

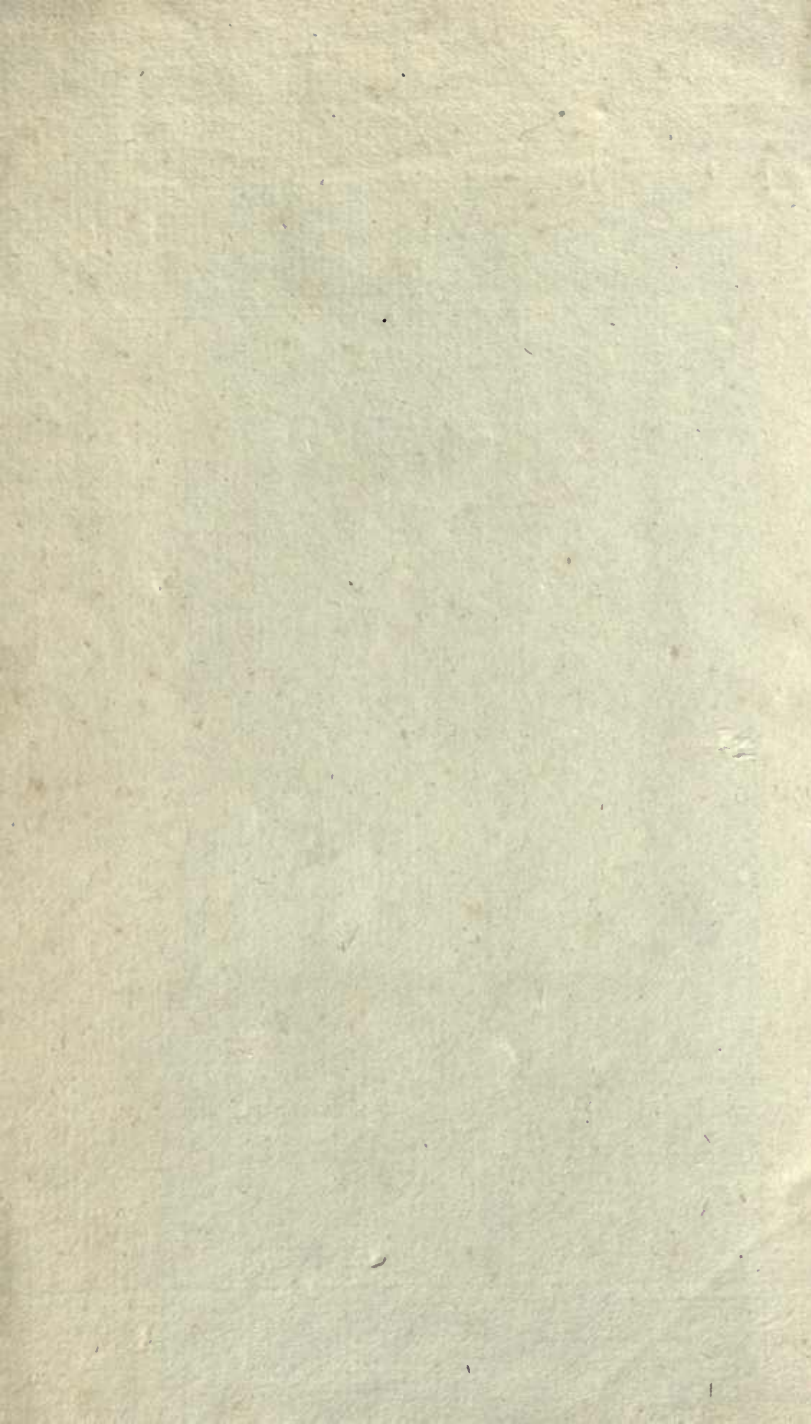
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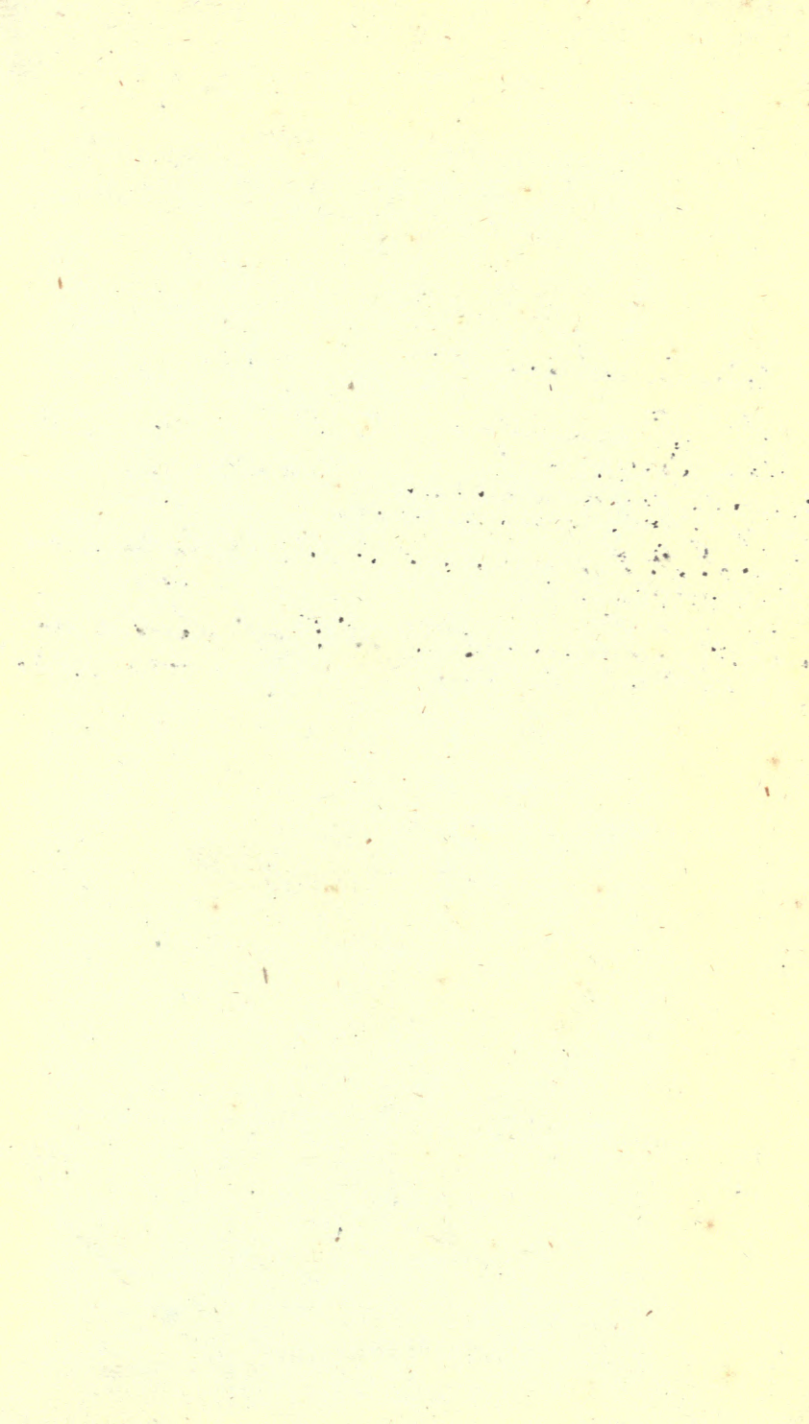




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William died 1700 aged 24. born 1634
great w. of J. Grand father of 1st Bart.

Thomas Pierant
son of William Pierant

David Pierant

Son of David Pierant

Sir Thomas Pierant 1st Bt.

born 1734

Son of David Pierant

Sir Thomas Pierant 2nd Bt. of Scotton Hall
son

Son of 1st Bart. and Miss Jackson

Sir J. H. E. Pierant 3rd Bt. of Scotton Hall
son

Son of 2nd Bt. and Miss

Sir W. J. Pierant 4th Bt. of Scotton Hall
born 1838

Son of 3rd Bt. and Miss Steady

H I S T O R Y
A N D
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f N O R F O L K.

V O L U M E I I I,

C O N T A I N I N G

T H E H U N D R E D S O F

North Erpingham, South Erpingham,
and Eynsford.

Pro me: si merear, in me.

N O R W I C H:

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M.DCC.LXXXI.

THE HISTORY OF

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THE HISTORY OF

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

IN THE

YEAR

OF

THE HISTORY OF

AND

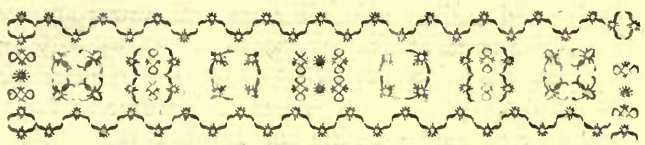
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T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

Hundred of North Erpingham.

THE Conqueror, at the time of the survey, 1086, had the soc and sac of this hundred, except the land which Siward Bar held in the time of the Confessor, in Beckham.

In the 34th of Henry III. anno 1250. the hundred was valued at 8l. per ann. and in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, Hugh de Parker farmed it of queen Alianore. The gallows for this hundred, (and every hundred had one belonging to the lord of it) was at a place called Start's Heg. In the 15th of that king,

A he

he granted to the queen all fines and amerciaments belonging to it, and ordered them to be paid to John de Berewyk, his beloved clerk, keeper of the queen's (*auri*) treasury, who was prebend of Holme in 1294, and after of Fenton in the county of York.

William de Cufson, of Carleton in Norfolk, accounted for 34l. and half a mark arrears, of the farms of Ayltham, Cawston, and Hobois manors, and the hundreds of North and South Erpingham; and in the 4th of Edward II. Walter de Barningham had a grant for life of these two hundreds. In the 32d of Edward III. Isabel, queen dowager of England, died possessed of them. After this the king settled them on his son John, duke of Lancaster, and so they became part of that dutchy, which being in the crown on the accession of Henry IV. 1399, so remain at this time.

Edward IV. in his 15th year, 1475; settled them on his queen, Elizabeth Wideville.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, it appears that every hundred had a particular place to preserve and keep safe the military stores belonging to it, as at Sedgeford in Smithdon hundred, and at Wighton in North Greenhoe; and that this hundred had then in store 400lb. of powder, 600 of match, 270 of lead, 30 pick axes, 30 shod shovels, 30 bare shovels, 9 axes, 300 baskets, and 5 betels.

The hundred court seems to have been held at Gunby gate, probably near the village of Gunton: William de Valentia, lord of Mattak, was sued in the 52d of Henry III. for withdrawing a suit of court at Gungate, to the king's hundred of North Erpingham.

The

The county of Norfolk is by no means so flat a country as it is generally described to be, and this is chiefly owing to the hasty manner in which itinerant writers view it. Every part (the fens and marsh lands excepted) is strongly marked with rising grounds, which, though they ascend with an almost imperceptible egravity, terminate with a prospect of twenty, some thirty miles distant.

Such kind of land presents itself chiefly in this hundred, especially within four miles of the coast; for though this hundred, with the parts of South Erpingham and Holt hundreds contiguous to it, is from the superior fertility of the soil with propriety called the Garden of Norfolk, yet the picturesque part of Norfolk must be confined to the before-mentioned distance from the sea, including the tract of land which extends from Cley eastward to Happisburgh, we shall in this respective place point out those views which appear to us most striking.

The soil of this hundred is mostly arable, very fertile, and generally inclosed; as the farms are not so large as in many other parts of Norfolk, the enclosures are of course more confined, and the hedges frequently well planted with oak or ash timber, to which the soil seems well adapted. Though this in many parts impedes the view, yet from those eminences which overlook the trees, they add a prodigious softness to the landskip, that in many parts appears to be one continued grove of many miles extent.

The general course of husbandry in this hundred differs in many respects from that we have quoted from Mr. Arthur Young, (see page 103, & seq. in Smithdon hundred) and as the mode of farming in
this

this hundred seems to be generally adopted by the greatest part of the county, we shall describe this as the most universal practice.

Mr Young, in his Tour, has taken most of his observations with accuracy, but as many of his assertions are local, we will endeavour, in our general description of the county at large, to correct those errors, by comparing them with what may be called "The General Norfolk System of Husbandry."

The hundred of North Erpingham is bounded on the north-east by the British ocean for twelve miles, by Holt hundred on the north-west, on the south and west by South Erpingham, and by Tunstead on the south-east; being almost ten miles in extent from its southern extremity to the sea at Sheringham, and twelve from the coast near Mundesley to Plumstead on the west: it contains 32 parishes, all of which, East-Beckham excepted, are in the deanry of Repps, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk.

The deanry of Repps included all the churches in the hundred of North Erpingham, and was taxed at two marks.

The number of votes polled by freeholders resident in this hundred at the last contested election for knight of the shire, March 23, 1768, were:

Aldborough

NORTH ERPINGHAM.

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Aldborough	0	2	6	7
Antingham	0	1	8	7
Aylmerton	2	2	0	0
Barningham Town	}	1	3	0
Ditto Northwood				
Bassingham	0	1	2	1
Beckham, East	1	0	1	0
Beeston-Regis	1	1	1	1
Cromer	1	4	8	9
Felbrigg	2	2	0	0
Gimingham	0	0	9	9
Gresham	3	7	3	1
Gunton	0	0	3	3
Hanworth	3	3	2	2
Knapton	0	0	3	3
Matlaske	3	3	1	1
Mundesley	0	0	6	6
North Repps	0	1	6	5
Plumstead	2	2	3	3
Roughton	1	1	1	1
Runton	1	2	3	2
Sheringham, Upper	2	4	6	6
South Repps	1	3	18	16
Suffield	0	0	4	4
Sustead	2	2	0	0
Sydestrand	2	2	3	3
Thorpe Market	0	0	1	1
Thurgarton	1	1	2	2
Trimingham	0	0	2	2
Trunch	0	0	5	5
<hr/>				
	29	47	97	102

Seats and principal Houses in the Hundred of North Erpingham.

<i>Barningham,</i>	Thomas Lane, esq.
<i>Cromer-Hall,</i>	George Windham, esq.
<i>Felbrigg,</i>	Wm. Windham, esq. F.R.S.
<i>Gunton,</i>	Sir Harbord Harbord, bart.
<i>Hanworth,</i>	Robert Lee Doughty, esq.
<i>Suffield,</i>	Mrs. Morden.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALBURGH, wrote in Doomsday-book Aldeburc. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Bigots, earl of Norfolk, held in Aldborough lands, &c. which Ulstan had in the Confessor's time; and also lands, &c. which were held under Ketel and Harold, valued in king Edward's time at 15s. after at 30s. and had been lett at 40s. per ann. but the tenants could not pay it.

Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was lord in 1140, and Roger Bigot, earl marshal of England, had in the 3d of Edward I. free warren, view of frankpledge, assise of bread and beer, a fair and took toll, which his uncle Roger held, on the vigil, the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the day after.

This lordship was held by the earls *in capite*, and under them by the family of de Hereward.

In the 4th of Henry IV. 1503, the heirs of Robert Hereward held it of lord Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

Clement Hereward, esq. of Alburgh, died in 1426, and was buried in St. Mary's church in this town, by Margaret his mother: his lands in this town,

town, Suffield, Wickmere, Woolterton, Matlaffe, Barninghams, &c. were left to his eldest son Robert Hereward, esq. who deceased in 1481. and was buried by his parents in this church. He left 6s. 8d. to the repair of St. Peter's chapel, in this church. Ann, his wife, was also buried in this church, 1485. He was succeeded by Clement Hereward, esq. his eldest son and heir, who died in 1509, and was buried in the chapel of St. John, of this church, where his great grandfather lieth.

Robert Hereward, esq. his son, was lord in the 33^d of Henry VIII. 1542, and had a rent of 7s. 3d. payable to this manor, out of lands in Wickmere. In 1553, and in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, Clement Hereward possessed it. The arms of this family are—azure, a fess, gobonee, gules and vert, between three owlets, argent.

After this, it was in Thomas Parker, esq. his son. Gilbert articed to convey it with all its profits, rents, &c. and the mansion-house or hall, its barns, stables, lands, orchards, gardens, &c. to John Palgrave, esq. of Barningham, and Clement Palgrave, esq. of the Inner-Temple, London.

— Thompson was lord, who conveyed it to John Grayle, rector of Blicking, who died in 1732.

On April 17, in the 25th of Elizabeth, William Dyx, esq. had a grant of the fair of Aldborough; by his last will it came to Thomas, earl of Arundel, and his trustees, who by deed, May 28, in the 5th of James I. conveyed it to Robert Dyx, of Alby, in South Erpingham hundred.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory, is a quarter of a mile from the green, or

indeed from any house in the parish. The green is pleasant and looks chearful, from a number of small brick'd and fash'd houses which surround it. On this green is annually held a fair on the 22d of June, for horses, cattle, toys, &c. About forty years ago it was always honoured with the company of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, who frequently attended this scene of rural festivity in such numbers, that ten coaches together was no uncommon appearance. At that time country assemblies were less frequent, and men of fortune were glad even to make a fair a place of rendezvous for meeting each other; but since every market town now has its balls and assemblies, people of fashion can see each other in public, even during their retreat in the country, without the disagreeable necessity of mixing perhaps sometimes with their own servants. At present this fair, though attended by many reputable farmers, is chiefly crouded with the more numerous orders of mankind, labourers and servants, who annually assemble here to forget their cares and their dependance.

In the reign of Edward I. the earl of Norfolk was patron, and the rector had a manse with sixteen acres of land.

The advowson remained in the Norfolk family till the attainder of Thomas, earl of Surry, who was beheaded on Tower-Hill, 1547. It was then with the crown till June 9, 1603, when James I. in his 1st year, granted it to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who presented in 1628.

In 1699, John Harbord, esq. presented, in which family it has since remained; sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton, M. P. is the present lord and patron,
and

and presented the Rev. William Norris to this rectory in 1774.

ANTINGHAM, wrote Antigeham in Doomsday. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had at the survey two borderers, who held of him half a carucate of land, which was valued under the said Roger's manor of Suffield; and Torstin held under Roger what three free-men held in king Edward's reign, valued at 25s. but at the survey at 36s. per annum.

The ancient family of de Antingham, probably descended from Torstin, was enfeoffed of it under the Bigots.

In the 16th of Edward I. 1288, Bartholomew de Antingham died lord, and of Herburgh, some place near this town, then held of the abbot of St. Bennet of Holme, by the service of 12s. 4d. per ann. and in the 15th of Edward II. Roger de Antingham was lord, and had free-warren here and in Bradfield, and was the king's valet. Selden observes in his "Titles of Honour" that valet was anciently with us (as in France) a name specially denoting young gentlemen of great descent and quality. Bartholomew de Antingham in the 39th of Edward III. 1365, was lord.

After this it was in the Witchinghams, of Witchingham Magna, and Margaret, relict of sir William Witchingham, knt, presented to this church in 1388. Nicholas Witchingham, esq. held his first court here in the 4th of Henry V. 1416, and in the 2d of Edward IV. it was settled on his son Edmund; and Alice, his wife, daughter and heir of sir John Fastolf, for life; on a division of this estate, it was the part

or share of Joan (one of his four daughters and co-heirs) then (1474) widow of Robert Bois, esq. by whom she had a daughter, Catherine, married to sir Edmund Jenney, of Knattishall in Suffolk, knt. who held his first court in the 1st of Richard III. 1484, and was father of William Jenney, esq. whose son, Francis, in the 6th of Edward VI. 1552, made a lease of this manor for years (after the decease of his mother, Elizabeth, then wife of sir Thomas Neville) to Thomas Hunt, who assigned it to Thomas Gryme, gent. Francis Jenney, esq. married Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Peyton, of Isleham in Cambridgeshire; and in the 12th of Elizabeth, 1570, sold all his right to Mr. Gryme, who presented that year.

Mr. Gryme married Amphillis, daughter of Robert Themilthorpe, of Foulsham, esq. and dying first, his widow married John Kemp, second son of sir Robert Kemp, of Giffing in Norfolk; they settled it on Robert Kemp, of Giffing, esq. who was lord in the 8th of James I. 1610; and in 1700, sir Robert Kemp, knt. was lord; and William Kemp, esq. his second son, in 1705.

Antingham bore fable, a bend, argent. Bois argent, two bars and a canton, gules, a bend over all, fable. Jenney, ermin, a bend, gules, between two bendlets, or. Briton, azure, two chevrons and as many mullets in chief, or. Kemp, gules, three garbs in a bordure engrailed, or.

To this lordship belonged the church of St. Mary, in this town, which was a rectory, anciently valued at five marks. In Henry III's time there were two medieties, but in the reign of Edward I. it was divided into four parts or portions.

In

In the 3d year of Henry III. 1219, Reginald, abbot of St. Bennet's de Hulmo, conveyed to Roger de Antingham the moiety of the advowson of this church, and Roger paid to him 40s. sterling on this account.

About the 4th of Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, earl marshal and capital lord of this manor, was patron of one portion; John de Creke, patron of another; Bartholomew de Antingham, patron of a third portion; and Hugh de Falkenour of a fourth.

The manor house is yet standing, but converted to a farm house.

In the same enclosure are two churches, one of which is in ruins.

The presentation to the church of St. Mary has been alternately in the possessors of the four portions into which the two medieties were divided in the reign of Edward I.

In 1701, Thomas, duke of Norfolk; 1705, Robert Kemp, esq; 1710, Ash Windham, esq. 1718, John Anstis, esq. and in 1754, the Rev. Isaac Horfeley was presented to this rectory by the late sir William Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

In the church, a grave-stone *In memory of Ralph Berney, who married a sister of sir William Fermour:* and one for *John Cuddon, son of George Cuddon, esq; who married Ann Berney.*

Under a marble grave-stone, at the east end of the nave as you enter the chancel, was the portraiture of Richard Calthorpe, esq. of Ann his wife, and nine-

teen children: he died January 30, 1554; she March 19, 1562. A grave-stone In memory of Bertram Calthorpe, esq. 15th child of Richard and Ann;—on it his arms, and those of Tichbourn impaled, and six daughters on their knees.

On a grave-stone in the chancel, *Orate p. a'ia Henrici Kelson nup. rectoris istius ecclie, obiit. 26 October, 1505.*

Against the wall of the chancel on an alabaster monument. *Here resteth the body of John Kemp, esq. second son of Robert Kemp, of Gissing, esq. who had issue by Ann, daughter of Robert Cuddon, esq. Robert, his son and heir, who erected this monument, and died November 18, 1610.*

In the windows are the arms of Calthorpe and Hastings impaled; also Jermy and Calthorpe, and Kemp and Calthorpe.

ST. BENNET'S MANOR. The abbey of St. Benedicti de Holmo, held here in king Edward's reign, and at the survey, a lordship which was eight furlongs long, and five and a half broad.

In the 6th of Henry I. 1106, this lordship belonged to the chamberlain of St. Bennet's abbey; and in the reign of Henry II. the abbot had a precept to hold it freely, as Adam, the steward of the abbey, had acknowledged it to be freely his, and held of the abbey.

Peter de Alto Bosco, or de Hautbois, gave to king John, in his 12th year, 20 marks, to have feifin of it, and that of Thurgarton, with the hundred of Tunstead, and the stewardship of the abbey, which
he

he claimed of the abbot; but in the 19th of Henry III. 1235, the said Peter released all his right.

At the dissolution, on the exchange of lands, &c. between the king and the bishop of Norwich, it was granted to that see; and in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, Robert Rugg farmed it of the bishop at 6l. 17s. 2d. per ann. with all the messuages, lands, fisheries, liberties, foldage, &c. in Antingham, Bradfield, Felmingham and Thorpe. and had a lease of it for 99 years, and the bishop is the present lord.

To this lordship belonged the patronage of the church of St. Margaret of Antingham, a rectory formerly valued at six marks; the abbot of St. Bennet had a portion of tithes in it of 20s. per ann. and the chamberlain one of 13s. 4d. the present value is 5l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged from first fruits and tenths. The pension, on a suit with the rector, was acknowledged by him to be paid on account of two parts of the tithes of the abbot's demean lands, and all the small tithes of the said manor that belonged to the abbot.

The abbot of St. Bennet's had the presentation to the rectory of St. Margaret till the dissolution: the bishops of Norwich have presented since, and in 1736, the Rev. John Fowke had this dilapidated church.

In the 3d year of Edward III. 1329, John, earl Warren, had an homage, or lordship here, valued at 10l. per ann. which Henry II. gave to Hamelin Plantagenet, earl Warren and Surry, belonging to his lordship of Gimmingham, at a place here, called Hulver.

Sir Thomas Bedingfield, and Alice. his wife, and Firmin Rokewood, esq. her son and heir apparent, conveyed

conveyed a manor here (which we take to be this) to Edmund Windham, esq. in the 29th of Henry VIII. and Richard Calthorpe, esq. probably died seized of it in 1554.

AYLMERTON, or AILMERTON, wrote in Doomsday Almertuna. William, earl Warren, held a moiety of this town, by the gift of the Conqueror, of which Viulf, a free-man of Edric, was deprived, valued then at 20s. but after, and at the survey at 40s. it was nine furlongs long, six broad, and had a moiety of the church.

Peter Braunch, in the 18th of Henry III. 1234, had a grant of two fees in this town, and Gresham, with the advowson of the church belonging to it, from his father Richard, who held them of the earl Warren; and several tenants and villains belonged to it. Richard was son of William Braunch, and taken prisoner by king John in the war with his barons; and on the peace made between them and the king, about 1213, he obtained the king's licence and writ to the sheriff of Norfolk, to make an aid on his tenants to ransom him; and Richard, son of Peter, in the 44th of Henry III. 1260, granted this lordship to the earl Warren.

Roger de Stutevile had also an interest herein, in the 24th of Henry III. and is said to hold two fees of the earl Warren and Surry, then in the king's hand, which Edward II. in his 1st year, 1308, granted to Edmund Bacon.

In the 12th of Edward II. 1319, the moiety of this church was settled with the hundreds of Gallow, &c. by John, earl Warren, on Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and

and his heirs, and so became part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In the 40th of Edward III. 1366, there was a partition of the lands of the late sir Edmund Bacon, between William Molyne and Margaret his wife, John Burgherth and Maud his wife, daughters of sir Edmund.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had of the gift of the Conqueror two separate tenures of this town, of which a free-man of Elwin was deprived, valued at the survey at 40s. Roger held also, on the deprivation of Alward, lands, &c. which was valued in Felbrigg.

In the 9th of Edward I. 1281, Roger Bigot, (a younger branch of the earls of Norfolk) had a lordship here, and a grant of free-warren.

Richer de Reepham granted by fine to Simon Bigot, of Felbrigg, messuages, land, pasture, 104s. rent, &c. in East Harling, Palling, &c. with this manor and advowson.

In the 28th of Edward III. 1354, the king granted to Roger Fitz-Simon de Felbrigg, view of frankpledge here, and in Felbrigg; and in the 31st of that king, Thomas Leverich, of Sustead, confirmed to sir Roger de Felbrigg, a fold-course in this town.

Sir Simon Felbrigg died possessed of it, in the 21st of Henry VI. 1443.

John Windham, esq. died possessed of this lordship in 1475, in which family it still continues, Ash Windham, esq. being lord in 1742, and patron; his son

son and heir William Windham, esq. died in 1761, leaving his son then a minor, William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, now major in the West Norfolk militia, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and consisted of two medieties, both belonging to the earl Warren's manor: it is a single pile with a small round steeple.

In the beginning of Edward I's. reign, each rector had a manse and fifteen acres of land; the mediety of Thomas, the rector, was valued at five marks, and that of John, the rector, at five marks; Peterpence 12d. The present value is 6l. 11s. 0b.

About half a mile north of the church are the ruins of a small building, called the Iron Beacon, so called from the materials of which it is made, being a kind of iron cinder. Many conjectures have been formed about this kind of metalline substance, found in such quantity about this spot. The extensive view from this beacon will amply satisfy the inquisitive traveller, who may find no pleasure in considering the building itself.

At this momentous crisis, when an invasion of our country is threatened by the House of Bourbon, this building, if properly supplied, would be an excellent alarm-beacon, if occasion required.

In 1376, John de Kendale was presented by John, king of Castile and Leon.

In 1603, the rector returned ninety-nine communicants.

Thomas

Thomas Blofield died rector, and was buried in the church, where he has this epitaph:—*Memorie nunquam morituræ sacrum, Tho. Blofield, hujus eccles. rectoris, apud Cantabrig. e collegio Sci. Benedicti, A. M. obt. circa annum ætatis suæ sexagesimum sextum 18^o Nov. 1675.*

The Rev. George William Lukin was presented to the two medieties of this rectory by the present lord and patron, William Windham, esq. then a minor.

Here was the sepulchre light, that of All-hallows, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, and the mens plough light. St. John's drinking at Midsummer, Rogation drinking, and on All-hallows Thursday.

There was a light in many churches, called the plough light, maintained by old and young persons, who were husbandmen, before some image, and on Plough Monday had a feast, went about with a plough, and some dancers to support it.

BARNINGHAM NORTHWOOD, or North Barningham, wrote in Doomsday Berningeham.

At the survey there was but one town in this hundred, of the name of Barningham, which at that time included what is now called Barningham Northwood, and also the town of Barningham Winter: the principal lordship was then held by Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, and consisted of several tenures in the days of the Confessor, of which the lords and owners were deprived at the conquest. At the survey it was valued at 50s. was ten furlongs long and six broad, and paid 16d. gelt.

Of

Of all the free-men in this hundred, the king had the sac and soc.

William earl Warren had lands here at the survey, which were joined soon after to the capital manor.

The family of de Barningham were early enfeoffed of a lordship in this town, which they held of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, in the reigns of Richard I. and king John.

Sir Nicholas de Barningham gave, in the 22d of Henry III. part of his heath here to the monks of Binham; and Richard de Barningham, in the 24th of the said king, held the fourth part of a fee of Roger Fitz-Osbert, and he of the earl of Norfolk, in Northwood Barningham; the first time that we find it so called.

In the 11th of Edward II. Richard de Barningham conveyed, in trust, to Remigius de Hetherfet, &c. the manor of Great Barningham; and in the 20th of Edward III. John de Hetherfet held half a fee of Edmund de Baconsthorpe, and he of the earl of Norfolk, in North Barningham.

This John was son of sir Simon de Hetherfet, lord of Cringleford in the hundred of Humbleyard, and one of the king's justices itinerant.

William de Hetherfet. esq. son and heir of John de Hetherfet, was made guardian of the wool-customs in Norfolk, in 1357, and presented to this church as lord in 1365.

In the 47th of Edward III. Henry Bacon, of Northwood Barningham, and Robert Megges, conveyed by fine to Roger Taylour and Thomas Fox, lands here and in Town Barningham, with the homages and services of William de Hetherlet, William Winter, Roger Catt, &c. This probably was of the earl Warren's fee above-mentioned.

In 1420 and 1437, John Wentworth, or Winter, esq. presented; and in 1441, Sibilla Pain, of Norwich, presented: what right they had, or John Banyard, esq. who presented in 1471, does not appear.

In 1508, Henry Palgrave, esq. presented to this church.

The Palgraves are a very ancient family, and take their name from Palgrave, a town in the hundred of South Greenhoe, of which they were lords in the reign of Henry II.

Henry Palgrave, esq. by his will, dated Sept. 11, 1513, orders this lordship, with that of Thuxton in Mitford hundred, to remain in the hands of his executors, sir Robert Brandon and William Paston, esq.

In 1524, sir William Paston presented to this church, being guardian of Clement Palgrave, esq. who presented in 1537.

Sir Augustine Palgrave, of this family, was knighted by James I. at Hinchingsbrooke in Huntingdonshire, Nov. 24, 1604, and died in 1639, aged 72.

John Palgrave, esq. created a baronet on June 24, 1641, had by Ann, daughter of sir William de Grey, of Merton in the hundred of Weyland, sir Augustine Palgrave,

Palgrave, bart. who presented in 1677, and was succeeded by sir Richard Palgrave, bart. about the year 1731.

On sir Richard's death, this lordship, by a decree in chancery, was ordered to be sold by his heirs, who were the four daughters of Samuel Smith, esq. late of Colkirk in Launditch hundred, who was son of Ursula, daughter of sir John Palgrave, bart. grandfather of sir Richard. After this it came to the Windhams.

William Windham, esq. was lord and patron in 1760, who dying in 1761, left his son and heir then a minor, who is now lord and patron.

Great part of the manor-house is still standing; but converted into a farm-house.

In the hall of the manor-house were the arms of Wanton and Benlton, impaled by Drury and Read,

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter, and was valued at eleven marks.

In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a manse, and eight acres of land, and the present value is 6l. 13s. 4d.

In the chancel is a neat alabaster monument, *For Margaret Pope, daughter of John Palgrave, esq. and wife of John Pope, doctor of law, obiit the 25th of December, 1624.*

In the north aisle, a curious monument of marble, &c. with the busts of a man and woman.—*Memoriae sacrum,—To Sir Austin Palgrave, Knight, and Dame Elizabeth*

Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter of Sir John Willoughby, of Rysley in Derbyshire, and by whom he had issue nine sons and five daughters, and he at the age of 72, and she at 53, died; he in 1639, and she in 1633.

Also a monument raised in, *In memory of John Palgrave, who died in 1611.*

In the church, Palgrave's arms, also the arms of Hetherfet; Lovell of East Harling; Yelverton of Rougham; Caly and Clifton, quarterly; Palgrave impaling, quarterly, Glemham, Brandon, and Banyard.

Richard Winter, esq. of Northwood Barningham, was buried in the church in 1476.

According to Parkin, Barningham, or Barningham, signifies a ham on the meadows, by a hill.

The Rev. William Tower Johnson was presented to this rectory in 1769, by William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, the present lord and patron.

BARNINGHAM WINTER, or Town Barningham. It has been already observed, that this town, with that of Barningham Northwood, made up and consisted of only one township, called Barningham, at the survey; and it was a considerable time after before it was divided, and that these distinct names were assumed: and as those tenures before-mentioned, which were granted on the conquest to Roger Bigot, made up the manor of Norwood Barningham, so they did likewise the greatest part, if not the whole of Barningham Winter.

The family of Cursón was, soon after the conquest, enfeoffed of this lordship.

In 1239, we find it wrote Tone, or Town, but Toni, or Ton, is undoubtedly the most proper and right name. Thus we meet with Tunbridge, Tunford, in Kent; Tunwell, Tunford, in Hertfordshire, and the river Tone, or Tunc, in Somersetsshire.

Roger le Cursón, in the 12th of Edward II. 1319, had a grant of a fair and weekly market, and free warren here.

In the 33d of Edward III. 1359, John de Reppes, jun. held it in right of his wife, —, late wife of — de Cursón.

After this it came to the Winters. William Winter held this lordship in the 49th of Edward III. 1375. This William purchased of John Leche, the manors of Eggmore and Wighton in North Greenhoe: he was sheriff of Norfolk, died in 1398, and was buried in the chancel of this church.

John Winter, esq; his son and heir, was representative for the county of Norfolk in the 10th of Henry IV. 1409, and presented to this church in 1412.

Edmund Winter, esq. succeeded John: his second wife was Alice, relict of John Wodehouse, esq. famous for his gallantry at the battle of Agincourt in France: he died in 1447, and was buried in this church, before the high altar.

John Winter, esq. son and heir of Edmund, by Oliva his first wife, was lord, and presented to the church

church in 1457. 1459. &c. This John married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Echingham, of Echingham in Suffex, by whom he had John, his son and heir, Walter and Richard.

John Winter, esq. son of John, married Alice, daughter of — Turteville, lord of Turteville's manor in Stiffkey, Norfolk, and presented to that church in 1491, and to this church in 1490, &c. by whom he had Henry, his son and heir: he died in 1494, and was succeeded by Henry, whose son, John, occurs lord in 1541, and left by Catherine his wife, daughter of Philip Bedingfield, esq. of Ditchingham, Philip his son and heir.

Philip presented to this church in 1561 and 1572. William, his son, married Frances, daughter of William Rokewood, esq. of Weston: on this marriage Philip settled, in the 19th of Elizabeth, 1577, on the said Frances 30l. per ann. out of this manor.

Soon after this the lordship was in the Pastons, and possessed by sir Edward Paston, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lambert, esq. sheriff of London, and next Margaret, daughter of Henry Berney, esq. of Reedham, by whom he had Thomas Paston, esq. his eldest son, who died before his father sir Edward, who lived to the age of eighty years, and died in 1630.

Thomas married Mary, daughter of sir George Brown, of Bepton in Suffex, and had a son and heir, Clement Paston, esq. lord of this town, Binham, Berney, and Thorpe by Norwich.

In this family these lordships remained, till — Paston, esq. sold Barningham and Binham, about

the year 1756, to William Ruffell, a whalebone merchant, in King-street, London.

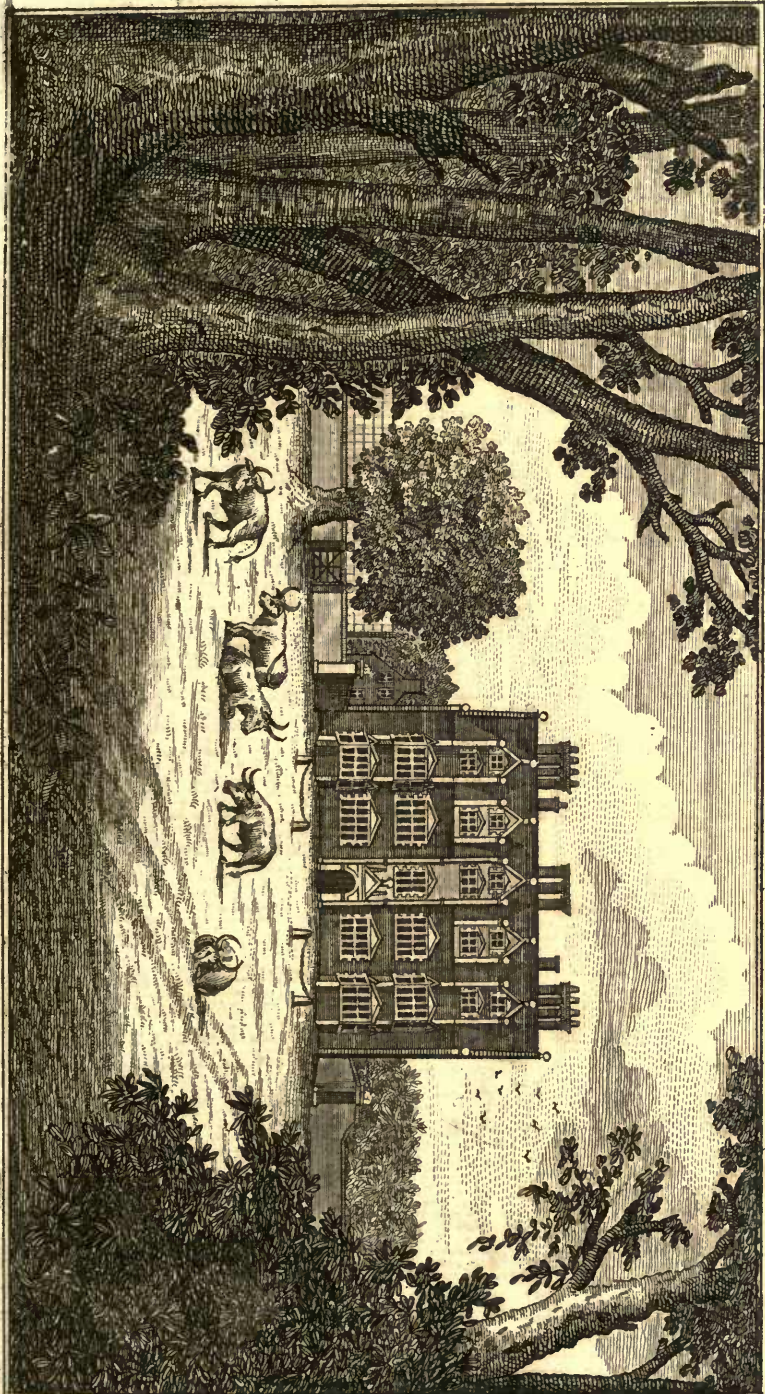
The manor-house, which was lately repaired and beautified by J. Harvey, esq. now of Norwich, is a venerable building, and is now in the occupation of Thomas Lane, esq. by purchase. We have given a view of this house, as the architecture has something very singular.

In the hall of the manor-house were the arms of Winter and of Erpingham, Reppes, Tony, and De-lamare. In the parlour, Winter impaling Barningham, the same coat being quartered by Winter, Winter impaling Hampton and Lucy. Winter impaling Hetherfet. Winter and Barningham, quarterly, impaling Hetherfet. Ermingham. Winter and Hampton, quarterly, impaling Hereward, of Aldborough. Winter and Wodchouse of Kimberley. Winter and Bedingfield. Winter and Hemenhall. Winter and Reymes of Oxstrand. Winter, and argent, fretty, sable, a canton, gules. Winter and Brampton of Brampton. Winter and Heydon. Mauteby and Winter. Winter and Rokewood. Berney. Lucy. Winter and Symonds. D'Engain.

William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, held at the survey, as a lay-fee, by the gift of the Conqueror, fifteen acres of land, which William de Noiers held under the bishop. This seems to be granted afterwards by that bishop to the fee.

In the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, the prior of Warborne, and the heirs of William Winter, held the eighth part of a fee of the bishop of Norwich, and the bishop of the king.

In



The Seat of Mr. J. P. Lane Esq.

Thompson sculp.



In the 27th of Henry VIII. 1536, Henry Winter, esq. held it of the bishop, as of his manor of Gaywood, and paying to the ward of Norwich castle 3s. 6d. every thirty weeks, by the fourth part of a fee.

Drogo de Beuraria had also a lordship, valued at 20s. at the survey.

This was granted by Henry I. to Walter Tufard, who held lands in Barningham, &c. by grand serjeanty, by the service of finding certain cross bowmen; and Amicia Tufard sold it to Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who lived in the reign of Hen. II. and so it was united to his lordship in this town.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory, valued in the reign of Edward I. at ten marks, when the rector had a manse, with thirty acres; and the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme had a portion of tithe valued at two marks: the present value is 6l. 13s. 4d.

The church is dilapidated, and nothing of it remains but the chancel; and in the east window are the arms of Reppes and of Erpingham; and in a south window, argent, a fess ermine, cottised, sable, impaling or, a cinquefoil, sable.

On a grave-stone in the chancel, *Sepultus in gratia et misericordia Dei Johes. Wynter D'n's Berningham, qui obiit ultimo die Decemb. Ao. D'ni. m.*— and his portraiture in armour, and Winter impaling Barningham.

On another, *Orate p. a'v'ab; Joh. Winter et Alicie uxor. sue qui quid. Joh. obt. A°. regni Regis Henrici septimi.*

septimi. With the arms of Winter impaling Brampton. and Winter impaling, fefs between fix billets.

This town is wrote B'ningeha' in Doomfday.

The Rev. Matthew Lane was prefented to this rec-
tory by William Ruffell, efq. in 1764.

BASSINGHAM, wrote Baffingcham in Doomf-
day. This town was granted and belonged at the
furvey to Drogo de Bauraria: in king Edward's time
a free-man was lord of it, and held it under the pro-
tection of Edric, but was deprived: it contained
then a carucate of land, valued at 20s. but at the
furvey at 60s.

Drogo was a noble Fleming, (who attended Wil-
liam, duke of Normandy) earl of Holdernes, in
Yorkshire, and married a niece of the Conqueror's.

The family of de Bafingham were enfeoffed of it.
Sir Piers de Bafingham, lord, left three daughters
and co heirs; Chrillian, the eldeft, married fir Wal-
ter de Mauteby: Margaret married fir John de Flegg,
and Alice, the third, fir Piers of Brampton.

Sir Piers Bafingham was fon of Euface de Bafing-
ham, fub-collector and accountant (in the 15th of
king John, 1211) of Norfolk and Suffolk, under
Robert Fitz-Roger.

In the 24th of Henry III. Robert de Mauteby
held half a fee of Roger Fitz-Ofbert, and he of the
earl Warren.

William le Fleght, or Flegg, releafed to Walter
de Mauteby all his right and title in this manor, that
of

of West Beckham and Matlaske, in the 6th of Edward I. 1278, and John de Mauteby was lord in the 9th of Edward II. 1316. Sir John de Mauteby presented to this church in 1326, sir Robert de Mauteby in 1347, and sir John Mauteby in 1369 and 1397.

In the reign of Henry VI. Margaret, daughter and heir of sir John Mauteby, knt. brought it by marriage to John Paston, esq. of Paston, in which family it was in 1742, William earl of Yarmouth being lord, and was soon after possessed by the lord Anson, who purchased that earl's estate in Norfolk; and on that lord's death, June 6, 1762, came to his brother, Thomas Anson, esq. his nephew, George Adams, esq. who has taken the name of Anson, is the present lord and patron.

At Bassingham Wongs was a fair kept, for which the lord of this town was paid 9s. 8d. per ann. from Alburgh, as in the 25th of Elizabeth, 1583.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory.

In the reign of Edward I. 1273, sir Robert de Mauteby was patron. The rector had an edifice, with 30 acres of land.

Though Blomefield says this village takes its name from its scite on a low *ing*, or *meadow*, yet its little church is pleasantly situated on high ground, and looks over an extensive woody country. The soil in this parish, and the neighbourhood, seems very different from the rest of Norfolk, in being more naturally inclined to produce grass. At present, in the three parishes of Bassingham, Gresham and Sustead,

there is more than one thousand acres of rich pasture land, which, though many miles distant from any large town, readily lets for twenty shillings per acre. Surely much more land, which is now become arable, might be made more profitable by restoring it to its original state: but in farming, as in all other matters, the fashion blinds us to our interest.

The steeple of this church, which is round, is built of large irregular pieces of a coarse sand stone.

In the grazing ground near the church, is a place called the Mote Yard, which is a tumulus, about half an acre, surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, but no foundations are visible.

Lord Anson presented Theophilus Buckeridge in 1759, on whose decease the Rev. Isaac Avarne was presented to this rectory by George Anson, esq. of Shugborough in Staffordshire, in 1772.

BECKHAM, EAST. The Conqueror had a lordship, of which Siward Bar had a free-man, who was added by Ralph, earl of Norfolk, to the manor of Aylsham, and the king had the soc and sac of it, excepting of that part which belonged to Siward Bar. Ralph had it of the king, with the manor of Aylsham, but on his rebellion it came again to the crown, and was in the king's hands at the survey, and Godric was his steward of it.

ISAAC'S MANOR. Henry II. granted it to Abraham Felmingham: it used to pay half a mark of silver yearly to Aylsham manor, but after this grant it paid nothing to that or any other.

Gregory

Gregory de Felmingham died lord in the 14th of Edward II. 1321, of lands, &c. here and in Felmingham parish, and having no issue it came to his sisters and co-heirs.

James de Whitwell, who married Alice, one of his sisters and co-heirs, paid to the king 16s. 8d. relief for this part, and also 33s. 4d. for the parts of Christian and Joan, two others of the sisters, which they had. Oliver de la Mow, who married Elizabeth, another of the sisters, paid 16s. 8d. relief, as did also James Rightwife, son of Catherine, sister and co-heir.

In the 24th of Henry VIII. 1533, Robert Gigges had licence to alien it to Edmund Windham, esq. and in the 37th of that king, sir Edmund Windham conveyed messuages, &c. to Thomas Pidgeon, gent. who died lord of Isaac's manor, Oct. 18, 1558; and Mr. John Pidgeon had livery of it in the 1st of Elizabeth, 1579, and dying in 1579, was succeeded by Thomas his son and heir, who aliened it August 10, in the 14th of James I. 1616, to Robert Fielding, clerk, and William Paine, gent. and on July 4, in the 16th of that king, Thomas Derham, esq. conveyed it to sir Samuel Town, knt.

After this it came to the Windhams of Felbrigg, and William Windham, esq. died lord in 1761, leaving his son and heir a minor, lord of East Beckham, Isaac's, and East Beckham Marriot's.

William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, at the survey had a lordship of the grant of the Conqueror, which he held as a lay-fee in his own right, of which a free-man (who held it under the protection or commendation of Almar, bishop of Norwich, in king Edward's

Edward's reign) was deprived, and there was a church endowed with two acres and an half of land. It was made a beruite to the bishop's manor of Blickling, and was then valued at 7s. at the survey at 12s. was half a leuca long, and four furlongs broad.

Bartholomew de Swafield held lands here in the reign of Richard I. of the bishop of Norwich; as did also Richard de Beckham, and the prior of Waborne, in the 24th of Henry III. 1240; and Peter de Felmingham, in the 3d of Edward I. claimed view of frank-pledge, and the assise of bread, &c. The prior of Waborne, in the 20th of Edward III. held it of Thomas de Weston, and he of the bishop.

Jeffrey Aleyn, of Cromer, held it of the feoffment of Robert Verley, by the fourth part of a fee, and he of the bishop.

The prior of Waborne was patron of a third part or turn in the advowson of this church, in 1350.

Roger Bigot held also at the survey 60 acres of land, &c. valued then at 10s.

Sir Roger de Beckham held it in the 20th and 37th of Edward III. and John Clement, of Cromer, conveyed to Robert Clere this lordship, which Clere had also confirmed to him in the said year by John Gresham, esq. of Holt.

Sir William Paston, the judge, purchased it in 1442, and left it to his son and heir; and sir William Paston was lord in 1600.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Helen, two parts of which were appropriated by John de Grey,

Grey, bishop of Norwich, to Waborne priory; and on the 19th of June, 1354. William, bishop of Norwich, appropriated the third part to the said priory, reserving to the bishop an annual pension of half a mark; no vicarage was settled, so that it was served by a stipendiary curate.

June 20, in the 37th of Henry VIII. 1546, this rectory was granted to ——— Heydon, with lands in this town. William Heydon had livery of it about the 20th of Elizabeth; William Leigh was curate of it in 1603, and certified that there were thirty communicants, and that he served it for 4l. per annum stipend.

In the 22d of James I. June 1, 1624, sir John Hastings, knt. conveyed it to sir Henry Hobart, and Ash Windham, esq. was patron of the curacy and impropiator, 1742.

In the windows of the church were the arms of Beckham:—Cheque, or, and fable, a fess, ermine; the arms of Astley, Fastolf,—and vert, three griffins, segreant, or;—gules, a cross, or, bore by Bigot, earl of Norfolk.

BEESTON REGIS, or BEESTON near the SEA, wrote Befetuna in Doomfday book. Hugh de Montfort, a Norman (assistant justiciary of England, with Odo, bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's brother, and William Fitz-Osborn, earl of Hereford) was lord of a manor, out of which Bund, a free-man, was ejected, valued at the survey at 30s.

In the 19th of king John, Robert de Utlaghe granted to Hubert de Burgh, the third part of a knight's fee in this town and Runtou, and land in Hindringham;

Hindringham; and in the 11th of that king, Hubert purchased of Robert Fitz-Hugh, his right of a third part of a fee in Beeston, and Runton, and the land in Hindringham; this Hubert was after created earl of Norfolk, and held them in capite of Dover castle.

Robert de Veré, earl of Oxford, held it in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, with Runton, by one fee, and paid 20s. per ann. to Dover castle; had wreck against his lands, affize of bread, and frank-pledge. This Robert gave it in the 13th of that king, with the advowson of the church, to William, son and heir apparent of John, earl Warren, in marriage with Joan, his daughter.

On the death of John, earl Warren, July 18, 1347, in the 21st of Edward III. Richard, earl of Arundel, succeeded as his heir.

In the 22d of Richard II. 1399, sir Simon Felbrigg had a grant of it on the attainder of Richard, earl of Arundel, but on the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, his son, Thomas, earl of Arundel, was restored in blood, &c. and died seised of this estate.

William, earl of Arundel, was the last of this family that presented in their right, as lords, in the year 1464: Elizabeth Wideville, queen consort of Edward IV. presented in 1476, it being in the crown, and settled on her for life; and in 1521 the king presented. Henry VIII. on February 12, 1512, in his 3d year, granted it to Thomas Windham, esq. with the wards, marriages, reliefs, &c. for seven years. In the reign of Charles I. it is said to be valued at 20l. per ann. it remains in the crown at
this

this time, and is esteemed as a part or member of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Another lordship in this town was possessed at the survey by William de Scobies, or Escois, and held of him by Ingulf.

The ancient family of de Norfolk were enfeoffed of this lordship; Gilbert de Norfolk, the last of that family, died possessed of it, leaving five daughters and co-heirs; and by marriage of the third to Roger de Felbrigg, it came into the family of de Felbrigg.

William de Felbrigg dying without issue, in the reign of Henry III. was succeeded by Maud, his sister, widow of Simon le Bigot, of Happing, third son of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, by Maud, his wife, daughter of William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, Roger Bigot de Felbrigg claimed wreck at sea in his lands, free-warren, the assise, &c. and frank-pledge, as held by his ancestors.

After this it came to the Windhams, of whom, and of the Felbriggs, see more at large in the town of Felbrigg.

In the 3d of Henry III. 1219, Richard, son of Jesse, conveyed to the master of the Knights Templars six acres of land in this town.

The temporalities of St. Faith's were 18d. of Broomholm 2s.

The

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory, and the present value is 16l. It has a nave, north and south aisle, covered with lead, and a chancel tiled.

In the reign of Edward I. the earl of Oxford was patron, and the rector had then twenty-two acres of land, with edifices that were ruinous.

In the north aisle is a monument with the portraits of a man and a woman in brass. *Orate p. a'ab; Johs, Deynes et Catherine Uxor. sue qui Johs. obt. 20 Janu. 1527; on it are an helmet, a pike, and respice. —On a grave-stone, Orate p. a'ia. Thomas Hook, qui obt. ultimo die Nov. 1522.*

In the middle aisle a grave-stone *In memory of Edward Hook, woollen draper, twice mayor and justice of the peace of King's Lynn; he gave 100l. to be laid out in land for the poor of this place, and upper Runton's fewel, and after spending 89 years in piety and charity, died Feb. 20. 1723.*

The chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster presents, as being in the crown, and in 1772 he presented the Rev. William Tower Johnson to this rectory.

BEESTON-PRIORY and MANOR. This priory was dedicated to St. Mary, founded by the lady Isabel de Cressy, in the reign of king John, for canons of the order of St. Austin. John de Merlai conveyed to that lady and her heirs; a messuage with forty acres of land, in this town and Runton, with certain demean lands, rents, services, meadows, wreck of sea, fisheries, &c. here, which the said lady settled on it; also that part of the lordship which came on the division to Eudo de Moulton, was granted to it. This
Isabel

Ifabel was daughter and co-heir of Hubert, baron de Rhia, married first to Jeffrey de Chester, and after to sir Roger de Cressy.

Lucia, abbess of Caen in Normandy, granted by fine, in the 52d of Henry III. the advowson of Stauninghail church, in Norfolk, to this convent.

The prior, as lord of a manor, claimed in the 14th of Edward I. 1286, frank-pledge, assise, &c. In the 36th of Edward III. 1362, a patent was granted for lands and tenements in Runton, Panxford, Ranworth, South Walsingham, Wood-Bastwick, Barningham, &c. Richard Bond in the 3d of Richard II. aliened two messuages, thirty-nine acres of land, eight of heath, with 57s. rent, in Runton, Ranworth, &c. In the reign of Henry IV. a patent for the manor of Perers in Runton, and for tenements in Shipdham, Aylmetton, and Felbrigg, was granted to it, and they had the grant of the moiety of the advowson of Beeston, and the advowson of Runton.

In the 6th of Edward IV. 1466, Ifabel, lady Morley, died seised of the patronage (the lords Morley had it, as heirs to the Cressys) and Alianore, her cousin, wife of William Lovell, lord Morley, was her heir.

At its dissolution, Henry VIII. December 5, 1546, granted the scite of it, with the lordships of Beeston, Runton, and Ranworth-Holtwood, and all other the lands and tenements, late belonging to it, to sir Edmund Windham, and Giles Seafoul, esq. to be held by the 20th part of a fee: it was valued, as Speed, at 50l. 6s. 4d. per ann. as Dugdale, at 43l. 2s. 4d. ob. Here were a prior and four canons.

Thomas

Thomas Blofield, esq. died seised of it, Feb. 7, 1637, in the 13th of Charles I. William his grandson succeeded.

The scite of the priory and lands here was lately possessed by Mr. Thomas Woodrow, valued at 150l. per ann. and sold by a statute of bankruptcy to Mr. James Barnham, of Norwich, and Mr. Edmund Jewell, of Aylsham, attornies at law.

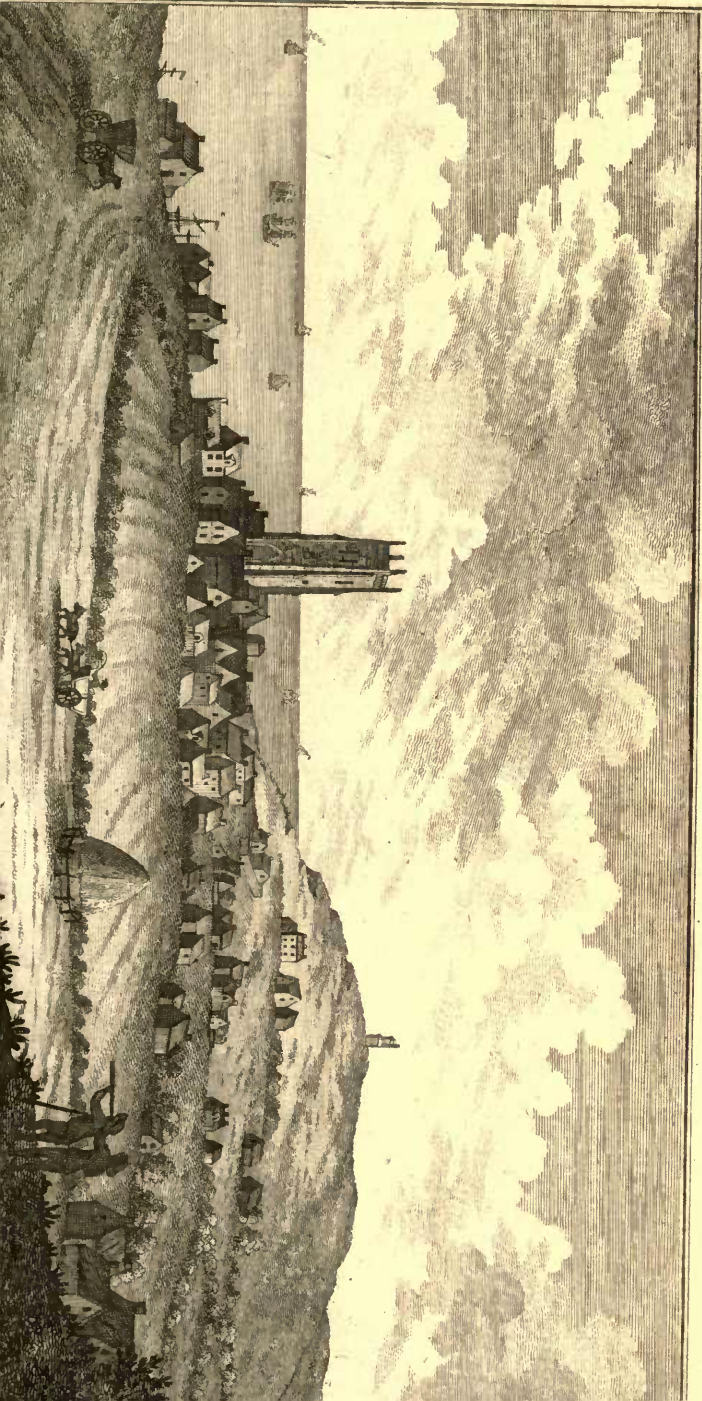
Great ruins remain of this priory, and its church, which is near to the British ocean; the whole west gavel wall of the church, with the arch of the window is standing: the whole length of the church, with the nave, tower (in the middle) and chancel, was about forty-seven yards; the nave was ten yards wide, the choir or chancel fifteen yards long within. South of the nave was the cloister, the north and south transept were twelve yards long each, and ten wide, and there were several chapels.

CROMER, alias **SHIPDEN**. The town of Cromer is not mentioned in Doomsday book, being included and accounted for under the town of Shipedana, or Shipden, the lordships of which extended into Cromer.

At the survey Godric was steward of a manor here belonging to the Conqueror, it being a beruite to the Conqueror's lordship of Aylsham, in South Erpingham hundred.

Halmod de Bidon held one knight's fee here of the gift of Henry I. it being a member of the manor of Aylsham, which was royal demesne, and, in the beginning of Henry III's reign, William de Worcester held it by the fourth part of a fee,

CROMER





In the 24th of Henry III. 1240, William de Weyland held the third part of a fee in Shipden, of sir Hugh de Odingsfeles, of Oxburgh.

In the 3d of Edward I 1275, sir Nicholas de Weyland was lord, and held it by the service of one pair of white gloves, and performing services to the capital lord: in the 12th of that king he had a grant of a market, a fair, and a free-warren: in 1319, it was valued at 15l. 6s. 8d. per ann.

In the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, it was settled, with Oxburgh and Riston, on John Stretche, esq. to whom it came in right of marriage. After this it came to the Pastons. In 1611, sir William Paston, son of judge Paston, was lord of this manor, called Weyland's in Cromer, and was held of the dutchy of Lancaster; and it was said then that great part of the lands belonging to it were swallowed up by the sea.

Robert Giggs, of Sparham, gent. died seised of a manor in Cromer, 1535. Sir Thomas Rant had also a manor here.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had a manor here, valued at the survey at 10s.

UFFORD'S MANOR. In the 24th of Henry III. 1240, William de Bradenham and Roger de Reymes, held in Shipden, the third part of a fee of Richard de Barningham; and he of Roger Fitz Osbert.

This manor was afterwards in many families, till the 21st of Elizabeth, 1579, when it was purchased of Richard Arnold by Robert Underwood; Samuel Underwood his son, dying without issue, Catherine his sister, inherited it, and brought it by marriage to

William Hobart, gent. of Metton, who was lord in 1615: he left two daughters and co-heirs; Frances, the second daughter, married James, son of sir Henry Davy, by whom he had three daughters, on a partition of whose estate this came to sir George Windham, by the marriage of Frances, one of the daughters; and Francis his son was lord in 1691, and married Frances, daughter of sir Thomas Dayrell, of Lillington-Dayrell, in Bucks, by whom he had Francis, a son, &c. lord in 1752.

Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, had a lordship in the 3d of Henry I. 1275, which on the marriage of his daughter Joan with William, eldest son of John, earl Warren, he gave to them. He died before his father, in the 14th of that king, leaving John, his son and heir, aged one year, afterwards earl Warren and Surry; in which family it continued till settled by the last earl Warren and Surry on the earl of Lancaster, and by the marriage of the lady Blanch, the heiress of that family, came to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and by his son, Henry IV. king of England, was united to the crown, as it is at this time, being part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In the 4th of Henry VI. 1426, a patent was granted for a market, now held on Saturday, and a fair. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Robert Bacon, a mariner, of this town of Cromer, found out Iceland, and is said to have taken the prince of Scotland, James Stuart, sailing to France for education, in the time of king Henry IV.

William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, had a lordship in his own right, as a lay fee, in this town, which lordship was a beruite to his manor of Gunton.

Bishop

Bishop Beaufoe gave this, amongst his other great benefactions, to his see, and in the 24th of Henry III. Robert de Egmore held here the fourth part of a fee of the bishop of Norwich.

Sir George Windham was the 6th son of sir John Windham, of Orchard-Windham in Somersetshire, and the lady Joan his wife; he was knighted at Anderwick, in Scotland, July 16, 1632, and was gentleman pensioner to Charles I. his first wife was Ann, daughter of Mr. Godfrey, and relict of James Underwood, of Cromer; she died without issue, and the manor of Arnolds was in the family of Windham in 1752. William Windham, esq. died in 1765 lord.

The abbot of St. Bennet at Holme had a lordship also, which he enjoyed at the conquest.

In the 19th of Henry III. 1235, sir Peter de Alto-Bosco (or Hobois) released to the abbot all his right herein, and the abbot held it of the king in capite.

On the dissolution of this house it came to the crown, and on the exchange of lands between the bishop of Norwich and Henry VIII. it was granted to the bishop, and the bishop of Norwich is the present lord.

There was formerly a church at Shipden, dedicated to St. Peter. In the reign of Edward I. Hugh de Odingfeles, lord of Shipden, was patron of it; it was a rectory, then valued at twelve marks, and the rector had a manse with twelve acres of land, and paid Peter-pence 6d.

Sir Henry Pinkney, knt. by deed without date, granted the moiety of this church to his kinsman, fir William de Odingsfeles.

In the 11th of Edward II. 1309, on a writ, the jury present that it would not be to the king's damage, if John de Odingsfeles granted to John Brown, of Tuttington, &c. the advowson of St. Peter's church of Shipden.

In the 10th of Edward III. 1336, John de Lodbrok was rector of this church; John Brown, patron; and the parishioners having supplicated the king, that, whereas part of the church-yard was by the flux and reflux of the sea, so wasted, that it threatened ruin to the church, and could not be defended; the king grants licence that an acre of land in the said village be granted to the said John, rector, to build thereon a new church, and for a church-yard; dated April 15.

In the 29th of Edward III. 1355, licence was granted to appropriate this church to the priory of Hickling, who afterwards presented: but in 1381, the patronage was in the priory of the Carthusians (or Charter-House) by London.

On August 18, 1381, in the 5th of Richard II. that priory had a patent to appropriate it, when a vicarage was settled.

In 1603 there were 250 communicants.

The old church of Shipden seems to have been destroyed by the sea, in or about the reign of Henry IV. In the 14th of Richard II. a patent was granted for five years, for certain duties to be paid for the erection of a certain pier for a defence against the sea

sea; and in the 16th of that king, sir William Beauchamp, &c. aliened to the prior of the Carthusians, a piece of land in Shipden, adjoining to the rectory, with lands and tenements to the value of ten marks per ann. so that about this time the present church, called Cromer church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was probably erected, and is a vicarage, valued at 9l. 4s. 9d.

It stands a very few yards from the sea cliff, and is an handsome regular pile, consisting of a large body and two ailes, covered with lead, and a beautiful, lofty, square tower, embattled, at the west end of the nave, built of flints and free-stone: to this body was joined a large chapel, now in ruins. In 1608, licence was granted to Mr. Gill, lessee of the bishop of Ely; to take down the chancel and vestry.

In the middle aile were many grave-stones, with their brasses—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Willi. Arnold, et Johē. uxor. ej.*

One, *In memooy of Catherine Arnold.—Orate p. a'v'a. Johs. Momsey.*

One, *In memory of Sir George Windham, who died Nov. 27, 1663.*

Agnes Moulton, widow, was buried in the church by her husband, in 1528.

In 1484, Richard Brandon, of Cromer, was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in this church; and in 1486, Catherine Reed, of Shipden, widow of Roger Reed. The chapel of our Lady was also in the church.

In the windows were the arms of Erpingham, of sir Robert Knowles, and of Ufford earl of Suffolk; also Clere, Heydon, and Berney, Beckwell, Bacon, and Stanhors.

Sir Partholomew Reed, citizen and goldsmith, lord mayor of London in 1502. was born here, son of Roger Reed and Catherine his wife above-mentioned: he, by his will, founded a free-school here, with a stipend of 10l. per ann. for the master, paid by the goldsmiths company.

The Rev. Richard Sibbs was presented to the rectory or curacy of Cromer, alias Shipden. by the bishop of Ely, in 1768.

We have been favoured with the following account of Cromer, by a gentleman of taste and erudition in this hundred, who has also given us a view of the town for this work.

“ There was formerly a town called Shipden, betwixt this town and the ocean, but the sea has entirely swallowed up that town, and makes hasty strides towards devouring Cromer also, which now stands so near the edge of the cliff, that in the memory of many people now living there, upwards of twenty houses have at different times been precipitated into the sea.

At very low tides there is an appearance of something, which the fishermen call Shipden steeple. It is hardly probable, but that a large tower, whose foundations were an hundred feet perpendicular from the surface of the sea, after being tumbled into it, with the immense body of earth that supported it, and after being washed for many centuries by the waves,

waves, must have been so shattered and dashed to pieces, that no remains can be visible.

There is now no harbour at Cromer, yet a trade is carried on from this place, from whence corn is exported, and coals, deals, &c. are imported. As the method of trading from this place is curious, we shall mention it.

The vessels used are from 60 to 100 tons burthen, few larger: at high water they are laid upon the beach, and, as soon as the water is sufficiently ebb'd, carts are drawn to the side of the ship, and the coals are shot into them, as they are into lighters in other places. The carts carry only half a chaldron at a time, as the road up the cliff is very steep. In this manner the carts continue working, till the water flows so high as to wash the horses bellies, and float the carts: they can unload sometimes 60 chaldrons in a tide. When the vessel is empty, it floats on a high tide, and continues at a little distance from the shore, and is loaded with corn by boats, as they seldom run the hazard of loading them when laid on the beach, least contrary winds should prevent their getting off with the cargo.

There is a great fishery of lobsters and crabs carried on from this town.

The church has been a magnificent structure, of flint and free-stone: its steeple, which is 159 feet high, is square, and richly ornamented with free-stone sculpture: the chancel is now in ruins.

About a mile to the east of the town is the lighthouse, in which at present coals are burnt,

There is a fair on Whitsun-Monday, which draws together all the neighbourhood within ten miles. To a mind that can receive pleasure from seeing others pleased, without despising the reasons of their being so, this is a most striking scene; several hundreds of both sexes, and all ages, in their holiday cloaths, are seen from the cliff in boats, which beautifully enliven the sea, whilst swarms of people who cannot get boats enough to gratify their desire of floating, impatiently wait on the beach, which is covered with them.

About half a mile to the south of the town is the seat of George Windham, esq. The house is remarkable for its situation, being placed in an amphitheatre of woods, which not only shut out all sight of the neighbouring ocean, but seem even to exclude the very idea of its vicinity to that boisterous element, whose continual murmurings are so mixed with the rustling of the trees, as scarcely to be distinguished, except when some powerful north-west wind asserts its right of being heard. After a pleasant walk through the grove to the summit of the hill, a most delightful view of the sea and town of Cromer presents itself."

FELBRIGG, FELBRIDGE, or FELBURGH; wrote Felebrige in Doomfday book. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had a grant of this lordship on the expulsion of two free-men of Guert, brother of Harold, the king, and slain with him at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 4, 1066: it was half a leuca long, four furlongs and three perches broad; and Metton was five furlongs long and four furlongs and six perches broad: they were valued at the survey at 4l.

Ailward





Ailward de Felbrigg seems to have held it under Bigot at the survey, and was lord of a small fee in Winterton, which is then said to be valued in this manor.

The ancient family of de Felbrigg assumed their name from this town, of which they were thus enfeoffed by the Bigots on the conquest.

Roger de Felbrigg married a daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Norfolk, lord of Becston-Regis, by whom he had Richard de Felbrigg, his son and heir, lord of Felbrigg.

We will not take upon us to follow this ancient family through every branch, but confine ourselves to a biographical account of the most eminent.

Richard de Felbrigg had an only daughter and heir, Maud, who married sir Simon le Bigot, third son of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, by Maud his wife, daughter of William Marechal, earl of Pembroke. Sir Simon died before the 30th of Hen. III. 1252.

His son, sir Roger le Bigot, had a grant of free-warren in the 9th of Edward I. 1281, and by Cecilia had sir Simon Felbrigg, who was lord in the 9th of Edward II. and 22d of Edward III. 1348.*

He married Alice, daughter of sir Geo. de Thorpe, and his son and heir was sir Roger de Felbrigg, alias Bigot, lord in the 25th of Edward III. 1351,
and

* He had a brother, John de Felbrigg, esq. of Tuttington, in Suffolk, from whom descended a younger branch of this name.

and had a market and fair here: in the 28th of that king, he is said to have been a prisoner in the wars of France; was living in the 41st of the aforesaid king, and sealed with a lion salient, died at Paris in France, and was there buried.

By Elizabeth, daughter of lord Scales, he had sir Simon Felbrigg, who was standard-bearer to Richard II. and held a patent in the 18th of that king for 100l. per ann. the usual fee or allowance.

In the 22d of that king, he was one of the knights of the king's chamber, and had a grant of the manor of Beeston-Regis in this hundred, late Richard Arundel's, who was attainted.

In the 5th of Henry V. 1420, he and sir William Beauchamp, sir John Beaufoe, knights, Robert Lovell, &c. were appointed commissioners to muster 500 men at arms, 1000 archers, commanded by Hugh Courtney earl of Devonshire, and the lord Botreaux, for the guard of the narrow seas; being made knight of the garter in the 10th of that king, in 1422, at St. George's feast at Windsor, with Humphrey duke of Gloucester, Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, Robert lord Willoughby, Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, Lewis de Robesart lord Bouchier, sir John Cornwall, sir Thomas Erpingham, sir Walter Hungerford, and sir John de Robesart, his senior knights, and William de Hertaulolux, his junior, reciting that Henry V. in his life had instituted Garter to be principal of the office of arms, but that no maintenance was settled on him; they, during the nonage of Henry VI. settle several annual pensions on him, payable by every knight of the garter.

He married first, Margaret, daughter and heir (as our historians say) to the duke of Silesia, and Theise in Germany (nephew to the king of Bohemia) cousin to Anne, queen consort of Richard II king of England (daughter of Charles I. and sister to Wenceslaus, emperors of Germany) who came into England with that queen on her marriage, in 1381, and was one of her maids of honour: he had one daughter by this lady, and married a second wife on her decease. By his will, dated September, 1432, he left to trustees his manors of Felbrigg, Runton, Banningham, Colby, Tottington-hall, and Ingworth, in Norfolk; the manors of Felbrigg and Aylmerton to be sold after his second wife Catherine's decease, to pay his debts and legacies; to Alana, his daughter, wife of sir Thomas de Wanton, the manors of Brifworth in Suffolk, and of Sharpenhow, and Stratley in Bedfordshire they giving sufficient security not to disturb his trustees in the executing the residue of his will; and the heirs of her body failing, he gives them to sir John Felbrigg. &c.

Alana, daughter and heir of sir Simon Felbrigg, by his first lady, was in the year 1431 the wife of sir Thomas Wanton, whom we take to be her second husband, and sir William Tyndal, of Dean in Northamptonshire, to be her first, by whom she had issue; and her grandson, sir William Tyndal, of Hockwold in Norfolk, was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. and declared heir (in right of his grandmother Margaret) to the kingdom of Bohemia.

The manor of Felbrigg being left by sir Simon Felbrigg to be sold after the death of his wife, Catherine, Thomas, lord Scales, one of his trustees, bought the reversion of it of his executors, and after

ter sold it to John Wymondham, or Windham, esq. which John had also a lease of it from the lady Catherine; he and his wife, the lady Margery, relict of sir Edward Hastings, of Elsing in Norfolk, daughter of sir Robert Clifton, of Buckenham Castle in the said county, lived here when sir John Felbrigg, of Tuttington in Suffolk, made a forceable entry, in the absence of her husband, threatened to fire the house, she having locked herself up in a room to keep possession, and at last dragged her out by the hair of her head, and took possession; but John Wymondham, having the king's order to Thomas Montgomery, esq. sheriff of the county, to be put in possession, he came to an agreement, and Wymondham paying to sir John 200 marks, he released all his right and claim to this lordship; and in the 39th of Henry VI. 1461, sir John and his wife conveyed it to John Wymondham by fine.

John Windham, esq. was his son and heir, retained by and in the service of sir John Howard (afterwards duke of Norfolk) in the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. and in the 7th of that king, 1467, married Margaret, fourth daughter of sir John de Felbrigg; in the treaty of his marriage, it was agreed, "that sir John should provide and find all manner of array for John Windham, jun. esq. and Margaret his daughter, at and for the said marriage, and all manner of meat and drink, for all manner of persons, and all other things necessary, behofful and convenient, at the proper cost and charge of the said sir John, for the space of two years following the said marriage continually, with meat and drink for the said John and Margaret, convenient for them, their servants and their horses." Her jointure was to be in the manors of Crownthorpe, Banningham, Colby, and Ingworth. In 1489, he was with Henry VII. at
the

the battle of Stoke, and there knighted; but on the 6th of May in 1503, he, with sir James Tyrrel, were beheaded as traitors to the king (on Tower Hill) on a conspiracy in favour of Edmund de-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, and was buried in the church of the Austin Friars, of London, where several who had suffered on the part of the House of York were interred.

Sir Thomas Windham, his son and heir, and the lady Margaret, was restored in blood, and knighted by sir Edward Howard, admiral of the English fleet at Crowton-Bay, near Brest. In the 4th year of Henry VIII. 1513, he was vice-admiral, knight of the king's body-guard, and one of his privy-council. He married to his first wife, Alianore, daughter and heir of Richard Scroop, lord of Upsall in Yorkshire, or as some say, of sir Henry Scroop; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettlestead in Suffolk. It appears by his will, dated at Felbrigg, October 22, 1521, that he had the lordship of Botley, Hamesthwayt, and Wighton in Yorkshire, Crownthorpe, Wicklewood, Hackford, Aylmerton, Runton, Banningham, Ingworth, Tuttington, Colby, Briston, Woolterton, Metton, Melton-Cockfield's, and Felbrigg. He was buried at the cathedral at Norwich, with this inscription—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Thome Windham, militis, Elianore, et Domine Elizabethe uxorum ejus, qui quidem Thomas fuit unus conciliariorum, D'ni Regis, Henrici Octavi, et unus militum pro corpore ejusdem D'ni regis nec non vice-admirallus* — — — His own effigies and those of his two wives were on it, with the arms of Windham, &c.

John Windham, esq. second son of sir John, and brother of sir Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of sir John Sydenham, of Orchard in Devonshire,

Devonshire, where he and his descendants lived, and from whom the present earl of Egremont descends.

Sir Edmund Windham, eldest son of sir Thomas, by Alianore his wife, succeeded in his estate, married Susan, daughter of sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham, by whom he had three sons, Roger, Francis, and Thomas, and a daughter, Amy, married to Henry Heveningham, esq. he died at Felbrigg, July 23, 1579, in the 11th of Elizabeth, and was there buried.

Sir Roger, son of sir Edmund, married Mary, daughter of sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk, and died without issue.

Francis Windham, esq. his brother, was judge of the common pleas, and married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal, and died without issue, leaving his estate entailed on his brother, sir Roger, Thomas Windham, and Jane his sister (wife of Humphry Conisby, esq.) who all died without issue. The judge was buried in the church of St. Peter's of Mancroft, in Norwich, where, against the north wall of Jesus chapel, is a monument much defaced, in memory of him, and the effigies of a judge down to his waste, in his robes, with the arms of Windham, and his crest, a lion's head, erased, within the bow of a fetter-lock; also Windham quartering Scroop and Tiptoft, and impaling Townshend with his quarterings, Haywell, Brewse, Ufford, Carbonell, and Shardelowe. It does not appear to have had any inscription, but he was here interred July 18, 1592.

Sir Roger and the rest of his family dying without issue, as is observed, this manor, &c. came by entail

to Thomas Windham, esq. third son of sir John Windham, of Orchard, by Joan his wife, daughter of sir Henry Portman, of Orchard Portman in Somersetshire, great grandson of sir John, who was brother to sir Thomas Windham before-mentioned.

This Thomas married first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Rowland Lytton, knt. of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, by whom he had John, his son and heir; and by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of sir John Mead, of Lofts in Essex, he had William Windham: Thomas, the father, lived to the age of 82, and died on May 1, 1653.

John Windham, esq. his son and heir, had four wives; first, Jane, daughter of — Godfrey, esq. of Hindringham; second, a daughter of sir Roger Townshend, baronet; third, Dorothy, daughter or sister of sir Thomas Ogle, of Bardwell, in Suffolk; fourth, Frances, daughter of Arthur, earl of Anglesea, and afterwards married to John Thompson, lord Haverham, but died without any surviving issue.

William Windham, esq. his brother in law, inherited this lordship on his death, and took to wife, Catherine, daughter of sir Joseph Ash, knight and baronet, of Twickenham in Middlesex, by whom he had several sons; Ash Windham, esq. the eldest, William, Thomas, &c. William Windham, esq. died in 1689; Ash Windham, esq. was lord and patron in 1740; William Windham, esq. was his son and heir, and died lord, October 30, 1761; whose son and heir, William Windham, esq. was colonel of the Norfolk militia, and author of a treatise for the use of that corps. His indefatigable application to study accelerated his death, leaving his son a minor, lord of Aylmerton, Sustead, Metton, Parnow

Parnow-hall, Barningham, Tuttington, with Crackford, Ingworth, Runton Hays, East Beckham, Isaac's, and East Beckham Marriot's; Toft Overhall and Nether-hall, Thurlton, Baynard's, Crownthorpe, Wicklewood, and Felbrigg, in Norfolk.

The Windhams are a family of great antiquity, and took their name from Windham, or Wymondham, a considerable market town in Norfolk. Alward de Wymondham was a witness to the foundation charter of William de Albin, (*Pincerna Regis*) founder of Wymondham priory in the reign of Henry I. as were Richard, son of Alward, and Edric de Wymondham. Thomas de Wymondham was treasurer, and one of the king's council, præcentor of Litchfield, and baron of the Exchequer, and died in 1277. William de Wymondham, clerk, was overseer of the silver mines in Devonshire, in 1293.

John de Wymondham, and Beatrix his wife, held lands in Kirby-Bedon, &c. in Norfolk, in the 28th of Edward III. 1354. William, son of Ralph de Windham, purchased, by fine, rents in Norwich, in the 12th of Edward I. 1284, and in the 31st, lands at Redenhall in Norfolk, by fine.

In the 24th of Henry III. 1240, John Rede held here the 8th part of a fee of Hugh lord Bardolphi, and he of the bishop of Norwich.

In the 20th of Edward III. 1346; it was held by the Felbriggs, and Edmund Windham, esq. in the 24th of Henry VIII. 1533, paid every thirty weeks 10d. ob. castle-guard to Norwich.

On the pavement of the church, near to the pulpit, lies a large marble grave-stone, whereon, as under an arch of canopy work in brass, is the portraiture of sir Simon Felbrigg, knight of the garter, in compleat armour, treading on a lion couchant, with his hands erect, and joined in a praying manner; between his right arm stands erect, on a staff, the standard of Ric. II. thereon the arms of Edward the Confessor—a cross flourey, between 5 maulets, impaling France and England, quarterly. King Richard is said to have accounted and esteemed the Confessor as his tutelary saint. On the upper part of each arm, near the shoulder, is the shield of St. George—argent, a cross, gules. On his right side hangs a dagger, on his left a large broad sword, from a belt embossed and gilt, as his spurs are; and on his left leg the garter, all in brass. In a like arch, with canopy work curiously wrought, by his left side, is his lady, in a close vest, and a cloak over it, hands erect; &c. About her head a sort of coronet, and on each side of it a large lustre of jewels, in the form of a rose, about her temples. On the summit, between the middle of the pillar of the canopy work, are two shields, one with the arms of St. Edward, impaling, quarterly, France and England; the other St. Edward, with the said quartering, being the arms of Richard II. impaling, quarterly, in the 1st and 4th, argent a spread eagle, with two heads, sable, crowned, or; in the 2d and 3d, a lion rampant, being the arms of his queen, Anne. On the middle pillar of the canopy work are the arms of this knight, a lion saliant, impaling a spread eagle, the arms of his lady, and below that, on each side of the pillar, is a fetterlock, his badge; which was also used by the House of York, and by Edward IV. His supporters are not here, but are said to have been two lions, and his crest a plume of peacock's feathers,

thers, and sometime a garb, argent, banded ermine, in a coronet, or; the family also used the crest of a lion's head erased, in the bow of a fetterlock, as appears from a deed of sir Simon in the time of Henry VI. and one of sir George Felbrigg.

The inscription at the bottom,—*Hic jacent Simon Felbrigg miles quonda' vexillari' illustrissimi D'ni. Dni. Regis Ricardi Se'di qui obiit — die mensis — Anno D'ni. M.CCCC. — et D'na Margareta quonda' confors sua natione et generoso sanguine Boama, ac olim domicella nobilissime D'ne. D'ne Anne qu'da' Anglie regine, que obiit xxvii die mensis Junij Ao. D'ni M.CCCC.XVI. quar' a'v'ab; p'pitietur Deus. Amen.*

It is to be here observed, that no date either of the day or year of sir Simon's death is here fixed; no doubt, when he laid this stone in memory of this lady, his design was to be buried by her; but it is certain his mind was afterwards changed, and he was buried in the choir of the Preaching Friars at Norwich.

In this church are several grave-stones for this family, as also for the Windhams.

On the south side of the chancel a monument—*In memory of Richard Chamberline, Esq. descended from the Chamberlines of Astley-Castle in Warwickshire.*

On a grave-stone in the church-yard—*Here lyeth the body of honest Robert Tilstone, park-keeper to William Windham, Esq. who set up this in memory of a good and faithful servant. He fell from his horse, and died on the place, the 4th day of December, 1675.*

In the church windows were these arms: Felbrigg impaling Aspale. De la Pole and Wingfield quarterly. Felbrigg impaling Thorpe. Felbrigg impaling Scales. Felbrigg impaling the arms of the lady Margaret, daughter of the duke of Silesia, wife of sir Simon Felbrigg, knt. of the garter.

The church is a rectory. In the reign of Edward I. the rector had 50 acres of land and a manse. The present value is 6l. 18s. 3d. and is discharged.

In 1763, the Rev. George William Lukin (who has built a neat and convenient house in this parish, which commands an extensive prospect to the south) was presented to the rectory of Felbrigg, with Metton, by William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, then a minor.

In the 2d of Edward I. 1274, Nicholas Panton, of Felbrigg, granted to Friar Hamond de Montania, master of the hospital of St. Anthony, of Vienna in France, 40 acres of land, and 10s. rent in Felbrigg, by fine: of this hospital was a cell in Broad-street, London*.

Several towns take their name from Fel, a river, as this, and the bridge over it; thus, Felmingham, Felton, Felstead, &c. In the north of England, Fel is a term given to a large tract of heath or moorish ground.

FELBRIGG, the seat of William Windham, esq. is by nature one of the most beautiful situations in Norfolk, as in this park, which is very extensive, there is more uneven ground than in any other in this county; nor has art been less bountiful: the

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woods

* Stow's Survey of London.

woods are large and ancient. In the center of the great wood is an irregular oval of about four acres, surrounded with a broad belt of lofty silver firs: on entering this oval, the eye is wonderfully pleased, without at first perceiving why it is so; we suppose it must be from the contrast which this sameness of green makes to the varied tints of the other forest trees, every where mixed in the rest of the grove, and which these lofty ever-greens entirely exclude.

From another part of this wood an extensive prospect demands attention through a break in the grove, from whence the uneven ground of the park is seen to the greatest advantage; Norwich spire, at full 20 miles distance, terminates the view.

From the upper part of the wood the sea presents itself, but not in so striking a manner as it will from the new plantation, which will in a few years conceal that pleasing object from the eye, and then at once display it in all its awful majesty.

The house, which has been considerably enlarged by the Windham family, is elegant and convenient, and the old stile of architecture observable in the south front, has been happily kept up in the hall, and in the library, which is well furnished with the most valuable authors, and contains a capital collection of prints from the best masters.

A large tract of uncultivated bruery land, the property of William Windham, esq. in this parish, has been lately enclosed and cultivated, under the direction of Mr. Kent, the author of "Hints to Gentlemen of landed property."

We are happy to have it in our power to accompany this description with an elegant copper-plate view of Felbrigg hall.

GIMMINGHAM or GYMINGHAM, called Gunningeham in Doomsday book; the earl Warren was then lord of it, Ratho, a free man, being deprived of it: there was also a church endowed with twenty-eight acres. Knapton and Syderstrand were added to it, under which towns see the value.

In the 14th of Edward I. 1286, John, earl Warren and Surry, was lord, and claimed free-warren, assise of bread and beer, view of frank-pledge, a gallows, with wreck of sea here, and in the towns belonging to the soc of this capital lordship, which extended into the following towns; Mundesley, Knapton, South-Repps, North-Repps, Syderstrand, Trunch, and Trimmingham, all which used to pay suit and service to the sheriff's turn, for the king's hundred of North Erpingham, which the earl had withdrawn, to the king's injury, valued at 16s. per ann.

John, earl Warren and Surry, in the 12th of Edward II. 1319, granted it to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and his heirs, with many other lordships, reserving his own right therein for life; and on his death, in the 21st of Edward III. 1547, it came to Henry, duke of Lancaster. At this time there was a capital messuage, a park, land, &c. held in free soccage, by the service of a bell. Henry, duke of Lancaster dying without issue male, his estate and great inheritance came to his two daughters and co-heirs; Maud, the eldest, married William, duke of Zealand, &c. and had this lordship assigned to her in part of that inheritance; she dying soon after her marriage, the whole came to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in right of the lady Blanch, the other

sister, by marriage; and from the said John to his son, Henry IV. king of England, and continues at this time in the crown, having its proper officers, a chancellor, &c. belonging to it, as part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In the 2d of Henry V. 1414, sir Thomas Erpingham had a grant, January 24, of 20l. per ann. out of this lordship.

This lordship was in the crown in the time of Charles I. and was afterwards sold to the city of London, and pays a fee-farm rent of 132l. 16d. q. per annum.

To the manor-house belonged formerly a very large hall, supported by several pillars, and the custom and rule was that no tenant, soc-man, &c. should go beyond that pillar which was appointed for their station and degree.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory; the patronage of it was granted by William, the first earl Warren, to the priory of Lewes in Sussex, on his foundation of it, and confirmed by his son, &c. he gave also 40s. of foccage rent to the said priory, in the soke of Gimmingham; and the monks of Lewes had a pension of five marks per ann. out of the rectory, confirmed to them by John de Oxford, bishop of Norwich.

The old value was fifteen marks; and the rector had, in the reign of Edward I. a manse, with twenty-four acres of land. In the year 1281, there was a controversy between the rector of this town and that of Trimmingham, about the tithe of fish in the hithe of Trimmingham parish; the tithe of the venison
in

in Gimmingham park; the tithes of milk, cheefe, butter, lambs, wool, pigs, calves, chickens, &c the tithe of a place called Aleyns, the 3d sheaf of Rockland, and lands by Crenel fen, which was submitted to the bishop. The present value is 11l. 11s. 9d. and pays first fruits, &c.

The priory of Lewes presented to this church from 1190 to 1531.

In the 29th of Henry VIII. 1538, the prior and convent conveyed this advowson to the king; and in the said year, December 22, he granted it to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In 1603, the rector certified thirty-five communicants to be in this town.

In 1605, the patronage was in the master and fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, who in 1748 presented the Rev. Henry Stebbing, jun. to this rectory, with Trunch, consolidated August 1751.

On a grave-stone in the chancel—*Hic jacet Elizab. Berney, quonda' filia Radulfi Berney, armig. de Gunton.*

In the cross aile a grave-stone—*In memory of Anthony Drath, esq. who died May 8, 1612, and Elizabeth his wife, who died December 20, 1589.*

A marble grave-stone—*In memory of Richard Browning and Margaret his wife, 1635.*

Here was a chauntry granted with all the lands and tenements belonging to it in this town, Trunch and Paston, to Thomas Woodhouse, esq. of Waxham, in the 2d year of Edward VI. 1548.

GRESHAM, wrote GERSAM in Doomsday book. William, earl Warren, was lord at the survey, Ulfston, who held it in king Edward's reign being deprived; it extended into Salhouse and Aldborough, and was valued at 4l. per ann. contained nine furlongs in length, and six in breadth, and belonged to Frederick's fee before the earl had the grant.

The ancient family of Braunch were possessed of this lordship in the reign of Henry II. Richard Braunch, by deed without date, granted to the priory of Castle-acre the administration and disposal of the tithes which they held (by the gift of his ancestors) of the demesns of this lordship, after the decease of Simon his son, rector of this church, to whom Robert, the prior, and the convent had let them to farm for life.

In the 18th of Henry III. 1234, Peter Braunch held it, with the manor of Aylmerton, by two fees, of the earl Warren, with the advowson of those churches, and in the 27th of that king had a charter for a market, fair, and free-warren in this town.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, Robert de Stutevile had as lord the assize of bread and beer, &c.

In the 1st year of Edward II. 1308, Edmund Bacon had grant from the king of this lordship, and all the lands here, late Robert de Stutevile's, escheated to his father, and in the 12th of that king had a patent to embattle this manor-house. This Edmund was a knight, son of sir Adam Bacon, of Oldton; had two daughters and co-heirs; Maud, married to John de Burghersh, and Margery, to sir William de Molins, who had each a moiety of this manor; on a division of it about the 35th of Edward III. 1361.

Sir

Sir John de la Vasche held the moiety of sir William de Molins in the 3d of Henry IV. 1402.

Sir John de Burghersh was lord of the other moiety in right of his wife Maud, and dying in the 19th of Richard II. 1396, his daughter and co-heir, Maud, brought it by marriage to Thomas Chaucer, esq. son of the famous poet Sir Geoffrey, who in the 7th of Henry VI. 1427, granted it by fine to William Paston, esq. of Paston (afterwards sir William the judge) into which family the other moiety also came; and in the year 1740, William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, was lord.

About 1608, sir William Paston's manor here was valued at 120l. 2s. one pound of pepper, and twelve comb of oats per ann. and was sold with the Pastons estate to lord Anson; and George Anson, esq. of Shugborough, in Staffordshire, is the present lord and patron.

All that now remains visible of the castle at Gresham, is the mote and a very perfect foundation about nine feet from the ground, by which it appears to have been a large square building, each front one hundred and fifty feet long, with a round tower at each corner of thirty-six feet diameter. Though this is commonly called the mansion of sir Thomas Gresham, it does not appear from any records that he or his family ever resided in this castle, which was certainly the manor-house and the same which sir Edmund Bacon obtained a patent to embattle in the reign of Edward II.

The church stands pleasantly by the side of an extensive tract of field land, and commands a very distant prospect over a woody country.

The

The town seems to take its name from some rivulet or stream here, anciently known by the name of Ger or Gar; thus, Garford in Bucks; Garston and Garret in Lancashire; Garboldisham, Garveston, and Gernemutha in Norfolk. *

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had also a lordship here, which Alward possessed in Edward the Confessor's reign.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, Roger Bigot held it in capite, and had view of frank-pledge, assise, &c. but in the 14th of the said king declined his claim, and it seems to have been held after by the lords of other manors.

The priories of Walsingham, Waborne, and Beeston, had temporalities here.

The church is a rectory dedicated to All Saints. The old value was seven marks: the present is 6l. 18s. 8d. and is discharged.

The presentation to this church was granted to the prior and convent of the canons of the Holy Sepulchre in Thetford, by John, earl Warren, in 1281; and in 1331, they had the king's license to appropriate it, but they could not obtain the consent of the bishop of Norwich.

In 1339, they had the bull of pope Boniface to appropriate and take possession of it on the first vacancy, and retain all the profits of it, on condition they served it by one of their own canons, or any secular curate, removeable at pleasure, and their paying all episcopal dues whatever, but the bishop would

* Parkin.



would not agree to this, but obliged them to endow a vicarage.

Alexander, bishop of Norwich, assigned to the vicar a manse, all the altarage, tithe of hemp, wool, hay, reed and fisheries, with a certain tithe called portes; the altarage valued at five marks; eighteen acres of land valued at 6s. per ann. with an annual pension of seven marks to be paid by the prior and convent. How long it continued a vicarage does not appear; before the reign of Henry VIII. it seems to have returned to its old state, and was a rectory in the patronage of the Pastons, lords of the manor.

In 1603, the rector returned seventy communicants.

In 1758, lord Anson presented; and in 1772, the Rev. John Ravenhill was presented to this rectory by George Anson, esq. M. P. for the city of Litchfield.

In the chancel on a black marble in the wall—
S. Robti. Smyth, ecclesiæ rector, honorab. Pastonorum familiae a sacris, cui nutus per Eliz. Cuddon, arm. Suff. Willielmus, S. T. P. preb. Norw. qui hoc posuit. Obiit. 9 Nov. 1658, aetat. 74.—Orate p. a'ia Jacobi Catt generosi.

In the north window were the arms of Paston and Fastolf; Paston and Berry; Paston and Mautby; also of the lord Mattrevers and Daubeny, with his crest, a plume of feathers.

GUNTON, wrote in Doomsday Gunetunc. This town was bought by Agelmar, or Almar, bishop of Elmham, in the reign of the Confessor, and granted

to William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, by the Conqueror, and held in his own right as a lay-fee.

In the 22d of Henry I. 1122, Matthew de Gunton was lord of it: fir Roger de Gunton and Thomas de Gunton, his sons, succeeded him, and each held a moiety or manor, called Overhall and Netherhall, held of the bishop.

In 1323, fir Roger de Gunton, son of fir Roger, as lord of a moiety, presented to this church.

Sir Walter de Gunton left a daughter and heir, Milecentia, who brought it by marriage to fir Walter de Walcote, whose son, fir Walter, left four daughters and co-heirs; Margaret, the eldest, married fir Robert Berney, of Witchingham, who purchased by fine the parts or shares of the other sisters.

Robert Berney, esq. was lord in the 27th of Henry VIII. 1536, and had by Susan his wife, daughter of fir Henry Fermor, knt. of East Basbam, several sons and daughters: he was lord of Gunton Overhall and Netherhall, Cley-hall, and Strete-hall in Witchingham. In his will, dated Oct. 7. 1558, he requires to be buried in the chancel of Gunton church by his wife, and died the 29th of September following.

His grandson, Francis, sold Gunton to John Jermy, esq. counsellor, of Norwich, and John Jermy, esq. his second son, was lord of Gunton, and father of Francis, who sold this lordship to John Harbord, esq. (fourth son of fir Charles Harbord, knt. surveyor-general) colonel of the militia, who died by a fall from his horse, Sept. 28, 1710, leaving the greatest part of his estate to Harbord Cropley, esq. son

son of colonel William Copley, who married Catherine, his sister, daughter of sir Charles Harbord.

Sir Charles Harbord was surveyor-general to king Charles I. and II. he died in 1679, aged 84, and was buried at Besthorpe in Norfolk, where against the north wall is a monument in remembrance of him.

Sir Charles, by Mary Van-Elst, his wife, had several children; Philip, his eldest son, married Ann, daughter of sir William Drury, of Besthorpe.

William Harbord, esq. the second son, and surveyor-general, was of Cadbury in Somersetshire, and married first, Mary, daughter of Dr. Duck, of Cadbury, L.L.D. by whom he had three daughters and co-heirs; and by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of — Ruffell, sister of the admiral, who was earl of Orford, left one daughter: he built an hospital at Thetford, and settled 30l. per ann for six poor people, and died at Belgrade in July, 1692.

Sir Charles Harbord, the third son, was captain of a man of war, and killed in a sea fight against the Dutch in 1672, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

John Harbord, esq. fourth son, lord of Gunton, married to Catherine, daughter of sir John Rouse, bart. of Henham in Suffolk, died without issue, and left his estate to his nephew, Harbord Copley, son of William Copley, esq. by Catherine, his sister, third daughter of sir Charles Harbord, and relict of Thomas Wright, esq. of Kilnstone near Thetford. William Copley, esq. was of Stelland hall in Suffolk, and of Thetford in Norfolk.

Harbord Copley Harbord, esq. married a daughter of sir Willam Rant, of Thorpe-Market in this hundred, whose son, sir William Morden Harbord, was created a baronet in 1746, March 29, and also was knight of the Bath; he bore quarterly, argent and gules, four lions rampant, counterchanged, and in the fess point, a cap of maintenance.

Harbord Harbord, esq. his son and heir, married in 1760 a daughter of sir Ralph Ashton, bart. of Lancashire, and was elected a member in parliament for Norwich in 1768.

On the decease of sir William, sir Harbord, the present lord and patron, succeeded to his father's estates and titles.

GUNTON HALL, the seat of sir Harbord Harbord, is at present a small house, but is going to be enlarged, and has lately been ornamented with new offices under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. They are by far the most complete buildings for the purpose of any thing in this kingdom: the new stile of architecture is by its lightness and extreme elegance, well adapted to offices, and these are particularly worthy the attention of strangers, from the studied contrivance for conveniency in the apartments, as also for the slate covering, which consists of small square pieces of slate, each fastened by wood screws.

Not far from the house is the parish church, which, by the late sir William Harbord, was taken down and rebuilt, with a magnificent portico of the Doric order: this receives an additional degree of sanctity from two venerable druidical oaks, which grace the front of it.

We have given a view of this edifice, as neither the house nor offices are sufficiently forward to make a drawing of them. The situation of the house, though on an eminence, is not well chosen. It commands a large piece of water, yet as the ground about it is flat and swampy, this rather chills the sight than improves the prospect.

The quantity of game in the neighbouring plantations, particularly hares and pheasants, is astonishing, and they are preserved with the most rigid attention—to the game laws. The park, when finished, will be very extensive.

Bartholomew de Gunton had an interest, or lordship, in this town in the reign of Richard I. and John de Methwold was patron, in right of his wife, in the reign of Edward I. and in the 20th of that king, 1292, Simon de Lincoln conveyed a moiety of the manor of Gunton, and advowson, to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells: sir Philip Burnell, the bishop's heir and nephew, enjoyed it, and left it to his son, sir Edward, who in the 6th of Edward II. 1313, released to sir Walter de Norwich; for eighty marks, this manor, with lands and tene-ments in Thorpe-Market, &c. Sir John de Norwich was lord of it in the 29th of Edward III. 1355.

After this it came to the Berneys, and so was united to the other moiety.

At the survey Alan earl of Richmond had an interest, which afterwards was held by the lords of the aforesaid manor.

Parkin says several towns take their names from the word Gun; as Gunton in Suffolk, Gunby in Yorkshire,

Yorkshire, Gunthorpe in Norfolk, &c. the name probably of some adjoining rivulet.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew. In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a manse and thirty acres of land: it was valued at twelve marks, and paid Peter-pence 10d. The present value is 8l. and is discharged.

In 1603, sixty communicants were returned by the rector.

The Rev. Richard Parkinson was presented to the churches of Gunton with Hanworth, consolidated Oct. 21, 1757, by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. in 1774.

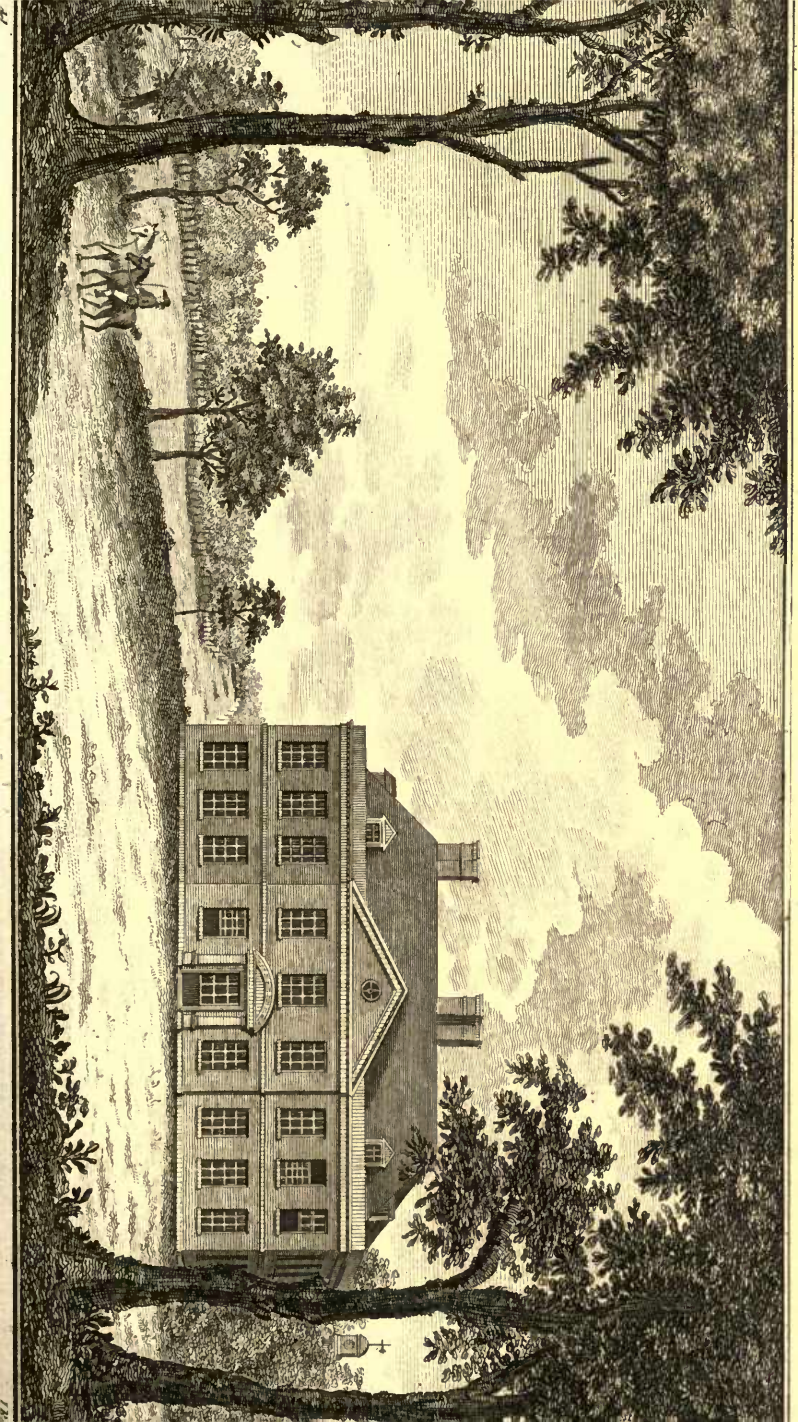
On a grave-stone in the chancel, a plate of brass, *In memory of Robert Berney, Esq. and Susanna his wife, who had 21 children. Robert died Nov. 25, 1358, Susanna Dec. 23, 1557.*

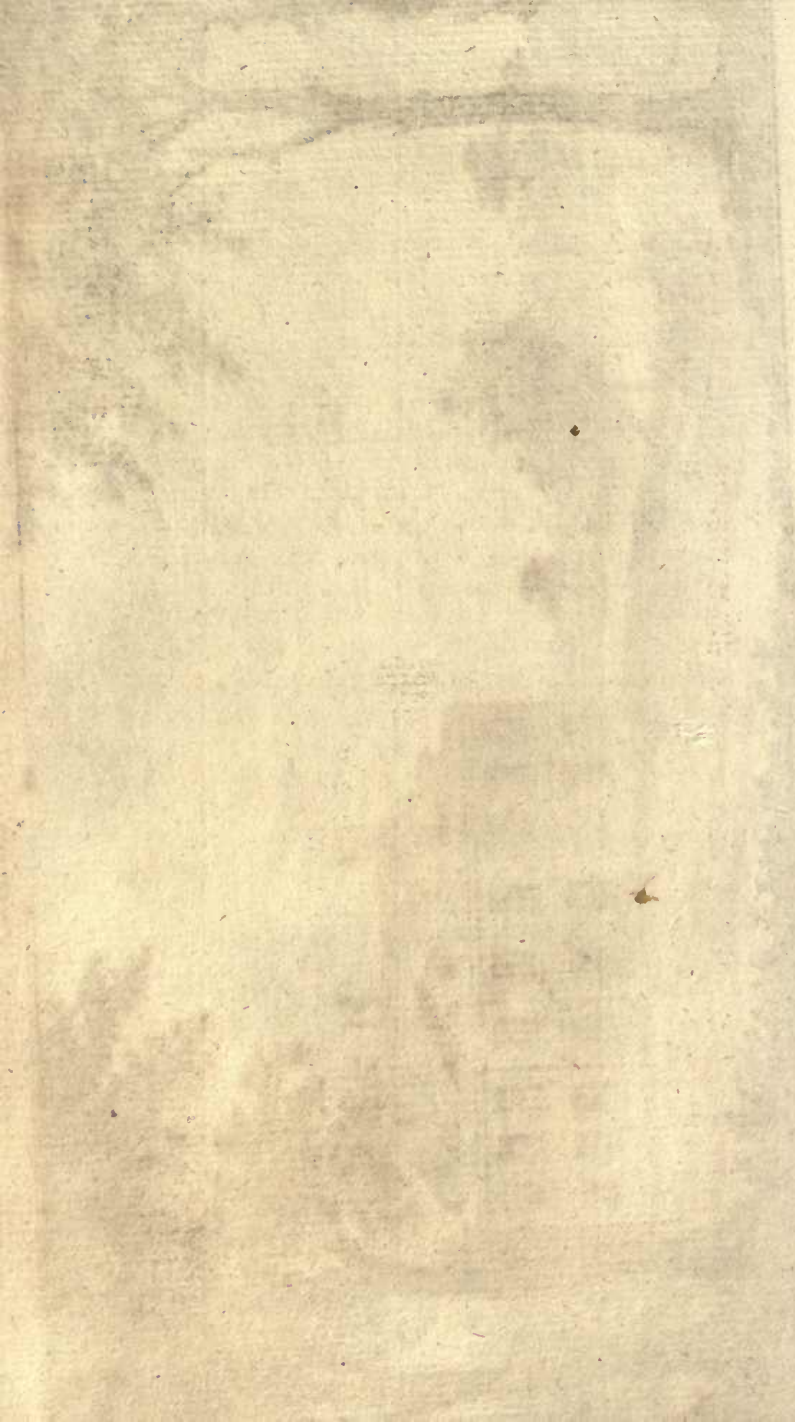
Orate p. a'ra. Johs. Codon filii Georgii Codon armig. with the arms of Cuddon impaling Berney.

In 1509, Thomas Martyn, gent. buried in the church of *St. Andrew* of Gunton: in another register, anno 1374, it is called *St. Peter* of Gunton.

In the church windows were, Berney impaling Fermour, Berney impaling Allington. Berney impaling Southwell. Erpingham. Elmham or Leeds, and Bernard.

HANWORTH. Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, was lord of a manor, then wrote Hagan-Worda, of which Withri, a freeman, was deprived





deprived on the conquest: Roughton was a beruite to it; three villains in Aldby, Ingworth and Calthorpe belonged to it, with three borderers in Alburgh, Sufthead and Thurgarton; so that in the whole it was worth at the survey 5l. &c. was eight furlongs long, and five broad: Withri had the soc and sac, the king and the earl all forfeitures.

King John in his 5th year, 1204, granted to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, lord of this town, the privilege of a fair on the vigil, the day, and the day after St. Bartholomew; and in the 3d of Edward I. Roger, earl of Norfolk, and earl-marshal of England, had the lete, the assise, and a fair: In the 14th of the said king he claimed the trial of any robber or thief taken in this lordship with the stolen goods, and on conviction, the carrying him prisoner to his manor of Colby, by Ayllham, in South Erpingham hundred, and of hanging him *there*.

In the 33d of that king, 1305, sir Simon de Hederfet was keeper or steward of this lordship, and the king's writ to cut down fourteen oaks by Hanworth wood, to repair the *king's house* at Burgh, by Ayllham. Earl Roger died this year, and had a park in this town.

Edward II. in his first year, sent his writ, dated January 16, 1308, to sir Simon, to deliver up the custody of this manor, and that of Forncet to John de Thorpe, late Roger Bigot's, earl of Norfolk, deceased.

This earl leaving no issue, had constituted Edw. I. his heir, to the greatest part of his estate, who granted it, with the earldom of Norfolk, and the marshalship of England, to Thomas de Brotherton, his fifth
F son;

son; though some historians say he was created earl of Norfolk by his brother in law Edward II.

Thomas de Brotherton left Margaret, a daughter and co-heir, who married John, lord Seagrave, by whom he had a daughter and heir, Margaret (Elizabeth as some say) who brought this lordship and the inheritance of Brotherton by marriage to John, lord Mowbray. This Margaret was created by Richard II. dutchess of Norfolk, her eldest son dying without issue; Thomas, her second, earl of Nottingham, and earl-marshal of England, was in the 20th of the said king, 1397, created duke of Norfolk. In this family this lordship remained till Ann, daughter and heir of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, married to Richard, duke of York, second son of Edw. IV. dying without issue, sir John Howard, knt. was created duke of Norfolk, and marshal of England, in right of Margaret his mother (daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk) married to sir Robert Howard, father of the said sir John, and was lord of this manor.

On the attainder of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, it came to the crown in 1572, and queen Elizabeth in her 35th year, December 6, 1593, demised to John Lane, of London, gent. the scite and demans of this lordship, the park, Alburgh fair, all courts belonging hereto, with messuages, houses, mills, and barley-rents, viz. ninety-two quarters, five bushels, and a peck, at the rent of 27l. 12s. 11d. per annum for twenty-one years, which Lane soon after assigned it to William Dix, gent.

On Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel's, being restored in blood in the 1st of James I. 1603, he had in the said year, June 17, a grant of this manor, &c.

Roger

Roger Bigot had also another lordship in this town, of the gift of the Conqueror, which was afterwards called the manor of Belhouse. In the 9th of Edward II. William Clarkson was returned lord of it.

In the 18th of Henry VI. 1440, Thomas Holand passed by fine to Robert Norwich, and William Norwich, jun. the manor of Belhouse in Hanworth; soon after sir William Phelip, lord Bardolph, died seized of it; and William, viscount Beaumont, held it in the beginning of Edward IV's. reign. Stephen Betynge by his will in 1490, gives it for life to Elizabeth, his wife, and after to William, his son.

The church was formerly a rectory dedicated to St. Bartholomew, valued at fifteen marks. The prior and convent of Thetford had a portion of tithe in the time of Edward I. valued at three marks per ann. and at that time the prior of Hickling held it appropriated to him with thirty acres of land, when there was a vicar who had a house, but no land; the present value of which is 5l. 1s. 6d. and is discharged.

The priory of Hickling were patrons till the dissolution of religious houses.

Sir Edward Clere presented in 1589; and in 1725, sir John Hobart.

October 21, 1757, this church was consolidated with Gunton; and in 1774 the Rev. Richard Parkinson was presented by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

On a grave-stone in the church—*William Doughty, only son of William Doughty, esq. by Frances his second wife, after eleven years travel into the Barbadoes, &c. safely arrived at this his native town, and when he had with great joy seen all his friends and neighbours, took his leave, and returned to the universal place the earth, where all must rest till the sound of the trump, at the age of 42 years, March 8, 1673.*—*William, son of Robert Doughty, of Hunworth, esq. and Hester his wife,*
 — — — — —

Also on a grave-stone—*Ora te p. a'rab; Johs. Bitteryng, et Marg'le uxor. ej.*

In this village is the seat of Robert Lee Doughty, esq. an elegant and convenient house pleasantly situated in a small park, from whence the church which stands on rising ground at a small distance opposite to it, is a handsome object. The pleasure grounds about it are laid out with much taste.

Haganworda is a compound; Ha or A, Ken or Gan, a name of many rivulets; as Kenton, Kenford; and thus, Aken, a city in Germany, called now Aix La Chapelle;—Worth, always signifies that scite or place where two streams meet and unite.—*Vide Mr. Parkin's etymology of Hanworth.*

KNAPTON, is wrote in Doomsday book Ranapaton, and was the lordship of William, earl Warren; a free-man who held it in king Edward's time being expelled, it was added to Gimmingham, the earl's principal lordship. Gimmingham was then valued at 40s. and at the survey at 8l. per ann. Ranapatone was in the Confessor's time valued at 20s. at the survey at 60s.

The

The ancient family of de Plaiz was soon after the conquest enfeoffed of this lordship, and held it of the earls Warren and Surry. Sir Hugh de Plaiz was lord in the reign of king Stephen; and in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, the assise of bread, &c. and frank-pledge belonged to it. About 1300, William de Huntingfield was patron of this church in right of his wife; and in 1303, the lady Joan, relict of sir Richard de Plaiz, presented, as appears from the institution books of Norwich.

In this family this lordship remained till 1389, when sir John Howard, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of sir John de Plaiz, inherited in her right this lordship, with that of Weeting and Toftrees in Norfolk; Chelfworth in Suffolk; Okely Magna, Hanstead, and Benefield-Bury in Essex; and Foulmere in Cambridgeshire; and dying in 1437, Elizabeth, his grand-daughter, who died before him, by John his son, was heir to the Plaiz's estate. This Elizabeth married John de Vere, earl of Oxford, lord of this town, &c. in her right; he was beheaded in 1461, and she presented to this church in 1465; in the 12th of Edward IV. 1472, she settled this lordship, &c. on Richard, duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, in trust, for the use of her heirs, to preserve them in those difficult and dangerous times; but on November 26, 1478, the feoffees of the said duke confirmed to the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. George, at Windsor, this manor, with those of Chelfworth and Benefield-hall, to endow a chantry in the said church.

John, her son, earl of Oxford, was restored in blood, honour, and inheritance, on the accession of Henry VII. and was succeeded by John, earl of Oxford, his nephew; and dying without issue in 1526;

his three sisters were his co-heirs; Elizabeth, married to sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham in Suffolk; Dorothy, to John Nevill, lord Latimer; and Ursula, to sir Edward Knightley. In 1529. Ann, countess of Oxford, widow, presented to this church.

Ursula, wife of sir Edward Knightley, dying without issue, the heirs of sir Anthony Wingfield, and the lord Nevill held this lordship; sir Robert Wingfield, son of sir Anthony, had livery of a moiety about the 1st of queen Elizabeth, and presented to this church in 1564, by his assignees.

The moiety which the lord Latimer held came to the earl of Exeter, eldest son of William Cecil, lord Burleigh, by the marriage of Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John, lord Latimer, who died in 1577, and presented to this church in 1613.

Thomas Blofield, gent. died seized of the manor of Knapton on February 7, 1637, in the 13th of Charles I. held of the dutchy of Lancaster; Thomas, his son, died before him, leaving by Ann, his wife, a son, William, who was heir to his grandfather. This William sold it, or a moiety of it to Bernard Hale, S. T. P. master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and gave it to that college, who have a manor and patronage of the church: He died in 1663. John Fowle, esq. held it by lease from the college, or a moiety of the manor, and had an alternate presentation in 1740.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, valued formerly at eighteen marks; the present value is 13l. 7s. 1d. and pays first fruits, &c. It is a single pile. The roof of both church and chancel is neat, of Irish oak; on the wood work,
under

under the roof of the chancel,—*Orate p. a'v'a. Johs. Smithe, in decretis baccalaurei, rectoris istius ecclie, qui hoc opus fabricari fecit, 1504, cujus a'v'e, &c.*

Orate p. a'v'a. Nich Larke nup. vicarii de Hale, - - - qui obt. Ao. Dni. 1486.

An old tomb in an arch of the fouth wall.

In the church,—*Orate p. a'v'a. Willi: Smith, qui obt. quinto die Januarij, 1506.*—*Orate p. a'v'a. Tho. Thanner, qui dedit ad fabricationem istius ecclie quadraginta marcas.* This benefaction of forty marks to the building of the church was a great sum at that time; the roof, as we have observed, is curious, and on the principals of it are many angels carved, and faints.

The Rev. John Price Jones was presented to this rectory in 1773. by Mrs. Mary Fowle, of Brooke, by turn.

The town is wrote Ranapeton in Doomsday book, Run, or Raven, according to Parkin, is the name of a river; thus, Randworth, Raveningham in Norfolk; Ravensworth in Durlham; Ravensborn, a river in Kent, &c.

MATLASK, or MATLASKE, is called in Doomsday book Matingeles and Matelesc. Alan, earl of Richmond, had a lordship, of which Eston, a freeman, was deprived; sixteen acres were claimed at the survey by a man or tenant of the king, who challenged any of the earl's tenants or men (as he had the right by verdict of the hundred that proved it) "to try the right of it by trial ordeal, or by combat."

Matlask was a member of the Conqueror's manor of Saxthorpe, in South Erpingham hundred, which Godric took care of for him, and was included and valued with it; this lordship of the Conqueror's was that of which earl Godwin, king Harold's father, was deprived.

In the 9th of Richard I. 1198, William Fleming conveyed the manor of Matlask, by fine, to Walter de Basingham.

William de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III. held it in capite of that king, with Saxthorpe, in his 34th year, 1250, and it was held of him by Walter de Mauteby, who married Christian, daughter and co-heir of sir Piers de Basingham; and in the 6th of Edward I. 1278, William de Flegg, son of sir John de Flegg, who married another of sir Piers's daughters, released to Walter de Mauteby all his right in this manor, in that of Basingham, and West Beckham; and in the 15th of that king, the jury find that the king, as lord of the hundred, used to receive 6s. 4d. lete, and for suit of court at Gungate, out of Matlask, Plumstead, &c. which had been withdrawn for thirty-two years last past by William de Valentia, to the loss of the king, 10l. but William proving that Henry III. in his 36th year, had granted the lete, &c. to him and his heirs, it was allowed.

In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, John de Mauteby was lord; sir Robert in 1347; and sir John in 1369 and 1397; Margaret, daughter and heir of John Mauteby, esq. married John Paston, esq. of Paston, and it was settled on them and their heirs in the 20th of Henry VI. 1442; in this family it continued in 1740, William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, being lord

lord. The late lord Anfon bought the estate, and George Anfon, esq. M. P. for Litchfield, is the present lord.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, the abbot of Bury had a lordship here and in Plumstead; and in the 9th of Edward II. the abbot was returned to be lord; the temporalities of the Sacrist of Bury in 1428, were 3s. 6d.

Peter de Savoy, uncle to queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III. as earl of Richmond, had an interest herein in the 50th of that king, 1266.

The priories of Lewes, Merton, Walsingham and Thetford had temporalities here.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Peter, valued in the reign of Edward I. at ten marks; the prior of Merton in Surry had then the patronage of it, and a portion of tithe of two marks per ann. The present value is 5l. and is discharged. The king, as lord of the dutchy of Lancaster, is patron of this church.

The Rev. Stanley Leather was presented to this rectory by the dutchy of Lancaster, 1741.

Mat is an initial syllable to several towns; thus, Mattishal, Matford in Devonshire, Materdale in Cumberland, Matlock in Derbyshire, and Matching in Essex.—*Vide* Parkin.

METTON, was a member or beruite to Roger Bigot's manor of Felbrigg, and as such is included in the account of that manor in Domesday book.

Metunc

Metune is there said to be five furlongs long, four furlongs and six perches broad.

In the 8th of Richard I. 1197, Alexander Poyntell passed by fine to Robert de Coleville the third part of this manor, which formerly belonged to William de Neville.

Joan de Bovile held half a fee of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, in the reign of Edward I. and in the 14th of that king, Joan, widow of James de Creke, held in jointure a messuage, twenty-four acres of land, &c. in Metton, Hanworth, and Sustead, with the third part of the advowson of this church. This fee came from the family of Pirrow, and was called **PIRROW-HALL**. After this it came to the Latimers.

In the year 1338, sir Thomas Latimer presented to this church; and in 1349, sir Thomas Wingfield, in right of Margery his wife, was lord in the 41st of Edward III. 1367.

Sir Robert Carbonel died lord in the 23d of Richard II. 1399; he was lord of this town, Bradeston, Cawston, Shipdham, West-Tofts, Hapton, Tibbenham, Ruffhall, and Briffingham in Norfolk; of Badingham, Saxham's in Badingham, Cretyng, and Dallinghow in Suffolk; and gave this manor for life to Margaret his wife.

Sir Richard Carbonel was lord of Metton-Pirrow-hall in the 8th of Henry VI. 1430, and dying in that year, John his son and heir was aged two years, who dying without issue, sir Robert Wingfield was heir, as it is said; but in 1457, Robert Liston, esq. presented as lord of the Carbonels. He died in 1478; and left one son and many daughters. In the 5th
of

of Henry VIII. 1514, William Bond, esq. conveyed the fifth part of this manor to Roger Townshend, esq. and so came to Edward Windham, esq. In the 29th of that reign sir Thomas Bedingfield, knt. of Oxburgh, and Alice his wife, with Firmine Rookwood, esq. son and heir apparent of the said Alice, conveyed it to Edmund Windham, esq. of Felbrigg; this Alice was daughter of William London, esq. mayor of Norwich, and married first Edmund Rookwood, esq. of Euston in Suffolk, and to her third husband the lord Burgh.

In the family of the Windhams it still continues; Ash Windham, esq. was lord in 1740, and his son and heir, William Windham, esq. was lord in 1760, and died in 1761, leaving his son and heir a minor, who is now lord and patron.

BROOMHALL MANOR. Sir Roger de Hales, of Hales-hall in Loddon, Norfolk, was lord in the 1st of Edward I. 1273, and had free warren, held of Roger Bigot, the earl marshal.

In the 35th of Edward III. 1361, sir John de Hales and Catherine his wife held it; she after married Roger de Walsingham: and in the 45th of that king, John de Hales, son of sir John, conveyed the manor of Broomhall, in Metton, to Roger de Walsingham and his heirs.

John Sampson, in the 11th of Henry VI. held it, in right of his wife, of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

It came afterwards to the ~~Heydons~~, of Baconsthorpe, and in the 35th of Henry VIII. 1544, Christopher Heydon, esq. son and heir of sir John Heydon,

don, sold the manor of Broomhall, in Metton, with several lands, &c. to Robert Rugge, alderman of Norwich.

The Jenneys had also an interest herein, in the reign of Henry VII.

Thomas Rugge, esq. was lord in the 15th of James I. and it was conveyed afterwards to sir Thomas Herne, of Heverland. It descended to Everard Buckworth Herne, esq. in 1762.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a single pile, with a square steeple. In the reign of Edward I. it was valued at ten marks, and the rector had edifices, with nine acres of land. The present value is 7l. and is discharged.

On a large marble grave-stone in the church—
Orate p. a'ia. Robti. Doughty, qui obiit 9 die Maij, 1493, ac p. a'ia. Matildis uxoris ejus.

The Rev. George William Lukin was presented in 1763, by William Windham, esq. to this church, consolidated with Felbrigg.

Several towns, according to Parkin, take their name from Met; thus, Mettingham and Metfield in Suffolk, Meth in Devonshire, Metham in Yorkshire, Metheringham in Lincolnshire, &c.

MUNDESLEY, or Mundesly, in Domesday book is wrote Muleslai, and was the earl Warren's manor. Griketel, a free man, possessed it at the conquest, and there belonged to it a church, endowed with twelve acres.

This

This lordship belonged to the foc or great lordship of the earls Warren, of Gimmingham, and came from them to the dukes of Lancaster, and so to Henry IV. as duke of Lancaster, and continues in the crown at this day, as part of that dutchy; wreck of sea, and all royal fishes, between Mundesley, Beck, and Loodyard, belonged to it, &c.

Here was also another lordship, which R. Malet laid claim to, but William earl Warren held it.

In the 14th of Edward I. 1286, Wm. Priggy was lord.

In the 17th of Edward IV. 1477, Robert Elingham, of North-Walsham, died seised of the manor of Rich's, or Rose's, in this town, held of the dutchy of Lancaster.

John Bradfield, of Burnham-Thorpe, gent. held it in the reign of James I. and was father of Edward Bradfield, of Mundesley, and of Troston in Suffolk; he married a daughter of — Coke, of Livermore in that county, by whom he had John Bradfield, who was father of Edward Bradfield, of Lynn, living in 1721.

In this town is a little Brook, with a mill on it, which runs into the sea, and arises at North Repps; in ancient days, probably called Mul; thus, Mulbarton, Multon or Moulton, Norfolk; Moulford in Berkshire, Mulwith in Yorkshire, and Mulby; Mulle is a river in Montgomery in Wales*.

The temporalities of St. Bennet's of Holme were 4l. 11s. ob. of Broomholm priory, 14s. 1d. Bartholomew

* Parkin.

tholomew de Glanvill confirmed to the monks of Castleacre, the gift of his father, of a mill in this town.

The church is a rectory. In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a competent house, with an acre and thirty perches of ground, also twelve acres of land: it was valued at fifteen marks. The present value is 8l. 9s. 6d. ob. and is discharged.

The church is a single pile, dedicated to All Saints, covered with lead, the chancel with reed; there is no steeple, but in the church-yard are three bells in a frame.

This place supplies North-Walsham, and all the neighbouring country with coals, timber, &c. which is imported, and corn exported, without the convenience of a haven, in the same manner as a like trade is carried on at Cromer.

In 1603, the rector returned eighty-one communicants.

The Rev. John Tenison was rector, and compounded for his first fruits in April, 1640. He was ejected for disloyalty, and was father of archbishop Tenison.

In 1775 the Rev. Jeremiah Bigsby was presented to this rectory by the crown, by virtue of the dutchy of Lancaster.

REPPS, NORTH and SOUTH. The principal lordships of these towns were granted at the conquest to William, earl Warren. In North Repps a freeman of Ketell was deprived of land, &c. to which
there

therebelonged a church with eighteen acres of land, always valued at 10s. per ann. In South Repps also there was a church with twelve acres; the whole was half a leuca long, and two perches, four furlongs, and four feet broad; and all this land William, earl Warren, had livery of for one manor.

These lordships in North and South Repps were held of the earl Warren, by the ancient family of de Repps, in soccage, and were part of the earl's great lordship of Gimtingham.

Ralph de Repps lived in the reign of William I. From him sprung this respectable family, now almost extinct. As we consider the pedigree of families in which the public are neither interested nor excited by great deeds to attend to is tedious, we will not follow the Repps's through the several collateral branches, but mention such only as were principal lords of this estate.

In the 34th of Henry III. 1250, sir Thomas de Repps was living. Ralph de Repps was bailiff of the manor of Gimtingham in the 3d of Edward I. 1268.

John de Warren, earl of Surry, granted to sir Robert de Repps, his valet, a parcel of waste ground in this manor of South Repps, near the messuage of Robert, to enlarge it, in the 22d of Edward II. 1294.

Sir John de Repps made his will in the 47th year of Edward III. at Norwich, wherein he gave to the lady Alice, his daughter, the third part of his manor of Thorpe-Market; and to John de Plumstead, his grandson, his tenements in Shipden and Cromer, with the mill, villains, &c. on condition that he made no claim

claim to any other of his possessions. He died without issue male, and was buried in the priory of Grey Friars, of Norwich, in 1373. His brother Lawrence was his heir, and his daughter married sir John de Redysham.

In the 7th of Richard II. 1384, John Marshall and Catherine his wife, and John Bures and Alice his wife, the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Repps, had each a moiety of North Repps manor, which was then held of the dutchy of Lancaster, into which it came on the death of John, earl Warren, in the reign of Edward III.

Of the family of de Repps, some have lived at Herringfleet in Suffolk; others at Sall, at Walton, and at Mattishall in Norfolk.

The manor of North Repps came in the reign of Henry VI. to the Heydons, of Baconsthorpe; and John Heydon died possessed of it as a member of the manor of Gimmingham, in the 20th of Edward IV. and Christopher Heydon, esq. conveyed this lordship, with that of Metton, &c. in the 35th of Henry VIII. 1544, to Robert Rugge, esq. alderman of Norwich; whose brother William Rugge, alias Repps, was abbot of St. Bennet's of Holme, and bishop of Norwich.

Mr. Thomas Rugge in or about 1660, mortgaged it, with the manor of Hardingham, &c. to Robert Clayton, esq. afterwards a knight, and lord-mayor of London.

The nunnery of Brusyard in Suffolk had also a lordship in South Repps, which on its dissolution was granted to Nicholas Hare, esq. March 9, 1539,
in

in the 30th of Henry VIII. and in the 33d of the king he had license to alien it to sir John Gresham, with messuages, &c. in North and South Repps, Cromer, &c. Sir Richard Gresham conveyed it September 7, 1614, in the 12th of James I. to Robert Blofeld, who sold it in the next year to Ralph Hartstong, gent. Sir Standish Hartstong, bart. of Ireland, and chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II. possessed it, who by a daughter of Francis Jenney, of Gunton, had Francis his eldest son.

Ralph Hartstong died April 17, 1634, and left Francis, and John, a bishop in Ireland.

The jury in the 15th of Edward I. 1287, present that Richard I. used to receive a mark yearly out of certain tenements in North Repps, Plumstead, Matlask, and Antingham; and the said king gave the rent to the abbey of Bury, to find one wax candle burning before the shrine of St. Edmund.

William de Scohies had at the survey a free-man of earl Guert, whom Arduin held when earl Ralph forfeited, valued at the survey at 10s. This was after in the earl Warren.

North Repps church is a rectory dedicated to St. Mary, and was always in the patronage of the earls Warren and Surry. In the reign of Edward I. the rector was said to have had edifices and four acres of land. The value was thirty marks. The present value is 18l. and pays first fruits, &c. In the 4th of Edward II. 1311, John de Warren, earl of Surry, granted a messuage with four acres and an half of land to the rector and his successors. The church is

G

a large

a large handsome building, with a very lofty square tower.

In 1390, 13th of Richard II. John, king of Castile, presented to this church. The patronage is now in the crown, as of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In 1774 the Rev. Whitley Heald was presented to this rectory of North Repps by the crown, by virtue of the dutchy of Lancaster.

On a grave-stone in the church—*Orate p. a' ab; Robt. Ward et Marthe, uxor, 1463.*

Orate p. &c. Robt. Sley, 1482.—On the screen—*Orate p. &c. Johs. Playford, et Kather. uxor. et p. omnib; benefactorib; suis.*

Mr. Parkin says, “ This town takes it name from a brook that runs here ; thus, Reepham in Norfolk ; Repton, and Repington in Derbyshire, &c.”

The church of South Repps is dedicated to St. James, and is rectory, and had the same patrons as North Repps. John, earl Warren, was lord in the reign of Edward I. the rector had then a manse with twelve acres of land ; was valued at twenty-four marks. The present value is 16l. and pays first fruits, &c.

In 1756 the Rev. John Ellis was presented to the rectory of South Repps, by George II. as lord of the dutchy of Lancaster.

OVERSTRAND, or OXSTRAND, wrote in Doomsday book Othestranda, was the lordship of Berner, captain of the cross bowmen, of which Eschet was deprived, and the king had the soc ; it was seven furlongs long ; then valued at 40s.

The

The town takes its name from its site on the strand by the water, that is by the sea shore, being contiguous to it. Soon after the survey, on the decease of Berner, it came to the earl Warren, and was held of him by the family of de Reymes.

In the 34th of Henry III. 1250, a duel, or combat of trial was fought on account of this lordship, between Roger de Herleberge and a free-man of Simon, in the behalf and right of Agnes de Reymes.

This family seems to be descended from Roger de Reymes, or Reynes, who came into England with the Conqueror, and had the honour and barony of Reynes, consisting of ten knight's fees in Essex, given him.

In the 3d of Edward I. 1275, Hugh de Reymes, as lord, claimed wreck at sea, and in the 19th of that king sold lands here.

In the 10th of Richard II. 1387, John Reymes, esq. attended John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in his expedition into Spain, and had the king's letters of protection, and died in the 7th of Henry IV. 1406. In 1443, Roger Reymes, esq. presented to this church. Robert Reymes, esq. was lord, and presented in 1492; he died in 1508, and was buried in this church. Francis Reymes, esq. presented to this church; died in 1558, and was buried in the said church; he had several sons.

William Reymes, esq. son and heir of Francis, was lord in 1599, in 1606 presented. In 1639, John Reymes, esq. was lord and patron; and William Reymes, esq. 1670.

In a letter of John Reymes, esq. dated at Edgefield in Norfolk, September 27, 1660, to Edward Pepes, esq. he complains that his eldest son being dead, and having sold part of the estate, and mortgaged it together, leaving a wife and five children to his care, had almost undone him. His son's name that died was William Reymes, esq. who married Muriel, daughter of Martin Sidley, esq. of Stalham in Norfolk, in 1648; and in the year 1656 he brought his action against John Sidley, esq. son and heir of Martin, and brother of Muriel, for moneys due by marriage contract to him on the death of Martin; so that William Reymes, esq. who presented in 1670, was grandson of John, and son and heir of William, by Muriel his wife.

After this it was sold by — Reymes, esq. to Thomas Baxter (as it is said) who gave it to his sister's son — Bodham, and Bodham to his sister.

In 1714, Nathaniel Life was lord, and high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1724; he died in 1727, and left by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Philip Vincent, esq. of Marlingford, a son and two daughters.— The patronage is in the lord of the manor.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Martin. In the reign of Edward I. Roger de Eccleburgh was patron, when the rector had a grange with twenty acres, valued at ten marks and an half. The present value is 2l. 1s. 4d. and is discharged,

The church is a single pile with a square tower, and though now without windows, and above half stripped of its leaden covering, this church was in good repair within twenty years, but now is un-serviceable,

In the last year of Richard II. 1399, John Reymes aliened half an acre of land for a church-yard to bury the dead; and in the first year of Henry IV. 1400, a patent was granted to build thereon the parish church. This seems as if the old church had been swallowed up by the sea, otherwise the scite of that and the old church-yard would have been sufficient for this little parish.

In 1748 the Rev. Samuel Johnson was presented to this rectory, by Cæsar Life, esq. then a minor.

In the chancel, on a marble gravestone—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Willi. Warde et Isabelle uxoris ejus, qui obt. 3 Julii, 1455.*

In the body of the church, round a large stone on a rim of brass—*Joh'is Reymes armigeri - - - - Dni. Regis Henrici quarti et Marg'te filie Willi. Wynter - - - - - sepulti fuer. in ao. sept. Henry 4ti.*—On the screen painted—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Johs. Amy et Agnetis uxor sue, et p. quib; teneamour.*

In the north aisle—*Orate p. a'v'a. Robti. Reymes qui obiit 8 Julij, 1408.*

Roger Rugge, of this town, was here buried in 1442.

In the windows were the arms of Calthorpe, impaling quarterly Hastings and Foliot.—Reymes impaling Winter;—also of Felbrigg, LeGross, Mautby, Berney, Winter and Hetherset impaled;—and in a window—*Johs. Pelham miles fecit - - fenestram - - -* with these arms, azure, 3 pelicans, argent, vulned gules, the crest a peacock, proper.

PLUMSTEAD, wrote Plumstede in Doomsday, was the lordship of William, earl Warren, granted to him by the Conqueror, Turolde being deprived of it; valued then at 10s. and at the survey at 20s.

The family of de Plumstead were early enfeoffed of this lordship, under the earls Warren.

John Plumstead, esq. died in 1560, and was buried in this church; lord also of Nethercourt in King's Walden, in Hertfordshire. He left two sons, John and Thomas, and several daughters.

John Plumstead, esq. of Plumstead-hall, died in June, 1639.

After this it came to the Britiffes, and Charles Britiffe, esq. son of Mr. Britiffe, of Cley, sold it to John Harbord, esq. of Gunton.

LOSE-HALL. Richer de Causton confirmed to Thomas de Lose lands here. On the death of this Thomas, who died without issue, it came to Clarissa his sister, who brought it by marriage to Thomas de Ubbeston.

William de Valentia's (earl of Pembroke) manor of Matlask extended into this town, and the Mautbys, &c. held it under him, &c. The tenths were 2l. 2s.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Michael, and the patronage was in the reign of Edw. I. in the priory of Merton in Surry; the rector had six acres with a manse; the value was six marks, and the aforesaid prior had a portion of tithe valued at 40s. The present value 5l. 3s. 2d. and is discharged.

The

The priory of Merton presented from 1320 to the dissolution of religious houses. The patronage is now in the king as lord of the duchy of Lancaster, who in 1750 presented the Rev. Stanley Leathes to this rectory.

In the chancel were the arms of Plumstead, sable, three chevronels, ermin, on the upper one three annulets of the first.

On the north side of the church a grave-stone—*In memory of John Plumstede, esq. receiver for the queen of her duchy of Lancaster.*—Plumstead impaling Gawfell.

The temporalities of the priory of Norwich were 8s. 3d. Of Ely, 22d. Of Bury 4s. 11d. ob. q. Of Waborne, 9d. Of Castle-Acre, 10s. And of Binham, 3d. Robert de Brueria, of the heath of Plumstead, gave to this priory two pieces of heath ground.

Plum seems to be the name of some river; thus, Plomley in Cheshire, Plumton in Lancashire, and Suffex, &c. *Vide Parkin.*

ROUGHTON. Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had by a grant of the Conqueror, a lordship in this town, held by two free-men under Withri, who was expelled on the conquest; valued at the survey at 10s. and 8d.

Part of this town was a beruite to Roger Bigot's lordship of Hanworth.

Roger de Glanville, who married Gundreda de Warren, relict of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had an interest in this lordship in the reign of Henry II.

when he and his lady, Gundreda, on their founding the nunnery of Bungay in Suffolk, gave the patronage of this rectory to them, which was also appropriated to them.

In the 16th of Edward I. Agnes, widow of Thomas de Grimston, held Roughton manor of Robert de Valoines, in free marriage by the eighth part of a fee, and this Robert was her son and heir. In the 5th of Edward II. sir Robert de Ufford was lord, in right of Cecilia his wife, daughter and heir of Robert de Valoines.

In the 16th of Edward II. 1323, the said lady settled it on sir Edmund de Ufford, her younger son, who had free-warren in his demean lands here, in the 6th of Edward III. 1332. On the death of sir Edmund, without issue, it came, to the earl of Suffolk; William Ufford being lord in the 43d of that king, and leaving his three sisters co-heirs, Catherine, the eldest, brought it by marriage to sir John Willoughby, lord Willoughby of Eresby: In this family it continued till on the death of William, lord Willoughby, in the 18th of Henry VIII. 1527, it came to his daughter and heir Catherine, who had livery of it in the 26th of that king, and brought it by marriage to Robert Bertie, esq. whose son, Peregrine, on the death of his mother, had summons to parliament as lord Willoughby, of Eresby. The present duke of Ancafter is of this family of the Berties. After this Richard Stubbs is said to have held it.

In the 16th of James I. 1618, Robert Claphamson had a præcipe to deliver the manor of Roughton to Henry Faucet, gent. and John Faucet was found to die seised of it October 10, 1625; he had by Jane his wife a son and heir, William, who died a minor
the

the following year, so that his two sisters, Ann and Elizabeth, were his heirs, who both died without issue about 1633.

Giles Tenant, counsellor at law, was lord in 1694; and James Tenant sold it to Mr. Richard Kett, woolcomber, of Norwich, in which family it continues.

HALES-HALL. Sir Roger de Hales held here and in Metton one fee of the earl of Norfolk, in the 1st of Edward I. 1273.

John Sampson held it in right of his wife in the 11th of Henry VI. 1433; Elianore Jenney, widow of sir William Jenney, daughter of Sampson, died possessed of it in 1494. After that it was sold to the Heydons, and Christopher Heydon, esq. in the 35th of Henry VIII. conveyed it to Robert Rugge, esq. from them it came to — Herne, of Heveringland, and Clement Herne was lord in 1690.

Besides the lordships abovementioned, Robert, earl of Morton, brother to the Conqueror by the mother's side, and made earl of Cornwall by him, had the grant of a lordship here, of which Ulnoth, a younger son of earl Goodwin, and brother to king Harold, was deprived; it was nine furlongs long, and five broad, valued at 20s.

The said earl had only another manor in this county, Clare in Tunstead hundred. His son William, rebelling against Henry I. was deprived of these and his earldom; and this lordship was then granted to Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, and so united to the other lordships.

Pauline Peyvere, one of the king's justices, was lord of a manor in this town, anno. 33, Henry III. 1249, and that family had an interest here in the reign of Edward II.

The church of Roughton was a rectory valued at eighteen marks, which being granted to the nunnery of Bungay by Roger de Glanville, and the lady Gundreda his wife, it was appropriated to that convent; the said convent was found to hold it, and to be patrons of the vicarage which was founded on the appropriation of it in the reign of Edward I. when the vicar had a manse with twenty-four acres of land; the impropriate rectory had also a manse, but no lands, the vicarage then being valued at two marks. The present value of the vicarage is 6l. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, December 28. 1538, in the 29th of Henry VIII. had a grant of this impropriate rectory, and the patronage of the vicarage from the king, with all the manors, tenements, and lands in the county of Norfolk, belonging to the priory of Bungay, and the advowson of the church of Redenhall.

In the church—*Hic jacet corpus Jac. Tenant gen. filij Johs. Tenant de Nealsing in com. Eborac. gen qui obt. Feb. 9, 1668, ao. atat. 71—Hic jacet corpus Janæ uxor. Jaci Tenant. filia Rob. Faldo de Northminis in com. Hertf. quæ obt. 4 Nov. 1678, ao. atat. 76.*

William Hogan buried here in 1551,

The Rev. Allen Aldhouse was presented to this vicarage in 1747, by the right Rev. Robert Butts, bishop of Ely.

RUNTON,

RUNTON, wrote in Doomſday book Runctuna, or Rounton Juxta Mare. Roger Bigot had at the conqueſt livery of a freeman,, with thirty acres of land,, who held it under bond in king Edward's reign ; valued at 8s. and had been after lett at 20s. but it could not be paid, ſo that at the ſurvey it was lett at 15s. per annum.

FELBRIGG'S-MANOR was in the family of de Felbrigg.

On the death of Richard de Felbrigg, in the reign of Henry III. his inheritance came to his daughter and heir Maud, who married ſir Simon le Bigot, third ſon of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk; and in the 56th of that king, 1272, it was agreed between the ſaid Maud, and her ſon Roger, and Roger the prior of Beeton, that the prior and they ſhould preſent alternately to this church.

In this family it continued till the death of ſir Simon Felbrigg in 1443; after this it was ſold by Thomas, lord Scales, one of his trustees, to John Windham, eſq. and it remains in the deſcendants of the ſaid John; Aſh Windham, eſq. being late lord in 1740, and patron, as was his ſon, William Windham, eſq. who died in 1761, leaving his ſon and heir a minor, now lord.

BEESTON-PRIORY MANOR. In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the prior claimed wreck at ſea on his lands in this town, aſſiſe of bread and beer, view of frank pledge, which he held of the earls of Norfolk.

At the diſſolution it was granted by Henry VIII. in his 37th year, 1546, to ſir Edmund Windham, and ſo was united to the manor of Felbrigg. Their temporalities

poralities here in 1428 were valued at 5l. 4s. 1d. ob. q.

Pauline Feyvere had also a small fee or lordship in the reign of Henry III. and William his son claimed in the 3d of Edward I. assise of bread and beer, and other liberties, as in his manor of Thorpe-Market. This afterwards was given to the priory of Beeston, and so came to the Windhams on its dissolution, and was held of the earls of Norfolk.

William de Scohies, or Escois, had a lordship which Ingulf held under him at the survey, of which Turkel, lord in the Confessor's time, was deprived; valued at the survey at 40s. with a church and six acres, all measured in Beeston.

! The ancient family of de Norfolk was enfeoffed of this; Gilbert de Norfolk, the last of the family, died possessed of it, and left five daughters and co-heirs, who inherited it.

It came after in part by one of these daughters to Roger de Felbrigg, and so came as above to the Windhams; and in 1740, his immediate descendant Ash Windham, esq. was lord, and his son William died seized of it 1761, &c.

Hugh de Montfort had also a lordship, of which Bond, a free-man, was deprived; valued at the survey at 30s.

In the 9th of king John, 1208, Hubert de Burgh purchased of Roger de Burnham, &c. their several nine parts of two knight's fees in Runton, Beeston, and Hindringham, for which they paid castle guard to Dover.





Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, possessed it in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, and had wreck at sea, &c. who gave it in the 13th of that king, with the advowson of the church, to William, son and heir apparent of John, earl Warren, on his marriage with Joan their daughter; and in the 9th of Edward II. the earl Warren was lord.

The town is called Runton by the sea, and East Runton.—Run is the name of a river; thus, Runwell in Essex; Runwick in Gloucestershire; Runham and Runhall in Norfolk. *Vide* Parkin's derivation of names.

The church is a rectory dedicated to the Trinity; the ancient value twenty-six marks. In the reign of king Edward the rector had a manse with twenty-two acres of land; the present value is 10l. and is discharged.

The rector in 1603 returned one hundred and fifty-three communicants; and in 1746 Ash Windham, esq. presented the Rev. John Ellis to this rectory.

In the church are the arms of Felbrigg;—Albiny, earl of Arundel, and Walcot.

SHERINGHAM, wrote in Domesday book Silingeham. Seiar Bar was lord of this village at the conquest, who being deprived, it was granted by William I. to William de Scohies, or Escois, a Norman lord, who held it at the survey; always valued at 4l. per ann. with a church endowed with fifteen acres, valued at 3s. It was one leuca or league long, and one broad.]

William

William de Scohies conveyed it to Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, who on his founding the abbey of Notley in that county, gave the church here to it, on the death of his son, earl Walter the second, who died without issue; Henry II. granted this town in his 2^d year, 1156, as an escheat, to Richard de Humet, or Hume, with the lordship of Stamford in Lincolnshire. Richard was that king's constable of Normandy, co-founder of Aulnay-abbey there; in the 9th of that king one of the pledges in a hundred marks, on a league between the king and Theodorick, earl of Flanders. In 1164 he entered into Bretagne in France, took several places, and is called by Lobineaux in his history, earl of Humiers. By Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Jordan de Say, he left William his son and heir; and in 1181 died a monk of Aulnay.

The said king by patent, granted to William his son, the aforesaid constableship, with that of Stamford, &c. dated at Caen in Normandy; which Richard I. confirmed by patent, dated June 21, 1190, in his first year.

In the 7th of king John, 1205, this lordship descended to John de Humet, who then gave the king 100l. and a palfrey to have seisin of his lands in England, which the king had taken into his hands by reason of the war in Normandy.

In the 7th year of Henry III. March 18, 1223, a writ was sent by the king to the sheriff of Norfolk, to give possession to Richard de Grey, of Codnor in Derbyshire, and Lucia his wife, of all the lands which John de Humet her father (whose heir she was) held in capite. This Richard had a charter for free-warren, of a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair

fair for two days, on the eve and the feast of the Ascension, and claimed wreck at sea, a gallows, &c.

Richard de Grey was lord in the 4th of Edw. III. 1330, and had a charter for a fair on the eve and the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a market on Thursday; and in the 13th of that king sir John de Grey, son of Richard, conveyed it to sir Richard Willoughby, of Wollaton in Nottinghamshire, who married Joan, his sister; and sir Richard died seised of it in the 36th of the said reign.

How this after passed we have not found, probably it came to the family of Basslet, who had anciently an interest in the town; Philip Basslet had a charter of free-warren in the 37th of Henry III. 1253; and in the 44th of that king it was found that he and Richard de Grey had several liberties in Sheringham. In the Basslets it continued till issue male failing in Ralph, lord Basslet, of Drayton. In the reign of Richard II. it came to the Staffords, earl of Stafford, in right of Margaret, daughter of Ralph, lord Basslet, who married Edmund de Stafford, in the reign of Edward I.

Edmund, earl of Stafford, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, June 21, 1403, possessed it, and in this family this lordship continued till by the attainder of Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, it escheated to Henry VIII. and was granted by him to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In the 14th of that king, 1523, it was valued at 32l. 4s. 9d. per ann. and there was a custom that the lord was to have the best turbot that was taken out of every fishing boat here, and every strangers boat that came to Sheringham hithe paid 4d.

On

On the attainder of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, May 8, 1572, it came again to the crown, and was re-granted to the said family by James I. and Henry, duke of Norfolk, is said to have conveyed it in 1694, to — Seaman, of Norwich. Mr. Cook Flower, of Sheringham, is the present lord.

Here were three lordships in this town; that of Sheringham, the principal one, has the lete, and is possessed by Mr. Cook Flower. Nutley-hall belongs to Mr. Thomas Windham, of Cromer; and Beeston priory manor to Wm. Windham, esq. of Felbrigg.

The town is divided into Upper Sheringham and Lower Sheringham, alias Sheringham Hithe, as lying by the sea shore; the houses in the former being nearly a mile from it, whilst those of the latter are so near the beach as frequently to suffer by the impetuosity of the tides. Lower Sheringham is situated on a part of the cliff which is but a few yards from the beach, and the cliff gradually rises on each side to upwards of a hundred; the sea gains considerably here, and it is not uncommon to observe large pieces of arable land carried away with corn growing, betwixt seed time and harvest so near do the people plough to the edge of a cliff, which strikes a stranger with horror to look down it. There is a very considerable fishery from this place of cod, skate, and whiteings, but especially crabs and lobsters, with which this place and Cromer chiefly supply the London market, by vessels which take the fish from the boats while at sea. There is a very good inn at Lower Sheringham, much resorted to in summer for the sake of eating lobsters in their highest perfection; the dining room stands so near the edge of the cliff, that at high water no land can be seen, and from whence a stranger cannot but be delighted with the awful but
pleasing

pleasing prospect which the unbounded ocean affords—sometimes thirty or forty fishing boats within a mile of the shore, and often fleets of three hundred colliers and other large trading vessels are seen passing so near, that with the naked eye you may discover the men on board—whilst at low water the beach is enlivened by the multitude of fishermen either drying their nets, hawling up their boats, repairing their tackle, landing their fish, or securing their lobsters and crabs in coys, a sort of boxes fixed to the rocks, which the sea overflows and fills at every tide. This prospect may be enjoyed within doors, but when abroad you will be charmed by the beauty of the country, surrounded by richly cultivated, and what in Norfolk may be called bold and lofty hills; from the hill to the east of Lower Sherringham you command a wonderfully extensive view of the sea coast, abruptly bounded by Cromer light-house, about four miles to the east, whilst the eye is lost towards the west, after wandering over the towns of Sherringham, Waborne, Salthouse, and Cley harbour.

Upper Sherringham is beautifully adorned by the extensive woods of Mr. Cook Flower; the summits only of the hills are planted, whilst their bottoms and the rich valleys that divide them are variegated with unenclosed arable land, which though the soil is light, produces excellent barley, wheat and turnips.

Mr. Flower has great merit in these plantations, as it would at first sight appear impracticable to raise trees in a situation exposed to the keenest sea-breezes, but by planting the young trees amongst the furze and ling, they are so sheltered during their infancy, that after a few years they become able to brave the most tempestuous blasts from the north-east—which

in all other modes of planting have been found so fatal to young trees in like situations.

The church was a rectory dedicated to All Saints, it had a manse and sixteen acres of land, valued at twenty-seven marks, and was appropriated to the abbey of Notley in Buckinghamshire, by Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, lord of the town, and founder of that abbey; it was served by a canon of Notley, or some stipendiary curate, and so continues to be a curacy at this time. The church is a regular pile, having a nave, two aisles, and a chancel covered with lead.

On a grave-stone in the chancel—*Hic includit corpus D'ni. Walteri Marlow canonici de Notteley, quondam rectoris de Sherringham, M.CCCC.LVII.*

In the nave—*Here lyeth Thomas Heath, son of Mr. William Heath, of Norwich, wool-chapman, who was robbed, and murdered the 4th day of Feb. 1635.*

A grave-stone—*For Elizabeth, wife of John Fenn, who died April 15, 1741, aged 48; with the arms of Fenn;—Argent, on a fefs azure, three escallops of the first, in a bordure ingrailed on the second.*

In the church were the arms of Stafford, impaling Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and those of Reymes; also Rookwood.

On the dissolution of Notley abbey, the appropriated rectory was granted in the 34th of Henry VIII. 1543, to the dean and chapter of Christ College, Oxford, but was revoked, and again in the crown; Francis Guybon, junior, gent, Alice Stubs, daughter of Richard Stubs, and Henry Yelverton, esq. had a
leave

lease of it from queen Elizabeth, in her 39th year, 1597. In 1603 there were two hundred and twenty communicants in this parish.

In the lower town or hithe was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, part of it is still standing.

Thomas Thompson, bailiff of Great Yarmouth, gave 20s. per ann. for two sermons to be preached here; and John Cook, fish-monger, of London, was a benefactor to the poor.

The rectory is now in the fee of Ely (the bishop has the nomination of the curate) and is held by George Windham, esq. of Cromer, of the bishop.

The prior of Waborne had a lordship here in 1428, then valued at 2l. 6s. 1d. per annum, which at the dissolution was granted to John Heydon, esq. &c.

Here was a cell for some time of black canons, belonging to Notley abbey; mention is made of them in 1256.

In 1769, October 11, the Rev. Richard Sibbs was licensed to this curacy, on the presentation of Mrs. Windham.

SUFFIELD, wrote in Doomsday book Sutfelle. Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had a grant from the Conqueror of two carucates of land, held by four free-men; it was eight furlongs long, and five broad; valued then at 4l. and at the survey at 6l. 15s.

In the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, it continued, and Roger Bigot, earl, dying without issue, it came by his grant to the crown, and so to Thomas de Brotherton, a son of Edward I. created earl of Norfolk; from him to the Mowbrays, and the Howards, dukes of Norfolk. In the 26th of Henry VIII. 1535. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, was lord; on whose attainder, in 1572, it escheated to the crown, but James I. re-granted it to the said family, and it was sold about 1690, by Henry, duke of Norfolk. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton, is the present lord and patron.

Alan, earl of Richmond, had a grant from the Conqueror of half a carucate of land, held by Gun, a free-man, in king Edward's reign.

Sir Hugh de Cayly held in the reign of Henry III. a quarter of a fee of the honor of Richmond; and in the 10th of Edward II. 1317, William de Cailly, of Heacham, in Smithdon hundred, conveyed the manor to Simon Kening, of Banningham.

John, duke of Bedford, lord of the honor of Richmond, held it in capite, and died possessed of it in the 14th of Henry VI. 1436.

Clement Herward, esq. of Aldburgh, held it in 1426, and Alianore, relict of Robert Herward, esq. conveyed it with four messuages and lands in Gunton, Antingham, &c. to Robert Symonds, in the 1st of Edward VI. 1530.

John Symonds, esq. of Suffield, sold it to John Wiggett, of Norwich, merchant, about 1700; Wiggett to John Morden, esq. of Bradley-hall, in Suffolk, whose son, William Cropley, esq. by Catherine his wife,

wife, daughter of sir Charles Harbord, was father of Harbord Cropley, esq. who took the name of Harbord, and was lord in 1714; and sir Harbord Harbord is the present lord.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Margaret; in the reign of Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was patron; the rector had a manse and six acres of land, valued at twenty-six marks. The present value is 14l.

In 1603 the rector returned one hundred and thirty eight communicants.

In the south aisle of the church is a tomb—*Johs. Symond conditur hoc. qui obt. 14 Dec. A. D. 1584.*

Near the font a grave-stone with a brass plate—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Johans. Symonds et Cecilie uxor. ej. obt. 1453.—Orate p. a'v'a. Johs. Theobald qui obt. 26 Martii, 1468.*

Arms in the church: Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, impaling, azure, crusily, a lion rampant, or.—Morley impaling ditto.—Herward impaling Reymes.—Herward impaling Gourney.

John Reymes, of Suffield, gent. buried here in 1553.

The Symonds were an ancient family, and bore azure, three trefoils, flipped, argent.

The Southfields were also an ancient family, and lords of this town.

Suffield is thought to be a corruption of Southfield; as Summerfield in Smithdon hundred is of Southmeer, or Moor-field.

In 1774 the Rev. Richard Parkinson was presented to this rectory by sir Harbor Harbord, bart. of Gunton, M. P.

SUSTEAD, or SISTEAD, wrote Sustede at the furvey. Roger Bigot, ancestor to the earls of Norfolk, had the grant of a manor.

By the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, the ancient family of the Felbriggs were enfeoffed of it, and from the Felbriggs it came to the Windhams, and William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, is the present lord.

William, earl Warren, had also a manor in this parish.

This was held by the family of Damme. In the reign of Henry VI. John Damme died lord in 1462, and was buried in the church of Sustead.

In the 35th of Elizabeth, 1593, a *præcipe* was granted to render to Henry Stow, and Simon Burgall, the manor of Dammes in Sustead; and in the 41st of that queen, another was granted to render it to Martin Fountain and John Dodman. After this it was possessed by the Windhams, and William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, is the present lord.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and was a rectory, valued at ten marks, granted by William Bigot to the priory of Thetford, and appropriated thereto; in the reign of Edward I. there belonged to it a house and sixteen acres of land. On
the

the dissolution this rectory was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and is served by a stipendiary curate. In 1603 the rector returned fifty-two communicants. In the 6th of James I. sir Edward Carrel, knt. &c. aliened it on the first of April, 1608, to Thomas Blofeld, esq. &c. and in 1740 the heirs of Mr. Leonard Blofeld nominated the curate.

In the chancel, on a grave-stone—*Hic jacet Johs. Damme, qui obt. 12 cal. - - - - - Ao. Dni. 1462.*—Several in memory of the family of Blofeld.

Also the arms of Bigot, earl of Norfolk; of Damme; and of sir Simon Felbrigg's lady, who was niece to the king of Bohemia.—Damme, impaling, quarterly, Jermy and Mounteney.

A little brook after turning the overshot wheel of Gresham mill, takes its course through this parish, then meanders through the park of Robert Lee Doughty, esq. in Hanworth, and from thence with greater consequence becomes subservient to a mill at Aldburgh, and at length empties itself into the Bure near Lammass; upon the banks of this little stream (which though barely covering its gravelly bottom, yet abounds with trout) is the scite of a large extensive building, said to be the seat of the Dammes; what remains most perfect of the foundation seems to have belonged to a square building with large buttresses, surrounded by a moat, and the rivulet is embanked with a stone wall on one side for full seventy five yards from this building—perhaps in a few years more these vestiges of its former consequence will be also hidden from the inquisitive antiquary. The name of the manor, *Sustead late Damme's*, some few inscriptions on brass in the church, and the pre-

ceding account of the family of Damme, preserved by Mr. Blomfield, is all that remains of people who perhaps once commanded respect, and raised this family seat to perpetuate their name;—if they fixed their happiness in grandeur more than hospitality (in pride of ancestry more than mental accomplishments) in the smiles of the great rather than in the blessings of the poor, how would they blush to know that under the same roof their undistinguished dust lies mixed with the recent ashes of—Elizabeth Lowe—who died July 12, 1774, aged 64 years. Amidst the unmeaning tribute necessarily paid to many families in a work of this kind, merely because their ancestors had (though perhaps undeservedly) obtained favours from our first William—let the antiquary or the genealogist permit us to mention the name of St. Clair, without tracing it back to Alfred's reign, for though we could perhaps gratify them with a long pedigree, as she did not make this her boast, we will only say that Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe was the only daughter of the Rev. Parick St. Clair, a respectable clergyman: She spent the greatest part of her life in the fondest filial attendance on her aged and infirm father—from him she early learned to prefer the posthumous character she acquired, to the flattering and pernicious approbation which captivates too many of her sex. Least she should be interrupted in these tender duties to her widow'd parent, she continued single till after his death, when at an advanced age she married the Rev. Mr. Lowe, rector of Stiffkey, and canon of Windsor; a man of her own age, who died without issue a year before her. To give a just idea of her character it is needless to bring in all the string of common-place epithets with which monuments are loaded, it is enough to say that those with whom she conversed or corresponded were always pleased or instructed, and those
near

whom she lived were always happy; the grateful glow which her name awakens on the cheek of her surviving dependents and parishioners, evinces the respect they pay to her memory. From her arms we shall only record the motto—*Entends toy*—which we think will bear this translation “*Go! and do thou likewise.*”

The house in which she lived is small but convenient, and pleasantly situated in the middle of a little farm, which she ornamented with several small plantations. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Humphry Repton, to whom we are obliged for many drawings with which this work is embellished.

The church, which is a small building surrounded by sycamore trees, over whose tops its white round tower appears, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and commands an engaging view to the north over an extensive lawn of rich pasture land, intersected by venerable oaks, and bounded by a full view of the south front of Felbrigg, boldly relieved by the magnificent wood behind it; nor is the prospect to the church less pleasing and picturesque.—

This is the view we have given.

In 1738 the Rev. Richard Sibbs was presented to this curacy by the crown; and again in 1769.

SYDESTRAND, SYDISTROND, SYDERSTRAND, or SYSTRAND, wrote in Doomsday book Sifstrand. William, earl Warren, had this lordship, of which a free-man of Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, was deprived; Waleran gave the earl livery of it to make up the lordship of Gimmingham; Siftran (as it is now vulgarly called) was then valued at 20s. after at 60s. and this and
Knapton

Knapton the earl had livery of as one manor, and together were two leucas long, with eight perches and five feet, and one leuca, with twelve perches and four feet broad.

Out of these tenures arose two manors, both belonging to the earl Warren, who held them in capite, and each of the lordships had a moiety of the advowson of the church. John, earl Warren, presented as lord in 1333; from the earls Warren this came to the dukes of Lancaster, and Henry, earl of Lancaster, presented in 1350; and John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and king of Castile, in 1385, and 1391. After this it was in the crown, and in 1406 the king presented, it being part of the dutchy of Lancaster, and so it continues at this time.

The family of de Plaiz was enfeoffed of the other moiety of this town, or a lordship; and on the death of Richard de Plaiz, in the 53d of Henry III. 1269, Luke de Poinings held the third part of a fee of the manor of Knapton; in the 14th of Edward I. 1276, Jeffrey de Gotherston claimed view of frank-pledge, assise, &c.

In the 13th of Henry VIII. 1521, sir Edward Poinings died lord, and Henry, earl of Northumberland, was his cousin and heir; and by the said Henry was conveyed to Robert Ratcliff, viscount Fitz-Walter, in the 21st of the said king; and in 1533, being then earl of Suffex, he presented to a moiety of this church. In 1603 the king, James I. was patron of one moiety, and lord, and Thomas Kemp, esq. of this moiety.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and had two moieties or mediocies; one in the patronage of the earl

earl Warren, valued at ten marks; and sir Luke de Poinings of the other, valued at five marks, in the reign of Edward I. The present value is 5l. 10s.

In 1600 the rector returned fifty-nine communicants.

The patronage has since been with many persons.

In 1748 the Rev. Charles Vaughan Baker, was presented to this rectory, by Thomas Thornbury, esq.

In the church were the arms of Poinings, barry of six, or and vert, on a bend, gules, three mullets, argent.

The town takes its name as seated on the strand or shore of the sea.

THORPE-MARKET, wrote in Doomsday Torp. William; earl Warren, was lord, and Ralph held of him at the survey two carucates of land, which a free-man of Stigand, the archbishop, held in the reign of the Confessor, and was deprived of at the conquest; to it belonged many appendages, also a church endowed with ten acres, valued in the whole then at 40s. but at the survey at 8l. The said earl had also here, in Mundesley, and Trunch, nineteen free-men, three of which were only under protection or commendation, but the rest all paid customary dues in king Edward's time, and R. Mallet laid claim to these men. Pauline Peyver was lord, and a judge in the reign of Edward III. he built at Tuddington in Bedfordshire, a magnificent manor-house, &c. of stone, with a park, garden, &c.

The

The family of de Peyvere was enfeoffed of this lordship under the earl Warren.

This family of de Peyvere descended from Roger, the great bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of king Stephen, who had a son by Maud de Ramsbury, his harlot, called Roger de Paupere Censu, chancellor of England.*

Lord Pauline Peyvere died in the year 1257; he was lord of Wendlesbury in Oxfordshire, and one of the king's justices in the 33d of Henry III.

William de Peyvere, a younger son of Pauline, was lord; and in the 52d of Henry III. 1268, recovered damages of the bailiff of Gimmingham, for distraining in this town, and in Roughton, which lordship he held in demean; in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, he claimed royal privileges, a gallows, assise, a market, and a fair, and died before the 20th of that king.

Sir Walter de Norwich had a distinct lordship from that of Peyvere's, but held of the earl Warren; and in the 5th of Edward II. 1312, he had a grant of free-warren.

In the 3d of Henry IV. 1402, Edmund Reedesham, John de Repps, &c. held the manor of Thorpe-Market by the service of one fee of the heirs of John Peyvere, and he of the lord Say, who held it of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Sir John Heveningham, in right of Elizabeth his wife, settled by fine, 1441, on Robert Rands, the third part of the manor of Reedesham in this town. After this it came to the Greshams, and sir John Gresham,

* Kennet's Parochial Antiq.

Gresham; knt. and lord-mayor of London in 1547, died seised of it, October 23, 1556. Sir Richard Gresham in 1586 inherited it, who married Ann, daughter of Thomas Crofts, esq. of Saxham Parva in Suffolk, whose sons dying without issue, Elizabeth their sister and co-heir, brought it by marriage to Henry Page, esq. of Saxthorpe in Norfolk, counsellor at law, whose son, John Page, esq. was lord in 1695, and at his death left it to his son, Gresham Page, esq. of Saxthorpe.

COXFORD-PRIORY MANOR. This was given to the priory on the foundation thereof by sir John de Cheney, the founder. In the 9th of Edward II. 1316, the prior sued persons for fishing here; the temporalities in 1428 were valued at 106s. 4d. At the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. on May 9, 1538, in his 29th year, to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Edmund Gresham died seised of it in the 29th of Elizabeth, 1587, and of the manor of Thorpe-Market and Bradfield, with two manors in Surry.

Sir Thomas Richardson afterwards possessed it, and sold it to sir Thomas Rant, who dying without issue, it came to William Rant, M. D. whose son, sir William Rant, held it in 1692; he married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Grey, of Merton, esq. and left two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth and Jane; Jane married to Harbord Cropley, esq. and Elizabeth to Robert Britiffe, counsellor at law, at Norwich.

In Thorpe, Robert Grenon had at the survey forty acres of land, and one of meadow, of which seven free-men were deprived.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, was a rectory, and being granted to the priory of Coxford by Jeffrey, lord Say, who married Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of sir John de Cheney, the founder, was appropriated to it, and a vicarage settled; the rectory was valued at eighteen marks, the vicarage at 15s. the vicar had a manse with three acres of land, and the rectory thirteen acres. The present value of the vicarage is 5l. 11s. 1d. ob. and is discharged.

The vicar in 1603 returned sixty-four communicants.

A large black marble tomb-stone—*To William Rant, doctor of physick, and fellow of the college of physicians in London, who died the 15th Day of December, 1653, in the 49th year of his age.—Under this stone also his wife Jane, third daughter of sir John Dingley. knt. of Wolverhampton in Hampshire; 11th of June, 1656.*

A grave-stone with a brass plate—*For Edmund Gresham, esq. who died August, 1586.*

In the church the arms of Buttry impaling Damme.—*John Buttry, of London, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of — Damme, of Sustead, were here buried; he died July 30, 1488.*

Hetherfet impaling Berningham—Hetherfet impaling Rands—and Peyvere.

It was decreed in the dutchy court of Lancaster, in the 36th of Henry VIII. 1545, that the king's tenants of his manors of Gimmingham, Antingham, Thorpe, Bradfield, Trunch and South Repps, adjoining to the common, should have their accustomed

customed right in the commons between the said towns, and that sir John Gresham, and his tenants of Thorpe, should have but three hundred sheep on the common called Oldfield-Heath, &c.

Near the church stood the manor-house, which was a large building, and of which all that now remains are the garden walls, well covered with fruit-trees. The scite of this house and garden is now a nursery-ground and public garden.

In 1748 the Rev. Thomas Woodyer was presented to the vicarage of Thorpe-Market, with a mediety of Bradfield, by the late sir William Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

THURGARTON, wrote Thurgartuna in Doom-day book. The abbot of St. Bennet at Holme was lord of this manor in Edward the Confessor's reign, and at the survey. This abbey was founded by Canute the Great, 1037; and this lordship was given to it by a Saxon lady, Edgiva Swanchals, as the register of Holme says.

At the survey the abbot's manor was valued at 6l: it was thirteen furlongs long, and six broad, and the soc belonged to it.

In the 5th of king John, 1204, Thomas de Thurgarton held lands of the abbot; and in the 12th of the said reign Peter de Hobois paid twenty marks for feisin of lands here, and in Antingham, claimed of the abbot, when the abbot pleaded that he had not disseised Peter, but that the king had set over the religious houses certain guardians or keepers; and in the 19th of that king Peter released all his right to the abbot.

The

The abbot in the 3d of Edward I. 1275, claimed the lcte, assise, &c. and would not permit his maltsters and brewers to come before the king's bailiffs of the hundred to the view of frank-pledge, &c. and signed and marked his flagons with his own mark, &c.

In 1428 the temporalities of the abbot were valued at 17l. 7s. 6d. per ann. and in 1535, Henry VIII. by act of parliament, on the dissolution of the monasteries, settled the revenues of this abbey on the see of Norwich, and took to himself the ancient revenues of that see; by which act this lordship of Thurgarton, called the Chamberlain's, came to be annexed to that see. In the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, by the account of Thomas Rugge, then bailiff, the rent of assise was 21l. 11s. 1d. q.—1l. pension out of the rectory;—Lete-fee to North Erpingham hundred, 16d. To Thurgarton rector, 2s. The convent's manor and rents, 30s. A pension of tithes belonging to the chamberlain, 33s. 4d. To the penitentiary out of Honylands in Barningham and Tuttington, 4l. 13s. 4d. The farm of the demean lands was 7l. of the herbage, 15s. 8d. Farm of the scite of the manor, four quarters, six bushels of barley, at 3s. 4d. a quarter; perquisites of court with fines included, 55s. 8d. and 4l. 13s. 4d. rents, &c. belonging to the cellarer, out of lands here and in Thwayte, demised to Miles Hobart, esq. and the bishop of Norwich is lord at this time.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had at the survey two borderers in this town belonging to his manor of Hanworth, valued at the survey at 5s.

About the 3d of Edward I. 1275, William de Felmingham purchased of John de Thurgarton lands here,

here. in Sustead, &c. which was afterwards settled on Richard de Walkestead.

In the 29th of Henry VIII. 1538, sir Thomas Beddingfield. Alice his wife, and Firmin Rookwood, esq. her son and heir, conveyed to Edmund Windham, esq. a manor in Thurgarton.

William Windham, esq. died lord in 1761, leaving his son and heir a minor, now of age.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the abbot of St. Bennet at Holme, who had a portion of tithes valued at two marks per annum. The present value is 9l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged of tenths, &c. The bishop of Norwich is patron.

It is a single pile covered with thatch, and without any steeple, which gives it more the appearance of a barn than of a church.

In 1342 the pope presented to this church, as did sir Thomas Woodhouse in 1556.

In 1603 the rector certified that there were one hundred and four communicants.

The Rev. John Custance was presented to this rectory in 1740, by Samuel Lisle, bishop of Norwich.

In the chancel on a grave-stone—*Hic jacet sepultus in gra. et m'ia Dei D'n'us Johes. Bacon, quò'da' rector de Thurgarton, qui obt. 1509.*]

In the church were the arms of St. Bennet's abbey of Holme, sable, a crozier staff, in pale, between two crowns, or;—also of Bacon.

TRIMMINGHAM. We find no mention made of this town in Doomsday book, being included (as we imagine) and accounted for under the earl of Warren's great lordship of Gimmingham, to which it joins, and paid suit and service to it. William, earl Warren, was lord of it at the survey; and John, earl Warren, granted it to Thomas, earl of Lancaster; from this family it came to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and to Henry IV. and continues in the crown as part of the dutchy of Lancaster. There was a family of Grime living in this town.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. John Baptist. In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a competent edifice, with half an acre of land, and was valued at nine marks, paid Peter-pence 12d. and the earl Warren was patron. The present value is 6l. and is discharged.

From the beacon, or rather the place where the beacon once stood, you have the most extensive prospect of both sea and land in this county, both Yarmouth and Norwich spires may be distinctly seen.

In 1384, John, king of Castile, &c. presented to this church; and in 1424 the archbishop of Canterbury, feoffee of Henry V. In 1471, Elizabeth, queen to Edward IV. presented; and in 1603 the rector returned sixty-seven communicants.

The patronage is now in the chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster.

It is pretended, that in this church was a famous relick in times of popery, the head of St. John the Baptist, to which pilgrimages, great worship, and offerings were made. In one of the will books of
Norwich

Norwich is that of Alice Cook, of Horstead, wife of Robert Cook, of Croftwick, in 1478;—"Item, I wyll have a man to go a pilgrimage to St. John hys hede of Trymmyngham."

The temporalities of Broomholm priory were 2d. yearly.

The late Rev. William Clagget was presented to this rectory by the dutchy of Lancaster in 1756; and in 1775 the chancellor presented the Rev. Stephen Gage.

TRUNCH, wrote in Domesday book Trunchet. William, earl Warren, had the lordship of this town, of which three freemen were deprived, one of them belonged to Harold, late king of England, another to Ralph Stalre, and the third to Ketek.

This town belonged to the earl Warren's capital manor of Gimmingham, and paid suit and service to it. In the 34th of Henry III. 1250, Maud de Norwich granted by fine to Richer, son of Nicholas, a messuage, forty-eight acres of land, a mill, and the sixth part of another in this town, Swafield and Bradfield. In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the earl claimed a weekly market on Saturday in this manor; and on the death of John, earl Warren, in the 21st of Edward III. the market was valued at 10s. per annum. The manor came after to the earl of Lancaster (as is before observed) and so to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Henry IV. and is still in the crown as part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

The church is dedicated to St. Bptolph, and is a regular pile, with a nave, two ailes, and a chancel covered with lead, and has a tower with four bells.

In the chancel, on a little monument—*Lancelotus Thexton capellanus Regis Edw. VI. sacre theologie baccalaureus, et rector de Trunch, obt. 25 Febr. 1588.*

On a gravestone—*Hic jacet Magr. Robt. Cantell, quod, rector isti. ecclic, qui obt. 1 Sept. Ao. Dni. 1480.*

Grave-stones—*In memory of Thomas Worts, gent. who died November 13, 1693, aged 45, with his arms. —William Worts, gent, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Riches Brown, esq. died August 25, 1694, aged 60, with the arms of Worts impaling Brown.*

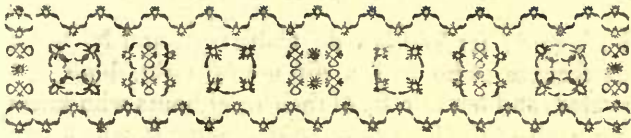
The patronage of the church was granted to the priory of Castle-acre by William, the first earl Warren, on his founding that priory. In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a manse and thirteen acres of land, valued at sixteen marks, and the prior of Castle-acre had a pension or portion of tithe valued at 40s. The present value is 10l. 13s. 4d. and pays first fruits, &c.

The prior of Castle-acre presented till the dissolution of religious houses in 1535. after which Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, December 22, 1538.

In 1603 the rector returned one hundred and fifty-two communicants; and the master and fellows of Catherine-hall in Cambridge had the patronage.

The temporalities of Broomholm priory in this parish, were 4s. 7d. ob.

In 1748 the Rev. Henry Stebbing was presented to this rectory by the master and fellows of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; and in 1751 this church was consolidated with Gimmingham.



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

Hundred of South Erpingham.

THIS hundred is bounded on the east by that of Tunstead; on the west by the hundreds of Holt and Eynsford; on the south by Taverham hundred; and on the north by that of North Erpingham. It is about eleven miles in length from Stratton-Strawless to West Beckham, and ten in breadth from Swanton-Abbot to Booton. The fee of it remained in the crown till 1226, and then Henry III. granted it to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, at which time it appears that the hundred-court was held at Cawston
A Park-gate;

Park-gate; for William de Calthorpe, and Nicholas de Reppes, who had a dispute of right, both appeared, and left it to six of their neighbours who knew the truth of the facts *there*, to determine it, which was accordingly done in favor of William;—an excellent instance of the speedy course of justice in those days, and much to be wished that it might be restored in our own. Hubert aforesaid granted it for life to Hugh le Parker, (or his park-keeper at Cawston) to which manor this hundred then belonged; and at his death John de Burgh, senior, son of Hubert, had it, and in 1273 released the manor and hundred to Edward I. when it was worth 22l. per ann. the old rental being only 10l. per ann. In 1285 the king had settled it on queen Eleanor, his consort, and John de Berwick, clerk, her treasurer, received the profits for her. In 1301 William Curson, of Carlton, farmed it, with the hundred of North Erpingham, &c. which attended this hundred. In 1357 Isabel, queen of England, mother of Edward III. died seised of both these hundreds, and that king was found her heir, who by indenture, dated June 25, 1371, settled it upon his son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, when he married Constance, the only daughter and heiress of Don Pedro, king of Castile, &c. in exchange for the honor, earldom, castle, &c. of Richmond; and from this time it became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, together with the manor of Aylsham, and hundreds of North Erpingham, Gallow, and Brothercross. In 1396 sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. held it for life by grant from the Duke of Lancaster; and in 1414 the reversion, after the death of sir Thomas, was settled on the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of Norwich, John Wodehouse, esq. and others, as *seoffees* in trust. In 1474 Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV. held it in jointure, and from that time it hath passed as the manor of Aylsham.

This

This hundred constitutes the deanry of Ingworth, in the archdeaconry of Norwich, and paid clear to every tenth 109l. 7s. 4d. and the religious paid to every tenth, for their revenues here, 24l. 9s. 8d. it also pays 29l. 6s. to the general county rate, at a fix hundred pound levy.

To the following list of the towns in this hundred, we add the number of votes polled by freeholders resident in each, at the great contested election in 1768.

	W.	de G.	A.	C.
Alby - - -	2	2	1	1
Aylsham - - -	3	10	11	12
Baconsthorpe - - -	1	4	6	3
Banningham - - -	2	2	2	2
Barningham, Little - - -	0	1	1	0
Beckham, West - - -	0	0	2	2
Belaugh - - -	1	1	2	2
Blickling - - -	1	0	6	5
Booton - - -	1	1	0	0
Brampton - - -	0	0	1	1
Burgh, Aylsham - - -	0	0	0	0
Buxton - - -	4	1	5	2
Calthorpe - - -	1	1	0	0
Cawston - - -	1	2	18	16
Colby - - -	1	0	4	3
Coltishall - - -	6	1	13	8
Corpufty - - -	1	1	1	1
Erpingham - - -	4	5	2	1
Hautebois, Great - - -	2	0	3	1
----- Little - - -	0	0	0	0
Heveningham - - -	4	1	11	8
Heydon - - -	0	1	4	5
Ingworth - - -	2	3	1	2
Irmingland - - -	0	2	2	0
Itteringham - - -	1	2	0	1
A 2				Lammas

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Lammas - -	0	0	3	3
Mannington - -	0	0	0	0
Marsham - -	2	1	4	3
Oulton - -	1	2	4	3
Oxnead - -	0	0	1	1
Saxthorpe - -	3	4	1	2
Scottow - -	1	0	13	12
Skeyton - -	0	0	5	5
Stratton-Strawles	2	0	2	0
Swanton-Abbots -	1	0	4	3
Thwayte - -	0	0	2	2
Tuttington - -	0	0	1	0
Wickmere - -	3	3	0	0
Wolterton - -	1	1	0	0
	<hr/>			
	52	52	136	110

Seats and principal houses in South Erpingham.

<i>Aylsham,</i>	Jarret Dashwood, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	John Bedingfield, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Mr. George Hunt Holly
<i>Ditto,</i>	Mr. George Hogg
<i>Baconsthorpe,</i>	Zurai-Shadei Girdleston, esq.
<i>Blickling,</i>	Rt. Hon. E. Buckinghamshire
<i>Booton,</i>	Peter Elwin, esq.
<i>Coltishall,</i>	Mr. Chapman Ives
<i>Heydon,</i>	Wm. Wigget Bulwer, esq.
<i>Irmingland</i>	Edm. Cradock Hartopp, esq.
<i>Oulton,</i>	Coulson Bell, esq.
<i>Saxthorpe,</i>	Peter Elwin, esq. jun.
<i>Scottowe,</i>	Thomas Durrant, esq.
<i>Stratton-Strawles,</i>	Robert Marsham, esq.
<i>Wolterton,</i>	Right hon. lord Walpole.

This hundred comprehends a vast tract of rich, populous, and well-improved country, abounding with every object pleasing to the man of view, or of sentiment. Seats, churches, villages, woods, rivers, and mild eminences, are the finer features on its face;—the body of earth produces grain, &c. in abundance, and the inhabitants, as members of the aggregate, are virtuous, wealthy, and industrious.

N. B. Mr. Corbridge, in his map of Norfolk, published in 1730, delineates Sco-Ruston, and Felmingham, (which belong both to Tunstead hundred) as lying in South Erpingham:—We hope Mr. Armstrong, in his survey, will not be led into any error similar to this.

ALBY, ALDBY, ALDBIE, or the OLD DWELLING; parts of it in the Conqueror's time extended into the North hundred, and belonged to Sustead and Hanworth manors, all which, with the whole of this manor, which was in the hundred of South Erpingham, belonged to Roger Bigot. Earl Harold was lord in the Confessor's time, who gave it to Osfort, who held it of the earl as chief lord, and after him his four sons had it. Alebi, or Alabei, was worth 20s. at the first, and 40s. at the second survey, was six furlongs long, and five broad, and paid 3d. ob. gelt.

It continued many ages in the Norfolk family, as Forncet manor; the manor had liberty of free-warren and leet; upon the attainder of the duke of Norfolk it was seized by the crown, and in 1561 sir Henry Parker, knight, lord Morley, had it, who soon after conveyed it to Henry Stanley, lord Strange, and about 1573 Clement Harward had it.

The advowson was granted by Edward VI. to Edward lord Clinton, who aliened it to William Dix, of London, merchant, who had it confirmed to him by his master, the duke of Norfolk, with Wickmere manor, and with his daughter and coheirefs it passed to Taseburgh, of whom Henry Spelman, esq. had it in 1694, and it now belongs to the right hon. lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

The village contains about thirty families, is taxed at 264l. and is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. The temporals of Waborne prior were taxed at 5d. and those of the sacrist of Bury at 1d. only.

The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert, in which we find memorials for Katherine, wife of Samuel Langwade, who died in 1694, *ætat.* 34; and for Mary, wife of Samuel Langwade, 1722, aged 62, and no other. The rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 18s. 8d. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 37l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it was anciently valued at thirteen marks.

In 1312 Alice de Hanonia, countess of Norfolk, presented. In 1642 William Plummer, rector, was ejected out of this and Sustead curacy by the earl of Manchester, for being a loose, intemperate man, seldom preaching, &c. which was pretence only; for the true reason is also added; "for inveighing against the rebels, refusing to pay money for supporting the rebellion, and for assisting his majesty;" he had a wife and four children. In 1715 Mrs. Elizabeth Spelman, widow, was patroness, and the Rev. Mr. Tho. Fox held it, united to Wickmere, who was buried here October 17, 1715, aged 56 years, as his stone informs us.

In 1755 the Rev. Daniel Fromanteel was presented to this rectory by the honorable Horace Walpole, now lord Walpole.

In 1558, William Acton, gent. was buried in the chancel.

A letter from Nicholas Brewster, rector here, to Henry Scobell, secretary to Cromwell, for an augmentation to his living, is printnd in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. 2. lib. 13, fol. 22. It was then returned to have weekly service, as it now hath.

AYLSHAM, AYLESHAM, or AILSIAM.—
This town in Doomsday-book is written Eleatham, that is, the village at the Leas, or pasture by the water, which exactly answers to its situation; the whole town, with its berewicks of Scipedan, Brundal, and Crachefort, or Crakeford, belonged to Guert, or Guerd, the Dane, who was a great owner in this county, and at that time the manor extended into Tatituna, or Tuttington; it had in the whole no less than 18 carucates; the woods here were then large enough to maintain 400 swine, there were 20 villains, 88 borderers, or tenants, that paid poultry and other provisions for the lord's board or table; two servants in the house, and sixty socmen, or tenants, that plowed the lord's land, and held a carucate and half among them; the manor was then worth with its berewicks 12l. per ann. and was two miles long and as much broad, and paid 20d. to the gelt, or tax, towards every 20s. raised by the hundred; and Crakeford hamlet was then four furlongs and a half long, and four furlongs broad, and paid 4d. gelt towards every 20s. raised in the hundred. The whole came to Ralfh earl of Norfolk, but on his forfeiture the Conqueror seized it,
and

and Godric managed it for him; and when the survey was taken by that prince, about the year 1086, it appears that the manor was raised from 12 to 25, and was now worth 29l. a year, besides 20s. as an annual fine: The parts in Tuttington and Crakeford were now separated from the manor, and were first held by William earl Warren, and after he forfeited them, Drogo, or Drue, had them, but the king claiming them from him, Warren recovered them, as his antient inheritance.

From this time the manor continued in the crown whole and undivided, till the time of Richard I. and he it was that divided it, by giving a part to Bury abbey, which was the original of Sexton's manor here, and by granting another part off, which was the original of Bolwick's manor; so that now there are four manors in this town, the capital, or Lancaster manor, the rectory and vicarage manor, Sexton's, and Bolwick's, of all which we shall speak separately.

AYLESHAM, *ex parte* LANCASTRIE, OR LANCASTER'S. Aylsham whole town was in the hands of Henry II. and he held it in right of his crown from the Conqueror, his progenitor, and in 1156 he had assigned it to his brother William for life, for his better support and honor, with Cawston. In 1199 Eustace de Nevile farmed them both of king John, till 1215, and then that king directed his writ to the sheriff of Norfolk, to deliver possession of Aylsham to Baldwin de Ayre; but in 1220 the king gave it to Hubert de Burgo, or Burgh, earl of Kent, and so it became joined to Cawston and the hundreds. In 1227 the tenants pleaded, that when Richard I. went to the Holy-land, he conveyed the manor for a time to Eustace de Nevile,

vile, who sold many parcels of the demefnes to feveral of the tenants, who were now ordered to produce their grants, which feveral did, and they were all allowed, and thofe that did not loſt their lands; and the ſame year John le Grey pleaded, that he held his manor of Sheringham of this manor, by 12d. per ann. paid at Lammas-day, and the ſervice of one fee. In 1296 it was in the king's hands; for Richard Cailly, his bailiff, diſtrained John Holmegay for 4s. 11d. rent, for a place, called Holmecroft, which was held by the ſaid rent, and the ſervice of being provoſt, or reeve, of the king's mill, and market, of Aylſham; and it paſſed with Cawſton till about 1330, and then queen Iſabel, the king's mother, had it for life, and died ſeiſed, and then it continued in the crown till 1371, when it was firſt made parcel of the Duchy of Lancaſter, by the king's giving it to his ſon, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and the heirs of his body; and from that time it became the head, or principal town* of that duchy, in this county.

He died ſeiſed of the duchy and manor in the 22d of Richard II. 1398, being the greateſt ſubject of the Engliſh crown; ſo great, that "as great as John of Gaunt" then was, and ſtill remains one of our Engliſh proverbs.

At his death Katherine, his widow, held it for life; and at her death Henry Plantagenet, ſon and heir of John of Gaunt, inherited it, who being crowned king by the name of Henry IV. united the whole inheritance of Lancaſter unto the crown, ſince which the ducal title of Lancaſter hath been

B drowned

* "Aileſham, quod Ducatus Lancaſtriæ, apud nos prætorium eſt," ſays Spelman in his Icenia, fol. 151.

drowned in the title of the regal dignity; but in honor of the House of Lancaster, this king instituted the Duchy Court, to the end, the lands belonging to the Duchy might in all following times be distinguished and known from the lands of the crown.

It was afterwards granted by the king to sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. for life; and in 1414 Henry V. settled it on his feoffees, the archbishop of Canterbury, Richard bishop of Norwich, Walter Hungerford, John Phelip, knts. Hugh Mortimer, John Woodehouse, and others, together with the manors of Wighton, Fakenham, Snettisham, Gimmingham, Tunstead, &c. and the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, Gallowe, and Brothecrofs, with many others in divers counties. In 1460 it was settled, among others, on trustees, to fulfil the will of Henry VI. and in 1474 Edward IV. settled it on Elizabeth, his queen, for life, and from that to the present time it hath belonged to the crown, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which it is now held by the right honorable John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, the present lord.

This being the capital manor of the Duchy, the Duchy-court hath been always held here.

The manors in this town are fine certain, both for houses and lands, and give a moiety dower, and the lands descend in gavel-kind.

SEXTON'S MANOR had its rise out of the capital manor, it being given by Richard I. in free alms to the monastery of St. Edmund at Bury, in Suffolk, to find four wax tapers continually burning at St. Edmund's

Edmund's shrine, in that church, the manor being then worth 10l. a year; this was confirmed by king John; and was held formerly under king Richard, before he granted it, half by William Bardolph, and half by John de Hastings. It appears that in this king's reign the manor-house here was called Abbot's-hall; but the whole being soon after appropriated to the sacristan, or sexton, of that monastery, it took the present name of Sexton's.

In 1296 it was found that all the tenants of this manor were obliged to grind at the abbot's water-mill. In 1285 the abbot of St. Edmund had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, free-warren, or liberty of game, and a ducking-stool, in this manor, which in 1428 was returned to be of 27l. value to the sacrist of the monastery annually, but at the dissolution it was fallen under 20l. per ann. By the dissolution of Bury abbey it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. who granted it in 1545 to Edward Woode, esq. and his heirs, to be held in *capite* of the king's manor of Aylsham, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and 55s. 8d. ob. rent; he left it to Richard Woode, his son and heir, at his death, in 1547, who was mayor of Norwich in 1578; and from that time it hath passed as Bracon-Ash, and the late Thomas Woode, esq. of Bracon-Ash, sold it to Mr. Peterfon.

BOLWICK, or BOLEWIK MANOR, which takes its name from master Henry de Bolewic, who gave name to it, also to the manor-house, called Bolwick-hall, and there was a mill near it, heretofore called Bolewick-mill; it was first granted from the great manor by king John, to Hugh de Boves, at a quarter of a fee; it passed then to the Bolewic's, and from them to the Whitwells; in 1261 Richard de Whitwell held it. In 1389 sir Robert Salle, knt. left his manor of

Bolewike to Frances, his wife, for life, and then to be sold; he lived at Oxnead, and was killed by the rebels in the time of Richard II. and at his wife's death William de Danby, called lord Latimer, and Thomas Truffel, his executors, sold it. It passed through various families, and was sold in 1518 by Agnes Milton, widow, to Thomas Aleyn*, and his heirs; and in 1537 Henry Aleyn sold it to Margaret Wymer, widow, and soon after it came to the Woodes.

Thomas Woode, esq. of Bracon-Ash, was also lord of Bolwick manor; he married for his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Eyre, esq. of Hassop, in Derbyshire, and Bury's-hall, in Norfolk, and Margaret, daughter of sir Henry Bedingfield, bart. in Norfolk, and bequeathed by will the said manor of Bolwick to Mrs. Mary Suffield, his eldest daughter by the said marriage, who is the present possessor thereof.

There is a singularity in these two manors, which is noticed by sir Henry Spelman, who says, "it is a wonder in our law for one manor to be held of another by the *rod*, and granted by copy of court roll:—*Mirum hic in jure nostro, manerium a manerio et per virgam teneri, ad voluntatem domini, et per copiam rotulorum curiæ concedi, manerium scilicet de Sexton's de manerio Aylesham.*"

The VICARAGE MANOR doth now, and always did from the appropriation of the church, belong to the vicar, it being then settled on the vicars *for ever*; before that time it belonged to the rectory, the advowson

* Henry Aleyn, clerk, died in 1554, and held in foccage of Robert Woode, esq. as of his manor of Sexton's, one messuage, called Pergeon's, alias Coldham-hall, liberty of foldage, and givers lands and wood thereto belonging.

vowson of which was appendant to the manor, till William Rufus, lord here, gave it to the abbey of St. Martin at Battle, in Suffex, which was founded by the Conqueror; the church of Aylsham, or Eilesham, with the chapels of Stivecaie, (Stifecay, Stukecay, or Stifkey) with two parts of its tithes, and Shipden, with two parts of its tithes, and Brundal in like manner, and Banningham in like manner, and the mediety of the church of Ingworth, and all the fee, or manor, that Brithric, the parson of Aylsham, held, namely, this manor, and the land of one focman in Aylsham, added to this manor; and Aylsham rectory afterwards became (the bishop's consent being obtained) appropriated to Battle abbey, which had about two-third parts of the great tithes, and the vicar had all the small tithes of the whole town, and the great tithes of about a third part of the town, the scite of the rectory-house, and the whole manor thereto belonging, settled on him and his successors, all which the vicars have enjoyed to this day; and further, the bishop on settling the appropriation, reserved to himself the nomination of all the vicars, and accordingly the bishops always nominated to the abbots, who presented on their nomination, to the dissolution; but for some time past the dean and chapter of Canterbury have presented to the vicarage, without such nomination from the bishop of Norwich.

In 1285 Robert, then vicar of Aylsham, had the affize of bread and beer of all the tenants of his manor, and all other liberties belonging to a manor, the vicarage being then valued at twenty-eight marks; it now stands in the king's books by the name of Ailesham vicarage, valued at 17l. 19s. 7d. pays first-

fruits, and 11. 16s. 11d. ob. yearly tenths, and consequently is incapable of augmentation.

In 1367 Edward III. granted licence for the vicar to enlarge the scite of the rectory, which was then, as now, the vicarage-house, that joins to the south side of the church-yard, and the present edifice is a handsome new-bricked building, erected wholly by the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Wrench, late vicar.

The appropriate rectory was valued at seventy marks, and being granted by Henry VIII. after the dissolution, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth, it is now held by lease of that church, and the chancel here is repaired, part by the appropriator, and part by the vicar.

In 1335 master Robert de Heselarton, priest, doctor of physic, a noted practitioner in those days, was vicar of Aylsham.

In 1490 master Henry Tylson, bachelor in the decrees, was vicar: he is buried under a stone in the middle of the chancel, with his effigy on it, and two labels of brass.

In 1542 Richard Redman, clerk, had a grant of the next turn of the nomination from Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich; he gave it to master John Bury, "that vile persecutor, whose name ought to be branded to posterity for an evil doer; he was commissary to the bishop, and by that power did much of mischief, being a proper instrument for such a man as bishop Nix was:" he resigned it in 1547 to master Thomas Whitby, S. T. B. but in 1554 the queen presented John Bury

Bury again, he being then L. L. B. and he held it by union with Marsham.

About 1588 John Furmarie, S. T. B. was presented by Alice Norgate, widow, by a lease from the late abbot and convent of Battle; he is buried in the chancel, under a stone, having two brass plates, thus inscribed:—*John Furmary, bachelor of divinitie in the universitie of Cambridge, archdeacon of Stowe, prebend of Walton, in the church of Lincolne, and vicar of the parish church of Aylsham, a learned divine, a painful preacher, &c. dyed the 4th of August - - - - - and to his wife, Margery Furmary, who died October 28, 1622, aged 74.*

In 1699 died Mr. Nathaniel Gill, vicar of Aylsham, and rector of Aylsham-Burgh; he was ejected from both in the rebellion, and lost a temporal estate of 60l. per ann. had a wife and four children, and being a great loyalist, was of course a great sufferer in those times.

Mr. Jonathan Wrench*, who built the vicarage-house, was brother to sir Benjamin Wrench, M. D. of Norwich; he is buried here, but some time before his death resigned it to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Wrench, his son, late vicar, who held it with Moulton *Magna*, and was presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and had guilds in it, held to the honor of St.

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Michael,

* He published a short view of the principal duties of the Christian religion, Lond. 1700. duodecimo, price 3d. or 20s. per hundred, dedicated to the parishioners of Aylsham.

Michael, St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. John Baptist, and All Saints; this noble pile was built by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and is a regular building, having a nave, two ailes, two transepts, and a chancel thereto adjoining; a square tower, an organ, clock, and ten bells, with a small broach, or spire, on the top; there is an old charnel-house at the end of the chancel; the porch is covered with lead, as is the whole building; the south transept chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was fitted up new in 1489, at the expence of Thomas Aleyn, senior, of Lyng, and other benefactors. On the south window there remains a neat painting of the salutation; this window was made all new of stone and glass in 1516, at the cost of Joan, wife of Robert Bell, citizen of Norwich. The north transept was called St. Peter's chapel, and that saint's guild was kept in it in 1490; the south chancel aile was St. Thomas's chapel.

The following inscriptions may be read on several brass plates in this church:

Orate pro animabus Richardi Howard, nuper civis et vicecomitis civitatis Norwici, et Cecelie uxoris ejus, qui obiit xiii die Januarij, anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIX.

Orate pro anima Alicie Howard, quæ obiit vii die mensis Julij, anno Domini MCCCCLXXXII, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Orate pro anima Margarete Howard, nuper uxoris Richardi Howard, ac quondam uxoris Edwardi Cutler, majoris civitatis Norwici, que obiit xx die Decembris, anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIII, cujus anime propicietur Deus.

This Richard Howard was sheriff of Norwich in 1488; he built the church porch here, and R. H. remains carved on the roof, and this over the door:—*Orate pro animabus Richardi Howard, Alicie, Margarete, et Cecilie, uxorum ejus, qui obiit, &c.*

On the front of the porch are the arms of England and France quartered, St. George's cross, and a cross flore, and there are also two shields, with a saltire on each.

Orate pro anima Thome Wymer, quondam de Aylsham, worsted weaver, qui cum multis bonis suis propriis istam ecclesiam in vita sua, et post mortem charitative ornavit, qui obiit iv die Junij, anno Christi MDVII, cujus anime propicietur Deus.

He is represented in his winding-sheet; the adorning of the church here mentioned still appears, the screens being beautifully painted with saints, martyrs, and confessors, as was the roof; the remaining inscription shews us, that this work was done in 1507, at the charge of this Thomas Wymer, Joan and Agnes, his wives, John Jannys, and others, whose names are now lost.

This John and Agnes were father and mother to Robert Jannis, grocer, sheriff in 1509, and mayor of Norwich in 1517, and 1524; who, out of affection to the place of his birth, founded a free-school here, and endowed it with 10l. per ann. clear, paid from the city of Norwich: he lies buried in the church of St. George's Colgate, Norwich. His picture is in the Guildhall, to which he was a great benefactor.

Of bishop Jeggin's life, and monument, in this chancel, we refer you to a full account in the history of Norwich.

Near the Bishop's is a small mural monument with the arms of Jeggon, impaling sab. a chev. between four delis's arg.—*Here lies interred John Jeggon, esq. second sonne to that reverend Father in God, John Jeggon, doct̄or in divinity, and some time bishop of this diocese, he was not of many years, yet his modest carriage and behaviour equalled him with the antientest, he was much addicted to the enquiry of learning, and the arts, for which cause he betook himself to the university, from whence, after some continuance, he passed to the Fennes of Court; but desirous still of more, than here could be attained to; like Elias, that he might the better mount into Heaven, there to contemplate on the perfection of his creator, he laies aside his mantle, which is here locked up in the common wardrobe, the earth, till at the last day he shall come to put it on againe; he died the 14th of Sept. 1631, being of age 19 yeares and a halfe, in whose memory his sad mother caused this inscription to be made :*

*See here's noe Pyramis, here is noe costly peece,
That boasts of Memphis, or all skilfull Greece,
He wrongs thy better part, mistakes thy worth,
That thinks carv'd statues can set thee forth,
False mettals need the artists help, to add
Ought to the purer gold, would shewe him madd,
And stately structures, in vain on thee were spent,
Thou to thy self, art the best monument."*

The font is neatly carved, on it are the emblems of the four Evangelists, the instruments of the passion, a crucifix, the arms of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, lord Morley, Bouchier, St. George, and a cross flore.

The

The following inscriptions are to be seen here; Warkhouse impaling Doughty.—*Sub hoc marmore jacet sepulta Anna Warkhouse, Roberti Doughty, armigeri, filia natu maxima, et Johannis Warkhouse generosi uxor amantissima, quæ obiit 29^o die Januarij, anno Domini 1671.*

Henry Norgate, gent. died January 7, 1611, Nicholas Norgate, clerk, son of Thomas Norgate, late of Aylsham, gent. died Oct. 16, 1675.

The arms of Lawes were afterwards assumed by Rippingall, but were in reality the arms of Lawes, of Aylsham, grandfather to Mr. Rippingall's wife.—*D. S. Sub hoc, sepulta jacet Hanna, uxor amantissima Henrici Rippingall, gen' quæ obiit 12mo Septemb' A. D. 1701.*

The crest and arms of Jermy, with a crescent.—*M. S. Sub hoc marmore sepultus jacet Gulielmus, Johannis Jermy de Bayfield, armig. filius natu secundus, cælebs, obiit 17^o die Martij, A. D. 1709, annoque ætat. 28.*

Here are also monuments with the arms of Jermy impaling Fuller; Jermy, impaling Starkey; and Jermy impaling Chare, with inscriptions.

On the north side of the church-yard is an altar-tomb inclosed in an iron pallisade, having the crest and arms of Scott,—*Francisci Scott, armigeri, die Dec. 21, annoque salutis 1740, ætatis 69.*

This Francis Scott, esq. married Katherine, daughter and heiress of John Thompson, of Burgh, by Aylsham, but had no issue; he was son of Francis Scott, esq. of Camberwell, who was second son to
fir

for Peter Scott, of Camberwell, in Surrey, knt. This Francis left only one brother, James Scott, of London, gent. who is now living.

The county bridewell stands near the market-place, and hath on it this curious inscription, cut in wood:

God. preserve. our. suprem. hed. kyng. Henry. Theight.

Pray. for. the. good. prosperyte. and. afftate. of. Roberd. Marsham. and. Ione. his. wyse. the. wiche. this. howse. they. cawsid. to. be. made. to. the. honor. of. the. towne. be. thir. quwick. lives. fines. 1543.

The free-school stands not far from the church-yard, it was first founded by Robert Jannys, mayor of Norwich in 1517, and endowed with 10l. a year, paid by the treasurer of the Great Hospital at Norwich, of which the mayor, &c. of the city are governors, it being due quarterly, and the manor of Pakenham, in Shropham, is tied for it, and archbishop Parker founded two scholarships in Corpus Christi, commonly called Bennet college; in Cambridge, and appropriated them to this and Wymondham school; one of the scholars must be born in Aylsham, but it is sufficient for the other to be educated at the free-school there, and he must be sent up to the college by the nomination of the mayor and court of Norwich, the other to be admitted by the college without any such nomination. We are informed also that the schoolmaster receives an annuity of 10l. out of the water-mill at Aylsham, which originally belonged to the manor, and in 1370 was granted by Edward III. to sir Robert Knolles, but fell to queen Elizabeth in 1562, by the attainder of John Withe.*

In

* John Withe, of Aylsham, was excepted in the king's pardon. See Barker's Statutes, Temp' Edw. VI. fol, 129.

In 1585 there was a great dispute about the nomination of the schoolmaster before Edmund bishop of Norwich, the officers and towsmen of Aylsham having chosen Robert Sutton, A. M. schoolmaster, and the vicar, with the consent of the bishop, and John Suckling, esq. mayor of Norwich, sir William Heydon, knt. &c. William Danson, who was admitted accordingly.

Among the schools in Norfolk, certified to queen Elizabeth in 1562, is this:—" A grammar-school in Ailesham, being an incorporation of the city of Norwich, erected by Jannys, late citizen and alderman, now departed, stipend of the master ten pounds."

In 1506 John Boller, priest, was buried in St. Thomas's chapel, in this church, by his father, and ordered thirty marble-stones, of the length and breadth of those covering his father's, to cover his grave with. He gave to the church a pair of organs, and willed that they should serve both the choir and Lady Mass, and that they should be set in the same key with the great organs in the church, and the principal pipe to be five quarters of a yard long, of good metal and sweet harmony, and shall stand on that side choir next our Lady's chapel, to serve both. There is an organ lately fixed up in the church.

In the white register of Bury abbey, fol. 27, are divers deeds of benefactions to that monastery, in this town.

Richard I. confirmed to God and St. Edmund, and Abbot Sampson, and the monks at Bury*, and their

* This was Sexton's Manor. John bishop of Norwich, Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, William de Warren, Walter Fitz-Robert,

their successors, 10l. rent in the foke of Aylsham, viz. 5l. rent and demesnes, which William Bardolph held, and another 5l. paid by John Hastings, &c. to find a good and sufficient light always burning at the shrine before the body of the blessed martyr, St. Edmund.

In 1512 William Rushburgh gave a sodir of lead, of 4l. value, towards covering the cloister of Binham abbey, and founded a priest to sing in Aylsham church, for his soul, &c. He gave Coldham-hall, in Aylsham, to Cecily, his wife, paying 10l. per ann. to John Swan, alderman of Norwich.

This town in the time of Edward II. and III. was the chief town in the county for the linen manufacture; in old records nothing more common than the *Aylsham webs*, the *fine cloth of Aylsham*, the *Aylsham linens*, &c. but about the time of Henry VIII. we find it much decreased, and the woollen manufacture had got the upper hand; and about the time of James I. it was chiefly inhabited by knitters, even men, women, and children, are said to be employed at that work, which is now decayed every where, the modern invention of weaving of stockings, breeches, waistcoats, and gloves, having almost demolished it.

Mr. Blomefield says, " it is a neat little market town, of about 120 families, the situation of it is on
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Robert, &c. were witnesses, dated *anno primo regni 1189*; and in the register at bottom of this charter are these words: *Is erat tenor carte nostre in primo sigillo nostro, sed quia aliquando perditum fuit, et dum capti fuimus in Alemannia in aliena potestate, constitutum, mutatum est, inovationis autem, hij sunt testes. Johannes comes Morritonie frater noster* (afterwards king John) Robert Fitzwalter, &c. *Dat' apud Rupun' Andel, xvij Jul' anno Reg. 1x, (1197).*

the river Bure, in the most agreeable and pleasant part of Norfolk, and it is much frequented in the summer season by reason of the spaw, which is a spring about half a mile distant south-west from the town, the water of which tasting very strong of the mineral, is esteemed of great service in asthmas; it is purgative, and is said to be of the vitriolic kind, and being touched with galls, or an oaken leaf, turns very black immediately." The resort to this chalybeate spring is now but trifling.

In the time of James I. this place is said to be governed by a bailiff. The market was on Saturday, but by authority altered to Tuesday, and there were then two fairs allowed, the first of which was held on the 12th of March, and the second on the second Tuesday in September; the fairs are now held March 23, and Sept. 26. The fine certain of the manor is 2d. halfpenny an acre. It paid formerly to every tenth 11l. besides 2l. 10s. paid by the religious for their revenues. The bridge over the Bure is repaired by the county. It is valued in the king's tax at 1427l. 2s. 6d. and pays 30s. to every 300l. levy of the county rate.

" Thomas Hudson, glover, of Aylsham, an honest laborious man, having a wife and three children, bore a good will to the gospel, and having learned to read of Anthony and Thomas Norgate, greatly profited in spiritual knowledge, about the time that queen Mary came to the throne; when God's service being forced to give place to popish errors and superstition, he fled into Suffolk, and stayed there a long time, but his wife and children being troubled at his absence, he returned and concealed himself about half a year, till commissary Berry, vicar of the town, suspecting him to be at home, went to his wife, and threatened

threatened to burn her, if she would not discover where her husband was; which when Hudson knew, he grew more bold and zealous, spent his time in prayer, singing psalms, and godly exhortations with his neighbours, and going now publicly about, he was taken by the constables, at the information of one Crouch, and carried to the vicar, who examined him what the sacrament was; he said *Worms meat; my belief is in Christ crucified.* Again he asked him, whether he believed the mass to put away sin? He replied, *No! God forbid, it is a patched up monster.* At this Berry fumed, and said he would write to the bishop, his good lord, who he trusted would handle him according to his deserts: *Oh! sir,* said Hudson, *there is no Lord but God,* which angered him again: however, he asked him whether he could recant or no? to which Hudson replied, *God forbid, I had rather die many deaths than do so.* Upon which Berry, seeing all persuasions vain, sent him bound to the bishop like a thief, who kept him in prison a month, which time he spent in praying and reading, and on the 19th of May, 1558, he was burnt at Norwich, with two other martyrs, in the same fire."—*Fox's Martyrs, fol. 2036.*

There are many families of note that have inhabited this town, as the Holls, or Holleys, Baker, of Aylsham, the Jeggons, Cornwallis, Doughty, Neve, Claxton, Jermy, &c.

The vicar's manor hath about thirty tenants, and he receives the great tithes of that part, called Stongate.

Aylsham is eleven miles from Norwich, seven from North Walsham, eleven from Cromer, and about eleven from Holt. This is a very neat market town,
and

and from the beauty and richness of the country about it, several gentlemen have been induced to build good houses, and reside here. There is a market on Tuesdays for buying corn, which till very lately was always delivered either at Cromer, or Coltishall; but in the year 1773 an act of parliament was obtained, intitled, *An act for making and extending the river Bure, (commonly called the North River) by and from Coltishall to Aylsham-bridge*, and although this act was procured in 1773, it was not till October, 1779, that the river was made compleatly navigable. It may not perhaps be uninteresting to posterity to be informed of the rise and progress of a navigation, concerning the utility of which that only can be a competent judge; for at this time the opinions on the subject are so various, that whilst some are pronouncing it useless, others support the undertaking vigorously, not only by their attendance, but with their property, and the sum of 1340l. 15s. was immediately raised as a free donation, by the nobility, gentlemen, and tradesmen, of this neighbourhood.

A survey and estimate had been made previous to application to parliament, and the amount computed at 4006l. 5s. 4d. halfpenny—the act permitted the borrowing of 5000l. but by unskilful management in the original surveyor, in October, 1777, the commissioners found 3600l. had been expended, and the work not likely to be completed—and their difficulties seemed increased by the new estimate of Mr. John Smith, a person well skilled in matters of this kind; for he made it appear, that to complete the design a further sum of 2951l. would be required; which, together with 450l. of the donations unpaid, would exceed the sum allowed to be raised by the act 1101l.—To apply again to parliament for leave to borrow this additional sum, would be attended with a heavy ex-

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pence,

pence, and without such leave no one would deem the security proper to lend upon;—in this emergency it was unanimously agreed to by a great majority of the lenders, that they would give up twenty-five per cent. of the sums lent by them, as a free gift, with this proviso, that if ever the profits should enable the navigation to pay off the principal borrowed, they shall receive that 25 per cent. with interest, before it becomes a free navigation.

February 25, 1778, the before-mentioned John Smith agreed to compleat the work for the sum mentioned in his estimate; and in March, 1779, Mr. John Green, of Wroxham, joined him in the undertaking; but another difficulty occurred in August, 1779, from a deficiency of 160*l.* which though subscribed to be lent, was not paid in, and so bad was the credit of the undertaking at this time, that the whole would again have been stopped, had not eight of the commissioners then present generously advanced 20*l.* each;—and thus the river was made navigable for boats of thirteen tons burthen, carrying nine chaldrons of coals, and drawing two feet four, or five inches water, and finally compleated in October, 1779.

In 1777 the Rev. William Taswell was presented to the vicarage of Aylsham, by the dean and chapter of Canterbnry.

BACONSTHORPE. We are obliged to the Rev. Mr. William Hewitt for the following history of this parish.

In Doomsday-book* occurs this village by the name of Thorpe, which afterwards took the additional name of Bacon, to distinguish it from other parishes, called Thorpe, in this county, the Bacons being anciently lords of it.

At the grand survey here were two lordships (probably the two present manors of Baconsthorpe-hall and Wood-hall) which soon after the survey were both in the possession of Grimbold, the founder of this family of the Bacons. He is said to have been a Norman, related to William of Warren, earl of Surry—and came with him into England at the conquest. He had three sons, the second of which, Reynold, or Ranulf, was lord of this parish, and took the surname of Bacon.

Roger, his grandson, succeeding his eldest brother Thomas, who died without issue, was in arms with the barons against king John, and had his estates

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seized;

* William the Conqueror being firmly seated upon the throne of England, thought it high time to fleece his Norman subjects, (among whom he had parcelled out all the lands in the kingdom) as he had pillaged the Saxons before. In the year 1080, therefore, he appointed commissioners to repair to the different counties, and make a general survey of the nation; resolving to procure the minutest information respecting the value of the lands, goods, and chattels possessed by every individual, that he might know exactly what impositions every one could bear. This register was called *Doomsday-book*, and though calculated for unbounded oppression, and once the dread of all the inhabitants of this land, yet is now resorted to with inexpressible pleasure, and consulted by the lovers of antiquity, as the grand oracle of English chorography.—See Smollett's History of England.

feized; but was restored to favour by king Henry the Third, and had his lands again in the year 1216, which he left to his son, Robert Bacon, or de Baconsthorp; who in 1227 separated these manors, and settled the manor of Woodhall upon his brother, Roger de Baconsthorp, alias de Hingham, and his heirs*.

Sir Thomas Bacon, knt. in 1249, was returned to be one of the principal knights of this county; about which period the parliament seems to have had some weight. For in the year 1253 Henry the Third assembled a parliament at Westminster, for granting supplies to enable him to recover Gascony. After long debates, the laity agreed to a scutage; and

* In the year 1354 sir Edmund de Baconsthorp, alias de Hingham, knt. and James, his son, with Alice, his wife, sold a moiety of this manor to Thomas, son of sir Roger Bacon, who annexed it to his manor of Baconsthorpe-hall. The other moiety descended to John Gownay, of West-Basham, esq. who died lord of it in the year 1407. In 1432 John Coplestick held it; and in 1447 sir William Oldhall, knt. and Margaret, his wife, joined and conveyed it from herself, and her heirs, to William Norwich, jun. and his trustees, of whom it was purchased about this time by Wm. Heydon, esq. who was the first of the Heydon family that lived in this parish. Afterwards, in the year 1583, William, or sir William Heydon, purchased this advowson with the manor of Baconsthorpe-hall, and the annexed moiety of Wood-hall manor, when these two manors were totally rejoined, after a separation of 356 years. They have since continued in conjunction to the year 1780.

† All tenants, who held of the king by military service, were either bound to attend personally in wars and expeditions, or, for default of such service, to pay *scutage*, that is, a composition in money, which was levied on every scutum militare, or knight's fee, and the proportional parts thereof, for the king's use.

The barons and knights, who paid scutage to the king, had a power to levy the same tax on those tenants who held of them by military service.

The scutage was at one, two, or three marks for each knight's fee.—Chambers' Dictionary.

and the prelates consented to an imposition, according to the pope's bull, which they had formerly rejected. But they complained that the king had over-ruled the elections of bishops and abbots, contrary to the first article of the Magna Charta. The king acknowledged that upon some occasions he had extended the royal prerogative too far, but that he then firmly resolved to observe the charters with the utmost punctuality.

The importance of our knight in this great council of the nation, is not communicated to posterity; and in his private station, little more is recorded of him, than that by Elizabeth, his wife, he had three sons, George, Roger, and John, of whom the youngest was an eminent divine, and of such great learning, and strength of argument, that he was called the Resolute Doctor; historians make worthy mention of him.

In the year 1269 George Bacon was lord here, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Roger, who held this manor in 1284. By Margaret, his wife, he had a son, Thomas, who was lord in 1315. Roger Bacon was son of the said Thomas, and in the year 1320 settled this manor and advowson on William Calthorpe, parson of Bayfield, and others, in trust to his own use for life, with remainder to Thomas Bacon, his son, and Joan, his wife, in part of her marriage-settlement. This Roger was afterwards a knight, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in 1354 held this lordship.

In 1379 sir Roger Bacon, probably son of the said Thomas, and Joan, his wife, was lord and patron here; and in 1395 Catherine Bacon, widow, proba-

bly of sir Roger, and her trustees, held this manor, and presented Roger de Wickingham to this rectory.

In 1409 John Bacon, esq. his son and successor, presented John Playford to the living. By Maud, daughter of sir Thomas Bedingfield, he had John Bacon, esq. his heir, who in 1426 married Margaret, daughter of Robert Baniard, on whom Baniard's manor, in Spectishall, in Suffolk, was then settled. He died at his house in Norwich in the year 1462, and was buried in the conventual church of Austin friars there, and gave to Margaret, his wife, this lordship and advowson for life. She was afterwards wife of Nicholas Ratclyff, esq. who in her right presented William Wright to this church, in the year 1473. About the year 1485 Thomas Bacon succeeded his mother, and dying, left two daughters and co-heiresses by Margery, daughter of John Jenyn, esq.—Elizabeth, married to sir John Glemham, knt. of Glemham *parva*, in Suffolk—and Anne, married to Robert Garneys, or Garnish, esq. of Kenton, in Suffolk. Upon the division of the Bacons estate, this manor and advowson were settled on the said Robert Garneys, or Garnish, esq. who presented to the church in 1527. And in the year 1554 Thomas Garnish, probably his son, succeeded, and dying in 1573 left them to his only daughter, Elizabeth, who in 1583, with her second husband, Mr. Philip Strelly, of Strelly, in Nottinghamshire, sold them to William Heydon, esq. Nevertheless we find that Nicholas Strelly, esq. a son in all likelihood of the said Philip, presented William Greaves, A. M. to this church in 1607.

Though the identical year is not specified wherein the Bacons became lords of Baconsthorpe, yet we may reasonably suppose it was about the beginning
of

of the twelfth century, as the general survey was completed in the year 1087, soon after which this lordship was in the possession of Grimbald, founder of the Bacon family, continuing the inheritance of his descendants till 1583, *i. e.* for the space of about 480 years. And though we find little more recorded of this ancient family, than that they married, and were given in marriage; that they begat sons and daughters; that they bought and sold; that they continued here abundance of years—and died—yet as sir Thomas Bacon, in the year 1249, was elected one of the principal knights of this county; and as sir Roger Bacon was deprived of his estates for joining with the barons against king John, we may reasonably conjecture that they were persons of no small importance, and were strongly attached to the interest of their country.

The private and domestic virtues of this family might be great and many, though not recorded upon marble monuments, nor engraved on tables of brass; nevertheless, it seems very strange, that in the parish, of which this family were lords and patrons many centuries, we cannot find one monument erected to their memory, we cannot find where one of that house was buried—we cannot so much as say

Here lies a Bacon!

The family of the Heydons took their name from the parish of Heydon, in this hundred of South Erpingham. In the year 1221 it is said that Thomas Heydon was a justice itinerant* in Norfolk.

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* *Justiciarii itinerantes*—Justices in Eyre are so termed, of the French *erre, iter*. The use of these in ancient time was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown. And therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects; who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench,

In the year 1447 a descendant of him, William Heydon, esq. purchased a moiety of the manor of Woodhall, in this parish, and was the first of his family who settled here. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Warren, of Lincolnshire, and flourished in the reign of Henry the Fifth. His son and heir, John Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, succeeded him, a lawyer of eminent practice and dignity in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, whereby he much advanced the estate of his family, being a feoffee and trustee to most of the great estates in this county. In 1431 he had been made recorder of Norwich; and in 1442 obtained a patent from king Henry the Sixth, that he should not at any time be called to the degree of a serjeant at law; he was in singular favour with that prince for his attachment to the house of Lancaster. In 1447 he was executor to the will of Joan lady Bardolph, and also to the will of sir John Clifton, knight of Buckenham-castle. In 1464 lady Isabel Morley appointed him counsellor to her executors.

In 1466 he purchased the manor and advowson of Pateslee*, and the moieties of the manors of Hedenham, and Kelling.

In

Bench, if the cause was too high for the country court. They differed from the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, who were sent to one place, and upon some one or few especial cases; whereas the Justices in Eyre were sent through the counties with a more indefinite and general commission.— Johnson's Dictionary— Justices in Eyre.

* This manor and advowson of Pateslee were afterwards granted by sir Christopher Heydon, and dame Temperance, his wife, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Caius College, in Cambridge. The profits of the advowson were originally appropriated there to the augmentation of the conduct's stipend; but in the mastership of Dr. Gooch, bishop of Norwich, the profits were annexed to the vicarage of Mattishall. The college

In 1472 Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, left him by will his silver cup, gilt, with the cover, which he had daily used. He married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Winter, esq. of Winter-Berningham, and departed this life in 1480, and was buried in a chapel which he had built for the burial place of himself and his family, on the south side of the cathedral, joining to the present confitery on the west, to which cathedral he and his family were benefactors. By his last will he gave to the prior and convent all that they owed him, on condition that they buried, and erected a tomb over him. His will was proved on the twentieth day of June in the same year. At his death he was seized of the lordships of Lose-hall, in Hemstede—Bodham—Braches, in Salt-house—Loverds, in Heydon—Saxlingham—Oldton-hall, and Leches, in Oldton—Thursford—Walsingham *Magna*—Bokenham's, in Carlton-Rode—Hockham *Parva*—Laundes, in Tibenham—Pensthorp, and Hackford cum Repham, called Heydon's manor there—Patesslee—the moieties of the manors of Hedenham and Kelling—and also a moiety of the manor of Woodhall.

Sir Henry Heydon, knt. his son and heir, was steward of the house to Cecilia, duchess of York, widow of Richard duke of York, the father and mother of Edward the Fourth, king of England. She appointed him supervisor of her will, with orders to see her buried in Fodringhey collegiate church, by her husband. He was also chief bailiff of the honor of Eye.

In

lege had formerly exchanged the manor with sir Roger Townshend, knt. for the manor of d'Engains, in Feverham, and and Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire.

In 1497 he exchanged his manor of Drayton-hall, and Dillington, for Witchingham manor, in Salthouse, and Kelling, with William Berdwell, jun. esq. He built the hall, or manor-house, at Baconsthorpe, a spacious, sumptuous pile, entirely from the ground, (except the tower built by his father) in the space of six years. He built also a noble house, and the church, at West Wickham, in Kent, which place he purchased before the death of his father, and dwelt there; it continued in his family till the reign of queen Elizabeth. He likewise built the church at Salthouse, a very beautiful structure, and made the causeway between Thursford and Walsingham at his own expence. He married Elizabeth, or Ann, daughter of sir Jeffry Boleyn, knt. lord mayor of London, and departed this life in the year 1503. By this lady he had three sons, John, Henry, and William, and five daughters; Amy, married to sir Roger L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, knt. Dorothy, to sir Thomas Brook, son and heir of John lord Cobham; Elizabeth, to Walter Hobart, of Hales-hall, esq. Ann, to William Gurney, esq. and Bridget, to sir William Paston, knt.

A moiety of Hide manor, in Pangborn, in Berkshire; a moiety of the manor and advowson of Nutfield, in Surry; and a moiety of Shipton Solers manor and advowson, in Gloucestershire, were settled by John Armstrong on Henry Heydon, the second son, and Ann, his wife, as her inheritance, in the year 1543.

The youngest son, William, was slain by the rebels in Kett's insurrection in 1549, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, in Norwich.

John

John, the eldest son and heir, was created a knight of the bath at the coronation of king Henry the Eighth. He was a great courtier, and, it is said, lived profusely in his father's life-time; but afterwards became much reformed. He married Catherine, daughter of Christopher Willoughby, lord Willoughby, of *Parham**, (according to Mr. Parkin) and died in the 82d year of his age, 1550. His lady departed this life in 1542, in the 72d year of her age. They were both buried in the north *aile* of this church †. They had

* More probably the daughter of Christopher lord Willoughby, of *Eresby*, (to whom belonged the village of *Combes*, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk;) for on the north side of the altar in Bodham chancel, (when the said chancel was repaired in the year 1774) was taken up an impaired grave-stone, with the following inscription upon a plate of bras:

Pray for the Soule of sir Robert Willoughby, late parson of the church of Combes, and son of lord Christopher Willoughby, and lady Margerie, his wife, which Robert deceased the xv day of April, in the year of our Lord 1524.

On whose sawle Jesus have mercy. Amen.

It seems very probable, that this sir Robert Willoughby, parson of Combes, was a brother of lady Catherine Heydon, and died here, on a visit to his sister, being buried in Bodham chancel, of which parish church sir John Heydon was then patron. Lady Catherine died in 1542. But the right honorable Hugh Willoughby, lord Willoughby, of *Parham*, was not so created till the year 1546, the 1st of Edward the Sixth, whereas the lords Willoughby, of *Eresby*, flourished with that title from the reign of Henry the Third, to the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth.—See the British Compendium, or Rudiments of Honor.

† This word *aile* is commonly called *isle*: Mr. Blomefield has called it so ---Mr. Pope has written it so---

“ O'er the twilight groves, and dusky caves,
“ Long sounding isles, and intermingled graves,
“ Black melancholy fits.

POPE.

But Mr. Johnson says, it is written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French; from *ala*, Latin; and signifies a long walk

had five daughters; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Darcy, esq. of Tolston Darcy, in Essex; Eleanor, to John Townshend, esq. son and heir of sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham; Margaret, to sir Everard Digby, of Rutlandshire; Alice, and Ursula, who died unmarried, and several sons.

Sir Christopher, the eldest, married Ann, daughter of John Heveringham, of Keteringham, and dying in 1540, ten years before his father, left four children; Christopher; John, who died young; Catherine, wife of sir Miles Corbet, of Sprowston; and Mary, married to Roger Windham, esq. son and heir of sir Edmund Windham.

Sir Christopher Heydon, who inherited on his grandfather's death, in 1551, cut off the entail that laid on his estate. He was in great esteem and veneration for his justice, charity, and remarkable hospitality, equal to his ample estate. It is said, that he had entertained thirty master shepherds of his own flocks at a Christmas dinner at Baconsthorpe. He was buried in the south aisle of this church, and on his tomb* was this inscription:

*Here under this tombe lyeth ingraved the bodies of the
ladie Ann Heydon, daughter of sir William Drewrye,
knyghte, sometime wyf of Syr Christopher Heydon, of Ba-
consthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, knt. which ladie
Ann*

walk in a church, or public building, the aisle being probably at first only a wing, or side walk.—See *Isle- -Johnson's Dictionary*.

† This inscription upon a plate of brass is still in the church, but the tomb itself is no more; like sir Christopher, and his ladies, it is mouldered away. Whoever erects a tomb to perpetuate the memory of his family, ought to settle a permanent portion of land for keeping it in repair. *None but the ignorant and foolish think that their houses shall continue for ever; family succeeds family, as one wave succeeds another.*

Ann deceased the 5th day of Sept. anno 1561; and the said Sir Christopher the 10th day of Dec. 1579. And also the ladie Temperance Heydon, secund wife of the said Sir Christopher, daughter of Sir Wymunde Carew, knt. which ladie Temperance deceased the nynthe day of October, in anno Dni. 1577.

Heydon miles eram, jam factus vile cadaver.

Et cito pulvis erit; quæso, momento, mori.

O cæla! O lacrimas! O morti dira potestas!

Insignis miles mortuus ecce jacet.

He died possessed of a moiety of the manor of Woodhall, and the park in Baconsthorpe†; also of the manors of Lound-hall, and Michael-hall, in Saxthorpe; Nowers, *alias* Estes, in Saxlingham; Salt-house; Thorp's and Ests, in Reepham; Thursford; Letheringfett; Booles and Walcots, *alias* Snoring *Parva*; Netherhall and Loofehall, in Hempstead; Loverds, in Heydon; Cockfords, Averbecks, Creping, and Lewes, in Saxthorpe; Leches and Oldton-hall, in Oldton; Bodham, Kelling, Cley, Holt, Hackford-hall, in Reepham; Gunners, in Cromer; Wiveton, Blakeney, Waborn, Corpusty, Threxton, the reversion of Laviles, in Letheringfett; likewise of Waborn and East Beckham rectories; the scite of Waborn priory, with the advowsons of East Beckham; Waborn, Holt, Cley, Kelling, Salthouse, Bodham, Snoring *Parva* and *Magna*, St. Dunstan's free chapel, in Saxthorpe, in the county of Norfolk; and moreover, of the manors of West Wickham, Baston, Keston, and Southcourt, in Kent.

He

† Mr. Parkin says, that he died possessed of the manor of Baconsthorpe-hall, though this manor, with the advowson, (as he has informed us elsewhere) was purchased by William Heydon, esq. his son and heir, in 1583, four years after the decease of this sir Christopher.

He married three wives; by the first he had three sons, William, Henry, and Christopher, and four daughters; Mary, married to Thomas Blevhasset, esq. of Barlham; Elizabeth, to John Wentworth, esq. of Mounteneys, in Essex; Ursula, to Roger Townsend, esq. and Jane. By his second lady he had no issue. By the third, a daughter, named Ann, married to sir Theophilus Finch.

William (or sir William) Heydon, his heir, purchased this manor and advowson, as before observed, in the year 1583; but, not with content with a princely patrimony, which exceeded a common fortune, as much as a whale exceeds a dolphin*, he engaged in several projects with certain citizens of London, contracted a large debt, shattered and sold much of his paternal estate. *And thus, whoever thinks he sees another estate in chimerical schemes, and ventures his own in pursuit of it, has no just cause of complaint, if, like the greedy dog in the fable, he finds himself a loser in the end.* He was one of the deputy lieutenants of Norfolk, a justice of the peace, admiral of the admiralty jurisdiction, and high sheriff of the county. He died March 19, 1593, in the 54th year of his age, and was buried in the south aisle of this church, where on a mural monument are the effigies of him and his lady, kneeling, with the quartered coat of Heydon, and the arms of Woodhouse, of Hickling, &c. By his lady he had three sons, Christopher, William, and John.

Christopher, the eldest, had his education in the university of Cambridge, and afterwards travelled into many foreign countries. He was high steward of

* *Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica Major.*

of the cathedral church of Norwich, and in 1596 was knighted at the sacking of Cadiz, by Robert earl of Essex. It appears that sir Christopher, and his brother, sir John, were confederates with the said earl, and that both had a pardon passed in the year 1601. He was said to be an excellent scholar, and published a defence of judicial astrology, printed at Cambridge, in 1603, in quarto, a work, as Wood observes, of no common reading, and carried on with no mean arguments. He resided as much at Saxlingham as at Baconsthorpe, and in the chancel of Saxlingham buried his first lady, Mirabel, daughter and coheirefs of sir Thomas Rivet, knt. a merchant in London, over whom he erected a most curious and sumptuous monument.

His second lady was Ann, daughter and coheirefs of John Dodge, esq. relict of sir John Potts, of Mannington. She was buried in this church. On her grave-stone are the arms of Heydon and Dodge.

Sir Christopher, by his first lady, had four sons, sir William, sir John, Henry, and Nathaniel; and by his second, a son, named Thomas, and four daughters. He died at Baconsthorpe in the year 1623.

Sir William, his eldest son, succeeded him, and died without issue. He fell in the disgraceful expedition against the Isle of Rhe, in 1627.

Sir John was his heir, who, according to Wood, was as great a scholar as a soldier, especially in mathematical learning, and was created L. L. D. at Oxford, Dec. 20, 1642, being then lieutenant-general of the ordnance to king Charles the First. He suffered much in the king's cause, and died October 26, 1657, leaving two sons, Christopher, afterwards a knight,

knight, as it is said, and William; and three daughters, Ann, married to colonel Richard Nevile, of Bellingsbere, in Berkshire; Mirabella, to Laurence Lomax, esq. of Eye, in Suffolk; and Frances, to Henry, son of Nicholas Draper, of Bromley, in Kent, and afterwards to Philip Vincent, rector of Stoke-dabernoon, in Surry, the second son of Richard Vincent, of Frisby, in Yorkshire.

What became of sir Christopher we know not; but before the death of William the remnant of the estate was sold, and confirmed by him to Mr. Bridges, a woollen-draper, in St. Paul's church-yard, London, the grand inheritance, in all likelihood, having been totally wrecked in the time of the civil wars. This William Heydon died, very probably, at the house of Laurence Lomax, esq. who had married Mirabella, his second sister, on whose grave-stone, at Eye, is the following inscription:

Here lieth interred the body of Mirabella Lomax, wife to Laurence Lomax, esq. and second daughter to the ancient and noble Sir John Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk, kn't. and general of the ordnance to king Charles the First, and one of his privy council, who departed this life the 2d day of May, in the 63d year of her age, anno Dom. 1702.—Here also lieth the body of William Heydon, esq. second son of Sir John Heydon, and last heir male of that family, who died September 7, A. D. 1689.

This great and ancient family had possessions here about 233 years; but at last, like a full-aged oak, it bowed—it fell—it fell down dead.—How grievous must the reflection be to the last male heir of this illustrious house, that he had out-lived the inheritance of his great progenitors many years;—that he, whose
 ancestor

ancestor had entertained thirty master shepherds of his own flocks at a Christmas dinner—that *he had just enough to buy him bread.*

Mr. Bridges had possession about the year 1680, but being afterwards a bankrupt, the estate was sold by the commissioners to Zurishaddai Lang, doctor of physic, in the year 1690, who departed this life in 1692, and was buried in this chancel.

John Lang, esq. his only son, succeeded him, and resided at the hall, so called, though the present house is nothing more than a tower, or gate-house, of the original hall, the chief part of which, it is said, was pulled down in the year 1650. He first married Dorothy, a daughter of Joseph Clarke, late rector of this parish, at St. Mary's, in Nottingham, March 28th, 1703, by whom he had a son, born in May, 1704, and buried in the following autumn. Mrs. Dorothy Lang died in the month of May, 1732. On the 26th day of September, in the same year, the said John Lang married Phœbe Ford, spinster, to whom he gave by his last will the advowsons of Baconsthorpe, Bodham, Kelling, and Salthouse, with several manors and estates, during her life. He died in September, 1754, aged 89 years, having bequeathed the aforesaid estates, manors, and advowsons, after the decease of his widow, to the Rev. Zurishaddai Girdlestone, to whom he had before presented the rectories of Bodham, and Baconsthorpe.

Phœbe Lang, his widow, held the estates, lordships, and advowsons, till the latter end of the year 1765, when dying, she was succeeded by Zurishaddai Girdlestone, who was lord and patron here one year and three months. He departed this life on the 18th day of March, 1767, aged 48 years. In

November, 1748, he had married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hewitt, of Mattishall, by whom he had six sons, five of which survived him, and two daughters; Elizabeth, the youngest, is married to William Brooke, patron and rector of Kirby Beden. Zurishaddai Girdlestone, esq. the eldest son, succeeded his father, and resides at the hall.

In the 17th century the Britiffes, and Newmans, also settled here; but these families, like exotic plants, did not flourish long in this soil. Robert Britiffe, esq. the last heir male of his family, practised the law at Norwich with great success, and acquired a very great fortune. He had two daughters. Sir John Hobart, of Blickling, bart. (who in 1746 was created earl of Buckinghamshire) married the eldest, by whom he had a son and successor, and a daughter, married to sir Charles Hotham. William Morden, esq. of Suffield, (who was afterwards created a baronet, and took the name of Harbord) married the youngest, by whom he had two sons; the eldest, now sir Harbord Harbord, succeeded him, who in five successive parliaments has been one of the representatives of the city of Norwich. The said Robert Britiffe, aged more than fourscore years, died Sept. 21, 1749, and gave his estates in Baconsthorpe to his grandson, the present earl of Buckinghamshire, and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Thomas Newman, gent. by his last will, bearing date the 24th of May, 1698, gave five pounds a year to the poor of this parish for ever, to be distributed yearly on Easter Monday by the overseers, for the payment of which he has charged a parcel of land, commonly known by the name of *the twenty acres*, being in Baconsthorpe, Bodham, or Earningham; which sum of five pounds is yearly distributed
among

among the poor, in the vestry, at the time appointed by the donor's will, at a general meeting of the chief inhabitants. He departed this life in June, 1698, in the 22d year of his age, and was succeeded by William Newman, his brother, who by expensive law-suits, and an incurable itch for building, was obliged to part with his estate. In the time of his prosperity he was high sheriff of the county. The mansion-house, and farm, at Baconsthorpe, with some other farms in neighbouring parishes, were purchased by Mr. Ruffel, a merchant, in London, and are now in the possession of his grandson, Metcalfe Ruffel, esq. of Sprowston, near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

Hitherto mention has been made only of the principal persons of Baconsthorpe. The curious would be glad to know the number, manners, employments, and circumstances, of the inhabitants in general, in days of old; but such knowledge, however desirable, is not attainable now. Therefore, that posterity may not complain of us, as we lament the silence of our predecessors upon this subject, a description of the present state of the parish is here subjoined.

The number of inhabited houses in the year 1780 are thirty-one; the number of inhabitants about two hundred. The land is occupied by twenty-two different persons, of which fifteen live in the parish. The rents of the largest farms do not exceed 130 pounds a year, and there are some that do not exceed twenty. The greatest part of the land is arable, nevertheless, an hundred milch cows are kept in this village. The farmers are all very industrious, frugal men, and remarkable for their skill in husbandry. They are very attentive to their business—there is not one drone in this hive; the generality of them

sow their own and seeds,—make hay while the sun shines—and occasionally work in their fields in the time of harvest. Their wives also are very notable for industry, frugality, and good housewifery. Were all the farms in the kingdom occupied in like manner, and divided upon a similar scale, there would be very little need of *houses of industry**,—no need of societies—no want of *premiums* for the encouragement of agriculture; for the vallies wou'd then stand thick not only with corn, but also with occupiers, who would laugh and sing for joy.

Here

* The union of small farms is manifestly one principal cause of the increase of the poor and poor's rates, and consequently of houses of industry. Country servants in general are now deprived of the hope of ever being farmers, which has introduced much extravagance and profligacy among them. To what purpose is it, they say, for us to be sober and frugal, and to save a few pounds, we can never be able to save enough to stock a farm; whereas when small farms were numerous, these were a constant spur to industry, frugality, and sobriety. Men and maid-servants then frequently saved money enough to stock a little farm; they married, lived respectably, brought up a sober, modest, industrious, race of children, who commonly were excellent servants; and, instead of worthless and burdensome, were very useful and profitable members of society. Then they dreaded nothing so much as an application to their parish officers for relief. How widely different is the case at present! Now, indeed, the butler and cook in a gentleman's family sometimes strike up a match, when they hear of an inn to be lett; the groom and chambermaid follow their steps at an humble distance, and hire an alehouse, and furnish a snug retreat for vagrants, smugglers, and poachers.

Farmers servants frequently delay marriage till the *big-bellied-maid* alarms the parish officers, when she and her paramour are escorted by a constable to Hymen's altar, like two criminals to the house of correction. In the first fit of illness many of these poor creatures fly, without any remorse, to the overseer, for support and maintenance, who commonly conducts them either to some wretched hovel, dark and dismal as a dungeon, or to a house of industry, which, during the present distribution of farms, will constantly be supplied with such kind of tenants for ever.

Here are some few reputable tradesmen, and mechanicst, who live in a very comfortable and respectable manner.

The laboring husbandmen in general are sober and industrious.

There is no public-house—no relic of a sign-post in the parish. THE POOR'S RATES ARE VERY MODERATE HERE.

Eight freeholders now live in Baconsthorpe, four of whom occupy their own freeholds.

All the inhabitants are members of the Church of England †, except one reputable, though not rich family, who are Presbyterians; but a difference of religious opinions causes no other difference here—no kind of disagreement between them and their neighbours.

The rectors have resided in the parsonage-house for time immemorial, excepting two short intervals, when they were driven out by fire. It is very remarkable, that their habitation, though an humble cottage of thatch, was twice burnt in the space of sixty-two years; first, by lightning in 1692; and afterwards upon the first day of April, 1754, by a fire in the wash-house chimney, together with the barn, stable, and other buildings.

D 3

At

† Two blacksmiths, one carpenter, one wheelwright, one cooper, one shoemaker, one taylor, hatter, and hosier.

t † The number of communicants, upon an average, for thirteen years past, at Easter, have been more than thirty-four.

At the Conqueror's survey here was a church appertaining to one of the lordships, which then belonged to Robert Grenon, endowed with thirty acres of glebe, eighty sheep, and forty goats. The rectory is now endowed with thirty-nine acres, twenty of which are adjoining to the house; and the farmers, though no Pharisees, *pay* (a yearly composition in lieu of) *tithes of all that they possess.*

The church consists of one nave, two aisles, a porch, covered with lead, and a vestry, on the north side, tiled. The chancel is leaded. In the year 1739 half of the steeple fell down, and demolished a part of the church. There were at that time five bells, two of which were sold to repair the breach in the church, and rebuild a part of the steeple. In the year 1767 the church was in a very ruinous and deplorable state. No wonder; for one of the inhabitants boasted, that *he had been churchwarden—off and on—forty years, and had never put the parish to any expence.* However, the chief inhabitants, at a vestry meeting, agreed to raise a certain sum annually, by a rate, till the church should be decently repaired. The work was soon begun, and in 1779 happily completed. More than six hundred pounds have been expended upon the repairs and ornaments of the church and chancel, in the space of twelve years, which expence has been defrayed partly by parish rates, and partly by private contributions. Among the principal benefactors was Mrs. Martha Rush, late of Catton, a native of this place, who bountifully gave one hundred pounds towards the completion of this good work.

The zeal of our forefathers for the public worship of God may be gathered from the remains of many churches, once elegant buildings, now the dismal habitations

habitations of gloomy bats; and where Christian congregations formerly used to sing praises to God, there, now,

————— *with bodeing note,*
The solitary screech-owl strains her throat.

How reproachful is it to the men of this generation, who will not so much as repair the churches which their ancestors built, whilst no one dares to deny, that in every parish, the church, or the House of the Lord of Heaven, ought to be, *at least*, as decent as the house of the lord of the manor.

To see magnificent towers in ruins, where formerly cruel tyrants had ruled with a rod of iron, and galled the necks of their people with heavy yokes—where they had scourged their loins with scorpions, and made their lives bitter with hard bondage—to see such towers as these in ruins, affords a very rational pleasure to liberal minds;—but to see the temples of the God of all mercies in such a state, is a scene of lamentation to every pious man.

Rectors and Patrons.—1331, Ralph
 1351, Roger Bacoun. 1379, John Goodwin, who resigned Kelling, was presented here by Thomas Bacoun. 1395, Roger de Wickingham, by Katherine Bacon, John Winter, &c. 1409, John Playford, by John Bacon, esq. 1432, John Candeler, on Playford's death. 1434, William Trendel, on Candeler's resignation, by the feoffees of John Bacón, esq. 1450, William Baggot, on Trendel's death, by John Bacon, sen. esq. 1473, William Wright, by Nicholas Ratclyff, esq. in right of his wife, late wife of John Bacon, jun. esq. 1480, Henry Wingfield, A. M. by John and Robert Wingfield, William

Hopton. &c. in 1482 he had the pope's dispensation, that, though his fingers were crooked, he might take all orders. 1500, Semon Tuwald, by William Wingfield, esq. on Henry Wingfield's death. 1514, Thomas Clayton, by the same. 1527, James Carthroppe, on Clayton's resignation, by Robert Garnish, esq. 1554, Ralph Doker, succeeded by John Burwood. 1607, William Greaves, A. M. by Nicholas Strelly, esq. 1608, Edward Wright, by sir Christopher Heydon. 1610, Robert Watfon, by the same. 1661, John Lougher, by William Crow, of Bilney. 1664, Joseph Clarke, by Hannah Noel, widow. 1701, Valentine Haywood, on Clarke's death, by John Lang, esq. 1721, John Rush, on Haywood's resignation, by the same. 1747, Zurishaddai Girdlestone, by the same. 1767, William Hewitt, A. M. by Sarah Girdlestone, widow, and Zurishaddai Girdlestone, a minor, eldest son of the late rector.

This place does not abound with natural curiosities; nevertheless, here is a spring, or head of a rivulet—a nameless thing indeed—unknown to geographers—unnoticed by historians—unsung by poets—which, by the wise dispensation of Him *that sendeth the springs into the rivers*, doth not flow in vain. *Running among the hills*, it is the boundary of divers parishes; it produces fish, turns four corn mills, helping to prepare for man his daily bread, and, after a very short course, falls into the sea at Clay.

Hence, reader, learn to *run with patience the race that is set before thee*. Be as useful as thou can'st, though unpraised by the world. Be diligent in thy own sphere of life, however humble. *Give bread to the hungry, and drink to the thirsty.—Hast thou but little? be not afraid to give of that little—look at this little*

little stream—the beasts of the field drink hereof, and the wild asses quench their thirst. In fine, be rather than seem good*.

————— and what thou liv'st,

Live well, how long or short permit to Heav'n †.

A gentleman who has frequently assisted this work, has also favoured us with the following short remarks on this parish:—"Little now remains of the once magnificent abode of the Heydon family, yet those parts which have escaped the destructive hand of time, and survived the extinction of the family, are now carefully preserved by Zurishaddai Girdlestone, esq. who has repaired the south gate-house, or tower, and converted it into a convenient dwelling-house (for a view of which, in its present state, we are obliged to Mr Repton.) The outer walls of the former mansion, surrounded by a mote now, inclose the garden.

"The church, till very lately, has been in a most ruinous condition; indeed the tower still remains so: but the church itself within a few months past has undergone so remarkable a change, that it well deserves in this place to be particularly noted:—New windows—doors—pavement—pews—font—pulpit—altar—each not only neat and substantial, but in every respect elegant, adorn the inside of this beautiful country church, whilst the outside has been entirely new covered with lead, and the old walls supported with brick and free-stone buttresses; the whole covered with stucco mortar, and surrounded by a pavement of flag-stone.

IF

* Cato—according to Sallust—*esse, quam videri bonus, malebat.*

† Milton.

“ If hypocrify was the true character of the last age, it may justly be asserted, that impiety and licentiousness are the distinguishing marks of this ; nor can it be wondered at, since it has been for some years past a maxim in politics, that corruption is necessary in the constitution of this country, and that the seeds of it can never be sown but in those hearts which have been prepared by abject dependance, the necessary effect of profusion and extravagance : thus have luxury, dissipation, and immorality, been encouraged and enforced by the example of those to whom the wealth of the nation has been entrusted, and individuals of all ranks have been taught to look on the delicacies as the necessaries of life. At such a period, it is matter of universal admiration and surprise, to hear that a country church has been rebuilt by individuals, from motives of real piety, not to decorate the park of opulence and vanity, but to afford a comfortable reception to those who, not yet tainted with the prevalence of fashion, think it meritorious publicly to perform the duties which religion enjoins.

“ The author of this noble work, from modesty, (the attendant of true merit) and from a self-approbation, (which wants not the praise of men) wishes to lay concealed under the veil of 100l. *contribution from the late S. Rush, esq. of Catton, and a collection from the inhabitants of Baconsthorpe ; yet he must not be offended if we point him out to posterity, by saying, This church was thoroughly repaired and beautified under the direction, and chiefly at the expence, of the Rev. Mr. William Hewitt, rector of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, who compleated it on the 8th day of Aug. 1779.*”

BANNINGHAM,

BANNINGHAM. The greater part by much of this town was called Cracheford, or Crakeford, and Banincham† was only a hamlet to Cracheford; at the Conquest the town was four furlongs and an half long, and four furlongs broad, and paid 4d. to the gelt, and was all included and valued with the king's manor of Aylsham.

Guert, the Dane, was lord here in Edward the Confessor's time, and the Conqueror gave it to William de Warren, all but that part which belonged to Cawston, and that Rainald Fitz-Ivo had; it afterwards came to the crown, and one half of it was given by Richard I. to John Corn-de-Beauf, or Cordebof, of Banningham, who held it by serjeanty, to find one soldier with a lance for the king's service, and his son, Hubert, had it of the gift of Henry I. when it was a member of Cawston; he was to find one archer on horseback for the king's service, also a cross-bow for him to shoot with, and to maintain him forty days in the king's army, at his own cost, whenever the king went into Wales.

In 1253 Galiena, widow of John Cordebof, of Mendlesham, in Suffolk, sued Thomas Cordebof for her dower, and Katherine Esturmin, and pleaded, that sir John Cordebof, knt. married her, endowed her, and lived with her, but afterwards obtained a divorce from the bishop of Norwich, by reason of consanguinity, upon which she appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury, who reversed the bishop of Norwich's sentence, and then sir John appealed to the

† *Ban*, is a precinct, as *Ban-Leuga*; *Ing*, is low ground; *Ham*, a village; so that it signifies the dwelling at the lows in the precinct, *sc.* of Aylsham, to which manor it originally belonged.

the pope, and during that suit espoused the said Katherine, and endowed her at the church door of these lands, and she lived with him till his death; but the pope confirmed the archbishop's proceedings, it being proved that Katherine, before her marriage, knew that sir John had married Galiena, and so Galiena recovered her dower.

This came from the Cordebos to the Bigots, who had the other part also from the Tufards; for Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, joined them to his manor and advowson, of Banningham, of which he was now sole lord and patron.

Of Tufard's serjeanty we find, that Henry I. gave it to Gerard Tufard, who held his serjeanty here, and in Erpingham, by finding an archer on horseback, with a cross-bow, to attend the king, whenever he made an expedition against the Welsh, and he was to keep the archer and his horse in the king's army forty days, at his own cost.

The MANOR of BANNINGHAM, alias CRAKEFORD'S, went from the earl Warren to the Bigots; and in 1299 Simon Bigot, of Felbrigg, was lord here, but not patron; for in 1316 Alice de Hanonia, countess of Norfolk, had the patronage, and it continues in the Norfolk family to this time.

The manor being in that branch of the Bigots which settled at Felbrigg, it descended to the Felbrigg's, and in 1442 was settled on John Windham, senior, who purchased a considerable estate here of John de Banningham, a family surnamed of the town, and had continued in it ever since the time of Richard I. from which time it hath passed with Felbrigg,
and

and now belongs to William Windham, of Felbrigg, esq. F. R. S.

This town is in the Duchy of Lancaster, and paid 3l. clear to every tenth, besides 10s. paid by the religious, viz. the abbot of St. Bennet, whose temporals here were valued at 28s. 2d. and the sacrist of St. Edmund's at 33s. 9d. ob. It is valued at 292l. to the land tax, and stands in the king's books at 10l. 15s. 10d. so that it is also chargeable with first-fruits, and incapable of augmentation. The old valuation was seventeen marks.

In 1317 Edward II. licensed the rector to purchase two houses, and land, to enlarge the scite of the rectory.

In 1767 the Rev. Thomas Paul was presented to this rectory by the earl of Effingham, *ex officio* for the duke of Norfolk.

Mary, wife of the Rev. Samuel Wanley, who died Nov. 16, 1709, aged 60 years, lies buried in this church.

Samuel Wanley, rector of Banningham, tied his lands, called Ellis's, for five pounds, he bequeathed to ten poor widows, at every feast of St. Thomas, for ever, and charged his trustees to make his commodious and pleasant dwelling, with its appurtenances, the parsonage-house; he died July 31, 1722. Of his age 66. Of his ministry here 38.

A stone at the altar—*To Henrietta-Maria Cremer, daughter of the Rev. Robert Cremer, obiit 8^o die Julij, A. D. 1729, etat. 24.*

In the church are brasses, and there are stones for the Eldens in the north aisle.

At the altar,—*Humphry Carter, attorney in his Majesty's court of common pleas, 1673.*

The tower is square, and hath three bells; the south porch, nave, and two aisles, are leaded, and the chancel is thatched.

LITTLE BARNINGHAM, BERNINGHAM, OR BERNESWORTH-GOODALE, OR BERNINGHAM-STAFFORD, for by all these names this village hath passed, in order to distinguish it from the other villages of the same name.

At the Conquest it was in four parts, one was valued as part of the king's manor of Aylsham, and was under the care of Godric; the advowson of the church, which had then nine acres of glebe, and the second part, belonged to William de Warren, and was formerly owned by Herold; a third part was valued with Blickling manor, and was owned by William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford; and the fourth part belonged to Brant, a noble Dane in the time of Edward the Confessor, and to Robert Fitz-Corban in the time of the Conqueror, when the whole town was seven furlongs long, and four broad, and paid three pence three farthings to the gelt towards every 20s. raised by the hundred.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew; the tower is square, and hath two bells, and a third stands broken in the church; the nave is leaded, the chancel thatched, the south porch tiled, and a north vestry is ruined.

Under the communion-table lies a stone altarwise, viz. the ends to the south and north, on which a brass plate is thus inscribed:

Here ys Edmundy's grave, Jesu his sowlle haue.

In the nave is a pew erected by a Shepherd; a skeleton carved in wood is fixed at the south-west corner of it, and a few doggerel rhymes tacked to it, carved on the pew.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 15s. 2d. ob. and stands there by the name of Barningham *Parva*, and being tworn of the clear yearly value of 45l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the old valuaion was seven marks; it is now valued to the land tax at 314l. 10s. and is in the Duchy of Lancaster; it took its name from *Ban*, bread-corn; *Ing*, low-meadow; and *Ham*, a village; so that it signifies the village, or dwelling, by the low meadows, abounding with wheat.—*Blomefield*.

In 1339 the rector was presented by Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester. In 1349 Robert baron of Stafford, and lord of Tunbridge, was patron. In 1460 John duke of Norfolk died seised of the advowson, and the earl of Surrey was also patron of Barningham-Goodale, *alias* Stafford. In 1692 Richard Knight, gent. patron in full right, presented; and in 1767 the Rev. Charles Browne was presented by John Browne, gent. *p. h. v.*

The manor was anciently in a family that took their surname from this lordship; Humphrey de Berningham was sole lord, (as the Red-book of the Exchequer informs us) and held it of the honor of the abbot

abbot of St. Edmund's Bury in the time of Henry I. as land of the new scoffment.

In 1279, in the register of Bury abbey, called Pinchebec, fol. 118, it is said, that John de Sancto Claro held the fourth part of a fee of the abbot of Bury, which Eustace de Berningham formerly held.

Walter de Berningham, lord here, had a charter from Edward I. for a fair and market here, and for liberty of free-warren in this and Wickmere manors.

In 1312 sir Henry de Seagrave, Hugh Tirrel, and twenty-five others, came hither armed to the manor-house of William de Berningham, and fired in it five several places, and seized the lady Petronel de Gra, mother of the said William, and pricked her with swords, and cut her with knives, to force her to tell them of her jewels, money, and plate, and break open her chests, &c. for which they were all indicted, but produced the king's pardon.

In 1313 Walter de Berningham settled this manor and advowson, and the manor of Wickmere, on himself for life, the remainder to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and their heirs. In 1315 the countess of Gloucester was in possession of them, but upon the marriage of Isabel, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Hugh de Audley, her husband, had them, and was lord and patron here. In 1371 Ralph earl of Stafford, in right of Margaret, his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, held this manor. In 1495 it was in the hands of Katherine duchess of Bedford, and was then found to extend into Wickmere, Wolterton, Erpingham, Itteringham, and Matlask; and it descended to Edward duke of Buckinghamshire.

hamshire, with Wickmere, Wells, Warham, Wiverton, &c. who was attainted in the time of Henry VIII. This Lady Catherine held these in dower, as daughter of Richard Woodevile, earl Rivers, and widow of Henry Stafford, duke of Bucks, and constable of England; she died Dec. 21, in this year.

After the attainder aforesaid, in the year 1522, Henry VIII. granted this manor and advowson, parcel of the possessions of Edward late duke of Buck's, attainted, to Thomas duke of Norfolk*, and it was owned by Philip earl of Arundel, at his attainder in 1583.

In 1615 John Dix, *alias* Ramsey, of Wickmere, esq. †. as trustee to Thomas earl of Arundel, granted a rent-charge of 20 per ann. to James Wilford, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq. out of this manor, and then mortgaged it to Thomas Marsham, of London, esq. and it was afterwards sold by John Tasburgh, who married a daughter and coheirefs of John Dix, *alias* Ramsey, to whom the Norfolk family had conveyed the manor and advowson, to Richard Knight, of Attlebridge, esq. who was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1704; but the manor belonged to Mr. John Gurnay, of Norwich, in 1733, and at his death came to his son, Mr. John Gurnay.

WEST BECKHAM ‡ stands in a nook of land surrounded on all parts, except the south, with the

E hundreds

* At the attainder of the Norfolk family queen Elizabeth had the manor and advowson, and leased them to William Dix, esq. John Blevhaffet, esq. and others.

† In 1632 there was a long suit between John Dix, *alias* Ramsey, then lord, and the tenants, about shack and sheep-walk on Barningham-heath.

‡ Becham, or Beckham, so called from a little brook, or rivulet, here, which runs from hence to Cley.

hundreds of Holt and North Erpingham, of which last it was formerly a part, and belonged to the see of Norwich in the time of the Confessor.

At the Conqueror's survey we find that Walter Giffard had lands, &c. here, valued at 6s. then at 12s. Walter held it only during the life of William Beaufoe, bishop of Norwich, to whom the king had given it in fee; but at his death he left it to the see, and bishop Herbert having founded the priory of Norwich, Eborard, his successor, gave this manor and advowson to the convent. It remained thus till about 1248, when the prior granted the manor and all his lands here (except the advowson of the church, and the glebe land,) to Walter de Maltby, or Mautby, lord of Mautby, and his heirs; and in 1284 Robert de Mautby had view of frank-pledge, and affize of bread and beer. Before this, in the time of Henry III. Walter de Mautby was sued for imposing a new toll in Beckham fair.

In 1316 sir John de Mautby was lord; it continued in this family till Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Mautby, esq. brought it by marriage to John Paston, esq. and was lately sold by the heirs of Paston, earl of Yarmouth, to the late lord Anson, and George Anson, esq. is now lord.

The town is in the Duchy of Lancaster's liberty, and is laid at 28ol. 10s. to the land tax.

In 1379 the prior of Beeston-Regis purchased land here of Nicholas Bond; and in the same year sir Roger de Beckham, knt. was returned as one of the principal gentry of the country.

The

The church was a rectory, in the gift of the prior and convent of Norwich, and appropriated to John de Grey, bishop, to the use of the almoner, he paying a pension of 3s. per ann. to the celarer, and a vicarage was instituted, which was not taxed, so that it never came into the king's books, the impropriate rectory taxed at six marks answering the whole. The convent had all the glebe, fourteen acres, with the great tithes, paid all charges whatsoever, the vicar having only the small tithes.

In 1303 the first vicar was presented by the prior, &c. which they continued to do till about 1390; but for some centuries past there have been no vicars instituted, the lords of the manor holding the impropriation by lease from the church of Norwich, receive the whole tithes, and pay a stipend to the serving curate. The church is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Norwich; it is dedicated to All Saints, stands in a field, and no house near to it. The chancel, which is repaired by the impropiator, is tiled, the nave leaded, the tower is round at the bottom, and octangular above, and has one bell.

In the chancel is a grave-stone,—*In memory of Cooke Flower, gent. (father of Mr. Cooke Flower, lord of Sherringham) who died Nov. 11, 1742, aged 38.*

In the church-yard is a stone, with an anchor on a shield,—*For James Crowe, who died in 1747, aged 65.*

In 1778 the Rev. Richard Sibbs was presented to this impropriate curacy by the dean and chapter of Norwich,

BELAUGH, BELAGH, or BILHAGH, wrote in Doomsday-book Belaga, signifies the dwelling-place at the water*, and it stands accordingly close by the river Bure, the church itself being not above eighty yards from it; but, notwithstanding that, placed on such a hill, that it commands the adjacent flats, which by the shelves and eminences on both sides plainly shew, that the whole was formerly covered with water. The parsonage-house stands between the river and church-yard, directly under it, the bottom of the steeple being higher than the top of the house; the hill on which the church stands is so steep towards the river, or west part, that the human bones lie uncovered by the earth's falling from them, occasioned by decay of the stone wall round the church-yard, which was made to keep the hill from slipping away.

This village is in the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, and belonged in the time of the Confessor to Ralph Stalra, who gave all that he had here to the abbot of St. Bennet at Holme, who by that gift had the whole advowson, which passed with the monastery till its dissolution, and then went to the see of Norwich, which now hath it, and all the revenues of the said abbey; one part of it then, as now, belonged to Hoveton manor, another to Aylsham, and another part, or manor, belonged to Herold in the time of the Confessor, and to Ralph de Beaufoe at the conquest, over which Hoveton manor had the soc, or chief jurisdiction; Robert Aguillon in 1235 had a part, or manor, and confirmed all gifts made to the abbot of St. Bennet's; after him William Bertram, a Norman, owned it; and in 1285 Thomas Bardolph held it. In 1315 the abbot of St. Bennet

was

* *By*, in Saxon, a dwelling, and *Eau*, water.

was chief lord, and a manor was held of him by Robert Baniard, and by Roger du Bois in 1401.

In 1538 Robert Paynel, of Belaugh, gent. had a lease from the bishop of Norwich of the scite and demesnes of the manor of Hoveton St. John, to which the manor and jurisdiction of this town belonged; it continued in that family till 1689, and then John Paynel, gent. sold it to Giles Cutting, attorney at law, and since held by Thomas Bell, esq. who was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1738.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and there was a chapel in the north part of the church, dedicated to St. Helen; it stands thus in the king's books:—6l. Belchaw, *alias* Bilough rectory, 34l. clear yearly value, and being discharged of first-fruits and tenths, it is capable of augmentation.

The abbot of St. Bennet's, and the prior of Butley, in Suffolk, paid 8s. for their revenues here; the prior was laid at 10s. and so consequently paid 1s. to each tenth. The abbot of Caen, in Normandy, was taxed for rents here belonging to Coltishall at 3s. ob. q. and the abbot paid the rest. The town is laid at 266l. 10s. to the land tax.

There was a family very ancient, which took their name from the town. John de Belhaugh had an estate here in the time of Henry II. whose family continued a long time here. Belaugh was nine furlongs long, three and an half broad, and paid 6d. gelt. The old value of the rectory was fifteen marks.

In 1459 John Ippeswell, official to the archdeacon of Norwich, was rector.

In the altar, on the south side, is a stone with the cup and wafer on it, and this on a brass plate:—*Orate pro anima Johannis Feelde, nuper rectoris istius ecclesie de Bylaugh, qui obiit xx die Julij, anno Dom. MDVIII cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*—He was a native of this town.

The tower is square, and hath three bells in it; the nave and chancel are thatched, the north aisle leaded, and the south porch tiled.

In the aisle there are stones for Henry Paynell, gent. July 17, 1579. Thomafine, his wife, daughter of John Barney, of Langley, esq. by whom he had five sons and five daughters. John, eldest son of Henry Paynell, esq. and Winifred, his wife. Thomas, third son of Robert Paynell, esq. 1678.

A mural monument,—*To Catherine, wife of John Paynel, esq. of Bylaugh, obiit July 22, 1687.*—With the arms of Paynel, impaling Gasselyn, or Gastelyn.

Also a monument, with arms,—*To Thomas Leman, gent. obiit Nov. 6, 1661. etat. 75.*

There are memorials in the nave for Henry Utting, 1715, aged 40. Margaret, daughter of Robert Blake, gent. 1781, etat. 16 months.

In the chancel,—*Depositum Mariæ Dean, ob. nono die Novemb' 1704, etatis 33.*

On the wainscot at the altar, Green's arms, and this date, 1679.—Thomas Husbands, esq. 1660. Willoughby, his relict, 1681. And three of their children.

In a north chancel window, St. Michael holds a sceptre and sword, and a pair of scales, a man in one scale, and the bible in the other, and under him a great number of men, women, and children, and over them,

Michael Archangele celi, veni in auxilium populi.

In 1768 the Rev. Lancafter Adkin was presented to this rectory by the bishop of Norwich.

BLICKLING is wrote in Doomsday-book Bliclinga, and in Richard II. and Henry IV. Blykelyga: it was owned by Harold (afterwards king of England) in the time of the Confessor; one part of it was in the king's own hands, and so had the other been, after Harold's death, and therefore the whole always enjoyed the privileges of ancient demesne, and was exempt from the hundred, and had the leet, and all royalties belonging to it.

The Conqueror gave it to bishop Herfast, and afterwards to William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, in fee and inheritance, and he settled the whole town and advowson on the fee; it was risen from 6l. to 8l. value, and was a mile long, and as much broad, and paid four-pence halfpenny gelt, or tax, towards every 20s. raised on the hundred.

At the Confessor's survey this and Marsham were appendant to Cawston manor; but at the Conquest, Iteringham, Marsham, Stratton, Barningham, and East Beckham, had berewics appendant to this, which was confirmed to the see of Norwich by Henry I. when bishop Herbert fixed the see there, to be held in chief of the king, at one knight's fee. It being an agreeable distance from Norwich the bishops held the demesnes in their own hands, and had a palace, or

country seat, with a fine park adjoining to it; and it appears from the institution books, by much business transacted, that many of the bishops often resided here. The liberties of leet, or view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, tumbrell, or ducking-stool, and free-warren, were allowed to this manor, in several iters, by the king's itinerant-justices, or judges; and this manor and advowson appendant continued in the see till 1533, and on the exchange then made came into the hands of Henry VIII. who separated the advowson from the manor, which he granted to sir John Clere, knt. who in 1546 held it of the crown in *capite*, and joined it to, and hath passed ever since with

The MANOR of DAGWORTH, in Blickling, which was originally part of the great manor till bishop Eborard, in the time of Henry I. granted it to John Fitz-Robert, a powerful soldier in those days, and to his heirs, to be held of the see at one fee; this he afterwards declared he did without the consent of the prior and chapter, and by force, least by the misfortunes of war in England the whole see should be spoiled; and therefore afterwards he requested a bull of the pope to absolve him from the fact, and restore the possession to the church, but was denied, and William Fitz-Robert, brother of John, held it of the old feoffment when the black book of the Exchequer was made, about 1165; this William married Sibil, sister and coheirefs of John de Caineto, Chesneto, or Cheyney, and assumed that name; they left the three following daughters their coheireffes:

Margaret, married first to Hugh de Cressi, secondly to Robert Fitz-Roger; Clementia, the second daughter, married Jordan de Sackvile; and Sarah, the third daughter, married Richard Engaine, grand-son

son to Richard Engaine, who lived in the Conqueror's days; this Richard in 1191 gave the king 200 marks to have possession of his wife's inheritance, and to be sheriff of Northamptonshire, and to have the profits of the county for three years; but this manor in 1217 was released by Jordan de Sackvile, and Vitalis, son of Richard Engaine, to Margery de Cressy, and so it came wholly to that family; and in 1223 a fine was levied between her and the bishop of Norwich, by which the advowson was settled wholly on the fee, and the manor on her and her heirs. In 1238 Roger de Cressy was lord, and added much to it, by purchase from William de Blickling; he married Isabel, daughter and coheirefs of Hubert de Rhia, or Rye, and John Marshall married the other coheirefs; Isabel died seised of this manor, and coheirefs of the barony of Rye, about 1266.

In 1267 there was a suit for this manor between William de Valentia, or Valence, and Robert Fitz-Roger, by which it appears that the king had granted this, Filby, and West Lexham manors, with other inheritances of Hugh and Roger de Cressy, as escheats to William de Valence, who recovered them, and had liberty of return of writs in all his manors in Northamptonshire, by his own steward, who would not permit the sheriff to enter; but soon after Valence surrendered this and Blythburgh manors to Robert Fitz-Roger, as the inheritance of Margery de Cressy; but Valence was to hold Filby and West Lexham as the inheritance of Hugh, or Stephen de Cressy, or Roger de Cheney, his ancestors; but after this John Engaine was lord here, who was son of Vitalis Engaine, who released it as aforesaid in 1278; he held it of the bishop of Norwich, and in 1281 was summoned with the rest of the barons to attend Edward I. in his expedition into Wales. In 1285 John Engaine,

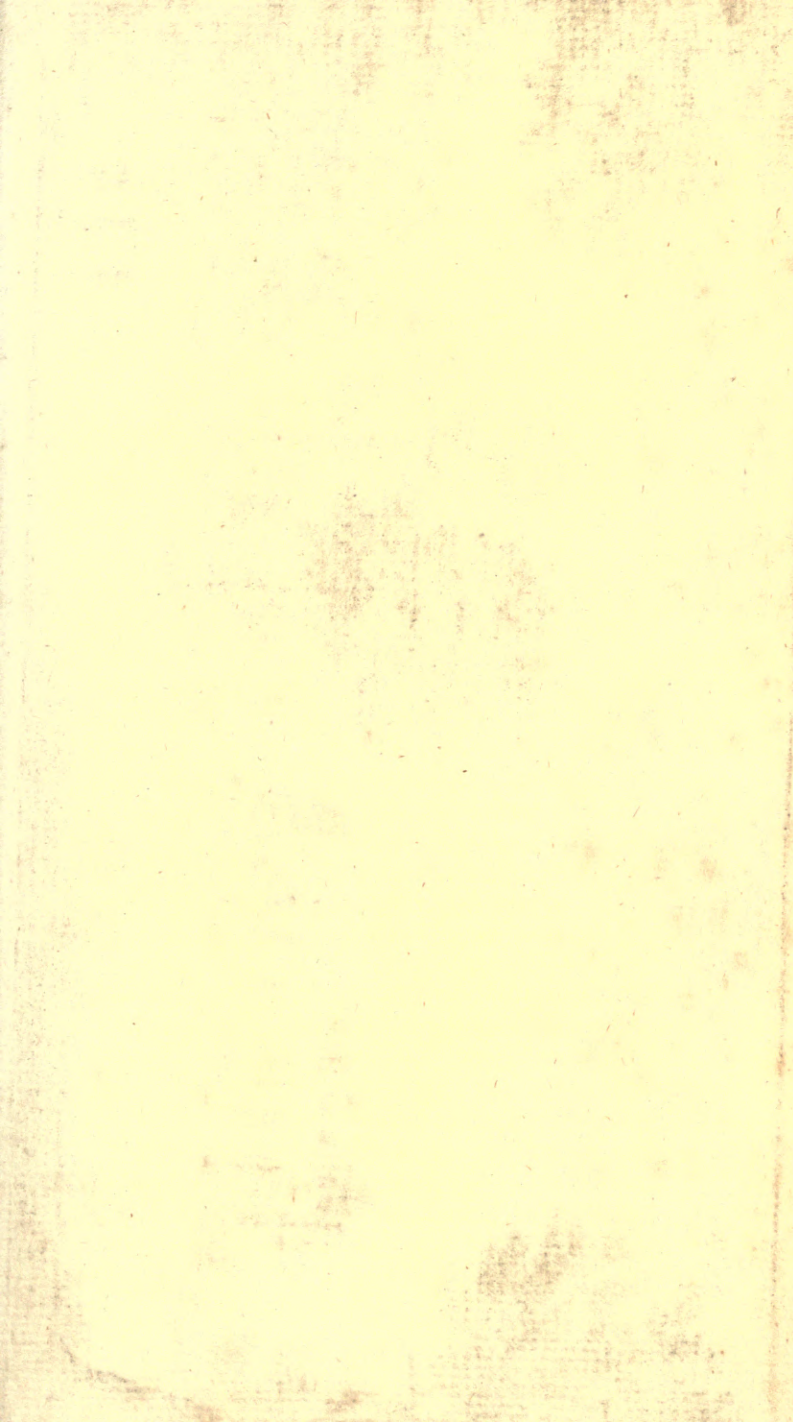
gaine, jun. his son, was lord, and had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, and free-warren here, allowed him in Eire; in 1293 he was summoned to attend Edward I. with horse and arms, into Gascoigne, to recover it from the French; and in 1296 it appears that he had this manor with Ellen, his wife, daughter of Robert Fitz-Roger*, and that his father had it only seuled on him for life, in trust for them.

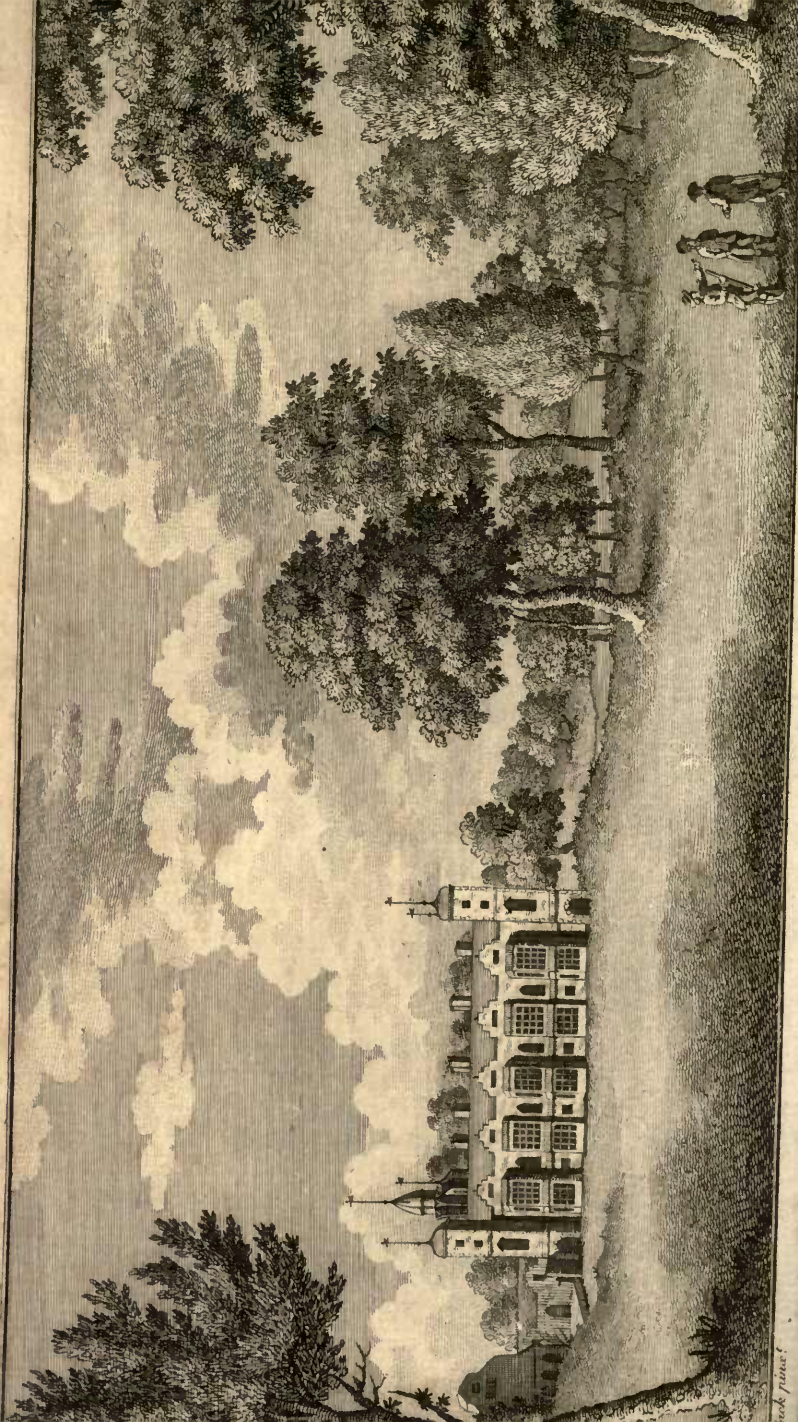
In 1309 John Engaine sold this manor to Robert de Holveston, and his heirs, paying a rent-charge to them during their lives; this Robert was succeeded by James de Holveston, his son, who was lord in 1345; and in 1368 he and Joan, his wife, settled it on trustees for themselves for life, with remainder to Sir Nicholas Dagworth, knt. and his heirs; he died in 1378, and was buried in St. Andrew's church at Blickling, and Joan, his wife, and two daughters, survived him.

This family took their rise and name from Dagworth, in Stow hundred, in Suffolk, where Walter de Aggeworth, or Dagworth, held lands in king John's time; in this family was the office of usher of the Exchequer.

Sir Thomas de Dagworth, knt. was lieutenant to Edward III. in Brittainy, in the year 1345, where he fought Charles of Blois, who called himself duke of Britain, and took him prisoner at Rochedorian, obtaining a great victory, killing above six hundred knights, esquires, and men of arms; but in
July

* In 1300 this Robert Fitz-Roger, lord of Clavering, was one of those noble barons who, in the parliament held at Lincoln, sealed the letter to the pope, to tell him "that the kingdom of Scotland was not of his fee, and that he had no jurisdiction there, nor in England, in secular affairs."





July following, going with a small number to view the garrisons, he was surprized by an ambush of French, and after a brave defence killed, as were most of them with him, and the rest taken prisoners. In 1315 his widow, Alianora countess of Ormond, relict of James Botiler, first earl of Ormond, and daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, had the king's protection for herself, servants, workmen, and tenants, and all her estates, in the dukedom of Britain.

In 1364 sir Nicholas Dagworth, knt. afterwards lord of Blickling, was commander in Aquitain; in 1373 he was employed by Edward III. in a secret negociation with sir John Fastolf, and others, in France. In 1376 he was sent by the king and council into Ireland to examine into sir William de Windsor's carriage there; but at the motion of dame Alice Perers he was stopped, she declaring him sir William's enemy, and that it was unjust to appoint one enemy to judge another; but the next year he was sent with full commission to reform the state of that kingdom; he was in as great esteem with Richard II. as he had always been with Edward III. for in 1380 he, sir John Haukewood, knt. and Walter Skirlawe, doctor of the decrees, and dean of St. Martin's le Grand, in London, was sent into France to treat with the dukes and lords of Italy; and the same year, being one of the privy chamber to the king, he with four others had like power to treat with the German princes. The year following he and Skirlawe went ambassadors to pope Urban the Sixth, and had power to treat with the king of Naples. In 1384 he and John Baam, dean of St. Martin's, the king's secretary, and sir John Haukewood, went ambassadors to the pope, and to treat with Charles king of Jerusalem and Sicily; and notwithstanding his being so much in favor, in the 11th

of Richard II. he was one of those impeached in parliament, and was imprisoned in Rochester-castle, in Kent, but being honorably discharged, was the next year appointed a commissioner to treat with the French king, and with the earl of Flanders. In the 13th of Rich. II. he was made one of the commissioners to take the oath of the king of Scotland, to the treaty then concluded, and afterwards demanded satisfaction of the Scots for infringing that treaty, and also the money behind-hand for the redemption of David Bruce, king of Scotland; afterwards he retired to this place, where he built the mansion, or manor-house, and constantly resided here, to the day of his death. In 1391, the 14th of Richard II. he exemplified the liberties of this manor, when all the tenants were exempt from toll, as being ancient demesne; this great man died in January 1401, and lies buried at the east end of the south aisle of Blickling church, under a marble, on which is his figure in brass, armed cap-a-pee, lying on his crest, and a lion couchant at his feet, and the arms of Dagworth, impaled with Rosale.

Alianora, his widow, was daughter of Walter, and sister and coheirefs of sir John Rosale, of Shropshire, who in 1407 released all her right in the third part of this manor, for term of life, to sir Thomas de Erpingham; and sir Robert Berney, knts. she died in 1432, and in that year John Inglefield, esq. son of her sister, Alice, by Philip de Inglefield, of Inglefield, in Berkshire, was heir to Alianora.

Thomafine, sister and heiress of sir Nicholas Dagworth, married William lord Furnival, of Worsop, in Nottinghamshire, and had Joan, their daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Nevile, lord Furnival; but this manor was in the hands of sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. and his feoffees, and they all released

leased their rights to sir Thomas in 1431; and sir Thomas sold it to sir John Fastolff, knt. who about 1452 sold it to sir Geffrey Boleyn, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, who made it his country seat.*

The family of the Boleynes, or Bullens, are descended from John Boleyne, of Salle, in Eynsford, who lived there in 1283.

Sir Geffrey, or Jeffery Boleyne, being a great favorite with sir John Fastolff, was by his interest much promoted; he settled in London, and was lord mayor of that city in 1457, being then knighted; he married

* “ To my ryght wurfchypfull ser, John Paston, esquier, (he was executor to sir John Fastolff.)

“ Ryght Wurfchypfull Ser,

“ After rygth hertely recommendacon, lyke it to wete, that my maister Fastolf, hoose fowle God afoyle, when I bowth of hym the manor of Blyclyng, considering the gret payment that I payed therfor, and the yerly anyte duryng his lyfe, after his entent, was to me gret charge; and the same tyme in his place at Southwerk, by his othe made on his primer ther, graunted and promitted to me, to have the manor of Gunton, with all the appurtenances, for a reasonable pris, afor any other man: And ser, as I understande ye be that person, that my seid maister, considering your gret wysdom, most trosted, to have rewle and dyrecton of his lyfelode and goods. and ser, trewly yf I had ben nere unto you, I wold have spoken to you herof befor this tyme: Neverthelesse I woulde desyre and pray you to schewe me your goode wyll and favour in this by halve, wherinne ye schall dyscharge my seid maisters fowle of his othe and promyse; and I shall do you feryyce, in that I can, or maye to my power. And of your goode wyll and favour herynne, I pray yow to lete me have wetyng, and I schall be redy to wayte on yow at any tyme and place wher ye wull assyne. And our blyfyd Lord have yow in his kepyng, wret the v. day of December.” (This was written in 1469) soon after sir John's death.

married Ann, first daughter and coheirefs of Thomas lord Hoo and Hastings.

He built the chapel of St. Thomas, at the east end of the north aisle of Blickling church, and adorned the windows with beautiful painted glass, and there still remain his own arms, impaling his wife's, in a window there, and an inscription.

He died seised of Blickling, Mulbarton, Stiffkey, and divers other manors in Norfolk and Kent, leaving good portions to all his children, having had three sons and four daughters, and dying in London, was buried in St. Laurence's church, in the chapel there, according to his own direction.

Sir Thomas Boleyn, the eldest, was a minor at his father's death; he lived at Sall, but was of age before 1466, for then he was party to a fine concerning Hedenham Manor; he died in April 1471, and ordered to be buried by his father.

Sir William Boleyn, knt. of Blickling, and of Hevercastle, in Kent, his brother, became general heir. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III. was sheriff of Kent in the 5th of Henry VII. and married Margaret, daughter and co-heirefs of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond; he was buried in Norwich Cathedral in 1505, by the grave of dame Anne Bullen, his mother. He had six sons, and five daughters, most of whom lie buried in Blickling church.

Sir Thomas Boleyn, the eldest son, was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry VIII. He held this manor of the bishop of Norwich, and paid 3s. 6d. every thirty weeks for castle-guard, and was

was governor of Norwich castle in 1512, ambassador to the emperor Maximilian, viscount Rochford in the 17th of Henry VIII. knight of the garter, earl of Wilts to the heirs male of his body, and earl of Ormond to his heirs general, lord privy seal. &c. he died in the 30th of Henry VIII. 1538. and had, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, his only wife.

1. George Boleyn, viscount Rochford, who was summoned to parliament by that title during his father's life-time; he was constable of Dover-castle, lord warden of the cinque-ports, ambassador into France, and one of the king's privy chamber, which it had been happy for him if he had never enjoyed, for when that lustful prince, Henry VIII. determined the queen's destruction, he fell a sacrifice, with four others of the privy chamber, to make a clearer way for his sister's death, and was consequently beheaded in the Tower of London, May 17, in the 28th of Henry VIII. 1536, his father then living; he left Jane, daughter of Henry Parker, lord Morley, his widow.

2. Anne Boleyn, his sister, queen of England, second wife to Henry VIII. and eldest daughter to sir Thomas Boleyn aforesaid, and mother to Elizabeth queen of England. She was privily married to Henry VIII. Jan. 25, 1533, by Dr. Rowland Lee, then bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, (the king having repudiated queen Catherine, his wife) and in April following, she being with-child, was openly acknowledged queen of England, and afterwards was crowned with great pomp and solemnity. But her grandeur was of short continuance, for the king having taken a liking to Lady Jane, daughter of sir John Seymour, knt. resolved to have her, and to
make

make the way clear, on May 2, 1536, he committed queen Anne to the Tower, who on the 15th following was there arraigned, before the duke of Norfolk, as high-steward of England, accompanied by the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Surrey, her own relations, and though as Stowe, the historian, says, "she seemed *fully* to cleere herself of *all* matters "laid to her charge," being tried by her peers, twenty-six in number, whereof the duke of Suffolk was chief, she was by them found *guilty*, and had judgment pronounced by the duke of Norfolk, and accordingly, on May 19, was beheaded on a scaffold on the green in the Tower, and her body was buried in the choir of the chapel there by lord Rochford, her brother, and the *very day* following the king married lady Jane Seymour.

Our immortal bard, Shakespear, affords us a very lively picture of the feelings and distress of this amiable martyr, in his dramatic history of that most libidinous tyrant's reign,—*The English Mogul!*—A quotation of some of those passages in the play of Henry VIII. as relate to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, will not, we hope, be improperly introduced in this place—a place honored by having given birth to an illustrious queen.

A C T I.

Wolfey's Banquet. King and Anne Boleyn. *Dance.*

King. The fairest hand I ever touch'd! O, beauty,
Till now I never knew thee.

King. My lord chamberlain,
Pr'ythee come hither; what fair lady's that?

Chamb. An't please your grace, fir *Thomas Boleyn's* daughter,
(The viscount *Rochford*) one of your highness' women.

King. By

Cham. It was a gentle business, and becoming
The action of good women: there is hope.
All will be well.

Anne. Now, I pray Heav'n, amen.

Cham. Your bear a gentle mind, and heav'nly blessings
Follow such creatures. That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak sincerely, the king's majesty
Commends his good opinion to you, and
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing,
Than marchioness of Pembroke: to which title
A thousand pounds a year annual support,
Out of his grace he adds.

Anne. I do beseech your lordship,
Vouchsafe to speak my thanks and my obedience,
As from a blushing handmaid to his highness;
Whose health and royalty I pray for.

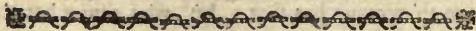
Cham. Lady,
I shall not fail t'approve the fair conceit,
The king hath of you—I've perused her well
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled, [Aside.]
That they have caught the king; and who knows yet,
But from this lady may proceed a gem,
To lighten all this isle. I'll to the king,
And say I spoke with you. [Exit Chamberlain.]

Anne. My lord, I am your humble servant.

Old L. The marchioness of Pembroke!
A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect!
No other obligation? By my life
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his fore-skirt.

Anne. Good lady,
Make yourself mirth with your particular fancy,
And leave me out on't. Would I had no being,
If this salute my blood a jot; it faints me,
To think what follows.
The queen is comfortless, and we forgetful
In our long absence; pray do not deliver
What here y'ave heard, to her.

Old L. What do you think me? ————— [Exeunt.]



A C T III.

Suffolk. My king is tangled in affection, to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Boleyn*.

Suf. Soon,

* *Vide* Wolsey's letter to the Pope.

Suffolk. Soon, I believe,
His second marriage shall be publish'd, and
Anne's coronation. Katharine, no more
Shall be call'd queen, but, princess dowager,
And widow to prince Arthur.

Wol. Leave me awhile. [Exit Cromwell.
It shall be to the duchess of *Alençon*. [Aside.
The *French* king's sister; he shall marry her.
Anne Boleyn! ——— No, I'll no *Anne Boleyns* for him ———
There's more in't than fair visage — *Boleyn!*
No, we'll no *Boleyns!* ——— Speedily, I wish
To hear from *Rome* ——— The marchioness of *Pembroke!* ———

Wol. [Aside.] The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's
daughter!
To be her mistress's mistress! The queen's queen! ———
This candle burns not clear, 'tis I must snuff it,
Then out it goes ——— What, though I know her virtuous,
And well-deserving? yet I know her for
A spleeny Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause! ——— That she should lie i'th' bosom of
Our hard-rul'd king!

Cromwell. Last, that the lady *Anne*,
Whom the king hath, in secrecy, long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen,
Going to chapel, and the voice is now,
Only about her coronation.

Wol. There was the weight that pulled me down. O *Crom-*
well!
The king has gone beyond me: all my glories
In that one woman I have lost, for ever.

3. Mary, sister to queen Anne Boleyn, married to William Cary, esquire of the body to Henry VIII. and afterwards to sir William Stafford, knt. and died in 1542. She confirmed to her great uncle, sir James Boleyn, of Blickling, knt. that manor, and those of Carbrook, West Lexham, Calthorpe, Stiffkey, Filby, Postwick, &c. of all which he died seized; and this manor came to the share of sir John Clere, of Ormesby, knt. son and heir of sir

Robert Clere, by Alice Boleyn, his wife, one of the daughters of sir William Boleyn, and at length co-heirefs to sir Thomas, and sir James; he settled here, and left Blickling to his son and heir, Edward Clere, esq. who was buried here under a most curious altar-tomb, placed between the chancel and Boleyn's chapel; his effigy, which lay upon it, is now gone, but there remain the arms, and matches, of his family, from the conquest to the time that his son and heir, sir Edward Clere, and his mother, Frances, (who died in 1616) erected this tomb, which makes us speak of this family here, though their ancient seat was at Ormesby, in Flegg hundred.

Clarus-Mons, or Clere-mont, in Normandy, gave name to this ancient family. of which Clere-Mont entered England with the Conqueror, who bear the same crest, and arms, as all the Cleres ever since did.

On this tomb, and over it, is the pedigree, arms, quarterings, and impalements of the family, from Clere-Mont, assistant to William duke of Normandy, that conquered England in the year 1066.

Mr. Blomefield, in his "Essay towards a History of this County," gives us a long detail of this ancient and noble family, *whilst lords of Ormesby*, which we think too tedious and uninteresting to present to our readers *in this place*; we shall therefore commence with the first Clere who had, by marriage, an interest here.

Sir Robert Clere, of Ormesby, married Alice, daughter of sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, knt. This sir Robert was famed for his great wealth, and acquired much reputation for his manly courage; he was knight-
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ed on All Saints eve, 1494, by Henry duke of York, was sheriff of Norfolk in 1501, and was present at that great interview between Henry VIII. and the French king, on the 7th of June, 1520, when he attended the queen with a grand equipage. His testament is dated August 1, 1529, by which he ordered his executors, as soon as they well could, that they should cause one hundred masses of *The Five Wounds* to be said for him; and also that they should provide a priest to pray for his soul, and of all his ancestors and friends, and ordered that this service should be kept five years in the church he was buried in; but above all, he desired "that if any persons could *prove*, that he had hindered them, or against conscience wronged them in their goods, or substance, that his executors, on such proof, should make them restitution."—He lies buried at the altar of Ormesby church, by his wives, under a stone circumscribed with an inscription, and a shield of arms between each word.

By Alice Boleyn he had sir John Clere, knt. his eldest son and heir. In 1549 he was treasurer of the king's army in France; in 1556 was employed to hire ships for the king's service against Scotland; in 1557 was made vice-admiral, and sent to sea with a fleet under his command to alarm the northern coasts of Scotland; upon his landing upon one of the Orkney islands, called Kirkwall, the Scots fell upon his men, and killed and drowned eighty of them, besides himself, who was drowned there in August, 1557, and died seized of the manors of Ormesby, Blickling, &c.

They had issue two daughters. His sons were, 1st. Robert Clere, who lost his life in fighting valiantly against the Scots, at the battle of Mussel-

burgh,—2d. Thomas, who died at Florence.—And
3d. Edward, who succeeded him.

Edward Clere, esq. heir of sir John, married Frances, daughter and heir of sir Richard Fulmerston, knt. He resided at Blickling, and at Ormesby, was member for Thetford in 1556, and for Gram-pound, in Cornwall, in 1558, and in 1563 was high sheriff of Norfolk; in 1567 had issue, 1st. Edward, his son and heir.—2d. Francis, who was knighted by James I. July 23, 1603.—3d. Gilbert.

Edward Clere, esq. was knighted at Norwich by queen Elizabeth, in her progress in these parts, and in 1580 was high sheriff of Norfolk. He first married Margaret, daughter of William Yaxley, of Yaxley, in Suffolk, esq. by whom he had Henry, his son and heir; and afterwards Agnes, relict of sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, daughter of Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk, by whom he had only Robert, who died young. He travelled into foreign parts, was in such esteem at the French court, that he was elected one of the knights of the Gallic order of St. Michael; but affecting much grandeur, and keeping a vast retinue, he contracted a large debt, and was forced to sell a great part of his estate, and among others, this manor and advowson, to sir Henry Hobart, knt. attorney-general, and dying June 8, 1606, at London, he was interred here August 14, with great solemnity, as the parish register informs us.

Sir Henry Clere, of Ormesby, his son and heir, was knighted by James I. at the Charter-house, May 11, 1603, and was created a baronet on the 27th of February, 1620, in the 18th of James I. but leaving no male issue, the title ceased in this

family. His estate was then about 1200l. per ann. Abigail Clere, his daughter and sole heiress, married John Cromwell, esq. of London.

The family of the Hobarts were anciently owners of the Tye, in Essex, now called Tye-hall. John Hobart is mentioned as living there in 1389, in the 12th of Richard II. They afterwards purchased and settled at Brent-Illeg, in Suffolk, and owned a good estate there in 1473. Branches of this honorable family also settled in London, and at Milding, in Suffolk.

James Hobart, esq. born at Monks-Illeg, in Suffolk, was the first of the family that settled at Halesball, in Norfolk, and, by his prudent management, left fine estate to his posterity; and with it this excellent character; "that he was a right good man, of great learning and wisdom*." He was brought up to the law, which he studied in Lincoln's-inn, with great success, and became of such reputation, that he transacted the affairs of many of the principal families in this county when he was very young, being reader in Lincoln's-inn in Lent-term, 1447. In the time of Edward IV. 1472, Walter Le-hert, or Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, made him one of his executors; and, it seems, that he had married his niece (who was then dead) for his first wife, by whom he had no issue; for the bishop gave him 20l. as an executor, and 100l. and a cup of silver, gilt, with his arms at the bottom, on condition that he claimed *Nothing more of his goods*. In 1484, in the 2d of Richard III. he was elected one of the governors of Lincoln's-inn, and the 2d of November, in the 2d of Henry VII. 1486, was consti-

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* Fuller's Worthies.

tuted attorney-general to the king, and afterwards sworn of his privy-council. This year he was in high reputation with the citizens of Norwich, and in 1493 he was arbitrator to settle the disputes between the prior and convent, and the city. In 1496 he was elected their recorder, and burges in parliament for the city. In 1498 he was executor to bishop Goldwell; on February 18, in the 19th of Henry VII. 1503, was dubbed one of the knights of the sword, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, and was then in the highest esteem. He was certainly a man of great bounty and generosity, as his public works testify. His elegant parish church of the Holy Trinity, at Loddon, which he built in 1495, is one testimony; in the east chancel window* of which he fixed his own and wife's effigies, on their knees, in praying postures, with their arms on their surcoats, viz. Hobart, with a crescent, for distinction of his being a second brother, and Naunton, she being daughter of Peter Naunton, esq. He holds up the church, and she St. Olave's, or St. Tooley's bridge, which they also built over the river Waveney, which divides Norfolk and Suffolk; and made the commodious causeway by it, and under them was this inscription:—*Orate pro anima Jacobi Hobart, militis, ac attorney domini regis, qui hanc ecclesiam a primo fundamento condidit in tribus annis cum suis propriis bonis, anno regis Henrici septimi undecimo.*

We should not do justice to his memory, should we omit his being a principal benefactor towards the council-chamber in the Guild-hall of the city of Norwich:

* There are many paintings of this taken from the window, one in Blickling-hall, another in Loddon church, another at the late Dr. Briggs's, at Holt, &c.

Norwich, in 1511, when it was rebuilt, in which there is a picture of him now remaining, in his hat and band, holding a parcel of papers. His magnificence to the noble arched roof of the cathedral church was such, that his arms were there carved among the principal benefactors. The ancient house at Loddon, called Hales-hall, in which he lived, was great part of it built by him, and continued the place of his country residence to his death, though he had two city houses, one in London, and another in Norwich.

Mr. Rice says, that he died in 1507, but he was alive, and recorder in 1511, and lived to a very advanced age, and truly merited the learned Camden's account of him, that "*he deserved well of the the church, the country, and the common-weale.*" He had two sons, and one daughter.

Walter Hobart, esq. his eldest son, succeeded at Hales-hall, was first knighted, and was sheriff of Norfolk, and Suffolk, in the 27th of Henry VIII. 1535; he removed and settled at Morley, and married, 1st. Anne, daughter to sir Henry Heydon, knight, from whom the Hobarts, of Hale's-hall, and Blyford, in Suffolk, are descended; and 2d. Anne, daughter to John Ratcliff, lord Fitz-walter, and sister to Robert Ratcliff, earl of Suffex, and lord Fitz-walter, from whom the Hobarts, of Morley, are descended.

Miles Hobart, esq. of Plumstead, second son to sir James, settled at Plumstead, and by his wife, Audrey, daughter and co-heiress of William Hare, of Beeston, esq. had two sons; 1st. Miles, who was knighted, and settled at Plumstead. 2d. Henry, who studied the law in Lincoln's-inn, and became a man
of

of note in his profession very early. In 1590, on the 22d of April, he was married at Blickling to Dorothy, daughter of sir Robert Bell, of Beauprehall, in Upwell, knt. lord chief baron of the exchequer, by whom he had sixteen children. In 1595 he was chosen steward of the city of Norwich, and the next year was elected one of the governors of his own inn, and the same year was returned burgess in parliament for Yarmouth, as also in the year 1600; and in 1602 was called to the degree of serjeant at law. On the accession of James I. to the English crown, he was himself knighted, with John, his eldest son, on the 23d of July, 1603. He served for the city of Norwich in the first parliament called by that king, and being in high reputation for his abilities and learning, in 1605 was made attorney to the court of wards. The same year, July the 4th, was constituted the king's attorney-general, and in 1610, June 22, was appointed by letters patent, one of the first governors of the Charter-house, and advanced to the degree of a baronet at the first institution in 1611, May 22, being the ninth in precedency; and the same year, October 26, was constituted lord chief justice of the common pleas, in which post he acquitted himself with honor, and died therein December 26, 1625, being a great loss to the public, as sir Henry Spelman observes. The Reports of several Law Cases have been published since his death, with this title, *The Reports of that Reverend and Learned Judge, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. and Bart. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to both their Highnesses, Henry, and Charles, Princes of Wales, &c.* before which there is a copper-plate of him; his motto was, *Non morior*

*morior, sed vivam**. He purchased Blickling of sir Edward Clere, and was succeeded in honor and estate by John, his eldest surviving son, who was born at Norwich, April 19, 1593, and was knighted with his father; he it was that built the present noble house, called Blickling-hall, immediately after his father's death, for it was finished, and the chapel in it consecrated in 1628. Over the entrance are the arms and quarterings of Hobart, between two shields; on the first, Hobart impales Bell, being the arms of his father and mother; on the second, Hobart impales Sidney, being the arms of himself and wife. The building is a curious brick fabrick, four-square, with a turret at each corner; there are two courts, and with the fine library, elegant wilderness, good lake, gardens, and park, is a pleasant, beautiful seat, worthy the observation of such as make the Norfolk tour.—*A view of it is given with this History.*

In 1625 he was member in parliament for Thetford, and in 1640 was returned for the county of Norfolk, having been high sheriff of that county in 1633. He had two wives, Philippa, daughter to Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, and Frances, daughter to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, but at his death, in 1647, left no issue male.

Collings says, "This noble lady was born in London in 1603, being the eldest of eight daughters of the right honorable John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, viscount Brackley, and lord Ellmore, by Frances, daughter to the right honorable Ferdinando earl of Derby; and though they had nine children,

* In 1622, in consideration of faithful services done to the prince, as chancellor to him, he had a grant of the manor of Aylsham, with its appurtenances, the lects of Brampton-hall, and Skeyton, &c. for twenty-three years.

children, one daughter only lived to marriageable years, all the rest dying young; the young lady was afterwards married to that honorable and worthy person, sir John Hobart, bart. the heir of her father's honor and family, by whom it pleased God, after some years, to give her a son, after which this young and noble lady did not long survive, being immaturely taken away by the small-pox, many years before the death of her mother, nor did her only child long survive its mother; so that she lived to see her wife God stripping her of every branch that had sprang out of her root, to let her know he had a better name for her, than that of sons and daughters; (to use the very words of Dr. Collings, minister of St. Stephen's, in Norwich, in which parish Chapel-field-house stands, where this noble lady lived, and the doctor also, who was taken by sir John Hobart, as his chaplain, in 1646, into the house, where she died on Sunday, November 27, 1664, in the 61st year of her age, and was interred with her husband in the vault at Blickling, December 1, 1664.) Her chaplain, Dr. Collings, published her life, and that of her sister, the lady Catherine Courteen, which was printed at London, in 1669, in octavo, under the title of *Par Nobile*, and dedicated to the right honorable the lady Elizabeth, countess dowager of Exeter, sister to the lady Frances, to whose memory, among others, were these lines printed:

You in devotions, who were wont to go
 To Walsingham, henceforward, learn to know
 The way to Chapel-field, there you may see
 The place where once this saint abode, where she
 So long wrought miracles of love: far more,
 Than your dull college, that was there before:
 Thence weeping pass to Blickling vault, and there,
 Pay your devotions to her sepulchre.

When

When this is done, go you and do likewise,
 Acknowledge Christ the only sacrifice
 For sin. Take Heav'n, upon the gift of grace,
 Then work as she. Thus you may see the place
 Where she abides, and a Saint Frances find,
 (Can you believe't?) that was not of your mind.

Upon failure of the line of his cousin, sir Thomas Hobart, he became possessed of the estate at Plumstead, which, with his own estate, by entail descended to his nephew, John Hobart, esq. son and heir of his next brother, sir Miles Hobart, who was born at Plumstead, April 12, 1595, was knighted at Salisbury by James I. August 8, 1623, and being a member in that parliament, which met March 17, 1627, he was remarkably diligent in opposing the designs of the court, and was one of those members, who, foreseeing the dissolution of it, on March 2, 1628, forcibly held the speaker in the chair, whilst they published a protestation in the house, declaring, 1. Whoever shall bring in innovation of religion, or by favor or countenance seek to extend or introduce Popery, or Arminianism, or other opinion disagreeing from the truth and orthodox church, shall be reputed a capital enemy to this kingdom and common-wealth. 2. Whoever shall counsel or advise the taking and levying of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, not granted by parliament, or shall be an actor or instrument therein, shall be likewise reputed an innovator in the government, and capital enemy to the kingdom and common-wealth. 3. If any merchant, or person whatsoever, shall voluntarily yield or pay the said subsidies of tonnage and poundage, not being granted by parliament, he shall likewise be reputed a betrayer of the LIBERTIES of England, and an enemy to the same. On this the parliament was immediately dissolved, and sir Miles imprisoned, for locking
 the

the door of the house during the publishing of the aforesaid protestation, but was discharged in 1631, on giving security for his good behaviour; whether he was imprisoned again we know not, but it should seem he suffered other hardships, for though he died before the civil wars broke out, his sufferings were esteemed so meritorious by the long parliament, that in 1646 they voted 5000*l.* should be given to his children in recompence thereof, and for opposing the illegalities of that time; he had issue by Susan, his wife, daughter of sir John Peyton, of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, a daughter, Alice, married to John Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, esq. and sir John Hobart, bart. his son and heir, who succeeded his uncle aforesaid, being knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk in the three last parliaments called by Charles II. and had the honor* of a visit from that king at Blickling, where he knighted his eldest son, Henry. He married Mary, daughter of John Hampden, esq. of Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, and widow of colonel Hamond; the other three sons were, John, late brigadier-general in the army of George II. and captain and governor of Pendennis-castle, in Cornwall, who died at his house in
Queen's-

* Stephenson in his poems, page 29, hath one on the progress into Norfolk, Sept. 28, 1671, in which is this:

“ Paston and Hobart did bring up the meat,
 “ Who, the next day, at their own houses treat,
 “ Paston to Oxned, did his sovereign bring,
 “ And like Araunah, offered as a king.
 “ Blickling*, two monarchs, and two queens has seen,
 “ One king † fetched thence, another ‡ brought a queen
 “ Great Townshend of the treats brought up the rear,
 “ And doubly was, my || lord lieutenant there.

* Henry VIII. and Charles II.

† Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn from hence.

‡ Charles II. brought his queen with him.

|| Lord lieutenant of the county, and of his own house.

Queen's-street, Nov. 7, 1734, and Thomas, of Lincoln's-inn, who died unmarried, and both buried here, with an inscription, 1742. As also James, who is buried under a black marble in the chancel, the 23d of October, 1670, aged 9 years.

Sir John and his lady are both interred in the vault of his own fitting up. He was succeeded by his son, sir Henry Hobart, in 1682, who was elected a burges for King's-Lynn, in the parliament that met at Oxford in 1681, and sat with his father, who served there as knight of the shire for Norfolk; he was a very great friend to, and promoter of the revolution, and in the convention parliament (being then knight of the shire for Norfolk) he declared for the vacancy of the throne. Afterwards he was gentleman of the horse to William III. and attended on him at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland. In 1695 he was again elected to serve in parliament for the county, and always behaved like a man of honor in that trust; but being disappointed of his election in 1698, and resenting some words said to be spoken by Oliver le Neve, esq. (which le Neve denied under his hand) a challenge was given, and a duel ensued, in which sir Henry passed his sword through Neve's arm, and Neve ran his into sir Henry's belly, of which wound he died the next day, being Sunday, August 21, 1698, and was interred in the vault here; he married the eldest daughter and coheirefs of Joseph Maynard, esq. son and heir of sir John Maynard, knt. one of the commissioners of the great seal in the reign of king William. She died his widow, August 22, 1701, and is in the vault with him; they had three daughters; 1. Henrietta, married to Charles Howard, late earl of Suffolk, afterwards re-married to the honorable George Berkley, esq. 2. Catherine, who married major-general George Churchill, colo-
nel

nel of a regiment of dragoons, groom of the bed-chamber to his majesty, governor of Plymouth, and member in parliament for Castle-Rising; 3. Dorothy, who died single; and one son, John, the first earl of Buckinghamshire, who was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, and at his return from his travels was elected member for St. Ives, in Cornwall, in the first parliament of George I. and in 1722 for the same borough, as also for that of Beer-Alston, in Devonshire; in that reign he was constituted one of the commissioners for trade and the plantations; and on the 27th of May, 1725, was elected one of the knights companions of the most honorable order of the bath; on the accession of his late majesty, he was made treasurer of the chamber, and chosen a knight of the shire for Norfolk, and burgefs for Beer-Alston; and May 28, 1728, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Hobart, baron Hobart, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk; and in 1730 was constituted assayer-master, or tryer of the tin, belonging to the prince of Wales, by his royal highness; and on Jan. 31, 1739, was sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. On his lordship's resigning his post of treasurer of the chamber, his majesty was pleased to constitute him captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, on December 25, 1744; and the 3d of January following he was sworn of the privy council; and on August 20, 1746, was advanced to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of earl of Buckinghamshire*, his titles being "earl of Buckinghamshire, baron Hobart, of Blickling, and baronet, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners to his majesty, lord lieutenant

* There is a good picture of his lordship at full length, drawn by Heines, in the New-hall at Norwich.

lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk; and vice-admiral of the same, one of the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and one of the knight's companion of the most honorable order of the bath."

His lordship's first wife was Judith, daughter and coheirefs to Robert Britiff, esq. recorder of Norwich; they were married Nov. 8, 1717, at Thorpe-Market; she died February 7, 1727, and was deposited in the family vault; they had issue three sons, viz. 1. Henry, born July 20, 1718, but died an infant; 2. John lord Hobart, late of Christ's college, in Cambridge, and member in parliament for the city of Norwich, now earl of Buckinghamshire; 3. Robert, who died May 22, 1733, in the 8th year of his age, and is in the vault here; and also five daughters, who all died young, except lady Dorothy, who is now living. She married, October 21, 1752, sir Charles Hotham, who has since taken the name of Thompson.

His lordship afterwards married, Feb. 10, 1728, a second lady, Elizabeth, sister to Robert Bristow, esq. some time member in Parliament for the town of Winchelsea, by whom he hath two sons; 1st. the honorable George Hobart, married in May, 1757, to Albina, daughter of lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert the first duke of Ancafter, by whom he has several sons and daughters; and the honorable Henry Hobart, who married Miss Bristow, by whom he has one son and — daughters; her ladyship deceased after the earl, in September, 1762, and his lordship dying September 22, 1756, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present earl of Buckinghamshire, who in 17— went ambassador to Russia, and in Nov. 1776, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; he

married Mary-Ann, daughter and coheirefs of fir Thomas Drury, bart. by whom he has iffue, 1. lady Henrietta; 2. lady Carolina; 3. lady Sophia; 4. lady Julia. This lady dying, his lordship married, fecondly, September 24, 1770, Mifs Conolly, daughter of lady Ann Conolly; by her he has had iffue, 1. lady Amelia; 2. lord Hobart, born March, 1767, died December 20, 1775; 3. lord Hobart, born February 11, 1775, and died February 15, 1776.

The prefent earl of Buckinghamfhire returned from his vice-royalty in December, 1780, having fulfilled the duties of that very important ftation with honor to himfelf, and fatisfaction to the people of Ireland: He is fucceeded in that office by the earl of Carlifle.

The park of Blickling is one of the largeft in Norfolk, and we may almoft fay—the moft beautiful—a large lake of water, nearly a mile in length, and four or five hundred yards in breadth, winds through the lawn in fuch a manner as to deceive the eye, to which it has the appearance of a river from every point of view. On the north fide of this water a hill riles very boldly, covered with large beaches from its fummit, (on which a temple is built) to the water's edge, whofe waves wafh the branches of thefe venerable trees: On the oppofite fide the lawn extends near a mile, gradually riling, and frequently broken by large groves of oak, or beach, till at the higheft point a moft extenfive profpect prefents itfelf from a large banquetting-room, to which is added a lofty tower in the Gothic ftile. From this you defcend the valley immediately oppofite, and after paffing a great deal of uneyen, romantic ground, thickly covered with wood, you again return to the lake, which is beautifully contrafted by the dark beach grove feeming to rife from it.

Befides

Besides the park already described, there is a very extensive pleasure-ground to the east of the house: this is decorated with temples, seats, vases, busts, statues, &c. and vislo's cut through the grove, which is every where in this part preserved in the old stile of gardening, with cut hedges, &c.

The house is ornamented with a square turret at each corner, and one more lofty in the centre of the south front: the first entrance (which is across a moat, through a gate-house and small inner court) is very striking from its apparent antiquity, and does not at all correspond with the date of the house, which appears to have been built in 1628. The principal rooms are,

	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
The New Room -	27	by	26
Study - -	33	—	21
Dressing Room	21	—	21
Bed Chamber	27	—	21
Breakfast Room	28	—	22
Anti Room -	25	—	24
Dining Room	45	—	24
Bed Chamber -	25	—	26
Ditto - -	27	—	22
Dressing Room	25	—	22

But the most striking apartment is the library, 120 feet by 22, and 22 feet high.

The present earl of Buckinghamshire built the west front of the house.—Over the door is the following inscription:—*Mary Anne countess of Buckingham, daughter of Sir Thomas Drury, bart. bequeathed her jewels towards the expence of erecting this front, anno Domini MDCLXIX.*

The arms of this noble family are, sable, a star of eight points, or rays, or. between two flanches, ermine. Crest, on a wreath, a bull passant, party per pale sable and gules, all bezante, and a ring in his nose, or. Supporters, on the dexter-side a stag, on the sinister a talbot, both proper and regardant, each having a radiant collar and line, or.—Motto. *Auctor Pretiosa Facit.*

In the chancel of Blickling church is a black marble.—*To the right honorable lady Katherine, (late wife to William Courtene, esq.) the seventh daughter to the right honorable John (late) earl of Bridgewater; she died at Norwich, March 25, A. D. 1652.*

The life of this lady, and her funeral sermon, from Psalm 17, 15, preached at Blickling, at her funeral, March 27, 1652, was published by Dr. Collings, with that of her sister, the lady Frances Hobart, and dedicated to William Courtene, esq. her nephew.

A black marble at the altar,—*For Miles Hobart, esq. second son of Miles Hobart, of Intwood, in this county, esq. by Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Mondesford; he was buried the 10th day of April, 1671, in the 34th year of his age.*

On divers brasses, beginning at the west end of the south aisle, are inscriptions to several ancient families, as Barker, Appleyard, Walsh, Astley, and Grise.

In 1540 died John Appleyard, of Blickling. This branch of this ancient family had been fixed here a long time.

In the chancel are memorials of others, and on the south chancel wall is an arched monument, with the effigy of a woman kneeling; the arms are, Gurdon, impaling Brampton, of Pulliam, and Letton.

On marbles by the altar, and on a mural monument at the east end of the chancel, are the arms of Graile, with inscriptions.

In a south window, are, Fastolff, in the garter. Fastolff and Kerdeston; Boleyn and Ormond; Boleyn and Hoo; Dagworth, Erpingham, Bavent, fir John Martell, &c. in the other windows.

On another mural monument in the chancel,—*Consalvus Hargrave, died the 2d of April, anno ætat. 2, 1626.*

John Hargrave, a freeman of the company of joiners in London, by his trade a carver, and a most curious and excellent workman in that faculty, but few of that trade in London that did exceed him, died a single man, at the age of 26 years, June 9, 1640.

A brass in the nave, having a man and eleven boys, and a woman and four girls,—*To Robert Felthorpe, and Cecily, his wife.*

The ancient family of the Blicklings took their name from this village. Alan de Bekeling had a good estate here before 1257. This name, says Blomefield, seems to signify the *Low-meadows* at the *Beck*.

The rectors of Blickling were collated by the bishops of Norwich from 1303 to 1533, after which the patronage went with the lord of the manor.

In 1674 fir John Hobart, bart. gave the rectory to John Graile, A. M. This learned and pious pastor published many things during his life, as three sermons at Norwich cathedral, a fourth at Blickling, Lond. 1685, oct. &c.—An inscription is for him in the chancel; *obijt* Nov. 18, 1732, aged 82.—A sermon, “Vigorous Longevity,” he ordered to be given to his bearers, the clergy, his brethren, “Wishing them not only to attain that blessing, but much better improve it than he had done,” which, though modestly dictated, few will be able to do, for he was a very charitable, good man; in each of them were these two lines of his own hand writing:

*Æternam Barathri, mortem peccata merentur,
Vita tamen meretis, sis mihi Christe tuis.*

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew; it was first valued at five marks, afterwards at 16; it stands now in the king's books Bickling, or Blickling, as a rectory, valued at 10l. 13s. 4d. and pays 1l. 1s. 4d. yearly tenths, and is therefore incapable of augmentation.

In 1612 the dean and chapter of Norwich had a pension of 13s. 4d. being a composition for the third part of the tithes of the bishop's demesnes, which was given by John of Oxford to the Norwich monks, and by them settled on their hospital of Norman-Spital, and was confirmed by divers bishops and kings.

John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, passed a licence to appropriate this church to the monks of Norwich; and in 1265 Simon, then bishop, actually confirmed it to the use of the celarer, and it was to be served by a stipendiary chaplain only; but the whole being
not

not effectually passed before he voided the fee, and no confirmation from the king, or pope, his successor set all aside, and so it remains a rectory to this day.

In 1767 the Rev. Robert Thomlinson was presented to this rectory by the earl of Buckinghamshire, *p. j.*

The town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is valued at 525*l.* to the land-tax, and pays 10*s.* 2*d.* to every 300*l.* levy of the county rate, and used to pay 4*l.* 10*s.* to every tenth, when the the taxes were levied that way.

BOOTON, or BOTON, called also BOTUNE, TORTUNE, and BOWTON, was in two parts, or manors, at the Conqueror's survey, the one called afterwards Boton-hall, and the other Middleton's, in Booton and Witchingham, but the leet always attended the hundred, and queen Elizabeth's steward held it.

Gueric, a Dane, and Osbert, a Saxon, held Booton in the Confessor's time, and Teheli had it of the Conqueror's gift as a whole manor, including that socman, and his services, which belonged to Harold at the first survey.

The manor called Tortune, afterwards Middleton's, Herlewin had in the Confessor's time, and was of the same value with Booton manor; to this the Conqueror, when he gave it to Rainald Fitz-Ivo, added two socmen, which belonged formerly to Harold, and were valued with Cawston manor.

William de Scohies, or Scot, had a socman here, and the church had nine acres of glebe, then valued at 6*d.* per ann. only, and a third part of its advowson

advowson belonged to these three several parts of the village, the whole of which was then half a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 7d. gelt.

The manor of Booton, and advowson, came to the Pecches, and William Pecche granted it to Roger de Gyneuo, or Gyney*.

Soon after 1203† Richard de Skeyton held Middleton's and Scott's, and Agnes de Baldefwell, and William de Thorp, the other manor here, at half a fee, of the manor of Panworth-hall, in Ashill, and that of the earl of Gloucester.

In 1255 Simon Pecche, of Brandeston, had free-warren in his manor here; the whole advowson belonging to it, in 1259 William Pecche, his son, agreed with John de Thornton, lord of the manor of Middleton, that they should present by turns.

In 1263 John, son of Alexander de Vallibus, or Vaux, of Aflacton and Kefwick, had a charter for free-warren to his manor here.

In 1285 Roger, son of William de Gyney, released all his right here to Richard de Skeyton, in whom both manors were vested; and in 1314 Petronella, or Parnel de Narford, held Booton of the honor of Clare.

Maud de Narford, who had this manor, was concubine to William earl Warren, and had by him these

* Simon de Pecche granted much land and services in Booton, to the family surnamed of the town.

† The quit-rents were then 5l. 14s. 11d. per ann. four quarters of wheat, and twenty quarters of barley.

these two sons, who took the name of Warren, the earl having no legitimate issue, and sir Edward Warren, knt. had the manor here; his 2d son, sir John de Warren, knt. succeeded him here, and was buried in Booton church in 1382.

In 1450 sir Henry Inglose, knt. gave the manor and advowson to be sold by his executors; and in 1495 Henry Calthorpe had it: he lies buried in the chancel, with his effigy, and this inscription on brass plates,—*Orate pro anima Henrici Calthorpe. armigeri, qui obiit primo die Julii, an°. Christi, mccccxii, cujus anime, &c.*

George Horsfeman, esq. lord of Booton, was buried by his father in Booton church, in 1558. His son, John Horsfeman, conveyed it to sir Christopher Heydon, knt. of Baconsthorpe, who in 1573 sold it to Christopher Layer, alderman of Norwich.

The family of the Leirs, or Layers, are descended from George Layer, of Bury, in Suffolk, who lived in 1429; he increased his own estate by marrying Margaret, sole heiress of Peter Butefaunt, esq.

Christopher Layer*, esq. who purchased Booton, was a merchant of Norwich in 1561, sheriff of that city in 1596, mayor in 1581, and in 1589, and burgess in parliament for the city in 1584, and 1596. He

* This Christopher had a brother, Thomas Layer, merchant of Norwich in 1561, sheriff in 1567, thrice mayor in 1576, 1585, and 1595, member in parliament for the city in 1585, and 1606; he died in 1614, aged 78, having been 47 years an alderman; his picture remains in the Guild-hall, at Norwich. He gave a stock of 5l. to St. Saviour's parish; and his widow, Mrs. Anne Layer, gave 50l. to be lent to young tradesmen in the city.

He was buried in the church of St. John Maddermarket in 1600, and died seised of Booton, &c. which descended with his heirs; and Christopher Layer, esq. of Booton, his great grandson, sold Middleton's manor here, and in Witchingham, in 1649, and so it became joined to Wichingham manor.

Mr. Christopher Layer, of Aylsham, attorney at law, his grand-son, married a daughter of Mr. Peter Elwin, of Aylsham, to whom he sold Booton in 1713. Peter was buried at Tuttington in 1721, as was Peter, his son, in 1731. Booton came to his nephew, Peter Elwin, esq. of Booton, the present lord and patron, who resides in the manor-house, called Booton-hall, which is about a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, on the opposite side of the road: He married Philippa, third daughter of Thomas Marsham, esq. of Stratton-Strawless, by whom he hath sons and daughters. His eldest son, Peter Elwin, esq. fellow commoner of Caius college, lives at Saxthorpe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and is in the king's books 7l. 12s. 6d.—Bowton rectory, 36l. clear yearly value. It being discharged of first fruits and tenths, it is capable of augmentation. It is valued to the land-tax at 380l. 10s.

The prior of Walsingham was taxed for temporalities here at 2s. 4d. the prior of Longaville at 5s. 8d. the prior of St. Faith at 9d. The sacrist of Bury at 12d. and in 1447 Mary Magdalen college, in Oxford, had licence to purchase lands here, and in Brandiston, Sall, and Cawston; and in 1584 queen Elizabeth, at the request of Henry lord Wentworth, granted to Theopolitus Adams, and Thomas
Butler,

Butler, of London, five roods by Booton church, &c. lately belonging to the guild here.

In 1774 the Rev. Leonard Addison was presented to this rectory by Peter Elwin, esq. sen. who resides at his seat at Booton.

There is no parsonage-house, but several glebes, intermixed with other lands.

The tower of the church is square, and hath four bells in it; the chancel is tiled, and the nave, and north porch, are leaded. The town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The family of Hewke were owners here many hundred years. Their estate belonged to Robert Monsey Clerk in 1707, father of Dr. Mes. Monsey, physician to Chelsea college.

Several of the family of Layer lie buried in this church.

Here lieth the body of Edward Fellowes, gent. who was born at Inglefield, in Berkshire, and died March 13, 1717, aged 60 years, being uncle to Elizabeth, the wife of John Matthews, of this parish.

In the nave.—*Here lieth the body of Master Edward Fentone, preacher of the word in Booton xxxxyj yeares, buried in the yeare of our Lord 1610.*

In a north window next the pulpit, a woman and man on their knees at prayers; and on a south window, a man kneeling, from his mouth a label.

In the second south window is fir William de Kerdeston, and his lady, with the arms of Kerdeston; a label from her mouth, and another from his; there are several other broken effigies and inscriptions in the windows, and in the lower south window is the history of our Saviour entering Jerusalem, riding on an ass, and this,—*Os anna fili David.*

The windows were very fine formerly, and had the following arms in them, but most of them are now lost:—Gyney, impaling Kerdeston; Warren, quartering ———; Gyney, single; Calthorpe, with a crescent; Witchingham; Shelton; Herne, or Heron.

In the house late Mr. Horseman's, or the manor-house, in the windows,—Horseman; Calthorpe; Whitby, impaling Bacon; Gerbridge; Boleyn, impaling Butler.

This family of Herward had a good estate here; Elizabeth, a sole daughter and heiress, married Thomas, second son of Hamond Claxton, of Great Livermere, in Suffolk, and so brought their Booton estate to the Claxtons, in which family it continued till lately.

Herward's arms are against the north wall of the church, where many of them were interred.

In 1330 William de Claxton, prior of Norwich, first raised this family, of which, in 1476, Hamond Claxton was sheriff of Norwich, and mayor in 1485; and in 1619 Thomas Claxton was alderman of Norwich. In 1559 Hammond Claxton, the elder, of Cheston, gent. was much in favour with Thomas duke of Norfolk.

BRAMPTON,

BRAMPTON, or BRANTUNA, is, without doubt, a town of Roman original, and takes its name from the bodies that were so frequently burned* at the burial-place here, according to the custom of that people, and though there are some that would make it† a Roman garrison, and place of great strength in those days, as there are no remains of buildings, camp, or any thing of that kind, we are quite of another opinion; for it was not the custom of that people to have their burial-places in stations and camps; though near them it was usual to have a fixed habitation, or town, for convenience of the reception of those that attended the funeral rites of their friends thither; and accordingly the town of Burgh aforesaid is parted from this only by the river Bure, by which, in all appearance, many of the dead deposited here were brought up. That there was some sort of defence provided there to guard its inhabitants, the name itself testifies; but there being no remains appearing, it is plain it was not considerable.

Sir Thomas Browne, in 1667, published an account of some urns found in the large arable field lying between Buxton and Brampton; but in Brampton parish, and very near to Oxnead park, where several were lately found, and indeed the numbers that have been dug up, plainly shew that it was a noted burial-place: Dr. Browne says, that none were found above three quarters of a yard in the ground, but we could not find one a foot deep, all being so fleetly covered with earth, that they are all injured and cracked by the plough going over them. The doctor's observation from the urns, that this country hath not been all wood-land, as hath been generally thought,

* *Bran-tun*, the town of burning.

† *Burg*, Sax. *Arx Monumentum*, a fortification.

thought, is very right; but that the earth hath little varied its surface, by being constantly ploughed, doth not appear so to us; for we cannot imagine but it hath sunk in its surface at least a foot since these urns were deposited there, for in all places where we have found them, as at Redgrave, Fersfield, Elmham, &c. there are none exceed three feet, and few above two in depth. These urns are of different sizes, and various earths, inclining to blue, some white, and others grey; some will hold near three gallons, others of a middle, and others of a smaller size; the large ones we suppose to be *family urns*, fit to receive the ashes successively of their relations, and those but rarely found; some with their mouths upwards, covered with a flat stone, or sort of tile, which might have more to put into them; others with their mouths downwards, in token they were to receive no more. Neither is this position at all inconvenient, for the earth being closely pressed, and especially in pots of this shape, with large bellies and small mouths, as the urns generally are, they are in a posture more likely to continue than the other, as being less subject to have the earth fall in, or the rain to soak into them. We could find none with any inscription, though the Doctor saw some with the word NVON upon them, and CRACVNA. F. on another earthen vessel, importing the potter's name, in all likelihood. He had a silver denarius, with the head of Diva Faustina on the obverse side, and the figures of the emperor and empress joining their hands on the reverse, with this inscription, *Concordia*; as also coins of Posthumus and Tetricus; two of the thirty tyrants in the reign of Gallienus, from which we may infer, that urn-burial lasted longer in this country than is commonly thought. Good authors think that this custom ended with the reigns of the Antonini, the last

of whom was Antoninus Heliogabalus; yet these coins are above fourscore years lower, and as Tetricus's head hath a radiated crown, we cannot think it made before his consecration, which was in the reign of the emperor Tacitus, and was not commonly circulated abroad before Probus's time, who reigned five years, and succeeded Florianus, brother to Tacitus, who reigned but six months and an half, and Florianus but two months. It is to be observed, that there are so very few coins found here, that what there are, may be supposed to have come out of the urns that have been broken by accident, or by digging up; and it is to be remarked, that coins are always rare in burial-places, otherwise than in the urns, though they are so very common in all their camps. We saw a fair piece of pure gold found here, in the hands of Mr. Munnings, grocer, in Norwich, with this on the obverse,

D. N. CONSTANTIVS. MAX. AVGVSTVS.

and on its reverse,

GLORIA. REL. PVBLICAE. TES. VOT. XXX.
MVLTV. XXXX.

Some persons digging at a little distance from where they found the urns, at about three quarters of a yard deep, happened upon the following work, worthy our remark:—It was square, about two yards and a quarter on each side, the wall, or outward part, a foot thick, red, and looked like brick, but was solid, and without mortar, or cement, being of one whole piece, so that it seemed to be made, and burnt, in the place it stood in; in this were thirty-two holes of about two inches and a half diameter, and two above a quarter of a circle in the east and west sides; upon two of the holes on the east

east side were placed two pots, with their mouths downward; by these holes the work appeared hollow below, and in that was contained about a barrel of water, soaked in from the earth. The upper part being broke, and opened, they found a floor about two feet below, and then digging onward, three floors successively under one another, at a foot and a half distance, the stones being of a flaty, and not bricky substance. In the partitions, some pots were found, but broken by the workmens hard blows in breaking the stones; and in the last partition but one, a large pot, with a very narrow mouth and short ears, of the capacity of fourteen pints; it laid in an inclining posture close by, and somewhat under a kind of arch in the solid wall, and by the care of Mr. William Marsham, who employed the workmen, was taken up whole, almost full of water, clean, and without smell, which being poured out, there still remained in the pot a great lump of an heavy, crusty substance: The Doctor leaves us to conjecture what this work was, which we should think to be a family sepulchre, and that the urn below contained the ashes of some eminent person, brought into that lump by the water in it, seems pretty plain, and the urns fixed into the holes were childrens ashes, their position shewing no more was to be put into them; the spaces between were left high enough to be filled with the family urns, (which were all broken by the workmen) and might be put in by opening the sides, and the holes might be, after the whole was filled but the upper part, to let in the ashes of the rest of the relations.

This burial-place partly extends into Oxnead park, and part of it into Buxton parish, in which many urns have been found. Sir Robert Paston digging in his park, met with many pieces of urns,
 &c.

&c. and a coin of the emperor Volufianus, with this, "*Imperatori Cafari Caio Vibio Volufiano Augufto,*" the emperor's head having a radiated crown, fo that it was coined after his death, and confecration; on the reverfe is a human figure, with his arms extended, at his right foot an altar, with the infcription PIETAS. This emperor was fon to Caius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus, with whom he jointly reigned, after the Decij, about the year 254; he and his father were flain by the emperor Æmilianus.

This town belonged to earl Harold, and was feized with the crown by the Conqueror, and given to William de Warren. Drogo, or Drue, claimed it, as being part of the lands forfeited by Ainfrid; but as Warren proved he had it before either of them, it was confirmed to him; it was then fix furlongs long, and five broad, and paid 5d. ob. to the gelt; and there was a part belonging to Marfham manor. The foc, leet, or fuperior jurifdiction, belonged to Cawflon, and paffed with it, and came to the Duchy, and was granted to the Hobarts, with Skeyton.

It came to the Fitz-Walter's anceftors, and was held always at one fee of them by the family who took their furname from the town, and held it for many ages, there being few examples of the continuance of an eftate fo long in one family, even from William Rufus's time to 1663; for in 1069 Botyld had it, whose fon, Aylward, firmed himfelf de Brampton.

Peter Brampton was lord and patron, and fold the advowfon about 1312 to Robert Marriot, of this town, which was re-purchafed to the manor again before 1386, by Andrew de Brampton, efq. His grandfon, Robert Brampton, efq. repaired the church, and

glazed the chancel, and put up the impalements of that family, many of which remain. He and his wife are both interred in the chancel; their arms are lost. Their effigies, looking out of their winding-sheets, remain fixed to the north chancel wall; our Saviour and the Virgin are over them, and two labels between them, 1468.

Emma, their daughter, married William Reymes, esq. and is buried in the chancel, with the arms of Reymes, impaling Brampton. There are four sons, and twelve daughters, on their stone.

Thomas Brampton, esq. eldest son to Robert, was lord here; and in 1489 bought of the prior of Montjoy, in Heverland, the heath and land called Hasock's, and added them to the manor. He died after 1499, but the memorial of his interment being gone, we cannot fix the time certainly, though he was dead before 1505.

Elizabeth Brampton, his sister, married Robert Breton, esq. who is buried in the chancel, with an inscription, Nov. 9, 1479, and arms.

John Brampton, esq. his eldest son, succeeded him, who built Brampton-hall, and fixed the matches of the family in the windows, and other shields of such families as they had been related to, or held fees of. He married two wives, and had nine children; for on his monument there are the effigies of four girls left, those of the five boys being lost, as are the arms of Brampton, impaling Brome; though Brampton, impaling Jermy, still remains, and an inscription, Nov. 4, 1535.

Robert

- Robert Brampton, esq. his eldest son, succeeded, and was buried in the chancel in 1547: His and his wife's arms remain in the hall, where Brampton impales Cobb. Edmund Brampton, esq. their eldest son, died lord in May, 1558, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edward, who was lord here, and of manors in other towns. The arms and effigies of his wife and children, on brass plates, are fixed on their stone; and Brampton impaling Daubeney, 1622.

Two sons and two daughters lived to inherit the estate, of which Charles Brampton, the eldest, was married in 1625, but died without issue, and was buried under a stone, thus inscribed:—*Hic jacet corpus Caroli Brampton, armigeri, qui obiit quarto die Junij, A. D. 1631.*

Edward Brampton, his brother, was his sole heir, who died also without issue, and all his brothers dying issueless, the whole estate descended to his two surviving sisters; Philippa, married to Thomas Whall, of Catton, in Norfolk, gent. and Alice, to Mr. Bray, who sold the whole to Guybon Goddard, esq. serjeant at law, and recorder of Lynn, who came and settled here.

In 1663 Alice Bray, widow, and Augustine Whall, son and heir of Philippa, signed a deed, dated July 17, reciting, that “Whereas the worshipful and
“ ancient name and family of Brampton, of Bramp-
“ ton-hall, is lately expired, and extinct, by the
“ death of Edward Brampton, the younger, without
“ issue; whereby the remaining estate, and all the
“ rights and interests of that family, did descend and
“ come by right of inheritance to the said Alice
“ Bray, and Augustine Whall; and whereas during
“ the time of the late persecution and troubles,
“ they

“ they were enforced at first to intrust, and after ab-
 “ solutely to sell and convey (about 1650) unto their
 “ very worthy friend, Guybon Goddard, esq. the
 “ manor of Brampton, and the scite of the said
 “ manor. and several lands to the same belonging,
 “ being the ancient inheritance of the said Bramp-
 “ tons. ever since king William Rufus’s time; in
 “ which transactions they found all ingenuity, fide-
 “ lity, and integrity, in the said Mr. Goddard, hav-
 “ ing been since that time severally obliged by his
 “ kind and worthy respects, for which considera-
 “ tions, being willing, as well as to leave some last-
 “ ing respects of mutual good will to the said Mr.
 “ Goddard, as also desirous that the arms and crest
 “ of the Bramptons, which are like otherwise to be
 “ totally lost, may be united to the ancient estate
 “ and seat of that family, and both to be transferred
 “ and settled together in the person and family of
 “ their worthy friend, Mr. Goddard, whereby some
 “ memory of that ancient family of the Bramptons
 “ may be continued and preserved in that place,
 “ they did give and grant unto the said Guybon God-
 “ dard, and his heirs, (so long as he or they shall
 “ continue lords and owners of the said manor of
 “ Brampton) all their full and whole estate, right
 “ and interest in the having, bearing, or using, of
 “ the said coat and crest, belonging to the said fa-
 “ mily of Brampton, giving and granting as much
 “ as in us lieth unto the said Guybon Goddard, and
 “ his heirs, as aforesaid, full power and authority
 “ to bear and use the said coat and crest, in what
 “ sort, or manner, either by quartering the same
 “ with his own, or otherwise, as he shall think most
 “ decent and meet; and we do further request and
 “ desire, all heralds, kings, and other officers of
 “ arms, that they do ratify, confirm, and approve,
 “ of this our grant, whereby it may stand and be
 most

“ most effectual, according to the tenor, true intent,
 “ and purpose thereof.”

And soon after the serjeant repaired the south chapel, or burial-place, of the Bramptons, called the Hall-chapel, it being repaired by the lord of the manor, and placed his own arms of Goddard, quartered with Brampton. Malmains and Broome; with the crest of Brampton and Goddard, and Goddard with his quarterings of Malmains, &c. impaling Green.

He also repaired all the arms and matches of the Bramptons in the hall windows, and church windows, many of which still remain, as, Brampton, impaling Basingham, Colby, Walcote, Wolterton, Coek, Aylmer, Jermy, Broome, Cobb, Berney, Daubeney, &c. Reymes, Breton, Garnish, Witchingham, Wotton, Holditch, Waldegrave, Sherborne, Allen, &c. impaling Brampton, which shews that all these families married to the Bramptons.

Broome impales Charles, Shelton, Mautby, Calthorpe, Winter, and Appleton. Jermy impales Hopton and Mounteney, and Reppes impales Jermy; Willoughby impales Walcote, and so does Felbrigg, as Carvel doth Cobb. The arms of Styward and Godsalve are single.—Here are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, Morley, Scales, Kerdeston, Gerbridge, Harling, &c. of which we suppose the Bramptons held lands and fees.

The Goddards are sprung from Godardus, who in 1241 had licence with Robert de Norfolcia to receive lands held of the crown.

In 1390 Monsieur John Goddard, then forty years of age, had been in the battle of Spaine, when he accompanied the duke of Lancaster thither, and in company with the duke de Duras, and at Venice, and twice in Scotland, once when the duke of Lancaster was there, and once with the king.

From him descended William Godard, or Godered, of Middleton, who sold Terrington-hall manor to lord Scales; he was made serjeant in 1425, king's serjeant in 1431, and justice of the King's Bench, July 3, 1434: from him descended Thomas Goddard, of Stanhowe, esq. and he had Thomas Goddard, of Stanhowe, gent. who left Guybon Goddard, esq. who being brought up to the law, became eminent in his profession; he was a great antiquary, and laborious collector of the antiquities of this county, to whose collection we are much indebted for many things related in this work, and in particular for his observations and extracts out of Doom-day-book, an exact copy of the whole of which, relating to Norfolk, was transcribed by Mr. John Bradshaw, one of the deputy chamberlains of the Exchequer, who lived in the time of James I. for Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who lent it to sir Simonds D'Evoes, and it afterwards fell into Mr. Goddard's hands, and after that belonged to Peter le Neve Norroy, from which we have hitherto printed the account of every town.

He was called to be serjeant at law in 1669, was chosen recorder of Lynn Regis, and when he purchased this manor, left Fritcham, where he had lived, and settled here; he married Mary, daughter of John Green, serjeant at law, of Bois-hall, in Essex, near Stoke parish, who died in 1672, and was buried at Northfleet, in Kent. He was buried in the Brampton
 tons

tons burial place here, and though there is no memorial for him, a plate was lately dug up, which came off his coffin.—*Guybonus Goddard, serviens ad legem, et per vetusta familia Goddardorum, in com. Norff. obiit xxix die Maij, A. D. 1671, etat. 58, cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

He left Thomas Goddard his son and heir, who mortgaged the estate to William Crompton, esq. of Kent, who dying without issue, his nephew, Bruikhurst, became possessed about 1701, and the lordship and patronage belonged afterwards to Charles Townley, esq. of Clapham, in Surrey; sold by him to ——— Wight in 1755, and by him to ——— Marsham, in 1756, Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton Strawless, being now lord and patron.

The whole village is taxed at 271l. per ann. to the land tax; it is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was valued at ten marks. The rectory now stands at 5l. in the king's books, and being returned of the clear yearly value of 32l. it is capable of augmentation. There is a rectory-house, and above sixteen acres of glebe. The steeple is octangular at top, and round at bottom, in which there are two bells; the nave and south porch are thatched; the south chapel and chancel tiled. Besides those already observed, we find the following memorials here:

On a mural monument on the south side, are the arms of Beevor, impaling Betts;—*Margaret, the wife of Thomas Beevor, of Norwich, gent. she was sole daughter and heiress of Robert Betts, gent. of this parish, being the last of that family, and the first of the family of the*

Bevors in this town; she died May 23, 1716, aged 24 years, and left no issue living.

A stone in the alley,—*To Rose, the second wife of Thomas Bevor, gent. who died December 3, 1723, aged 32.*

There are four grave-stones in the porch, for the family of London, and Suffield, of this parish.

In 1620 John Greenwood, D. D. rector here, was ejected, and nearly ruined, for his loyalty; his family were forced to sue for the public charity of the corporation of ministers widows; in his absence Nathaniel Gill, rector of Burgh, served this living, as we find by enteries in the register; he was buried here October 9, 1663.

In 1774 the Rev. Philip Candler was presented to this rectory by Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton Strawless.

BURGH, otherwise called AYLHAM-BURGH*, is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster; the capital manor was held by Marwen, a free-woman, in the Confessor's time, when it was a mile long, and five furlongs broad, paid 5d. gelt, and was worth 40s. a year; in the Conqueror's time it was worth 3l. a year, and belonged to Drue de Beuraria, and the earl and the king had the soc; soon after the king had this whole manor and advowson appendant to it, which continued in the crown till Edward I. granted them to sir John de Burgo, or Burgh, senior, and it was

* This was an ancient burgh, or fixed habitation, in the time of the Romans, as the many Roman urns, &c. found at Brampton, the next adjoining village, intimate.

was always held in fee-farm, as ancient demefne, and had a charter of free-warren from Edward I. and the tenants of the manor were free from toll, stallage, cheminage, pontage, paunage, murage, and passage, throughout all England; and the charter, or exemplification, of their liberties, was renewed May 17, 1605, and again in 1625.

Roger Bigot was lord of another part, or manor, here, which was three furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 2d. gelt. We take this to be the manor, called afterwards Gorge's, of which John bishop of Norwich died seised in 1498, and in 1616 was settled by sir Thomas Coventry, knt. and John Walter, on George earl of Bucks, and is said by Mr. le Neve to be in the estate of the Elvins.

Of the capital manor sir John de Felton, knt. was lord in 1315; and in 1330 Edward III. granted it to sir Robert Ufford, knt. and his heirs, in recompence for his loyal service against Roger Mortimer, earl of March. In 1384 Anne queen of England had it, and Richard II. granted it to Michael De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, and it continued in that family, but was held of them about 1470, for a term, by sir John Curson, knt. In 1498 John duke of Suffolk held it for life, the reversion being in the crown, by the forfeiture of John earl of Lincoln, eldest son to the duke; and accordingly, in 1523, Henry VIII. granted it to his mercer, William Botery, citizen of London, after the death of Margaret, wife of Edmund De-la-Pole, it having been settled formerly on sir Robert Drury, knt. for her use for life. In 1524 the quit-rents were 10l. 10s. per ann. In 1548 Thomas Shakerley had it, and then Alan Hord, at whose death, in 1554, Thomas Hord, esq. his son, had it, who conveyed it to Thomas Woodhouse, esq. whose
cousin,

cousin and heir, sir Henry Woodhouse, of Waxham, had it in 1573, and mortgaged it to Thomas Crofts, esq, of Felmingham, and afterwards sold it to sir Edward Coke, who in 1616 settled it on sir Robert Coke, his son and heir, and their trustees settled it, (in consideration of a marriage) with many other manors, on sir John Villiers, kn. afterwards viscount Purbeck, and Frances, his wife, daughter of the said sir Edward Coke. Sir John was succeeded by his son, Robert Villiers, alias Danvers, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Danvers; and his lady surviving him, had it in 1686, and was succeeded by their eldest son, Robert Villiers, alias Danvers, commonly called viscount Purbeck, though Robert, his father, surrendered his patent, by fine, and now George Villiers, esq. of Christ college, is lord and patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and was new roofed in 1524, for then Thomas Strutte was buried in it, and gave ten marks towards the roof. There were two guilds, of our Lady and St. James. The ancient value was fifteen marks. There is a house and fourteen acres of glebe; it stands thus in the king's books: 7l. 17s. 1d. Burrough, alias Ailesham Burrough; Rectory 35l. clear yearly value; so that it pays no first-fruits, nor tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

The sacrist of Bury's manor, in Aylsham, extended hither, and he was taxed at 3s. it is now valued to the land-tax at 250l. per ann.

The nave, chancel, and south porch, are thatched, the tower is square, and hath one bell, and half another.

There

There are the arms of Ufford, Opfall, &c. in a north window.

There is a stone in the chancel,—*For Ann; wife of Christopher Hardy, gent. daughter of Isaac Paine, of Norwich, Aug. 6, 1679.*

A mural monument,—*To Edmund Burr, gent. and Ann, his wife, and three of their children; he died Nov. 26, 1720, aged 56; she, June 24, 1708, aged 44.*

In 1762 the Rev. John Wright was presented to the rectory of Burrough, *alias* Ailesham Burrough, by George Villiers; student of Christ college, *p. j.*

BUXTON. The church of St. Andrew at Buxton was a rectory appendant to the manor till Hubert de Rhye, lord of the town, gave the advowson of it to the master of the order of Sempringham, and two parts of the tithes of his own demesnes to the monks of Norwich, by the approbation of John de Grey, bishop there, who confirmed the advowson to the house of Gilbertines, at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, and the portion of tithes to his own monks; and thus it continued till his successor, Thomas de Blumvile, in 1232, with the consent of the Norwich monks, appropriated it to the canons and nuns of Sempringham, to hold to their proper use for ever, assigning to Richard de Kirkeley, the last rector, and first vicar, a vicarage, which was thus settled; that the vicar for ever should have all the altarage, all the house and glebe land, and all the small tithes of the hall, and also the third garb of all the corn belonging to the hall land, (or demesnes of Hubert de Ria, the Norwich monks having the other two garbs) and the whole great and small tithes of the croft of Hervey de Leun, containing

ing twenty acres, and the tithe hay of the whole town; the bishops were always to nominate the vicar, and the convent agreed to present all such as should be nominated by the bishops, or else they might collate them on their refusal; the convent was to repair the chancel, and the vicar to bear all other charges; the instrument of appropriation bears date at the palace of Elmham; and now the rectory is valued at twenty-two marks, and the vicarage at 26s. 8d. The vicarage stands in the king's books at 5l. 13s. 9d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 30l. it is capable of augmentation.

The vicars of Buxton were nominated by the bishops of Norwich to the convent of Sempringham, the priors of which house presented from 1232 to the dissolution. In 1455 they presented John Gresham, otherwise called sir John Pyketoo, or Picco, priest, a man of good family and fortune, of eminent charity, and a great benefactor to this church and parish, who in his life-time settled great part of their present town lands on this parish for ever; the north aisle was much beautified, if not totally rebuilt, by him, and in one of its windows his effigy still remains perfect in his priest's habit, a shaven crown, the wafer on his breast, his hands elevated, kneeling on a cushion, and the church behind him, and this on a scrowl over his head:—*Orate pro anima Johannis Pycto, Vicarii Jhesu xpe per :: ::*; He died in 1498, and was buried in the chancel, right in the midst before the steps of the high altar, but now there remains no memorial for him there. About this time the Abbys' were an ancient family here.

In 1564 Ela Stubbe, widow, presented; and in 1613 the vicar was presented and collated by John Jeggon, bishop of Norwich, to whom the presentation belonged

belonged in full right. This bishop owned the impropriation, and consequently the perpetual presentation, but the nomination was in him as bishop of Norwich.

Robert Jeggon, esq. in 1662, was the first presentee without the bishop's nomination apparent.

Benjamin Griffin, vicar of Buxton, died May the 8th, 1691, aged 37, and left a wife and three children in mean circumstances; one of whom, named Benjamin, was afterwards bound apprentice to a plumber and glazier in Norwich, but being of a brisk genius, and active spirit, commenced player, and made no mean figure on the English stage; he published, besides other things, "Injured Virtue, or the Virgin Martyr, a tragedy, as it was acted at the play-house at Richmond, by his grace the duke of Southampton and Cleaveland's servants, in 1715, by Benjamin Griffin."

There is also a mezzotinto print of him and Johnson, (another excellent comedian) in the characters of Tribulation and Ananias, in the play of the Alchemist, which parts they were famed for performing, from a painting of Pet. Van. Bleeck's in 1738, but not published till 1748.

William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, presented in 1692, as did the late lord Anson, in 1759, the Rev. Walter Cotton.

The manor of BUXTON, or BUKESTUNA, in the time of the Confessor was held by five brothers, who were all free-men, it containing then seven carucates of land; one of the brothers was never seised of his part, but was in the wardship of Malet's ancestors; there

there were woods sufficient to keep one thousand swine, but much cleared by the Conqueror's time; Ralph de Beaufoe owned it at the Conqueror's survey, and the church had then thirty acres of glebe*; it was then worth 5l. a year, and was above a mile long, and six furlongs and an half broad, and paid 10d. gelt, and a free-woman held twenty acres belonging to this manor, lying in La-mers, or Lammafs. From the Conqueror's time it passed with the manor of Hingham, in Forehoe hundred, in this county, and became part of Rhye barony, of which it was always held, and so came to the Marshalls. In 1286 it was worth 100l. a year, had lect, or view of frank-pledge, affize of bread and ale, liberty of free-warren, and a common gallows, a hamlet, called Kinesthorne, and another, called Dudewic, and a water-mill; it paid ward to Norwich castle from six weeks to six weeks, in all 20s. a year, by name of wayte-fee. It passed from the Marshalls to the Morleys, and from them to the Lovells, and so to the Parkers, and was sold by Edward Parker, lord Morley, about 1570, to Henry Bedingsfield, esq. who was returned lord in 1571, and so it became parted from Hingham; he died seised of it in 1581, and it continued in the Bedingsfields till it was sold to the Pastons, in which family it remained till lately, it being purchased by lord Anson, whose heir, George Anson, esq. of Shugborough, in Staffordshire, is now lord of the several manors, impropiator, and patron†.

The manor of LEVISHAUGH was granted from the capital manor to Halred de Lavesghagh, called also

* There are now thirty-two acres and three roods of glebe.

† The scite of this manor is totally dilapidated, and is a square of four acres moated in, now called the Manor-yard, it lies north-east of the church, exactly between that and the river.

also Levishall; we find it in this family in 1296, but how it passed till 1401 we know not, for then the heirs of Roger de Reffham had it, from which family it came to the Abbys', many of whom are interred in the south chantry chapel.

About 1480 John Abbys, senior, was lord. Thomas Abbys sold the manor to John Hawes, who by will, proved in 1503, ordered, "a pylgryme to vyfyte the holy place of Sent Jamys, at Compof-tillum, in Spayne," and his manor in Buxton yclep'd Levytshagh, to be sold by his executors for alms. Thomas Abbys, junior, his son and heir, sold it; and in 1594 Henry Payne, esq. and Thomas Parmenter, esq. sold it by the name of Levershale, *alias* Levyshawe, *alias* Leame's manor, to George Lambert, and John Daynes; and in 1602 it was settled by Thomas Claxton, junior, gent. and William Claxton, gent. it was after purchased by the Stubbes's, who joined it to their

MANOR OF BUXTON-BURGH, with KINESHALL, which was another manor granted from the capital one, very early, to the family that took their surname from the town*. Bertram de Buxton was lord of it, and it continued some generations in the family; but in 1355 Thomas de Buxton, rector of Bintre, settled his estate on his sisters and heireffes; it afterwards belonged to the Stubbes's, and in 1528 Walter Stubbes left it to his brother, John; he lies buried under a stone by the pulpit, with a brass plate.

John Stubbes, son of John, succeeded him, to whom in 1558 George Horseman, of Booton, esq. gave

* The several families of this name in this county are derived from these Buxtons.

gave his estate, and entailed it on Edmund and Francis, sons of the last John, and by the former of them it was sold with the impropriation to John Jeggon, bishop of Norwich. Robert Jeggon, his son and heir, built a large house, and settled here; his motto—*Dextera Tua Protegat Me*—remains in the windows of it; it is now in decay, and a farm-house only. By the heirs of the Jeggons it was sold to the Pastons, by which purchase the Pastons estate here was made very compleat.

The church hath a square tower and five bells; the nave and chancel are thatched; the two ailes and chantry chapels at their east ends, and the south porch, with a vestry at the west end of the south aile, are leaded.

In the east window of the south chantry chapel were the effigies of the lord Morley, and that of his lady, kneeling on two cushions, and their children by them; the arms are, Morley impaling Wingfield. Morley impales also arg. two chev. gul. D°. impaling De-la-Pole. Spencer impaling Morley.

In the windows of the chapel of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, called the north chantry chapel, are the arms of Morley. D°. impaling De-la-Pole and Wingfield.

Here is a tomb against the north wall thus inscribed:—*Here lieth Edmond Bedingsfield, esq. of Lames, who deceased on St. Nicholas Day, in the year of our Lord God, 1634.*

Here are also tomb-stones to the families of Manning, Bulwer, Hamond, Jeggon, Hurton, Robinson, &c.

A black

A black marble at the Itar,—*To Ann, the reliēt of Thomas Bulwer, late of this parish, gent. who was daughter of Robert Marsham, late of Stratton-Strawless, gent. she died March 27, 1704, aged 73 years.*

An adjoining black marble hath the arms of Bulwer, impaling Marsham;—*Here lieth the body of Thomas Bulwer, gent. who departed this life the 22d day of August, A. D. 1694, ætat. 82.*—This gentleman gave 500l. with which an estate of 25l. per annum was purchased in Aylsham, and was vested in feoffees, who are to pay the annual clear profits thereof to the vicar for the time being, who is to preach a sermon every Sunday morning, in Buxton church, from a text taken out of the gospel for the day, so that he be not excused preaching a sermon every afternoon, as vicar of the church, by which means, according to the intention of the donor, this church hath two sermons, and double service, every Sunday. He gave also 200l. to Buxton poor, a neat sound-board to the pulpit, a set of pulpit cloths, of purple cloth, with gold fringe and tassels, on which is embroidered in gold letters,—*Ex dono Thomæ Bulwer, generosi, 1694.*—The 200l. was paid by a mortgage in North Walsham, which did not turn up to real value, so that there is now 5l. 15s. paid anually for interest, which is yearly distributed among the poor, the principal being 115l. He gave legacies to Stratton-Strawless, Hainsford, Marsham, &c. His wife, Ann, gave 12d. a month to twenty poor widows, which is now given to the poor, besides several gifts to other parishes.

In 1490 sir John Pisto purchased ten pieces of arable land in Little Hautbois, and one piece in Great Hautbois, containing two acres, and immediately settled the two acres on feoffees, in trust, that

the annual rent should be yearly employed to the leet-fee of the town of Buxton, and other royal burdens, such as the tenths, or fifteenths, paid to the king, when those taxes were granted, if there was any overplus of the annual profits; the other lands he also settled on trustees, that the churchwardens and constables of the parish, for the time being, shall bestow the overplus yearly on the poorer sort of the inhabitants there. The whole contains eighteen acres, in eleven pieces; sixteen acres lie in Great and Little Hautbois, and the piece of two acres in Great Hautbois.

Robert Childerhouse, clerk, about 1480, gave three roods of land in Buxton, on which, in 1487, the Guildhall was built, for the support of the guilds, and the poor of the town; the land was freehold, held of Levislaugh manor by a rent of 10d. a year, which was released in 1536 by Thomas Abbys, senior, then lord of that manor.

In 1556 Ralph Anderson gave two acres of land, in three pieces, in Buxton, to repair the church there*.

In the 26th of queen Elizabeth Roger Docking gave one rood in the Gravel-pits to the poor of Buxton, and ten pounds† to be put out to young beginners, yearly, at 6s. 8d. interest, 3s. 4d. of which to
the

* It appears by the original deed, that he designed it for to found his *obijt*, or anniversary, but as times stood, did not care to express it, for fear that if times altered again, it should be seized by the crown, and it happened well for the parish, who by this thing only saved the land.

† A piece of land in Buxton was bought with 5l. of it, and the rest is now in the churchwardens hands; it pays 10s. a year clear, except 6d. quit-rent.

the poor, and 3s. 4d. to the churchwardens, for their care and pains in putting it out.

In the time of James I. the inhabitants of Buxton purchased of William Baspool twelve acres of land, in four pieces, in Westfield, in Coltishall, which several sums of money were given by Roger Docking, George Roberts, and John Kempe, heretofore inhabitants there.

In 1641, it appearing that the produce of the above lands and gifts were misemployed, a commission of charitable uses, grounded upon the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth, was taken out, and sat at Aylsham on April 12, when sir John Hobart, bart. Thomas Windham, esq. and the other commissioners, decreed, that the surviving feoffees should forthwith convey all the lands in trust to Robert Jeggon, esq. Edmund Bedingfield, jun. gent. Thomas Marsham, gent. Roger Suffield, and five more, and that as often as four of the nine feoffees die, the five survivors shall forthwith convey the lands to themselves, and four other persons, which four are to be chosen by the five remaining feoffees, and by the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, and constable, of Buxton, for the time being, or the greater number of them, and as to the employing the profits, it was decreed, that “the eighteen acres (of sir John Pisto’s gift) be
“ for ever employed to discharge the lect-fee †, and
“ for the discharge of the poorer sort only of the in-
“ habitants of Buxton, which shall be laid, or
“ taxed,

† Fifteen shillings a year lect-fee is now paid, and 10s. is paid yearly to the inhabitants by the lord for going the *parl*; one company goes the bounds of the parish, and another horse party goes the purlieu to a great ditch on Cawton-heath, &c; as far as the liberty of the manor extends.

“ taxed, for their subsidy, or for their lands, or for
 “ their fifteenths, (when any such shall happen to
 “ be granted) by or out of the other part of the rent
 “ of the said eighteen acres; and the residue (the
 “ lord’s rents being deducted) shall be distributed
 “ yearly for ever, towards the extraordinary relief of
 “ the poorer sort of the inhabitants of Buxton; but
 “ no ways to free or ease any of the parishioners of
 “ Buxton aforesaid of or in their ordinary weekly
 “ or monthly rates, for the relief of the poor of the
 “ parish of Buxton aforesaid.”

And the rent of the two acres || (given by Ralph
 Anderson) “ shall be yearly employed for necessary
 “ ornaments, or repairs, within the church of Bux-
 “ ton aforesaid.”

And the profits of the twelve acres (purchased by
 the inhabitants with divers gifts as aforesaid) “ shall
 “ be employed for the discharging of the poorer sort
 “ only of the inhabitants of Buxton; but in no
 “ ways to ease any of the parishioners of or in their
 “ ordinary weekly or monthly rates, for the relief of
 “ the poor of the parish.”

“ And the profits of the three roods, (the Guild-
 “ hall) and the one road, and the 3s. 4d. for the one
 “ half of the yearly profits of the ten pounds, shall
 “ be yearly employed towards the extraordinary re-
 “ lief of the poor; but no ways to ease any of the
 “ parishioners of or in their weekly or monthly
 “ rates, for the relief of the poor of the parish.”

And

|| One acre, in one piece, in South-field is lost; the other
 acre, in two pieces, in North-fields, is now in possession.

And it was also decreed, "that a true and particular account shall be publicly and openly made every Easter Monday in the afternoon, in the parish church of Buxton, every year by the feoffees, and by such persons as from time to time shall have the stock of the said ten pounds, shewing how and in what manner the rents and profits of the said lands are employed, which accounts shall be yearly entered in the overseers books, with the hands of the accountants, and other parishioners, which shall then be present, and the same account shall be yearly offered to the view, examination, and consideration of the justices of the peace for the time being, of that limit, at the next meeting after the making of the said account, and the ten pounds shall be yearly put out to such young beginners of the said parish, upon such security as shall be agreed upon, by the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, constables, and other inhabitants that shall then be present."

All the said benefactions are now managed by the feoffees, who are in possession of the several lands and tenements at this time.

The girls hospital in Norwich hath an estate here, lett at 24l. per annum.

The brothers Austin hermits, in Thetford, had lands here, given them by sir Thomas de Morley, knt. in the time of Richard II. about which time sir Roger Bois, knt. and others. settled lands here on the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity at Hingham, in Norfolk.

The priory of Beeston had revenues here taxed at 25s. 2d. the prior of Sempringham's spirituals were

taxed at twenty-two marks, being the impropriate rectory. The whole town is laid to the land tax at 537l. 13s.

In the time of Richard I. there were two hamlets belonging to this town, viz. Kinesthorp and Dudwic; the last gave name to a very ancient family which had a good estate in it, owned in 1198 by Hervey de Dudewic, whose sister, Rignare, inherited, and sold it to Hermer de Brampton.

The several families of the Wrights, (of which John Wright was rector of Stratton-Strawless) Rumps, Callows, Pitchers, and Matthews, have been in the parish for many ages past.

The Romans were much concerned here, many urns having been found in this parish, and other Roman antiquities, as we learn from sir Thomas Browne's works, &c. but it was then part of Brampton, to which we refer our readers.

There is a close, called Gallow-hill-close, in which was a large hill, now levelled, on the top of which the gallows stood, this manor having the liberty of insangthes, and outfangthes, that is, of executing all criminals belonging to the manor within itself, and all other criminals that were taken in the manor, though they did not belong to it; it lies at the south end of the town.

At Buxton is a large water-mill, planned and executed by the late ingenious Mr. William Pepper; from many curious parts of its construction it well deserves the attention of strangers: part of it is worked by the river Bure passing under the wheels, and part by a canal brought from Oxnead, which
turns

turns an over-shot wheel. The building makes a very handsome appearance upon the river, and is an ornament to the country, which a little unevenness renders pleasing.

CALTHORPE. This town lies on the north side of the river Bure, and takes its name from its scite, viz. a *Thorp* on a cold stream. or water, being wrote *Caletorp* in the book of Doomsday; the chief lordship belonged to Edric, a Dane, who gave it to the abbey of St. Bennet of Holme, and confirmed by king Edward the Confessor. Here was a church without any land or glebe; the whole was nine furlongs in length, and six in breadth, and paid 5d. gelt.

About the time of the Conqueror Godric was infeoffed herein by the abbot and convent; he was their *dapifer*, steward, or chief manager of all their estates, a place of great eminence and honor in that age, as appears by William Fitz-Osborn, who (with Odo earl of Kent, and bishop of Bieux, half-brother to the Conqueror, were appointed regents of England on the Conqueror's going into Normandy) is stiled *Dapifer Normanniæ*, and seneschal to the Conqueror, as duke of Normandy. From this Godric the ancient family of the Calthorpes are descended, as appears by their pedigree. By Ingreda, his wife, he had Radulph, who enjoyed the same office; and by Lescilina, his second wife, had Hermannus, who in the reign of Henry I. was, with his sons, witness to a grant of the abbot and convent of the manor of Greenwill, in Stoke Holy Cross, to William Curzon, and therein is stiled *Hermannus Dapifer*.

Herman had several sons, Adam, &c. To Adam, the eldest; the abbot and convent of Holme granted in a

full chapter the hundred of Tunstead, with other larger possessions in fee, to him and his heirs, with the stewardship of the abbey; in the grant it is expressed.—*Ut post abbatem, totius abbatia sit procurator et Dapifer sicut pater*;—and he was to hold by that service all the abbey lands in Calthorpe, and the land of the abbot in the said village; and this abbot, William, was brother to Adam; and this Adam seems to be the first of the family that assumed the name of Calthorpe, and dying without issue, William, his brother, was his heir, lord of Hobbies, *Magna* and *Parva*, and was on that account called William de Alto Bosco, or Hobbies, and was succeeded by his son, William, who had several sons, Peter, William, Thomas, from whom came several families, who occur under the names of Hobbies and Calthorpe. In the 12th of Henry II. William de Calthorpe held here, &c. on fee of the abbot of Holme *de veteri feoffamento*. Sir Peter de Hobbies was his son and heir, called often sir Peter de Calthorpe, steward, or *dapifer*, of the aforesaid abbey, who died about 1239, and was succeeded by Peter, his son, who sold his right in this manor, with the reversion of his mother's dower, for forty marks of silver, to Walter de Calthorpe, *alias* Sufheld, bishop of Norwich, and William de Calthorpe, the bishop's nephew and heir; and also by fine conveyed to the bishop the advowson of this church in 1246.

Henry III. in his 40th year, granted to sir William de Calthorpe, knt. free-warren in all his demesne lands here, that no one should without his leave and licence enter therein, to take or pursue any game, under the penalty of 10l. Dated at Westminster, April 16.

Adam

Adam abbot of Holme, and the convent, warranted to defend and acquit him and his heirs from all services, customs, &c. which the heirs of John de Hobbies (the brother of Peter before mentioned) should demand of him for a tenement held by him in Calthorpe, of the fee of the said abbot. Sir William married Cecilia, daughter of sir Philip, and sister and heiress to William de Burnham, *alias* Warren, descended (as it is said) from a cousin-german of Hameline Plantagenet, earl Warren and Surry, whose arms some take to be the arms of the de Burnhams, *alias* Warren, a younger branch of the earls Warren, which sir William Calthorpe took up on his marriage with Cecilia aforesaid; but it is more probable the Calthorpes bore them, as dependants on the earls Warren, their capital lords, under whom they held several lordships; and it appears that Walter the bishop, and uncle to this William, bore the same; this sir William Calthorpe, and sir Ralph de Hemenhale, were founders of Burnham priory in 1241.

Sir Walter de Calthorpe was his son and heir, and married Ela, daughter of sir Hervey Stanhowe, lord of Stanhowe, and died about the 17th of Edward II. His son and successor, sir William Calthorpe, remitted June 29, in the 14th of Edward II. to the abbot and convent of Crowland, all his right in the manor and advowson of Gedney, &c. Quapode, and Holbeck, in Lincolnshire; and with Isabella, his lady, daughter of John lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh, entailed on Walter, their son and heir, the lordships of Calthorpe, Seething, Burnham-Thorpe, &c. who married Alice, daughter of sir Ralph de Crophull, and niece to John Hotham, bishop of Ely; he was also a knight, and dying without issue, Alice re-married, about the 16th of Edward III. sir John Bigot. Sir
William.

William died about the 33d of Edward III. and had a daughter, Ela, married to John, son of sir Simon de Pierpoint, (ancestor to the dukes of Kingston) of Henstead, in Suffolk, who settled on them the manor of Hurst-Pierpoint, in Suffex, on his marriage, in the 5th of Edward III.

Sir John Calthorpe, his second son, was his heir, and dying without issue, sir Oliver, his brother, was his heir. We have seen a deed of his, setting forth, "that whereas the abbot and monks of Sybton, in Suffolk, were obliged, on account of certain lands and tenements, to pray for the souls of his ancestors, in a chantry within the chapel of Sything, given to them by his said ancestors; which lands and tenements by length of time, and by the death of the free tenants and villains, are become so waste, and the profits so diminished; as to be not a sufficient support for one monk to live and remain there. In order to supply the same, he grants for himself and heirs, that the said abbot and monks should be freed from the same, on condition that they provide a chantry in their own monastery to perform the said office, and saving to himself and heirs the payment of 18d. per ann. at the feast of St. Martin, for one pair of boots, which the said convent used to pay to him, and his ancestors, on the said feast, and all other rents and services annually paid."—Dated at Burnham, December 16, 1361. In the 49th of Edward III. he was high sheriff of Norfolk, and married Isabel, sister and heiress of sir Bartholomew Bacon, of Erwarton, in Suffolk; she survived him, and dying in the 12th of Henry IV. left by her will to Richard Calthorpe her son, the lordship of Snitterley, *alias* Blakeney, in Holt hundred, from whom descended the Calthorpes of Cockthorpe, &c. Sir Oliver died about the end of the reign of Richard II. and was buried, as is said, in the church of Calthorpe.

Sir

Sir William Calthorpe, son and heir of sir Oliver, was a witness in the 9th of Henry IV. for sir Edward Hastings, of Elsing, in the great cause of arms-bearing. He married, first, Alianore, daughter and heiress of sir John Mautby; secondly, Sibilla, daughter and heiress of sir Edmund de St. Omer, and relict of sir John Wythe. Sir William's will is dated December 19, 1420; he was buried in Burnham-Thorpe chancel. The will of Sibil was proved October 6, 1421; therein she gives "a black vestment of baldekin, with orfneys of red velvet, with the arms of Wythe, for a priest, with a missale, a cup and a patten, to the church of Bestan, by Smalburgh," where she was buried in the chancel, on the south side, by her first husband. Sir William by his first lady had sir John Calthorpe, who married Ann, daughter and heiress of sir John Wythe, by Sibilla aforesaid; and dying before his father, sir William left a son, William, a minor at his grandfather's death, heir to his estate.

On the 28th of June, in the 21st of Henry VI. at his court here, he manumised Thomas Gybbs, his villain. In the 36th of the said king he was knighted, became *locum tenens*, and commissary general to the most noble and potent William duke of Suffolk, and earl of Pembroke, high chamberlain of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, during the minority of Henry duke of Exeter. In the 8th of Edward IV. he writes himself sir William Calthorpe, of Ludham; and in the 18th of that king was steward of the household to the duke of Norfolk, also high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, as he had been in the 3th of that king, and in the 20th and 36th of Henry VI. and purchased in the 18th of Edward IV. of the executors of Joan lady Bardolph, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Erpingham, an inn, or mansion-house, called

called Berney's inn, in St. Martin's parish, by the bishop's palace-gate, in Norwich. By his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, he had sir John Calthorpe, his son and heir, a younger son, and two daughters; his second lady was Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs of sir Miles Stapleton, by whom he had Ann, married to sir Robert Drury, of Hautstead, in Suffolk, privy counsellor to Henry VII. she surviving sir William*, afterwards re-married sir Edward Howard, knight, lord admiral, brother to the duke of Norfolk, then to the lord Scroop, and lastly to sir John Fortescue, lord chief justice. Sir William died in 1494, and was buried by his first lady (who died in 1437) in the White Friars church at Norwich, where also several of her children lay.

Sir John Calthorpe, son and heir of sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Wentworth, esq. of Nettlestead, in Suffolk, by whom he had sir Philip Calthorpe, who married Amy, daughter of sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, in Norfolk, (and aunt to queen Anne, consort of Henry VIII.) she was buried in St. Andrew's church, at Norwich, in 1501.

Sir Philip Calthorpe married, first, Mary, sister and heiress of sir William Say; his second wife was Jane, daughter of John Bieverhasset, of Frenze, in Diss hundred, esq. he died seised of this lordship in 1535, and those of Smallburgh, Burnham-Thorpe, Seething, Sprowston, Stanhowe, East and West Rudham, Barwick, Barmer, and Clenchwarton, in Norfolk; Erwarton, Broome, Oakley, and Wattleham, in Suffolk.

Jane,

* Richard Calthorpe, esq. of Cockthorpe, was eldest son of sir William, by the lady Elizabeth; sir Francis Calthorpe, second son, and William, a third son.

Jane, his widow, died April 27, 1550, and was buried in the chancel of St. Martin's church, by the bishop's palace, in Norwich, under a large marble grave-stone, ornamented with brass plates, and an epitaph in verse, and gave a silver cup, and a velvet carpet, adorned with roses and lillies. He had a son, Philip Calthorpe, esq. whose assignees presented to the church of Harpley in 1541, and 1544, and dying without issue, his sister, Elizabeth, succeeded, the only daughter and heiress of sir Philip Calthorpe, by Mary, his first wife; she was second wife to sir Henry Parker, who had livery of this manor, &c. in the 3d of Edward VI. In 1554 she was wife of sir William Woodhouse, of Waxham, and Hickling, and, on his death, married, in the 8th of Elizabeth, Drue Drury, esq. and was buried at the east end of the north aisle of St. Martin's church aforesaid, where is a monument, with a Latin epitaph, erected by her last husband, to her memory, but without any date.

Sir Philip Parker was her son and heir, and had livery of this and other manors, about the 20th of Elizabeth; he married Catherine, daughter of sir John Goodwin, knt. of Winchendon, in Buckinghamshire, and dying in November, 1605, left sir Calthorpe Parker his son and heir, who died September 5, in the 13th of James I. when this manor descended to Philip, his son and heir, by Mercy, daughter of sir Stephen Soame, lord mayor of London; he was also knighted, and married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of sir Robert Gaudy, of Claxton, in Norfolk.

This lordship afterwards came to the Fromanteels, and was lately sold by them to the right honorable the late lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

HOOK-HALL, OF DAME KATE'S MANOR, was part of the capital manor of Uphall, and given by Hermannus to William, his second son, from which William descended a numerous family; a younger branch of this was enfeoffed herein. In the 9th of king John, William de Calthorpe was in custody of Roger de Suffield, who then gave for him eleven marks, to have a *præcipe* of 5l. lands belonging to Richard, his father; and in the year following an assize was brought, to find if Peter de Calthorpe was seised of lands here the day he went to Jerusalem.

In the 16th of Henry III. sir Peter de Alto-Bosco, *alias* de Calethorpe, sued Roger de Calthorpe for the right of presentation to this church, and the said Peter granted it with lands here, by fine, in the 32d of that king, to Walter de Calthorpe, bishop of Norwich, and William, his nephew.

In the 11th of Edward III. sir Bartholomew de Calthorpe had the reversion of this lordship, with three messuages, 100 acres of land, sixteen of meadow, four of moor, 4s. rent, and 100 acres of heath, in Wickmere, then held by Catherine, his mother, who gave name to it. He died in 1372, and was buried at Calthorpe, and left Catherine his only daughter and heiress, married to sir John Harsyke, of Southacre, whose son, sir John, by Agnes, his wife, daughter and coheiress of sir William Caley, of Oby, had sir Roger Harsyke, who by Alice, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Witchingham, of Fishley, esq. left at his death, in 1453, two daughters and coheiresses; Margaret, married to William Dorward, esq. of Bocking, in Essex, and Joan, married to Richard Dorward, his brother, who conveyed this manor of Hook-hall, by fine, in the 3d of Edward IV. to Thomas Boleyn, clerk; and sir William Boleyn,
of

of Blickling, died seized of it in 1505, and sir James Boleyn passed it, by fine, to John Walpole, esq. in the 1st of queen Mary. After this it came to the Reymes, and Blofields, &c.

There was also another small manor taken out of the capital lordship of Uphall, belonging to sir Peter de Hautbois, or de Alto-Bosco, which came to the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, and every new master of the hospital paid to the lord of Uphall 15s. 8d. relief. This hospital, on its dissolution, was granted March 8, in the 1st of Edward VI. to the mayor and corporation of the city of Norwich, with all the lands and revenues belonging to it, and so continues; and it appears that in 1748 there belonged to it a messuage, with lands, and alder-cars, in Calthorpe, with four acres and an half in Erpingham, valued at 45l. 13s. 1d. per ann.

KYBALD-HALL. That part of this town which appertained to this lordship was held in the time of king Edward by Lestan, a Saxon free-man, but at the survey by Teheli, a Norman, and under him by Guerite, and Osbert, valued at 30s. per ann.

In the reign of Henry II. Robert Fitz-Roger held three parts of a knight's fee here of Richard de Reymes, or Raines, who was descended from Roger de Ramis, a great Norman lord; and in the 20th of Henry III. Roger de Calthorpe held here one knight's fee belonging to the barony of Helion, in Essex. Before this, (in the reign of Henry I.) William, son of Herman, lord of Uphall, held lands here, late Robert Kybald's. The manor of Kybald was always held of the Calthorpes, and sir William Calthorpe, who purchased Uphall manor in the time of Henry III. pulled down the houses, &c. thereunto belonging, and carried them to Kybald-hall, and being thus joined,

joined, the tenants did their suit at the court held here for both manors.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had an interest here, which was added to his manor of Hanworth, in North Erpingham hundred. The tenths of the town were 2l. 10s. deductions 10s. and it is in the Duchy of Lancaster.

The church of Calthorpe is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or St. Margaret, and consists of a nave, or body, with a south porch covered with lead, and a chancel with tiles; also a square tower with three bells.

In the nave lie many grave-stones,—*In memory of Elizabeth Lombe, widow, who died April 19, 1690.—John Tubbing, 1686.—Mary Scottow, 1694.—James Springall, gent.—Curtis, his wife, 1710.—Orate p. aia. Tho. Drake, qui obiit 15 Apr. 1501.*

In the upper window, on the north side, were the arms of Calthorpe, Wythe, St. Omer, and Mautby. The effigy of sir Oliver Calthorpe, in his coat of armour, kneeling, with a prayer book before him, on a crimson velvet cushion, also that of his lady, with these words,—MARY HELP, JHE MERCI,—with the arms of Calthorpe impaling Bacon.

In the opposite south window, Harfyke impaling Witchingham; Harfyke and Calthorpe, with the effigies of sir John Harfyke, and Catherine, his wife, daughter of sir Bartholomew Calthorpe; Calthorpe, with his supporters; Harfyke impales Caley; Erpingham impaling Calthorpe; Felbrigg impales Erpingham, &c.

The presentation of this church (which was a rectory) belonged to Edric, lord of the manor, and was given by him to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme, and confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Walter de Calthorpe being afterwards lord and patron, appropriated it to St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, and a vicarage was then settled in the patronage of that house. The value of the living was eighteen marks; there belongs to it forty-eight acres, and two roods of glebe, in this town, besides what lies in Wickmere and Erpingham.

The vicarage is charged in the king's books at 11. 13s. 4d. is in clear value 27l. and is capable of augmentation.

In 1773 the Rev. William Rayner was presented to the rectory of Calthorpe by the corporation of the city of Norwich, in right of St. Giles's hospital.

CAWSTON*, commonly called CASTON, at the Confessor's survey belonged to Harold, then earl of the East Angles, and afterwards king of England, and at his death this and his possessions belonged to William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror, who slew him at the battle of Hastings, in Suffex, and seized his crown; the manor was then a very considerable one, having no less than eleven carucates of land, eighty acres of pasture, thirty-six villains, twenty-six borderers, six household servants, and four carucates in demesne, and the free-men held twenty-six carucates; there was a wood so large as to feed 1500 hogs, two mills, sixty sheep, fifty goats, five hives of bees, and ten socmen, all
 K which

* Wrote in Doomfday-book Caustituna.

which king William held at the survey, taken by him, so that the whole town is ancient demesne, and enjoys the privileges of that tenure, as also those of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which this manor is a member, and consequently within its liberty, but was exempted from the jurisdiction of the Duchy by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; in token whereof, at this day, a brazen gauntlet (or hand) is still carried before the lord of the manor, or his steward, whenever they hold court here, some say, as the device, or rebus, of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who assigned all the royalties to be held of him by the lords of the manor; and the plow-coulter in the hand, denotes the manor to be held in free-soccage, and not in *capite*, or by knight's service. This we take to be the real fact; though there are other accounts that say, that this manor was held of the Duchy from its first erection by the service of being champion to the dukes of Lancaster, of which office the gauntlet is a token, it being the very thing which every one that challenges another to fight, according to the law of arms, throws down, and if the challenged takes it up, the combat is agreed on, and now the sending and accepting a glove (the gauntlet being the iron-glove of a suit of armor) is the way of giving and accepting an honorable challenge, (if *true honor* can have any such thing). But as to record, we find nothing concerning this entered, and our great antiquary, sir Henry Spelman, who mentions it under Cawston in his *Icenia*, knew nothing of its original, which is not very much to be wondered at, because the manor was always returned before the erection of the Duchy as held of the crown by homage and knight's service, but since that time, there being no service nor homage done at the death of the lord, the tenure being altered from knight's service to soccage, we always find

find the returns made by the juries on the several inquisitions taken were, "that they knew not by what service it was held, which they could not do, the tenure being non-apparent in the feodaries books."

At the first survey it was worth 30l. at the second 40l. by tale, and was then above two miles long, and as much broad, and paid 7d. to the gelt, or tax, towards every 20s. raised on the hundred; there were several berewics, or manors, belonging to, and held of this, in the several villages of Marsham, Blickling, Oulton, Matelask, Stratton-Srawles, Colby, Wickmere, Booton, Whitwell, and Brandiston, and of the free-men belonging to the manor; Rainald Fitz-Ivo held two, William bishop of Thetford two, Godric the Sewer two, which earl Ralf (Gauder) held when he forfeited; William de Warren two, and Roger Bigot two, besides those held of Alan earl of Richmond.

It remained in the crown some time, for in 1193 Eustace de Neville farmed it, with Aylsham manor, of Richard I. and it is said that in 1156 William, brother to Henry II. held it, and that William de Cheyney, then sheriff, had an allowance for looking after it. In 1197, when Richard I. levied a tallage upon all the burghs and manors of ancient demesne, Robert Fitz-Roger, &c. his commissioners for that purpose, laid 7l. 12s. 6d. upon the tenants and men of Cawston, and 117s. 3d. upon the men of Saham-Tony; and it continued in the crown till king John, in the 3d year of his reign, in 1201, granted it to Hubert de Burgo, or Burgh, earl of Kent, to be held in *capite* of the crown, by what service was not known, but the record, called Testa de Neville, says, it was belived to be held by the ancient annual farm;

Hubert died in 1243, and Margaret, his widow, had her dower in this manor, &c. which she released in 1246 to John de Burgo, her son-in-law, son of Hubert, by Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Harfick, knt. his first wife. This John was knighted on Whitsunday, 1229, by Henry III. and married Hawise, daughter and heiress to William Lanvaille, (who brought with her the barony of St. Clare). In 1242 he had a protection from all debts due from him to the king, as well in the Great Exchequer, as in the Exchequer of the Jews, they being to be respited as long as he was in the king's service in Gascoigne. In 1251, when the king raised a tallage on the tenants in ancient demesne, this John, lord here, and of Southerton, was forced to raise the tallage on the men and tenants of those places as ancient demesne. In 1253 he had a special licence to hunt any where in the king's lands, in this and divers other counties. In 1372, by the name of John de Burgo, senior, he granted to Edward I. in fee, the manor of Cawston, and manors in Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Surrey, for which the king was to pay to him a clear annuity of 500l. per ann. for life, and convey to him the wardenship of the tower of London, for life, the custody of Colchester-castle, and the hundred of Tendring*, and sir John de Burgh, junior, knt. his son and heir, confirmed it. It seems this took place immediately; for in 1274 this manor was found to be in the king's hands, and was settled on his queen, with Fakenham, Aylsham, &c. and the two hundreds of North and South Erpingham.

In

* The king granted him also the fee-farm of London, Middleton manor, &c. in Kent; this was done to acquit a debt of 12000l. due to the king.

In 1229 William de Curson, of Carleton, in Norfolk, was the king's steward here, and paid 34l. and half a mark clear, for the arrears of the farms of the king's manors of Aylsham, Cawston, Hautbois, and the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, and was allowed a deduction for Cawston mill, which was blown down.

In 1285 the king assigned it to queen Eleanor, his consort, who held it with Aylsham, and the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, the whole being then worth 100l. per ann. at her death it came to king Edward I. again, who died seized, leaving it to his successor, Edward II. who in the 2d year of his reign, in 1309, granted it to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and the heirs of his body, with the manors of Fakenham-dam, Aylsham, and the two hundreds, to be held in *capite* by the service of two knight's fees; but on Gloucester's death, without issue, they reverted to the crown, and in 1314 the king granted them all to David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, in Scotland, to hold them till his lauds in Scotland should be reduced to the king's subjection, and he restored and peaceably settled in them; he was lord in 1316, but they were restored to the crown some time before 1330, for in that year Cawston, Costessey, and Fakenham, were granted to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, for life; and in 1336 to the heirs male of his body, for his late loyal service that he performed for Edward III. against Roger Mortimer, late earl of March; besides those he had grants for life, in all amounting to 300 marks per annum. In 1355 Thomas de Cokefield farmed them under him. In 1368 the earl died seized of this manor, held in *capite* at one fee, and of the honor of Eye, town and castle of Orford, Benhale, &c.

William De-la-Pole, his son and heir, succeeded him, who in 1381 was lord here, and patron, and died this year, and so, for want of issue of his body, it devolved again to the crown, where it remained till 1385, and then Richard II. granted to sir Michael De-la-Pole, kn. chancellor of England, now created earl of Suffolk, and to the heirs male of his body, 20l. per ann. out of the profits of Suffolk county, and 500l. yearly out of the hereditaments of William Ufford, late earl of Suffolk, for which the following manors were conveyed to the said earl, and confirmed to him by the king's girding him with a sword: Burgh, Cawston, Baketon, and Costessey, with knights fees in Blickling, Bawdeswell, Hethel, Stanfield, &c. in Norfolk; castle, town, manor, and honor of Eye; the hundreds of Hertefmere and Stowe; the manors of Combs, Haughley, Trendon, Lowestoft, and Lothinglond hundred, in Suffolk; and Gestingthorpe, in Essex, of which he died seised in the year 1414, and Katherine, his widow, held Cawston, and the chief of the estate, for life, and was lady here in 1415, and Michael De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, was heir in reversion, who had three daughters, but he never inherited it; for on his death, without male issue, after Katherine's death, it went to his brother, William De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, who held it in *capite* in 1425, with the advowson of the honor of Wormegay, at one fee, with Burgh manor; he died about 1449, seised of the whole estate, and John De-la-Pole, duke of Suffolk, was his son and heir; he died seised in 1491, and the estate went to Edmund De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was attainted and beheaded in 1513, and so this manor and advowson came to the crown in 1494, in the 10th of Henry VII. and remained there till 1504, and then Henry VII. granted it to Gerald, son of the earl of Kildare,

Kildare, and Elizabeth Zouch, his wife, and their heirs male; this Gerald was a great man in his time in Ireland, as the annals of that kingdom testify; he had two wives, but this manor being limited to the heirs male of Elizabeth Zouch, who had none, at his death in 1514 it fell to the crown, and then sir Robert Drury, knt. sir John Heydon, knt. and Edmund Gelget, preferred a petition to the king on the behalf of Margaret De-la-Pole, countess of Suffolk, late wife to Edmund De-la-Pole, whose jointure it was, setting forth that she had a right for life in ten manors in Suffolk; Cawston, Kerdeston, Saxlingham, Burgh by Aylsham, and Segersford, in Norfolk, and they were assigned her, but devolved to the crown at her death, which was about 1516, and there remained till 1539, in the 31st of Henry VIII. and then that king granted Cawston, and the advowson, to sir James Boleyn, knt. in exchange for the manors of Haverseale, and Kemping, in Kent; in 1550, in the 5th of Edward VI. for 500l. paid into the Exchequer, it was granted to remain after the death of sir James Boleyn, knt. and Elizabeth, his wife, and the longest liver of them, to the lady Elizabeth, daughter of queen Ann Boleyn, by Henry VIII. and afterwards queen of England, and so it came again to the crown.

In 1562, when queen Elizabeth had the manor and advowson, there was an exact survey of it made by William Minne, William Dix, and Thomas Sidney, gents. her commissioners for that purpose, on the oaths of thirteen tenants on the jury, who said, "that the queen was lady and patroness, and had court-baron and leet, waif and stray, with all game and royalty of fesaunt and partridge to the same belonging; that it was ancient demesne, and a liberty

within itself, and that no sheriff, or escheator, could serve process in the manor, the tenants of which were not to appear at any assizes, or sessions, or any other courts out of the franchise; also no spiritual officer could serve any citation there, but the clerk of the town, and they were not to appear before any spiritual judge out of the lordship." The queen had a warren of conies, and a fold-course in her several ground, called the Park, and a lodge lately built on her several ground, called Leeches, adjoining thereto; the fold-course is lett at 5l. per ann. it hath a fair, market, and all escheats, worth 26s. 8d. per annum. a water-mill lett by copy of court-roll at 4s. per annum, they sue all fines on the freehold by their own steward, or his deputy, and pay a set fee of 2s. 4d. each fine sued for the recording it, and the fines sued on the base tenure only 4d. the customary fines for the demised lands of the scite of the manor, or ancient demesnes, is 2d. an acre, the tenants have been judges in traverse for the freehold, the free rents are 12l. 13s. 10d. per ann. with the stikepence, and the base tenure rents, or quit rents, are 12l. 16s. *Item*, our custom is, for the whole fines of the base tenure lands 2s. an acre, and for the petty fine (or fine of alienation when lands are sold) 12d. the acre, and more for issue for every acre for the year 1d."

Cawston hath a vast tract of land on the east and south sides of the parish remaining uncultivated, under the name of *Cawston Heath*.

The commons are in general for all the inhabitants of Cawston, and in the precinct of the manor, viz. at Falling one acre, Baywood-green five acres, the common from Blakebridge towards Heydon North 160 acres, set out by marks and crosses. The fourth common is going from Cawston-Woodrow, on the
south

south fide of the queen's feveral ground, called the park, leading to the common water-run of Cawflon and Aylfham, towards Marfham, Buxton-Doles, and Heveringland, &c. Malbornes-Haven, between Cawflon and Marfham, &c. one acre of common againft William Alexander's houfe, &c. by Brandifton, ten acres lying between Booton common fouth, and Reed's clofe north.

The fcite of the manor is a meffuage, called Leeches, or Baywood, much dilapidated, a brew-houfe, flable, and long barn of four bayes, &c. the old fcite is built with divers cottages; holden by copy of court-roll by divers tenants, the which fcite, with certain other demefne lands, as the fold-courfe, warren, and wood, by the old extent, with the profits of the fair and market, were formerly 11l. 18s. 8d. but are now raifed.

In 1572 it was 55l. per annum, and was afterwards granted by the queen, for a term, to fir Thomas Grefham, knt. but that being out in 1610, James I. granted it to fir Henry Hobart, knt. his attorney general, who purchafed it of him, to be held by knight's fervice to him and his heirs, in fee; his grandfon, fir John Hobart, in 1662, fold it to Erasmus Earle, ferjeant at law, for 3450l. with whose family it went by marriage to William Wiggett Bulwer, efq. of Heydon and Wood-Dalling.

In 1605 James I. granted them his charter of certificate, that they, and the tenants of Burgh manors by Aylfham, were tenants in ancient demefne, and as fuch were free from toll, ftallage, cheminage, pontage, pannage, picage, murage, and paffage, in all England, and this charter was renewed in the time of Charles I. in 1625.

In 1207 Jeffrey Fitz kept two gosshawks, to have all the timber falling in Cawston Pack, and all the windfalls of the Top-wood.

In 1457 Ela, wife of sir Robert Brewse, knt. died seised of two hundred acres, called Jerberge's Park, in Cawston, and Robert de Brewse, her son, proved that it was not subject to the liberty of warren belonging to Cawston, and had no dependence on that court, because John, son of sir Hubert de Burgh, granted it absolutely free to William Gerberge, or Jerberge, of Yarmouth, when he severed it from Cawston manor.

In 1636 Roger Townesend, bart. died seised of Gerberge's wood and park, containing two hundred acres in Cawston, held in free soccage of Cawston manor.

In 1200 Henry III. first granted a charter to Hubert de Burgh, for liberty of free-warren in his manor of Cawston.

In 1263 John de Burgh obtained a charter from Henry III. for a weekly market every Tuesday, and a fair on St. Remigius's Day (October 1) and morrow. And Edward I. granted a fair, which is kept here on St. Agnes's Day (Jan. 21) and morrow, it being the dedication day of the church; and there is a sheep shew, or fair for sheep, at the Woodrow-house on August 14, and formerly the churchwardens were obliged to pay an annual sum to make a crown for the principal image of St. Agnes, standing on the north side of the altar, at the east end of the chancel, and to adorn it.

Banningham,

Banningham, a member of Cawston, was granted off by Henry I. to Walter Tuffard, who held it (per *arbalisteriam*) by the serjeanty of finding one archer, or foot foldier, with a cross-bow, for the king's service; and Avis Tuffard held it when the record called Testa de Neville was wrote.

In 1339 Jeffrev le Scroop held Neyland manor in Essex, and Suffolk, of this manor of Cawston, by the service of one rose a year.

The original of Leeche's manor was by a grant made by John de Burgh, of part of the lands and rents of the Great Manor to Baldwin de Cankewelle in 1274, with fifty-two acres of land, within the hedge of Cawston park, the said Baldwin being to have all royalties in his part, or manor, paying yearly to the said John and his heirs *a bearded arrow*; and from that time the lord of this manor always had an iron bearded arrow carried before him, or his steward, whenever a court was held; at this time there is a mace carried at every court, having a bearded arrow at top, in token of the tenure, and to show that it holds of the chief manor by it, and so is consequently held of that, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in free soccages. It came afterwards to Robert Leeche, and in about 1470 it was sold to John Heydon.

In 1521 sir Roger Townesend was lord of Leeche's manor in Cawston, and lett the manor-house in Cawston, warren of conies, soldage and manor, for twenty marks; and the 2d of October, in the 2d of Edward VI. he and his son, Thomas, sold the whole manor of Leeche's to sir James Boleyn, knt. and so it became joined to, and hath continued with the great manor ever since.

CASTON'S MANOR, in CAWSTON. Walter de Cawston lived, and had an estate here, about the time of Richard I. and his heirs had divers lands granted them from the manor by John de Burgh. Robert de Cawston was one of those wise men whom Edward III. in 1304, thought fit to appoint to meet at Westminster, to be of council to his son, Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, whom he had appointed custos of England, during his absence in the French wars, with the prince of Wales, and many noble lords in his company. In 1302 he and John de Weasenham were commissioned to lay an embargo on all ships from the mouth of the Thames northward, and to supply them with men and arms to resist the French, then making an invasion.

In 1506 John Curson, alderman of Norwich, gave all his estate in Cawston, &c. with the court leets, and warren, to Thomas, his son. In 1637 sir Edmund Sawyer sold it to sir John Hobart, knt. and bart. and he sold it immediately to serjeant Earle, and so united it to the great manor.

MEY'S, OR STERLING'S MANOR, was parcel of the great manor, granted off by Henry I. and king John. In 1201 William le Mey had 20s. lands, formerly the king's demesnes; and in 1249 had other rents, lands, &c. here, of the ancient demesnes of the grant of Henry I. held by the serjeanty, or service, of keeping and feeding one bloodhound.

In 1276 William le Mey, as tenant in *capite*, was summoned to attend Edward I. in his expedition into Wales.

In 1308 Robert Bedingfield held Mey's manor of the inheritance of Joan, his wife, in Cawston and Stanhowe,

Stanhowe, by keeping a hound for the king whenever the king sends one for that purpose, and Catherine and Elizabeth were their daughters and heireffes; and now it was found, that if the king sent the hound, he was to pay 11d. a week for their keeping it, and that no tenants of the lands held by this serjeanty ever served on juries, or appeared on any recognisances, by reason of the tenure. In 1353 Robert le Mey, of Cawston, had licence to sell the Cawston part, or manor there, to Henry de Brampton, and his heirs. In 1458 John Aggys, gent. lord here, ordered his wife, Margaret, to sell it, and to be divided among his children. In 1543 William Knightley, of Norwich, gent. gave Mey's manor here to his son George; in 1565 Thomas Gawdy, esq. sold the manors of Mey's and Sterling's, in Cawston, Brandiston, and Heveringland, to John Gibbs, with the sheep-walks belonging to it; it was after this John Peters's, who sold it to John Jenny, gent. and Thomas Deye, gent. and in 1655 Clement Herne, esq. was lord, the rents of assize being then 1l. 5s. 5d. and it since belonged to Paston Herne, esq. of Heveringland, but now to William Fellowes, esq.

The old scite is in a close, at the division of Cawston parish, almost by Heveringland; it is inclosed with an old moat, and contained about an acre.

The church is dedicated to St. Agnes, and stands thus in the king's books, 15l. 13s. 11d. ob. Cawston Rectoria, alias Caston, 1l. 11s. 4d. ob. qr. yearly tenths. Hubert de Burgh gave ten acres of glebe to the church. The advowson belonged to the manor till Erasmus Earle, esq. of Sall, settled it on Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, who are always to nominate two of their fellows to the lord of the
 manor,

manor who must present one of them so nominated.

In 1283 the living was worth 60 marks a year. It pays first fruits and tenths, and is incapable of augmentation*.

Adam de Skakelthorp, rector here, died in 1370, and was prebendary of Payne's-hall in Lincoln diocese, and lies buried in Cawston chancel, before the principal image of St. Agnes; he was a great and wealthy person, and gave legacies to many of his friends; he also gave his organs, then standing in Cawston chancel, to Hickling priory, and to each canon 12d. he had letters of fraternity, and was a benefactor to every house of friars in Norwich, and his *obijt* kept accordingly; he was a great benefactor to the building of the south aisle of Dennington church, in Suffolk, and to the repair of the chapel and altar of St. Mary, at the east end of that aisle; and to St. Margaret's chapel and altar, at the east end of the north aisle there. He ordered, "that the day after his death he should be carried in his coffin into Cawston chancel, and there set on two stools, and be covered with a green worsted cloth, and then two wax-tapers, each weighing two pound and a half, to be placed in two iron candlesticks, one at his head, and one at his feet.

Edward Hammond, rector, is buried in the chancel, *obijt* 6 June, 1621.

Thomas Browne, A. M. rector, fellow of Pembroke-hall, lies buried in the chancel, under a stone, June 23, 1726, aged 31.

The

* Ecton's last value, in 1742, says, the living is 100l. a year, and that it formerly paid a 2d. rent to the duke of Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard Addifson, A.M. late president of Pembroke-hall, succeeded Browne, and the present rector is the Rev. Rich. Baker, A.M. presented to this rectory by the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, as conditional patrons.

Here were several benefactors to religious purposes in this church.

The church is a noble free-stone Gothic pile, having a remarkable strong and beautiful square tower, 120 feet high, and six bells and a clock in it, a nave*, two ailes, two transept chapels, a north chancel chapel, and north vestry and south porch, all leaded; this noble fabric, except the north aile, was built by Michael De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk, lord here, and Catherine, his wife, daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford; his patron, St. Michael, with the dragon, is carved in stone over the west door, with the arms following on seven shields:—De-la-Pole; Morley impaling De-la-Pole and Wingfield quartered; De-la-Pole and Wingfield quartered, impaling Stafford; De-la-Pole and Wingfield quartered; De-la-Pole and Wingfield quartered, impaling England; Clifton impales De-la-Pole; and De-la-Pole.

Between the arms of Ufford and De-la-Pole are Wingfield quartered, and at top, on each side, are the arms

* The length of the nave and two ailes is ninety feet, and the breadth fifty-four; the chancel is forty-six feet long, and twenty-five broad. The south transept chapel is dedicated to our Lady, and is fifteen feet wide, and twenty-five feet long. The north transept chapel hath the image of St. Edmund in its east window, by which it seems to have been dedicated to that king. The chapel on the north side of the chancel is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and is five yards wide, and above eight long.

arms of England and France, all carved in stone. On the arch of the porch are De-la-Pole and Wingfield's arms quartered.

There are two old grave-stones on the south side of the church-yard, near the cross aisle, one with the effigy of a man, the other of a woman, of very ancient sculpture in relievo, the supposed founders of the south chapel, but it is not likely, the tombs appearing much older than the building.

In the church are tomb-stones in memory of Barker, Lynstead, Harward, Sparham, Atheret, Denne, Dewing, Rump, Goodman, Gurnay, &c. The inside of this church is very neat and commodious, the roof is elegant, and the apostles painted on the panels of a handsome skreen, which divides the chancel from the middle aisle, are not less striking than antique.

In the east window are the arms of the East Angles, Edward the Confessor, bishop Nix, of Norwich, Ufford earl of Suffolk, De-la-Pole earl of Suffolk, quartering Wingfield, France, and England, and the arms of sir James Boleyn, knt. lord here in 1540, quartered with Butler earl of Ormond, impaling —. Sir James's effigy, kneeling in his furcoat of arms, and that of Elizabeth, his wife, were here formerly, but are now defaced; there was also another effigy, with a furcoat of arg. on a chief sab. two mullets of the field.

The south transept windows are adorned with the several histories of the creation, deluge, passion, &c. and in it are memorials to the family of Lombe.

Edward Lombe, of Weston, in Norfolk, esq. died Feb. 4, 1703, aged 42. Elizabeth, his wife, died November 5, 1702, aged 37; and six of her children.—Lombe impaling three estoils, two and one.

Orate pro anima Henrici Goodman, qui obiit anno Dni. MDXXVI, cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

A stone, having the effigies of a man and a woman,—*For William Gurnay, gent. who died March 10, 1578; and Ann, his wife, January 19, 1596; they had one son and three daughters.—Gurnay impaling Wates, of Norfolk.*

In the windows, which are very fine painting, are inscriptions to persons who have been liberal to the church.

The parsonage-house stands on the south side of the church-yard. These arms were formerly in the windows, of which few now remain:—Mildmay; Sir Christopher Heydon's whole coat, impaling lady Gray, his relict; St. George; De-la-Pole, quartering Wingfield and Stafford; De-la-Pole quarters Arundel and Paine, quartered with Jermy; Paine, impaling Boleyn, with a mullet; Poley and Tempest; Dengaine; Boleyn, with a mullet; Ormond, lord Hoo, quarterly sab. and arg. Gurnay impaling Wayte; Waterton. Quarterings of Paine, or Boleyn: 1. lord Hoo, quartering Morley. 2. St. Omer. 3. Tremaine, 4. Witchingham. 5. St. Legar. 6. Spencer.

We find a hamlet, called ALVINGTON, in Cawston.—The cross and shambles are in decay, the market being much declined.

The Romans have been in these parts, as is evident from their coins found hereabouts. In 1728 a brass coin of Faustina was dug up in sinking a cellar.

Cawston pays to the land tax nine hundred and five pounds.

COLBY, or COLEBY, is in the Duchy liberty, valued to the land tax at 324l. the prior of Hickling's temporals paid 8d. ob. and the prior of Wayborne's 6s. to the tenth.

The rectory stands in the king's books at 8l. 15s. 10d. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 38l. only, it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it was anciently valued at thirteen marks.

The church is dedicated to St. Giles, who had a guild here, and there were two others of our Lady, and St. John Baptist; the steeple is round, and had three bells, the two biggest of which were sold by a faculty granted for that purpose in 1749, and then the north aisle was pulled down, and the lead sold to repair the church.

In 1314 Thomas earl of Norfolk presented; and in 1372 fir William Ufford, earl of Suffolk.

Mr. Thomas Reeve was ejected from this rectory, and Aldborough, by the earl of Manchester, August 13, 1643, for observing the orders of the church, dissuading his parishioners from rebellion, and refusing to assist in it himself, and for refusing the covenant. This following is the account of his usage, from his own son:

“ One

“ One major Raimes, his neighbour, having raised a troop of horse for the parliament, got a warrant from the committee of sequestration, at Norwich, to take away Dr. Reeve's cattle, and to bring him prisoner to Norwich jail; which he executed with all the rigour he could, searching in the bed, where his wife had lain-in but three days, for the doctor; and when the woman rebuked him for his barbarity, telling him he acted more like a beast than a man, he drew his sword, and stabbed it through the bed in several places, pretending to stab the doctor, if hid in the bed; after that, he caused all his troopers to pull the bridles off their horses, and whip them round the garden, to tread all under foot; after that, he broke open the barn door, and turned all the horses to the stacks of corn, to fill their bellies; some few days after, he came with another warrant, and broke open the doors with a plow-share, being denied possession, and turned Mrs. Reeve and six children into the street, (probably not above a week after lying-in) and brought carts and carried away the library, and all the household goods, and sold them for what he pleased, and gave no account to the committee. After this, having lain obscure for near three years, he attempted to go to the king, at Oxford, but was taken prisoner within seven miles of that place, by a troop of the parliament horse, and stripped naked in very cold weather, and his clothes ripped to pieces, to search for letters; instead of which, they met with near three score pieces of broad-gold, which were quilted into several places, for his support, but he could get none of them again: then he was imprisoned in London, when his countryman, Miles Corbet, of Sprowston, who was afterwards one of Charles the First's judges, sat chairman of the committee, who pretended at first to send him in exchange to Oxford; but after that, told him he knew

him to be an old malignant, and promised to see him hanged, and so sent him prisoner to the gatehouse, Westminster, where he was very hardly used for three years; but Corbet being sent into Ireland, by the intercession of many friends he at last got his liberty out of that noisome place; and his estate, spiritual and temporal, being sequestered about eight years, and swallowed by the committee at Norwich, and no delinquency in all that time proved against him, his wife petitioned the grand committee at London, that the committee at Norwich might produce articles against him, for what reason his estate was sequestered, and a return made thereof to the committee at London; and there being no such articles returned, with much solliciting, many long journies, and great friends, he produced an order, from the then so called, barons of the exchequer, to reverse the sequestration of his temporal estate only in 1652.

One Meredith, when he was ejected, got possession of Colby, and died in 1659; and then sir William Platers, of Saterly, knt. and bart. and sir Richard Onslow, of Westclandon, in Surrey, knt. trustees to the Norfolk family, presented Roger Flynt.

In 1702 John Harbord, esq. was patron; and now sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

In the church, on the north side of the chancel, is a large altar monument, without arms, or inscriptions. Three inscriptions are on old brasses in the church.—Over these inscriptions is the effigy of a man, out of whose mouth, on three labels, are the following:

*Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit,
Et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum,
Et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.*

Two old brasses in the north aisle, with Latin inscriptions, to the family of Walth; also on the screens of the north-east aisle chapel.

Lower down, on a free-stone,—*Mary, the wife of Richard Snelling, and daughter of the late John Symonds, of Suffield-Hall, esq. was buried here, Sept. 14, 1723.*—Also,—*Richard Snelling, of Colby, yeoman, who bequeathed one pound, to be distributed every Christmas-day among the aged poor therein; and one pound and ten shillings on every Easter-day, to cloath four poor children of the said parish; and tied two closes of his land in the Northfield of Colby, to secure the payment of these legacies, obijt October 21, 1723, aged 73.*

He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again.—
PROV. c. xix. v. 17.

The windows were all adorned with the arms of the Norfolk family, as Howard, Bigot, Brotherton, Segrave, Mowbray, Felbrigg, Warren, Nevile, &c.

At the survey Colby was a berewic, belonged to Cawston, and the whole continued with that till William de Burgh severed it by granting half the town, and half the advowson, from Cawston, which in 1199 Robert de Colby held, with his brothers; and in 1221 Reiner de Burgh granted the other part and moiety of the advowson to Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk.

In 1274 the earl of Norfolk had a common gallows in Colby, free-warren, view of frank-pledge, affize of bread and ale, and insangthef, here, and in Hanworth. In 1285 all these liberties were allowed to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, as a member of his

manor of Hanworth, to which his part and manor of Colby was then joined; and it continued in the Howards till sir John Howard, knt. afterwards duke of Norfolk, on marrying his daughter, Margaret, to John Windham, conveyed this manor to that family, and it hath passed in it ever since as the manor of Felbrigg, William Windham, of Felbrigg, esq. being now lord.

The Colbys manor here, called Oldstead-hall, descended in that family from Robert de Coleby to Henry de Coleby, who had a charter for free-warren, and from that time it passed with Ingworth manor, till 1387, and then it was settled by sir William Philip, knt. and Julian, his wife, on sir Simon Felbrigg, knt. for the life of Julian. In 1594 it belonged to sir George Carew, knt. and Thomas Hitchcock. In 1598 John Smith, and Stephen Drury, gent. settled it on Martin Fountain, gent. and John Dodman.

This place produced Thomas de Colby, who was entered in the monastery of the white friars, or carmelites, at Norwich, where by diligent application to his studies he became an excellent scholar, was admitted D. D. and for his eloquence and ready knowledge in divers languages, he was taken particular notice of by Richard II. who in 1399 promoted him to the see of Lismore, and Waterford, in Ireland; he was such a lover of learning, that to gain knowledge in different parts of it, he visited several foreign universities, and published many treatises, and dying in 1406, was buried in his own cathedral. A large account of him may be seen in Pit's, p. 582, and in Bale, p. 179.

In 1777 the Rev. Henry Bryant was presented to this rectory by sir Harbord Harbord, bart.

COLTISHALL,

COLTISHALL, or COLTESHALL, commonly called Coulshill, and in Doomsday-book Coketeshala, and Cokerefhala, no doubt, from some Saxon owner. Stigand the archbishop had it, and occupied it by sixteen socmen, and after granted it to Tuold, and at the Conqueror's survey the ancestor of the earl Warren had it of that prince's gift, all but Ralph Stalra's part, which he gave with the burial of his wife to the abbot of St. Bennet at Holme, who joined it to his adjacent manor of Hautbois, with which it has always passed. Coltishall had then a church, and ten acres of glebe, and was above a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid 12d. to the gelt, or tax, towards every 20s. raised in the hundred.

Roger of Poictou, third son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, &c. held four socmen, and thirty acres here, formerly bishop Stigand's, which he joined to his manor in Frettenham. Ralph de Camois died seised of this manor in 1218; William de Hackford, and Walter de Rochford, held three parts of a fee here, and paid aid accordingly to the earl Warren, and now the manor centred in the Hackfords, and passed with West Harling from them to the Seckfords.

The leet and superior jurisdictions of all kinds always belonged to the crown, and accordingly Henry III. as superior lord of the whole town, and of all the tenants of sir William de Hackford there, by letters patent, dated at Woodstock, June 13, 1231, granted "to all men, women, boys, and girls, born, or to be born, in his village of Coltishall, that they should be free from all villainage of body and blood, they and their families, in all parts of England, and

that they should not be forced to serve any offices for any one, unless they liked it, and that all frays or transgressions of bloodshed, bargains, and all quarrels and suits, concerning the town of Coltishall, should be determined twice every year, before the king's officers, at the leets there; and the natives of Coltishall shall be free from toll, by water and by land, in all fairs and markets throughout England, and from all stallage, paunage, and picage, being the king's tenants, and as such, they were to pay to him and his successors 20s. to the aid, to make his eldest son knight, whenever it happened, so that the king's officers demanded it in the village, and if not there demanded, it was not to be paid, and they were in like manner to pay 20s. for scutage, as often as it was raised on the new acquired royal demesnes, of which this town was part, and that they were to pay six shillings every Michaelmas for the fee of those demesnes." This patent is very remarkable, for the *Atlas*, page 271, says, "Cowshill, a village on the banks of the Bure, to which Henry III. granted this privilege, among others, that a servant that remained here a year should go out free, of which (says Blomefield) there is not a word of truth, for servants are not mentioned in the charter, which was confirmed by Henry IV. in the 9th year of his reign, with this clause added, that if there were any privileges in their former charter, that neither they nor their ancestors had made use of, yet they and their successors might at any time use them, without any molestation from any of the king's justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other officers whatever; this is dated at Westminster, December 21, 1407, and Henry VI. with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in his first Parliament, held at Westminster, in the 3d year of his reign, by letters patent, dated October 5, confirmed

confirmed the said charters*, and afterwards conveyed all his rights in this town to his college, (called King's-college, in Cambridge) to which this village now belongs.

This manumission, or charter of freedom, to the natives of this village, was a very great favor and privilege in those days; there were few then *born* freemen, half of most villages were either customary tenants, and so bound to perform all their customary services to their lords, or else villains,—we may say in plain *English*—SLAVES, to their several lords, who had so absolute a power, that they could grant them, their wives, and children, born, or ever hereafter to be born of them, together with all their household goods, cattle, and chattels whatever, to whomsoever they pleased; and indeed nothing is more common in antiquity, than to meet with grants of this nature from one lord to another, or to whoever he would; nay, so absolute was the lord's jurisdiction over them, that they could not live out of the precincts of the manor without their lord's leave, nor marry their children to another lord's tenant without their own lord's licence; but in all ages men were naturally desirous of LIBERTY; for these villains continually endeavoured to procure their freedom, either by pleasing their lord so much as to obtain a manumission, or by getting some friend or relation to purchase it for them; now this grant at once manumised all the natives of Coltishall, and all their posterity, male and female, and that in so ample a manner, that contrary to other free-men (who were obliged to do suit at court, and serve the offices of the manor, as collectorships,

* The inhabitants of Coltishall, in 1462, had a confirmation of their charters and privileges from Edward IV. in the 3d year of his reign.

torships, reeveships, &c.) they were not to be put into any office without their own consent, and though they removed into any other lord's fee, or manor, yet they and their posterity should remain free. Now because we have mentioned these manumissions, and shewn their extent, it may not be amiss to subjoin an example of such assertions, many people being ignorant in what state their forefathers lived, and so are not capable of sufficiently valuing the freedom which we now enjoy*.

The manor continued in the Hackfords, and Seckfords; and in 1401 was found to be in the Duchy of Lancaster, and the advowson was sold to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich, about 1450, and the manor and advowson was afterwards sold to trustees for the use of King's College, in Cambridge; but by reason of the prior conveyance of the advowson, that college, though they tried for it, could not for a long time recover it, but did

* In the time of Edward I. lived sir Giles de Wachesham, knt. lord of a manor in Wortham, in Suffolk; he died in 1278, so that this deed, though it hath no date, must be before that time; this Giles granted to William de Hereford, rector of the mediety of the church of Wortham, Richard, son of Hervy Ingald, with all his family, and all his chattels, for two marks; and the said William, who had purchased him, made him and all his descendants free, on condition that he and his successors, for ever, should pay a penny a year to the church of St. Mary, at Wortham, upon the day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, at the high altar, to find a light at that altar, and to the said William, and his successors, three roots, or races, of ginger every Michaelmas-day.

That villains were held in fee, and granted as estates are, and that the fee in them was so far a freehold that the wife was forced to join with her husband in the manumission deed, by reason of her thirds, or right of dower, is plain, from authenticated deeds.

did afterwards gain it, and have presented to it ever since, the college being now sole lords and patrons.

There was a church here long before the conquest, but the present building, after it was finished, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, on the day of the conversion of St. Paul, by William de Middleton, bishop of Norwich, in the year 1284; the tower is square, and hath six bells in it, the nave and chancel are thatched, the north porch and south aisle leaded, and the porch tiled.

A monument against the north wall, for—*Gulielm̄i Perkins, generosi, obiit 4^{to} Febr. anno salutis 1711, ætatis 63.*

On brasses in the nave are memorials to Postyl*, Pope, Brasey, Bregge, Varden, and Horne.

Richard Lubbock, of this parish, merchant, died March 17, 1686. Barbara, his wife, December 19, 1727. Robert Lubbock, their eldest son, late of Norwich, merchant, May 30, 1729, ætat. 56.

Elizabetha, filia Samuelis Pake, M. D. (de Buria Sancti Edmundi, in comitatu Suffolciæ, et Elizabethæ uxoris) obiit die undecimo Aprilis, A. D. MDCCXXII, ætat. XIV.
—With the arms of Pake.

Plumstead's arms and crest.—*Owen Plumstead, gent. June 11, 1704. Martha, his wife, March 8, 1692.*

In

* The Postyls, or Postles, are very ancient in this town. In 1474 John, son and heir of Simon Postyl, sold a good estate here, and in several adjacent towns, to John Selot, master of St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich.

In the middle of the altar,—*Henry Palmer, gent.*—for whom a monument against the north chancel wall hath an inscription, August 24, 1714, aged 82.

Another monument against the north chancel wall, —*For Mr. John Chapman, late of this parish, merchant, who gave and bequeathed to the benefit of this parish, for ever, the yearly sum of ten pounds, to be paid out of certain lands lying in the said parish, and in Great Hautbois, in the county of Norfolk, to a schoolmaster, to be approved of by the chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, and the minister of Coltishall for the time being, to the intent that ten poor lads of the same parish may be taught freely reading English, Writing, and Arithmetic: He also gave in his will twenty pounds, to be distributed among such poor people as followed him to his grave: He was desirous to have founded in his life-time a school in this parish, for the free education of poor children; and it is very probable he would have effected it, and thereby been a living example of charity to others, had he lived longer than his 57th year: he died in 1719*.*

There were formerly in the windows here the arms of St. George, Seckford, Felbrigg, Clare and le Gros, Warren, Clare and France and England.—The steeple is sixty-seven feet high; the nave is fifty feet long, and thirty-one broad; the aisle is of the same length with the nave, and nine feet broad; the chancel is thirty feet long, and twenty broad; it stands thus in the king's books: 7l. 2s. 6d. Colefale, *alias* Colteshall rectory, 14s. 3d. yearly tenths, and being undischarged, it is incapable of augmentation, being said in the last value to be 200l. per ann.

At

* After this there was a school-house, built by subscription, in which the master now dwells and keeps school.

At the Confessor's survey there were ten acres of glebe; and in 1231 the rector had licence in mortmain to receive an acre of pasture, and half an acre of marsh. About 1270, Roger, then rector, gave a house and three roods of land here, which in 1285, fir Ralf de Hackford, then rector, recovered against John de Summerton, chaplain, who sued for it, and had it settled on his church for ever.

The rectory was anciently valued at ten marks. The abbot of Holme was taxed for his mill and lands at 50s. the abbot of Caen, in Normandy, for his fishery† and revenues here, 25s. 10d. and the prioress of Carrowe had church's tenement here, and twenty acres of land, given by Robert Everard, chaplain to that abbey in 1449. It is valued at 473l. 10s. to the land tax.

In 1458 the family of Seckford presented for the last time; they soon after sold the advowson to John Selot, master of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, and he was presented rector here by the brethren of the hospital in 1465; and pope Paul the second, by bull, dated at St. Mark's, at Rome, February 23, 1465, annexed it for ever to the mastership of the hospital, and appointed that if any master resigned that office, this rectory of course should be void; and in 1489 the provost and scholars of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, in Cambridge, (now called King's College) presented, the manor being purchased by the college with the advowson; but on a *jus patronatus*, tried April 9, 1490, it was found to be annexed to

† The lord hath a fishery in the river belonging to his manor, the whole extent of Coltishall bounds, on the Coltishall side of the stream, but not exclusive of the tenants, many of which have free fishery in the whole stream with him.

to the mastership, and severed from the manor. The last rector presented by the hospital resigned it in 1522, and from that time the college hath presented here, having recovered it by the king's writ on a trial against the hospital †.

In 1658 the college gave this and Horstead to Grindal Sheaf, S. T. P. canon of Windsor, (who published *Vindiciæ Senectutis*, or a *Plea of Old Age*, London, 1639, octavo) and fellow of king's college, in Cambridge, of whose numerous preferments and wealth, see *Wood's Fasti*, &c. vol. 1. fol. 798.

In 1761 the Rev. William Hanmer was presented to the rectory of Coltishall, by King's College, Cambridge.

CORPUSTY, or CORPESTY. The church of St. Peter of Corpusty hath a square tower, with one bell hanging in it, and two more stand in the church; the chancel and south porch are tiled; the nave is leaded; the north chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is now ruined.

On a small free-stone by the altar,—*Here lyeth the body of Edmund Pooley, sone of sir Edmund Pooley, of Bradley, in the countie of Suffolk, knt. and Dame Hester, his wife; he lived eleven monthes eight dayes, died September 4, 1650.*

There

† In 1522 Robert Hacumblen, provost, obtained the king's writ on a trial he had gotten against John Hekker Clerk, rector here, on which he resigned it to the college. It appeared to be united to the mastership by the pope's bull only, and not by act of the king, nor bishop, and the roaring of the bulls beginning now to be stopped, and their's and master's authority weakened, the college recovered it, as appendant to their manor.

There was a guild of St. Peter held here. This village is laid to the king's tax, with Irmingland, at 411l. 10s. and Corpuſty alone paid 11. 19s. to every tenth.

The following religious had temporals here:—The prior of Lewes was taxed at 3s. 4d. ob. Coxford 6s. Broomholme 3s. 9d. Walsingham 4s. Longaville at 4s. and the prior of Waborne at 16. 2d.

The manor at the conquest belonged to Witchingham, now a part of Sall, and was valued with Stinton-hall, in Sall, and afterwards became a member of Heydon*, and hath passed as those manors did, Augustine Earle, esq. being the late lord, and William Wigget Bulwer, esq. of Heydon, the present.

At the conquest William earl Warren had a small part in the soc of Aylsham, which was given to Coxford priory, and William bishop of Thetford another part in the soc of Cawston. The whole town is in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster†.

The rectory was given to the priory of Horsham St. Faith, to which it was appropriated, the prior being taxed for his spirituals here, viz. the appropriate church of Corpuſty, at the rate of eight marks, without the taxation of the vicarage, which was endowed with the small tithes, the prior being to repair the chancel, who always presented to the vicarage till the dissolution.

At

* Heydon leet includes all Corpuſty town.

† In 1285 Beatrice, wife of John de Corpeſty, had her dower in Heydon manor, and Michael-hall manor, in Corpuſty, which is a member of Heydon, and held with it. In 1314 John de Corpeſty, senior, had it: he was a merchant of Norwich, and in 1312 burgeſs in parliament for that city.

At the dissolution it continued in the crown till 1552, and then Edward VI. granted the impropriate rectory, church, and advowson of the vicarage of Corpuſty, lately belonging to the dissolved priory of Horſham St. Faith, to William Mingay, and William Neſton, and their heirs. The advowson of the vicarage and impropriation came to ſir Chriſtopher Heydon, knt. who in 1572 got it perpetually united to Irmingland rectory, and it continued ſo till 1615, when he got it diſunited again. It was ſold by Heydon to Thomas Jecks, and John Shakle, and by them to the Bacons, and in 1661 William Bacon ſeparated the advowson of the vicarage, and ſold it to William Edmonds; but in 1665 Edmund Bacon, Chriſtopher Edmonds, and Nicholas Peſcod, of Mattiſhall, ſold the impropriation and advowson to John Earle, (which ſome time belonged to the Colfers) Nicholas Bell, of Little Plumſtead, eſq. and others.

There have been no vicars inſtituted lately, but it hath been held by ſequeſtration only, the profits not being above 12 or 14l. per annum; it ſtands thus in the king's books: 4l. 12s. ob. Corpuſty vicarage 6l. clear yearly value; ſo that it is diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation

In 1760 the Rev. Edward Athill had this vicarage, or perpetual curacy, by ſequeſtration.

ERPINGHAM. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 9l. 18s. 9d. but being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 45l. it is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the ancient value was twenty-five marks. The abbot of Bury's manor of Sexton's, in Aylſham, extended hither, the
ſacriſt

facrist being taxed at 4d. for his temporals here; the prior of Walsingham had lands of the gift of Bartholomew de Calthorpe, and the prior of Fakenham-dam, or Hempton, was taxed at 6s. 8d. for his lands here; and the serjeanty of Walter Tufard, of Banningham, paid 6d. per ann. to the church.

The town is in the Duchy liberty, and gives name to the hundred, and one of the manors is called South Erpingham, as the hundred is; and the next hundred is called North Erpingham, because it lies north of Erpingham; it paid 4l. 10s. to each tenth, including the revenues of the religious, and is now laid at 403l. 16s. 8d. to the land tax.

The moiety of the advowson was given to the abbey of Holme, by Edward the Confessor, and passed with that abbey to the bishop of Norwich, in which see it now remains; and the other moiety always attended the manor, and still belongs to it.

In 1244 it was settled by fine, that the abbot of St. Bennet, and his successors, and Robert de Erpingham, and the succeeding lords, should for ever present by turns; the next vacancy should be the lord's, and the next the abbot's, and so it should pass in alternate turns for ever.

In 1769 the Rev. John Strachey was presented to this rectory by the bishop of Norwich, in right of his turn, as successor to the abbot of Holme.

There is a tall square tower, and four bells; on its top were four confessors in their habits, carved in free-stone; three now remain, but the fourth, which stood at the south-west corner, about eighty years since, was struck down in a violent tempest, which

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happened

happened during divine service; it surprized the congregation, killed one, and stupified two others, though they recovered afterwards; the violence of it went out at the chancel door. It is adorned with many shields, carved on stone; on one is a flower-pot with lillies, the emblem of the Virgin, to whom the fabric is dedicated; the arms of Holme abbey, as patron of one turn, St. George, and Erpingham's arms, as patron of the other turn; the emblem of the Trinity, a cross flore, a wreath, or chaplet, Boleyn quartered with Ormond; divers initial letters for the names of saints; M. for Maria; W. T. &c. and the several letters of ERPYNGHAM.

The church and tower were begun in sir Thomas Erpingham's time, the latter was roofed by sir Wm. Phelip, lord Bardolph, and his lady, as their arms on the roof testify. We find several benefactors arms also, as Jermy, Damme, Beaumont, and Mounteney, &c. The nave, south aisle, chancel, and south porch, are leaded; and in the first of these is a stone,—*For Benjamin Wolfsey, Nov. 22, 1729, aged 59.*

Edward the Confessor confirmed to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme the churches of Erpingham, and Antingham, with the manor and land of Edric Scirefman, in those villages, and this was the manor of Erpingham, which at the Conqueror's survey belonged to that abbey, and was appropriated to the maintenance of the monks there, and the church had then six acres of glebe.

The other manor here was called South Erpingham, or Gerberge's manor, and was in various hands at the conquest; that part, formerly earl Harold's, was then owned by Roger Bigot; Drue de Beuraria had another part, and Humfrid, or Humfrey, held

two other parts of Ralph, brother of Ilger, of which one part was formerly Bundo's, a freeman of Harold's, and ancestor to the Mawtby family; the king and the earl had the soc, or sole jurisdiction, over the whole, except the abbot's manor, and there appears no mensuration nor gelt in Doomsday.

ERPINGHAM MANOR passed from the time of the Conquest as the manor of Hautbois *Magna*, till 1200. and then Robert de Erpingham had it, and in 1207 Peter de alto Bosco, or Hautbois, released it to him, as did sir Peter, his son, in 1234, and the Calthorpes also, and so it came to the family of the Erpinghams, who assumed their surname from this village, their ancestors having been here long before they fixed this name; for 'tis plain that the ancestor of the family had lands here, granted him by William, son of Rosceline.

As the family was very numerous, it will be quite foreign to our purpose to trace any of the branches besides that principal one, which, by purchasing in Gerberge's manor, became lords of the whole town, and patron of a mediety of the church.

Robert de Erpingham was the first of the family that was lord here in 1244, and was succeeded by his son, John; for in 1277 John de Erpingham* had a large estate in Wickmere, Calthorpe, Itteringham, Alburgh, Beckham, Baconsthorpe, and Barningham, of which last manor Robert de Erpingham†, son of John, held a quarter of a fee here of Walter de Ber-

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ning-

* This John is said to be buried in Great Snoring church, and that in 1600 his effigy in armour, kneeling, remained there, and his crest of a plume of feathers, argent, out of a crown, gules; his motto *Pinch or Pink*.

† In 1332 he was member in parliament for Norfolk, and elected again in 1334, and again in 1340.

ningham, and he held it of the earl Marshal; and in 1315, the said Robert, being then a knight, was lord. In 1345 sir Robert paid aid towards making the king's eldest son a knight for this manor. He had two wives, Agnes, and Beatrix, the first of whom lies buried by him, at the south door, with this:—
Orate pro animabus Roberti Erpingham, militis, et Agnetis uxoris sue, quorum animabus propicietur Deus, Amen.

Sir John de Erpingham, knt. his son, succeeded, but survived him not long; he lies under a large stone at the east of the south aisle, the arms are lost, but his effigy remains in armor, standing on a lion, the circumscription is part loose in the chest, and part on the stone; at each corner is an emblem of an Evangelist.—*Hic jacet dominus Johannes de Erpingham, miles, quondam Dominus istius ville, qui obiit primo die Mensis Augusti, Anno Dni MCCCLXX°, cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.*

Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight banneret, his son and heir, became one of the most famous warriors of that age; in 1385 he had the king's protection, upon his accompanying John duke of Lancaster into Spain; in 1399 he was chamberlain of the household, one of the barons of the cinque-ports, warden of Dover-castle, and one of those lords of parliament that voted Richard II. should be put into safe custody, being one of the principals that promoted Henry IV. to the crown, who continually trusted him in his principal affairs. He was a great favorer of the Lollards, and as such hated by bishop Spencer, to whom he was afterwards reconciled by the king's mediation; he was a great friend to the city of Norwich, and resided much in his city-house in St. Martin's at the Palace; he made the fine window in the Austin-Friars church, and was a benefactor to the cathedral.

His

His only son, (as it is said) sir Robert, was a friar in the house of Friars-Preachers at Norwich, rector of Bracon-ash, and official to the archdeacon of Norwich; though we rather think this was his brother. He was constantly in all the wars in the times of Henry IV. and V. and particularly at Agincourt*, where he was acquainted with John Wodehouse, esq. the great warrior, whose grandmother's name was Erpingham, and whose arms are quartered by Wodehouse.

In the year 1400 Henry IV. in recompence for his services, gave him a messuage, called the New-Inn, in St. Benediſt's, Paul's-Wharf, London, for his city-house, which was lately sir John Beauchamp's, knt. and before that, John de Montague's, late earl of Sarum, by whose forfeiture it came to the king, and also 100 marks out of Saham manor, in Cambridgeshire; 24l. out of the profits of the county of Norfolk; 24l. of the fee-farm of Norwich city; the office of constable of Dover-castle, and Framlingham-castle, in Suffolk, during the minority of the duke of Norfolk; and 40 marks out of the manor of Gimmingham; and the year following he confirmed them all, and added 50 marks out of the farm of the manor of Newenton Longeville, by the hands of sir Ralph Rochford, knt. and John Glaston, chaplain, farmers thereof, and if sir Ralph died during sir Thomas's life, then he was to have that manor, and 100l. per annum out of the fee-farm of Cambridge, by the hands of the bailiffs; and in the 4th year of his reign he granted him the the priory of Toſtes, in Norfolk, Wormington, in Worcesterſhire, Spetburgh, in Dorsetſhire, and Alton,

M 3

in

* He commanded in this battle two archers, appointed as an ambush. — *Sandford's Hist.* p. 273.

in Berkshire, for life, with all the tithes, in as ample a manner as sir Lewes de Clifford, knt. deceased, held them for life of the grant of Richard II. of the gift of the abbot and convent of Pree, in Normandy. In 1404 he had letters patent to perform all things belonging to the office of marshal of England. In 1406 he was pledge for sir Edward Hastings, knt. of Elsing, appearance in the court of chivalry, in the great cause between Reginald Grey, plaintiff, and him, about the arms and title of Hastings, with whom he was at the voyage of Rich. II. into Scotland, and at the relief of Brest, and in the Spanish voyage. In 1414 he was with Henry V. at the siege of Harfleur. In 1415, being then steward of the king's household, he was sent with John Wakering, bishop of Norwich, an ambassador into France, to treat of a peace, but without effect. He had the honor to be elected knight of the most noble order of the garter, and was present with the duke of Bedford, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester; Lieutenants to Henry V. at Windsor, at St. George's feast; in 1419, he was one of those who were sent to by the king to require the gentlemen of the county to come to his assistance with arms and equipage, agreeable to their quality, encouraging them with the assurance, that his particular favor should reward their services, and ordering that the names of those who were willing, and of those who refused, should be returned him; upon which, he, the bishop of Norwich, and John Wodehouse, his fellow commissioners, made their return to the bishop of Durham, then chancellor, dated from Norwich. He died April 27. 1428, seised of the advowson of the priory of Tofts, the manor of Horstead, for life, &c. Leaving sir William Phelip, knt. son of sir John Phelip, knt. of Dennington, in Suffolk, by Julian, his daughter, by his 2d wife, Joan, the beautiful daughter of

fir William Clopton, of Clopton, in Suffolk, in whose right Clopton manor descended also to him.

And now, having gone through the chief passages of his life, we cannot yet omit the following story, which we shall relate word for word, as we find it in Thomas Heywood's *Gynaikeion*, or *Nine Books of various Histories of Women*, inscribed by the name of the *Nine Muses*, printed in 1624, beginning in page 253. To our own wish of affording our readers some *amusement*, as well as instruction, we have the request and advice of an ingenious gentleman, in these words:—By all means insert this *story* at full length:—'tis the *only* thing in all Blomefield that can force—a *smile*."

“ Sir Thomas Erpingham, (says Heywood) lord warden of the cinque ports, a knight both of fame and memory, and whose name is still upon record, being eminent and of note with Henry V. as personally with him in all the wars of France. After the king had both conquered and quieted the land, this noble Englishman retired himself into his country; he had a lady that was of such beauty, that she attracted the eyes of all beholders with no common admiration; in brief, I cannot speak of her feature sufficiently, as being far beyond the compass of my pen, and therefore I put her into the number of my *fair ones*. This lady, with her husband, residing in the city of Norwich, he, after so many troubles and torments, proposed a more sequestered life, and (next to the solace he had in the beauty and virtues of his wife) to take a course merely contemplative, and thought, out of the abundance of his wealth, to do some pious deeds for the good of his soul; he therefore erected in the city, and near to the place where his house stood, a goodly

M 4

church,

church*, at his own charge, and betwixt them a religious house, that entertained twelve friars, and an abbot, allowing them demefnes competent for, so small a brotherhood: In this convent there were two, friar John, and friar Richard; these were still at continual enmity, and especial notice taken of it amongst the rest, which by no mediation could be truly reconciled, but omitting that it was the custom of the knight and his lady daily to rise to morning mattins, and she being affable and courteous to all, it bred a strange, uncivil boldness in friar John, for she never came through the cloister but he was still with duckes and cringes attending her, which she (suspecting nothing) simply, with modest smiles, returned thanks to him again, which grew so palpable in the friar, that, as far as they durst, it was whispered in the convent. Briefly, after these encouragements, (as he construed them) it bred in him that impudence, that he presumed to write a letter to her, in which he laid open a great deal of more than necessary love. This letter with great difficulty came to her hand, at which the lady, astonished, as not dreaming that such lewdness should come from one that professed chastity, and not knowing whether it might be a trick, plotted by her husband, to make trial of her chastity. Howsoever, lest her honour should be any way called in question, she thought it her best and safest course to show the letter to her husband, of which he had no sooner took a view, but he began to repent him of his former charity, in regard of their so great ingratitude; but there yet wants revenge for so great a wrong; the knight, concealing his rage, causes an answer to this letter to be drawn, to which he commanded her
to

* Now called the New-hall, and was the church of the Friars Preachers.

to set her hand, the contents to this effect, That she was greatly compassionate of his love, and that such a night, her husband being to ride towards London, he should be admitted, lodged, and entertained, according to his own desires. This letter was sealed closely, sent, received by the friar with joy unspeakable. Against the night, he provides himself clean linen, a perfumed night-cap, and other necessaries; he keeps his time, observes the place, is closely admitted, and by herself, without witness, and so conveyed into a close chamber, which he was no sooner entered, but in comes the knight, with his man, in great fury, without giving him the least time either to call for help to the house, or to heaven, strangled the poor friar, and left him dead upon the ground. The deed was no sooner done, and his rage somewhat appeased, but he began to enter into consideration of the foulness of the fact, and heinousness of the murder, withal the strict penalty of the law due for such an offender, which would be no less than forfeiture of life and estate, and now begins better to ponder with himself how to prevent the last, which may give him further leisure to repent the first; after divers and sundry projects cast betwixt him and his man, it came into his mind, by some means or other, to have his body conveyed back into the monastery, which being divided from his house only with a brick wall, might be done without any great difficulty; this was no sooner mentioned, but instantly his man remembers him of a ladder in the back yard, fit for the purpose; briefly, they both lay hands to the body, and the man, with the friar on his back, mounts the ladder, and sits with him astride upon the wall, then drawing up the ladder on the contrary side, descends with him down into the monastery, where spying the house-of-office, he

he set him upon the same, as upright as he could, there leaves him, and conveys himself again over the wall, but for haste forgetting the ladder, and so delivers to his master how and where he had bestowed the friar, at which being better comforted, they betook themselves both to their rest, all this being concealed as well from the lady as the rest of the household, who were in their depth of sleep: it happened at the same instant, that friar Richard being much troubled with a looseness in his body, had occasion to rise in the night, and being somewhat hastily and unhandsomely taken, makes what speed he can to the house-of-office, but, by the light of the moon, discerning somebody before him, whilst he could and was able, he contained himself, but finding there was no remedy, he first called and then entreated to come away, but hearing no body answer, he imagined it to be done on purpose, the rather because approaching the place somewhat nearer, he might plainly perceive it was friar John, his old adversary, who the louder he called, seemed the less to listen; loth he was to play the sloven in the yard, the rather because the whole convent had taken notice of a cold he had late got, and how it then wrought with him; therefore, thinking this counterfeit deafness to be done on purpose, and spight, to make him ashamed of himself, he snatched up a brick-batt to be revenged, and hitting his adversary full upon the breast, down tumbles friar John, without life or motion, which he seeing, thought at first to raise him up, but after many proofs finding him to be stone dead, verily believes that he had slain him; what shall he now do, the gates are fast locked, and fly he cannot; but as sudden extremities impress in men as sudden shifts, so he espying the ladder, presently apprehends what had been whispered of friar John's love to the knight's lady,

lady, and lifting him upon his shoulders, by the help of the same ladder carries him into the porch of the knight's hall, and there sets him, and so closely conveys himself back into the monastery the same way he came, not so much as suspected of any; in the interim, whilst this was done, the knight being perplexed and troubled in conscience, could by no means sleep, but calls up his man, and bids him go listen about the walls of the monastery, if he can hear any noise or uproar about the murder; forth goes he from his master's chambers, and having past the length of the hall, purposing to go through the yard, finds friar John sitting upright in the porch; he starting at the sight, runs back affrighted, and almost distracted, and scarce able to speak, brings this news to his master, who no less astonished, could not believe it to be so, but rather his man's fantasy, till himself went down, and became eye-witness to the strange object; then, wondrously despairing, he intimates within himself that murder is one of the crying sins, and such a one as cannot be concealed; yet, recollecting his spirits, he purposes to make trial of a desperate adventure, and put the discovery thereof to accident; he remembers an old stallion, that had been a horse of service, then in his stable, one of those he had used in the French wars, and withal, a rusty armor hanging in his armory, he commands both instantly to be brought, with strong new cords, a case of rusty pistols, and a lance; the horse is saddled and caparison'd, the armor put upon the friar, and he fast bound in the seat, the lance tied to his wrist, and the lower end put into the rest, his head-piece clasped on, and his beaver up, the skirts of his grey gown serve for bases, and thus accoutred like a knight, compleatly armed cap-a-pee, they purpose to turn him out of the gates, he and his horse,

without

without any pay, or esquire, to try a new adventure; whilst things were thus a sitting, friar Richard, in the monastery, no less perplexed in conscience than the knight about the murder, casting all doubts, and dreading the strictness of the law, summonses all his wits about him to prevent the worst; at length sets up his rest, that it is his best and safest way to fly; he remembers withal, that there was belonging to the friary a mare employed to carry corn to and fro' from the mill, (which was some half a mile from the monastery); being somewhat fat, and therefore misdoubting his own footmanship, he thinks it the safer course to trust to four legs than to two, he therefore calls up the baker, that had the charge of the beast, and tells him that he understands there was meal that morning to be fetched from the mill, which was grinded by that time, therefore if he would let him have the mare, he would (it being now night) save him the labor, and bring it back before morning; the fellow, willing to spare so much pains, caused the back gate to be opened, the friar gets up, and rides out of the monastery gate, just at the instant when the knight and his man had turned out the friar on horseback to seek his fortune: the horse presently scents the mare, and after her he gallops; friar Richard looking back, amazed to have an armed knight pursue him, and by the moon-light perceiving the friar armed, (for he might discern his face partly by the moon, and partly by the breaking of the day, his beaver being up) away flies he, and takes through the streets; after him (or rather the mare) speeds the horse; great noise was in the city, insomuch, that many waking out of their sleeps and morning rests, from their windows looked out; at length it was friar Richard's ill fate to take into a turn again lane, that had no passage through; there friar John overtakes him, the horse
mounts

mounts the mare, and with his violent motion the rotten and rusty armor makes a terrible noise; friar Richard's burthened conscience clamors out aloud for help, and withal cries, *Guilty of the murther*; at the noise of murther, the people being amazed, ran out of their beds into the streets; they apprehended miracles, and he confesseth wonders, but withal, that barbarous and inhuman fact to murther one of his convent; the grudge that was betwixt them is known, and the apparent justice of Heaven the rather believed. Friar John is dismounted, and sent to his grave; friar Richard to prison; he is arraigned, and in proces, by his own confession, condemned; but before the execution, the knight knowing his own guilty conscience, posts instantly to the king, makes his voluntary confession, and hath life and goods (for his former good service) pardoned him: friar Richard is released, and the accident remains still RECORDED—along with the history of *Jack the Giant Killer, Tom Hickathrift, Patient Grizzle, Tom Thumb, Robin Hood, the Babes of the Wood, &c.*

Sir John Phelip, knt. and Julian, his wife, daughter and heirefs of sir William Clopton, being dead before sir Thomas Erpingham, their son and heir inherited at sir Thomas's death, viz. sir William Phelip, knt. who married Joan, daughter and coheirefs of Thomas lord Bardolph, in whose right he was commonly called lord Bardolph; he was one of the great warriors in France with Henry V.* and while he attended that king in Normandy, was elected by the companions

* In 1415 he was hired to serve the king with twelve men at arms, and twenty-four archers, and to attend him on the sea in his own person for three months, beginning June 22, and to be ready at Southampton; he was to be paid out of the next fifteenths granted by the laity.

companions knight of the most noble order of the garter at St. George's feast, held by Humfrey duke of Gloucester, the king's lieutenant, and was installed by proxy; he died in 1440, (being chamberlain to Henry VI.) seised of this town, and of Clopton, Ilketshall, Dennington, Brokele, Brundish, Creetingham, and Wilby, in Suffolk. He and his wife are buried in Dennington; the tomb, with their effigies, still remains. Their daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married John lord viscount Beaumont, and had Henry Beaumont, who died Nov. 6, 1442, and was buried at Dennington.

In 1446 Joan lady Bardolph, widow of sir William Phelip, held the advowson and manors here, and died seised this year, being buried in Dennington church. Her executors sold, in 1447, the old seat of the Erpinghams, it St. Martin's at the Plain, in Norwich, to William Calthorpe, esq. but these manors went to William viscount Beaumont, and lord Bardolph, who in the 1st of Edward IV. 1460, was attainted; and though these manors, and others, were at first granted to Joan, his wife, yet in 1466 the king granted them to Roger Rees, esq. for life, as forfeited by Beaumont; he was afterwards knighted, and was sheriff of Norfolk in the 9th of Edward IV. and again in the 13th year of that king, and he had a confirmation of them in 1474.

In 1487 sir Philip Calthorpe, knt. had a grant of the receivership of these manors, they being then in the crown, after the death of Roger Rees, esq. as parcel of the Beaumonts forfeited lands; but in 1517 sir Philip Calthorpe had an absolute grant of them from Henry VIII. and at his death his lady held them.

In

In 1543 it was conveyed to sir Edward Warner, knt. of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, and his heirs; he died without issue in 1565, and Robert Warner, his brother and heir, kept his first court here. In 1572 Henry, son of Robert, had livery of these, and several other manors, and in 1578 sold them to John Hobart, of Thwayte, who in 1596 left them to William Hobart, of Metton, his son and heir, who held them to his death in 1620; he was buried in the nave of Erpingham church, with this:—*Hic jacet corpus Willielmi Hobart, generosi, qui obiit quinto die Novembris, Anno Domini 1620.*

By his wife, Katherine, daughter of Robert Underwood, esq. of Cromer, and sister and sole heiress of her brother James, he had two daughters, co-heiresses: Anne, married, first, to Nicholas Bacon, third son of sir Robert Bacon, of Ryburgh, by whom she had no issue; secondly, to Thomas Herne, of Heverland, esq. by whom she had Clement Herne, of Heverland, esq. who died in 1720, aged 80, and Thomas Herne, esq. was his eldest son and heir, whose uncle, John Herne, of Witchingham, had Thwayte, and Metton, and died without issue.

These manors, on the partition, fell to Frances Hobart, who married William Hurst, of Berkshire, by whom she had no issue; but by her other husband, James, son of sir Henry Davy, pensioner to Charles I. she had three daughters, the first married a Bouchier; Thomasine, the third, married Flowden, of Latham, in Hampshire; and Frances, the second, to whose share these manors fell, married sir George Windham, of Cromer, knt. who left it to his son, Francis Windham, esq. who was lord in 1691; and his son, Francis Windham, esq. of Cromer, was now lord and patron of one turn.

SOUTH-ERPINGHAM, OF GERBERGE'S MANOR, belonged to Richard Vetulæ Filius, or le-Veile, in the time of Henry I. and John de-la-Veile died seised of it in 1278.

In 1284 Walter Gerberge held it at a quarter of a fee of Robert Fitz-Roger, and he of the honor of Eye, and claimed view of frank-pledge, and affize of bread and ale; but he could not prove his right, and so it was disallowed. In 1297 he was lord, and then lived at Wickhampton. In 1345 Edward Gerberge, his son, had it, and he it was that conveyed it to the Erpinghams, and so ever since it hath passed with the other manor, together with Tufard's serjeanty, the part here Hubert de Cordebeof or Corn-de-beof, held as a member of Cawston, of the gift of Henry I. by the serjeanty of finding an archer for the king's service, it being a part of the serjeanty in Banningham, Barningham-Winter, and Erpingham, that Henry I. gave to Gerard Tufard to find him five archers; the earl marshal held Tufard's part, and John Cordebeof the other. In 1406 Walter de Barningham held the whole of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; it was afterwards held of the manor of Barningham-Winter by Robt. Broome, and was purchased to the other manors by sir Thomas Erpingham, and was always held as a member of Barningham, with that manor, at half a fee of the honor of Forncet.

GREAT-HAUTBOIS, HAUTEBOYS, OR HOBBIES church, hath a round steeple, a nave and chancel leaded, and stands alone, not far from the river; it hath no memorial in it but this, on a brass plate,—
Oracæ pro animabus Richardi Hall, et Sibelle uxoris sue, qui obiit ix die Octob. Anno Domini MVCXXII.

The

The advowson of the church of the Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin here was given in the year 1199, by Peter de Alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, to the prior and canons of St. Mary, at Coxford, in the parish of Rudham, in Gallow hundred, in consideration of which, the prior released to Peter all his right he had in the church of Tuttington, and other immunities, all which the said prior and convent had right to, by the deed of his father; and immediately after this, Hautbois rectory was appropriated to the prior of Coxford, who served it by a stipendiary chaplain; and in 1277 the bishop of Norwich, upon a suit between Robert Baynard, then lord, and the prior, returned it to be legally appropriated, and that the lord had not any just claim to it, but that it was valued at six marks, and that accordingly the prior paid 8s. to each tenth for it, so that the king was answered all just dues, the said prior having only 4s. rent of temporals in the said town. The abbot of Caen, in Normandy, had temporals here, taxed at 5s. 9d. ob. and the prior of Broomholme had his taxed at 3s.

In 1480 the church was disappropriated, and a rector instituted, and from that time the priors of Coxford always had the patronage to the dissolution, when it was granted to the duke of Norfolk, and it hath ever since remained in that family, and their trustees, or feoffees, have constantly presented to it.

In 1737 William Taylor, esq. and William Loggan, gent. presented the Rev. Samuel Taylor to this rectory.

There is no rectory-house, but eleven acres and three roods of glebe. It stands thus in the king's books, 4l. 6s. 8d. Hautbois, *vulgo* Hobbies *Magna*
 N rectory.

rectory, 35l. clear yearly value, so that being discharged, it is capable of augmentation. The old valuation was six marks.

The village is in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and is laid to the land-tax at 234l. 15s.

In this church was a famous image of St. Theobald, commonly called *St. Tebbald of Hobbies*, which was much frequented for its many pretended miracles, so that pilgrimages used to be made to it. In 1507, in the will of Agnes Parker, of Kewick, is this:—"Item, I owe a pilgrimage to Canterbury, another to St. Tebbald of Hobbies, and another to St. Albert at Cringleford." This saint being so famous, made some mistake the dedication of the church, and suppose it to have been dedicated to St. Theobald, which is not so.

There was also a chantry here, founded and endowed by John Parham, with divers lands here, and in Hautbois *Parva*, Sco-Ruston, &c.

At the dissolution, Edward VI. in 1557, granted, among other things, to Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, esq. the chantry called de-alto-Bosco, in the town of Hautbois *Magna*, with all the manors, tithes, lands, rents, and services thereto belonging, in Norfolk, to be held in soccage, by fealty only, of the king's manor of Brooke; and the next year he sold it to Mr. William Mingay, of Norwich, notary-public, and his heirs.—Under this grant likewise passed the hospital of St. Mary, commonly called God's House, at the head of Hautbois causeway, which was founded about 1235 by sir Peter de-alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, for his own and ancestors souls, for the reception of travellers and poor people. He settled

tled lands here, and in Little Hautbois, Worstead, Swannington, and Banningham, on the custos, or master, of the hospital.

The founder appointed the almoner of St. Bennet to be principal guardian of this house, enjoining him to commit the custody of it to the master, or custos, of the hospital of St. James, at the head of the causeway of St. Bennet at the Holme, who should yearly account with the almoner, and govern this house by a deputy appointed by the said master, who should be custos of this hospital, and as such account yearly with the master of St. James's hospital. The master was to be free from all dues to sir Peter, as lord of Hautbois manor. This house was licensed by pope Alexander the 4th, in the third year of his pontificate, to have a chapel, bell, and proper chaplain, for the use of the poor of the hospital, the revenues being able to bear the expence; and Roger, then custos, certified this licence to the bishop of Norwich. The revenues of this chapel of St. Mary were taxed at 18s. 10d.

The manor of HAUTOBOIS MAGNA belonged to the abbot of St. Bennet at the Holme, one part of the gift of Edward the Confessor, and of Elgelwin, a Saxon ealderman, or thane, lord of it under that prince, and the other of the gift of Ralph earl of Norfolk, when he granted the burial of his wife to that monastery, with the king's consent. This part (wrote in Doomsday-book Hobuist, and Obbouueffa) was held of the abbey, at the Conqueror's survey, by William de Warren, of whom Ralph Stalra held it; and the other part was held by Ralph de Beaufoe, of whom Eudo held it, the whole village being then six furlongs long, and four broad, and paid 2d. to

the gelt, or tax, towards every 20s. raised by the hundred.

Soon after the survey Herman held one half under the abbot, at the will of the convent, but his son William, who took the surname of De-alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, was enfeoffed in the half of Great Hautbois, which he was to hold of the monastery at half a fee; he had also all Little Hautbois, with the abbot's land at Calthorpe, &c. at half a fee more, and had the stewardship of the abbot granted him.— His son, William, was a great man in his days, being very much concerned for the affairs of the monastery all his life-time; he had several sons, from whom issued several branches of the family, but the principal estate went to his eldest son, sir Peter de-alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, who was a knight, and paid at the rate of a quarter of a fee for his manor here to the earl Warren, his chief lord, of whom he held it; he died about 1239, having released, by several deeds, to the abbot of St. Bennet's, all his right in the manors of Thurgarton, Thwaite, Antingham, and Shipdham, and in the hundred of Tunstead, and in the offices of the stewardship and procuratorship to the monastery, for 17l. a year, to be paid him for life, for his better support in his extremity of age. He was founder of the *Maison Dieu* here, and gave the advowson to Coxford priory.

Peter, his son, sold the manors of Calthorpe and Erpingham to Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, and William de Calthorpe, and his heirs, and Peter settled Calthorpe advowson on the bishop in 1246. He died without issue about 1247, for in 1248 Samson, son of Isaac, a Jew, at Norwich, impleaded the abbot of St. Bennet, before the justices assigned

assigned for the custody of the Jews, for a part of the lands of Peter; Samson recovered, and then he, and Isaac de Warwic, by their *star†*, released all right in this land to the abbot, and in the land of Robert de Worstead, with *warranty* against all Jews. Maud, Margery, and Eufresia De-alto-Bosco, three sisters and co-heiresses, inherited, and jointly, with Hamon de Sibton, husband to Eufresia, released all their right to the abbot of St. Bennet's in all the estates of the family, so this manor was vested in the convent; and in 1315 the abbot of St. Bennet was returned lord.

The other part, which Eudo held of Ralph de Beaufoe, he of the earl Warren, and he of the abbot of St. Bennet's, came to the Baniards, and passed in that family, with Merton; but in 1299, after a long suit, Bartholomew de Reedham recovered the manor against Robert Baniard, who renewed the action the year following, and the sheriff accounted for 20l. for the profits of this year; and now it appeared that Bartholomew de Reedham was disseised by the bailiffs of the queen consort, of lands, &c. which Bartholomew had just recovered against Robert Baniard; and after the queen's death it came into the king's hands, who ordered the sheriff to deliver them to Bartholomew's heirs, who had now possession; and the same year the heiress, Reedham, conveyed it absolutely to the said Robert Baniard, and his heirs. It contained then nine messuages, seven cottages, 151 acres of land, 20 of meadow, four of alder-

N 3

car,

* Per Starram, *Reg. Holme, fol. 87.* a Jews Star, so called from the stars, or Astericks, usually made on them, and cut in two when they were executed. These conveyances are written in Hebrew characters, and are indentures, each party having a part.

car, a free fishery in the river, one acre and half called Dovehouse-yard, 5s. rent, two messuages, 14 acres, in Scottow, 15 villains and their families, &c.

In 1312 sir Robert Baniard resided here, and built the manor-house, called Hautbois Castle, so called, no doubt, because he had a royal licence to embattle it after the manor of a castle. In 1313 he added much to the manor, by purchasing here, and in Scottow.

Thomas Baniard, his son and heir, sold the reversion, after the death of his mother, to sir Thomas Rosceline, knt.

In 1345 Margery de Champain, widow, released to sir John Willoughby, lord of Eresby, and Joan, his wife, all her right in the sixth part of this manor, held for life, by Maud, widow of sir Robert Baniard, and in all the manors and estates descended to her as one of the six sisters and co-heiresses of sir Thomas Rosceline, knt. and William de Buckenham, cousin, and one of the heirs of sir Thomas, sold his 6th part to the said sir John; and sir Robert Tiffour, knt. sold his 6th part; and in 1348 sir John held the moiety of Whetacre, and Hautbois, of John lord Fitz-walter.

It came from the Bowets to the Dacres; and in 1487 Joan, widow of Richard Fynes, lord Dacre's knt. had it.

It passed with Horsford, by knight's service of the earl of Arundel, in 1606, to Sampson Lennard, esq. but was afterwards separated from Horsford, and passing through divers owners, it lately belonged to the Aides, of Horstead hall, and at the death of
Mr.

Mr. Thomas Aide, of Horstead, was sold by his only daughter, Susanna, and the Rev. Mr. Charles Tillet, her husband, to Leonard Batcheller, esq. of Horstead.

LITTLE HAUTOBOIS, or HOBBIES *Parva*, is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster; it is wrote in Doomsday-book Hobuiffe, and called Haut-Bois, in French, *the High Wood*; the ancient family which took their name from hence is surnamed in Latin records De-alto-Bosco, and indeed it should seem to be denominated from the *High Woods by the Water*, which answers the situation and name—Haut-Ho-High Bois, Buis-Wood, E, or Ea Water.

The manors of Buxton, Lammas, and Scottow, extended hither, to which last the manor of Holme Abbey, in this town, was joined by the abbot.

In the time of Henry III. Peter, son of sir Peter De-alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, lord of Little Hautbois, gave to the abbot of St. Bennet all his fishery in the town of Little Hautbois, from the house of Henry Bell to Little Hautbois mill, and the common fishery thence to Buxton bounds. This manor continued joined to the abbot of Holme's manor of Scottow; in 1401 that abbot held his manor here as parcel of his barony; it had been in that monastery ever since the Confessor's time, went with it to the see of Norwich, and is now leased by the bishop, with Scottow.

There was another manor here in the family of Hautbois, to which the advowson belonged, which in 1315 belonged to Ralph de Colney, and Lawrence de Reppes; in 1380 John de Bures, and now the advowson went in moieties, in Bures and Truyt.

John Rookwood, and Walter Truyt, sold the advowson, and about 1475 it became consolidated to Lammas.

This manor, by divers alienations, became very small, and at last was joined to Great Hautbois, with which it now remains.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and there was a guild of St. Katherine kept in it; the church was in use in 1531, but is now totally dilapidated; it stood by the road side, about a furlong on the left hand, after you have passed Mayton-bridge, from Frettenham. It was not very small*; the ruins are covered with earth, but are very easy to be traced. It was valued at four marks, had two acres of glebe in Frettenham, and seven acres and twenty perches in Little Hautbois belonged to it. In 1428 the abbot of Holme's manor and demesnes were valued at 8l. 15s. 11d. qr. a year, and the village paid 1l. clear to every tenth; it is valued to the land tax and county rate with Lammas.

In 1764 the Rev. Philip Candler was inducted as patron and incumbent.

HEVINGHAM, or the village by the Low Meadows at the water, wrote in Doomsday-book Hevincham: the capital manor and advowson belonged to Leustan, the ancestor of Teheli, in the Confessor's time; and after Teheli it came to earl Ralph, who forfeited it to the Conqueror, whose manor it was, and Godric, the sewer, took care of it for that prince; who soon after granted it to a freeman, a priest, who held it at the survey, by the tenure

* The site of it is now glebe to Lammas.

nure of singing three masses every week for the soul of the Conqueror, and his relations; and this priest left it to the bishop of Norwich, and his successors, who were lords and patrons.

The town, including Ripton, was nine furlongs and a perch long, and five furlongs and a perch broad, and paid by itself, without Ripton, 5d. ob. gelt.

In 1250 Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, obtained a charter of free-warren in all his demesnes here, and in Marsham, into which village this manor extended; and he it was that made it one of the country seats of the bishops, by building a palace, making a park, and every thing so convenient, that many of the bishops resided here, as being a convenient distance from Norwich, and a pleasant country; but none so much as bishop Beck, who lived great part of his time, and died here; it being his favorite palace, he made every thing convenient and grand. In 1284 the bishop had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale, a common gallows, free-warren, and park,* allowed in Eire. In 1401 the bishop held it in chief of the king, as part of his barony, and it remained so till bishop Nix's exchange of the revenues of the see, and then came to the crown, and continued there till Henry VIII. in 1531, granted it, among others, to sir James Boleyn, of Blickling, knt. who in 1540 parted off the park, by granting it to William Boleyn, clerk, and his heirs. In 1553 sir James Boleyn had licence to sell the manor to Edmund Lomner, and Thomas Payne, and their heirs,

* In 1285 Henry de Helgheton, and others, were prosecuted for breaking into the park by night, and killing three bucks with John de Vaux's dogs, for which they were fined severely.

heirs, during Boleyn's life, the reversion by sir James's settlement being in the queen; soon after it came to the crown, and in 1572 queen Elizabeth had it, of whom it was held by sir Henry Bedingfield in 1588; and in 1594, by Bedingfield's will, was sold to lord Morley; afterwards passing through divers conveyances, it came to the Pastons, and is now part of the estate of the late earl of Yarmouth, who was sole patron and lord of the town, the Pastons having purchased of the Hobarts; the park was purchased of the Hobarts by Marsham, of Stratton-Strawless, and continues in that family.

The MANORS of RIPTON-HALL, *alias* CAT'S, *cum* CRIKETOT'S.—Rippetuna was a separate berewic, and paid as much to the gelt, or tax, as Hevingham did, viz. 5d. ob. so that it contained half the town; it belonged to William bishop of Thetford, and attended that see, till the bishop infeoffed Walter Giffard in it, who held it of the see at the Conqueror's survey, and it was always held of the see of Norwich, as part of its barony; it seems at the Confessor's survey that Harold held it of the bishopric, that it was then worth 30s. and at the Conquest 50s. per annum.

In the time of king John, Roger le Chat, or Cat, had it, from whom it still bears the name of Cat's Manor; Henry le Cat in 1285 was lord, and had joined one half of Criketot's manor to this, which he held at the eighth part of a fee of the earl of Gloucester, held of Clare honor, and Norwich see.

In 1316 Henry le Cat had a charter for free-warren in the manor, and died this year.

In 1345 sir Constantine de Mortimer held it during the life of his wife, in her right, she being widow of William Cat, and their shield, viz. Mortimer impaling Cat, was lately to be seen in Attleburgh church windows.

In 1418 Henry Cat, of Hevingham, was returned by the justices of the peace for the county as a proper person to serve Henry V. in his wars against France; he was succeeded by William Cat, of Hevingham, his son; and he by his son Henry, who died young and without issue, leaving his two sisters his heiresses; one married to William Thetford, in her right lord of a moiety of Rippeton, *alias* Cat's, and Criketot's, in Hevingham; and the other seems to have married a Yaxley; for in 1558 Richard Yaxley held a moiety of the manors, and William was his son and heir, of whom it was purchased by the Thetfords. Thomas Thetford in 1628 had it, and sold the estate to sir Henry Hobart, attorney general, and his trustees, in 1608; it continued in the Hobarts till 1684 †, and was afterwards sold to Freeman, and by him to the Pastons, and was the estate of the late earl of Yarmouth; and George Anson, esq. is the present lord of Hevingham, *cum* Marsham, and Hevingham Cats, and patron of the rectory.

KERITOFF, *alias* CRYTOFF MANOR, was held by Peter Jordan, of Letheringsett, of the earl of Clare, at the eighth part of a fee, in the time of king John, and

† In 1683 Lady Mary Hobart held Hevingham and Marsham manors, the quit and free-rents being 17l. 8s. 9d. ob. per annum. The manors of Catt's-hall, and Keritoff, or Crytoff, there, and in the adjacent towns, the free and quit-rents being 5l. 18s. 4d. ob. per ann. the fines of these manors being certain at 4s. an acre, and both the advowsons are appendant to the manors.

and one moiety was afterwards granted by Thomas Jordan †, his son, to Richard de Lounde, from whom Simon de Criketot, whose name the manor still retains, (though corrupted in its spelling and pronunciation) had it. Ralf de Criketot had a daughter named Emma, on whom Simon aforesaid settled this manor in 1239; it divided afterwards into several parts. In 1379 sir William de Morley, knt. held it. In 1401 Robert Calthorpe was lord; and afterwards joined, and hath ever since passed with Ripton-hall, and still remains with it.

The church is dedicated to St. Botolph, and the chancel to St. Mary, and there was a guild, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, held in her chapel, on the south side of the church; and another to St. John the Baptist, in his chapel, on the north side of the church; which chapel was taken down by Mr. Andrew Thetford, then churchwarden, who with the materials built part of his house, called Ripton-hall, which his son sold to the Hobarts, with all his estate here. St. Mary's chapel, which belongs to, and is the burial place of the lords of Cat's, or Ripton-hall manor, being in decay, the lead was taken off and sold, and the chapel repaired and tiled; in which is this inscription:—*Hæc capella renovata fuit ac instaurata per Henricum Hobart, militem et baronettum, dominum summum justiciarium de Communi-pleas, ac dominum manerij de Calts, anno regni regis Jacobi 12, annoque Domini 1614.*

These two transept chapels made the church the form of a cross; the tower is square, in which there are five bells; the chancel, nave, and south porch are leaded.

There

† The other moiety was by him sold to Henry le Chat, and joined to Ripton-hall.

There are many stones here, but the brasses are reaved: there remains one plate by the font, which shews that Richard Rayner died Aug. 27, 1593.

In the fourth chapel windows are the arms of Hobart, quartering Lyhert and Hare, impaling Bell ||.

A great number of the Cats and Thetfords § are interred in this chapel, but their memorials are all lost, except one brass plate, now loose, which came off a stone at the entrance thereof, and hath this on it:—*Here lyeth the body of Andrew Thetford, esquire, who diseased the laste of Desember, anno 1594.—Thomasine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Thorne, of Westwood, was buried 1610.*

Thomas Deynes, gent. and Sarah, his wife; he died May 28, 1700: she September 29, 1703. Posuit Ricardus Deyns, nepos.

In the nave, by the entrance of the chancel, is the arms of Leigh, of Surrey, impaling Hunt, of Norfolk.

|| There were also in the windows of this chapel, though now lost, the arms of Smallburgh, le Cat, or Catt's; Yelverton; Cat impaling Bois, of Dilham; Cat impaling Mawtby; Bacon impaling Thwaites; and bishop Bateman's arms; and above it an effigy of Edward III.

§ William Cat, of Thetford, removed to Hevingham about 1411; and in 1462 William Ryder, of this town, released all right in Ripton-hall, *alias* Catt's manor, here, to William Thetford, who descended from Alwin, of Thetford. In 1411 sir Walter de Thetford was rector of Hingham. In 1536 Thomas Thetford was sheriff of Norwich, and lies buried in St. Peter's of Mancroft; many of this family are buried here. Alice, wife of Thomas Thetford, of Ripton-hall, *anno* 1603, and four of their 13 children. In 1545 Mary Thetford, of Hevingham, was buried in the chancel, &c.

folk.—*Here lieth the body of Woolley Leigh, esq. he died the 26th Day of December, 1715, aged 52.*

There is a black marble, thus inscribed:—*Hic jacet corpus reverendissimi viri Adami Scambler, armigeri, unius justiciariorum domini regis ad pacem pro com' Norfolkiae, qui obiit 18 die Sept. A. D. 1645.*

This Adam was second son to bishop Scambler; he was of the Inner-temple in 1617; his eldest brother was James Scambler, esq. of Wolterton; he was escheator of Suffolk, and justice of the peace in both counties; he left Thomas Scambler his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Marsham, gent. of Stratton-Strawless, and had issue Ann, their daughter and heiress; he was buried under a marble here, with the arms of Scambler impaling Marsham, March 27, 1676; and she under another, with the same arms, *obiit 25 die Aprilis, A. D. 1686.*

At the west end of the nave are tomb-stones to Watker, Die, Folke, &c. In the chancel are others to Meadow, Heylett, Pycroft, &c.

The rectors of Hevingham were collated by the bishops of Norwich till the exchange.

In 1471, May 9, Henry Candeler, rector, was buried in the chancel, for whom an inscription remains on a broken brass plate, loose in the chest.

John Plumstead, A. M. rector, was interred in the chancel, *ob. 20 die Martij, 1622.*

William Hall, rector, died suddenly in 1659; {Susan, his wife, died in 1657, and was buried under

der the marble, with brass scrolls on it, on the right hand coming out of the vestry of St. Stephen's church, in Norwich) he being succeeded by William Heylett, who lies buried on the north side of the altar, with this:—*Here remain the body's of the reverend William Heylett*, and Hannah, his wife, who died the 8th day of January, 1694; and he died the 18th day of September, 1720; he was rector of this parish 41 years, aged 92; all his life he was very much beloved, and at his death as much lamented by his parishioners.*

Mr. Richard Hayes, merchant, patron of a turn, presented in 1720; and in 1758 the Rev. Woolley Leigh Bennett was presented to the rectory of Honingham, *alias* Hevingham, by John Bennett, gent. *p. h. v.*

This town is in the Duchy of Lancaster, valued at 400l. 10s. per ann. to the land tax, and pays 4l. 8s. to the old-tenth. The prior of Binham was taxed for his spirituals, being a portion of tithes here, at half a mark, and there was a portion of tithes granted by Edward VI. to the dean and chapter of Norwich. The prior of Broomholme was taxed for his temporals at 13s. 5d. and the prior of Wayborne for his at 7s. 2d. it stands thus in the kings books: 10l. 16s. ob.

* “*Vigorous Longevity, or a Good old Age, &c.* A sermon preached at Hevingham, September 25, 1720, being the Sunday after the funeral of the Rev. Mr. William Haylett, late rector there, who lived to the age of ninety and two, and was a constant, pious, judicious, and practical preacher, until the week before his death.

By John Gralle, rector of Blickling, in Norfolk.

PSALM ninety-two, verse 14.

Printed at London, in octavo, anno 1720.”

^ In the account of him it appears, that sir John Hobart, grandfather, to the present sir John, was his patron, and that he was of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, &c.

16s. ob. Hevingham rectory 42l. clear yearly value †; so that it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. The archdeacon hath no power to visit the church, the parish being exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, as being one of the manors belonging to the see. There is a rectory-house, and about twelve acres of glebe, among the old revenues taken away from the see, Hevingham manor, palace, park, advowson of the rectory, &c.

The advowson was granted by itself to Richard Cromwell, *alias* Williams, who in 1544 had licence to sell it to Thomas Hall, or Holl, whose son, Thomas, in 1572 sold it to Richard Catlynn, and his heirs; but afterwards being again vested in the crown, James I. granted it to sir Henry Hobart, attorney-general, and ever since it hath passed with the manors, and continues to do so still.

Thomas Bulwer, gent. of Buxton, gave 100l. to the poor here.

HEYDON, or HAYDON. The town of Heydon is not known by that name in Domesday-book, but was then in Eynsford hundred, and was called Stinetuna, or Stinton, which is said now to be in Sall, because the manor-house was afterwards, tho' anciently, removed into the part of Stinton manor that extended into Sall bounds, whither a Saxon was lord of it at the Confessor's survey, from whom the Conqueror took it, and gave it to William de Warrena, or Warren, of whom Ralph held it at the Conqueror's survey. When earl Ralph forfeited his estate

† In the new value it stands by the name of Hevingham, *alias* Honingham, --- *Porcio Nermanni*, 20s. *Porcio sancte Trinitatis Nervici*, 6s. 8d.

estate, the whole manor was then worth 5l. and rose to 7l. the town was above a mile long, and half as much broad, and paid 11d. to the king's tax towards every 20s. raised in the hundred.

The present name of Heydon, or Haydon, as it is commonly called, signifies the High-down, or Plain on the Hill, which is agreeable to its situation; it is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and had a weekly market, now difused, which was kept on the Market-green, on the south side of the church.

This manor continued in the Warrens till they infeoffed William Caineto, or Cheyney, in it, who when he founded his priory of regular canons at East Rüdham, about 1143. (afterwards removed by John Cheyney to Coxford) gave it to that house; for by the record, called *Testa de Nevile*, it appears that all Heydon was of the earl Warren's fee, of whom the prior of Coxford held it at two fees, but afterwards alienated it from that monastery; for in 1239 John de Corpusty was lord, and settled it on himself for life, and then to Roger de Clere, and his heirs; this Roger divided it, parting from one half and the advowson to John de Brus, or Brewse, and this was the manor called Heydon, *alias* Stinton-hall; and the other half he sold to Peter le Butilier, or Butler, which was afterwards called Heydon manor only.

In 1256 Roger Brewse was lord of Stinton, *alias* Heydon, and had a pillory allowed him there; and in 1267 Richard de Brewse had it, who in 1285 had these liberties allowed in Eire, viz. view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, a common gallows, pillory, and ducking-stool.

In 1310 sir Giles de Brewse, of Stinton-hall, owned the manor and lect, and market there; and it appears that the lect till this time belonged to Cawston manor, to which the lord of this manor paid 5s. per annum for it, it being granted from Cawston, with the part of Heydon advowson belonging to it, by John, son of sir Hubert de Burgh, so that Heydon advowson afterwards belonged to Stinton manor wholly. Sir John Brewse occurs lord about 1330, and was a knight in 1335, when he held this manor and advowson in Stinton, Heydon, Corpusty, and Oulton, of the barony of the lord Say, and that lord held it in *capite*.

Sir Thomas Brewse, of Stinton-hall, in Sall, knt. was lord and patron in 1476, and died about 1489, and after the death of Elizabeth, his second wife, who presented here as his widow in 1497, it went to sir Roger Townshend, one of the judges of the Common-pleas, in right of Ann, his wife, daughter and coheirefs of sir William, son and heir of the said sir Thomas Brewse, who had for his eldest son and heir sir Roger Townshend, who was knighted in 1525, but he did not possess this manor; for at the death of the lady Ann Townshend, his mother, in 1551, it came to Roger, next heir to sir Roger Townshend, who died without issue, and he being then a minor, was in the wardship of Philip and Mary, and was lord and patron here in 1576. In his time, viz. anno 1581, there was a most fair and perfect *drag*, or extent, of the manor of Stinton-hall, in Sall, Heydon, and other adjacent villages, made by John Goodwin, then supervisor of the manors of the said Roger Townshend, esq. which is a fine folio M.S. now in the possession of the lord of the manor, with this acrostic and verses at its beginning:

LECTORI BENEVOLO.

Inspecte per totum, lector, non invide, librum M
 Nec poteris magna quicquam reprehendere culpam A
 Res facile minimum faciles absolvit acumen N
 Omnibus at in tanto, mens est fundenda labor E
 Grandis enim labor est, et quæ solertia major R
 Efficit potest? quod majus opus? quam mente scient I
 Rura fatigato peragrandam patientiam cursu U
 Ipsius ante tuum breviter proponere visu M
 Talia per certas sunt hic quasi tradita classe S
 Omnia proponit, quæ rure videre licebit T
 Vt tibi quæquæ domi pateant manifeste sedent I
 Villas hic videas, hic arva virentia, nec non N
 Nigrantes Lucos, qui vertice Sydera tangunt T
 Stagna Paludoso cernas circumdata juncibus O
 Et varium currens sinuoso tramite flumen N
 Non desunt læti præbentes pascua campis I
 Dulcia prata legas, diverso consista floribus E
 Insuper hic quæcunque tenent agræstia nomen N
 Ante tuos, quicunque legis, sunt obvia vultu S
 Res etiam recte formis liber omnibus istis E
 Mensurat, vereque refert, ut planius istis C
 Inspectas propria descriptum quidque figuram A
 Grandior iste labor si sit, mitissime lector R
 Ex opera scriptum, scribentis consule librum M
 Ringas, orque cave, placida lege singula frontem E
 Ista tuum nam rite docet Clementia nomine N

Quisquis es, huc torvo qui flectis lumine vultu

Et tacito nostrum murmure carpis opus;

Antea quam carpas, si possis, corrige culpas,

Aut meliore meo doctior adde libro.

Hoc bene si possis, tamen hic male crimina carpis;

Debuerant veniam, nam meruisse tuam,

Sed mea si carpis, cum tu nihil addere possis,

En tibi ridiculi signa propino viri.

At Roger's death, in 1590, he was succeeded by his eldest son, sir John Townshend, knt. at whose death, in 1603, lady Ann, his widow, had it, and presented in 1612; and after her death sir Roger Townshend, bart. enjoyed it till the year 1643, when he sold it to Erasmus Earle, esq. serjeant at law, who purchased and joined the several manors of this town, all which continue in the representative of his family at this day.

To the manor of Stinton hall belong, 1. the queen's leet, held by the lord of Stinton yearly, on Lammas-day; 2. Heydon leet, which includes Corpusty wholly, and great part of Oulton; 3. Stinton, or St. Andrew's leet, because held on that day; this leet extends into Sall and Wood-Dalling, and the leet-fee paid by the tenants is 2s. 4d. ob. q. 4. Heydon St. Andrew's leet, which includes part of Sall, and all are in the drift of Stinton leet, and to this manor belonged the patronage of Sall and Heydon.

The fines are at the will of the lord, it gives dower, and the custom is gavel-kind, and the heriot on descent is 2s. 8d.

HEYDON, *cum Membris*. Heydon manor being parted, as is before observed, from Stinton, and vested in Peter Butler, it was by him divided into many under-manors, or fees, which took their names from the several owners; but the principal part, called Heydon manor, came to Maud de Longa-Spata, or Long Spee; and in 1285, Beatrix, widow of John de Corpusty, had an interest in it. In 1315 it belonged to Edmund Bacon, who with Simon de Creping, the prior of Coxford, Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, &c. had lordships here.

In 1327 fir Richard Mortoft lived at Mortoft, in Heydon-field*, and had one of the small manors here.

In 1401 Thomas de Morley held Heydon manor of the honor of Rhye; and in 1404 it was found that Elizabeth, wife of fir William Heydon, daughter and heiress of fir John Say, held one of the undermanors here, called Loverd's, (from a family of that name, to whom Butler first granted it) of the king, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The ancient family of the Heydons took their name from this town, where they originally sprung; but as their chief residence, when in full prosperity, was at Baconsthorpe, we have spoken of them at large under that place.

In 1476 John Heydon died lord of Loverd's; afterwards (about 1493) Heydon manors came to the Dynnes, an ancient family here, of which great numbers are buried in the church.

In 1517 died Henry Dynne, of Heydon, esq. seised of Pinkny-hall manor, in Tatterset, and those of Begviles, Lucy's, and Tatterset, Heydon, Tatterford, and Broomsthorpe, besides others in Heydon, Sall, and Oulton; he was buried in this church.

In 1572 fir Christopher Heydon had a manor here; but in 1581 the whole came to be vested in Henry Dynne, of Heydon, esq. one of the auditors of the Exchequer to queen Elizabeth, and he it was that
 O 3 built

* *Tofium Mortuorum*, so that we imagine this Hey-down in the Field to have been an ancient burial place of the Romans. Mortoft, or Toft, is now included in Heydon.

built Heydon-hall, the present seat of William Wigget Bulwer, esq. which is a good strong building, pleasantly situated, not far distant from the church, northwards; he was buried here in 1586.

In 1588 William Colfer, senior, settled his manors of Heydon, Leeches, Coxford's, Lewes, Overbeck's, Benfield's, Loverd's, Creping's, &c. (all which were now joined, and sold on the death of auditor Dynne) and extended into Heydon, Sall, &c. on William Colfer, jun. and Richard Colfer; after this it came to Robert Kemp, esq. who was buried here in 1616; and in 1650 sir Robert Kemp, of Finchingfield, in Essex, his son, sold all his estate in Heydon, and Sall, to John Earle, esq.

The manor of Heydon, *cum Membris*, in general makes the eldest son the heir; but the fines of the several united manors are various; those *ex parte* Lewes are arbitrary; those *ex parte* Creplings 2s. an acre; the fines, *ex parte* Howard's, Overbeck's, Loverd's, &c. are 4s. an acre.

The family of Erle, or Earle, who were for several generations lords of this place, is of great antiquity, and had its origin in the adjacent town of Sall, which is very remarkable for its giving rise to three of the ancient families of this county, viz. Fountaine, Briggs, and Earle. About 1350 it seems as if the family divided; for Alexander le Earle owned an estate at Willingham, and Sotterly, in Suffolk, and was settled there; but William le Earle, his brother, we suppose, as the eldest, continued at Sall; for we find in 1360 he owned an estate there, which hath continued in the family to this day. The estate descended lineally from father to son; and Erasmus Earle, esq. baptized at Sall, September 20, 1590, was sent

sent early to Norwich school, and after he had passed through his studies there, was admitted student of Furnival's-inn; but removing thence, was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, April 7. 1612. In 1639 he was autumnal lecturer of that society, and bencher of it in the years 1635. 6, 7, 8, 9, 40, and 41, and for some time treasurer there; and having made great proficiency in the law, he became concerned for many principal people, but especially transacted the affairs of the chief families of his own county, and behaved with so much reputation, that in 1644 he and Mr. Thurloe were secretaries for the English at the treaty of Uxbridge; and on the 12th of October, 1648, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law; and the same year succeeded William Denny, esq. as steward of Norwich city; and the latter part of it was chosen recorder there, in the room of Samuel Smith, esq. in which post he continued till 1653. December 6, 1641, he was sent with a commission of Oyer and Terminer to Norwich, though the trials did not come on till Christmas-day, and afterwards sent with the like commission the York circuit. In the long parliament, begun 1640, he was chosen member for Norwich city; when Oliver Cromwell took upon him the protectorship, he made him his own serjeant, and after his death he enjoyed the same post under his son, Richard, being likewise serjeant to the common-wealth. Such was his reputation in business, being esteemed one of the most able lawyers of his time, that in the Norfolk circuit he had almost monopolized it: at the restoration he took the benefit of the king's pardon, and was on the 21st of June, 1660, again called to the degree of serjeant at law, with sir Thomas Bedingfield, Hugh Windham, John Fountaine, and others, and continued in great reputation and business to the end of his days.

He raised a good estate, and among many other purchases, bought the manors of Sall, Cawston, and Heydon; to the last of which he removed from Sall, and the manor-house, called Heydon-hall, hath been the seat of the family ever since: he married Frances, daughter of James Fountaine, of Sall, esq. February 25, 1616, and she was buried at Heydon, September 13, 1671, and had four sons and two daughters: having lived to a good old age, he died at Heydon, September 7, 1667, and is buried in the east chapel of the north aisle, under an exceeding large altar tomb, over which is a mural monument, with his arms and inscription.

John Earle, esq. his eldest son, was baptized at Sall, in April, 1622; was admitted of Pembroke-hall, in July, 1640; was afterwards of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, and sheriff* of Norfolk in the year 1654; he married Sarah, one of the daughters of sir John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, knt. she died in 1667, and was buried at Heydon, by whom he himself was also interred, in 1697. His eldest son, Ralph Earle, of Sall, esq. was admitted fellow-commoner of Pembroke-hall, under the tuition of Mr. Neech, in 1672, but died single in 1679, and was buried by his grandfather, at Heydon.

Erasmus Earle, of Heydon, esq. second son of John, became heir at his father's death; he married Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of Augustine Castle, of Raveningham, esq. having been fellow-commoner of Pembroke-hall, under the tuition of Dr. Browne, and high sheriff of Norfolk in the year 1690;

* His expences at Norwich assizes only was 426l. 4s. 4d. E. Compot.

1690; he was buried at Heydon, in March, 1721†, and she in 1736; they had four sons.

1. John Earle, gentleman-commoner of University College, in Oxford, died single in 1721, before his father.

2. Erasmus Earle, esq. was admitted pensioner of Pembroke-hall, under the tuition of Dr. Long, the master; he married Hannah-Maria, sister to Thomas de Grey, esq. of Merton, in 1717, widow of James Calthorpe, esq. and left by her one son only, who died without issue.

The said Erasmus died at Bath, October 28, 1728, and was interred at Heydon the 13th of November following, but left no issue.

4. Edward Earle, the fourth son, was born in 1697, and died unmarried in 1731, so that the whole estate came to the third son, at the death of his brother Erasmus, viz.

Augustine Earle, esq. of Heydon, one of the honorable commissioners of the excise, and fellow of the society of antiquaries in London, who died lord of the several manors of Heydon, Sall, Cawston, Thirning, Briston, Corpufty, Oulton, &c. in the year 1762; he married Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Blaicklork, of Seascale-hall, in Cumberland, esq. she died also in 1762, by whom he

† February 18, 1714, he stood candidate to represent the county of Norfolk along with sir Ralph Hare, bart. his uncle, opposing sir Jacob Astley, bart. and Thomas de Grey, esq. but without success; the numbers being for Hare 2840, Earle 2635, Astley 3059, de Grey 3183.

he had several sons and daughters, three only of which survived him, viz.

1. Erasmus Earle, esq. his eldest son, who was admitted fellow-commoner of Pembroke-hall, under the tuition of Dr. Long, the late master; he was elected fellow of St. Peter's College, in Cambridge, and chosen member of the society of antiquaries in London: he died in 1768, and was buried in the family vault at Heydon, where his father and mother are also interred.

2. Mary, the eldest daughter, and afterwards coheirefs of her brother, married William Wigget Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq. by whom she has now living four sons and three daughters; [for a farther account of which family, see more at large under Wood-Dalling, in Eynsford hundred.] Mr. Bulwer has now his residence at Heydon-hall, to which seat, and estate thereto belonging, he succeeded in right of his wife, and by purchase of a moiety of the other daughter.

3. Elizabeth, and coheirefs; who married sir Henry Calder, bart. of Park-house, near Maidstone, in Kent, now a major-general serving in America, by whom at present she has no issue.

Heydon, the seat of William Wigget Bulwer, esq. is a good old family house, pleasantly situated amidst some rich plantations: a view of which, taken by Mr. H. Repton, and presented to this work by Mr. Bulwer, we are happy to accommodate our readers with.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, and is a rectory not capable of augmentation, it being charged

charged with first-fruits and yearly tenths; for it stands thus in the king's books: 9l. 18s. 6d. ob. Heydon rectory 19s. 8d. ob. yearly tenths. The prior of St. Faith had as many revenues as were estimated at twenty marks; the prior of Coxford had 9s. 3d. in annual rents; and the prior of Lewes 27s. It is laid at 460l. to the land tax.

The presentation to this rectory was long in the Brewse family, till 1497.

In 1472 Richard Hokele, or Hokell, one of the serving chaplains in this church ever since 1445, gave five marks for a new bell, and was buried in the north aisle, and his brass inscribed, *obijt April 18, 1472.*

In 1706, July 19, the church of Heydon was consolidated with Irmingland; and in 1777 the Rev. James Athill was presented to the united rectory by William Wigget Bulwer, esq.

There is a rectory-house on the east part of the church-yard, and a croft of three acres adjoining, besides other giebes in Heydon and Corputty; and in 1480 there were eighteen acres one rood of glebe, and 1s. 6d. rent.

The church is a good regular building, having a nave, two aisles, and chancel, covered with lead; the north vestry is in decay; there is a handsome square tower and three bells, and north and south porches, tiled.

There are many memorials for the Dynnes, an ancient family residing here.

John Dynne built the rood-loft, and his name is still on the door. The present church was re-built at this time, to which he was a considerable benefactor.

Here are also several stones for this family with their inscriptions rent off, and on some their arms remain.

An altar-tomb at the east end of the south aisle,—*For Robert Kempe, esq. who descended of that ancient family of Spaneshall, in Essex, obiit July, 1615; and next him his wife, Mrs. Frances Kempe, who died December, 1633.*

Here are also tomb-stones, and brass plates of others, as Kemp, Castell, Taverner, and Drury.

A black marble at the east end of the south aisle Colser impaling a chev. between three mullets.—*Edward Colser, esq. counsellor at law, late of Lincoln's-inn, who died at Aylsham in 1657, aged 65.*

At the west end of the church, against the north pillar of the steeple,—*Here lieth the body of Nicholas Steward Batchelor, obiit 2 Oct. 1708, ætat. 75; he was bailiff to Erasmus Earle, of Heydon, esq. for the space of twenty-nine years, during which time he approved himself a faithful and honest servant, in the discharge of so great a trust, and as a grateful testimony of his love for the family, wherein he had so long served, he bequeathed all he had (except a few legacies) to the said Erasmus Earle, esq. who in consideration of his faithful services, caused this monument to be erected to his memory, A. D. 1711.*

A black marble in the altar, Earle's crest and arms quartering de Grey—*To the memory of Erasmms Earle,*

Earle, late of Heydon, esq. who died at Bath, October 19, 1728, aged 36 years.

Earle also impales Castle, in a lozenge,—*Eleanor Earle, the relict of Erasmus Earle, esq. She died Feb. 12, 1733, aged 66 years.*

A black marble,—*For the Rev. Arthur Gallant, late rector of Brinton, and Heydon cum Irmingland, who died July 3, 1713, aged 56 years.*

The windows are much defaced, but were formerly adorned with many saints, confessors, martyrs, &c. as the legend of St. Margaret in a south window; Sts. Peter, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon, Jude, and Ozias, in the north windows: but there is one north window very remarkable; on it are painted many young swearers, drunkards, dice-players, and other profligate livers, with a representation of hell, and such sinners as those in its flames, placed there no doubt as a view and warning-piece, to deter youth from such living. Twelve moral sentences are in scrolls from the youth's mouths; after which is a lamentation in the same zealous stile of admonition.

INGWORTH, wrote in Doomsday-book *Inghe-wurda*, and *Ingewrda*, takes its name from its situation by the *low meadows*, on the river; the whole belonged to Harold, of whom a free-man held it in the Confessor's time, and it was given to Rainald Fitz-Ivo by the Conqueror, it being then ten furlongs long, and eight broad. and paid 13d. to the gelt towards every 20s. raised on the hundred.

Tocho de Wintreton held a villain here of Roger Bigot, which he added to his manor of Hanworth, and was the part which was afterwards a manor by itself.

itself here, and was given to the priory of Hempton, near Fakenham-dam.

INGWORTH MANOR remained in the crown from the Conqueror's time, after Fitz-Ivo's death, till Edward I. granted to a family, surnamed of the town, one moiety of the manor and advowson, and Henry de Ingworth had it; and the other moiety to William Baldwyn, of Ingworth, and their heirs.

Henry de Ingworth had five sons; fir William, his eldest, was vicar of Bungay Trinity; he conveyed it to Stephen de Ingworth, his next brother, when it extended into Aylsham, Banningham, Erpingham, Tuttington, Blickling, and Colby; and from him it came to Ralph, the next brother, who was lord in 1256; he married Seinclia, daughter of William Baldwin aforesaid, who in the same year settled 12d. per ann. in alms on Carbrook hospital, out of a tenement here; they had Henry de Ingworth, who died before them; for in 1267 they were in possession, but at their death their moiety joined to Baldwin's; for Aveline, only daughter of William Baldwin, married Nicholas Reppes, and in them the whole centred, and divided again into moieties with their two daughters and heirs; Beatrice, married to Henry de Colby, of Colby; and Alice, to Peter de Brampton.

In 1285 Edward I. granted to Henry de Colby a charter for free-warren in all his lands here, and in Colby; and in 1314 he held it at half a fee of the honor of Clare; in 1320 had a charter for a fair here. In 1342 John de Colby, his son, had the other moiety of the advowson and manor, at the death of Alice, widow of Peter de Brampton, his aunt; and in 1345 held the whole at one fee of Clare ho-

nor. In 1351 he was a knight. In 1365 sir John sold the whole of his estate here, and in Aylsham, Erpingham, Blickling, and Oulton, to George Felbrigg, and his feoffees, after his own decease; he was alive in 1372, and died before 1400; for sir George was dead, and Robert de Felbrigg, his son, then a minor, was in the king's wardship; and from that time it passed from the Felbriggs to the Windhams, and now William Windham, of Felbrigg, esq. is lord and patron.

The PRIOR'S, *alias* HOE'S MANOR, was anciently held by Henry de Hemelby, and Robert de Blund; and after by the prior of Hempton, at the fourth part of a fee, of the honor of Clare; George Felbrigg farmed it of that monastery, which was taxed for temporals here at 5l. 1s. 6d. At the dissolution in 1545 Henry VIII. gave it to sir William Farmor, knt. who sold it to Richard Hoe, of Scarning, gent. it then contained ten messuages, 348 acres of land, and 5l. rents, one pound of cumin seed, and ten hens, in Ingworth, Erpingham, Colby, Itteringham, Carleton, and Stanfield: it was afterwards (about 1630) assigned to Roberta, daughter and coheireis of Richard Hoe, married to Francis Steward; and in 1663 George Steward sold it to George Nodes, and others, and it is said to be since purchased by the Windhams.

William Rufus gave a mediety of this church to Battle Abbey, in Suffex, with the fee that Brithric the rector of it then held, namely, the land of one socman, in Aylsham manor, but it was not confirmed.

In 1217 John de Ingworth settled six acres on the rector, for glebe, to him and his successors.

King John gave the mediety that remained in the crown to John of St. Edmund's Bury, priest, who held it in 1223.

In 1208 an acre and half of land was settled for glebe on this mediety; and in 1249 the king presented. In 1256 Henry III. gave it to Roger de Eversham; but in 1299 it was in Edward I. It afterwards passed with the manor to the Felbriggs and Windhams.

In 1339 the king recovered one mediety, and presented; and in 1416 sir Simon de Felbrigg, knight, obtained this mediety of the crown, and got them perpetually united; and in 1426 he presented as to one rectory.

In 1747 the Rev. Allen Aldhouse was presented to the rectory of Ingworth, by the late Ash Windham, esq. of Felbrigg.

It is valued to the land tax at 217l. the rectory is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it stands in the king's book as a living capable of augmentation,—“5l. Ingworth rectory—clear yearly value 33l.”

The church is dedicated to St. Laurence, and not to St. Andrew, as some have observed; and there was a guild of St. Laurence kept in it. The steeple is round and hath two bells; the south porch, nave, and chancel, are thatched. We find no memorials here, besides the arms of Mortimer, Wigmore, Walcote, Felbrigg, and Colby.

In 1507 Thomas Dobbys gave a legacy towards building the parsonage-barn, and another to make a
new

new cross. In 1510 Richard Mey, of Aylsham, gave to the church of Ingworth a meadow, lying in Blickling, on the south-west part of the church of Ingworth, abutting on Ingworth common north, on this condition, "that the church-reevys shall find the shaftale, that is to say, to them that come in procession to the aforefaid church of Yngworth, on the Monday on the Rogacion-dayes sufficiently; also I will that he that shall make the sermon that daye, shall have of the said meadow iiijd. to pray for my sole and my wyvys."

Broomhill priory had lands here, and the abbot of Bury's manor in Aylsham, called Sexton's, extended hither, and the sacrist of that monastery was taxed at 27s. 5d. for the part here, which was added to by the family of Ingworth, &c.

John (Nepos, le Neve, or the Nephew, Sacerdotis de Ingworth) was the ancestor of the le Neves, of Ingworth, and Banningham. John le Neve, of Ingworth, in 1267; was a man of fortune and note. In 1297, Emma, his widow, lived here; and John, their son, in 1282; and their posterity increased and dispersed much in these parts.

This town is in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is the head town of the deanry, which takes its name from it, the deans of which were all collated by the bishops of Norwich.

Ingworth lies on the road from Aylsham to Cromer.

IRMINGLAND, called in most maps ARMINGLAND, and in Doomsday-book is wrote Erminclanda. Edric, a Dane, owned Irmingland at the Confessor's
P survey,

survey, and it contained two carucates, one belonged to the lords in demesne, and the other was in his tenants hands; the whole was then of 20s. per ann. value.

At the conquest it fell to Walter Giffard by that prince's gift, and was then worth 30s. per annum; the town was six furlongs long, and as much broad, and paid 3d. gelt towards every 20s. raised in the hundred. This was afterwards called Whitefoot-hall Manor.

Turolde, a Saxon, and Herold, a Dane, had two other parts here, which came to William de Warren, of the Conqueror's gift, as part of the lands allotted him on the exchange of Lewes-castle, and this was afterwards called the manor of Hastings's-hall.

Ernald, rector of Irmingland, was living before it entered into the pope's head to forbid lawful matrimony to the clergy; for Margaret, daughter of Ernald, rector of Irmingland, by deed without date, granted lands in Oulton, of the see of Roger de Saxlingham, to Ralph de Irmingland.

In 1308 John de Cokefield recovered the advowson by suit against Hugh Tirrel, of Mannington, and presented.

Sir William de Birstone conveyed the advowson in 1327 to Peter de Birstone, who in 1343 settled the advowson on divers trustees; and they and the trustees in 1345 conveyed it absolutely to the prior and convent of Munge, or Montjoy, in Heveringland, that convent having obtained a licence in mortmain from Edward III. for that purpose: and on the 24th of April, 1352, it was appropriated to that house by
the

the bishop of Norwich, who reserved a pension to him and his successors of 30s. the convent was to receive the whole, and serve it by one of their own canons, or pay a stipendiary priest for that purpose.

In 1428 the prior paid 12s. to one tenth for this church, and 4s. ob. qr. for his temporals here, the church being valued at nine marks.

In 1490 the prior leased the impropriation to Thomas Betts, of Irmingland, for ninety years; and in 1530 it was disappropriated by consent of all persons concerned; and William Halls, esq. now sole patron, presented sir Robert Schillet chaplain to the re-instated rectory; at whose death, in 1557, William Wodehouse, esq. gave it to sir Thomas Bury, who held it united to Saxthorpe.

In 1557, May 20, sir Reginald Thompson was instituted by Robert Knowles, notary-public, his proxy, and had it personally united to Corputty vicarage. It is plain that Irmingland church was now in use; for on application for a perpetual union, which was obtained, he gave security to serve both churches as usual.

In 1572 Sir Christopher Heydon, knt. patron of both, presented to the vicarage of Corputty, and rectory of Irmingland, perpetually united; but in 1615 sir Christopher Heydon, knt. got it disunited by the bishop.

There were many suits about this advowson, sir Edward Clere claimed it as impropriate, and concealed, and took a grant of the advowson from queen Elizabeth; one William Bois had another grant from king James I. but to no purpose, it being disappre-

priated before the dissolution, and granted by the convent to Halls, so that it never came to the crown at the dissolution.

In 1627 Thomas Knevet, of Ashwelthorpe, presented; and in 1660 Edmund Bacon, esq. of Hockwold, sold the advowson to John Earle, of Heydon.

In 1706, July 19, this rectory was consolidated with Heydon; and in 1777 William Wigget Bulwer, esq. presented the Rev. James Athill to those united churches, *p. j.*

The church was dedicated to St. Andrew, but is now ploughed up, so that there are no apparent ruins of it; it stands thus in the king's books:—5l. Irmingland rectory, 29l. clear yearly value,—so that it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

The town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and hath not above two or three houses in it: it paid 2l. 12s. to each tenth, of which sum the religious paid for their revenues here 20s. it is valued to the land tax and county rate with Corpusty.

The prior of Wayborne was taxed at 9d. for his temporals here; the abbot of Langley at 3s. and the portion of the prior of Norwich was a mark a year, being a composition for two sheaves out of three of the tithes of the demesnes of John de Irmingland, which was paid to the cellarer; this portion the bishop appropriated to the convent.

HASTING'S-HALL MANOR. The first we find of this manor is, that Osbert de Summerleton held it at half a fee, and that Robert de Baconsthorpe held it
of

of him, and that John de Raveningham had it of him. In 1303 Hugh Tirrel, of Mannington, had an interest in it. In 1323 it was found to be held of Castle Acre castle. John de Dalling, and John de Bintre, who lived at Bintre, were lords in the latter end of Edward I. and in 1332 Thomas de Bintre had it. In 1340 sir George de Felbrigg purchased the reversion of John de Carleton; and in 1378 sold it to William Hastings, of Aylsham, whose name the manor still retains. The heirs after conveyed the manor to John Bettes, of Oulton, sen. and so it became joined to

The MANOR OF WHITEFOOT'S-HALL, which anciently belonged to a numerous family surnamed from the town; in 1196 Warine de Irmingland, and Godfry de Irmingland, held it at the 3d part of a fee, as parcel of the honor of Clare; but the manor was sold by Ralph Irmingland, in 1327, to Thomas Whitefoot; it being mortgaged, was sold to John Bettes, sen. who afterwards joined the two manors, as they now remain.

HASTING'S-HALL, *cum* WHITEFOOT'S-HALL MANORS, were thus vested in John Bettes, sen. who died about 1450, and settled them on Thomas Bettes, his son, who was chief steward to sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, knt. and one of his scoffees; he married Alice, daughter of John Bertram, esq. about 1458. In 1471 he was secretary to Catherine duchess of Norfolk*. In 1598 the whole was sold to

P 3

Thomas

* In 1539 Robert Bettes, of Irmingland, was admitted a member of the fraternity of St. George in the Tower of London, to encrease the science of shooting in long-bows, and hand-guns, throughout England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, and the Marches, by sir Christopher Norris, knt. master of the ordnance; Anthony Knevet, and Peter Meutas, gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, and others.

Thomas Catlyn, of Lakenham, and his heirs, who in 1604 sold the whole to sir Nath. Bacon, knt. and Dame Dorothy, his wife, in trust for his said lady, and Wm. Roberts Smith, her son; he built Irmingland-hall, and fixed this inscription over the door †:—
Nathaniel Bacon, miles, anno ætatis suæ 63, pro Dorothea uxore, et Gulielmô-Roberds Smith, filio ejusdem Dorotheæ, has ædes erexit anno 1609.

In the windows of the farm-house, which was the old hall, are the arms of Bettes; Bettes impaling Baniard, ditto impaling Bardewell, and Bettes impaling Wigmore, anno 1585.

This family of the Smiths are descended from sir Thurstan Smith, of Cratfield, in Suffolk, knt. Simon Smith, of Cratfield, had William, whose son, Simon, of Winston, in Norfolk, and Beccles, in Suffolk, married the sister and heiress of William Roberts, town-clerk of Yarmouth, and attorney at law in Beccles, who purchased several manors.

William Roberts Smith was of Cambridge and Grey's-Inn, but died single in 1609, and left Irmingland, Burgh-castle, &c. to sir Owen Smith, knt. his brother, who settled here; he was buried in the north chapel of Oulton church, March 21, 1637, aged 43; and married Alice, eighth daughter of sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in Suffolk, knt. who outlived him 41 years, being buried by him in 1678; she left Ann, baroness of Lovelace, daughter of Thomas earl of Cleveland, her executrix.

Thomas

† It appears that the House cost 3391l. 6s. 3d. when the whole estate cost but 2886l. 19s. 10d. and that he built it at the earnest request of his lady, and her son.

Thomas Smith, of Winston, esq. son and heir of sir Owen, died June 6, 1639, and by his own appointment was buried in the church-yard of Gillingham All Saints, but left a daughter, Frances, who married Charles Fleetwood, of Newington, in Middlesex; and in 1648 Simon Smith, of Winston, settled the Smiths estate on them. This Charles was son to major-general Charles Fleetwood, so well known in the usurpation; they were succeeded by their son, Smith Fleetwood, esq. who married Mary, daughter of sir John Hartopp: the said Smith Fleetwood was born at Feltwell St. Mary in 1644, and was buried by his father, at Stoke Newington, in Middlesex.

Charles Fleetwood, esq. their son and heir, had Irmingland and Winston, and lived at Newington, but died single, and the estate descended to Smith Fleetwood, esq. his brother, of Wood-Dalling, who was buried there October 28, 1726, aged 52. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Athill, since re-married to John Gibson, esq. who is dead; they had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Fountain Elwin, gent. of Thurning, where he was buried by Fleetwood, his only child by the said Elizabeth, in 1735; but Elizabeth, his wife, was buried at Dalling, Dec. 9, 1732, in the 22d year of her age. On the achievement for her in this church are the arms of Elwin impaling Fleetwood.

On her death the estate went to her aunts; for besides the aforesaid two sons, Smith Fleetwood had by Mary Hartopp six daughters, viz.

1. Mary, who married Mr. Abraham Coveney, and died in 1720, without issue, and is buried at Wood-Dalling.

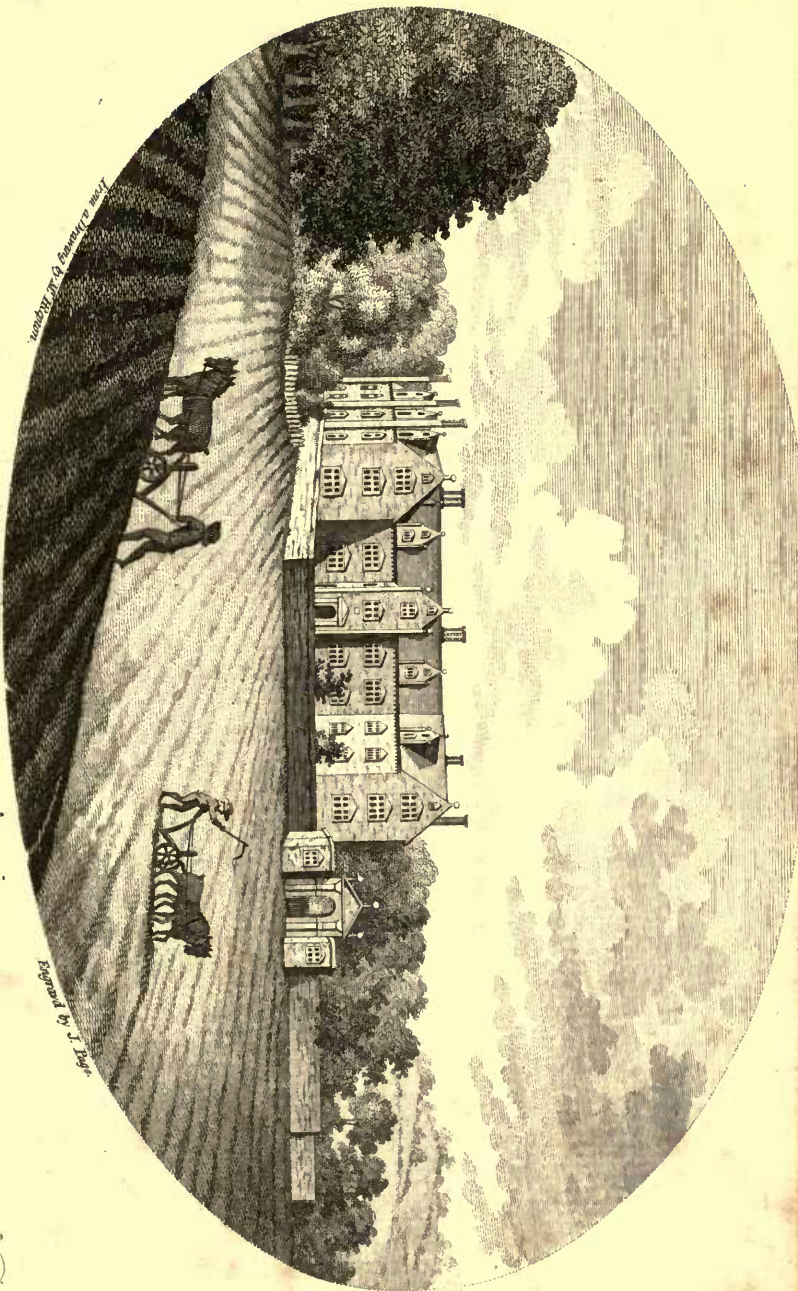
2. Frances, who died single.
3. Elizabeth, who died single, in 1728.
4. Carolina, who died also single, at Newington.
5. Ann, married to William Gogney, and died at Booton, without issue.

So that Irmingland came to the sixth daughter, Mrs. Jane Fleetwood, who enjoyed the estate some time, and at her decease she bequeathed it to ——— Hurlock, the only child of governor Hurlock, by a daughter of the late sir John Hartopp, bart. Miss Hurlock lately married Edmund Cradock, esq. who has taken the name of Hartopp.

Irmingland-hall is yet a very stately pile of building, though it is now converted into several spacious tenements; the rooms are lofty, and not small; it acquires a degree of venerableness from having been often the residence of Oliver Cromwell, who perhaps in this very house laid some of those plans for reforming the abuses of monarchical prerogative, whilst he little thought how difficult it would one day be to limit the desires of arbitrary sway in his own person.

A view of the house, drawn by Mr. H. Repton, of Sustead, is given in this work.

ITTERINGHAM. At the Confessor's survey this town was divided into three parts, or manors; Guelf, a Dane, held the principal one, then belonging to Mannington, and was valued with it; at the Conqueror's survey it was wrote Utrinham, and was
in



From a Drawing by Mr. Haydon.

Engraved by J. Taylor



in his hands, and Godric took care of it for him: the whole was one leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 5d. ob. gelt. After it was conveyed from the crown it had the same lords as Mannington, and so passed with it to the Potts, and from the heirs of that family to the present lord, the right honorable lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

Harold was lord of the second manor at the first survey, but William earl Warren at the Conqueror's; a free-man held of Harold lands, &c. valued at 3s. In the reign of Henry II. the earl Warren enfeoffed the ancestor of the family of Wolterton in this, who had a third part, or portion, in the advowson of the church; and this part passed, together with their manor in Wolterton, through many hands, to James Grey, esq. and from his sisters to the late lord Walpole.

NOWERS-HALL, OF NETHER-HALL MANOR. This third part, or manor, belonged to the see of Norwich; William de Beaufoe, bishop, held it at the Conqueror's survey; it was valued together with Blickling, and was probably that part of Harold the king's possessions, as Blickling was, given by William I after Harold's death, to bishop Herfast, and after to bishop Beaufoe, in fee and inheritance; but he gave it to the church and see of Norwich, and it was confirmed as a berewic to the see by Henry I. Soon after it was granted from Blickling to be held of it, by a quarter of a fee; and in 1284 had the assize of bread and beer in it.

In 1401 John Pawley held it, and afterwards John Moretoft, whose feoffees presented to the portion of Nowers manor, with St. Nicholas's chapel, in 1430, which

which John descended from sir Richard Moretoft, of Heydon.

In 1360 John Moretoft first purchased lands here; his son, John, was the first of the family that was lord, and his grandson, John Moretoft, the elder, of Itteringham, gent. was buried in the chancel in 1508. John, his son, died lord, and left it to Eleanor, his wife, who married William Jermy, of Metfield, in Suffolk, and died in 1537; and Agnes, daughter and heiress of Edward Jermy, esq. brought it by marriage to Thomas Paine, of Itteringham, gent. who descended from Adam Fitz-Paine, of Ireland, a lawyer, whose son, Jeffery Fitz-Paine, came into England, studied the law, and raised fortunes by his profession: he had John Paine, of Itteringham, gent. father of Thomas Paine above-mentioned; which Thomas had by Agnes, daughter, &c. of Jermy; his son and heir, Thomas Paine, lord here, who married Elizabeth, third daughter and coheiress of sir Edward Boleyn, knt. of Blickling.

In 1538 Christopher Langdon, gent. was possessed of it; and in 1548 Thomas Carew; and in the year following Edward Clere, esq. Before the year 1573 it belonged to the earl of Arundel; Philip earl of Arundel settled it in 1580 on Ann, his countess, and after it came by attainder to queen Elizabeth; but in 1598 Ann countess of Arundel held it by virtue of the settlement. It now belongs to Mr. Richard Robins, of Itteringham, who had it from his father William, and he had it from his uncle Richard; this manor is held of the crown by the rent of 3s. 6d. per ann.

There was also a fourth manor after the Conquest in this town, made up of some parts of the other.

The

The town is in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is laid at 473l. 3s. 4d. to the land tax.

The church was dedicated to St. Agnes, and after re-dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the chancel and church is covered with lead; there has been a chapel on the north side, now in ruins; the tower is square, and has three bells.

In the chancel, by the altar, are two hands supporting an heart; on a label over it,—*O Bone Jesu, esto Mihi Jesu.*

An old grave-stone, with a brass plate,—*To Margaret Lomnor, daughter of Thomas Monceux, of Wood-Dalling, obiit Nov. 1504.*

Another,—*To Willielmi Lomnor, de Mannington, obiit April 25, 1481.*—In a window Lomner impaling Monwaux.

In the church-yard is an altar-monument,—*In memory of Thomas Robins, sen. gent. who died July 26, 1726, aged 73; and Mary, his wife, May 1, 1725, aged 65.*

Another,—*For Thomas Robins, gent. who died December 10, 1732, aged 34.*

And one,—*In memory of Jane Jefferies, relict of Dr. John Jefferies, of Netishead, in this county, who died January 28, 1736, aged 57; and of Mary, her daughter, widow of Thomas Robins, of Utteringham, gent. late wife of the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher, of Trunch, who died March 16, 1747, aged 45.*

In 1504 Margaret, late wife of Edward Paston, esq. was buried in this church, and ordered her son, William, to give a legacy to our Lady's guild here.

The rectory had three portions, and on each a rector instituted for many years, viz. 1. Wolterton's portion. 2. Nower's portion*. 3. Bintre's portion†.

In 1431 the rector was presented by John Briston, esq. who had obtained the patronage of the three portions, and got them united into one rectory‡; but it seems a part was recovered from him; for in the year 1447 John Whittlebury was presented to two portions only, by John Briston, esq. The Rev. James Mason was deprived in 1554, a married priest; and in the same year Edmund Lomner, esq. John Moore, and William Larwood, had each a turn, and all joined to present.

The right honorable lord Walpole is patron of two turns, and Mr. Robins of the third §.

In 1764 Edmund Jewell presented the Rev. William Baker Rush, *p. h. v.* and in 1777 the Rev. Mordaunt Leathes was presented to the rectory of Itteringham by lord Walpole.

The

* This portion is then said to be every two garbs of the parable tithes of the demesnes of Robert de Noiers, in Itteringham.

† In 1348 there was a trial between Maude, Dalling, and sir Edward Warren, and it was determined that they should present by turns.

‡ Two medieties, consolidated July 8, 1431,—*vide Bishop's Register.*

§ Blomefield.

The church stands valued in the king's books at 5l. 17s. 1d. and being in clear value 37l. is discharged and capable of augmentation. The sacrist of Bury was charged for temporals here belonging to his manor in Aylsham at 27s. 7d.—The prior of Hempton; by Fakenham-dam, 8s. 3d.—Westacre at 5s.—Walsingham at 10d.

The master of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Beck-hall, in Billingsford, owned the water-mill here in 1284; and Hugh Tirell, of this town, granted small rents out of lands here to St. Giles's hospital, in Norwich.

BINTRE MANOR in 1275 belonged to John de Bintre, who purchased one moiety of it of Robert de Skeyton; and in 1285 he had view of frank-pledge, and assize of bread and beer. In 1313 Maud de Bintre had it; she married John de Dalling, and was his widow in 1346; after this it passed as Bintre's portion.

In 1537 Edmund Lomner, esq. sold the site of the manor of Bintre-hall, seventy acres of demesne, and 16s. rent, with the third part of the advowson, to Robert Clark; but in 1558 William Langwood was lord; after this Robert Houghton, of Itteringham, esq. held it; and Richard Houghton about 1674; and now it belongs to Mr. Robins.

LAMMAS, LA-MERS, or THE MARSH, so called from its situation; the church-yard being washed by the river Bure: At the Conqueror's survey it was part of Buxton, and valued with it, all but 20 acres which a free-woman then held; it is now in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

It was parted from Buxton very early, and became a separate manor, and a church was consequently erected on it, it being now divided from Buxton by the river that runs between them; the lord of Lammas hath free fishery as far as the bounds of the parish extends on the Lammas side, as the lord of Buxton hath as far as that parish extends on the Buxton side.

It was first granted by Ralph de Bellosago, or Beaufoe, to Osborn, who is said to have founded the church, and to have given the advowson to Holme abbey, to which it was confirmed by Henry I. in 1177, and by pope Lucius II. but notwithstanding this, Reginald le Gros, lord here in 1227, presented to it, and held it of the honor of Rhye; but in 1248 Stephen de Reedham and the abbot of Holme had a long suit, which was settled before the itinerant justices, when Stephen agreed to hold his land in Scottow, Lammas, and Sco-Ruston, of the abbey, by the yearly rent of 50s. and 50 bushels of barley, and he released to the abbot all his right in a carucate of land in Scottow, the abbot releasing to Stephen all his right in this manor and advowson.

Bartholomew, son of Stephen, in 1281, sold the manor and advowson to Oliver de Ingham. In 1327 Mariana de Ingham was lady, as was Joan, relict of Sir Roger le Strange, knt. in 1349. In 1350 Sir Miles Stapleton, knt. of Bedale, in Yorkshire, had it, and it continued a long time in this family, with Ingham, in Happing hundred, which manor it constantly attended, through the Stapletons and Calthorpes, till William Calthorpe, esq. sold it, about 1561, to John Culpepper, esq. and not long after it was conveyed to the Allens of this town. Robert Allen sold it to Matthew Sparrow, gent. and

it after belonged to Mr. Thomas Sadler, who died in 1667, whose daughter, Sufanna, carried it to her husband, Edward Eyre, gent. who was buried here in 1709, and Mary, his only daughter, married Thomas Damant, of Lammas, gent. who was lord here (but not patron, the patronage being sold from the manor); she died in 1709, and the said Thomas in 1731 left it to Mr. Thomas Damant, his only son by Alice Sancroft, his second wife.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, whose image stood in a tabernacle in the chancel, in the east wall on the north side of the altar, which was the station, or place, of the principal image in every church, under which the officiating priest always stood, and so doth at this day, the rubric of the communion service enjoining the priest to stand at the north side of the table. Here was a guild also kept in honor of that saint, and altars, lights, roods, &c. as was customary in those dark ages of priestcraft and superstition.

There is a rectory-house and six acres and two roods of glebe. It stands thus in the king's books; 7l. Hautbois, *vulgo* Hobbies *Parva*, cum Lammas rectory, 43l. clear yearly value, and being discharged it is capable of augmentation.

The religious concerned here were, the prior of Broomholme, whose temporalities were taxed at 7s. 2d. those of Norwich at 18d. and of Hickling at 4d. The whole village paid 30s. clear to every tenth, besides 16s. paid by the religious for their revenues here. It is laid with Hautbois *Parva* at 276l. 15s. to the land tax.

There

There is a low square tower and four bells ; the church hath no ailes, and is thatched, as is the chancel ; the south porch is tiled.

In a north window is painted the last judgment, the blessed, standing under the judgment seat, on the right hand, with this over their heads,—*Venite benedicti Patris mei.*—Over the wicked, on the left hand,—*Qui faciunt ista, non percipiunt regna celestia. Ite maledicti in ignem æternum.*

In other panes of the window is the Blessed Virgin, feeding the hungry, cloathing the naked, giving drink to the thirsty, and entertaining the stranger ; and these sentences :

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1st pane, — | The hungry man says, | — | <i>For hunger greedy,</i> |
| | The Virgin answers, | — | <i>The to fede, lo me* nogh ready.</i> |
| 2d pane, — | The naked calls out, | — | <i>For cold I † qual.</i> |
| | The Virgin answers, | — | <i>Deo on a cloth the warme withall.</i> |
| 3d pane, — | The thirsty says, | — | <i>For thirst I cleve.</i> |
| | The Virgin says, | — | <i>Have drink for the Lord ye † leve.</i> |
| 4th pane, — | The stranger cries, | — | <i>Hofel § I crave.</i> |
| | She replies, | — | <i>Come wery in and you shall have.</i> |

In a north window is a priest in his habit, kneeling in a praying posture, and this :—*Pray for the sowl of sir Adam Wykynson, prest.*

In the chancel window, Marshal's arms, and there were formerly the arms of White, Stapleton, Morley, and Ingham, which last still remains.

* Now ready.

† Call out.

‡ Live.

§ Lodging and entertainment.

Here are brasses for Dowys and Bayspoole, and tomb-stones for Thomas Sadler, 23 September, 1667, and others of his family.

The arms of Eyre impaling Damant — *Hic jacet sepultum corpus Eduardi Eyre, generosi, obiit 2 die Febr. A. D. 1709, æt. suæ 76. Hic jacet sepultum corpus Mariæ Damant, uxoris Thomæ Damant, de Lammas, generosi, et filiæ unice prædicti Eduardi Eyre, obiit decimo die Maij, Anno Domini 1709, æt. suæ 39.*

William Harstone, gent April 6, 1694. 55;— and, *Gulielmi Sparrowe, quondam rectoris hujus parochiæ, qui obiit Febr. 25, A. D. 1645*, lie buried here. Also a mural monument in the church-yard, against the south church wall, in memory of—*Robert and John Scales, father and son, late of Hautbois Parva: Robert died November 12, 1727, aged 79 years, and John January 28, 1727, aged 40.*

The churches of Lammas and Little Hautbois were consolidated about 1475, and in 1645 Mr. Thomas Edwards, who purchased the advowson from the manor, presented Edward Warnes, who died rector in 1700. He was a great benefactor to Norwich city, on which he settled Little Hautbois-hall, &c. and to Yarmouth.

In 1738 James Taylor presented as patron in fee simple, and in 1764 the rev. Philip Candler was instituted to this rectory, as rector and patron, *p. j.*

MANNINGTON, or Manictuna, as it is wrote in Doomsday-book. In the Confessor's time earl Godwin held this town, which was then of the annual value of 3l. but rose to 4l. and at the Conqueror's survey was worth 5l. 1s. 4d. and 20s. fine,

or income; it was a mile long and four furlongs broad, and paid 3d. three farthings gelt, or tax: it belonged to the Conqueror, who entrusted it to Godric's care, and there were two freemen and their services, worth 5s. a year, held by Ralph Stalra of William de Warren.

It continued in the crown till it was granted to the earls of Pembroke, and Aymer de Valence was both lord and patron. The patronage continued in the Pembroke family, and was sold by George earl of Shropshire, about 1574, to the lord of the manor, and it hath continued with it ever since; but the manor was granted by Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, to Walter Tirrell, of Mannington and Itringham, who was lord in 1249, and left it to Hugh*, his son, who died without issue in 1291, Maud, his daughter and heiress, married first William Hewell, alias Fewell, who was lord in her right, as was Henry Lumner, her second husband. In 1401 Henry Lumner, grandson of Henry, held it in right of his late wife, the heiress of Maud Fewell: the said Henry dying about 1402, left it to William Lumner, his son and heir, whose son, William, built the present hall, embattled castleway, according to a licence obtained of the king: on the battlements stand several small guns, and the pile being of stone and black flints, gives it an agreeable look. The arms of Lumner, impaling Monwaux, were carved on the wainscot; he died about 1494. William Lumner, his son, was lord in 1509, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who in 1540 was one of the commissioners of sewers, and married
Jane,

* In 1305 he was maliciously indicted of a conspiracy, at the procurement of sir Thomas Bavent, &c. and sir Thomas was fined for it.

Jane, daughter of William Yelverton, of Rougham, in Norfolk; he dying in 1558, she remarried John Dodge, esq. of Wrotham, in Kent, who was lord in her right in 1572; and Edmund Lumner, son of Edmund Lumner aforesaid, releasing his reversion in this lordship, it came to Edmund the son, and to the two daughters of John Dodge, esq. by Jane aforesaid, Ann and Mary: Edmund Dodge, and his sister Mary, who married Peter Houghton, alderman of London, and afterwards sir Thomas Vavasour, knt. marshal to James I. releasing their rights to Ann, their sister, who married, first, John Potts, of this town, and after sir Christopher Heydon, knt. of Baconsthorpe, who died January 28, 1642, aged 75, and was buried at Baconsthorpe, and her son, Sir John Potts, became lord, and patron of the church.

The family of Potts were very anciently seated in this town, (William Pous in 1274 was sued by William Tirrell, then lord, for encroaching, and appropriating to himself the feed of a certain high-way, extending from Mannington to the Car) and were considerable yeomen, or land-owners. The first that raised it was John Potts, student of Lincoln's-inn, a lawyer of eminence and reputation, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Boteler, of Woodhall, in Hertfordshire, knt. and had a grant of arms to him and his heirs, from Robert Cooke, clarencieux, dated 1585. John Potts, esq. his son, was also a student in Lincoln's-inn, and married Ann, one of the daughters of John Dodge, esq. aforesaid, and is buried in this parish church, under an arched altar-monument, on the north side of the altar; no inscription now remains: on it are the arms of Potts, quartering Dodge, over all a pile with a plate and *gutte de larme*; he died about the year 1600.

John Potts, their son and heir, was knighted, and afterwards created a baronet by letters patent, dated August 14, 1641: he married Ursula, daughter of Sir John Willoughby, bart. of Risley, in Derbyshire, and lies buried here under a marble grave-stone, with the arms of Potts, and Willoughby. They had issue three sons, John, Francis*, and Charles, and one daughter, named also Ursula †.

Frances, eldest sister of Sir John Potts, bart. married Edward Sadler, esq. and had Frances, wife of George Hunt, gent. who lies buried here under a grave-stone: she died in October, 1646.

Sir John Potts, bart. succeeded his father, and married, first, Susan, daughter of Sir John Heveningham, of Ketteringham, knt. and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Brown, judge of the Common-pleas, by whom he had no surviving issue; by Susan he had Sir Roger Potts, who by Mary, sole daughter and heiress of William Davy, esq. of Great Ellingham, had four sons and a daughter. Sir Roger died October 14, 1711, and his lady in March, 1701: she was buried at Great Ellingham.

Sir Algernon Potts, bart. was third son to Sir Roger, and inherited the honor, James, the eldest son, having died young, and Philip, the second son, also before his father; he married Frances, daughter and coheiress of — Calibut, of Saham-Tony, relict of Thomas Crane, of Norwich; they are both buried in this church, dying both in November, 1717, leaving no issue.

Sir

* Francis left a daughter and heiress, married to Sir William Villiers, bart.

† Ursula married Philip Bedingfield of Ditchingham, esq.

Sir Charles Potts, his only surviving brother, succeeded him, who was a citizen and merchant-taylor, of London, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Newman, gent. of Baconsthorpe, who died September 2, 1706, and was buried at Great Ellingham; his second lady was Mary Smith, of London, but having no issue, the honor was extinct in him: he is buried in this church near the altar, under a black marble grave-stone, with this inscription:

In hope of a joyful resurrection hereunder lies the body of Sir Charles Potts, bart. he died January 14, 1731, aged 56 years. He quartered the arms of Dodge, Lumner, Davy, Gourney, and bishop of Yarmouth, who bore argent on a bend cottised gules 3 bezants, as appears by his atchievment.

His last lady survived him, and dying February 7, 1736, aged 61, was also here interred. Susan, only sister of Sir Charles, was married to Matthew Long, of Dunston, esq. and after the death of lady Potts this manor, and township with the advowson, was conveyed to the honorable Horatio Walpole, and his son, lord Walpole, of Wolterton, is the present lord.

The parish church is a small pile, built by the earl of Pembroke, the arms of the family of de Valentia being carved in stone over the door; it has no steeple, or bell, the nave and chancel are tiled, but now falling much into decay, the church being dilapidated. It had till lately service once a month. Besides the inscriptions abovementioned, on a stone with a brass plate, by the south side of the altar, is this:

Here lies Katherine, the wife of Thomas Lougher, rector of Letheringssett, daughter of John Potts, esq. who died in October, 1631.

A N A G R A M M A.

Katherine Lougher;

A lower, taken higher:

Here lies a lover of the Dcittye,

Embalm'd with odours of her pietye;

Here lies she, nay; this lower did aspire,

Here lye her ashes, she is taken higher.

MAERENS POSUIT T. L.

The rectory is charged in the king's books at 11. 16s. 5d. ob. and being in clear value 6l. 13s. 4d. is discharged, &c. and is capable of augmentation. The antient value was four marks, and Norman's portion in it was 20s. The prior of Ely was taxed for his temporalities 6s. 8d. the prior of Waborne for his 30s. It is in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is taxed at 100l. per ann. to the land tax.

The patronage was always with the manor, and in 1730 the Rev. Mr. Richard Sibbs was presented rector by the late Sir Charles Potts, bart. on whose decease the title became extinct.

In the Philosophical Transactions for January, 1718, page 766, there is an account of the sinking of three oaks into the ground at this town, communicated by Peter Le Neve, esq. norroy.

“ On Tuesday, July the 23d, 1717, in the day time, to the astonishment of those that were present, first one single oak, with the roots and ground about it, was seen to subside, and sink into the earth,

earth, and not long after, at about forty yards distance, two other oaks that were contiguous sunk after the same manner, into a much larger pit, being about thirty-three feet diameter, whereas the former is not fully eighteen. When the first tree sunk, it was observed that the water boiled up in the hole, but on the sinking of the greater pit, that water drained off into it from the former, which now continues dry; the depth thereof to the firm bottom is nine feet three inches, and the tree that stands upright in it is three feet eight inches girt, and its trunk about eighteen feet long; the other two trees are something smaller; the soil on which they grow is gravelly, and under that a quicksand over a clay, upon which there are springs which fill large ponds adjoining to Mannington-hall, at about a quarter of a mile distance.

“ The nature of the soil seems to afford us a reasonable conjecture at the cause of this odd accident, the springs running over the clay, at the bottom of a bed of very minute sand, such as quicksands usually are, may reasonably be supposed in many ages to have washed away the sand, and thereby excavated a kind of subterraneous lake, over which those trees grew, and the force of the winds on the leaves and branches agitating their roots, may well have loosened the sand under them, and occasioned it to fall in more frequently than elsewhere; by which means, in length of time, the thin bed of gravel being only left, it became unable to support its own weight, and that of the trees, and so broke in.”

In 1760, April 13, the Rev. John Dowling had this sinecure rectory by sequestration.

MARSHAM, or the Village at the Marsh, commonly called MASSAM, lies south of Aylsham, the

lordship and advowson of which belonged to the late earl of Yarmouth, whose estate was sold according to the direction of his lordship's will.

At the Confessor's survey Harold had it, and gave it to the bishopric, and Erfast the bishop held it; but when the Conqueror seized the lands of the see, William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, obtained it of the Conqueror's gift, in fee and inheritance, as he did most of the old revenues of his bishopric, and left it again to the see, with which it continued till 1535; and being then vested in the crown, it continued there till queen Elizabeth granted it to sir James Boleyn, for a term of years; but about 1575 it was aliened from the crown, for Robert Thetford, esq. then owned it, and paid 18d. a year castle-guard to Norwich castle; it was after that purchased by sir Henry Hobart, and sold to the Freemans, and after that to the Pastons, from whom it was sold to the late lord Anson, and George Anson, esq. is now lord and patron.

This town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the tenants of the manor always enjoyed freedom from toll, and all other liberties belonging to the Duchy, and tenants in ancient demesne; the lord hath liberty of free-warren, or game, by charter from Henry III. dated in 1250, who then granted it to Walter, bishop of Norwich. At the Conqueror's survey it was a mile and three furlongs long, and seven furlongs broad, and paid 11d. to the gelt, or tax; the manor then extended into Stratton and Brampton, and there was a part of it in Marsham and Hevingham, which was granted to Walter Giffard, and constituted the manor of Caits, here and in Hevingham.

In this town the religious paid for their lands here 13s. 4d. It is valued to the land tax at 408l. 13s. 4d.

The ancient family of the Marshams took their name from this place, and removed hence to Norwich, and Stratton-Strawless, their present seat, of which family we shall speak under that place. We find that the manors of Snoring, and Noers, in Itteringham, extended hither.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and there were two guilds held in it; it was very full of images, with lights burning before them; for we find in the ancient wills registered in the bishop's office, that there were nineteen lights. The tower is square, and hath four bells; the two ailes, nave, chancel, and south porch, are leaded; the windows are very finely painted.

In a north chancel window is the Virgin, with
AVE: GRA: DNS: TEGUM:

In the north aile window are three fine effigies, with labels.

1. *Sanctus Kenelmus Rex.*
2. *Sanctus Edmundus Rex.*
3. *Sanctus Edwardus Rex.*

Here are tomb-stones and brasses for Norton, Attehill, Belknay, Byffchap, Oates, Grix, Norris, Jeckel, &c.

In the windows are portraitures of many Saints and Confessors. The upper, or clerestory windows, are very perfect, and the several *orates* fair, but so high that we could not read them; there are the
arms

arms of England, France, Verdon, Clopton, Bavent, Morley, West Saxons, East Angles, emblem of the Trinity, &c. Norwich see, impaling bishop Wakering's cognizance, az. a pelican vulning herself proper.—Bishop Lyhert's arms, Jenny.—Moore.

A black marble by the desk,—*For Mrs. Margaret Lyng, October 18, 1698, aged 74.*

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 10l. 10s. and stands by the name of Marsham rectory; it is sworn of the clear yearly value of 43l. and so is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it was anciently valued at twenty-four marks, and the prior of Castle Acre had a portion of tithes here, valued at half a mark, it being formerly in the bishop's own collation.

The rector hath a rectory-manor here. John Swan gave by will 20s. a year to the poor. Eliz. Swan, his wife, gave 15s. a year to the poor, *anno* 1693, to be paid every Easter Monday, out of certain lands in the parish.

The rectors were collated by the bishops, in right of the manor, and after that was aliened from the see, the lords of the manor (to which the advowson belongs) always presented.

In 1461 Thomas lord bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, resigned Aylsham vicarage for this, in exchange with master Nicholas Stanton, L. L. B.

In 1757 the Rev. John Greene was presented to this rectory by the late lord Anson, *p. j.*

OULTON,

OULTON*, OLTON, or the OLD TOWN, hath its church, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul; its tower is square, and hath three bells; the nave and two transept chapels are leaded, and the chancel tiled.

On three brasses on a stone in the nave are inscriptions—*To Edmund Bell, and Katherine, his wife, 1636; she September 17, 1617.* Also, *Thomas, son of Edmund Bell, December - - aged 80 years and 8 months.*

A black marble,—*For Ann, wife of Thomas Bell, July 22, 1730, aged 47.*

In the north chapel, which is dedicated to St. James, are Crofts' arms in a window, and on a black marble there is the crest of Smith, and that of Crofts, and Smith, of Lincolnshire, impaling Crofts, of Suffolk,—*Here lyeth the body of sir Owen Smith, of Ermingland, knt. who lived in great reputation 43 years and 16 days; he married Alice, the eighth daughter of sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in Suffolk, knt. he died March 28, 1637.*

On another, by the former,—*To Alice, relict of sir Owen Smith, of Ermingland, knt. who died October 7, 1678, aged 69.*

In this chapel are two brass plates, inscribed to John and Cecily Pykton.

The church belonged to the manor till Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, for his own soul, and that of Alice, his wife, gave it with the church of Bedingham to the canon of Walsingham priory, and Edward

* Wrote in Doomsday-book Oultuna.

ward I. confirmed it in 1280. The register of this priory in the Cotton library informs us, that it was soon after appropriated to that house, and a vicarage endowed, which the bishop of Norwich was always to nominate to, and the prior present at his nomination, which continued so till the dissolution; the vicar was to have all the offerings and small tithes of the whole town, and the great tithes of all the lands, except those belonging to, or held of the manors of Saxlingham and Leeche, in this town, and all the great tithes belonging to them were to be the canons, who were to repair the chancel at all times; and it appears that the brook between Oulton and Irmingland parted those villages.

The town is in the Duchy of Lancaster, and there were formerly three guilds here. The vicarage is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it stands thus in the king's books: 8l. 5s.—Owlton vicarage,—29l. clear yearly value. The old value was eight marks, and it is valued to the land tax at 308l. 10s.

In 1763 the Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye was presented to this vicarage by Coulson Bell, esq. *p. j.*

The prior of Walsingham was taxed at ten marks for his impropriate tithes, and the vicar, for the vicarage, at two marks. At the dissolution the impropriation remained in the crown, till Edward VI. *an.* 1551. granted it, with the advowson of the vicarage, to John Doddington, and his heirs; and they belonged in 1573 to sir Christopher Heydon; afterwards to Edward Holl, Thomas, Richard, and Nicholas Bell, and now Coulson Bell,} esq. is impropriator and patron.

The

The prior of Fakenham-Dam, *alias* Hempton, had a mill and lands here, taxed at 46s. 8d. Wayborne at 3s. and Coxford at 6s.

There was an ancient chapel here, demolished in the time of Edward I. and in 1326 brother John de Ixning, preceptor, or master of Carbrook hospital, lett the platt of ground belonging to his hospital, called the *Chapel-yard*, in Oulton; and they had a manor here, which was purchased of the crown by sir Richard Southwell, and hath passed ever since with Carbrook-Woodhall, the late sir William Clayton, of Blechingley, in Surrey, being lord of it.

Here is a fine spring, called the Spa, being a strong mineral, much frequented formerly, before the Spaat Aylsham had gained its reputation.

This whole town (except one free-man and his tenure, which was the abbot of Holme's) belonged to the manor of Cawston, as a berewic to it, and passed as that did, till it was divided by the lords of Cawston granting off parts to divers persons.

SAXLINGHAM MANOR was granted from Cawston by Richard I. to Robert de Saxlingham; it continued in this family many ages, and in 1383 Thomas de Saxlingham had it. In 1478 John Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, died seised of three of the four manors in this town, viz. Saxlingham's, Oulton's-hall, and Leeche's.

OULTON-HALL MANOR was granted to Sigar de Olton, or Oulton*, and afterwards, in 1327, it came
to

* This was a very ancient and numerous family.

to the Heydons, and was joined to Saxlingham manor, as was also

LEECHÉ'S MANOR here; for in 1440 John Canon, and Alice, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Leeche, released to sir John Tuddenham, knt. and John Heydon, esq. the reversion of Leeche's manor, after his mother's death, as did also some others who had an interest here.

Oulton's, Saxlingham's, and Leeche's, being joined, they have passed through the Heydons, &c. with Cawston manors, and were sold by sir John Hobart, knt. to Erasmus Earle, esq. and William Wigget Bulwer, esq. of Heydon, is now lord. The lect extending over these three manors, was purchased of the crown in queen Elizabeth's time, and is to be kept yearly on Lammas-day, with Heydon lect.—Oulton-hall manor is fine certain, at 4s. an acre, and 4d. per acre quit-rent.—Leeche's manor is fine certain at 2s. an acre, and 2d. per acre quit-rent.—Saxlingham is fine certain, at 12d. an acre, and 6d. per acre quit-rent.

There were also divers rents, and a manor belonging to the honor of Clare, which was also united to these manors; for in 1625 Anthony Page, gent. who had all of them of sir Christopher Heydon, paid 20s. for a year's rent for the manor here, which late belonged to the honor of Clare, and Thomas and John Page sold them to the Hobarts.

In 1316 William Howard late held Clare honor manor here, and it attended the Howard family, &c. and afterwards came to Henry VIII. and continued in the crown till granted off by queen Elizabeth.

OXNEAD, wrote in Doomsday-book Oxenedes, takes its name, according to Blomefield, from its scite on certain meads, or meadows, by a river, called by the Britons and Saxons Ouse, a general name for rivers in this county; thus, Oxburgh, and Oxwick.

In the Confessor's reign it was the lordship of Guert, a thane, of Saxon or Danish extraction, and Aildeig, a free-man, held it under him; but at the grand survey Halden was the lord, when there was a church belonging to it, endowed with a large glebe at that age, twenty-four acres, valued at the annual rent of one penny per acre. The whole had been valued at 20s. but at the survey at 30s. it was seven furlongs long, and six broad, and paid 5d. gelt, or tax, and the king and the earl had then the soc.

Albert Greslei was lord in the time of king Stephen, and Theobald de Hauteyn in the reign of Henry II. by the marriage of Agnes, daughter of Albert, who on the death of Theobald married ——— de Amaundeville in 1183; she held this lordship in dower, having three sons by Hauteyn; John, the eldest, died without issue, leaving Robert, and Thomas, his brothers; Margery, his widow, in 1214, surrendered all her right in this town for an equivalent at Sheldingthorpe, in Lincolnshire, to Robert, her brother-in-law, who on his mother's death became lord and patron of Oxnead, and Hellefdon, and gave 100s. rent per ann. out of that town, in marriage with his daughter, Eve, to Ralph de Tyvile, remainder to his own heirs, if they had no issue.

He was succeeded by Hamon Hauteyn, who in 1287 had the lect. view of frank-pledge, free-warren, a gallows, and assize of bread and beer, here and in Hellefdon; William was his son and successor, who
in

in 1301 held two knights fees here and in Helleston, of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, who having incurred the displeasure of Edward I. in not attending him into France, gave to that king all his estate, so that this lordship was upon this grant held of the crown. In the 32d of the said king the manor of Oxnead was settled by fine on William Hauteyn, and Agnes, his wife, (daughter of William de Brampton) and the heirs of William and Agnes: this William Hauteyn dying in 1326, sir John Hauteyn, his son and heir by Agnes, inherited it, and married Alice, sister of sir John de Colby, knt.

William Hauteyn, son and heir of sir John, paid a rent of 15s. per ann. out of this lordship, to the king's manor of Estre Alta, in Essex; and in 1339 conveyed the manor and advowson to John Hauteyn, his brother, rector of Oxnead, so that it never came to Roger, son of William, who married Julian, sister of sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. who afterwards was the wife of sir John Phelip, of Dennington, in Suffolk, Roger being killed at Ingworth by sir John de Colby aforesaid; and he, with Margaret, his sister, having no issue, John Hauteyn, the rector, and his feoffees, sold the manor and advowson to sir Robert de Sall, knt. Henry Hauteyn, his brother, sir John Colby, and Jeffrey de Smalburgh, who married Margaret, his sister, releasing their rights; and in 1368 sir Robert had possession, but was much disturbed in suits about it, Robert Hauteyn, a younger brother of John the rector, and Henry above-mentioned, never releasing his right, and this Robert having two sons, John, a professed friar at Blakeney, and Hamon, who had also two children, John, rector of Thelton, and Typhania, who married and had a daughter, Joan; all these in their turns sued for this estate; and in 1443 John Hauteyn, *alias* Sharrington, priest, then a
carmelite

carmelite friar, at Blakeney, had licence from pope Eugenius (on proving that before he was fourteen years of age his parents forced him to enter among the friars, and become a religious) to leave his house, habit, and order, and become secular, and proceeding in his claim, recovered his inheritance.

Sir Robert Sall was of a family of good repute, and knighted by Edward III. for his singular valor; he was governor of the castle of Mark, near Calais, and was killed by the Norfolk rebels in a treacherous and barbarous manner in 1381, and is said to have been in person one of the stoutest knights in England; he purchased all the reversion of lordships in Bucks, Essex, and in Middlesex, after the death of lady Margaret Trussell; by his will, dated September 8, 1380, he gave to Frances, his wife, this manor; one in Aylsham, with that of Broomhall, in South Walsham, &c. for life; and after her decease to be sold for pious uses; she was the daughter of sir William Trussell, knt. of Coblesden, in Staffordshire, and remarried to sir William Clopton, of Long Melford, in Suffolk, knt. Margaret, the wife of Philip Warner, of Aylsham, only surviving sister of sir Robert, the other dying without issue, released to this lady in 1481, as did Margaret, daughter of William Hauteyn, in 1383; and in 1401 sir William Clopton granted his right, and it was sold by William Clopton, esq. of Long Melford, in Suffolk, (to whom sir William Trussell, nephew and heir of the aforesaid lady Frances, had conveyed it in 1423 for 749 marks) to William Paston, esq. of Paston, who with his feoffees settled it on Agnes, his wife, who after the death of her husband had suit with the Hauteyn family to maintain her title, till Alan Trigg, of Oxnead, and Clarice Hauteyn, his wife, with Margaret,

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her daughter, John Spencer, and Typhania, his wife, daughter of Hamon Hauteyn, William and Walter Hauteyn, all released, together with John Hauteyn, chaplain, aforefaid, about 1449.

William Paston, esq. was son and heir of Clement Paston, esq. and was born at Paston, in Tunstead hundred; he was bred to the law, and in 1413 made steward of all the courts and leets belonging to Richard Courtney, bishop of Norwich, who settled on him 5l. per ann. out of his lordship of Blofield, and a livery yearly at Christmas, out of his wardrobe, of woollen-cloth and fur, such as the other peers, or nobles, of his retinue received yearly. In 1426 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1429 Henry VI. granted him one hundred and ten marks per annum, with two robes more than the ordinary fees of the judges, as a special mark of his favor, being a judge of the Common-pleas, was of the king's council for his Duchy of Lancaster, and a knight. The prior of Broomholme, in 1438, gave him for his good services in the law sixteen acres of land at Bacton; and the abbot of Bury granted him a letter of confraternity, or brotherhood, whereby he partook of all the prayers of that abbey, both alive and dead.

He was commonly called the "Good Judge," and dying at London, August 14, 1443, or 1444, aged 66, was buried in our Lady's chapel, at the east end of the cathedral church of Norwich; and John was his son and heir.

He built the north aisle of the church of Tharfield, in Hertfordshire, where he was lord of Hailingbury-hall, in right of his wife, who was a great heiress, and thereby quartered the arms of the ancient

cient families of Hetherfet, Wachelham, Craven, Gerbridge, Hengrave, and Kerdeston, and their effigies, with an *orate* for their souls, was to be seen in a window; also in the east window of the north aisle of the church of Great Cressingham, in Norfolk, with his arms, which aisle he probably built, being lord of a manor in the said town.

This family of the Pastons, of Paston, is said by most historians to have come into England three years after the conquest; Wolstan, who is named to be the person and founder of the family, having a grant of lands at Paston, assumed, according to the custom of the age, his surname from the said town; was buried at Bacton, and afterwards his body was removed with William earl Glanville, his cousin, to Broomholme abbey, founded by the said William. This tradition is in some measure confirmed by an old manuscript in the family, supposed to be wrote by William Botiner, *alias* Worcester, herald at arms to sir John Fastolf, knight of the garter, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. wherein it is observed that all the ancestors of sir William Paston, the judge, (except Wolstan aforesaid) were buried in the choir and porch of the church of Paston.

The first authentic proof and evidence of this family is, that the founder of it was Griffinus de Thwayte, to whose son, Osborn the priest, rector of Paston, Anselm abbot of St. Bennet's at Holme gave all the land of St. Bennet, in Paston, in fee to him and his heirs; and William the abbot * granted to Richer de Paston, son of Osborn, son of Griffin de Thwayte, all the land that the convent held in Paston, with their men, and other pertinences; and the

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said

* William the abbot lived in king Stephen's reign.

said Richer covenanted with Reginald the abbot, and convent, that when peace was settled in England, and pleadings were held in the king's court, he at the request and summons of the abbot would appear in court, and give security therein, at the costs of the abbot, to release the lands in Paston.

There was also another branch of this family, of which was Wyfstan, or Wolstan de Paston, whom we take to be the lineal ancestor of sir William Paston, the judge, and the earls of Yarmouth: this Wolstan lived in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I. and married a daughter of the Glanvilles, as appeared from an impalement of Paston and Glanville, in the windows of Paston-hall, in Paston; his son and heir stiled himself Robert de Wyfston, and Robert de Paston, who dying in or about 1242, was buried at Broomholme.

William, son and heir of Clement Paston, esq. of Paston, was the famous sir William Paston, the judge abovementioned, who married Agnes, daughter and coheirefs of sir Edmund Berry, by Alice, the daughter and heirefs of sir Thomas Gerberge.

John Paston, esq. was son and heir of sir William, and lady Agnes, aged 23 at his father's death; he married Margaret, daughter and heirefs of sir John de Meuteby, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Berney, esq. of Reedham. Sir John Fastolf, knight of the garter, appointed him one of his executors; gave him all his manors, lands, &c. in trust, to found a college of seven priests, at Castor, near Yarmouth, and to pay 4000 marks in charitable uses in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Norwich, "for the
" singular love and trust (says sir John) that I have
" to my cousin, John Paston, before all others, being

" in very believe that he will execute my will here-
 " in."—Edward IV. seized on several estates of the
 said John, and he was committed prisoner to the
 Fleet, just before his death, which was at London,
 May 26, 1466; he assigned over his jewels, chattels,
 &c. to sir John Paston sen. his eldest son and heir,
 John Paston, jun. William, and Clement, his other
 sons, being lords of manors in these towns: Sporle,
 Palgrave, Cressingham-Magna, Oxnead, Gresham,
 Swainthorpe, Mautby, Marlingford, Sparham, Mat-
 lask, Basingham, Helleston, and Winterton, in Nor-
 folk, being the family estates; and of the manors of
 Titchwell, Beighton, Castor-Vaux, Castor-Bozun's,
 Castor-Reedham's, Drayton, Hainford, Saxthorpe,
 Postwick, Repps, Herringby, Spencer's, Guton's, in
 Brandisdon, the third part of Runham, 100 acres in
 Earham, Rees, in Long Stratton, &c. which he pur-
 chased of the seoffees of sir John Fastolf; also of se-
 veral other lordships in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and
 Surrey; and was buried in Broomholme abbey, in a
 very solemn and sumptuous manner, in 1466.

We have in our possession a very long, but nar-
 row roll, wrote soon after his burial, containing great
 part of the costs and charges of many things provi-
 ded for, and relating to it; and as it sets forth the
 custom and manner of the interment of persons of
 great family and fortune, and the value of goods, and
 necessaries of life, &c. in that age, we could not omit
 laying before our readers several particulars therein.

*Expences paid by Gloys, at Norwich, the day the Cors
 was ther and befor.*

Fyrste. The iiii orders of fryers viiil. Item, al-
 messe iis. viid. Item, to xxiii fusters of Normandys*,
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* At Norwich,

with the gardian, eche of them iiiid. and the gardian viiid. viiis. Item in offering on pentecost Tuesday for my master id. for the herse xls. for xxiiii yerdes of brod wythtys for gowns xxviis. viiid. for dyeng of the same iiiis. for settyng on the tents vid. for xxii yerdes and iii quarters of brod wythtys xxxiiiiis. iiid. for grownedyng iiis. iiid. for dyeng iiis. to xxxviii prests at the dyryge at Norwyche when the cors lay ther xiis. viiid. to xxxix schyldern with surplyces, within the schurche and without iiis. iiid. to xxvi clerks with iiij keepers of the torches, eche of them iid.--iiiis. iiid.--to the clerks of St. Peter's and St. Steven's for the ryngers ageyn the cors. iis. -to the iiij orders of fryers that rede ageyn the cors—to the prioress of Carow vis. viiid. to a maide that came with her xxd. to the ancors xld. in almesse xvs. to a woman that came from London with the cors to Norwyche vi. viiid.

Payments be Gloys and Calle at Bromholme,—

Fyrste. To the prior, be my master's bequest, xls. to ix monks, eche of them vis. viiid.--iiil.--to another monke, who was of the same place, xxd. for brinyng of the abbes, with the torches, xxd. to the prior's boteler for bred iis. xd. for wasshyng of napry xiid. to the boteler for hys reward xxd. to the baker for cccx eggs xxd. to him for hys reward iiis. iiid. to xxviii bedds with — of clothys, and wasshyng of the same, vs. to ii men that fyllyd the grave viiid. to brueng of v kombe of malte xxd. for ix pownd candyl xid. to the clerks of Bromholm viiid. for viii peces of peuter lost of the priors xxd. geven among the men of the bakhouse xxd. to the parisse schyrche of Bromholm xs. to xii schyrchys ls. viiid. to the prest that cam with the cors from London iiis. iiid.

to fervytors that awaytyd upon hym by the komawntment of W. Paston, xxid. to Playters for hys offering iiiiid. to the vyker of Upton iis. to the sexton of Bromholm for xxii crossys geven to Marget and Mordley per John Paston, iiiis. vid. to xiiii rynggars viis. to xxiiii fervetors, eche of them, iiiid. - viiis. - to lxx fervetors, eche of them iiiiid. - xviiis. vid. - paid to Dawbeny for fervetors viis. for fysh the day after the vis. xd. for vi barrels bere xiis. for a roundlet of red wine of xv gallonys, &c. xiis. xid. to a hors hyer for iii days for sir James xiid. for a quarter malte vs. for iiii bushiells wete xxxiid. for a quarter of otys iis. viiid. for x kombe malte brueng xld. for the boord of Rychard Hermer Wrythe, iii days, and for hys hyer the sayde tyme xiiid. ob. for William Yonge barbor. v days mete and drynke, and hys hyer the sayde tyme xvid. for vi pownd candyl viid. ob. to xii pore men beryng torches from London to Norfolk be vi day, is. takynge eche of them on the day iiiiid. and for iii dayes in goyng homeward, takynge every day vid. geven to Martyn Savage and Deschers, awaytyng upon my master at London be vii dayes before that he was caryed, iis. xd. for bred bowthe xxiiis. for vii barels bere xviiis. vid. for a baryl of the grettest assyse, iis. iiiiid. for iiii barels of of alec xiiis. iiiiid. for bred and alec for xii men that bare torches xiiid ob. to a dole at Bromholm vl. xiiis. iiiiid. to William Colens, one of the botelers at Bromholm, xiid. to Wate Webster, another boteler. xiid. to Greg. Worsteler, one of the porters at Bromholm, iiiiid. the parson of Mauteby and sir Thomas Lynes, to the prests at the deryge at Bromholm, xliiis. in almesse xlviis. vid. more xxs. to the glaser for takyn owte of ii panys of the wyndows of the schyrche for to late owte the reke of the torches at the deryge and sowerderyng new of the same xxd. — *This*

part of the said roll seems to be wrote by Gloys above-mentioned in an indifferent hand, the remaining part is in a very neat and curious old hand, considering that age, and seems to be wrote by Margaret Paston, widow of the deceased John Paston, esq.

Uittelles bought by Richard Charles.

First. For xxvii gees xviis. for xxvii frankyd gees vis. viiid. lxx caponnes xviis. viiid. for xxix xvii x checkons xviis. iiiid. for xli pygges xiiis. xd. for xlix calvys iiiil. xiiis. iiiid. for xxxiiii lambys xxviis. iid. for xxii shep xxxviis. vd. x nete iiiil. xv. id. for ii napronnes to Richard Lynstede xd. for clarets and sawcetts viiid. mccc eggs vis. vid. for xx galons milk xxd. for viii galons creme iis. viiid. for iiiii pints of butter iiiid. for i quarter and ii bushels of whete mele viis. xd. to the parson of Crostweyt for i quarter of whete vis. for xiiii gallons of ale iis. to a labourer for iii days xiid. to xxiii gallons of ale iiis. for xiii salt-fysshe iiis. iiiid. for the purveying of bred, ale, and fysshe. iis. iiiid. to William Reynolds for lodgyng of Master Prowet, the prior of the white freres, the parson of Mautby, sir Thomas Lynds, and other, by ii nyghtis, vid. for bred, ale, and possers, to the same persons, vid. to Herman, fleying bests by iii days, iis. and to John Foke by iii days xxd. for purveying of all the velys, lambes, x beefins, certain piggs and polaly, xld.

Bill of the prior of Bromholm.

Memorandum. The prior toke to bord diverse persons laboryng about the enterment, begynnyng the Thursday in Pentecost Week, the vi yere of kyng Edward the iiiith.

On Thursday I find 3 persons, who had xiid. for their bord and hyer; on Fryday 5, who had xvd. on Saturday 8, who had xxiiid. on Monday all were employed, and on the day after I find 4 to be allowed for their bord iiiid. ob. and for ther hyers vd. -ixd. ob. delivered by the prior to Rich. Charles,--fyist v quarters of otes, xiiis. iiiid. v swyne xiis. vid. ii bushel of mestlyn xvd. v pownd of candell vd. xx quarters of malte xiiis. iiiid. and with gryndyng and brewyng xviiis. for a cartfull of hey iis. iiiid. for ii swyne vs. for ii bushel otes viiid. for a quarter of herryng vid. for half a quarter makerell viid. ob. to the parson of St. Peter's for his fee of the wax abought the coors, besides ii candels of ilb. and i hert candel of a pound xxd.—at my masters xxx day of offeryng id.

Geven to chirches, and in almes, by Gresham, toward Bromholm, v marks,--to the clerk of St. Peter's of Hungate his selaship for ryngyng where the coors was in the chirch xiid.--to Dawbeny for bests and other stuffe for the enterment xxi. to him in gold for to chaunge into small mony for the dole xli.--to W. Pecock, in iii bags, to bere to Bromholm, in copper, the 20th day, xvi marks--to Medeley, for his reward iii marks, and the same to Maryot,--to Maryot, for costs he bare by the way to Bromholm, iiii. xiid.--more to Medeley, for mony paid by him, xlis. xd.--to the keper of the inne, where myne husband dyed, for his reward xxs.--to Paston chirch xs.--to Bakton chirch vis. viiid.--to Gresham the London carrier in full payment for the chaundler of London, vl. xixs. iiiid.--more in almes mony, vis. viiid.--more for wyne and bere vii marks,--to the parson of St. Peter's vis. viiid.--for wyne for the seingers when the coors was at Norwich xxs,--to Skolehoule in part of his bille for torches

torches, and wax made at Bromholm, for to brenne upon the grave, iiii marks,--for ten yerds of narrow blak for the viker of Dallynge, and Robert Gallaway, and for iii yerds and quarter of brod cloth for Illee, xxv. xd.--to Freton chirch vis. viiid.--for a cope, called a frogge of worsted, for the prior of Bromholm, xxvis. viiid.--for bred at the enterment ixv.--in almes viiis. iiid.--in wyne and spices ls.--to Dom. John Loveday for cloth for a ridyng cope for himself, xiiiiis. iid.--to the makyng of Redham stepill viiis. iiid.--to John Orford, wax-chandeler, for xii torches, and one candell of ilb. lvs. iid. ob.---given to John Dewe for grey lynen cloth and sylk frence for the hers, xvvis. iid.---given to the Austeners at the chapter at the _____ of Yarmouth, lxxvs.--to Daubeney, for to kepe the yere day at Bromholm, the first yere after his dethe, viiil. iis. iiid.--given to Caſtor to xxv. howsholders, every howshold iiid. the said tyme, vis. iiid.--to viii pore men the said tyme xviiid.--to the master of the college, the said tyme, vis. viiid.--to master Clement Felmyngm, the said tyme, vis. viiid.--to viii prests at Caſtor, the said tyme, iis. viiid.--to childern in surplices, and other pore folk the said tyme, xiiiiid.--to the parson of Hungate vis. viiid.--to the said parson for a certeyn unto mighelmesse next after the said yere day viiis. viiid.--to Skolous, wax-chandler, for makyng of the hers at Bromholm, xxiiil. ixv. viiid.--to Philip Curson, draper, for cloths, ixl. iis. ob.--to Aubrey, draper, xxiiiiis.--for a quarter of inakerell xiid.--to the prior of Bromholm, for malte spent at the enterment, xls.--for light kept on the grave xv:--geven at Christemasse next after the said yere-day, to eche of the iiii orders of friers xv.-xls--to the vyker of Dallyng for bryngyng home of a pardon from Rome, to pray for alle our frends sowles, viiis. iiid. for a black gowne to the said vyker viiis.

The lady Agnes, his mother, survived him, and dying in 1479 was buried by her husband, in the chapel of our Lady, in the cathedral of Norwich. She had by the judge, besides the above-mentioned John Paston, esq. her eldest son, Edmund, the second; Walter, the third; and William, the fourth son; Margery, Elizabeth, and Ann Paston. Edmund in 1474 was retained by Richard duke of Gloucester, constable and admiral of England, to serve him with the king in his voyage over sea, for a whole year, at his spear, well horsed, armed, and arrayed, with three archers well horsed and arrayed; he was to have 18d. a day, and each archer 6d. a quarter's wages in hand paid; to meet him at Portesdown, in Hampshire, on May 24 ensuing, to enter ship with the king and duke; Edmund to have all prisoners of war, paying the duke the third part of their value, except the king of France, or the king's sons, should be taken by him, or his men, who with all lieutenants and captains taken are the king's very special.

In 1467 Edward IV. granted a pardon, and release to William Paston, esq. son of William de Paston, late one of the judges of the King's-bench of Henry, late king of England, (*de facto, et non de jure*) for all treasons and crimes whatever; the chief crime was adhering to Henry VI. and (it is particular) that it shall not extend to those that adhere to him, and are attainted of high treason, nor to our enemy Henry VI. Margaret, his wife, or Edward, their son. This William was a knight, and married Ann, daughter and coheirefs of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, by whom he left two daughters; Ann, married to sir Gilbert Talbot, and Elizabeth, to sir John Savile, knt. The daughters of the judge were, Elizabeth, married to Robert, son of Robert lord Poynings; Ann

Ann, married to William Yolverton, esq. and Margery, to Richard Colle, esq.

The judge left each of them considerable fortunes, with very large sums of money, and things of great value, which were to be distributed, by his will, among his children; these were in a coffer, and laid in the priory of Norwich, and John Paston, esq. the eldest son, promised not to resort to it, without the executors, and Agnes, his mother; but, contrary to oath, by some art got out the goods therein, without the knowledge (as it is said) of any of the monks, desiring to have a coffer stand in the said place where his father's stood, and resorting to his own, he broke up his father's, and kept the goods two years, when the prior and executors durst have sworn that they were safe therein. Margaret, his wife, died in 1481, and was buried in the south aisle of the church of Mautby.

Sir John Paston, knt. called senior, having a younger brother, John, succeeded as heir to his father, John Paston, esq. Edward IV. on July 6, 1466, granted him a warrant under his hand and privy seal, to take possession of all the lands of inheritance of his late father, or of Agnes, his grandmother, or of Margaret, his mother, or of William Paston, and Clement Paston, his uncles; and of the manor and place of Castor, or in any estates, late his father's, which he had by way of gift, or purchase, of the late sir John Fastolf, or of any other in the counties of Norfolk, or Suffolk, and Norwich, &c. the lands being seized by the king on evil surmises made to him against his deceased father, himself, and uncles, of all which they were sufficiently, openly, and worshipfully cleared, before the king—" So that all yee now being in the said manour, or place of Castor,

" or

“ or in any liffihode late the faid John Pafton’s, efq.
 “ by wey of gift, or purchafe, of the late fir John
 “ Paftolf, in our countees aforefaid, that was feized
 “ into our hands, that yee avoid the poffeffion of the
 “ fame, and fuffer our trusty and well beloved
 “ knight, fir John Pafton, fon and heir of the faid
 “ John Paftons, efq. deceafed, to enjoy the profits
 “ thereof, with all the goods and chatels there, and
 “ that ye all pay the iffues and profits thereof, as you
 “ did unto his fader at any time in his life.” All
 this was exemplified in the 21ft of Elizabeth.

He gained great honor and reputation for feveral gallant actions in France, and was chofen to be on king Edward’s fide at the great tournament at Eltham, in Kent, againft the then lord Chamberlain, and others, and alfo was fent to conduct the king’s fifter into France, on her marriage to Charles duke of Burgundy, and dying Nov. 15, in the 19th of Edward IV. without iffue, and not married; was fucceeded by John Pafton, jun. efq. his brother, who in 1475 had a letter of confraternity from William, prior provincial of the francifcans, or grey friars, making him partaker of all the prayers of that order, in life and death, dated at Norwich. He was made knight banneret by Henry VII. at the battle of Stoke, in Nottinghamfhire, high fheriff of Norfolk, and was one of thofe who were appointed to receive the princefs Catherine of Spain, wife of prince Arthur, at her landing at Plymouth.

He died in 1503, and was buried in 1495, in the white friars church at Norwich, and left by Margery, his wife, daughter of fir Thomas Brews, of Sintonhall, in Sall, fir William Pafton, and Philip Pafton, efq. and a daughter, Elizabeth, married firft to William Clere, eldeft fon of fir Robert Clere, of Ormesby,

mesby, with four hundred marks portion; and afterwards to sir John Fineaux, lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Sir William, the eldest son and heir, was an eminent counsellor at law. In 1516 the corporation of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, ("for his good and learned counsel given, and to be given") retained him, and granted him an annuity at 40l. per ann. He lived to a great age, about 90, dying in 1554, and left by Bridget, his lady, daughter of sir Henry Heydon, knt. of Baconsthorpe, five sons and seven daughters; first, Erasmus, of whom we shall afterwards treat; second, Henry; third, John, who had two daughters and coheiresses; one, Bridget, married the great sir Edward Coke, lord chief-justice of the King's-bench; and Elizabeth, to Ambrose Jermyn, esq. who was gentleman pensioner to Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, and died Sept. 21, 1575, and was buried in the church of Huntingfield, in Suffolk.

Clement, the fourth son, was born at Paston-hall, and having a genius and love for shipping and navigation, was in his youth admitted to the service of Henry VIII. in the navy, and made captain of one of the king's ships, and in an engagement with the French took their admiral, called the baron de St. Blankheare, or Blankard, whom he kept a prisoner at Castor, by Yarmouth, till he paid seven thousand crowns for his ransom, besides considerable things of value*, which were found in his ship, or galley, and was at the battle of Musselburgh, in Scotland, in 1547. He is said to have been the person to whom
 fir

* Amongst these was a cup of gold, formed in the shape of a snake.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, the rebel, in queen Mary's reign, surrendered himself, had the command of several ships of queen Elizabeth, sent to Newhaven, in France, and was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1588. Henry VIII. called him *his champion*; the duke of Somerset, protector in king Edward's reign, called him *his soldier*; queen Mary, *her seaman*; and queen Elizabeth, *her father*. He enjoyed the lordships of Oxnead, and Marlingford, by the will of his father, sir William Paston, knt. and built Oxnead-hall, which afterwards became the constant seat and residence of the family. He married Alice, daughter of ——— Packington, esq. and relict of Edward Lambert, esq. and died without issue, Feb. 18, 1599.

His will is dated September 5, 1594, wherein he desires "his body to be laid in the earth in the chancel of the parish church of Oxnead, his funeral not to be costly, nor over sumptuous, but decent and christian-like, according to his degree and calling; a fair and convenient tomb to be made over his body, and his and his wife's arms to be graven thereon.— To repair Oxnead church, 20s. and his executors to build the steeple higher, and in decent order, and to buy and fix up one new bell, larger, of a greater found than those already there, to make a ring. To the prisoners in Norwich and the castle, and the guild-hall, 28l. to each lazarus-house there 40s. to Alice, his wife, her living at Oxnead, for life; mentions the queen's chamber there, and to enable her to keep hospitality there for life, Buxton-park, mill, the tithes, &c. with 200l. worth of plate, his gold chain of 20 ounces, his jewels, rings, chains, bracelets, and 1000l. in money, with the lease of his house in Aldermanbury, London. Appoints his executors to keep good hospitality at Oxnead for one half year next after his decease, that all such who shall

shall be his household servants at the time of his decease shall, or may, at their wills have there convenient meat, drink, and lodging. Gave to 14 men servants annuities for life; to some of them 10l. per ann. and annuities to several gentlemen and friends; to Edward Appleton, his nephew, the manors of Appleton, and Buckenham, with their appurtenances in Norfolk, several marshes, &c. to sir William Paston, his nephew; his collar of gold with the snakes, and the standing bowl, called Baron St. Blankheare, to the right honorable the earl of Rutland; his young horse, called Barrabie, &c. to his well beloved nephew, Roger Manners, esq. 100l. to his well beloved nephew, John Manners, esq. one standing cup of silver and gilt, containing 40 ounces, with his arms graven thereon; also considerable legacies to Elizabeth Jermyn, one of the daughters of his late brother, John Paston, esq. to lady Catherine Newton, daughter of his brother, sir Thomas Paston; to his niece, Bridget Court, daughter of sir John Chaworth, knt. to his niece, Bridget Cooke, daughter of John Paston, his brother, to Frances, his niece, wife of Thomas le Grosse, esq. and to many others.

“ Appoints his executors to erect within a year after his decease, in some convenient place in Oxnead, six houses, or lodgings for six poor aged men, and wills that such of the name of Paston, as shall have any estate, or freehold, in the manor of Oxnead, to have the nomination, placing, or displacing of them, and as they die, or are removed, another poor aged man, such as have served some of the name of the Pastons, to be preferred to the same place, or room, and for their relief he gave and bequeathed unto every of them, weekly on Sunday, 12d. each, and dinner and supper every Sunday in the year, at his house

house at Oxnead, and to every of them a frize gown, half a hundred of faggot-wood, and half a thousand of flaggs, to be yearly provided and brought home to every one of their houses. And that this might be the better performed, he gave and devised to Alice, his wife, his manor of Burgleons, or Burgoleons, in Norfolk, all his lands, tenements, rents, &c. situate, lying, and being in Recpham, Sall, Kerdiston, Whitwell, Wood-dalling, Hackford, Booton, and Themilthorpe, in Norfolk, also several pasture lands, &c. with messuages, woods, &c. in Oxnead, Skeyton, Buxton, Brampton, and Stratton, in Norfolk, and in Southerton, in Suffolk, to have and to hold to his said wife, for her life, and after that to his nephew, Sir William Paston, and his heirs for ever, on condition that they truly perform the same, and appointed Alice, his wife, sir William Paston, and Edward Paston, his executors."

The fifth son of Sir William Paston was Sir Thomas Paston: in the 35th of Henry VIII. he was a gentleman of the king's privy-chamber, and in the year following was knighted at Boulogne, in France; he married Ann, daughter and coheiress of sir John Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey, and from him descend the family of the Pastons of Barningham, in Norfolk.

The daughters of the said William were, first, Eleanor, married to Thomas Manners, earl of Rutland; 2d, Anne, married to sir Thomas Tindale, of Hockwold; 3d, Elizabeth, to sir Francis Leak, of Derbyshire; 4th, Margery, a nun at Berking; 5th, Mary, to sir John Chaworth, of Nottinghamshire; 6th, Margaret; 7th, Bridget, to ——— Carre, esq.

Eraſmus, the eldeſt ſon and heir of the aforeſaid ſir William Paſton, married Mary, daughter of ſir Thomas Windham, of Felbrigg, and died before his father, November 13, 1538; he was buried in the church of Paſton, leaving Mary, his wife, (who lived his widow 52 years, buried alſo at Paſton,) by whom he had William Paſton, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his grandfather in his inheritance, and had livery of it in the firſt and ſecond of Philip and Mary; he married Frances, daughter of ſir Thomas Clere, of Stokesby, received the honor of knighthood, and was famous for his great hoſpitality. In 1607 he articted with John Key, a *freemason*, of London, for 200l. to erect and ſet up a tomb, or monument, of alabaſter and black marble, with his effigy in armor five feet and a half long, in the chancel of the church of North Waſſham, which was accordingly performed in the next year, and the epitaph thereon was compoſed by his friend, ſir Thomas Kolevet, *A. D.* 1608, *et. ſuae* 80. The monument is ornamented with the creſt and arms of Paſton, and his quarterings.

On the ſchool of North Waſſham he ſettled 40l. per ann. and 10l. per ann. for a weekly lecture there; to the cathedrals of Bath and Norwich he gave 200l. to Caius college 100l. to the poor of Yarmouth 8l. per ann. 2l. per ann. to the poor of Caſtor, and died October 20, 1610.

His clear rental (all out-rents being paid) at his death was 3376l. 13s. per ann. 69 hens, 22 capons, two geese, 13 ſcore, two combs, and two buſhels of barley, 12 combs of oats, and four hundred and five ſcore eggs, the manor of Oxnead being then found to be parcel of the Duchy of Lancaſter, paying 15s. per ann. He had a daughter, Aune, married

ried to Sir George Chaworth, and after to fir Nicholas L'Esfrange.

Christopher Paston, esq. was son and heir to fir William, and married Anne, daughter of Philip Audley, esq. of Palgrave, in Norfolk. At an inquisition taken at Norwich castle, September 3. in the 9th of James I. before fir Henry Gaudy, fir Thomas Berney, knts. Thomas Corbet, esq. Henry Branthwayte, esq. feodary, and John Forest, esq. escheator of Norfolk, by virtue of the king's commission, the jurors find that the said Christopher appeared before them personally, and that he was *fatuus et ideota*, and had been so for 24 years past, &c. Sir Edmund Paston, knt. was his son and heir apparent, and married Catherine, daughter of fir Thomas Knevet, of Ashwellthorpe: she died March 10, 1628, and was buried in the church of Paston, as was fir Edmund, who died in 1632, aged 48.

Sir William Paston, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was admitted in Corpus-Christi college, in Cambridge, and took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1626. Fuller, in his history, stiles him *Decus, coll. Corp. Christi*. In 1636 he was high sheriff of Norfolk, and on June 8, 1642, created baronet; his first wife was the lady Catherine, daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, which lady dying in child-bed, in 1636, was buried in the chancel of Oxnead: his second wife was —, daughter of — Hewet, of London, and sister to fir William Hewet, who died without issue. Sir William died February 22, 1662, and was buried at Paston.

Sir Robert Paston, knt. and bart. his eldest son by lady Catherine, was born at Oxnead May 29, 1631, educated in Westminster school, and in Tri-

nity college, Cambridge: he was a person of good learning, travelled into many foreign parts, collecting many considerable rarities and curiosities, and being an accomplished fine gentleman, entertained Charles II. his queen, and the duke of York, at Oxnead, with the nobility that attended them. On August 9, 1676, he was beset in the night by some villains, who shot five bullets through his coach, and one entered into his body, but it proved not mortal. He was a burges in parliament for Castle-Rising, created baron of Paston, and viscount Yarmouth, in Norfolk, August 19, 1673, and earl of Yarmouth, July 30, 1679, was lord high steward of Yarmouth, and lord lieutenant of Norfolk. He built the free-school at North Walsham, founded by his ancestor, and gave a rich service of communion plate to the church of Oxnead; dying March 8, 1682, he was buried at Oxnead, his funeral sermon being preached by John Hildeyard, L.L. D. rector of Cawston, and printed. By his lady, Rebecca, daughter of Sir Jasper Clayton, of London, he left several sons and daughters; 1st, William; 2d, Robert, who married Anne, a daughter and coheiress of Philip Harbord, of Besthorpe, esq. 3d, Jasper, who married the widow of sir Palmes Fairborn, and Thomas, a colonel, drowned in the coronation in 1693, &c.

William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, the eldest son, succeeded his father in honor and inheritance, and married lady Charlotte-Jemima-Maria Boyle, (alias Fitz-Roy) natural daughter to Charles II. by Elizabeth viscountess Shannon, daughter of sir William Killigrew, and wife of Francis Boyle, viscount Shannon in Ireland, widow of James Howard, esq. only son of Thomas Howard, son of Theophilus earl of Suffolk; his second lady was Elizabeth, daughter of lord

lord North, and relict of fir Robert Wiseman, L.L. D. dean of the arches, by whom he had no issue. By lady Charlotte he had Charles lord Paston, colonel of a regiment about 1710, William, lord Paston, who was living in 1719, and Robert, who was captain of a man of war, who all died before their father; also two daughters, lady Charlotte, married to Thomas Herne, esq. of Heveringland, and afterwards to major Weldron, and lady Rebecca, married to fir John Holland, baronet, of Quidenham.

The arms of this earl were, argent, 6 lys, azure, and a chief indented or, crest a griffin sejant, wings display'd or, gorged with a ducal coronet argent, and a chain or, on a torse or and azure, supporters a bear fable, chained or, and an ostrich argent, with an horseshoe in his mouth, or.

After the death of this earl, who left his estates to pay his debts, this agreeable seat, with the park, gardens, &c. soon ran into decay, the greatest part of the house was pulled down, the materials sold, only a part of it left for a farmer to inhabit, and was sold to the right honorable the late lord Anson, together with all the estates of that family in Norfolk. Lord Anson, whilst commodore Anson, on his return from a circumnavigation round the world, captured a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, worth 313,000l. which he brought home June 14, 1744, by which he acquired a princely fortune, and died in 1762, without issue. G. Anson, esq. of Shugborough, and representative for Litchfield, is the present lord of the following royalties in Norfolk, viz. Oxnead-hall, Skeyton-hall, Whitewell-hall, Buxton *cum Membris*, Meyton-hall, Hevingham *cum* Marsham, Hevingham Catts, Mautby-hall, Bassingham, Cromer-Weyland's, Paston-Leeche's, Latimer's and

Huntingfield's, Edingthorpe-Willobie's and Edingthorpe-Howchins, Ling, Swanton-Abbot's, Matlask, Gresham and Aylmerton, West Beckham, Beighton *cum Membris*, Reefham-Burglons, North Birlingham. He has also the advowson and patronage of the following churches in Norfolk, viz. Oxnead, R. Ling, R. Marsham, R. Hevingham, R. Buxton, V. Skeyton, R. Bassingham, R. Gresham, R. Swanton, R. Paston, V. Beighton, R. Mautby, R.

KEVING'S MANOR. This was part of the capital manor of Oxnead, held at the survey by Godwin Halden, and soon after granted from it: in the reign of Richard I. it was held by William de Barnham, lord of Barnham-Broome, in Forehoe; and in 1623 Henry III. granted a charter of free-warren to Walter de Barnham, then lord of it, and was held of the Barnhams by the family of Hauteyn. William, son of sir Hamon Hauteyn, conveyed it to Simon Keving (from whom it took its name) in 1346; and Margery, widow of Thomas Keving, with her husband's feoffees, conveyed it absolutely to sir Robert Sall, and was again joined to the capital manor.

In the hall windows of Paston were formerly many arms, which, as they testify several matches of this family, and others that bear a relation to it, we shall here mention:—Paston, impaling Glanvile; Paston, impaling Buckenham; Paston, impaling Somerton; Somerton, impaling Clere; Paston and Somerton, quarterly, impaling Berry, quartering Wachesham and Bainard; Paston, impaling Brews, of Sall; Paston, impaling Heydon; Paston impaling Heron; Paston, impaling Begvile; Paston and Mautby; Berry and Wachesham, quarterly, impaling Gerbridge, (Sir Edmund Berry married Alice Gerbridge);

Gerbridge); Berry, impaling Wacheſham; Berry, impaling Hengrave; Berry and Craven; Mautby and Berney, quarterly, (John Mautby married Margery Berney); Mautby impaling Lovein; Mautby, impaling Marſhall; Mautby impaling Beauchamp; Mautby impaling Clifton; Brews and Debenham; Heydon and Boleyn; Bouchier impaling Lovein; Wacheſham and Hetherſet; Gerbridge and Coronne, or Crown; Reedham impaling Caſton; Spriggy; Clipſby impaling Jerningham; Swanton; Le Gros; Gunton impaling Walcot; Kerdeſton impaling De-la-Pole; Kerdeſton and Morley.

On the hall chimney at Oxnead, carved in ſtone, were the arms of Sir John Faſtolf, with thoſe of Milifent, his wife, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Robert Tiptoft, and thoſe of Phelip lord Bardolph, Scroop, Fitz-Ralph, and Ingloſ, which ſhows that it was brought here from Caſtor-hall.

In a grove of this town were found in the reign of Charles II. ſeveral ſilver coins of the Roman emperors, viz. of Auguſtus, Vitellius, Veſpatian, Trajan, Adrian, and Pertinax.

On the 7th of February, 1442, John Kemp, arch-biſhop of York, at his palace by Weſtminſter, (now Whitehall) granted an indulgence of 100 days pardon, to all thoſe perſons who would contribute any portion of their goods towards the repair, or new building, of the bridges in the town of Oxnead.

The church of Oxnead is dedicated to St. Michael, conſiſting of a nave and a chancel, both covered with tiles, and a ſquare tower, in which is one bell.—In the nave lies a grave-ſtone with a braſs plate;—*Hic jacet Gaſfridus Brampton, gen. quondam ſeneſcallus*

senescallus hospitii Gulielmi Paston, militis, in Paston, postea Clementis Paston, armiger, in Oxnead, qui, post multos annos in eodem officio fideliter impensos, obt. 14 die Decembris, Anno Domini 1586, ætatis suæ 63.—
 On it the arms of Brampton, of Brampton.

On another,—*Mors ultima linea rerum. Hic jacet Rob. Dunning. medicinæ doctor, vir probus, et doctus, pauperibus munificus, ac egregio et venerabili viro, Dno. Gulielmo Paston, equiti aurato, fidelis medicus, quocum domestice vixit, et per multos annos salutem ejus, doctè, salutariter et perite curavit; et postquam complevit LXXIII annos, sæliciter vitam cum morte mutavit 28 die Junij, 1610; et in ejus memoriam hoc posuit Johannes, consanguineus ejus.*

In the chancel, which is paved with black and white marble, at the east end against the north wall, on a marble tomb, lies the effigy of a man in armor on a matt, at his feet a pelican, by him his wife kneeling in alabaster, and on a wall-piece, ornamented and supported with pilasters:—

*You that behold this stately marble tomb,
 And long to know who here entomb'd lies,
 Here rests the corps, and shall till day of doom,
 Of Clement Paston, fortunate and wise;
 Fourth son to old sir William Paston, knight,
 Who dwells with God in sphere of christal bright:*

*Of Brutus' race princes he served four,
 In peace and war, as fortune did command,
 Sometimes by sea, and sometimes on the shore,
 The French and Scot he often did withstand.
 A peer of France, in spite of all his betters,
 He took in sight, and brought him home in fetters.*

*Oxnead he built, in which he lived long,
 With great renown for feeding of the poor,
 To friends a friend, of foes he took no wrong,
 Twice forty years he lived, and somewhat more,
 And at the last by doom of high behest,
 His soul in Heaven, his body here doth rest.*

Obt. 18 Febr. 1597.

On the monument is the quartered coat of Paston, viz. 1. Paston; 2. Peche; 3. Leach; 4. Somerton; 5. Barry; 6. Mautby; 7. Charles; 8. Wachesham; 9. Hetherfet; 10. Gerbrige; 11. —; 12. Walcote; 13. Hengrave; 14. Kerdeston; 15. Craven; also Paston impaling Packington, and—
Here resteth Alice Paston, widow, daughter of ——— Packington, first the wife of Richard Lambert, of London, esq. secondly to Clement Paston, of Oxnead; she died January 18, 1608.

On the said north wall is a neat monument of black and white marble, with the bust of a lady in white marble, &c. and the arms of Paston, impaling Bertie:—*This was in memory of Lady Catherine Bertie, daughter of the earl of Lindsey, and wife of sir William Paston, bart. who died January 3, 1636.*

On a grave-stone in the chancel,—*Hic jacet Anna, filia Johannis Paston, militis, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Also—*Here lieth Edmund Lambert, late of Boyton, in the county of Wilts, esq. son of Richard Lambert, of London, esq. who had issue by Anne Jackman, his wife, five sons and nine daughters, he died 23d December, 1608.*

This

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 9l. 17s. ob. and by a terrier, in 1663, there appears to be 30 acres and 1 rood of glebe land belonging to it.

*The Hospital in Oxnead, its Foundation, and Maintenance,
Land tied for it.*

	<i>Per ann.</i>
	l. s. d.
A farm at Southtown, by Yarmouth, lett at	30 0 0
Free land in Buxton - - - -	10 0 0
Copyhold land in Buxton, - - -	6 0 0
Land in Oxnead, demised by fir William Paston, of Oxnead, - - -	10 0 0
Rent of affize of free and copyhold tenants of the manor of Burglons, in Reepham, with the profits of the court, - -	3 0 0
A piece of land in Sutton, called Langmore,	2 0 0
Total -	<u>61 0 0</u>

Out of which must be laid out,

<i>Imprimis.</i> To be paid to 6 alms-men, for their wages and diet weekly, 10s. per week, - - - -	26 0 0
<i>Item.</i> For 300 faggot wood - - -	4 0 0
For 3000 flaggs for their fire, to be brought home to them, - - - -	1 0 0
<i>Item.</i> For 6 frize gowns, being about 42 yards in the whole - - - -	3 3 0
Total -	<u>34 3 0</u>

Whereof the house, and especially the house, to be kept in order.

The

The once magnificent feat at Oxnead is now almost entirely taken down, except one wing, which probably formed a part of the offices. The foundations of the house are yet sufficiently perfect to see it was once in the form of an H, and was beautifully situated on the top of three terrasses, which are still in being, and command a pleasing view of the river Bure, (now made navigable).

In 1777 the reverend John Orden was presented to the rectory of Oxnead, or Oxneade, by George Anson, esq. *p. j.*

SAXTHORPE was the lordship of Godwin in the reign of the Confessor. In the Conqueror's time Matelase (now Matlask, in the hundred of North Erpingham) was then a beruite, or hamlet, dependant on this lordship, and was valued at 4*l.* afterwards at 6*l.* and at the survey at 10*l.* per ann. and 20*s.* per ann. by way of present. Saxthorpe was one leuca long, and one broad, and paid 12*d.* gelt. Matlask was three furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 3*d.* gelt; Godric kept it for William I. at his survey.

MEKILHALL remained in the crown till it was given to William de Wendevall, a Norman, who occurs lord in the reign of Henry I. and Robert de Wendevall, his brother, succeeded him, who dying without heirs, it escheated to the crown.

Henry III. gave it to William de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, his half brother, together with the advowson, and liberty of a gallows, hanging all persons convicted of felony within the manor. His son, Aymer de Valentia, succeeded, and built a large house, or hall, called Mekil, or Mickle-hall, or the Great-hall,

Great-hall, from which the manor assumed its name, and as this earl often resided here, he founded the free chapel of St. Dunstan near to it, for a custos to be perpetually resident, and perform service for his family. On the death of this earl it came to his countess, Mary, daughter of Guy de Chattelon, earl of Pem-Paul, in France, foundress of Denny abbey, in Cambridgeshire, and of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge; on the death of this lady, in 1376, it came to John de Hastings, earl of Pembroke, a minor, as heir to the Valentia family; from the Hastings family it came by descent to Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, whose grandson, Robert Grey, of Whittington, in Staffordshire, esq. had this manor. In 1362 John Verney had livery of this manor, held of the honor Richmond, and that of Forncet. After this it was purchased by sir Christopher Heydon, who died seised of this manor, and that of Lounde-hall, St. Dunstan's chapel, and the tithes thereto belonging in Saxthorpe, and gave them to William Heydon, esq. and Ann, his wife, daughter of sir William Wodehouse, who in 1582 sold them to sir John Cotton, and Roger Townshend, esq. and they to Andrew Thetford, esq. In 1592 Francis Thetford, and Thomas Jermy, gent. had it.

In 1605 Thetford conveyed this lordship, &c. to ——— Scambler, and they both joined, in 1608, and conveyed it to sir Henry Hobart, attorney-general, who in 1609 conveyed it to John earl of Bridgewater, &c. After this it was in the family of the Earles of Heydon; but Peter Elvin, esq. of Booton, is the present lord, whose son, Peter Elvin, esq. jun. resides here.

CREPING'S, OF LAUND-HALL. Aymer de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, giving a considerable part of his manor

manor of Mickle-hall to Simon de Creping, (who occurs lord of it in 1315) was the founder of it; this Simon held it by the service of a quarter of a fee of the Tatehall honor, or barony, and sold it to John de Gurney; but in 1337 John de Mereworth was in possession of it.

In 1400 Henry, Alexander and Roger Groos held it, and about 1411 John Gurnay, of West Barsham; after this sir John Fastolf, knight of the garter, was lord, and died seised of it; his feoffees sold it to the Greys, lord of Mickle-hall, and thus it was united to it, and so continues.

The town belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is valued at 535l. 17s. 6d. to the land tax.

The church of Saxthorpe is dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower, with four bells, a nave, two ailes, a south porch, a chancel, and vestry, all covered with lead; it was formerly a rectory, valued at twenty marks, appendant to the manor. Walter Alexander, who was presented to it in 1313, by Aymer de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, was the last rector, that earl leaving the manor and advowson to his lady, Mary de St. Paul, for life; she, on the payment of two hundred marks to Richard Taibot and others, had the advowson, with that of the nuns minorelles of Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire, conveyed to her; and her heirs, by the special licence of Edward III. in 1335; and, in 1346 the said king granted her another licence to settle it in mortmain on her college in Cambridge, called then Mary Valence College, or Hall, (now Pembroke-hall) which was appropriated in 1350 by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, to the said house, reserving to the bishop two marks per annum pension, in recompence for the
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first-fruits lost from the fee by the appropriation: on this a vicarage-house, and an endowment of ten marks per annum, was settled on the vicar, and confirmed by the pope's bull, and the advowson of it reserved to the college, in which it continues to this day.

In about 1490 the present church was built by the lord of the manor, his tenants, and this vicar, who seated the church, and the initial letter of his name, a capital P, with a crown over it, may be observed, carved on the seats, the crown over it denoting St. Peter to be his patron, and tutelary saint, and the bottom of the P having a cross, bespeaks his own Christian and surname; he lies buried by the font, with this remembrance:—*Corpus Petri Page, hujus ecclesie vicarii, sub hoc marmore sepultum, anno Domini MCCCCXXXVI.*

Anthony Temple, A. M. vicar, was deprived in 1554 for being a married priest.

John Vaughan, vicar here, by his will, dated September 16, 1666, gave 300l. to the city of Norwich, to be put out, free from interest, to poor young tradesmen, and 260l. to the boys hospital, in Norwich, on certain terms and conditions.

In 1708 William Sutton, A. M. was presented, and in 1723 was prebendary of Bristol; in 1714 he published a sermon, preached in Norwich cathedral, on queen Anne's accession; also a charity sermon, preached there in 1721.

In the nave of the church, on a grave-stone,—*Thomas Deye, mercator, obiit 30, Sept. A. D. 1596.*

On one at the west end of the nave,—*Hic jacet Willielmus Page, qui obiit v die Maij, A. D. MDI, cujus animæ propicietur Deus.*

The family of Page are of considerable standing in this town, and Peter Page, vicar here, was of the same, and left all his fortunes to it. John Page, of Saxthorpe, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howse, of Norwich, and had Anthony Page, who by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Gresham, of Thorpe-Market, and his wife, daughter of Thomas Crofts, of Saxham, in Suffolk, esq. and coheirefs to her brother, Edmund Gresham, had four sons. Gresham, Richard, Miles, and John. Gresham is buried in the church; on his grave-stone are the arms of Page, and Gresham, July 21, 1693, aged 72.

John Page, of Saxthorpe, esq. his younger brother, was a justice of the peace, and married Mary, daughter and coheirefs of Robert Page, of Saxthorpe, brother to Anthony, and are both buried here, at the entrance into the chancel, in a vault; John died February 6, 1707, aged 82 years; Mary died February 17, 1672. John Page, esq. of Saxthorpe, their third son and heir, married Judith, daughter of John Davy, rector of Heydon, and had Gresham Page, esq. who was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1723.

On a small marble in the chancel,—*M. S. Wilhelmi Byron Sutton Wilhelmi et Barbaræ filij primogeniti, nat. Oct. xi denat. Jan. 27.*

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 4l. 13s. 4d. and being in clear yearly value 37l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation;

mentation; it pays 20s. per annum pension to the bishop.

The prior of Westacre had a portion of tithes, valued at half a mark, and temporals valued at 10s. The prior of Waborne's temporals at 15d. The prior of Hempton's at 4d.

In 1772 the Rev. Lancelot Bell was presented to this vicarage by the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

St. Dunstan's chapel, in Saxthorpe, was founded by Aymer de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, and endowed by him for a custos, or master, daily to celebrate service therein, for the family of Mickle-hall, and for the souls of the said Aymer, his ancestors, and successors; before this foundation he had licence to have service daily performed in an oratory within his own house. In 1313 Thomas de Castro Godreci was presented custos by the said earl. In 1526 Richard Wherwood, *alias* Horwood, was presented by sir Edward Grey; he was the last custos, and on the dissolution of this free chapel in the 1st of Edward VI. had a pension of 30s. per annum assigned him for life out of its revenues, which were valued in one valuation at 3l. 3s. 4d. in another at 40s. It remained not long in the crown. In the year after its dissolution, in 1547, king Edward granted it, and the scite thereof, with all the lands, tenements, tithes, &c. in Saxthorpe thereto belonging, and all other lands, to Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, esq. and his heirs, of whom it was afterwards purchased by the lord of the manor, and has been united to it ever since. It is now entirely in ruins, the scite belongs to the lord, and is in a close, called Chapel-close.

Here

Here was formerly an ancient family, who took their name from the town, and had an estate therein. In 1215 Robert de Saxthorpe paid a fine of twenty-four marks for pardon, by which it seems that he had took part with the barons against king John; and Richer de Saxthorpe, when he became a crossed devotee to the Holy Land, agreed that Robert the Tanner, son of Richard Bacon, of Thorpe, should marry his daughter, Maud, and have his rents and estate here, paying Richer six marks to perform his journey, if he went in person, or to any one that he should procure to go, and perform his vow for him, and to keep him and his wife honorably, and according to their degree, for life.

SCOTTOW, or SCOTHOWE, is wrote in Doomsday-book Scotohou, and signifies the lot, or portion, on the hill, (and such is the situation of this village) did, as the register of Holme abbey informs us, before the Confessor's time, belong to Ulfwin, or Alfwin, a Saxon nobleman, who gave it to that abbey, where it remained at the Confessor's survey, and was one of the manors appropriated for the monks maintenance. The church had fourteen acres of glebe, and the manor was annually worth 40s. but was raised at the Conqueror's survey to 3l. and then this village was a mile long, and half a mile and twenty perches broad, and paid 16d. to the gelt towards every 20s. raised on the hundred.

The principal manor then belouged to the abbot, but there was another held of him by Ralph de Beaufoe, and a third by Ketel, a Dane, in the Confessor's time, and by Rainald Fitz-Ivo in the Conqueror's; besides these Alan earl of Richmond had a free-man here, and there was another part which belonged to the king's manor of Aylsham, till after 1274.

SCOTTOW, or SCOTHOWE MANOR, had the moiety of the advowson belonging to it, and the lords always presented a rector to the mediety of the church, till 1231, when Michael de Ringesfield had it, and at his death, before 1266, it was united to the other mediety, with the manor, which was infeoffed in the family surnamed of the town, and was held of the abbot in 1120 by Jeffry de Scothowe, who was lord and patron; and John de Scothowe in 1279 sold the whole to Bartholomew de Reedham, who had

The other manor, called BEAUFOE's, from Ralph de Beaufoe, its lord; this descended with the other moiety of the advowson to Osborn, ancestor of Bartholomew de Reedham, whose heirs joined the other manor to it. In 1249 there was a contest between Stephen de Reedham, and the abbot, who required more customs for his fee held of him, than were ever demanded before; but this matter was settled, it being agreed that Stephen should pay to the convent 50s. per ann. and fifty quarters of good barley by the stricken bushel, for all his fee of this manor in Scottow, Lammas, and Sco-Ruston; this barley he was annually to send to the abbey, with eight men, and two carriages, the abbot finding them their dinner that day, as Holme register informs us; and no sooner was this finished, but a new suit arose about the advowson of the mediety of the church, which belonged to this manor in the time of Henry I. and was given by Osborn de Reedham, and confirmed by that king to the abbey, which had got it appropriated by the bishop of Norwich in 1231; at the death of the rector then upon it: but that never took effect; for Stephen recovered it wholly, and set aside the impropriation, all but the tithes of those his own demesnes, called Westfield, which extended from
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the hall, or manor-house, of sir Hugh de Meliers: he was succeeded by sir Bartholomew de Reedham, knt. his son and heir, who joined the former manor and advowson to it in 1279, and so the two medieties united, and the manor was formerly held in *capite*, but now of the abbot in *mesuallty*, the abbot holding it in the *mesue*, as part of his barony.

In 1291 an agreement was made between sir Bartholomew, and sir Hugh Peverel, of Melton, knt. and John, son and heir of sir Hugh, who was to marry Joan, daughter of sir Bartholomew, and so had settled on them, and their heirs, all this manor-house at Scottow, with all the adjoining demesnes, and the whole advowson of the church of All Saints, in Scottow, and the moiety of the whole manor; after the death of sir Bartholomew the advowson and moiety went to the said John and Joan, and they presented in 1312; and in 1327 sir Hugh Peverel, knt. their son, had it, and sold it to Richard de Bittering, citizen of Norwich.

The moiety of the other moiety came to Catherine, wife of John de Newton, of Scottow, and contained a carucate of land; it descended to Stephen de Newton, who was convicted of felony, and so the abbot seized, and it ever after remained in that house to its dissolution.

The other moiety went to Thomas de Framlingham, in right of Agnes, his wife, whose trustees sold it to the abbot, who in 1363 had purchased the manor, and obtained a release of all right in the advowson from Thomas de Bittering, and so the whole came into the abbot's hands, and with that abbey went to the see of Norwich, of which it is now held

by lease by Thomas Durrant, esq. the present lord, he having the several manors

Of FENHALL, AUBRIE', STUBBE'S, and GURNAY'S or BERNEY'S, in Scottow, united in him, of which manors we find as follows:—The manor which belonged to Rainald Fitz-Ivo descended to Hugh de Meliers, who lived in the time of king John, and when one of his sons became a monk in St. Bennet's abbey. Simon de Parva Riston, or le Paunier of Parva Riston afterwards had it. It was soon after divided into three parts, which constituted the three several small manors, called afterwards by the names of their several lords, and the whole of this manor was held of Dover-castle.

William de Colney had one part, or manor, conveyed to him by John de Whinburgh, which extended into Brampton, Lammas, and Buxton, in 1288; and in 1312 his son, Ralph, who passed by the name of sir Ralph Malherbe, had it. In 1345 another William de Colney had it, and afterwards Richard Poynings, then sir Robert de Berney, knt. and in 1401 William Thurton owned it, in right of his wife. In 1571 Charles Cornwallis, esq. was lord; and in 1598 Anthony Flowerdew.

STUBBE'S MANOR. Another part belonged to Roger de Norfolk; and in 1314 Ralph de Felmingham, and John Norke, of Worstead, in right of their wives, who were coheireffes, had it. In 1379 Bartholomew Appleyard, and Henry Lumner, citizens of Norwich, were concerned in it. It afterwards came to the Stubbes, of which family John Stubbes, of Scottow, and Laxfield, in Suffolk, in 1460, was buried in the friars preachers church at Norwich; and left the manor to John, his son, who was buried in
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the chancel here; for in 1505 Hawise, his widow, was buried here by her husband's tomb, and ordered a marble tomb for herself. John Stubbe, their son, inherited, and was buried by them in 1525; he left Andrew his son and heir, who in 1534 sold it to Thomas Marsham, gent. and in 1572 Sir Thomas Knevet, knt. had it.

AUBRIE'S MANOR. Egidia, widow of Nicholas de Dorcete, sold it to Jeffrey Papelyn in the time of Edward I. when it contained seven messuages, &c. in Scottow and Lammas, and it afterwards belonged to the Aubreys; and was in the Stubbes. In 1537 it was sold by Etheldred, widow of Andrew Stubbe, to Thomas and William Wodehouse; and in 1612 John Shardelowe, gent. sold it to Richard Ross, and Thomas Fidell, gents.

FENHALL MANOR was originally part of Buxton manor, and always passed with it, till parted by William Marshall, who granted it as a separate manor to the le Gros's, and Roger le Gros had it, held at one fee, as of Buxton manor, and that of the manor of Hockering, as parcel of his barony of Rhye.

In 1472 Robert Elmham, of North Walsingham, esq. had this manor of Fenhall, in Scottow.

In 1476 Robert Ellingham, of North Walsingham, died seised of Fenhall manor, and a tenement and lands in Scottow, called Leams, or Lemens, held of Buxton manor.

In 1543 Margaret Willoughbie, widow, daughter of Elmham, held Leams and Fenhall.

John Stanley, esq. in 1577, sold to Robert Balle, gent. and his heirs, Fenhall, *alias* Heydon's, *alias* Docking's, *alias* Bocking's manor, in Scottow, and many adjoining towns, all which John warranted against the heirs of sir John Bell, knt. deceased, and the heirs of sir John Bocking, *alias* Docking, deceased, and the heirs of Robert Elmham, deceased. The father of this Robert was John Balle, gent. of Scottow, who had a lease of Scottow manor, from bishop Hopton, for ninety-nine years, at 19l. 4s. 11d. ob. rent, the lessee to have the lordship, rents, fines, and perquisites of Courts, &c.

In 1572 Robert Balle sold the whole to Robert Gibson, who bought Gurnay's, or Berney's, of Mr. Flowerdew, and Stubbe's of sir Thomas Knevet.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was valued at forty marks; here were three guilds, and seven lights. It is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. It paid 8l. 13s. 4d. to every tenth, but had a deduction of 20s. on account of the revenues of the religious here; it is assessed at 628l. 2s. 6d. to the land tax. In the revision of the archdeaconry of Norwich the procurations are said to be paid by the bishop, as impropiator, and that the bishop ought to pay yearly to the vicar an annual pension of 4l. 13s. 4d. which was then paid by the farmer of the rectory, according to his lease; there was then no vicarage-house: it being sworn of the clear yearly value of 35l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the bishop of Norwich is patron, and the value in the king's books is 8l. 13s. 6d. ob. Here were anciently two rectors of the two medieties, which were perpetually united about 1266, and so it became one rectory.

In 1335 the abbot of Holme brought the king's writ against Thomas de Morley, and others, concerning this advowson.

In 1338 the monks of Holme petitioned the bishop of Norwich for licence to appropriate the church of North Walsham, setting forth that the lay-power had taken from them the church of Scot-tow, which had been appropriated to them, it being worth 100 marks a year.

In 1348 the convent had so managed, that they had got releases of this advowson from all parties, and the appropriation renewed; a vicarage of forty marks value was to be endowed, the bishop being to nominate the vicars to the abbot, who was to present them in three days, otherwise the bishop was to institute in his own right; a pension of 40s. per ann. was reserved to the bishop, and another of 5s. a year to the Norwich sacrist, in right of the cathedral, and the abbot was to be taxed for the rectory at 25 marks, and the vicar for the vicarage at fifteen marks; but the unreasonable monks were not satisfied with this appropriation; but in 1350 procured another assignation of the vicarage, by which the vicar was to have twenty pounds sterling the first five years, and then forty marks every year paid clear by the monks, who now retained the whole rectory and vicarage, except the rectory-house, and six acres of arable land belonging to it, which being a commonable messuage, the right of commonage was to belong to the vicar; and thus the abbey was to discharge the vicar of all manner of duty, by finding a parochial chaplain to do it, and to allow that chaplain all the offerings, and what came from the altar; all outgoing charges whatever were to be paid, two parts by the abbot,

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and one-third by the vicar; but notwithstanding this the vicar had power reserved, if he liked it best, to take all the small tithes, and a pension of twenty-eight marks a year; but then the vicar was obliged to serve half the cure, with the abbot's chaplain, and the abbot also was allowed power to choose which of these two ways he pleased.

In 1638 Robert le Neve, the rector here, was sequestered, but lived to be restored, and died possessed of it in 1676.

In 1767 the Rev. Lancaster Adkin was presented to this vicarage of Scottow by the bishop of Norwich, *D. Episcopi Norw.*

In 1392 John Clarke, and others, conveyed to the abbey of Holme a messuage and land here, so that for this and other temporals the convent was taxed at 14l. 15s. 8d. ob. per ann. The prior of Hickling's temporal rents here were 4s. and those of St. Faith's 19s. 2d.

In 1378 sir Roger Bois, knt. and others, conveyed to the prior of the Holy Trinity, at Ingham, a messuage and eighty-eight acres here and in Worstead.

In 1505 Harvey Stubbe, and his wife, were buried under a marble in the chancel.

In 1469 William Hynde, buried by the font, gave a mass book, of 10l. value, and a pair of gilt candlesticks, of five marks value; he founded a priest here to sing for him, &c.

There are the arms of St. Lowe, Fastolf, and White, in the windows, and inscriptions.

A stone,

A stone, with Blake's arms, is thus inscribed:—
*Hic jacet Margareta, uxor Roberti Blake, generosi, quæ
 mortem obiit Maij die oclavo, anno salutis 1724, ætat.
 suæ 70.*

On a black marble by the altar, a chev. between
 three fishes,—*Hic depositæ requiescunt exuvia Henrici
 Brougham, A. M. nuper collegij Reginalis Oxon', filij
 natu minoris, defuncti sui Patris Danielis Brougham, ge-
 nerosi, aliquando de Firbank in comitatu Westmoriensi,
 obiit 25 mensis Augusti, A. D. 1729, ætat. 25.*

A buck passant pierced through with an arrow,—
*Depositum Rookwood Robinsoni, obiit Martij septimo,
 1657.*

There are black marbles in the chancel for the
 Durrants, with these inscriptions:—*Hic jacet corpus
 Gulielmi Durrant, generosi, qui obiit 20 Jan. 1700, æt.
 suæ 84. Et dextra illius jacet corpus Margaretae Dur-
 rant, uxor predicti Gulielmi Durrant, quæ obiit 5 Martij,
 A. D. 1697, ætat. suæ 69.*

*Hic jacet corpus Mariæ Durrant, uxor Thomæ Dur-
 rant, generosi, quæ obiit 29 Sept. A. D. 1708, ætatis
 suæ 43.*

*Exuvia Annæ, tertiæ conjugis Thomæ Durrant, ar-
 migeri, in eodem reponunter dormitorio, obiit Sept. 15,
 A. D. 1721, ætat. suæ 48.*

*Tandem Thomæ Durrant, armigeri, reliquiæ, predicta-
 rum conjugum cineribus sunt commixtæ Oct. 10, A. salutis
 1727, ætat. suæ 70.*

*Subtus positæ sunt reliquiæ Thomæ Durrant, generosi,
 Thomæ Durrant, nuper de Scottowe, armigeri, natu mi-
 noris,*

noris, caelebs obiit 11 die Novemb'. A. D. 1723, aetat. suæ 35.

Thomas Durrant, esq. was descended from the Durrants of Derbyshire, who bear, by grant of William Cambden, sab. a cross potent er. But when Thomas Durrant esq. in 1715, was sheriff of Norfolk, he had a grant passed, authorizing him and his descendants to bear the following arms and crest, as they are now borne by Thomas Durrant, esq. the present lord, who hath a good seat near the church, built by the first Thomas, and much improved by the late Davy Durrant, esq. viz.—Or, a cross croset ermines, between 4 spots of ermine, sab.—Crest, on a wreath of his colours, a boar passant party per fess wavy argent and gules, brizzled and tusked az. and pierced through the body with a broken lance, bendways sable, the head downwards gold.

Thomas Durrant, esq. the present lord of Scottow, was elected one of the representatives for the borough of St. Ives, in Cornwall, in the parliament of 1768.—He is a gentleman of great fortune and abilities, and being in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county, is an able and active magistrate. We now find his name in the London Gazette, as one of the three gentlemen in nomination for the office of high sheriff of Norfolk this year, 1781.

SKEYTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Scedgetuna. This whole town, except four acres, was given by the founder of St. Bennet's abbey, in the Holme, to that house, and at the Confessor's survey Algar, a freeman, held it of the convent, and 'twas then worth 20s. per annum, and was a mile long and half

half a mile broad, and paid 8d. towards every 20s. raised on the hundred, when the king taxed it. The Conqueror gave it to Ralf Bainard, of whom Godfride Bainard held it at 30s. rent, when that prince took his survey. It continued in the Bainards with Merton, till sir Fulk Bainard, the first of that name, who held it of sir Robert Fitzwalter's barony of Baynard's castle, infeoffed the whole in Eudo, surnamed de Skegeton, or Skeyton, who was sole lord and patron; but the soc, and chief leet, belonged to the hundred, as to the manor of Aylsham, and there was one tenement which he held of the abbot of St. Bennet, which Eudo held of that convent, in the Confessor's time, and his successor, Ralf de Beaufoe, in the Conqueror's, and his steward, Radbold, held it under him, as of that house.

SKEYTON'S MANOR, OR SKEYTON-HALL, took its name from its lords, as they did from the town. Eudo de Skeytone had two knights fees, and five bovates in Skeyton, &c. The 3d part of Skeyton manor and advowson all afterwards center'd in William de Whitwell, who married Clarice de Skeyton, and this was the original of Whitwell-hall, alias Gambon's manor here.

The other two-third parts, or Skeyton-hall manor, this William died seized of: In 1289 this advowson was settled to be presented to alternately, by Robert de Skeyton, in right of Skeyton-hall, and by William de Whitwell, in right of Whitwell-hall. In 1290 sir John de Skeyton, knight, was lord here and of Tibbenham; and in 1315 sir Ralf de Skeyton was lord and patron, in right of Maud de Narford. This estate, with Booton, came to the Warrens, and it passed with Booton, till it was purchased by William Hare,

Hare, of Beeston, gent. about 1532, and Audrey Hare, his only daughter and heiress, carried it to her husband, Thomas Hobart, of Plumstead, gent. and in 1612, sir Thomas Hobart, knight, presented, and it continued in that family till purchased by sir Robert Paston, bart. who presented in 1666, and Whitwell-hall being joined to this, the whole hath remained in his family ever since, it being part of the estate of the late earl of Yarmouth, who was sole lord and patron, though the leet belongs to the hundred, as a member of Aylsham manor. The late lord Anson purchased the whole, and George Anson, Esq. is now lord and patron.

WHITWELL-HALL, or GAMBON'S MANOR, contained a third part of the town, and came with Clarice, or Clarence de Skeyton to William de Whitwell, her husband; about 1298 this manor was valued at 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Simon de Whitwell had it, and died in 1371, and was buried before St. Mary's altar in Skeyton church, whose daughter and coheir-ess, Cecily, married William Gambon, who presented in 1378, and had half this manor in 1393. John Gambon, esq. died without issue, seized of it in 1432, leaving Ellen, his wife, in possession during her life, and then it went to Robert Sterne, son of his sister Joan, by her husband Sterne. Simon Sterne, of Skeyton, gent. presented in 1748, and had the whole manor, Whitwell's part being now joined again to this; with the advowson, *sc.* the moiety thereof, and Whitwell, alias Gambon's in Whitwell; and being after purchased by the Hobarts, it was joined to, and still remains with Skeyton-hall manor aforesaid.

The church is dedicated to all the saints, and is leaded, as is also the chancel; the south porch is tiled; there

there is a square tower and three bells, the least of which was given in 1506 by Peter Howys, of Yarmouth.

In the chancel window,—*Orate pro animabus Nicolai Bulloc et : : : : : uxoris ejus : : : : :*

On a freestone, by the altar,—*Alicia Spendlove, xxv Aug. 1616.*—*Hugh Spendlove, xii. Feb. 1619.*—The father and mother of prebend Spendlove.

The arms of Warren, lord here, with the canton of Narford; and Warren, quartering on a chev' 3 swans, and Paston single.—The arms of Sterne are now lost.—Robert King, formerly servant to William earl of Yarmouth, was buried here in May, 1727, in the 103d year of his age. He had an entire set of new teeth about ten years before his death. This town is valued to the land-tax at 365l. The old value of the rectory is 15 marks.

Here is a parsonage-house, and about 28 acres of glebe, and in the new value is mentioned at outgoing of 12d per annum to the steward. It is capable of augmentation, being discharged of first fruits and tenths, and stands thus in the king's books.—“09 10 00 Skeyton rectory, of the clear yearly value of 30l.

In 1666 the rev. Daniel Burton was presented by sir Robert Paston, bart. and the whole parish sent him a letter of thanks for presenting a man so much esteemed and liked by them. In 1744, the rev. Philip Francis, A. B. late rector, had it by lapse. He judiciously translated Horace into English verse, and published it in two volumes, octavo, London. In 1759, the rev. George Sandby, D. D. chancellor of
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this diocese, was presented to the rectory of Skeyton, by the late lord Anson.

STRATTON - STRAWLESS, STRATTON, or STRATUM, the *Street*, or *Way*, that leads to the Roman settlement at Brampton: from which name we take it to have been of Roman original: it passes by several names for distinction from the other towns of the same name in this county, as *Stratton Parva*, *juxta* Hevingham, *juxta* Buxton, *juxta* Brampton, but more commonly in the last centuries by that of Strawless, it standing in the midst of a heath where formerly no corn grew.

The whole belonged to Harold in the Confessor's time, and at the Conqueror's survey the chief part of it was held by Walter Giffard, and was appendant to Marsham manor. It was worth 40s per ann. was a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid 11d. to the gelt towards every 20s raised in the hundred. This afterwards belonged to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, earl of Clare, who enfeoffed Rosceline in it, who was lord and patron here: William, his grandson, assumed the name of Stratton from this his lordship, which was always held by them and their successors, lords here, of the honor of Clare, as it is at this day of the king, who in right of that honor is lord paramount of the waste, as appeared in a trial in sir Edward Clere's time, who was lord here, when the lord and tenants recovered their right to all the trees belonging to them, growing on the waste, by proving that they immemorially had liberty to plant on the waste, and take down and convert all such trees at their pleasure.

There was then also another part here, which belonged to William bishop of Thetford, in his own right;

right; this he gave to the fee, and it was held of it after it was granted off.

A third part was then a berewic, or appendant, to Cawston manor, from which it was soon separated and joined to this manor.

William de Stratton lived in 1195, and afterwards we find Ralph de Stratton; this family centered in female heiresses: and before 1285 the whole advowson was sold to William de Merkesdale, who was sole patron.

In 1314 the heirs of Bartholomew Hauteyn, William de Merkesdale, and Reginald de Resham, held the manor at one fee of the honor of Clare, by the name of Stratton *Parva*.

In 1361 William Clere, of Ormesby, had the whole manor and advowson. Sir Edward Clere, knt. sold the advowson, manor, and whole estate, before 1560, to Henry Marsham, gent. in whose family it still continues, Robert Marsham, esq, being now lord and patron.

The family of Marsham took their surname from the neighbouring village of Marsham, where they inhabited from the time of Henry I. but the family being very numerous, we cannot pretend to trace them regularly before the time of Edward I. in whose time John de Marsham lived at Marsham, and died about 1325, and his son, Thomas de Marsham, removed thence, and was a merchant in Norwich in 1350; he did not use the present arms of the family. His son, Robert de Marsham, lived and died at Stratton, and was the first of the family that came thither; he was buried in the nave of the church,

church, with a brass, now lost. Robert Marsham, his son, lies by him, with a brass plate, still remaining: he was alive in 1465.

John Marsham, of Stratton *Parva*, was his son and heir, who gave by will, dated July 24. 1473, twelve marks to new make and glaze a window* on the north part of Little Stratton church, and ordered himself to be buried in the middle of the nave of St. Margaret's church there, by Agnes, his wife; over them lies a stone, with a brass plate, now remaining.

His son, John Marsham, of Stratton, died in 1515, as did his wife, Ellen, and are both interred in the nave of this church, with inscriptions on brass plates.

John Marsham, their eldest son, was the common ancestor of the Marshams, of Stratton, Melton *Parva*, and London, from whence those of Kent descended; he was a grocer, and a great merchant in Norwich, by which he much advanced his fortunes; in 1510 he was sheriff of the city; in 1511, being in great favour with the commons, was sent up at the city charge to Henry VIII. to justify the city in relation to the contests with their prior and convent of Norwich. In 1516 he was sent again to the king, with the mayor, to settle those contests, and had three horses, and two servants allowed him, at the public charge: In 1518 he was mayor, and died in 1525, and is buried in the church of St. John at Maddermarket in Norwich, in which parish he dwelt, in a large house of his

* This window contained all the effigies of the family from their settlement here, to the time it was put up. April 10, 1732, all the effigies but one, &c. were here; but the three lights of the lower parts of the panes being new glazed since, they are all gone, with the inscriptions, but the rest of the window still remains perfect.

his own building, in the window of which the arms of Marsham, impaled with those of Elizabeth Claxton, his wife, still remain; she survived him and purchased Little-Melton manor, and was buried by her husband, in 1559. In 1534 his executors paid money towards building the common-council chamber in the Guildhall, in which his picture is still to be seen; he had five sons and eight daughters.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Marsham, of Stratton, who first, jointly with his brother, Thomas, purchased the advowson, manor, and whole estate there, of sir Edward Clere; he presented in 1544, and 1560, and dying without issue, it went to his brother, Thomas Marsham, of whom afterwards. The third brother, Robert Marsham, of Norwich, was one of the feast-hainers, or holders, there, in 1547; a great merchant in 1554, and lord of Little Melton, by his mother's gift, he having married one of her own family, viz. a daughter of Hamond Claxton, of Great Livermere, in Suffolk; of this branch was Thomas Marsham, alderman of London, from whose second son, John, descended Robert Marsham, bart. created lord Romney June 22, 1716, whose descent may be seen at large in the Peerage, *vol. 4, p. 298, edit. Lond. 1741*. He uses the ancient arms of the family, without the crozlets.

Robert, rector of this parish, was presented in 1560, by his brother, Henry Marsham, esq. it is to be remarked, that this Robert was instituted to the rectory when he was not in orders, and only in the 16th year of his age; for in the 19th institution book a dispensation is entered at length, confirmed by the queen under the great seal, by which Matthew

Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, dispensed with Robert Marsham, of Stratton Strawless, scholar, (*ob laudabilia ejus studia, quibus conjicitur te esse eruditum*) being then but in the 16th year of his age, to hold the parish church of Stratton Strawless, on condition he always goes in the clergyman's habit, stays at Cambridge in pursuing his studies, and takes priest's orders as soon as he can.

Thomas Marsham, esq. the second son before-mentioned, was a great favorite of the Norwich citizens, and much concerned in the government of that place during his life. In 1548 he was elected member in parliament for the city; was mayor in 1554; and was buried by his father, in St. John's, in 1557. Elizabeth, his wife, survived him. At his death Robert Marsham, of Stratton, his son and heir, succeeded, and became lord and patron; he is buried under a stone here, which hath his arms on a brass plate, and an inscription, which is under the iron pallisades of a monument in the south chapel, and so could not read it; but that on Margaret, his widow, still remains loose in the church chest; she died July 22, 1604.

Thomas Marsham, of Stratton-Strawless, their son and heir, succeeded; he married Lucy, daughter of dean Suckling, who lies buried here, with a brass plate, *obijt* April 16, 1619.

A curious monument at the east end of the chapel, at the end of the south aisle, hath the arms of Marsham; the cumbent effigy is this Thomas in his shroud, leaning on a pillow, lying on an altar-tomb of black marble; on the top are two angels blowing trumpets; one holds a chaplet, with the crest and arms

arms of Marsham. Under the effigy is this:—
Hic requiescit in spe resurrectionis ad vitam aeternam, corpus Thomæ Marsham, generosi, qui feliciter migravit ad superos, octavo die Decembris, 1638.

Under this is a charnel-house window, with human bones, as placed in the charnel,—*TROPHÆ MORTIS.*

Robert Marsham, his brother, succeeded him; he married Ann Noblet, of Semere, in Suffolk, who was buried here October 2, 1665, as a black marble over her informs us; and another over him, *obijt* October 21, 1661, aged 70.—Thomas, their eldest son, died the 6th of the same month, before his father, and lies under a marble.

William Marsham, the second son, inherited at his father's death, and married Eleanor, second daughter of Samuel Harsnet, of Great Framham, esq. who, after his decease, married sir Robert Drury, bart. of Riddleworth, and was killed in her bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies at Riddleworth-hall, in the November storm, in 1703, and was there buried. Against the south wall of Stratton chapel, in the south aisle, is a mural monument for this William, with the arms of Marsham impaling Harsnet; he was lord and patron, and presented here in 1667,—*obijt 18 die Decembris, A. D. 1674.*

Henry Marsham, esq. of Stratton, his brother, inherited, for whom there is a large monument of black and white marble in the Marsham's chapel, and it is an altar-tomb, on which are four effigies, facing the church; first, Henry himself in a gown, kneeling on a cushion, with a book before him, and his hands erect as are those of (second) Ann The-

milthorpe, his wife; the third is Henry, their son; and the fourth is Margaret, their infant daughter, in swaddling clothes. On the top are the family arms and crest, and on the front of the tomb their inscriptions. He died Aug. 29, 1692, aged 64.

Over the effigies of Mr. Marsham, his wife, and son, are a string of verses in the true church stile of panegyric.

He married for his second wife, Grace, daughter of Thomas Bishop, of Hasly-hall, in Thorndon, in Suffolk, who, after Marsham's death, remarried John Cornwallis, esq. of Wingfield college, in Suffolk, and is buried here.

Her sister lies under a black marble in the nave, with the crest and arms of Alpe impaling Bishop,—*Mary, the widow of Francis Alpe, of Burston, in the county of Norfolk, gent. who died March 27, 1687.*

Thomas Marsham, esq. their son and heir, the late lord and patron, dwelt in the family seat here, which was built by the aforesaid William Marsham; he married Dorothy, fifth daughter of Leonard Gooch, of Earsham, by Dorothy, his wife, who was sister to sir Nevile Catline, of Kirby Cane, in Norfolk; he had by her four sons and six daughters.

Robert Marsham, esq. his surviving son, succeeded, and now resides at his seat here, and is only lord and patron of the parish.

This town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, is valued to the land tax at 3611, per ann. and anciently paid to every tenth levied upon the hundred 2l. 10s. but had 10s. deducted for the revenues

venues of the religious here, they paying by themselves. The town contains about 150 inhabitants.—*Blomefield.*

The rectory stands in the king's book by the name of Stratton-Strawley, was valued at 8l. 8s. 1d. ob. but being sworn of the clear value of 30l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. It was valued in the old value at twelve marks.

The temporals of the priory of Walsingham, in this town, were taxed at 2s. and the prior of Longavile had a portion of tithes here, valued at one mark.

There is a parsonage-house adjoining to the west part of the church-yard.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and had before its dissolution two guilds kept in it. In the south aisle was a chapel in honor of the Virgin Mary, dedicated at its first foundation by the Cleres, lords here. In the times of superstition there were seven images of the several saints, with lights burning before them in service time.

The present tower is square, and hath six bells in it, being a very large one, but not carried to that height as at first designed by a third part; it was built in 1422, the old steeple being decayed; for in that year Reginald Crowe, chaplain of Horstead, gave a legacy to it, he being of the same family with Reginald, rector here, if not the same person that had resigned. The Crowes were a family very ancient in this town, and in 1199, and 1202, had good estates here.

The nave is an ancient building; in an arch, under the north wall, lies its founder, ¹⁷¹⁰carved in Derbyshire marble, cross-legged, all in mail armor, his belt by his side, and other accoutrements: Mr. Weaver, fol. 812, by reason the Bardolphs arms are in the east chancel window, imagines him to have been of that family; but we think not, but rather take it to be Ralph de Stratton, the last of that name who was lord and patron here, and the antique appearance of the effigy answers to the time; and his arms also, arg. a cross moline sab. remain in the north church window, by him, and in the east chancel window, though the Strattons have since borne, on a plain cross, five bezants.

The south porch is tiled, the church and chancel, of an equal height, are thatched, and the south aisle and its chapel, with a vault adjoining thereto, are leaded.

In the nave is a brass, inscribed—*To Margaret, wife of Henry Codenham.*

In the east chancel window, gul. a fess between three crozlets, or. impales Warren, chequy O. B.—Stratton—Bardolph—and on the screens is a saltyr ingrailed.

There is an altar-tomb in the church-yard, on the south side,—*For Henry Lemon, 1741,*—and many of his children.

Mr. Thomas Bulwer, of Buxton, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Marsham, gave an hundred pounds, the interest for the benefit of the poor; with 75l. of it land in Marsham was purchased, and the rest remains in money at this time.

In 1491 John Wright was rector, who lies buried by the altar, with a brass plate.

In 1774 the Rev. Matthias Jackson was presented to the rectory of Stratton-Strawless by Robert Marham, esq. *p. j.*

SWANTON-ABBOT, so called from the abbot of Holme, who was lord of it, to distinguish it from other Towns of the same name in this county, as Swanton-Morley, and Swanton-Novers.

The register of Holme abbey tells us, that it was given to that convent soon after its foundation, by Saxi, a Saxon nobleman; at the conquest it appears to be one of the manors settled for the monks maintenance, and it was then valued at 3l. the church had seven acres glebe, and the town was above a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 4d. to the gelt towards 20s. raised by the hundred; it is wrote in Doomfday-book *Suanetunam*.

By deeds without dates, entered in Holme register, it appears that William de Whitwell released to Reginald, abbot of St. Bennet's, all right of commonage in this town, and North Walsham, which before this belonged to his manor of Skeyton, and Robert de Skeyton released all his right of common of pasture in Swanton, and Walsham Woods, which before belonged to his manor of Skeyton; and sir Reginald le Gros also released all right to common in the wood here; many others conveyed divers lands and rights to the monastery, so that the abbot was sole lord of the town, and had free-warren allowed in *eire*. What is mentioned in the *Atlas*, at p. 271, is false, and doth not at all relate to this Swanton, which was

always held in chief of the king, as parcel of the abbot of Holme's barony, with which it came to the see of Norwich; and in 1546 was lett to sir William Paston, knt. together with the advowson. The manor now goes with the late earl of Yarmouth's estate, it having been in the hands of the Pastons ever since the aforesaid time, George Anson, esq. being the present lord and patron.

The whole town is in the Duchy of Lancaster; it paid to every tenth 35s. clear; is valued to the land tax at 252l. 16s. 3d. the abbot of St. Bennet's was laid for his manor, lands, mill, rent, &c. at 10l. 9s. 6d. and the almoner of that convent, for his revenues here, at 6s.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was anciently valued at six marks; it is discharged of first-fruits, and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it stands thus in the king's books:—6l. 10s. Swanton Abbatis rectory; 34l. clear yearly value.

By deed without date, Nicholas rector of Swanton agreed with the abbot of St. Bennet, that, if he enjoyed all great and small tithes, he would pay the abbot 3s. a year for sixty sheaves, called *nuns* sheaves, and the old pension for the tithe sheaves of the abbot's demesnes, so that the pension of 16s. 8d. paid by the rector to the abbot, was now fixed.

Stephen Multon, rector here in 1477, was buried in the chancel, by the reading-desk; his effigy, in brass, still remains on his stone, *obijt* June 28, 1477.

The abbots always presented, and after them the bishops, &c. till leased out, and then the Pastons.
Richard

Richard Lubbit, rector here, was sequestered in the usurpation.

Bartholomew de Wichingham was buried in this church in 1497, and had a considerable estate here.

The arms of le Gros were in the windows, but are now gone.

There are memorials in the chancel for the family of Fox; and in the church,—*For Margaret, wife of John Wegge, 1621—&c.*

In 1755 the Rev. Richard Berney was presented to this rectory by the late Lord Anson; and again, in 1776, by George Anson, esq.

THWAYTE, or THWEYT, commonly called Twait, was given to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme by the founder, king Canute. At the grand survey we find it valued at 40s. per ann. half a leuca in length, and the same in breadth, paid 4d. half-penny gelt, and had a church endowed with six acres.

The town continued in the abbey till Robert Curzon obtained a grant of part of it, in 1167, of the abbot, and a fine was levied, shewing that for twenty marks paid to the abbot, the said Robert should hold one manor (being about half of the town) to him and his heirs, paying yearly to the abbey 102s. and one mark of silver for ever per ann. ten loaves of coarse barley bread, and one mutton, price twelve-pence, the other manor, with the advowson, being reserved to the abbot. In 1234 this part, or manor, was settled by fine on the abbot for ever, by sir Peter de Alto Bosco, or Hautbois, then steward to the abbey,

bey, who released all his right therein, and it was afterwards held by the Skeyton family of the abbey, and from them it took the present name of

SKEYTON-HALL MANOR. In 1287 Maud, widow of Andrew de Brampton, who was tenant to the abbot, assigned all her right to John de Skeyton; it always enjoyed all the liberties of the abbey, and in 1428 the abbot was taxed for his manor and demesnes at 5l. 17s. 2d. per ann. At the general dissolution it was granted with the abbey to the see of Norwich, the bishop of Norwich being the present lord and patron.

SOMERTON-HALL MANOR was formerly divided into two parts, one was granted to Robert Curzon, and the other to Robert de Thwayte, and after that to sir Simon de Nowers, or Noiers, knt. and next to Bartholomew de Somerton, who settled here, and gave it its name. In 1259 Robert de Castre had a charter for free-warren in Curzon's manor here, and in Castor, by Yarmouth, allowed him in *aire*, in 1269. Robert de Noiers enjoyed it in 1312; and the said Robert and Bartholomew de Somerton were lords in 1315. In 1383 John Fastolf had a confirmation of Robert de Castre's charter; after this it was held by Thomas Rycherys; on whose death, in 1474, it descended to his three daughters; Margaret, married to Richard Burgh; Cecily, to William Barker; and Katherine, to John Bartilmew; who, with their husbands, conveyed it in the said year to Nicholas Crome, and Edmund Clere, of Clipsby, and others, for the use of John Bypes, clerk. In 1519 Henry Heydon, esq. conveyed it to Thomas Astley; and in 1544 Henry Cruch settled it on Miles Hobart, of Little Plumstead, esq. second son of sir James

James Hobart, and he, by will, dated 1557, gave it to John Hobart, his second son, who left it to his eldest son, Thomas Hobart, of Thwayte, who married Ann, daughter of William Reymes, esq. of Overstrand, in North Erpingham hundred, and left three daughters; Jane, married to John Kemp; Mary, to Dr. Colby; and Elizabeth, to ——— Pettus, who all released to Kemp; and Thomas Kemp, son of John and Jane aforesaid, left it to Clement Kemp, his son and heir, who by ——— Witton, of Wilby, his wife, left a daughter and heiress, who, with her husband, conveyed it before the year 1693 to John Horne, of Wichingham, gent. and after passing through other hands, it is now the property of the right honorable Horatio lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was confirmed with the town to Holme abbey by Edward the Confessor; in it was the guild of St. John Baptist, held in the chapel of the Saint in this church, built by John Puttock, who was buried in it in 1442; his grave-stone still remains, with a brass plate.

A brass plate on another grave-stone,—*For Richard Brown, gent. 1608.*

In the windows were the arms of Erpingham, Ufford, Holme abbey, Puttock, Brown; Heydon and Lumner; Bavent and Antingham. And in Thwayte-hall windows, Hobart impaling Naunton; Hobart impaling Hare, quartering Bassingbourne; Hobart and Reymes; Kemp impaling Hobart, Corbet, Hobart, and Tilney; with his quarterings.

The abbot of Holme presented till the dissolution, when it came to the see; and in 1773 the Rev. John Stracey, D. D. was presented to this rectory by the bishop of Norwich.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. and being in yearly value but 39l. it is discharged, and capable of augmentation; the abbot of St. Bennet's had two sheaves of the tithes of the demesne lands of Robert de Thwayte, in the time of Henry III. which he compounded for at a mark per annum; and also two of the demesnes of sir Simon de Noiers, and Bartholomew de Somerton, for all which he was taxed at four marks, in 1448; and instead of this the rector now pays a pension of 20s. to the bishop of Norwich. Maud, daughter of sir Ralph de Thwayte, knt. and Peter de Brampton, released all right in those tithes to the abbot in the 16th of Edward I.

The town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and valued at 269l. per annum to the land tax.

TUTTINGTON. This village in the time of the Saxons belonged to Agelwin, an alderman, or nobleman, of that race, who gave it with the church to the abbey of St. Bennet in the Holme, and it was confirmed to that convent by the charter of Edward the Confessor, and settled to find provision for the monks there. In Doomsday-book we find that earl Ralph was seised of half the convent's land when he forfeited his estate to the Conqueror, by his rebellion, and that a free-woman then held it of him; but the Conqueror gave it again to the monastery, which held the whole at the survey, except two free-men
that

that formerly belonged to Guerd, the Dane, and sixteen acres, &c. which belonged to the manor of Aylsham. We meet with no mensuration of this village in that record, and the reason is, because it was included in the measures of Crachfort, Aylsham, and Banningham, to which all Crachfort belonged, and indeed the stile of the manor is, "Tuttington tunc "Crackforth*," which extended into Oxnead; the manor was held of the convent by sir Peter de Hautbois, as of the earl Warren, who had it originally from that house. In 1234 it was a rectory, and the abbot of Holme presented John, son of sir Peter de Alto-Bosco, or Hautbois, to it; and soon after Adam abbot of St. Bennet granted the church and manor to Thomas de Thirkelby, and his heirs, to be held of the convent: this Thomas de Thirkelby gave the advowson to the prior and convent of Broomholmie, in Tunstead hundred, but the manor went to Cecily, his widow, and at her death to sir Walter de Thirkelby, who granted it to sir Henry de Hastings, of Aylsham, and his heirs.

In 1274 the earl Marshal had free-warren here, in Colby, and in Aldby. In 1284 Henry de Hastings died seised of it, it extending then into Banningham, Erpingham, Ingworth, and Oxnead; and Thomas de Wighton, or Witton, to whom Henry conveyed all but the Erpingham part, in his life-time had it, and that part Jeffry had; Wighton and Hastings conveyed all to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who in 1285 was allowed free-warren, and had a fair held here upon the vigil and day of St. Butolph. In 1315 the earl marshal Bigot, and the abbot of St. Bennet

* There was a family of good worth here of this name; in 1227 Robert and William de Crakeford owned a free tenement, and 4s. yearly rent to it; and Robert de Crakeforth lived here in 1252.

Bennet, of whom he held it, were lords here. The abbot of St. Edmund's manor of Sexton, in Aylsham; extended hither. In 1328 John Bigot, of Felbrigg, (who assumed the name of Felbrigg) had it; and in 1338 purchased the free tenements here.

In 1393 George Felbrigg, of this town, (so called to distinguish him from sir George of Felbrigg, knt.) owned this; and in 1418 sir Simon Felbrigg, knt. of the garter, settled this manor with the rest of his estate, by which settlement it came to the family of the Wymondhams, or Windhams, with Felbrigg, in which family it hath continued ever since, William Windham, of Felbrigg, esq. being the present lord.

This town is in the Duchy of Lancaster; its church is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul; and was a rectory in the patronage of Holme abbey, till that convent granted the advowson to Thomas Thirkelby, and he to the prior and convent of Broomholme, to which it was appropriated in 1275, and the vicarage endowed, which was to consist in every thing belonging to the living, except the tithe corn, and the house where sir John, late minister here, lived. The vicar is to pay synodals, and the impropiator the archdeacon's procurations, and repair the chancel, and upon this the prior and convent presented sir Benedict de Broomholme, their first vicar.

In 1214 there was a chapel, dedicated to St. Butholph at Meton-be, in this parish, to which the earl's fair, held on that day, belonged.

The prior of Broomholme was taxed for his spiritual's at eighteen marks, including the vicar's portion, and 53s. 4d. for their other lands and revenues here.

In

In 1314, on the the death of the first vicar, there was a *jus patronatus*, to know if the nomination was not reserved to the see, and it was found not to be so, upon which John de Weasenham, then 30 years old, an *unbeneficed* priest, was instituted vicar at the prior's presentation.

At the dissolution the rectory impropriate and vicarage fell to the crown, and continued there till queen Elizabeth settled them on the see of Ely, the bishops of which see have leased out the tithes, and presented.

The sacrist of Bury abbey was taxed at 22s. 10d. for part of his manor of Aylsham that extended into this town.

The church fell into great decay; upon which, in 1749, a faculty was obtained, by which the lead was sold off the nave, and it being new roofed, was covered with tiles; the round tower had a spire on it, covered with lead, which was taken down and sold. The second bell is now in the steeple, the first, third, and fourth, being sold. The south porch is leaded, and the chancel thatched. There were the arms of Felbrigg; sir Simon Felbrigg in his coat armor, kneeling; but most of the arms in this church are lately broken.

In 1487 Mrs. Elizabeth Clere settled an estate here, and in Burgh, by Aylsham, on Gonville-hall, for the stipend of one fellow, &c. which is now held of Caius College by Peter Elwin, esq. of Booton, who also holds by lease the great tithes of Ely see.

In the chancel a black marble, with the crest and arms of Elwin, impaling Scambler:—*Here lyeth the body*

body of *Anne Elwin*, late the wife of *Peter Elwin*, gent. only daughter and heiress of *Thomas Scambler*, of *Hevingham*, esq. and great grand-daughter of *Edmund Scambler*, formerly lord bishop of *Norwich*, who departed this life the 26th day of *Sept.* in the year of our Lord 1697, and of her age 37.

Elwin and Crest, impales three swords in fess,—Sacred to the memory of *Peter Elwin*, esq. son of *Peter Elwin*, late of this parish, esq. deceased, who departed this life the 15th of *Sept.* 1731, aged 47 years.

Elwin and Crest, impaling quarterly three birds, and *Scambler*, seven feathers in a crown,—*Petrus Elwin*, armiger, ob. 5 *Febr.* 1721, *etat.* 60.

This town is valued to the land tax at 313l. 15s. and in the king's books at 51. 7d. ob.—*Tuttington* vicarage 13l. clear yearly value,—and so is capable of augmentation.

In 1763 the *Rev. Thomas Paul* was presented to this vicarage by the lord bishop of *Ely*.

WICKMERE, WICMARA, WIGEMERE, now commonly called **WICKMERE**, signifies the winding, or turn at the meer, or water, and accordingly we find it so called in *Doomsday-book*; and at the making that survey it was in five different parts, having two principal manors; the first of which earl *Harold* held, and *Hansfrid* after him; and *Drue de Beurria* claimed it as his heir; this was the greater part of the town; for it was seven furlongs long, and five and an half broad, and paid two-pence farthing gelt.

The next was *Roger Bigot's*, of whom it was held by *Roger de Curson*, and was six furlongs long, and four
four

four broad, and paid 8d. gelt. Another part belonged to Almar bishop of Thetford, and was ever after held of the barony of the bishopric of Norwich. Tiheli de Helion held another part here of the bishop of Bajoux, and the abbot of St Bennet at Holme had twelve acres; and the other part, which was also Harold's, came to the earl of Warren, who had the principal manor after the death of Drue aforefaid; and the advowson of the church which was given by William earl Warren and Surrey to the monks of Castle Acre, when he founded that house; and Spriginus, or Spregi, to whom it seems that earl conveyed the manor afterwards, (whose son, Robert, was lord and patron, and took the surname of Wickmere) agreed with the prior and monks of Castle Acre, and had the advowson released to him and his heirs, with divers men and tenants in Wickmere, that belonged to the prior, on condition, that as often as the prior and convent wanted any assistance from their own tenants in Wickmere they should always have the like assistance from Spregi's men, which he held of them in Wickmere, Wolterton, Paston, Itteringham, and Barningham, and the said prior was always taxed for his temporal rents here at 10s. 11d.

Roger, son of Robert de Wickemere, or Wickmere, succeeded, and in 1201 Nicholas Pincerna, *alias* Botiler, impleaded him, and Bartholemew de Calthorpe, for the advowson, and recovered it against them and the prior of Acre, whom they had called to warrant his grant; the prior pleaded the earl Warren's grant, Botiler pleaded that earl Roger Bigot had the advowson, and not the earl Warren, and that that earl had infeoffed him in his manor here and the advowson.

This Roger de Wickmere added much to his manor, by purchase of Alan Benjamin, in 1227. In 1232 an agreement was made and settled, by fine, between this Roger and Emma le Botiler, widow, that she should have the first turn to her manor, and that Roger should have the second turn to his manor, and that the future turns should be alternate for ever; but soon after 1261 Walter de Barningham conveyed a part of it to John de Erpingham; this Walter in 1285 had affize of bread and ale, view of frankpledge, and leet, allowed to his manor here, and so had Robert de Erpingham in 1274, in all the lands which belonged to his manor in Erpingham and Wickmere, which he held of the barony of the bishopric of Norwich, at half a quarter of a fee; and in 1306 the said Walter de Barningham, though he conveyed to Erpingham the estate he held of the fee here, reserved this manor, which was held by him of the Norfolk family at half a fee, being part of the fees late Roger Bigot's. This Walter in 1302 had a charter for free-warren in all his lands here. In 1313 Walter de Barningham settled this manor, and Little Barningham, after his own decease, on Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Maud his wife, and the heirs of Gilbert; and in 1315 the said Maud countess of Gloucester, then Gilbert's widow, held it, and from that time it passed in that family with Little-Barningham, till the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckinghamshire, in the time of Henry VIII. of which king it was purchased by Sir Jeffry Bolcyn, knt. lord mayor of London, from which family it came into the hands of Henry VIII. again, and was by him granted to the duke of Norfolk, and being vested by the Norfolk family in divers trustees, it was at last purchased by one of them, about 1570, viz. William Dix, of Wickmere, esq. who became lord of this manor, and patron of the church, was a merchant of London, gained great wealth

wealth there, and retired hither in his latter days; he and his wife, Dionise, are interred on the north side of the altar, under an handsome inarched monument, with their effigies kneeling, but the inscription which was over their heads is totally lost; on the top are the crest and arms of Dix, &c.

He was succeeded by John Dix, his son and heir, who was trustee, and one of the principal managers for the Norfolk family. He had William Dix, esq. his son and heir, who having no issue, he covenanted with John Ramsfey, of Hitcham, in Bucks, his cousin and heir, that at his death he should assume the name of Dix, and quarter his arms in the first place with the arms of Ramsfey, and accordingly, in 1604, May 19, he had a patent from William Cambden, then clarencieux king of arms, to bear the name and arms of Dix.

John Dix, *alias* Ramsfey, settled before Dix's death at Walsingham, and had Wilmund Dix, *alias* Ramsfey, of Wickmere, lord in 1664, who had two daughters, his coheiresses.

Dorothy, the eldest, married John Bedingfield, esq. second son to sir Henry Bedingfield, bart. who lies buried under a black marble in the chancel, with the arms of Bedingfield, impaling Ramsfey, &c. He died August 9, 1693, aged 42. They conveyed their moiety of the whole to Penelope their sister, who married John Tasburgh, of Flixton, in Suffolk, esq. owner of the whole in 1693.

It after came to the Spelmaus, and at the east end of the south aisle there is a handsome mural monument, with a wild man for a crest, and Spelman's arms quartering gul. a chief er. thus inscribed;—

M. S. *Henrici Spelman de Wickmore in Norfolcia armigeri, patre Clemente, barone de Scacharia, Avo Henrico equite aurato, scriptis celeberrimo, tum suis maxime meritis clari, qui inventa et fundata Londini societate ad reparanda damna ex incendijs oriunda, et urbis aeternitati egregie consuluit, et sua. P. patruo. Willielmus Spelman haeres, defuncto, 19^o Novembris A. D. 1698, A. et. 68.*

And under the monument is a large altar-tomb with the same arms, and only,—*Henricus Spelman, arm. ob. 19 Nov. 1698, et. 68.*—And at the end of the tomb a black marble to—*Margaret, reliq. of Thomas Twidde, esq. sister to Henry Spelman, esq. who died the 2d of September, 1729, aged 81.*

This Henry Spelman having only one daughter, Elizabeth, who died young, William Spelman, esq. his nephew, was made his heir, and was lord and patron, and so continued till his death, in 1713: he married Elizabeth, daughter of Martha countess of Middleton, second wife of John earl of Middleton, in Scotland, and daughter and heiress of Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth.—Spelman's coat and crest impales Middleton.

The manor antiently called Butler's, *alias* Hereward's, after Roger de Curson's death came to the Bigot's again, and was granted by Roger Bigot to Nicholas de Pincerna, *alias* le Botiler, whose son Nicholas was lord in 1201. Nicholas, his second son and heir, assumed the name of Stalham, from his estate there, which his father at his death settled on him. In 1256 there was a long suit between him and William de Bosco, or Bois, for not taking his *homage*, and for demanding an *unreasonable* relief of him, for lands held here, to which Nicholas pleaded that he was his villain belonging to this manor, and that

that he, and the rest of the villains of this manor, were taxable at their lord's will, and that they paid a fine for leave to marry their daughters and sisters, and that he took a mark for leave to marry, as his fine, and that therefore it was not unreasonable; which being proved, the lord recovered. We mention this to shew in what a miserable state the under tenants were in at that time.

In 1270 Adam de Brancafter had one moiety, and William de Sancto Claro the other, in right of their wives, who were heiresses to Nicholas le Butler. In 1272 St. Clare sold all his moiety to William de Parco, of Hevingham, who was to hold it of him at half a fee. In 1289 William De-la-Park, of Hevingham, purchased Adam de Brancafter's part, and so had the whole manor and advowson, which then belonged to it. In 1509, after many changes, Clement Hereward, of Aldeburgh, died seised, and it afterwards became united to the other manors.

ERPINGHAM'S MANOR was in two parts; the first was anciently part of the manor of Erpingham, that extended hither, and always attended Erpingham manor; the other part was joined to it by John de Erpingham, who purchased it of Walter de Barningham, viz. the eighth part of a fee, held of the fee of Norwich. In 1401 sir Thomas de Erpingham, knt. had it. In 1461 the king conveyed it to Joan, wife of sir William Beaumont, knt. and daughter of Humphry Stafford, duke of Bucks; and the heirs of her body. In 1466 it was granted as parcel of the possessions of William viscount Beaumont, attainted, to Richard Quartermains for life, who resigned the patent, and it was granted to Richard Southwell for life: in the act of parliament made in

1472, (13th of Edward IV.) for resumption of the king's manors, the title of Southwell was excepted, and the manor confirmed to him, and in 1541 a Richard Southwell held it of the king. In 1551 Edward VI. granted it to Edward Lord Clinton, who had licence to sell it, and all his right in the advowsons of Wickmere and Alby, to William Dix, of London, merchant, who joined it to the other manors.

The MANOR of CALTHORPE, *alias* UPHALL, or DAME KATE'S, was part Helion's, and part in the abbey of St. Bennet at the Holme, and was granted to the family surnamed Hautbois, with Hautbois-Magna, and sir Peter de Alto-Bosco, who surnamed himself Calthorpe, was lord in 1242, and it passed in the Calthorpes. In 1317 it was settled on Roger Calthorpe, and lady Catherine, his wife, who was afterwards his widow, and lady here, and from her came its name of Dame Kate's, at whose decease her daughter and heiress carried it to the Arficks, or Harficks, of South-Acre. In 1453 sir Roger Harfick died seised, and passing with the heiresses of that family, it came to the Reymes and Blofields, and in 1607 Nicholas Reymes, and Thomas Blofield, gents. conveyed to Robert Godfrey, esq. and Robert Underwood, gent. the manor of Up, *alias* Hooke-hall, *alias* Calthorpe's, or Dame Kate's, in Wickmere, Calthorpe, &c.

Besides the monuments before observed, we find these here:

A black marble in the nave,—*To Henry, son of Dennis and Mary Gunton, who died October 28, 1712, aged 37.*

A brass plate in the north aisle,—*To Richard Greenway, 1494.*

On the stone-work by the south side of the altar are two shields; and formerly here were the arms of Hereward, Erpingham, Reppes, Stafford, Cary's whole coat and crest, Clere impaling Crane, Dix, Heydon, and crest, a talbot passant erm. Dodge, barry of six or. and sab. on a pale gul. a woman's breast dropping milk, proper.

In 1471 Thomas Bonet, priest, was buried in the chancel, with a brass plate.

In 1557 Mr. Hill, prebend of Ely, was rector here, and of Ketton, in Suffolk.

In 1737, August 9, this church was consolidated with Wolterton; and in 1755 the Rev. Daniel Fromanteel was presented to the united rectory by the late lord Walpole.

The prior of Norwich was taxed at 6d. for his temporals here, and the prior of Walsingham for his at 18d. the prior of Ely for his at 1d.

This advowson was settled, and an acre of land, on John Darlington's chantry in St. Giles's hospital, at Norwich, but it was recovered very soon from it, and so was never appropriated. The rectory was anciently valued at fifteen marks, and now stands in the king's books at 9l. but being sworn of the yearly value of 40l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. Formerly this rectory paid a yearly pension to the rector of Little Barningham of 2s. 4d.

The town is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and paid 2l. 6s. to every tenth, when the taxes were raised that way, and is valued at 448l. to the land tax.

The right honorable Horace lord Walpole is now lord and patron.

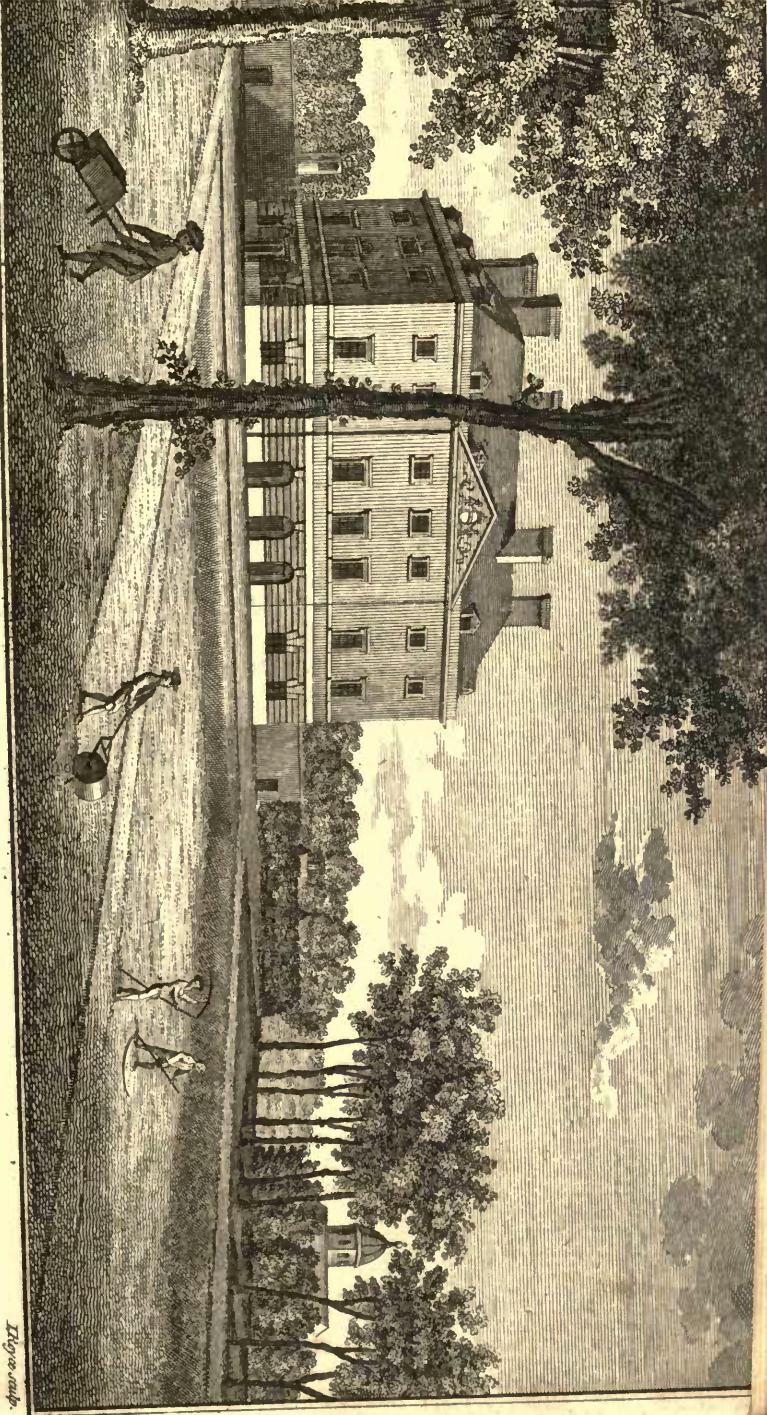
WOLTERTON, WULTERTON, or WOOLTERTON.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a rectory, valued at 8l. in the king's books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 30l. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it is parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is laid to the land tax at 325l. 15s. The prior of Castle Acre had temporals here, valued at 3s. Norwich at 12d. Walsingham at 2s. 4d. Wayborne at 7d. and Ely at 3s. 4d. for lands given in 1246, by Emma, wife of Thomas Fitz-Warren. The Hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, had lands here, some of which were given in 1283, by sir Roger de Wolterton, knt. and others in 1323.

The nave and chancel are both of a height, and are thatched; the south aisle and north chancel vestry are down; the steeple is round at bottom, and octangular at top; it hath two bells.

In the steeple window are the arms of Wolterton; and there were shields of Walcote, Ufford, Calthorpe, earl Warren, Burgullion, Arundel, Sharnbourne, Jenney, St. George, &c. some of which still remain.

The windows of the church, which had the twelve apostles, with the creed, in labels from their mouths, and many arms and other ornaments, were glazed,





and the church repaired, if not rebuilt, by John Wolterton, whose effigy, with that of his wife's, remains in a north window.

The family of Langdon owned an estate in this parish in 1378, and 1506.

A black marble by the altar, Scambler impaling Potts, and Godsalve quartered—*Ann, the wife of James Scambler, esq. who died the 2d of May, 1681, aged 76 years, being the eldest daughter of sir John Potts, of Mannington, knt. and bart. by his first wife, Barbara, who was the eldest daughter of Roger Godsalve, esq.*

Another marble, Scambler impales Potts,—*James Scambler, esq. who died October 31, 1689, aged 80 years. By his last will he bequeathed a monthly lecture, and built an alms-house in the town, and left considerable sums of money to pious and charitable uses elsewhere.*

Over these two marbles, against the east wall, is a mural monument, with a man and woman kneeling, and the arms of Scambler and Potts.

Another black marble hath Houghton impaling Catline, or Catlyn;—*Robert Houghton, esq. who died August, 1657; and also Judith, his wife, (youngest daughter of Thomas Catlyn, esq. of Kirby-Cane) who died August 10, 1664.*

On another black marble in the chancel is the arms of Grey;—*Jacobus Grey, armiger, ob. April 8, 1721, etat. 38.*

August 9, 1737, this church was consolidated with Wickmere; and in 1755 the Rev. Daniel Fromanteel was presented by the honorable Horatio Walpole, since created lord Walpole.

The abbey of St. Bennet at the Holme, from the time of its foundation, had half this town, and the moiety of the advowson of the founder's gift, at the Conqueror's survey; the rectory of that moiety had four acres of glebe; the manor was worth 20s. the town was six furlongs long, and five broad, and paid 2d. ob. gelt.

The other part belonged (except thirty acres) to William earl Warren, who had it of the Conqueror at the exchange; to it belonged the other moiety of the advowson and the thirty acres, &c. he held of Ralph de Beaufoe, and the king and the earl had the leet and superior jurisdiction, but the earls Warren and Beaufoe's part were held of them by Turolde at the Conqueror's survey.

The manor in Holme abbey was infeofed by the abbot there in one Humfrey; his son, Walter, took the surname of Wolterton; he held a knight's fee of the abbot, and Roger de Wolterton paid for a quarter of a fee here, which he had of the gift of the earl Warren, so that he became sole lord and patron, and held half a quarter of a fee of Robert Fitz-Roger, as of Horsford barony.

By deed, without date, sir Roger de Wolterton, knt. sold to Simon de Hetherfete all the estate late of Siangia de Wolterton, his sister, here and in Lutteringham; and in 1321 Roger de Wolterton presented to this rectory; but in 1360 sir John de Caston,

ton, knt. In 1362 Roger de Wolterton, son of the former, held this manor as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Wolterton's manor, in East Barsham; and in 1361 presented to this rectory, the advowson of which wholly attended this manor till its division. It afterwards came by two female heiresses, about 1437, to John de Briston, sen. esq. and Edmund Moore, who divided it, and each had a turn in the advowson, and a separate manor in 1460.

Briston manor descended in 1467 to Ralph de Briston, who died seised of this, and the manor of Briston, and Downe's manor, in Snettisham, in 1485, without issue, and John Copping was his heir. In 1563 John Stanley, esq. settled the manor, called Wolterton-Coldham's, Ely-fee, and Walsingham-fee, and a fold-course, on Henry Yelverton, and Miles Corbet, esqrs. and it soon after went to the Houghtons. In 1595 Gregory Houghton, alderman of Norwich, died seised. It afterwards became the seat of the Scamlers, and James Scamler, esq. son of Edward, eldest son of Edmund Scamler, bishop of Norwich, was lord; he died here, and is buried with Ann, his wife, in this chancel, leaving James, his son and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Brand, of Edwardston, in Suffolk, esq. but died without issue about 1713: he had three sisters; Ann, married, but died without issue; Ursula, married John Smith, of Bury St. Edmund's, and died at Wolterton, without issue, about 1716; Elizabeth, married Thomas Gray, rector of Cavendish, in Suffolk, who left the estate here to his son, James Gray, esq. counsellor at law, who died in 1721, and is buried here, leaving two sisters, Ann, and Penelope; the former married ——— Browne; and Penelope,
Wiseman

— Wiseman, esq. who are both widows, and now living; but the estate was sold to the honorable Horatio Walpole, afterwards lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

The other moiety, or manor, which was Edmund Moore's, came to William Sutton, who in 1486 sold it to John Windham, esq. in whose family it continued till 1542, and then sir Edmund Windham, kn't. sold it to Edward Lominer, of Mannington, esq. with the advowson of the alternate turn, &c. and from that time it hath passed with Mannington, and was sold with that to the right honorable lord Walpole, sole lord and patron, who built an elegant family seat here, at which he resided.

Horatio, created lord Walpole, of Wolterton, in Norfolk, June 4, 1756, was second son of Robert, the father of sir Robert Walpole, who was created earl of Orford; he married on the 21st of July, 1720, Mary, daughter of Peter Lambard, esq. by whom he had, 1. Horatio, the present lord. 2. The honorable Thomas Walpole*, who married, Nov. 14, 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Joshua Van-Neck, bart. (which lady died June 9, 1760) by whom he had two sons, Thomas Lambard, and Theodore, and two daughters, Catherine Mary, and Elizabeth. 3. The honorable Richard Walpole†, banker, in London, who married Margaret, daughter of the said sir Joshua Van-Neck, bart. and by her has Richard, Mary, Rachel, and Caroline. 4. The honorable Robert Walpole‡, now envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary

* He is now member in parliament for Lynn-Regis.

† One of the representatives for Great Yarmouth.

‡ Robert was charge d'affaires to the courts of Versailles and Madrid, but when we are not certain.

tiary at the court of Lisbon. 5. Mary, married to Maurice Suckling, esq. who deceased June 21, 1766. 6. Henrietta Louisa. 7. Ann. His lordship dying Feb. 5, 1757, was succeeded by his son, Horatio, the present lord Walpole, who married, May 12, 1748, lady Rachel, daughter of William duke of Devonshire, by whom he had issue; 1. Horatio, born June 24, 1752. 2. William, who died Dec. 15, 1764. 3. George, born June 29, 1758. 4. Robert, who died young. 5. Catherine, born June 4, 1750. 6. Mary, born October 22, 1754, and married, August 4, 1777, captain Hufsey.

Wolterton, the seat of the right honorable lord Walpole, is an elegant, modern-built seat, where he generally resides. The park is beautifully enriched by wood and water, and appears more extensive than it is, by commanding a view into Blickling park. The house is convenient and elegant, but does not make an appearance equal to its real size, as the offices are concealed under-ground, from (we suppose) the mistaken idea of a *London* architect, who imagined himself confined to a particular space. The principal floor is, however, magnificent, and many of the rooms are hung with rich tapestry, both the colours and design of which are remarkably fine. The saloon, which measures 30 feet by 30, is furnished with sofas and chairs, on which are richly wrought in needle-work Æsop's Fables. The drawing and colouring are both admirably executed. The other state rooms are,

		Fect.	by	Fect.
A Hall	—	30	by	27
Dining-room	—	30	by	27
Bed-chamber	—	25	by	22
Dressing-room	—	21	by	11
Drawing-room	—	25	by	21
Bed-chamber	—	22	by	21
Dressing-room	—	21	by	18



Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
\$100.00 for the year ending
Dec 31 1874

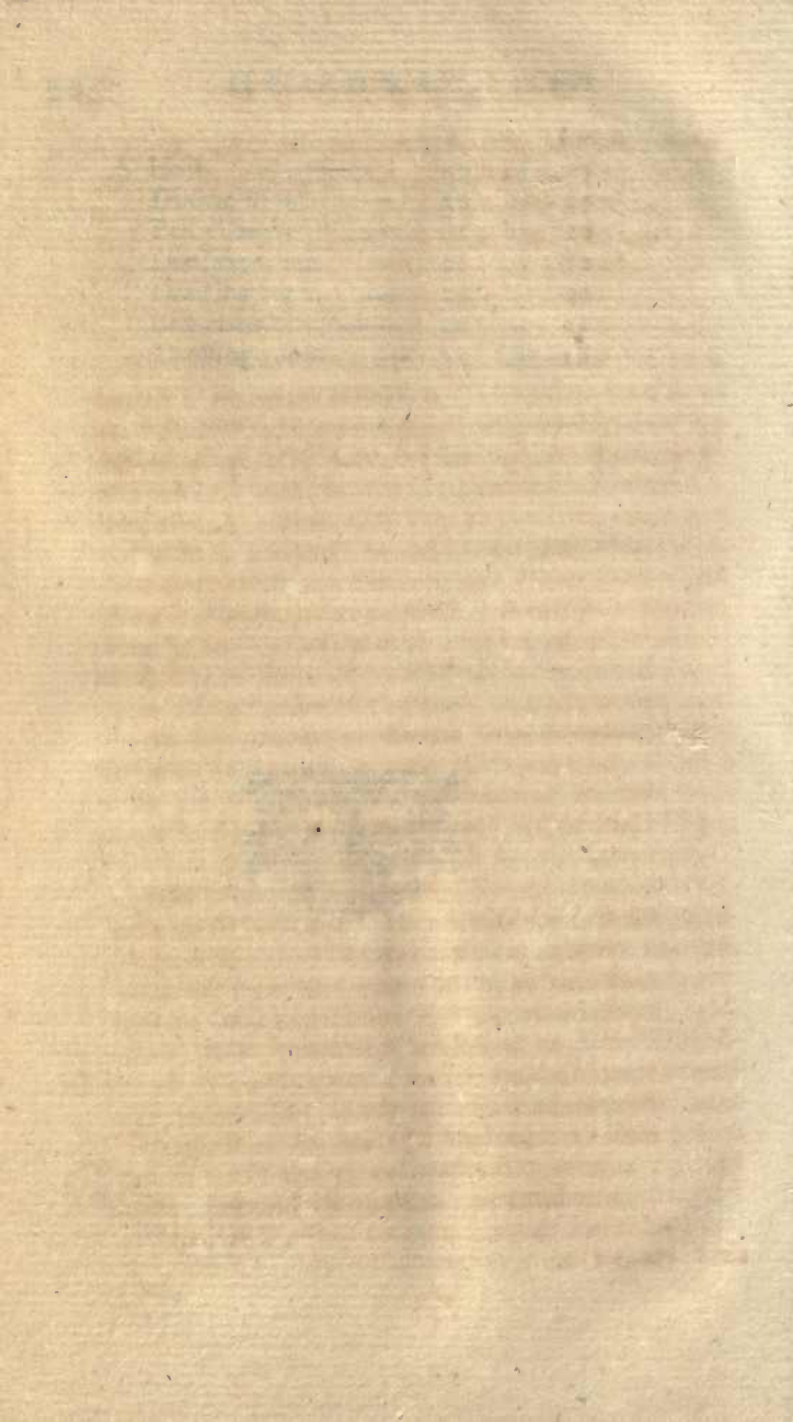
Witness my hand and seal
this 25th day of Dec 1874

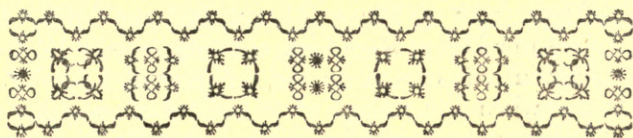
John J. [Signature]

Secretary

Board of Education

City of New York





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

HUNDRED of EYNSFORD.

SO called from some ford over the river Eyn, which was (as is said) at Reepham. It was in the crown, till Richard I. on his return from the Holy Land, granted it to sir Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albe-marle and Holdernes, with the lordship of Foulsham, from whom it came to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke: from the Marshals to sir Robert de Morley, and from the Morleys to the Lovells, and Parkers, lords Morley; Edward Parker, lord Morley, sold it in 1582, the 24th of queen Elizabeth, to sir Thomas Hunt.

In the 29th of Henry VI. we find the hundred court to be kept at Reepham, and there also on Wednesday in Easter week, in the 4th year of Edw. VI. 1550, when the village of Witchingham was presented for not keeping the bridge, called Stockbridge, in good repair, as they ought to do.

The hundred of Eynsford is bounded on the north by the hundred of Holt; on the south by the hundred of Mitford; on the south-east and north-east by the hundreds of Taverham and South Erpingham; and on the west by the hundred of Launditch.—The river Wensum that arises at West Rudham, and passes by Fakenham, enters this hundred near Guist, runs south to Bintry, Elmham, and Billingsford, where there is a bridge of one arch (repaired by the county) over it, and where the river runs considerably broad; thence in a south-east direction it divides Belaugh from Elsing, passes by Lyng to Lenwade bridge, and enters the hundred of Taverham at Attlebridge, and so joins in confluence with the river Yare about a mile below Norwich. The winding of this river from Lyng, where it is broadest, through the villages of Morton, Ringland and Costesey, on the one side, and the towns of Attlebridge, Taverham and Hellefden, on the other, is uncommonly beautiful, and affords a scene, or to make use of a more modern fashionable word, a *capability* for the highest improvements; and great improvements have already been made by sir William Jerningham, and Mr. Branthwayte, at Costesey-hall and Taverham, their respective seats. The hills on each side the river have been ornamented with plantations, and the stream glides gently on through the meadows below, giving a most romantic prospect of the country round.

This

E Y N S F O R D. 3

This hundred extends north to Thurning, and from Thurning to Ringland south, a distance of about twelve miles: Bintry bounds it on the west, and Sall on the east, a distance of seven miles. Near Lenwade bridge a stream falls in that arises between Corpusty and Wood-Dalling, and passes by Heydon, Sall, Reepham, and Witchingham.

This hundred of Eynsford contains the following towns, to which are added the votes polled by resident freeholders at the contested election in 1768.

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Alderford	0	0	0	0
Bawdeswell	7	6	11	10
Belaugh	0	0	2	2
Billingsford	0	0	2	2
Bintry	0	1	6	5
Brandiston	0	1	1	0
Elfing	8	8	0	0
Foulsham	0	1	8	7
Foxley	2	1	1	3
Gueftwick	0	0	1	1
Guist	3	3	5	5
Hackford	0	0	10	10
Heveringland	1	0	2	1
Hindolveston	0	0	9	9
Kerdiston	0	0	1	1
Lyng	1	3	1	1
Norton	2	2	0	0
Reepham	1	1	11	11
Ringland	3	4	0	3
Sall	0	0	2	2
Sparham	0	0	2	3
Swannington	3	2	6	5
Themilthorpe	1	0	2	1
Thurning	0	0	1	1
	A 2			Twiford

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Twiford	2	1	1	0
Weston	7	2	6	5
Whitwel	0	0	5	5
Witchingham, Great	6	5	2	1
Wood-Dalling	1	2	8	7
Wood-Norton	1	0	7	6

Total	49	43	113	107
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Seats and principal Houses in Eynsford Hundred.

<i>Belaugh,</i>	Richard Lloyd, esq
<i>Elfing,</i>	Mrs. Greene.
<i>Heveringland,</i>	William Fellowes, esq.
<i>Morton,</i>	Charles Le Grys, esq.
<i>Sall,</i>	Edward Hafe, esq.
<i>Thurning,</i>	Peter Elwin, esq.
<i>Weston,</i>	John Custance, esq.
<i>Wood Dalling,</i>	William Wigget Bulwer, esq.

ALDERFORD. This village is not mentioned in the book of Doomsday, it being wholly included and accounted for under the lordships of Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, in Witchingham, which extended herein, and also under Giffard's manor of Swannington.

In the 10th of Richard I. William de Huntingfeld, and Isabel his wife, conveyed by fine to William Batail, sixty acres here and in Swannington, with his right in those churches, and that of Felthorpe, to be held of Huntingfeld, and the heirs of Isabel, by the sixth part of a fee, and the service of 40s. per ann. payable to them, and 20s. to W. Briton, for life. This was before R. archdeacon of Ely, William de
War,

War, Robert Fitz-Roger, William Dawbeney, &c. the king's justices.

Ralph de Batail, of Swannington, granted in the 5th of Edward I. the advowson of the church of Alderford, to the prior and convent of Norwich; William lord Roos, of Hamelak, confirmed in the 30th of that king, to Simon Est, and Joan his wife, the fuit of a water-mill, with the mill-dam and water-course, here and in Witchingham.

Henry Richers was lord in 1570, and Robert Richers in 1572. John Richers, esq. lord in 1609, the 7th of James I.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a rectory; has two small ailes, and three bells.

In the windows of the church, the arms of the East Angles, azure, three ducal coronets, or.—Of Edward the Confessor, azure, a cross patance, between five martlets, or.—Berney, impaling Allington, also impaling Southwell, and Jenney.

The Rev. James Williams Newton was presented to the rectory of Alderford with Attlebridge, (consolidated 1686) by the dean and chapter of Norwich, 1776.

BAWDESWELL, or BALDESWELL, takes its name from *bald*. Bald is often found in composition, thus Garbaldisham in Norfolk; and may be the name of a quick running water, or river, thus Baldersdale in Yorkshire, Boldre in Hampshire.*

A 3

Godric's

* Parkin,

Godric's lordship of Foxley extended into this town, held by him under Alan earl of Richmond.

After the death of Godric it was granted with Foxley, &c. to the Montchenfys, by Henry II. and so came to Valence and Hastings, earls of Pembroke, and the Greys, earls of Kent. Sir John de Grey, knight of the garter, (son of Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn.) In the 16th of Henry VI. 1437, John Enderby, Thomas Boughton, &c. released to John Grey, of Ruthyn, esq. and sir Thomas Wanton, knt. this manor, &c. To this deed hangs a seal of red wax, of the bigness of a crown piece, with these arms,—quarterly—Grey, of Ruthyn—2d. Hastings and Valence, quarterly,—3d as 2d—4th as the 1st, with a label of three points; over all an helmet sideways; supporters, two goats; the crest, a wyvern, the crest of Hastings.

It is observable, that this sir John Grey was eldest son and heir of Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, then alive, and calls himself by his father's title, and died before his father: that John de Grey, esq. here mentioned, was second son of the said lord Reginald, and calls himself likewise de Ruthyn, and precedes sir Thomas Wanton, knt. batchelor, as a baron's younger son; and lastly, that the arms of sir John de Grey, though a knight of the garter, are not incircled with the garter, it not being, as it seems, the fashion at that time.

From the Greys it came to the Somersets, Cordels, Winwoods, Pitfields, and Lombes, &c. as in Foxley.

The honor of Clare extended into this town, and was held *in capite* by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester

Gloucester and Hertford, with lands in Whitwel, Reepham, Witchingham, &c. possessed by Roger Jenney, under the Mortimers, earls of March, &c. in the reign of Henry VI.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints; it has a nave and chancel, covered with lead; and a square tower, with five bells.

In the chancel lies a grave-stone, *In Memory of Anth. Eglington, A. M. who died March 31, 1644, A^o 27.*

And one for *Henry Eglington, who died April 5, 1681.*—*Francisca, uxor Henr. Eglington, Gen: septem liberor. mater obt. Mart. 3, 16—Ætat. 30.*

In the church was the chapel of our Lady. John Beck, in 1525, wills to be buried in this chapel, on the north side of the chancel.

In 1721, Edward Lombe, esq. of Weston, presented to this living, having purchased this estate in 1700, of Alexander Pitfield, merchant, in Crosby-square, London. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Lombe, whose sister married Mr. John Hafe: his eldest son, John Hafe, esq. who has taken the name of Lombe, is the present proprietor.

Bawdeswell lies east of Billingsford three miles, near Sparham. There is an extensive common in the road to Reepham, from which it is also distant three miles.

The church has been till of late years in ruins, but is now repaired, and a new steeple built of brick.

The Rev. Thomas Beckwith was presented to this rectory by Mrs. Mary Hafe, widow, in 1774.

BELAUGH, BYLAUGH, OR BELOW, OR BELEGA, *bespeaks*, says Parkin, *a fine water, or a river*. Gington held this lordship under Alan earl of Richmond, of which Ralph of Norfolk was lord in king Edward's reign, and afterwards deprived on his rebellion against the Conqueror.

By an inquisition taken at Norwich, November 15, in the 21st of Henry VIII. on the death of sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, who died July 12, the 20th of the said king, he was found to die seised of it, held of the honor of Richmond. He married Alice daughter of — Harleston, by whom he had John, his son and heir, who died before him; and Ela, his daughter and heir, married to John Mordaunt, son and heir of sir John Mordaunt, lord Mordaunt. The tradition is, that John son and heir of sir Richard, with his wife, were burnt in their bed on the wedding night, at West Horndon in Essex.

John lord Mordaunt, who married Ela above-mentioned, by his will, dated September 20, 1549, gave to sir Edmund this manor, with that of Billingford; but Edmund dying young, it came to his elder brother, Lewis lord Mordaunt.

After this Clement Corbet, L. L. D. was chancellor of Norwich, and by his wife, Elizabeth daughter of — Kemp, he left a son and five daughters.

John Bendish, esq. purchased it of the Corbets. This John was son of Thomas Bendish, of Witchingham Magna, by Mary his wife, daughter of — Dersley, of Catlidge in Suffolk, who was son of
John

John Bendish, of Witchingham (by Audry his wife, daughter of Thomas Hervey, of — in Essex, relict of Polsted) son of John Bendish, of Steeple Bumpsted in Essex, by Margery daughter of Thomas Crawley, of Loughts in Essex.

John Bendish aforesaid, who purchased this manor, lived here, and married Elizabeth daughter of William Edwards, of Wisbech in the Isle of Ely, gent. and left a son and heir, John, born in 1664, in which year Elizabeth died.

The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was appropriated to the priory of Butley in Suffolk, by John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich. It was a rectory; has a nave, and a chancel, and there is one bell.

In the nave a grave-stone, *In memory of John Bendish, late of Bylaugh-Hall, Esq; and of Sarah his wife, only daughter of Samuel Walton, of Spalding in Lincolnshire, Gent. who died 1707, aged 43, and by her last will and testament appointed Anne, daughter of Thomas Edwards, late of Wisbeach, Esq; her sole executrix, who as a testimony of her love and gratitude to her deceased friends, erected this monument.*

Against the chancel south wall, on a marble monument, the arms of Corbet, or. a raven proper, impaling Kemp, gules, three garbs in a bordure ingrailed, or.

Ad pedem hujus monumenti jacet, cum Elizabetha uxore venerabilis nuper vir Dns. Clemens Corbet, quam parvis cancellis, animi dum vixit magni cancellarius, sed et qualis inter vivos fuerat, viator, paucis accipe, unius uxoris maritus, quam merito dilexit unice, ex qua unius
filijs

filijs, quinq; filiarum pater evadit, et sic p' cepit qui in memoriam eorum, hoc monumentum extrui curavit, Samuel Corbet.

Under this stone lye the bodies of Dr. Clemt. Corbet, who died 28 May, 1652, and Elizab. his wife, who dyed July 17, 1644.

In memory of John Bendysh, Esq; who depd. Janu. 25, 1676, Eliz. his wife, who depd. July 17, 1664, with the arms of Bendish, impaling, a fess, ermine between three mullets, —, Edwards.

The family of the Cursons were in possession formerly of this manor and estate, and sir John Curson lies buried here, who died A. D. 1471.

Richard Lloyd, esq. is the present lord, a gentleman of a very amiable character, and universally esteemed: captain, and is eldest, in the western battalion of the Norfolk militia, at present (1779) embodied under the command of the earl of Orford, lord lieutenant of this county.

BECK, or BECK-HALL, was at the survey a village, an hamlet, or beruite, belonging to Alan earl of Richmond's manor of Belaugh, and was in the family of the Cursons in the 18th of Henry VIII. Anno Domini 1502.

John Curson, esq. of Beck-hall in Belaugh, died in the first year of Edward VI. and left William, his son and heir, who had livery of this manor, &c. and died seized in the 14th of queen Elizabeth; and Thomas was found to be his heir, by Thomasine daughter of sir Robert Townshend, chief justice of Chester, who being re-married to William Rugge, esq.

esq. of Felmingham, was lord in her right : she died here, and was buried in the church of Billingsford.

Thomas Curfon, esq. had a *præcipe* in the 52d of queen Elizabeth, to deliver it to Christopher Crowe, gent. and Robert Tilney, gent.

After this it was conveyed to sir Edward Coke, by the said Thomas ; and his immediate heir, the earl of Leicester, died seized of it in 1759, and it is now in the possession of the Holkham family.

At this old village of Beck was an hospital, founded by William de Beck, for poor travellers, who were to be entertained one night ; there were thirteen beds for that purpose. It was valued at 5l. and the patron of the church of Belaugh paid a pension of 13s. 4d. per ann. to it : it stood on the road from Norwich to Walsingham and Lynn.

The impropriation of the great tythes of Belaugh are also in the possession of the Holkham family.

The late Rev. Thomas Ewin, rector of Swanton-Morley, was licenced to this curacy June 20, 1770, by Ralph Cauldwell, esq. trustee of the will of the earl of Leicester.

On the scite of this hospital the Cokes built a good feat, as appears from their arms over the porch, &c. and it was esteemed to be in the parish of Billingsford.

It appears from the deed of William de Beck, the founder, that Richard his chaplain, was admitted to this mastership by Alan, the bishop's official, or vicar general, presiding in the consistory court of Norwich,

wich, and that it was well endowed, for him, and certain chaplains ; that the said William granted to Pandulph, then bishop of Norwich, and his successors, the right of patronage of his hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Paul of Beck, by deed, dated at London, November 12, 1224.

On its dissolution, the hospital with its lands, and a manor belonging to it, came to the crown, and was granted by letters patent, dated May 26, anno 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, to sir John Perrot, knt. with court leets, weif, strays, &c. who in the said year, May 28, granted them to Thomas Rochester, and John Waldgrave, gent. to be held of the manor of East Greenwich, by the twentieth part of a fee. After this, it was purchased by sir Edward Coke, the judge, and so descended to the late earl of Leicester.

Beck-hall is situated fifteen miles from Norwich. The house has been many years much out of repair, and is now a farm-house.

BILLINGFORD. Tord was lord before the conquest. This village is situated fifteen miles from Norwich, in the great road to Lynn. The greatest part of the estate and property in this village is in the Holkham family. The river from Fakenham passes it at or near the sixteen mile stone, over which is a bridge, built and repaired at the county expence.

Billingsford adjoins to Elmham, formerly the cathedral of the bishop of Norwich.

The church is a rectory. It consists of a nave and north and south isle, covered with lead, and a
chancel

Chancel with tile, all much out of repair; at the west end is a square tower, on which is raised an octangular one, with two bells.

The patronage of this living is in Thomas William Coke, esq. of Holkham, representative in parliament for this county. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Henry Carrington, presented by the late earl of Leicester, in 1763, being his domestic chaplain.

BRANDISTON, or BRANDESTON, and GUTON. Brandeston was a small lordship, or beruite, belonging to king Herold's great lordship of Cawston, in South Erpingham hundred, and at the conquest was possessed by William I.

Guton was a considerable town and lordship at the time of the survey, though now depopulated, and included in Brandiston, and was wrote Gutheketuna. Lestan, a free man, was on the conquest deprived of it, and it was granted to Teheli Brito, of Britagne in France, who attended the Duke of Normandy into England, and had also the manors of Calthorpe, and of Booton in South Erpingham, bestowed upon him; and Osbert held this under Teheli, at the survey.

Sir John Fastolf was lord, and presented to the church in 1448, and so to John Paston, esq.

In the 18th of Edward IV. the jury find that it would not be to the king's prejudice if licence was granted to William Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester, &c. to alien to William Tyberd, clerk, president of St. Mary Magdalen's college in Oxford, in part of satisfaction, for 500l. land, the manors of Guton
in

in Brandiston, (and the advowson) in Titchwell, Brancafter, Thornham, and lands in Holm, Reedham hall in Boyton, the manors of Spirling in Freston, Caldecotes in Freston, Akethorpe in Leicestershire, Haverland, &c. lately belonging to sir John Fastolf, and after to John Paston, esq. and in the said college Guton hall remains.

In the chamber of this hall were the arms of bishop Wainfleet.

The church is a rectory. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consisting of a nave or body, and a chapel, and a round tower at the north-west end of the nave.

In a window of the church, the figure of St. Nicholas, under it a woman kneeling, in a scarlet gown, and a girdle of gold, and this label :

Serve Dei Nicholae, mei Christo memor esto.

In another window the history of the good Samaritan.

The Rev. John Audley, D. D. was presented to this rectory by the masters and fellows of Magdalen college, Oxford, in the year 1744.

BINTRY-HASTINGS MANOR. On the deprivation of Edric, a Saxon free man, this lordship was granted to Walter Giffard.

Walter was a great favourite of William duke of Normandy, and created by him earl of Buckingham, which his son Walter enjoyed, who died without issue male, and came on the marriage of his daughter —, to the earls of Clare.

This

This lordship was held by the Marshals, earls of Pembroke, of the honour of Clare, and of the Marshals, by a family who took their name from this town: all Giffard's manors came to the earls of Clare, who were the capital lords.

Sir John Curson, of Beck-hall and Belaugh, was lord of Hastings in the 4th of Edward IV. and died seised of it in the 11th of that king. John Curson, of Belaugh, died possessed of it in the 1st of Edward VI. and William his son and heir inherited it. Thomas, son of William Curson, had livery of it in the 20th of Elizabeth. These all held of the Marshals, the Morleys, who had the patronage, and the Parkers, and was sold by them.

After this, it was conveyed to sir Thomas Hunt, knt. soap-boiler of London; William Hunt his son, and Thomas his grandson, inherited it, and from this family it came to sir Jacob Astley, bart. whose grandson sir Jacob died lord, and his son sir Edward is the present lord.

LANGETOT MANOR. In the 1st year of king John, Gilbert de Langetot bought of William de Bello-mont, of Saxlingham, two knights fees, and a part of one in Bintry. Alexander de Norfolk gives by deed, *sans date*, with the assent of his lady Emma de Langetot, and the lady Muriel her daughter and heirs, to God, and the canons of Missenden in Bucks, all his land in the village of Bintry, in Norfolk, which Jeffrey, son of William, and the said Emma his wife, gave to him for his services, paying 12d. per ann. Emma de Langetot, with the consent of Muriel her daughter, confirmed the same, and gave 12d. of the tithe of Alan de Burfeld of Bintry, to the said convent.

Robert

Robert Langetot was lord in the 22d of Rich. II. 1398, and held it of the earl of March: it was in the same family in the 38th of Henry VI. 1459; after this it came to the Curfons, and was united to Hastings manor.

On April 11, in the 4th of Edward VI. 1550, this was granted to Thomas, bishop of Norwich, and his successors.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Swithin, has two ailes, with a chapel on the south side, also a chancel, and square tower, with four bells.

In 1759 the Rev. John Astley was presented to this rectory by sir Jacob Astley, bart.

ELSING, was the lordship of William, earl Warren.

El is the initial syllable of many towns, and signifies water, and Ing is a meadow; El is also a river, as Elwick in Durham, Elford in Northamptonshire, &c. &c.

Wimer, who held under earl Warren, was his grand dapifer, or steward, and was enfeoffed of many lordships; from his family (who assumed the name of de Gressenhale, of which they were also lords) it came by Isabel, sole heiress to the Stutevilles, barons of the realm, and from them it came by an heiress to sir Richard Foliot, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I.

In 1328, the 2d of Edward III. the lady Margery de Foliot presented to this church, relict of sir Jordan de Foliot; her son sir Richard dying without
issue,

issue, his two sisters, Margery the wife of sir Hugh de Hastings, and Margaret the wife of sir John Camois, were his heirs. Sir John and his lady released their interest in this town to sir Hugh and his lady.

Sir Hugh was son of sir John de Hastings, lord Abergavenny, by Isabel his second lady, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, earl of Winchester: this sir Hugh built the church of Elsing, and was there buried in 1347, as was his lady in 1349, the 23d of Edward III.

Sir Hugh Hastings, lord in the 3d of Richard II. had the grant of a market, and two fairs in a year, at this town: on the death of sir John Hastings without issue, in the 20th of Henry VII. 1504, it was found that he held this lordship of the dutchy of Lancaster, and George Hastings, esq. his brother, was his heir.

John Hastings, esq. son and heir of sir Hugh, dying without issue, in the 35th of Henry VIII. left two sisters and co-heirs, Ann, the eldest, married William Brown, esq. second son to sir Anthony Brown, master of the horse to king Henry VIII. and Knight of the Garter, and in her right was lord of this town and of Weafenham.

Ann, daughter of Anthony Brown, esq. was baptised at Weafenham in 1578.

Anthony, son of Thomas Brown, esq. baptised there in 1611, as was William, son of Thomas, in 1615.

Thomas Brown, esq. kept his first court at Weafenham in 1631.

Thomas Brown, esq. of Elfing had a daughter Camilla, married to Thomas Edwards, gent. (of Wilbech) at Elfing in 1659.

William Brown, esq. of Elfing, was lord in 1696, and by Ann his wife left Thomas his son, the last heir male of this family, who by Mary his wife, daughter of Roger Pratt, esq. of Ruston in Norfolk, had a daughter and heir, Mary, married to Thomas Greene, esq. lord in her right, who died without issue: his relict, Mrs. Greene, is now lady of this manor, and resides at her seat in Elfing.

The church is a rectory. The present rector is the Rev. John Wilson, presented in 1746 by Mrs. Mary Brown.

The church is covered with lead and the chancel with tiles, and in the tower, which is four-square, are five bells.

In the east window of the chancel are the portraitures of sir Hugh de Hastings, and the lady Margaret his wife, who built the church: sir Hugh in armour, with his tabord of arms over it, and on his knees; that of his lady has on her gown, also her arms, &c. and on her knees; each supporting with both their hands a church, setting forth themselves as the founders: under him, or. a maunch, gules, with a file of three points, argent, as of a younger family, and under her, Hastings impaling, gules, a bend argent, Foliot.

In the midst of the chancel lies a large marble grave-stone, whereon has been a rim of brass with an inscription, now spoiled, and the conclusion of it only remaining, viz. *Cum Pater, Ave.* On this is

the

the portraiture of a knight in compleat armour, a lion at his feet, with the arms of Hastings over his head; two angels support his helmet: in memory most likely (as by its scite) of the founder. Under them remains,

*In gwove worchipe, yis churche hath been wrowt by
Howe de Haslyng and Margaret hys wyf.*

On an altar tomb, on the north side, with the arms of Brown, sable, three lionels passant, in bend, between two double cottises, argent, impaling.

*Here lyeth Dame Anne, Sir Anthony Browne his wife,
In hope of Resurrection unto life.
Whose lively working faith by charity,
Deservies an everlasting memory.
Seventy-two years she lived, a blessed age,
And finished in peace her pilgrimadge.
She dyed 5 Oct. 1623.*

*Two blessed babes, her sonnes, with her doe lye,
Francis the one, the other Anthony.
Where reste they three, 'till latter daye,
Shall rayse them up to endless joye.*

Here is also another altar tomb, deprived of its brasses and inscription: by the incision of the stone to receive the brass letters, it appears to be very ancient, — *Enterre: Fut: comfrare: Manour: Saint: FRAVN CES — BOVRLE; GIST: JCI: DE: KY: ALME: DEV: EYT: MERCY:* probably in memory of some rector, who was a friar Franciscan.

We also find that sir John Hastings, and the lady Ann his wife, daughter of lord John Morley, were here buried about 1471.

On a grave-stone, with the arms of Berney —
*Here lyeth Wm. Berney, 4th son of Sir Richard Berney,
 Bart. aged 31, and died in 1658.—Also Rd. Berney,
 his only son, aged 23, and died in 1675.*

One—*In memory of Mary, daughter of Tho. Brown,
 Gent. and Mary his wife, buried Dec. 14, 1720.*

On another:

*Mole sub hac lapidum Thomasia conditur Hardy,
 Esingæ vivens, Gloria, Fama Decus;
 Ante alias celebris pietate, laboribus, ore;
 Vana, Deum, requiem, sprexit, amavit, habet.
 Mortem, obt. 12°. Oct. 1714.*

In the church were the arms of lord Bardolph, Vere earl of Oxford, Hastings, and Valence earl of Pembroke.

FOULSHAM. At the survey the Conqueror was lord: it was one of the lordships that king Edward the Confessor died possessed of.

It remained in the crown, as ancient demean, till king Richard I. on his return from the Holy Land, granted it to sir Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albe-marle and Holderness, with the hundred of Eynsford. In 1194, he was sent by Leopold, duke of Austria, to acquaint king Richard, that if he did not perform the treaty made with him, he would kill all his hostages, which obliged the king to send Alianore, daughter of Constance, dutchess of Britain, by Jeffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, with Baldwin, to be married to the son of duke Leopold, but it did not take effect by the death of that duke.

Baldwin

Baldwin was brother to the earl of Flanders, and had of the gift of king Richard many lordships in Bucks, that of Brabourn, &c. in Kent, and by his deed, *sans date*, with the consent of Hawys his wife, granted to Robert Constable 100s. per ann. out of his lands in Holdernefs: his seal to this was, — on a chief, —, three bendlets, —, armed cap-a-pee on horseback, in full career, sword in hand. By Hawys his wife, daughter and heir of William le Groffe, earl of Albemarle, he had a daughter and heir, Alice, married to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, to whom Baldwin, with the licence of king John, in his second year, gave it in free marriage.

John le Marshall was found to die seised of it, with the advowson and hundred of Eynsford, in the 6th of Edward I. 1278; and in the 15th of that king, the jury find that William, son of John le Marshall held it of the earl of Gloucester, and honour of Clare, who held it *in capite*. William was under age, and claimed a weekly market on Tuesday, view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer, a gallows, and that the lordship was worth 40l. per ann.

John le Mareschal, his son and heir, died lord in the 10th of Edward II. 1316, without issue, leaving Hawys, his sister and heir, married to sir Robert de Morley: in the family of the lords Morley it remained, till Alianore, daughter and heir of William lord Morley, brought it by marriage to William, a younger son of William lord Lovell, of Titchmarsh, who died seised of it in 1475, the 15th of Edw. IV.

Henry Lovell, lord Morley, being slain at Dixmude in Flanders, in 1489, left no issue by Elizabeth

his wife, daughter of John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, so that it came by Alice, his sister and heir, to sir William Parker, and was held of the honour of Clare.

Edward Parker, lord Morley, his descendent, sold Sept. 4, 1582, this manor and hundred of Eynsford to sir Thomas Hunt, of the fishmongers company in London, a great benefactor to their alms-house at Newington in Surry: by his first wife Margaret, widow of John Warner, of London, was father of William Hunt, of Hindolveston, esq. who had two sons, Thomas, of Sharnington in Norfolk, and George his second son, of Hindolveston, who sold this manor to sir Jacob Asfley, bart.

Sir Jacob Asfley, bart. was the late lord, and had the leet, and it is now enjoyed by his son sir Edward.

SWANTON'S MANOR. Sir Baldwin de Betun gave to Jeffrey de Hesselton 60s. in land and rent per ann. to be held by the service of a sixth part of a fee, held by Warine de Thymilthorpe in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 9th of Edward II. the heir of John de Swanton was lord of it.

In the 47th of Edward III. Robert Curson of Honingham, granted to William Curson of Barford, the manor of Swanton in Foulsham, with a messuage toft, one hundred and twenty acres of land, eight of meadow, eighteen of pasture, four of alder-ground, one of marsh, four shillings rent, with six hens and six capons in this town, Bintry, Guist, Sparham, &c. and a messuage and garden called Spinke's, in St. Peter's of Mancroft in Norwich, with the advowson of Twisford church, which he had of Thomas Curson of Bintry.

Thomas Curfon, of Foulsham, conveyed by fine to James de Billingsford, &c. this manor, in the 13th year of Richard II. in trust; and in the 18th of that king, released to John Curfon all his right herein.

Robert Bowse and Dorothy his wife, Rose Brown and Mary Brown, conveyed by fine, in the 26th of Henry VIII. this lordship, in Foulsham, Twiford, Guist, &c. to sir Robert Townshend, who died seised of it in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, and Thomas was his son and heir.

WALSINGHAM PRIORY MANOR. Sir Baldwin de Betun granted to Giles de Cotys 100s. rent, which the prior of Walsingham held of him in pure alms.

John Marshall, lord of this town, granted to the prior, for his soul's health, and that of Oliva his wife, William earl marshal and Isabel his wife, and of John Marshall his father, and Alice his mother, sixty acres of land, in his wood of Foulsham, by the perch of twenty feet, with a way on the west towards Norton two perches broad, with common of pasture, and the soke of Foulsham: he confirmed also the lands which Richard de Burgh of Swanton held of him, and had given them in Loch. Oliva Marshall, by her deed, and fine levied, in the 35th of Henry III. gave them twelve acres, an hundred shillings rent here and in Bintry, with a fold-courie, fishery, &c.

The temporalities of the priory were valued in 1428, at 2l. 12s. per ann.

King Edward VI. on April 11, in his 4th year, granted it to Thomas bishop of Norwich, and his suc-

cessors, with a close called Little Divillings, or Dal-
lings, and Dove-house close.

CREAK ABBEY MANOR. William Marshall, earl
of Pembroke, lord of the town, gave to Alan de la
Hythe 100s. rent of land per ann. by the service of
one pound of pepper, which the abbot of Creak then
held by the same service, from whom it came to
John Marshall, who gave it to the priory of Walsing-
ham with three marks and a half rent per ann. in
pure alms. William de Camera had twenty acres of
land also, which the abbot of Creak then held.

John de Havering and Joan his wife, granted to
Jeffrey, abbot of Creak, fourteen marks and forty
pence, in Foulsham and Bintry, by fine, in the 55th
of Henry III. he was son of Richard de Hayering,
who settled on him and his wife, in tail, 9l. 10s.
rent per ann. here and in Havering, and Bocking in
Essex. This lordship, on the dissolution, was granted
to Christ college in Cambridge, and is now held of
that college.

Major General Skippon was possessed of a consi-
derable freehold estate in this town, which descended
to his son sir Philip, who married Amy daughter
and heir of Francis Brewster, esq. of Wrentham in
Suffolk, by whom he had a son, Philip, who died
unmarried, and was buried at Edwardeston in Suf-
folk, in 1716. His second wife, was Mary daugh-
ter of sir Thomas Barnardiston, of Kediton, by
whom he had a daughter, Mary, who married Jo-
seph Brand, esq. second son of sir John Brand, of
Edwardeston.

Skippon bore gules, five annulets, or.—Brewster,
sable, a chevron, ermin, between three estoils, ar-
gent.—This came after to the Athills,

The temporalities of Cokesford priory were 7s. 6d.

Roger Scot, and Margaret his wife, conveyed lands to John, prior, and the convent, in the 35th of Henry III.

There is a hamlet belonging to this town called Themilthorpe, and there was an ancient family of that name, several of which were buried here. The town, as royal demean, pleaded an exemption from toll, &c.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to the Holy Innocents: it was built by the lord Morley, and consists of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel; and has a square tower, with five tuneable bells. It was lately much damaged, with many houses in the parish, by a terrible fire, but has been repaired since and ornamented, and is now a beautiful building.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument for sir Thomas Hunt, who is in armour, and his three wives kneeling behind him:

Here lyeth interred the body of Sir Thomas Hunt, knight, lord and patron of this church, who died Jan. 5, 1616, and gave 10l. for ever, towards the maintenance of the organs of this church; 53s. 4d. for ever, to the poor of Hilderston in this county; and 20l. per ann. for ever, to the poor of the worshipful company of fishmongers, of London; and 53s. 4d. for ever, to the poor of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London; and 53s. 4d. for ever, to the poor of Camberwell in Surry: he had three wives; first, Margaret, widow of John Warner, of London, merchant; the 2d, Jane, widow of Thomas Grimes, Esq; the third, Dame Elizabeth,

beth, widow of Sir Francis Cherry, yet living: He had by Margaret 2 sons, William Hunt, of Hilderston, Esq; son and heir; and Nicholas, of London, merchant, by the providence of God, deceased before him; and these arms:—per pale, vert and or, a saltire counter-changed, on a canton, gules, a lion passant of the 2d.—impaling, gules, on a fess, between four lys, or; — or, three barrulets, gules;—argent on a fess, between four barrulets, wavy, azure, three lys of the first.

In the chancel window are the arms of Parker, lord Morley, with his quarterings—Argent, a lion passant, gules, between two bars, sable, charged with three bezants, two and one, and as many bucks heads, caboshed in chief, of the 3d;—Parker, quartering lord Morley, and barry, nebuly, of 6, or and gules, Lovell;—Azure, lion rampant, and seme of lys, or, Holland;—Gules, a bend, lozengy, or, Marshall;—Crest, a bear, sable, muzzled, or, supporters, two antelopes, argent, armed, chained and collared, or.

Over the arch of the west door of the church, France and England quarterly, and the lord Morley, argent, lion rampant, sable, crowned, or.

Here is a neat font of stone, with a wooden cover, which opens below, and therein are the four evangelists painted.

In the church—*Orate p. a'v'ab; Tho. Thymblethorp et Johanne uxor. ej. qui obt. Feb. 25, 1526.—Orate p. a'v'a, Nichi. filii et heredis Robti. Popi, gen.*

In the windows vert, an escutcheon, and orle of martlets, argent, Erpingham, crest, on an helmet, a chapeau,

chapeau, or, and a bunch of ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet, gules;—cheque, or and fable, a fess, argent, Thorpe and lord Scales.

In the church-yard is an altar monument of stone, about six feet long, and about three feet high, and round this is an inscription, which for the antiquity of the letters, order, and disposition of them, has been engraven by the society of antiquaries, and is—
Rob.art. COLLES. CECILY. HIS. VIF. Each letter has a coronet over it.

Ful or Fol, gives name to many towns, as Fulham, Fouldon, Foulmere.

The Rev. Mr. John Astley, L. L. B. is the present rector, presented by sir Edward Astley, on the death of Mr. Rice, in 1771, who lost his parsonage house, and was burnt out by the terrible fire mentioned before, in a late time of life.

FOXLEY. At the grand survey, Alan, the great earl of Richmond, was the capital lord of this manor, of which lord, a free man was deprived, and Godric, the king's sewer or bailiff, held it under Alan.

How it passed from Godric, or when, does not clearly appear, but this, with many other lordships held by him, seem at his death to have escheated to the crown, and were granted by Henry II. to sir William de Monte Canisio, or Montchenfy, grandson of Hubert Montchenfy, who lived at the time of the conquest.

Sir Warine de Montchenfy held one fee here in demean, in the reign of Henry III. and sir William
his

his son, was found in the 3d of Edward I. Anno Domini 1275, to have free warren, and unjustly appropriated to him the said liberties in Bawdeswell; he was also found to hold two fees here, and in Cley, of the honor of Richmond, paying 2s. per ann. castle-guard to the honor of Richmond, which were extended at 45l. per ann. and had view of frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, &c. and in a roll of gaol delivery at Norwich, before Richard Boyland, and Hervey de Stanhow, and Robert Baynard, knights, justices in the 11th of Edward I. several malefactors were indicted for trespasses in Foxley park.

This lord William left an only daughter and heiress, Dionysia, who married Hugh de Vere, a younger son of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and dying without issue, it descended to Adomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, son and heir of William de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, by Joan his wife, sister and heiress of William lord Montchenfy; which said Adomare was found, in the 17th of Edward II. 1323, to die possessed of it; and the lady Maud de St. Paul, his widow, held it in dower, at whose death, without issue, it came by marriage of Isabel, (first sister and co-heir of Adomare de Valentia) to John Hastings, lord Abergavenny.

John de Hastings, earl of Pembroke, lord of Weysford, and de Bergavenny, by deed, dated March 2, in the 43d of Edward III. constituted Walter Amyard, parson of Framingham in Suffolk, &c. his feoffees in trust for the manor of St. Florence, and 40l. rent per ann. in the feignory of Castle Martyn in Pembrokeshire in Wales, with the lordships of Saxthorpe, Gooderstone, Holkham, and Burgh in Norfolk. held in dower by Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke. John Hastings, the last of that name,

name, earl of Pembroke, dying without issue, in the 13th of Richard II. Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, was found to be his cousin and heir, of the whole blood, as lineally descended from Elizabeth, sister of John de Hastings, and daughter of John de Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, by Isabel, sister and co-heir to Adomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke.

In this family, lords of Ruthyn, and earls of Kent, it was in the 20th of Henry VII. 1504, when George Grey, earl of Kent, left it to Richard his son and heir, who wasted great part of his estate in gaming, &c. and died in or about the 15th of Henry VII. at the George-inn, in Lombard-street, London, and was buried at the church of White Friars, in Fleet-street.

He sold this manor, with those of Sparham and Bawdeswell, to sir Charles Somers, natural son of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somers, created lord Herbert of Gower, and of Chepstone, by Henry VII. and earl of Worcester by Henry VIII. to whom he was lord chamberlain. By his will, dated March 21, 1524, he orders his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Windsor, by his first wife, in the chapel of our Lady; and if he died so far off that his body cannot be carried to Windsor in four days, then to be buried in the next abbey or priory: gives to his wife, Eleanor, six hundred marks in plate, and all his jewels, chains, &c.—to his son Henry, his harness and artillery;—his goods to be divided into three parts, one part to his son Henry, another to his son George, and the third part to his wife Eleanor;—the manor of Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire, to his said wife for life, and after to his son George;—his manor of Badmundesfeld, and
 Roydon

Boydon in Suffolk, with those of Foxley, Bawdeswell and Sparham, which he bought of Richard Grey, earl of Kent, to the said wife, remainder to the children and heirs of him and her.

About this time, this lordship was valued at 25l. per ann. and 9s. whereof in rent resolute to the king, 20s. per ann. and the bailiff's fee 3s. 8d.

Sir George Somersfet, third son of sir Charles, earl of Worcester, lord of this manor, married Mary daughter and heir of sir Thomas Boreley, of Penhow in Monmouthshire, knt. he lived at Wickham-Brook in Suffolk. On an inquisition taken *post mortem*, June 6, in the 2d of queen Elizabeth, 1560, he was found to die on May 10, last past, leaving Charles his son and heir, aged 24, who married Elizabeth daughter of sir George Griesley, of Colton in Staffordshire.

After this, it was possessed by sir William Cordel, of Long Melford in Suffolk, eldest son of John Cordel, esq. of Long Melford, (second son of Edmund Cordel, esq. of Edmundton in Middlesex) by Emma or Eve, daughter of Henry Webbe, of Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire.

Sir William was bred a lawyer, was speaker of the parliament, privy councillor, and master of the rolls to queen Mary. He married Mary daughter and heir of Richard Clopton, of Castelyns in Groten, Suffolk, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of sir Richard Bozun, of Lincolnshire, knt. but died without issue, on May 17, in the 23d of Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of Long Melford, under a fair tomb, having founded an alms-house in the said town,

town, and endowed it well in diet and cloaths for the poor.

On his death it came to Francis, his second brother, who died before he had livery of it; then to Edmund, his third brother, who died without issue, and so it descended to Joan, their sister and heir, married to Richard Allington, esq. second son of sir Giles Allington, of Horseheath in Cambridgeshire. The said Joan dying January 4, in the first year of James I. left two daughters and co-heirs; Mary, who married sir John Savage, of Clifton in Cheshire. Sir Thomas Savage was their son, created viscount Savage, and father of John, who was created earl Rivers, and sold his right in this lordship, Bawdeswell and Sparham, to sir Ralph Winwood, of Ditton-Park, in Bucks, secretary of state, and privy counsellor to James I.

The other daughter and co-heir, Cordelia, married sir John Stanhope. Philip, their son and heir, was earl of Chesterfield, who sold his right or moiety in the aforefaid lordship, to sir Ralph Winwood abovementioned; and Richard Winwood, son and heir of sir Ralph, conveyed them to Alexander Pitfield, esq. in Crosby-square, London, who sold it to Edward Lomb, esq. of Weston, in 1700, who presented in 1712. From the Lombs it came to John Hafe, esq. who presented in 1747, by Mary his mother, sister and heir to John Lomb, clerk, and wife of the late Mr. John Hafe, of East Dereham.

The church of Foxley is a rectory, dedicated to St. Thomas; and is covered with lead, the chancel thatched. In the tower, which is four square, hang three bells.

In

In the church window the arms of Grey, earl of Kent, quartering Valence and Hastings, earls of Pembroke.—Ermine, a bend, compony, argent and sable Curfon; quartering gules, two lions passant, ermine, crowned, or, Felton.—gules, three piles, or.

The Rev. Edward Athill was presented to this rectory in 1763 by Mrs. Mary Hafe, widow.

GUIST, or GEIST. Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, was the principal lord of this town, which was held by five free men, who were deprived of it.

Sir Ralph de Geist was lord in the reign of king Henry II. and his son Eborard gave this lordship, with the advowson of the church, to the abbey of Waltham. Eborard married Alianore, or Julian, daughter of Reginald de St. Martin, by whom he had Roger de Geist, who confirmed the said grant; also a son Jeffrey, who gave lands in Norton to the monastery of Broomholm, called also Jeffrey Turpin de Geist. Pope Innocent confirmed to the canons of Waltham, their right in the churches of St. Andrew of Guist, of All Saints Geislhorpe, and St. Peter's of Gueftwick, given to them by Eborard afore-said, with the consent of Roger and Richard, &c. his sons, for the soul of king Henry II. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, granted them licence to appropriate the same.

Henry III. in his 37th year, granted them free-warren in all their lands in Norfolk, return of writs, view of frank-pledge, to be free from the sheriff's turn, &c.

At the dissolution it came to the crown, and was granted, with the advowson of the vicarage and appropriated rectory, to Robert and Giles Townshend, esqrs. Dec. 13, in the 36th of Henry VIII. younger sons of sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham in Norfolk; and in 1564, Thomas Townshend, esq. presented to the vicarage, as did Roger Townshend, gent. in 1577 and 1582.

CALEY'S-HALL, or SOUTH-HALL. Simon de Hempstede by deed, in the reign of Henry III. granted to William de Cayley, son of William de Cayley, of Heacham in Norfolk, and Cecil his wife, and their heirs, this messuage called South-hall, in the town of Gilden-Geist, with common of pasture, fishery, foldage, and the moiety of his homage and tenements in Guist, Stibbard, Norton, &c. with the wards and reliefs of his tenants, to be held of him and his heirs, paying to the prior of Walsingham 35l. per ann. and 2s. to him, and doing suit to Foultham court.

In the 53d of Henry III. Hugh de Caley, and Agnes his wife, conveyed to Alan, prior of Walsingham, two acres and an half of meadow; and Agnes, in the 14th of Edward I. was found to have view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer here and in Guestwick.

John Sproo, son of Richard Sproo, was lord of South-hall in Gilden-Geist, in the 13th of Rich. II. and Nicholas Wychingham appears by his will in 1434, to die possessed of it, with a water-mill.

John Banyard, esq. of Norwich, by his will dated in 1474, March 26, and proved June 7, gives his manor of South-hall in Guist to Ann his wife, for

her life, after to be sold by her executors, and the money to be distributed to pious uses.

After this, Roger Drury, of Hawsted in Suffolk, and Ann his wife, had an interest herein.

In the 6th of Edward VI. by an inquisition taken May 31, Edward Briggs, of Woodnorton, gent. was found to die seised of it on January 25 last past, and by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward Cocket, esq. left George his son and heir, aged 21, and George was lord in the 41st of Elizabeth.

From Briggs it came to William Hunt, esq. and Margaret his widow, daughter of George Briggs, who held it in the 20th of Charles I.

Thomas Hunt, esq. her son and heir, was lord, who sold it to the lady Astley, widow of sir Isaac Astley, and she gave it to Mr. Castell of Ormesby, who sold it to Mr. James Norris, of Norwich.

LUTON FEE, OR GEIST-REGIS MANOR. Jeffrey de Save held in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. 10l. rent of assise per ann. in Guist, Guestwick, Bintry, Foulsham, Norton, &c. and in the 15th of Edward I. the jury find that John de Save, a Norman, held it, and that it escheated to the crown, and king Henry granted it to Alice de Luton, nurse to his son prince Edward, in his 28th year, for her life, and that Thomas Gerbridge then possessed it, but by what warrant they know not: and in the 1st of Edward III. John Gerbridge was found to hold half a fee here, &c. and sir Thomas Gerbridge in the 13th of Henry IV.

On December 13, in the 36th of Henry VIII. sir Robert Townshend had a grant of Luton Fee manor, and on an inquisition taken at Norwich, April 26, in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, he was found to die Feb. 8, last past, seised of it, held of the king *in capite*, by the sixtieth part of a fee, and of Swanton's manor in Foulsham, held of that manor in foccage, with Foxley's manor in Twiford, held of the lord Morley, and of the manor of Foulsham, and left by Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Poppy, esq. to Thomas his son and heir, who in the 11th of Elizabeth passed it to Rowland Heyward, &c. John Grime, esq. held it in the 38th of Elizabeth, and John Grime, gent. had licence to alien it, in the 7th of James I. to Thomas Oxburgh.

Hagon, who was one of the Conqueror's reeves, or bailiffs, who managed and took care of his lands and lordships, had one hundred acres of land in Guist.

This came soon after to Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, and so was united to his fee or lordship, and so to the earls of Clare.

The Wiggetts were for many years possessed of a considerable estate in this parish, and which remained in the family till 1768, when William Wiggett Bulwer, of Heydon, esq. under an act of parliament, sold all his lands and messuages here.

In 1580, John Wiggett and Agnes his wife were seised of lands in Guist, as was also Roger Wiggett in 1590, who was succeeded by Peter his son and heir, who married Alice, youngest daughter of Simon Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, by Joan, daughter of Peter Alleyn: he was succeeded by Henry, and

he by William, who married the 20th of October, 1616, Ann, daughter of ——— Sherringham, by whom he had seven sons, William, John, Thomas, James, Henry, Peter, and Robert.

John, the second son, was citizen and alderman of Norwich, and dying in 1692, was buried in Whitwell church, under a marble stone, with this inscription:

Depositum

*Johannes Wiggett. Civis & Aldermanni Norwici,
(Filii natu secundi Gulielmi Wiggett de Geist, in agro
Norfolciensi)*

*Qui sine prole obiit tertio die Octobris,
An. Dom. 1692. Æt. suæ 73.*

James, the fourth son, was baptized at Guist the 30th of March, 1624.—By his first wife he had one son, John, who died in the 72d year of his age unmarried. By his second wife, daughter of ——— Brooke, he had one daughter, Mary, now living, and two sons: William, the eldest, was chosen alderman of the city of Norwich in 1733, sheriff in 1735, and mayor in 1742: he died Jan. 1, 1768, in the 74th year of his age, leaving Ann his sole daughter and heir, who married Thomas Lobbe Chute, of Pickenham, esq. by whom she has several children,

James Wiggett, of Norwich, gent. the second son, married Frances, the youngest daughter of Charles Mackerell, gent. by whom he had issue.

Peter was alderman of Norwich, and sheriff in 1671: he died July 22, 1677, and lies buried in St. Simon and Jude's church in Norwich, leaving a
daughter

daughter, Susan, who married Thomas Ayde, of Horstead.

Robert Wiggett, of Guist, gent. the youngest and seventh son, born in 1632, married Dorothy, daughter of Rice Wicks, gent. by whom he had one son, Rice, and a daughter, Frances, who died in the 19th year of her age, and lies buried by her father and mother in the chancel of the parish church of Guist, where a marble monument is erected to their memories.

Rice Wiggett, of Guestwick, esq. only son and heir, served the office of high sheriff for the county of Norfolk, and dying Sept. 1, 1749, in the 62d year of his age, was interred near his father at Guist. to whose memory a mural monument is erected on the south side of the chancel.

He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of William Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq. by Frances his wife, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, all which died young, except the present William Wiggett Bulwer, of Heydon, esq. who took the name and arms of Bulwer, agreeable to the will of his uncle, William Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq.

The church of Guist is dedicated to St. Andrew, and there was a chapel belonging to it, called Geisthorpe chapel, dedicated to All Saints, a hamlet belonging to Guist. It was anciently a rectory, after that appropriated to the abbey of Waltham in Essex, and a vicarage was settled.

James de Ferentino, dean of Holt deanry, and proctor of the archdeacon of Norwich, and the abbot and convent of Waltham, in the vacancy of the

see of Norwich, came to this agreement, that the abbot and convent should yearly grant to the vicar of Guist and Guesthorpe two marks, viz. one at Easter, and the other at St. Michael, and to have all the altarge of the said church and chapel, but was to bear and pay all ecclesiastical dues to the bishop and archdeacon; and to keep a resident chaplain for the chapel of Guesthorpe; dated on the 9th of the calends of November, 1238: after this the tithes of the third part of the church of Norton, to the value of five marks per ann. were granted to this vicar; instead of the aforesaid two marks.

In the church a grave-stone for—*Robert Wicks, Gent. who died Aug. 31, 1569, and gave out of his lands here, to the repair of the church and the poor, 20s. per ann. for ever.*

William Warner, buried here, 1529, and gives to the nether church in Geiste 13s. 4d. and to the over church in Geiste 10s.

The Rev. John Kripe was presented to this vicarage and chapel of Guist with Guesthorpe, in 1755, by the crown, by lapse.

GUESTWICK, GEYSTWEYT, OR GEISTWICK. Walter Giffard's manor, as mentioned in Guist, extended into this town; and besides the lordship held of that see, as mentioned there, which was after held of the honour of Clare, as descending from the Giffards, John de Norton had a lordship in the 34th of Henry III. and conveyed then to Agnes de Ratlesden, sixty acres of land here; and John, son of John Wodenorton, was living in the 14th of Edw. I. Philip de Norton was lord in the 9th of Edward II. and found to hold here, and in Norton, half a fee of Richard Fitz-Simon, who held of the earl of Clare:

Clare: and in the 13th of Richard II. William de Norton appears from the escheat rolls to die possessed of one messuage, one hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve of wood, eighteen of meadow, twenty of pasture, and the rent of 5os. in Guist, Guesthorpe, Hindolveston, &c. of the honour of Clare.

In the 11th of Henry VIII. John Murdock, and Joan his wife, conveyed by fine to Robert Poppy, three messuages, two hundred and fourteen acres of land in Guestwick, Guist, Hindolveston, &c.

The Stewards had soon after an interest here; and Rose Steward, widow, presented to this vicarage in 1555: she was a daughter of Robert Brown, of Shelton in Norfolk, late wife of Jeffrey Steward, of Guestwick, son of Richard Steward of Upwell, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of — Cofyn of Upwell; and Richard was son of Nicholas Steward of the said town. Jeffrey had by Rose his wife a son, Arthur Steward, esq. of Guestwick, who married Alice, daughter of William Worsley, of Norwich; of this family was William Steward, esq. who lived here in 1655, and was a justice of the peace: but their interest in this lordship and advowson was in 1609 in Roger Bulwer, who presented then to the vicarage, as did Edward Bulwer, jun. gent. in 1705, and Edward Bulwer in 1724; in which family the patronage and lordship now continues, William Wiggett Bulwer, esq. in 1764, lord, who changed his name on his uncle Bulwer's grant to him of this manor, &c. with the patronage of the church.

The church has a nave, with a north and south aisle, covered with lead; the chancel and south aisle are tiled; the north door has no porch, but an entire holy water-pot is in the wall on the west side.

The site of the steeple may seem particular, as it now stands at the east end of the north aisle, joining to the chancel, built of Hunstanton rock stone; but it is to be observed, that this belonged to the old church, built in a cathedral or conventual manner, and so was in the midst between the nave and choir, with arches to pass through; in this square tower hangs one bell; there were two more, which were sold in 1733.

In a window of the south aisle is the portraiture of a physician administering physic to a person sick in bed, and this, *In siknes I pyne—Troft in God, and here is medicine.*—Also a person naked, and—*For colde I quake.*—Also a woman bringing things,—*Have here clothes and warm to make.*

The portraiture of St. John, *Scs Johannes*, and these arms; ermin, a chief indented, gules, Brome; and argent on a bend, gules, three mullets, or, impaling Brome, probably the builders of this aisle.

A grave-stone with *Orate p. a'ia. Johis. At hylle cujus a'ie, &c.*

In the window of the north aisle is represented the martyrdom of St. Edmund the king, by the Danes shooting him, &c. and their own king or leader falling down dead before him; also a representation of the circumcision: a boat by the sea-shore; a man lying dead on the shore, a king and several persons viewing the body, with a woman in a red habit, and underneath, *Hic jacet corpus Jacobi Sup. Collem;* a benefactor to, or builder of this aisle.

In the chancel is a black marble stone, with this epitaph:

Edward

Edward Bulwer, of this parish, Esq; descended from a family of good antiquity and repute in this county: he left behind him five children, viz. Edward, John, William, Elizabeth, and Mary, by Ann his only wife, who also lieth here interred: he died April 23, 1637, aged 74, she December 8, 1700, *etat.* 74.—His son William hath thus endeavoured to perpetuate his name to posterity.

A stone, In memory of Ann, wife of Edward Bulwer, Gent. died 27th Jan. 1604.

One, In memory of Edward Bulwer, Gent. heir apparent of Roger Bulwer, Gent. He was patron of this church, died April 6, 1626, aged 64.

Another, In memory of William Bulwer, Gent. late of Wood-Dalling, third son of Edward Bulwer, Esq; late of this parish, died Feb. 10, 1735, aged 76.

In the chancel, on a grave-stone, *Hic jacet Rogerus Bulwer, generosus, hujus ecclesie patronus, octoginta annos natus, ob. 16 Julij, 1616.*

Adjoining, another;

*Christiana suo jacet hic vicina marito,
Nunc consors tumuli, quæ fuit ante Tori.
Sexaginta et octodecem annos nata, obiit vicefimo
Oclavo die Junij An. Dni. 1615.*

The chief manor, and impropriated rectory, belongs to Mr. Bulwer.

In 1714 the Rev. Edward Bulwer was presented to this vicarage by Edward Bulwer, esq. of Wood-Dalling; in 1724 the Rev. William Allen by ditto; and the Rev. Edward Athill had it April 6, 1764.

HACKFORD,

HACKFORD, or **HAKEFORD**, was one of the lordships of the earl Warren, of which Wither, a free man, was deprived; and Tuold held it under the said earl. It came to the earl by an exchange of lands at Lewes in Suffex.

Robert de Vallibus or Vaux, the youngest son of three brothers, who came over with the Conqueror, to seek their fortunes, was enfeoffed of this lordship, and several others by the earl Warren, and was father of William, whose son Robert is said to have had seven sons: William, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, sir Oliver de Vaux, who by Petronilla his wife, daughter of Henry de la Mere, had three sons: Robert, who died young; William, the second, dying without issue, the inheritance came to the third brother, sir John de Vaux, who paid to Henry III. the fine due to him of twenty-four marks, for his brother William's marrying Alianora de Ferrers, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, without the king's licence.

Sir John, in the 5th year of Edward I. had a grant of a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, in his manor of Reepham, this lordship extending into that town; and claimed the affize of bread and beer, &c. in the 14th of that king, and died seised of it in the 16th, leaving two daughters and co-heirs; Petronilla, married to sir William de Narford, and Maud, to sir William de Roos, lord of Hamlake, who had nineteen knights fees with her; and this manor was found to be held of the earl Warren by half a fee.

In this family it continued till the attainder of Thomas lord Roos, in the 1st of Edward IV. who
being

being after taken at the battle of Hexham, was beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne. Edmund his son, was restored in blood, in the first of Hen. VII. and dying October 23, 1508, was buried at Enfield, leaving four sisters and co-heirs; Alianore, married to sir Robert Manners, of Ethale-castle in Northumberland; Isabel, married to sir Thomas Lovel, knight of the garter, lord president of the council to Henry VII. who died at Enfield, May 25, 1524, and buried in the nunnery of Holywell by London, June 8th following; and Margaret and Joan.

Sir Robert Manners, in right of his wife, was lord of it, as was his son, George lord Roos, whose grandson, Henry earl of Rutland, and the lady Margaret his wife, conveyed it to Thomas Lodge, esq. in the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary. Soon after it came to the Heydons, and sir Christopher Heydon presented to the church as lord in 1563; and Thomas Hunt, esq. in 1589, and 1602, and William Hunt, son of Thomas, in 1633, as lord.

The church of Hackford was a rectory, dedicated to All Saints.

The Rev. Stephen Buckle was presented to the rectory of "Hakeford, alias Reepham, with the vicarage of Whitwell," in 1758, by Mr. George Hunt Holley.

The town is called Hackford by Reepham, and sometimes in old Writings, Reepham-Hackford, to distinguish it from Hackford by Hingham, *and both take their names from a ford over a rivulet, Hackford, Hakeford, or Akeford.** The original name was Hackford only, the principal town, called Hackford, the

* Parkin.

the market, Hackford-market, and the inhabitants in the time of the grand rebellion, refused to billet a party of Oliver Cromwell's troops, because in the route brought by the commanding officer the town was called Reifham, and not Hackford.

HEVERINGLAND, *vulgo* HEVERLAND, called in Doomsday-book, Heveringalanda, from its scite by watry meadows, was the lordship of Goodwin earl of Kent, (though stiled a free man only) and father of king Harold. It was granted by William I. to Rainald, son of Ivo, lord at the survey.

Heveringland is the most eastern town of Eynsford hundred, and Billingford the most western. It is nine miles from the city of Norwich to the north-west.

HEVERINGLAND MANOR. This was the principal lordship, and the family of de Gifneto, or Gifne, or Gyney, was soon after the conquest enfeoffed of it, who probably took their name from the town of Guisn, near Calais in France. Sir William de Gy-nanto was witness to the deed of confirmation of Jeffrey, son of Bartholomew, son of William de Glanvile, founder of Bromholm priory. Roger de Gyney lived also about the said time, (in the reign of Henry II.) and was father of Reginald, rector of the church of Heveringland in the time of king John.

Baldwin de Gisney was living in the 8th year of that king, and granted his right in the church of Witchingham, to the prior of Longuevile; by Maud his wife, he was father of Roger de Gisneia, lord of this manor in the 18th of Henry III. held of the honor of Gloucester and Clare, and extended
into

into Witchingham, Whitwell, Kerdeston, &c. This Roger levied a fine in the 33d of that king, to Beringarius, prior of St. Faith's of Horsham, the advowson of this church, and married Joan, daughter of ———, sister and co-heir of sir Peter de Pelevile, (who re-married sir John de Vaux) and by her had sir William de Gyney, his son and heir, and sir Roger, who married Margaret, daughter of William Peche, and in her right was lord of Brandiston. Sir William had a park, not enclosed, in the common pasture of Cawston, and had drove some cattle of John de Burgh, lord of Cawston, that had entered therein, to his manor of Heveringland; on which there was a trial, and it was adjudged that he ought to inclose it. In the 55th of the said king, he had a charter of free warren, and in the 12th of Edward I. impleaded Adam de Heveringland for entering therein, and taking his hares, rabbits, partridges, and fish, out of his ponds. By Margaret his wife, he left sir Roger, his son and heir, who in the 15th of Edward I. claimed frank-pledge, assise of bread and beer, &c. and in the 29th of that king had summons to attend the king at Berwick against the Scots; and in the 9th of Edward II. was lord of Pickworth in Rutlandshire.

He was succeeded by sir William his son, lord in the 16th of Edward II. who was father of sir Roger Gyney, by Elizabeth his wife.

Sir Roger occurs lord in the 21st of Edward III. in which year he had a grant of a weekly market, (long since discontinued) and of a fair on the 10th of August, (St. Laurence's day) which is still kept up. He married to his first wife, Elizabeth, and to his second, Margaret: his will is dated at Dilham, April 6, 1376, and requires to be buried in that church;

church; appoints Margaret his wife executrix, gives to John, his son, this manor, with that of Dilham, after his wife's decease, and the manor of Spixworth when he came of age.

Margaret his widow was living in the reign of Richard II. and lady of this manor; and John Gyney kept a court here in the 22d of Richard II. and by the name of sir John, made his will in 1422; gives his body to be buried in the church of the Augustine Friers of Norwich, by the grave of his son Roger; orders his manor of Pickworth to be sold to sir Henry Inglose. The lady Alice his wife, according to her will, dated September 30, in the 17th of Henry VI. was buried in the church of the said Friers, and gave a tenement in the parish of St. Paul, in Norwich, to the Friers to pray for his soul.

Robert Gyney, brother and heir (as we suppose) to sir John, succeeded him: he married Margaret, daughter and heir of sir John Fastolf, relict of John Honing, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Bois, esq. of Ingham; and by Gyney had a daughter and heir, Ann, who married sir Henry Inglose, lord in her right in the 17th of Henry VI. by his will, dated June 20, 1451, he devises his manors of Dilham, Loddon, &c. to Henry his son and heir, who was lord in the 7th of Henry VII.

Edward his son, sold this lordship to William Halse, of Kenedon in Devonshire, esq. in the 20th of Henry V. Thomas Halse, his son and heir, was living in the 37th of that king. William Halse was found to be his brother and heir, and had livery of this manor in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary: by his wife Mary, daughter of John, and sister of
sir

ſir Thomas Cornwaleys (after re-married to Richard Warren, gent. of Ipfwich) he had three daughters and co-heirs, Margaret, Catherine, and Elizabeth, who ſoon after their father's death, conveyed their intereſt herein to Miles Corbet, eſq. and Oſbert Mundeford, eſq. in the 1ſt of Elizabeth; Mary, their mother, having her third part for life: and they in the ſaid year conveyed it to ſir Chriſtopher Haydon, and Henry Hobart, eſq. whoſe ſon and heir, James Hobart, of Hales-hall, eſq. paſſed his right to ſir Chriſtopher, who was lord of this manor, that of Bilney, or Holveſton's and Montjoy priory, in this town, in the 8th of Elizabeth.

Sir Chriſtopher, in the 15th of the ſaid queen, ſold to Thomas Gawdy, of Claxton, ſerjeant at law, this lordſhip, and that of Holveſton's, in the 17th of that reign, who conveyed them to Henry Richers, of Swaunington, and Edmund his ſon, who in the 11th of that queen, ſold them to Thomas Hyrne, knighted at Greenwich, July 3, 1609; citizen, alderman, and mayor of Norwich in 1604, 1609, and 1616; ſon of Clement Hyrne, eſq. mayor in 1593, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Wyſſe, and relict of — Mautby, gent. of Norwich, and Clement was ſon of Nicholas Hyrne, of Drayton, gent.

Sir Thomas was ſheriff of Norfolk in the 18th of James I. and by Sibilla his wife, daughter of Richard Baker, of Cambridgſhire, was father of Clement Hyrne, eſq. who married two wives, Ann, daughter and heir of John Thurſton, of Hoxne in Suffolk, eſq. and Mary, daughter of ſir John Knevett. By Ann he had Thomas Hyrne, eſq. who left by Ann, his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Hobart, of Thwayte, eſq. relict of Nicholas Bacon, ſon of ſir Robert Bacon, Clement, his ſon and heir,
who

who took to wife, Frances, daughter of Henry Fairfax, lord viscount Fairfax, of Gilling in Yorkshire, and died September 17, 1694, aged 84.

Thomas Hyrne, esq. his son and heir succeeded him, and married the lady Charlotte Paston, daughter of William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, by whom he left a son, the late Paston Hyrne, esq. of Heveringland: he succeeded to the estate on the decease of his father, Oct. 30, 1736.

The late Paston Hyrne was a gentleman greatly esteemed: he had a fine person, and a commanding address, which made him distinguished in all companies. As he was admired by most, so was he as personally beloved: the first families in the county courted his friendship, and indeed he was of the first family himself, being grandson to the earl of Yarmouth, to a part of whose estate he succeeded in right of his mother, though not to the title, which became extinct. He was an excellent and understanding magistrate, and had a pleasing manner in administering justice. At 60 years of age, or near it, he accepted a commission of captain in the Norfolk militia, commanded by the earl of Orford, by whom he was much respected, and in the memorable year of 1759, that glorious period of the British annals! he marched at the head of his company to Portsmouth, on the prospect of a French invasion, and was lodged in the governor's house. He was at that time ill, and did not long survive, dying in 1762, univervally lamented.

He left this estate of Heveringland, a beautiful situation, to his daughter, whose husband was to take the name of Hyrne. She married a younger son of sir Everard Buckworth, bart. the present Everard
Buckworth

of fir Thomas Guybon, of Thursford, and this family presented in 1740.

The Holls descend from Thomas Holl, of Heigham by Norwich, gent. who died in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, and left Thomas his son and heir.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a single pile without a steeple, but there is a shed in the church-yard for three bells.

In the church—*Orate p. a'ia. Isabelle Poppy nup. uxor. Roberti Curson, que obt. 1497.*

Sacred to the memory of Henry Framingham, esq. who by his last will gave 1000l. to endow an hospital for ten poor men in Lynn Regis, of which town he was twice mayor, as he was also high sheriff of the county of Norfolk: he departed this life November 29, 1710, in the 73d year of his age. Here also lyeth the body of Bridget his wife, who died March 2, 1712, aged 78.—This monument was erected by Dame Johanna Seaman, wife of Sir Peter Seaman, only child and heir to her father.

The late Rev. Thomas Gregory was presented to this rectory by Catherine Holl, Christopher Andrew and Augustine Holl, in 1749, on whose decease the Rev. Mr. Flacke was presented by Mr. Quarles of Foulsham, who purchased the patronage of Mr. Augustine Holl.

The town takes its name from some stream or rivulet, called anciently the Twy; thus Twysford in Hampshire, Leicestershire, &c. Twywell in Northamptonshire, Twyverton in Somersetshire, &c. or from two streams or rivulets.*

G

WESTON,

* Parkin.

WESTON, or WESTON-LONGUEVILLE. The principal part of this town was a beruite to William de Scobies's lordship of Witchingham, granted to him on the deprivation of Hardewin, a free man, who was lord of it in king Edward's time.

LONGUEVILLE'S MANOR. William de Scobies, who was a Norman, and not a Scot, sold all his lordships in England, in the reign of Henry I. to Walter Giffard, the second earl of Buckingham, who granted this, with the tithe of his demean, and the church, to the priory of Longueville in Normandy, of their foundation, and where Walter his father was buried. From the Giffards it came to the earls of Clare.

King Edward III. in his wars with France, seized on this manor, as a priory aliened, and it remained in the crown till Henry VI. on September 12, in his 5th year, gave it to Winchester (or New) college in Oxford; and Walter Hill, custos of that college, in the 6th of Edward IV. when the manor of Tye-hall and Aldenham's, paid quit-rents to this manor, that had the leet of the town.

TYE-HALL; so called from the family of de Tye, or Atte Eye, that is, at the water or island.

Sir Peter de Tye was lord of it in the 11th of Edward III. when a fine was levied of lands in Weston, conveyed to him by Nicholas Malysel, and Sibilla his wife, probably son of Peter Atte Eye, who was summoned in the 17th of Edward II. to a great council of the prelates, earls, barons, &c.

Sir Robert, son of sir Peter de Tye, on his passage beyond sea, made his will at Basnam, in the
6th

6th of Richard II and desires his feoffees to enfeof his wife Elizabeth of the manor of Basham and adwoufon of Keffingland, with his lands in Mitford and Wangford hundreds for life, except the meadows called the Park, in Basham, which he gives to Robert Charles, as it was ordained by feoffees; his manors of Cretingham, Lenwade and Tittleshall, his feoffees to take poffeffion of till Dionysia his daughter arrive to fourteen years old, then to marry her, and give her two hundred marks portion; the manors then to go to his fon or fons to be born, his wife being then with child; but if she shall have daughters, and no fon, then the eldest daughter to have the manors of Basham and Keffingland, with Lenwade and Tittleshall, and lands in Norfolk.

William Rookwood, fen. esq. was lord in the 20th of Elizabeth; and in the 22d of that queen, he and Alice (then his wife) entered into covenants on the marriage of his fon William with Margaret, daughter of Henry D'Oyly, who was to pay six hundred marks as a portion for his daughter.

This William was living in the 4th of James I. and was father of Henry Rookwood, esq. of Weston, who married in the said year Susan, daughter of Anthony Drury, esq. of Besthorpe in Norfolk: he was living in 1647, and had by Margaret his wife, daughter of Charles Suckling, of Wootton in Norfolk, Henry his fon and heir, who died unmarried, October 11, 1718, and was buried in Weston church, so that Thomas his brother was his heir, and by Mary, daughter of George Thurlow of Hetherfet, was father of Wm. Rookwood, esq. lord in 1720.

After this it was conveyed to John Cufance, esq. alderman of Norwich, in 1726, and his grandfon,

John Cufiance, esq. is the present proprietor, and resides at his seat here.

The river Yar, or Yare, parts it from Lenwade.

ALDENHAM'S MANOR, and LENWADE'S. In the 40th of Edward III. Isabel, daughter of William Ode of Weston, late citizen of Norwich, confirmed to John de Derby, rector of Weston, &c. a messuage there, formerly John Aldenham's, with lands, &c.

This afterwards came to John de Stratton, and continued in the lords of Tye-hall till William Rookwood, sen. and William his son, sold it in the reign of queen Elizabeth to Robert Rose, or Rofs, but in the 3d of James I. Robert Rose, in consideration of 466l. 13s. 4d. sold to Thomas Southwell, sen. his heath and sheep-walk, called Aldenham's.

Lenwade seems to have been an hamlet to Weston, and to have given name to the bridge there over the river.

LIONS MANOR. Ralph de Lions, and William de Lions, were lords, and mentioned in the grant of Walter Giffard, the second earl of Buckenham.

Adam de Lions, of Weston, was living in the 24th of Henry III. and acknowledged to do service for half a fee to William de Englefield, for his lands in Weston and Helmingham. Jeffrey de Lions, and Thomas, son of Henry de Lions, in the 32d of Edward I.

In the reign of Henry III. Adam de Lions, and his tenants, held lands by knight's service here, and John de Veutry, the moiety of a quarter of a fee of
the

the manor of Lyne, and did ward for the same to the castle of Richmond.

In the escheat rolls of the 12th year of Edward IV. it appears that Margaret, sister and heir of sir Thomas Tuddenham, relict of Edmund Bedingfield, esq. of Oxburgh, died seised of a manor called Afgat's in Weston, and had also an interest in the lordship of Tye-hall and Aldenham's, all which seem to have come to the Rookwoods.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and has a nave and two ailes, with a chancel, and a tower with five bells.

In the middle aile a grave-stone—*In memory of Wm. Lamb, Gent. who died Sept. 27, 1666.*

On one, with an effigy in brass—*Of your charity pray for the soule of Elizabeth, late wife of Firmin Rookwood, Esq; daughter and heir of Sir John Timberley, Knt. who died May 13, 1533.*

Another—*In memory of Margaret, wife of Henry Rookwood, who died Jan. 19, 1691, aged 79 years.*

Here lyeth the body of Hen. Rookwood, the elder, Esq; who died April 16, 1659.

Infra deponitur corpus Ferningamiæ, uxoris charissimæ Gulielmi Rookwood, Generosi, incorporea anima tollitur in excelsis, ob. 22°. Decemb. 1668, ætat. 44.—Henry, son of Wm. Rookwood, died Nov, 12, 1656.

The Rev. James Woodford was presented to this rectory by the master and fellows of New college, Oxford, in 1775.

WHITWELL. Ralph, son of Ivo, was principal lord of this town, of which Ketel, a free man, was deprived at the conquest.

WHITWELL, alias GAMBON'S MANOR. In the 12th of king John, a fine was levied between Philip de Gyney, of a mill in Whitwell, which Maud de Gyney, mother of William, held in dower, whereby it was granted to William and Maud, and the heirs of William, who granted license to Philip, and his brother Fray, to build a mill in Hackford, with a water-course to it, through the land of the said William, in Hackford and Whitwell, of the breadth of six, and five feet deep. And by a deed, *sans date*, William de Gyney confirmed to his brother Roger, the grant which the lady his mother had given him of an acre of land, with a messuage, late Ralph's, by the chapel of St. Nicholas in Whitwell, to be held of the said lady during her life, and after of him.

In the 34th of Henry III. William de Whitwell impleaded Walter Ingham for two caracutes of land in this town, Reepham, &c. and in 1260 presented to the church of Skeyton, which came to him by the marriage of Clarice, or Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Skeyton.

From the Whitwells, after a long descent, it came to the Messengers.

Roger Messenger, gent. held his first court in the 3d of Charles I. and in the 9th of that king Augustine Messenger, gent. and John Bendish, gent. were guardians to Augustine Messenger, a minor, and held a court in 1659. This Augustine married Susan, daughter of Ch. Prettyman, gent. of Badon, Suffolk.

By

By an inquisition taken October 4, in the 2d of Charles I. before William Leek, esq. on the death of Augustine Messenger, who died June 10, in the said year, Roger was found his son and heir, aged 24. who dying without issue, was succeeded by Augustine his brother, who on his death in 1650, left Augustine his son and heir, who living a bachelor, left it on his decease, in 1680, to Robert Monsey, clerk, son of Thomas Monsey of Hackford, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Messenger, gent.

Robert, by Mary his second wife, daughter of Roger Clopton, clerk, rector of Downham, in the Isle, had Messenger Monsey, M. D. physician of Chelsea college, now living.

The present proprietor, Dr. Monsey, has long been a celebrated physician in London: a man of great abilities and great humour: there is a singularity of humour, indeed, peculiar to him: he has a constant flow of spirits, and though advanced beyond his eightieth year, is commonly the most entertaining man in company: the vivacity that distinguished him in his youth, has not forsaken him at this hour, and his knowledge and judgment in his profession are as great as ever. He is of course exceedingly esteemed, and his acquaintance has been sought after at all times of his life with avidity by the first people of fashion, as well as the literati in London. He has resided for many years at his apartments at Chelsea hospital, to which he was physician in the late king's reign as well as the present.

ROSS'S MANOR. The part of Whitwell, which constituted this lordship, was a beruite to Cawston, and held by Harold in king Edward's days, and after

when king of England. On his death, the Conqueror possessed it.

In the 11th of Edward I. on the death of sir John de Vaux, it came to Robert lord Roos, and Maud his wife, daughter and co-heir of sir John, and from the family of lord Roos, by marriage, to the family of Manners, afterwards earls of Rutland, &c.

Henry, earl of Rutland, conveyed by fine, in the 33d of Henry VIII. this lordship to Ralph Symonds, esq. and Elizabeth, his widow, held her first court in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. Ralph was descended from John Symonds, gent. of Suffield in Norfolk, father of John Symonds, of Cley by the sea, who died July 24, 1492, and had by Ann his wife John his son and heir, who died Jan. 14, and left by Ann his wife, who died May 31, 1512, Ralph above-mentioned, who died February 2, 1557, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Bishop, of Great Yarmouth, was father of Giles Symonds, who by Catherine his wife, daughter of sir Anthony Lee, of Burston in Bucks, had Ralph, who married Ann, daughter of Jeffrey Cobbe, of Sandringham, esq. and kept his first court in the 39th of Elizabeth, and was father of John Symonds, esq. who kept his first court in the 1st year of Charles I. and left by Ann his wife, daughter of — Toothby, of Lincolnshire, Giles his son and heir, who sold it to Augustine Messenger, gent. in September 1678, who gave it to Robert Monsey, clerk, lord of this manor, and that of Gambon's in 1707.

Dr. Monsey is the present lord, as heir to his father.

The

The church of Whitwell is dedicated to St. Michael, and was a rectory; but being granted by sir John de Vaux, son of sir Oliver, to the priory of Pentney, with one acre of land, was appropriated to it by Roger, bishop of Norwich, on the 1st of August, 1256, and a vicarage was ordained; the present value of which is 7l. 12s. 4d. The value of the rectory was fifteen marks.

The church is leaded, has a square tower, with five bells and a clock, and a chancel covered with lead.

In his 35th year, king Henry VIII. on December 3, granted to Robert and Giles Townshend, esq. this impropriated rectory, lately belonging to Pentney priory, with the advowson of the vicarage; and license was granted to Robert Townshend, esq. in the said year, to alienate it to Robert Coke and Winifred his wife, who soon after alienated it to Thomas Bayfield, in trust; and on April 18, in the said year, by indenture tripartite betwixt Robert Coke, owner of the fee simple of the parish church of Whitwell, and Christopher Lockwood, clerk, parson of Hackford and vicar of Whitwell, of the second part, and Thomas Bayfield, William Brese, &c. of Hackford, very and undoubted patrons of the vicarage of Whitwell, on the third part, witnesseth, that as the church of Hackford, and the chancel, with all the church goods, ornaments and jewels, and most part of the houses in Hackford, were burnt by misfortune, the said church was consolidated to that of Whitwell, by William, bishop of Norwich, all parties consenting.

In the chancel, on a grave-stone—*M. S. Augustini
Messenger gen. et Susannæ uxoris ejus filia & cohered.
Caroli*

Caroli Prettyman, nup. de Baeton Suff. gen. qui reliquerunt unicum filium Augustinum, hæc obt. 5 cal. Apr. 1653, æt. 35.—Ille 6 cal. Nov. sequentis anni æt. 49.

M. S. Augustini ab Augustino Messenger gen. filii unici qui cælebs obt. 4 Oct. 1690.

Augustine Messenger, gent. died June 9, 1626, married to his second wife Mary, daughter of Reynold Mead, Esq; of Essex.

Rachel, late wife of Augustine Messenger, gent. daughter of John Bowles, Esq; died May 25, 1609.

George Coke, gent. died February 7, 1609.

Aug. Barber, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Monsey, of Hackford, children of Nicholas Barber, of Fressingfield, Suffolk, gent. by Ann Messenger, daughter of Aug. Messenger, he died August 7, 1657, she May 3, 1666.*

The church stands in the same cemitary, or churchyard, as that of Reepham: on the south side of the church is a chapel, with the arms of Vaux on the stone work, and in the church windows are the said arms, with those of lord Rofs.

In this town was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, valued at 7l. 15s. 9d. It belonged to the priory of Pentney, given by the family of de Vaux. At the dissolution it was granted to Robert Townshend, esq. and came afterwards to Robert Coke, and to the dean and chapter of Norwich.

On a grave-stone also in the church—*Depositum Johs. Wigget, civis et aldermanni Norwici, filii Gulielmi Wigget de Geist, in Norf. qui obt. sine prole ao. 1692, æt. 73.*

Hic jacent exuvie Thomæ filii Robt. Monsey, &c. obi. prid. cal. Feb. 1720, æt. 25.

The Rev. Stephen Buckle was presented to Hackford, alias Reepham, with the consolidated church of Whitwell, by George Hunt Holley, esq. in 1758.

WITCHINGHAM MAGNA and PARVA. William de Scolies, or de Escois, had a lordship, of which Hardewin, a free man, was deprived.

This William de Scolies is, by some historians, said to be a Scotchman; but it appears that there was a town in Normandy called Escoues and Escoyes, of which church, &c. the abbey of Bec in Normandy were patrons; from this town the family of Scolies took their name, so that it is plain he was a Norman adventurer, and rewarded by the Conqueror with forty lordships in this county.

LONGUEVILLE MANOR. Walter Giffard, the second earl of Bucks, confirmed to the monks of St. Faiths of Longueville in Normandy, the grant of his father, and all that he possessed in Witchingham, (excepting the fees of William and Ralph de Lions and Botery) together with the church of St. Mary and all its appurtenances, with the tithe of his demear, also the church of St. Faith's in the said village, with all its appurtenances, and the fisheries, &c. witnesses, Roger earl of Clare, Richard his brother, Hugh de Bolebec, Ralph de Langetot, Elias Giffard, Hugh de Newers, &c.

In the 19th of Edward II. Philip, the prior of Longueville, and the convent of the order of Cluny, and diocese of Roan, confirm to John de Dalling, citizen and mercer of London, and Joan his wife, a messuage

messuage and seven acres of arable land: the convent's seal to this is broke off, but that of the prior remains, which is oblong, of blue wax, with his impress or figure, in his robes, standing upright, the legend, *Sigill. Secret. Sce. Fidis de Longavile.*

After this, in the French wars, king Edward III. seized on the temporalities of this priory, as an alien, and in the reign of Richard II. sir Gilbert Talbot, of Waddeley in Berkshire, farmed all the lands of this priory in England of the king, and sir Ralph Rochford in the 9th of Henry VI. At this time the temporalities of the priory in this town were taxed at 10l. 4s. 8d.

In 1440, Henry VI. granted this lordship to New college in Oxford, at the instance and request of Thomas Bekington, bishop of Bath and Wells, who in the college evidences is stiled, *Tho. Wellensis Episc. Collegii, Sustentatur præcipuus.*

This manor is still in New college. Oliver Le Neve, esq. held it by lease in 1680, &c.

WYCHINGHAM'S MANOR. In the 1st of king John, William de Bellamont, and Muriel his wife, conveyed by fine to Gilbert de Langtoft, the service of two knights fees, and the third part of one in this town, Saxlingham, Bintry, Ickburgh, &c. and Sarah de Wychingham was found, in the 31st of Henry III. to hold the fourth part of a fee here of Robert Langtoft, he of the earl of Gloucester, and the earl of the king: she was then the widow of Walter de Wychingham, descended of an ancient family, who had very soon after the conquest an interest here.

William

William, son of Wycher de Wychingham, was living in the reign of king Stephen, and Roger de Wychingham was father of Walter afore said, whose son Walter was living in the 53d of Henry III. when Robert de Newton, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, received 10s. 8d. of him to excuse him from being a knight; and the said Walter was lord, and kept a court in the 7th of Edward I.

Roger, son of Walter, was living in the said reign, and granted messuages, lands, &c. to Sarah, widow of Walter.

Sir William de Wychingham, son of Richer de Wychingham, was lord in the 33d of Edward III. he was bred to the law, of which he was a serjeant, and a judge of the Common Pleas in 1363. By his will, proved March 25, 1381. he was buried in the south aile of Wychingham St. Mary's church, which he had built; gave legacies to Margaret his wife, to Richer, Nicholas, and William, his sons, and to William Caley and Dionysia his wife, who was his daughter.

Of this family was sir Jeffrey Wychingham, lord mayor of London in 1346, who, with the justices Robert de Sadyngton, William de Thorp, and William Trussell, was to enquire into the escapes of John de Graham, earl of Monteith, and Duncan, earl of Fife, Scotch noblemen, prisoners in England, and bore for his arms, as sir William did, ermine, on a chief, sable, three crosses pattee, or. Also Hugh de Wychingham, brother of sir Jeffrey, a merchant of London, who was appointed by patent, in the 30th of Edward III. exchanger and assayer of the mint, which office was held before by Henry de Brille, a Norfolk man.

Richer,

Richer, eldest son of sir William, married Alice, and died without issue: he was buried, according to his will, dated in 1384, in the church aforesaid, and proved Nov. 10 following.

Nicholas de Wychingham succeeded his brother Richer, and married, first, Alice, daughter of Roger Flete, citizen and draper of London, and was seised in her right of the manor of Totham Parva in Essex, by whom he had William, his son and heir; Alice, married to sir Roger Harfike of Southacre, and Margery to sir Robert Tuddenham, of Oxburgh: his second wife was Joan, by whom he had Edmund, of Woodrising in Norfolk, who married Alice, daughter and heir of sir John Fastolf of Fishley, by whom he had four daughters and co-heirs; Amy, who married Richard Southwell, of Woodrising, esq. Frances, to sir William Mull, of Harfcomb in Gloucestershire; Joan, to Robert Longstrather, and after to Robert Boys, of Honing in Norfolk; and Elizabeth, to William Bardwell, esq. of West Harling.

The will of Nicholas is dated at Woodrising in 1430, and he was buried before the high cross. (by his first wife) in the church of St. Mary of Witchingham; gives legacies to that church, and those of St. Faith's in Witchingham, Alderford, Whitwell, Hanford, Salthouse, Guist, Woodrising, Sotherton, and Antingham, where he had lordships or lands; to Edmund, his son, the manors of Woodrising, Salthouse and Kelling, with that of Guist, paying an annuity of eight marks to William Wychingham, (brother of Robert) his grandson; to Joan his wife, the manor of Antingham, who was his executrix, and proved his will in 1433, and dying in 1459 was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers at Norwich.

William

William, eldest son of Nicholas aforesaid, married, and left Robert his son, and heir to his grandfather Nicholas, his father William dying before him: his said grandfather left by will to the said Robert, the manor of Thorpe-hall in Hackford, with lands, rents and services in Witchingham St. Faith's, Swannington, Alderford, Weston, Brandistone, Atlebridge, Kerdistone, Reepham, Whitwell, &c.

Robert de Wychingham, esq. married Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Walton, esq. by whom he had John, his son and heir, and died in the 29th of Henry VI. Agnes his widow re-married James Atblaster, esq.

This John died in the 3d of Henry VII. lord also of Fishley Burgh-hall and Reedham Park-hall, and left John his son and heir, who by Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Brampton, esq. of Brampton in Norfolk, left three daughters and co-heirs; Thomafine, aged ten years, Elizabeth five, and Oliva four; as appears from the escheat rolls in the 21st of Henry VII. Ann survived him, and in the 24th of Henry VIII. was the relict of Thomas Garnish.

Thomafine married — Leake, and in the 38th of Henry VIII. May 16, by the name of Thomafine Leake, sold all her right in this lordship to George Horsfeman, esq. Elizabeth married Christopher Coote, of Blo-Norton, esq. and Oliva to — Rookwood, who conveyed also their interest herein to their sister Thomafine, or to Horsfeman, who was lord of this manor; and in the 38th of that king, granted off a parcel of the demeans, and made it copyhold, as appears from a court-roll—*Dominus de sua prudentia propria, in incrementum et augmentati-
onem, redditus sui p. curiam suam concessit, extra manus
sua*

suas Henrico Francés heredibus et assignatis suis, ad voluntatem Domini, &c.

On October 14, in the 14th of Elizabeth, sir Christopher Heydon paid his fine for entering on this manor, held of the honour of Gloucester and Clare, which he had lately bought of Henry Horseman, son of George; and sir Christopher conveyed it, in the 18th of that queen, to Christopher Layer, alderman of Norwich, and on his death, June 19, 1600, Thomas Layer, son of Augustine, son and heir of Christopher, was found to be his cousin and heir.

In 1649, October 2, Christopher Layer, of Booton in Norfolk, and Susan his wife, and Thomas Layer of Beccles, esq. sold it to Oliver Le Neve, esq. who bought the leets (of Mr. Hunt, lord of the hundred) of Witchingham Magna and Parva.

John Norris, esq. of Witton, bought privily the reversion of this estate of John Neve, a blacksmith of London. Oliver having no sons, and it being entailed, came to his brother Peter Le Neve, esq. Norroy, who died without issue, so that the heirs of Norris now possess it in right of the said reversion thus purchased.

Peter Le Neve, esq. brother of Oliver, was Norroy King at Arms, sent with the ensigns of the noble order of the Garter, by George I. to his brother, prince Ernestus, bishop of Osnaburgh in Germany; a gentleman eminent for his judgment and skill in all parts of history and antiquity, and particularly in heraldry; a collector and purchaser of many ancient and valuable MSS. and records; of indefatigable pains and industry in the study of those that related

related to this county, as his collections that he left sufficiently testify.

He was educated at Merchant-Taylors school in London.

He fought a duel with sir Henry Hobart, of Blickling, bart. in which the latter was unfortunately killed.

This estate was long contested by Mrs. Isabella Le Neve, against the claim of Norris, but a decree was made by lord chancellor Hardwicke against her, in favour of Norris. She appealed from his decree to the House of Lords, but the Lords confirmed the decree.

The estate is still in the family of Norris. The late John Norris, esq. married Miss Playters, daughter of John Playters, esq. of Yelverton near Norwich, and eldest son of sir John Playters, bart. of Satterley-hall in Suffolk, an amiable lady. Mr. Norris served the office of high sheriff of this county, and died in 1777. He married for his second wife a daughter of the late dean Townshend, dean of Norwich, by whom he has left an only daughter, the heiress to his fortunes.

MIDDLETON'S MANOR. Sir Jeffrey de Muthorp, knt. granted to Walter, son of William de Middleton, for two hundred marks of silver, all his manor in Witchingham by Reepham, with the appurtenances, parks, fisheries, foldages, &c. by deed *sans date*; witnesses, sir William de Kerdeston, sir William Gyney, sir Robert Baynard, &c. and Walter de Middleton, and William his son, were witnesses to the deed in the reign of Edward I.

H

William

William de Middleton, in the 4th of Edward I. was one of the keepers of the tallages assigned on the Jews, and custos brevium of the common pleas, and held this lordship of the honour of Gloucester and Clare.

Walter de Middleton was an eminent lawyer, *attornatus in banco regis*, retained by Thomas, abbot of Bury, as their standing council, by pension of 13s. 4d. per ann. about 1310.

In the 28th of Edward I. Walter de Middleton, and Maud his wife, purchased by fine of Simon de Kelling, &c. seven messuages, a mill, sixty-three acres of land, three of wood, and 26s. rent, in the towns of Witchingham, Alderford, Sparham, &c.—Maud his wife survived him, and married William Gyney, who granted or leased the manor, in the 9th of Edward II. to Thomas Athelwald of Weston, at twelve marks per annum, sterling, during the life of Maud.

In the 27th of Edward III. William de Middleton, and Isabella his wife, had a grant from Thomas, abbot of Wendling, and the convent, of a messuage in Norwich, in Conisford-street, on the north side of St. Clement's church, with the advowson of that church, for their lives. This William sealed with a sels, between three crosses.

William, son of Walter de Middleton, of Witchingham St. Mary, grants in the 3d of Henry VI. to Thomas his son, and Joan, daughter of William Dyches of Sall, and their heirs, on a marriage, this lordship. Joan, widow of William, (who died in the 4th of the aforesaid king) was living in the 5th of the said king, and Thomas, son of William, was found

found to hold it by the fourth part of a fee of the honour of Gloucester and Clare.

Thomas Middleton, chapman, of St. Clement's, without Temple-bar, London, son and heir of Thomas aforesaid, released it to Thomas Bryce, citizen and mercer of London, October 29, in the 31st of Henry VI. and Thomas Bryce, and Margaret his wife, passed it by fine to sir John Paston and James Arblaster, from the heirs of Margaret, in the 9th of Edward IV.

James Arblaster, esq. son of James, was lord in the 21st of Henry VII. and Ralph his son in the 11th of Henry VIII. but in the 17th of that king, Miles Gros. gent. and in the 1st of Edward VI. George Horsfeman, esq. of Booton, who died possessed of it in 1558, when it came to his eldest son Henry, who in the 12th of Elizabeth conveyed this lordship, and that of Witchingham's, with four messuages, four cottages, eight tofts, six gardens, eight orchards, three hundred acres of land, thirty of meadow, one hundred of pasture, ten of wood, ten of alder, with 40s. rent, and a fold-course in the Witchinghams, Alderford, Hackford, &c. to sir Christopher Heydon; from sir Christopher it passed to Christopher Layer, and from the Layers to Oliver Le Neve, as may be seen in Witchingham manor, and so to John Norris, esq.

HALL'S MANOR. John de Aula, or Hall, was living in the reign of Edward I. and kept a court in the 33d of that king, and held this lordship of the honour of Clare, by the fourth part of a fee. Margaret, widow of John, son of John de Aula, was living in the 6th of Edward III. and Giles, son of John de Aula, in the 10th of that king; in the 26th of

whose reign, Giles conveyed it to sir William de Wychingham. The rent of assise was at that time 34s. 9d.

In this family it continued till Edmund Wychingham, esq. settled it, in the 38th of Henry VI. on sir John Paston and James Arblaster, esq. and James his son sold it, in the 21st of Henry VII. to Robert Ferrar, draper, of Norwich, and William Potter, alderman of that city, who in the 17th of Henry VIII. conveyed it to Miles Gros, from whom it came to Horsman, and Frances Horsman, widow of George Horsman, kept her court, in the 1st of Elizabeth: she re-married Robert Glascock, who was lord in her right in the 7th of that queen; and Henry Horsman passed it to sir Christopher Heydon, and so it came to Laver, and Le Neve, as above, &c.

BRETON'S MANOR, took its name from an ancient family. Robert le Breton was living in the reign of Richard I. and William Breton in the 18th of Henry III. who was made a justice of the Jews, and associated to Henry de Bath and Elias de Sunninge.

Thorald le Breton was living at Witchingham in the 31st of that king, and married Aveline, daughter or sister of Ralph le Vilechen of Holkham.

Robert de Norton, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, received in the 53d of the said reign 10s. 8d. of William le Breton, to excuse him from being a knight.

Edmund le Breton of Witchingham, by Ermitrude his wife, was father of William Breton, who lived in the reign of Edward I. and married Elizabeth, daughter

daughter and co-heir of — Yarmouth, by whom he had William his son.

Of this family was also John Breton, bishop of Hereford, L. L. D. in the reign of Henry III. and died in 1275, who wrote his treatise *De Juribus Anglicanis*, at the command of the king; and John Breton, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of sir Hamon Felton of Litcham.

In the 6th of Edward III. William Breton purchased of Robert Fastolf, lands, &c. in Winterton; and in the 16th of that king, he and Elizabeth his wife conveyed this lordship to William his son, and Isabel his wife, daughter of John de Berney, or (as some say) of — de Kerdeston; and this William is said to be the father of John Breton of Witchingham, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of sir Hamon Felton, by whom he had John his son and heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Ralph, sister of Edward Gerbridge, of Wickhampton, esq. by whom he had Edward his eldest son, who married Margery, daughter of Simon Blyant, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Robert, who died in the 5th of Henry VI. and left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Brampton, of Brampton, esq. Thomas, living in the 28th of Henry VIII. who by Margery his wife, daughter of Thomas Jermy, of Metfield in Suffolk, esq. had Thomas his son and heir, lord of this manor, and of Felmingham in Norfolk, who kept his first court here in the 30th of Henry VIII. and by Eleanor his wife, daughter of James Whyinburgh, of Whinbergh, had Henry his son and heir. Eleanor, widow of Thomas, kept her first court here in the 1st of Edward VI.

Henry Breton, gent. lived at Felmingham, and married Martha, daughter of Ralph Symonds, of Cley by Holt, in Norfolk: he held his first court in the 3d of Elizabeth, on the death of his mother Eleanor.

In the 8th of Elizabeth Robert Rogers, gent. was lord, and kept his first court, and occurs in the 21st of Elizabeth; but on an inquisition taken at Norwich, August 10, in the 40th of that queen, John Bendysh, gent. was found to die July 16, in the 38th of the said queen, seised of this manor, and lands held of the manor of Longueville, and so of the honor of Clare, and Francis was his son and heir, aged 14, and lord in 1621.

Afterwards it was possessed by — Edwards, of Belaugh, who sold it in 1721 to Mr. James Peterfon, yeoman.

ST. BENNET'S ABBEY of HOLM, had also a little lordship, given to that monastery in the Saxon age, to find provision for the monks,

TURTEVILLE'S MANOR. The scite of it was in Witchingham Parva, or St. Faith's, and was given to St. Bennet's abbey by Ernaldus a Saxon. Hugh, the abbot, in the reign of king Stephen, granted it to Roger de Turteville and his heirs, paying 10s. per ann. to the convent.

In the 19th of Henry III. the prior of Walsingham had an interest herein, and there was an agreement between him and the abbot of Holm, about the payment of the ten shillings per ann. said to be issuing out of a tenement of William's, son of Jeffrey de Turteville, that the prior should pay it to
the

the abbot, and do homage and pay relief for the same.

Robert de Turteville, son of William and Agatha his wife, were living in the 34th of Henry III. and gave lands in Southwaltham to the abbey of Holm, and Walter Turteville, and Agnes his wife, in the 16th of Edward I.

It was afterwards in the Berneys, and John Berney of Reedham, by his will in 1440, gave it to his son John, in tail.

In the 38th of Henry VI. John Berney and Margaret his wife convey it, with two messuages, one hundred acres of land, five of meadow, eighty of pasture, eight of wood, and 20s. rent, in Witchingham St. Faith's and St. Mary's, Alderford, Attlebridge, &c. to Henry Richers, esq. in trust, and John Berney, esq. was found to die seised of it in the 19th of Henry VIII. held by fealty, and 15s. rent, of the manor of Castleacre.

Henry Richers afterwards held it, and sold it to his brother Robert Richers, gent. of Swannington, in the 6th of Edward VI. Sept. 22, for 250l.

In the 14th of Charles I. Ralph Outlaw was lord, and in 1664 Thomas Outlaw.

Another lordship was possessed by Eustace, earl of Boulogne in Normandy, which Godwin, a free man, (father of king Harold, and earl of Kent) held in the Confessor's reign, and descended to his son Harold.

CLEY-HALL. Bartholomew de Antingham was lord in the 52d of Henry III. in which year William Kerdeston of Bintry, and Cecil his wife, passed by fine to him two messuages, one hundred and seventy acres of land, 9s. rent, a mill, two acres of wood, thirteen of meadow, in Witchingham Parva, Alderford, &c. Sir Bartholomew died seised of it in the 16th of Edward I. held of Bertram de Criol, as part of the barony of Averanches in Kent, who married one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Hamon Crevequer, by the service of one knight's fee and three quarters, and paying to the wardship of Dover castle, at the end of every twenty-eight weeks, 17s. 6d. The rent of assise was then found to be 66s. per ann.

In the 15th of Edward II. Roger de Antingham, son of Bartholomew, had a charter of free warren; and in the said year this lordship was settled on Roger and Amicia his wife, for life, remainder to Bartholomew their son; and by a *compotus* of Robert Avari, bailiff of the court in the 17th of Edward III. it appears that the profits of it in that year, were 44s. 2d. that an halfpenny was paid to the sheriff's turn, to Dover castle ward, November 8, 14d. and 14d on May 22; for the carriage of it 5s. 2d. on those two days; and to sir Richard Parson, of Antingham, coming to Cawston fair.

The jury in the 39th of Edward III. find that Bartholomew de Antingham, sir John de Reppes, John Boydon, John de Somerton, &c. held lands and tenements in Witchingham and Holt, of sir William de Morley, valued at 10s. per ann.

In the 17th of Edward IV. John Berney, esq. of Witchingham, died seised of this manor in Witchingham

ingham St. Faith's. John Berney was lord in the reign of Hen. VIII. and left it to his son John. On Saturday before the feast of St. Michael, in the 4th of queen Elizabeth, Martin Berney, esq. son of Robert Berney, esq. of Gunton, held his first court as lord of Cley hall, Robert his father dying possessed of it December 26, in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, paying 17s. and 6d. every twenty-six weeks, to the guard of Dover castle.

In the 40th of Elizabeth, May 28, Martin Berney, and Margaret his wife, Christopher Grimston, of Gray's Inn, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Martin Berney, conveyed it by fine, to William Collins, who in the said year passed it to Edward Turner.

It came afterwards to the Outlaws, and Elizabeth Outlaw, widow, kept her first court on the last day of March, 1670. Thomas Outlaw, of Witchingham Parva, was living in 1620, and by Mary his wife, daughter of — Corie, was father of Ralph, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, and sister of sir Robert Kemp, of Spain's Hall in Finch-
ingfield, Essex, by whom he had Thomas, his son and heir, living in 1664, and had by Sarah his wife, daughter of William Hunt, esq. of Hindolveston, (son of sir Thomas Hunt) Ralph his son and heir, who married first Ursula, daughter of Richers Brown, of Fulmondeston; his second wife was Elizabeth daughter of Robert Adams, of Norwich, and dying without issue, about 1670, left part of his estate to — Brown of Saxthorpe, and part to Elizabeth his wife, who afterwards married Giles Cutting, an attorney.

STREET HALL. John de Berney was lord in the 12th of Edward III. and granted to Alice daughter of Simon Est, an annuity of 4l. for life, out of it, and agreed to be therewith content, so long as she lived in the company of the said John, and was found at his cost with meat, drink, cloaths, &c. but that the hour the said John should marry, he should give towards her marriage thirty marks, and provide her a convenient chamber *de lynge & launge*, then the said annuity to be void. This agreement was sealed by her at Burgh, near Brooke, the morrow after St. Luke's day.

Robert de Mouton, and Filicia his wife, conveyed by fine to John de Berney, in the 24th of that king, four messuages, forty-eight acres of land, five of meadow, and 6s. rent, with the homages and services of divers persons in the Witchinghams, Alderford, &c. for forty marks of silver; and in the 37th of that reign, Henry de Moresley, and Margaret his wife, granted lands here to John de Berney and Thomas his son, with homages and services: in the 39th year, William de Burgh, parson of Cantley, and John de Heveningham, conveyed a messuage, two tofts, seventy-six acres of land, three of meadow, six of wood, four of alder, and 25s. rent here, &c. to John de Berney and Catherine his wife, for life, remainder to Thomas and Robert.

John de Berney, by his will, dated in 1373, was to be buried in the church of the Holy Trinity, of Norwich, by Joan his late wife, if the prior and convent consent, if not, in the chapel of St. Ann, built by him, and adjoining to the church of Burgh, by Sarah his wife: she was daughter of sir Bartholomew Bateman. Catherine his second wife, was daughter of Peter de Bedingsfeld: (by the first he had

had two sons, Robert and Thomas;) orders 20l. for his funeral expences; gives to Witchingham St. Mary's church, 20s. and to St. Faith's 10s.

Sir Robert his son, was a knight batchelor of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, sheriff of Norfolk in the reign of Henry IV. and married Margaret daughter of John Appleyard, esq. or (as some say) of Walter de Walcote, and widow of Roger de Welisham: he died in 1415, Margaret survived him, and was buried in the church of Runhale, before the altar of St. Catherine, as by her will, dated at Gunton, on Friday after the Epiphany, in the 3d of Henry V.

John Berney, only living son of sir Robert, was lord in the 4th of Henry V. and John Berney, esq. in the 19th of Henry VI. and in the 28th of that king John Bernard held it, in right of Joan his wife, relict of John Berney. John Berney, esq. was lord in the 38th of that king; and on December 22, 1471, administration of the goods, &c. of John Berney, esq. late of Witchingham, was granted Joan, his relict.

Robert Berney was lord in 1524, John Berney, esq. in 1530, and Martin Berney in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

After this, it was in Thomas Allen, a citizen of London, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, the last of which family was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Allen, of Street Hall, who married William Bladwell, eldest son of William Bladwell, of Swannington, esq. and afterwards John Hyrne, second son of — Hyrne, of Heveringland in Norfolk, esq. who died September 15, 1713, and was

was buried (where she lived) at Thwayte in Norfolk.

Lenwade bridge in this town, was found at a general session held at Norwich, January 10, 1653, to be a county bridge, and to be repaired by the county of Norfolk.

The church of Great Witchingham is dedicated to St. Mary, was antiently a rectory, granted to the priory of Longueville, by Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, and appropriated to it, valued at forty marks, and a vicarage was settled, valued at six marks and an half, in the patronage of the said priory, after of New College in Oxford.

The church and chancel are covered with lead, and has a square tower with four bells.

In the chancel a grave-stone—*In memory of Francis Le Neve and Margaret his wife, who lived in a wedded estate 53 years, and died on St. Peter's day 1616, and she in 1618.*

One for—*Hen. Le Neve, Gent. who died, --th Sept. 1652.*

In memory of Francis Le Neve, Esq; and Alice his wife, he died Sept. 25, 1652, aged 79.

*Here lyeth Oliver Le Neve, Esq; a faithful subject of the king, an obedient son of the church, a stout patron of justice, and a true lover of his countrey, no friend to Popery or Presbytery, but a zealous assertor of the church of England, as the nearest to primitive Christianity, and the very sanctuary of the English interest, liberty and property; he was for his intellectuals of a most sound, solid,
deep,*

deep, and piercing judgment; for his morals, of a most prudent, sober, grave, just, generous, and every way obliging, vertuous conversation, wherein he eminently excelled, and was therein constant to his death, which was Jan. 21, 1678, and in the 78 year of his age.

May his posterity immortalize his name by imitation of his virtues.

Vir bonus est hic, qui ut leges patriæ, sic sacram religionem firmiter excoluit.

Near to this stone lyeth the dust of Oliver Le Neve, Esq; late one of the justices of the peace, and captain of a foot company of the militia of this county; second son of Francis Le Neve, gentleman, citizen and — of London, and of Avice his wife, daughter of Peter Wright, and sister of Peter Wright, of London, merchants, he died on the 23 of —, 17—, and was buried on the 26th of the same month, leaving by his first wife, Ann, only daughter of Sir John Gaudy, of West Harling in this county, Bart. (who lyeth by his side) three daughters and co-heirs, Isabella, Ann, and Henrietta Le Neve, who caused — to be laid. As also what remains of Elizab. his 3d wife, daughter and co-heir expectant of Robt. Sheffield, of Kensington, Esq; grandson of Edm. Earl of Mulgrave; long — — she died suddenly on the 8th day of Nov. 1707, without a child, and buried here on the 12th day of the same month.

A grave-stone for—Anne, Wife of Oliver Le Neve, Esq; only daughter of Sir John Gaudy, of West Harling, Bart. who died Feb. 10, 1695, aged 31 years; with the arms of Le Neve and Gaudy.

Mortalibus exuviis hic depositus, dormit beatum præstolans anastasin (cum surgite novissimum resonabitur) sæmina e puribus lætissima, Jana, Joh. Knyvet, Equitis

tis de Balneo. filia —, præter unam minima, virtutibus tamen magna, Oliverj Le Neve, Armigeri, uxor altera, sed nulli secunda. Utpote quæ viro, suisq; omnibus, non unquam erat, nisi moriendo, gravis; obt. 19 Junij, anno salutis nostræ, 1704.

Here lyeth the body of Elizab. wife of Oliver Le Neve, Esq; who died Jan. 23, 1658.

One—In memory of Ann Gardiner, wife of Michael Gardiner, of the Inner Temple, Esq, daughter of Sir John Kelling, Knt. late lord chief justice of England, by Martha his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Boteler of Bedfordshire, Knt. she died Sept. 29, 1673.

In memory of Thomas Playter, son of John Playter of Satterley in Suffolk, Esq; (after Sir John Playter, Bt.) and Isabel his wife, who died 1678.

On a grave-stone in the church—Hic jacet Willus de Wychingham, Armigi. qui obiit 12^o die mensis Maij A^o Dni. 1414—with the arms of Wychingham, on a brass plate.

Sub hoc marmore deposuit exuvias carnis Joh. Bird, Generos. vir satur dierum ac honorum, qui post peractam quatuor coronis Britannicis in aula regia fidelitatem, jam tandem ad præstandum, quintæ coronæ obsequium imperatur, sed quinta corona ipsissima perenni et - - - - - sera morte insignitus est. Denuo post tot exantlatos labores et consummatos honores in octogesimo sexto ætatis suæ curriculo denatus est Jul. 28, A. D. 1660, a terrestri hoc pulvere in caliste fastigium evectus est.

A monument on the wall by the screen—Geo. Meres, Esq; born at Saleby in Lincolnshire, and Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Fenyson, of Burnham Market,

ket, Esq; the parents of Susan, wife of John Bird, of Wichingham, Gent. George died 1636, and Alice 1638.

A grave-stone—*In memory of Tho. Alleyn, of Wichingham Magna, Gent. who died Feb. 3, 1650, and his two wives :—with the arms of Alleyn, p. bend sinister, frappee, argent and sable, six martlets counter-changed, and this distich.*

*Death here advantage hath of life I spye,
One husband with two wives at once may lye.*

Francis Neve, esq. by his will, dated September 24, 1651, gave 20l. to the poor.

In 1556, an inventory was made of such goods and implements as belonged to this church; “ a pix
“ and 6 pix cloths, 2 pair of chalyse, one parcel
“ gylte—a pix of silver, to bere in the host, gylt—
“ an altar cloth of lynnyng, upon the altar, and an
“ herse cloth of dornyse for the altar—a cope of
“ red fatten, and a vestment of the same—three ab-
“ bes—two old vestments—two corporas casys, with
“ one cloth—a sacryn bell, 2 surpleffes and 2 rochi-
“ ets—a pair of censors, and a holy water stopp—a
“ chrysmatory, a messe book, a manuel, an anti-
“ phoner, a baud cloth, with a pendon, an old blew
“ herse cloth—a blew vestment of right fatten.”

We also find there were “ 6 copes, the best of
“ red velvet, and the image of our Lady and the
“ Holy Ghost in the cope, the next of - - - - -
“ silver wrought with gold, another of white, branch-
“ ed damask, one of black velvet, &c.—a crymsy
“ deacon and sub deacon velvet—a St. Nicholas
“ cope—a vestment of crymsy velvet, with images
“ of

“ of gold—a red velvet one, a black velvet one, &c.
 “ a cloth of white linnen for the font, 2 hand bells,
 “ a silver censor, &c. for every altar 2 latyn candle-
 “ sticks, and for the high altar four, a stayned cloth
 “ before the altar painted of the Assumption of our
 “ Lady, also painted cloths to hang before other
 “ faines, a linnen cloth before the rood loft, and one
 “ to cover the rood—the veil cloth—the sepulchre
 “ timber—24 candlesticks of latyn for the rode loft,
 “ &c.”

The church of Witchingham Parva is dedicated to St. Faith.

The patronage of this church is in New College, Oxford, founded by William of Wykeham, bishop Winchester, who also founded the college of Winchester as a nursery for New College, and from which the students are chosen.

The Rev. Henry Bathurst was presented to the vicarage of Witchingham St. Mary, with the rectory of St. Faith, (consolidated by the archbishop in 1748) by the master and fellows of New College, Oxford, in 1775.

WOOD-DALLING, or DAWLING. In Doom-day-book called Dallinga, as lying in a dale or valley; thus Dalham in Suffolk; and the additional word Wood, was afterwards to distinguish it from Field-Dalling in this county.

The chief manor at the survey was in Peter, lord Valoins. Fift, a free man, held it before the conquest, and was then deprived of it.

Tirus, Turald, or Torald, was enfeoffed of this lordship, by Peter, lord Valoins, and when that lord founded the priory of Binham, Turald gave two parts of his tithes to that priory, in the reign of Henry I. Sir Ralph, son of Turald, of Wood-Dalling, gave to the monks of Binham, the churches of this town and of Ryburgh Parva, with lands here, for the soul of Peter, lord Valoins.

Roger, son of Ralph de Dalling, confirmed the aforesaid grants, and the lady Agnes, widow of sir Adam de Rattlefden, confirmed lands to them in this town.

William, son of Roger de Dalling, released to the prior all his right in a wind-mill and water-mill; and Richard, the prior of Binham, confirmed to sir Ralph, son of Roger de Wood-Dalling, the water-mill, with the scite of a wind-mill at Wenescote, and the land that Roger his brother held of the monks, with homages and services of divers men.

In the 34th of Edward I. anno 1306, this lordship was settled by fine on Simon de Rattlefden, and Maud his wife, in tail, remainder to the heirs of Simon, by Gilbert Luvell, &c. trustees; and in the 9th of Edward II. 1315, Simon held the third part of a fee of the honour of Valoins, and was found to die seised of it in the 14th of that king. In the 18th of Edward III. it was settled by fine on sir John de Rattlefden, and Alianore his wife, by their trustees, for life, remainder to Philip and John, their sons, in tail.

The Dallings had yet some interest here, for in the 20th of that king, 1346, John de Dalling, and Maud his wife, conveyed by fine to John Foxley,
I &c.

&c. five messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve of meadow, sixteen of pasture, three of wood, and 7s. 6d. rent in this town, Themilthorpe, Foulsham, &c. who re-conveyed it to John and Maud, for life; remainder to William son of Roger de Shimpling, and his heirs.

In 1362, the 36th of the said king, John son of sir John Rattlesden, was lord of this manor, and of Fakenham Aspes in Suffolk: Joan was found to be his daughter and heir, married to Robert Hovell.

In the 17th of Richard II. 1393, it appears that Robert Monceaux, and Joan his wife, held (for her life) this lordship, those of Bradfield, St. Clere, and Weston Market in Suffolk: this Joan was the daughter and heir of Rattlesden, beforementioned; and in the 3d of Henry IV. Robert Monceaux held three quarters of a fee here.

This Robert, by his will, dated April 20, 1415, was then lord, and married two wives; Joan, relict of Robert Hovell, and Margaret, who survived him: Robert his son succeeded him, who dying without issue, Thomas, his brother, was his heir, and died seised of it, and of one hundred acres of land in Guestwick, Reepham, &c. held of the hundred of Eynsford, in the 29th of Henry VI. leaving two daughters and co-heirs: Margaret married to William Lumnor, of Mannington, gent. Lumner bore sable, on a bend, azure, cottised, ermine, three escallops, gules; and Monceaux, or, a saltire, gules, and on a chief of the same, three escallops, argent. Margaret, his widow, was the wife of Thomas Brigge, esq. of Sall, in 1494, in which year he made his will. William Lumnor, son of William and this Margaret, sold this lordship, as it seems, to
Thomas

Thomas Brigge aforefaid, who, in his will above-mentioned, orders a grave-ftone to be laid over Matilda Monceaux, in the church of Wood-Dalling, ſhe being ſiſter of Margaret his wife, and the other daughter and co-heir of Thomas Monceaux aforefaid.

After this it was poſſeſſed by ſir Henty Heydon, in the reign of Henry VII. and in the year 1552 ſir Chriſtopher Heydon was lord. From the Heydons it came to the Bulwers, a family of great antiquity in this town: John Bulwer was living here in the 2d of Henry VI. 1423. Roger Bulwer, the elder, by his will, dated in September, 1512, deſires to be buried by his father, in St. Thomas's chapel, in Wood-Dalling church; and gives the manors of Halwood and Hardegrey's, to John his ſon. William Bulwer was living in 1534.

CRABGATE LANCASTER MANOR. This lordſhip in 1603, belonged to ſir Edward Coke, knt. attorney general; and in 1662 ſir Thomas Rant, knt. had it.

In the 9th of William III. 1697, Arthur Branthwayte, eſq. held his firſt court here, in which family it continued till 1766, when Miles Branthwayte, eſq. conveyed it to William Wigget Bulwer, of Heydon, eſq. who is the preſent lord. The fines are at the lord's will.—Luton fee extended alſo into this town.

DALLING'S alias BULWER'S PEDIGREE. Tyruſ, or Turolde de Daling, who was enfeoffed of the lordſhip of Wood-Dalling, as alſo of that of Binham priory in Little Ryburgh, by Peter lord Valoins, who had it from the Conqueror, was anceſtor of

this family; and when the said lord Valoins founded the priory of Binham, Turoid gave two parts of his titles to that priory.

Sir Ralph de Dalling, son of Turoid, gave the monks of Binham, the churches of Wood-Dalling, and of Little Ryburgh, with lands in each parish.

Roger, son of Ralph, confirmed the aforesaid grant, to which lady Juga, wife of sir Ralph, Roger, and Roger his sons, &c. were witnesses.

William, son of Roger de Dalling, released to the prior of Binham, all his right in a wind-mill and water-mill, &c. and Richard the prior confirmed to sir Ralph, son of Roger de Wood-Dalling, the water-mill, with the scite of a wind-mill in Wenescote, and the land of that Roger, his brother, held of the monks, with homages and services of divers men.

Ralph de Dalling in the 4th of king John, released ten acres of land belonging to the church of Ryburgh Parva, to the prior of Binham.

Peter Fitz-Ralph de Wood-Dalling gave to the prior, with the assent of Thomas his son and heir, and Lesguena his wife, lands in Little Ryburgh. The son of the said Peter gave them lands there also.

In 1283, the 11th year of the reign of Edward I. Simon de Dalling, and Isabel his wife, purchased in Gissing, a manor which was afterwards called Dalling's, alias Dawling manor, of John son of Richard de Boyland. They left issue, John de Dalling, or Wode-Dalling, who in 1335, settled it on Maud
his

his wife ; and in the 20th of Edward III. they conveyed by fine to John Foxley and others, five messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve of meadow, sixteen of pasture, three of wood, and 7s. 6d. rent in Wood-Dalling, Themilkthorpe, Foultham, &c. who re-conveyed it to John and Maud for life ; remainder to William son of Roger de Shimpling, who married their daughter.

In 1313, John de Dalling had Bintry manor, in Itteringham, in right of his wife, Maud de Bintry.

By the pedigree taken out of the Herald's office, it appears that the family divided, and that one branch, which descended from John Dalling, alias Bulwier, of Wood-Dalling, became many years since extinct, and that Simon Dallinge, alias Bulwere, of Wood-Dalling, is the ancestor of the other branch, and from whom the present family is descended.

John Dallinge, alias Bulwier, of Wood-Dalling, who bore for his coat armour, gules, on a chevron ingrailed, between three eagles regardant, or, as many ogresses, married Margaret, the daughter of John Smith, by whom he had Roger, his son and heir, who was the father of William, who by Thomafine (daughter and co-heir of — Gage) had Richard, who about the year 1582, the 24th of queen Elizabeth, built Dalling-hall, and gave it, with part of the demesne lands, to Robert his second son ; but the manor and lordship of Wood-Dalling, alias Dalling hall, alias Monceaux, Halwood, Noi-jons and Hargraffe, with the house and estate at Churchgate, in Wood-Dalling, went to William, his eldest son, who in 1632, the 8th of Charles I. with his son Richard, conveyed it, with his estates also

in Thurning and Kerdifstone, to sir John Hobart, knight and baronet.

This branch of the family ending here, we shall speak now of Simon Dalling, alias Bulwere, of Wood-Dalling, ancestor of the present branch.

He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Mouny, or Mouncy, of Wood-Dalling, and bore for his coat armour, gules, on a chevron, between three eaglets, regardant, or, as many cinquefoils, fable, which arms have ever since been borne by his descendants.

Roger, his eldest son, had Simon, who by Joan, daughter of Peter Alleyn, of Wood-Dalling, was the father of

Roger Bulwer, of Guestwick, esq. eldest son and heir, who having in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth purchased the manor of Broseyard's and Norton-hall in Guestwick, with the demean lands of sir Christopher Heydon, knight, was the first of the family that settled at Guestwick. He was impropiator, patron of the vicarage, and lord also of the manors of Guestwick and of Mendham-Densons in Guestwick; all which manors have ever since continued in the family. His first wife was Ann, the youngest daughter of William Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq. by the co-heir of Gage, and great-grand-daughter of John Dalling, alias Bulwer. The issue by this marriage is extinct. His second wife was Christiana, daughter of John Browne, gent, by whom he had

Edward Bulwer, of Guestwick, esq. his son and heir, who married Ann, sole daughter and heir of
William

William Becke, of Southrepps, esq. by her he had three sons, Roger, Edward and William.

William, the youngest, died without issue, as did also Edward the second son in 1661, in the 70th year of his age, and lies buried in Dalling church, under a marble stone: he built the west front of the mansion-house, near the church, in Wood-Dalling, the seat of the late William Bulwer, esq. and which now belongs to William Wigget Bulwer, of Heydon, esq.

Roger Bulwer, of Guestwick, esq. eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Cocks. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

Edward Bulwer, of Guestwick, esq. who in 1645 married Ann, sole daughter and heir of William Young, of Kettlestone in Norfolk, clerk, descended from the Youngs, of Rimwell in Essex, by whom he had three sons: he died April 23, 1697, aged 74, and was buried with his ancestors at Guestwick.

Edward Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq. the eldest son, was the 27th of March, 1689, the 1st of William III. sworn one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty's most honourable privy-chamber: he married Hannah, daughter and heir of George Peryer, of Godalmin in Surry, descended from the ancient stock of the Peryers, of Peryers Green in Suffolk: he died without issue, and lies buried in Dalling church.

John, the second son, died single, and was buried there also.

William. the third and youngest son, on the decease of his brothers, succeeded to the estate: he had three wives; Ann, his first wife, was the daughter of Peter Elwin, of Thurning, gent. by whom he had one son, Edward, who died unmarried, and two daughters. By Margaret his second wife, daughter of Edward Britiffe, of Baconsthorpe, esq. and sister of Robert Britiffe, of Norwich, barrister at law, he had one daughter. By his third wife Frances, daughter of Edmund Lee, of Fulmondeston, gent. descended from the Lees of Northamptonshire, of which family was the late Matthew Lee, of Low-Layton in Essex, M. D. he had three sons; Christopher, John and William, and three daughters; Sarah, Elizabeth and Lydia, all which died without issue, except Sarah the eldest daughter, of whom hereafter. William Bulwer, of Wood-Dalling, esq. the youngest son, took to wife Dorothy, the third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Stiffkey in Norfolk; she died the 25th of March, 1748, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Guestwick, by whom he himself was interred in 1755, to whose memories a mural monument is erected on the north side of the chancel.

By his will, dated the 5th of May, 1750, he gives all his manors and estates to his nephew, William Wigget, the only surviving son of Sarah his eldest sister before-mentioned, by Rice Wigget, of Guestwick, esq. strictly enjoining and requiring him to take and use the name and arms of Bulwer; and who in 1756, agreeable to the will of his said uncle William Bulwer, applied to parliament, and obtained an act to confirm the same to himself and family.

William Wigget Bulwer, esq. a gentleman than whom there is no one more esteemed in the county of Norfolk,

Norfolk, and whose natural abilities were improved by a finished education both at home and abroad, married on the 2d of June, 1756, Mary, eldest daughter and afterwards co-heiress of colonel Augustus Earle, of Heydon, for many years one of the commissioners of the excise in his late majesty's reign. Mr. Bulwer has several sons and daughters, the eldest son, William Earle, was a member of the university of Cambridge, and is at present a captain in the western battalion of the Norfolk militia, commanded by the earl of Orford. It is a family of great respect, not only from its antiquity, though in this it yields to none, but from the amiable characters of the present heads of it. If hospitality, good-breeding, a chearful and polite ease, a pleasing deportment on all occasions, friendship undisguised and sincere, are virtues that recommend to admiration and personal love, Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer are justly entitled to such honorable distinctions, which as they have long enjoyed, so it is the wish of all who are happy in knowing them, that they may long enjoy.

Mr. Bulwer has served the office of high sheriff of this county, has acted as a magistrate for many years with singular attention, and merited in this instance, as well as a thousand others, the thanks and applause of the community he lives in.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was anciently a rectory, valued at fifty marks, and the prior of Binham had a portion of 20s. Peter-pence was 18d. The patronage of the church was in the priory, but was not appropriated to them, but a vicarage was after settled, valued at four marks. It consists of a nave, with two chapels, a north and south one, adjoining to it.

The

The Rev. George Carr was presented to this vicarage, with the rectory of Swannington, (consolidated July 20, 1752) in 1759, by the master and fellows of Trinity-hall in Cambridge. The master and fellows present two clergymen to the bishop, and he chooses one of them to be vicar on every vacancy.

Mr. Bulwer, on his marriage with the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Earle of Heydon, has removed the family to Heydon, the seat of the Earles, where there is a good old mansion-house, which he has greatly improved and ornamented, and enriched with spacious gardens, hot-houses, &c.

In the south aisle, or chapel, are the following, on brass plates.

Orate p. a'ia. Johis. Drave de Wood-Dalling, q'ri obit 2 die Junii Ao. Dni. 1517.

Ote p. a'ia. Matildæ Mouncews quæ obiit Ao. Dni. 1486, cuj's a'ie p'picet. Deus.

Ote p. a'ia Catherinæ Bulwer, quæ obiit 17 die mensis Marcii, Ao. Dni. 1487.

Ote p. a'ia. Rogeri Bulwer, qui obiit 26 die Aprilis, Ao. Dni. 1483.

On a black marble stone, the arms of Bulwer, with this, *Hic jacet corpus Edwardi Bulwer, armigeri, qui obiit 4 Octobris 1726, ætatis suæ 76.*

In the middle aisle,—*Ote p. a'ia. D'ni Edwardi Warcop, captini, qui obiit 28 die Jan. 1510.*

Hic

Hic jacet Edvardus Bulwer, generosus, cœlebs, tertius filius Edvardi Bulwer de Gestwick, gen. septuaginta annos natus, qui obiit 7 Maii 1661. On the same stone is engraved the following, Here lieth the body of Frances Bulwer, reliet of William Bulwer, gent. late of Wood-Dalling, who departed this life Feb. 21, 1750, aged 82 years.

On a plate of brass, with two figures of men, is this, *Ote p. a'ia. Joh'is Bulwer, qui obiit 9 die Aug. Ao. Dni. 1517, & p. a'ia. Thomæ Bulwer.—filior. Rogeri Bulwer, qui obiit 16 die Junii Ao. Dni. 1518, quor. a'iab; p'piciet. Deus Amen. On the same stone the following, Here lieth the body of Lydia Bulwer, daughter of William Bulwer, gent. and Frances his wife, of Wood-Dalling, who died March 21, 1726, aged 22 years.*

On a large marble stone, with the arms and crest of Bulwer, *Here lieth the body of John Bulwer, Esq; of Wood-Dalling in the county of Norfolk, who died Feb. 3, 1725, aged 72. On the same stone, Here lieth the body of John Bulwer, junior, who died June 19, 1722, aged 25.*

On a stone adjoining to the above, *Here lieth the body of Eliz. Bulwer, 2d daughter of William Bulwer, gent. late of Wood-Dalling, and Frances his wife, who departed this life Sept, 5, 1742, aged 42 years.*

In the north aile, or chapel, on plates of brass, are the following:

Ote p. a'ia. Matildæ Bulwer, quond. ux'is Rogeri Bulwer, quæ obiit 30 die mensis Decemb. Ao. Dni, 1463, cuj. a'ia. p'p'tur Deus, amen.

Ote

Ote p. a'ia. Margaretæ Bulwer, nup. ux'is Joh'is Bulwer, quæ obiit 28. die mēsis Decēbris Ao. Dni. 1487, cuj. a'ia. pp'tur Deus, amen.

Ote p. a'ia. Simonis Bulwer, qui obiit 17 die Jan. 1504, cuj. a'ia. pp'tur, Deus, amen.

There are also stones for John Bulwer, who died Dec. 29, 1487, and Roger Bulwer, who died Dec. 18, 1517.

WOOD-NORTON. Part of this town belonged to the bishops of the East Angles, and to the see, when it was at North Elmham, in this county, and when the see was at Thetford.

Herbert bishop of Norwich, on his foundation of the priory of Norwich, gave this lordship to it, as part of their endowment, and also granted lands, &c. to Edric Le Cat, in this town, Guist and Hindolveston.

John Savile presented to the church of All Saints in 1503, in right of his wife, and sir Robert Southwell, as lord of the whole town, to All Saints and St. Peter's churches, in 1509. From the Southwells it came to the dean and chapter of Christ church in Oxford, who presented in 1552. The church is now consolidated; the presentation is in the dean and chapter at this time, lords of the town, and held of them by lease.

NORTON-HALL. Rainald, son of Ivo, had a lordship, held by St. Edmund, in the Confessor's time. Walter Giffard had also seventy-two acres of land.

It appears from Doomsday-book, that even religious houses of the greatest distinction, were not free from the depredations and plunder of the Norman invaders, and the abbey of St. Edmund of Bury was deprived of this their lordship here, by Rainald, son of Ivo.

Both these lordships abovementioned came to the earls of Clare, from the Giffards, by marriage.

Hugo or Hugh de Norton, was lord, and father of Henry. Robert de Norton, his son, by Maud his wife, was father of Roger de Norton, who by Alice his wife, had Robert his son, *sans date*.

John de Norton was lord in the 34th of Henry III. and of Guestwick; and John his son was living in the 14th of Edward I. In 1308, Philip de Norton, lord, presented to the church of St. Peter in this town, and held this manor of Guestwick, of the earl of Clare, by half a fee: he presented also in 1320, and Vincent de Norton in 1344 and 1349.

William de Norton was lord in 1361, and presented to the aforesaid church; but in the 13th of Richard II. it was found that this manor, with a messuage, two hundred and ten acres of land, 50s. rent per annum, with the advowson of St. Peter's church, was held by John Riving, as of the manor of Pensthorpe, and of the honor of Clare, and after by sir Robert Carbonell, as lord of Pensthorpe; and that William Norton did not die seised of it, but as a convict; and that Nicholaa his wife, was now married to John Spoo. William fled beyond sea for some crime, and the manor escheated to the crown, and John Spoo and Nicholaa were in possession

possession of it, and presented to St. Peter's church in 1386.

After this it was in sir Thomas Geney, who presented in 1401; Thomas Geney, esq. in 1415, and sir Thomas Geney in 1416. John Bryston, esq. presented as lord in 1424, and John Crane, esq. to St. Peter's, in 1428.

In the 8th of Henry VI. there was an agreement, dated April 20, between William prior of Norwich, &c. and their tenants, and William Paston, one of the king's justices, sir Edmund Berry, and John Crane, esq. seized in fee of the manor of Wood-Norton, and Lyng hall, and their tenants; and William Paston, esq. of London, presented to St. Peter's, as lord, in 1485.

John Bernard, esq. of Norwich, by his will, dated March 16, 1474, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of St. Michael of Collany, Norwich; gives sums of money to the Friars Austin, Carmes, Dominicans there; to the nuns of Carrowe, Mettingham college; the churches of Guist, Gueftwick, Burgh by Whetacres, St. Laurence, St. Margaret, and St. John of Ilketeshall, in Suffolk; to Ann his wife, 10l. per ann. his manor of Norton hall, and rents called Clere rents, with a water-mill and fold-course, for life, after to be sold by his executors, and the money given to pious uses; his manor in East Dereham called Colbourns, alias Mowles, to be sold, and his swan mark in Norwich river to his wife for life, after to be sold; proved June 7, 1474. About this time Norton hall manor was valued at 6l. 19s. 4d. per ann.

In 1509, fir Robert Southwell, as lord, presented to St. Peter's and All Saints churches; and in 1533, fir Richard Southwell to St. Peter's; and fir Richard, by his assigns, presented to All Saints in 1540.

Soon after, May 16, in the 38th of Henry VIII. it was granted to the king, by fir Richard, in exchange for certain abbey lands; and Henry VIII. gave it to the dean and chapter of Christ church in Oxford, December 11, in his 38th year. In 1552, the dean and chapter presented, and the patronage is now in that church.

There were two churches standing in this town in the 5th of Henry V. as appears by the will of fir Thomas Geney, of Brandiston;—All Saints, the value of which was five marks, Peter-pence 2d.—St. Peter's, the value five marks, Peter-pence 7d. ob. both rectories; but St. Peter's has been dilapidated long since, and consolidated with All Saints, the present value of which is 7l. 12s. 2d. ob.

All Saints church has no steeple, but a frame for bells in the church-yard.

George Watfon, D. D. died rector in 1750, and the Rev. Edward Whitmell was presented to the rectory of Wood-Norton All Saints, with Swanton Novers (consolidated June 9, 1738) by the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxon.

In regard to Robert Hamilton, as first mentioned
in the title, and the other churches; and in regard
to the land belonging to the town; and in regard
to the other property of the town in 1790.

Some other matters in the year of 1790, which
were granted to the town by the State, in ex-
change for certain other lands; and in 1790
were in the hands and control of the town, in
accordance with the provisions of the act of 1790.
The town and other property, and the provisions
are now in that state.

There were two churches standing in the town
in the year of 1790, as appears by the will of
the town of Hamilton; — all during the
time of which was the most, that was ever
known, the value of the town, from 1790 to 1790,
both exclusive; but the town, has been situated
for some time, and established with the town, the
greater value of which is now in the year of 1790.

All these churches were in the town, but were not
in the church year.

Some other matters in the year of 1790, which
were granted to the town by the State, in ex-
change for certain other lands; and in 1790
were in the hands and control of the town, in
accordance with the provisions of the act of 1790.

BINTRY, *alias* BINTREE. This town is totally omitted in Messrs. Blomefield and Parkin's account of the hundred of Eynsford, nor is it mentioned in the *Magna Britannia*: We were, by that means, led into the same omission, though not too late to add it here.

The history of this town is so much connected with that of Twiford, Foulsham, and Foxley, that little more may be said than a reference to those towns.

HASTING'S MANOR was probably held by Godric, as king's sewer, or bailiff to the Conqueror, at whose death his manors escheated to the crown.

The family of de Monte-Caniso, or Montchenfy, had a grant of Godric's lands from Henry II. which came by marriage to the Veres, earls of Oxford, and for want of heirs male to Adomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, in right of his lady. He died without issue in 1323, and his sister, Isabel, brought it to John de Hastings, lord Abergaveuny, from whom this manor had its name.

How it afterwards passed we are at a loss to say; but suppose it must have been separated from Hastings's manor, in Foxley, which is now in the family of Hafe.

BINTRY MANOR, and Twiford, was under the lordship of Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, at the survey. The Marshalls, earls of Pembroke, afterwards held it, and the family of de Bintry, or Bintre, was enfeoffed; held of the earl of Clare, in the reign of king John.

From this family it came to the Cursons, and, after a number of changes, to the Holls.

By an indenture, dated May 5, 1608, James I. 6, Thomas Holl conveyed to Sir Edward Coke, knt. lord chief-justice of the common-pleas, in consideration of 625l. the manor of Hasting's, and Bintres, with sundry lands, sheep-walks, and premisses; and this estate now continues in the Holkham family, Thomas William Coke, Esq. being lord.

There is also another manor in this parish now in the possession of Christ's College, Cambridge, stiled *Bintry on the part of Christ's College*.

The land-tax of Mr. Coke's estate is now 16l 12s. per ann. and the lands lie partly in Twiford, Foulsham, and Foxley, which parishes, with Billingsford and North Elmham, are all contiguous to Bintry; and Elmham is divided from Bintry by the river Wensum, which also divides the hundred of Eynsford from Launditch. The sheep-walk extends over Twiford-field as well as Bintry.

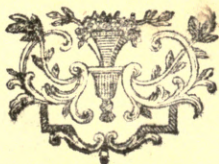
In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, William de Marshall, or Marechal, held Bintry of the earl of Gloucester, and honor of Clare, who held it *in capite*. He had view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, a gallows, &c. It came by marriage to the lords Morley.

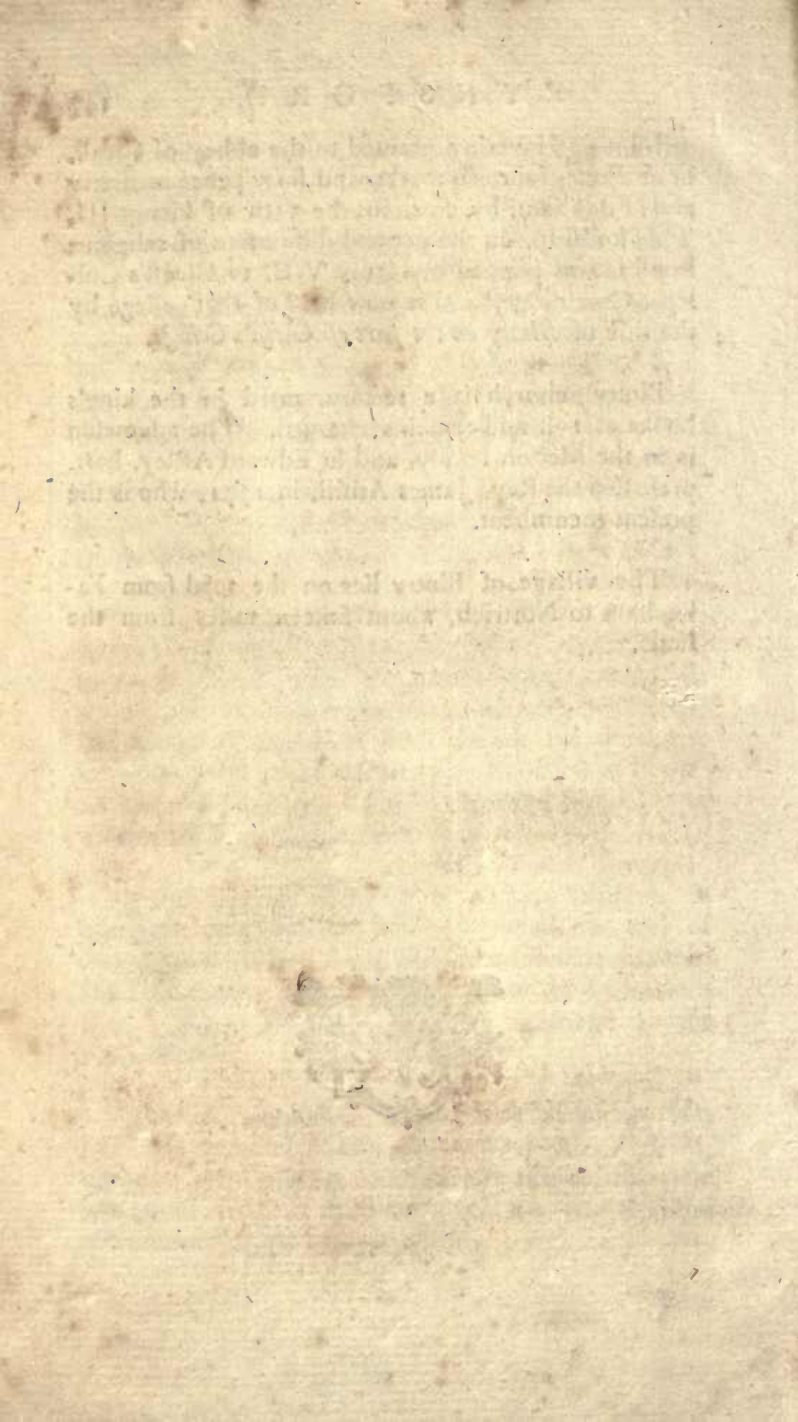
Oliva de Marechall in the 35th of Henry III. gave the priory of Walsingham twelve acres of land, an 100s. rent, with a fould-course, fishery, &c. here and in Foulsham; and in 1428 the temporalities were valued at 2l. 12s. *per annum*.

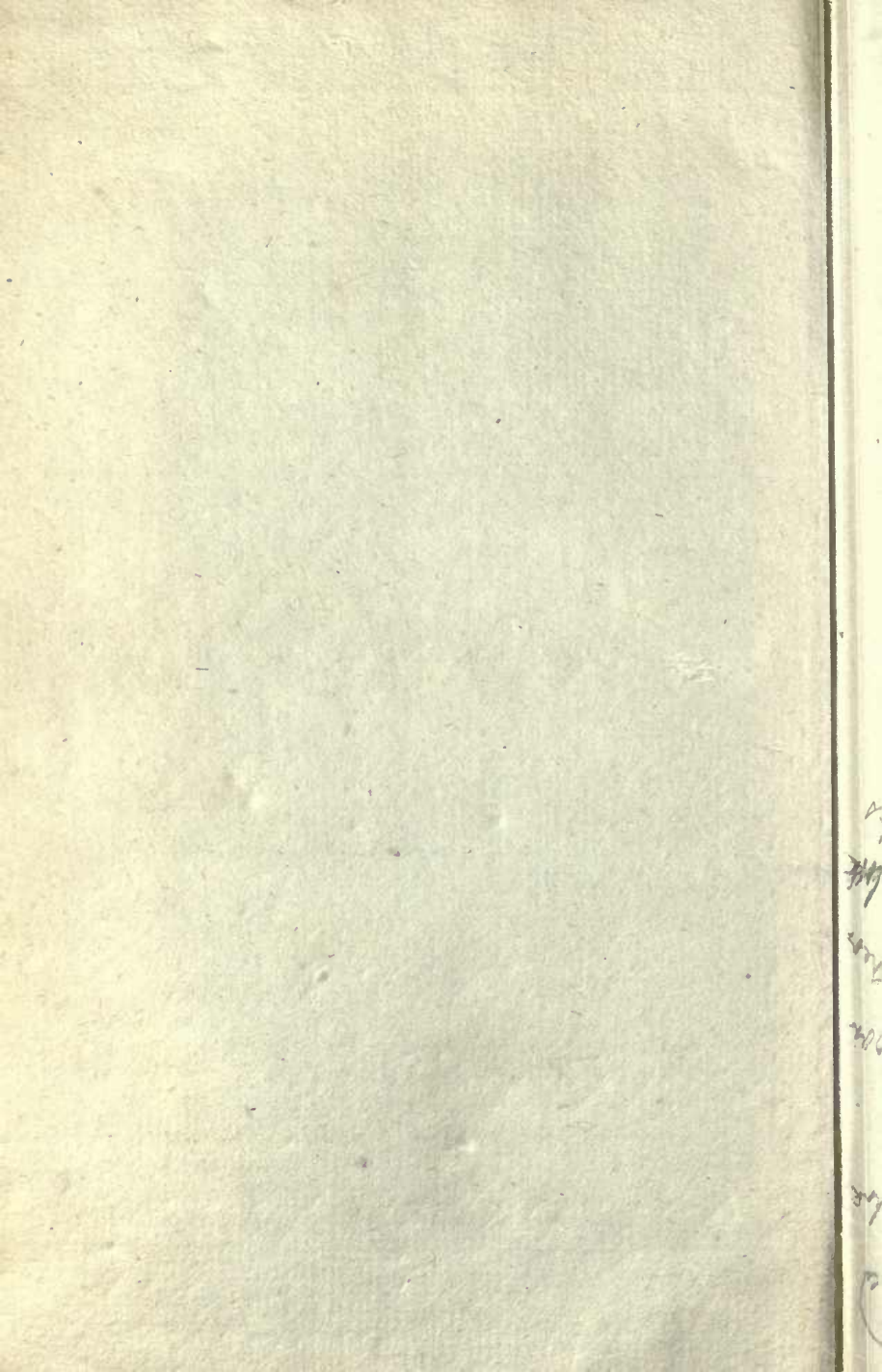
John de Havering granted to the abbey of Creak, or *de Prato*, fourteen marks and forty pence in Bintry and Foulsham, by fine, in the 55th of Henry III. This lordship, on the general dissolution of religious houses, was granted by Henry VIII. to Christ's College, Cambridge, and is now held of that college by the title of *Bintry on the part of Christ's College*.

Bintry church is a rectory, rated in the king's books at 10l. and remains charged. The advowson is in the Melton family, and sir Edward Astley, bart. presented the Rev. James Athill, in 1771, who is the present incumbent.

The village of Bintry lies on the road from Fakenham to Norwich, about sixteen miles from the latter.







My dear mother, the fact that I have
no money of old time, I cannot see
My way out by any means
You will see the order of my
to be sure after my first
I have should be more than 8
I have the order to be more than 8

It may speak in his light but it is
They would do it
The name of the temple was
The school kept open in the
The name of the school of
The school of the temple

Over what you do no better to
The school of the temple
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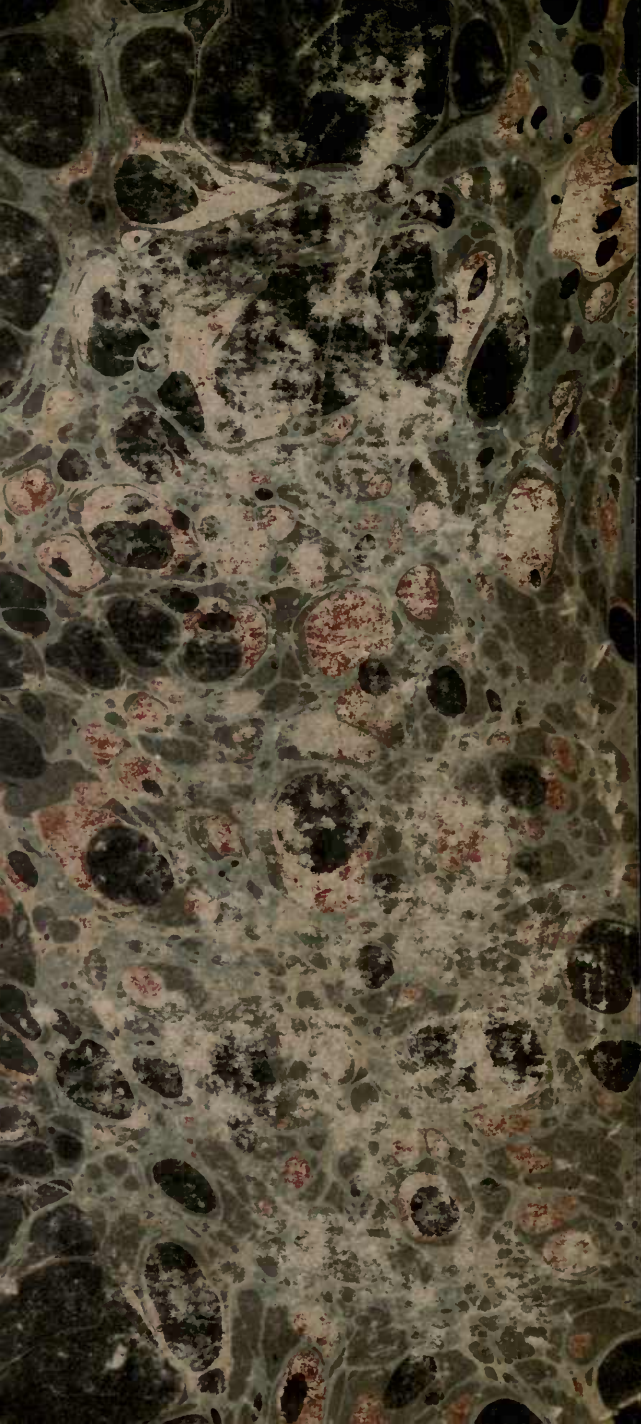


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