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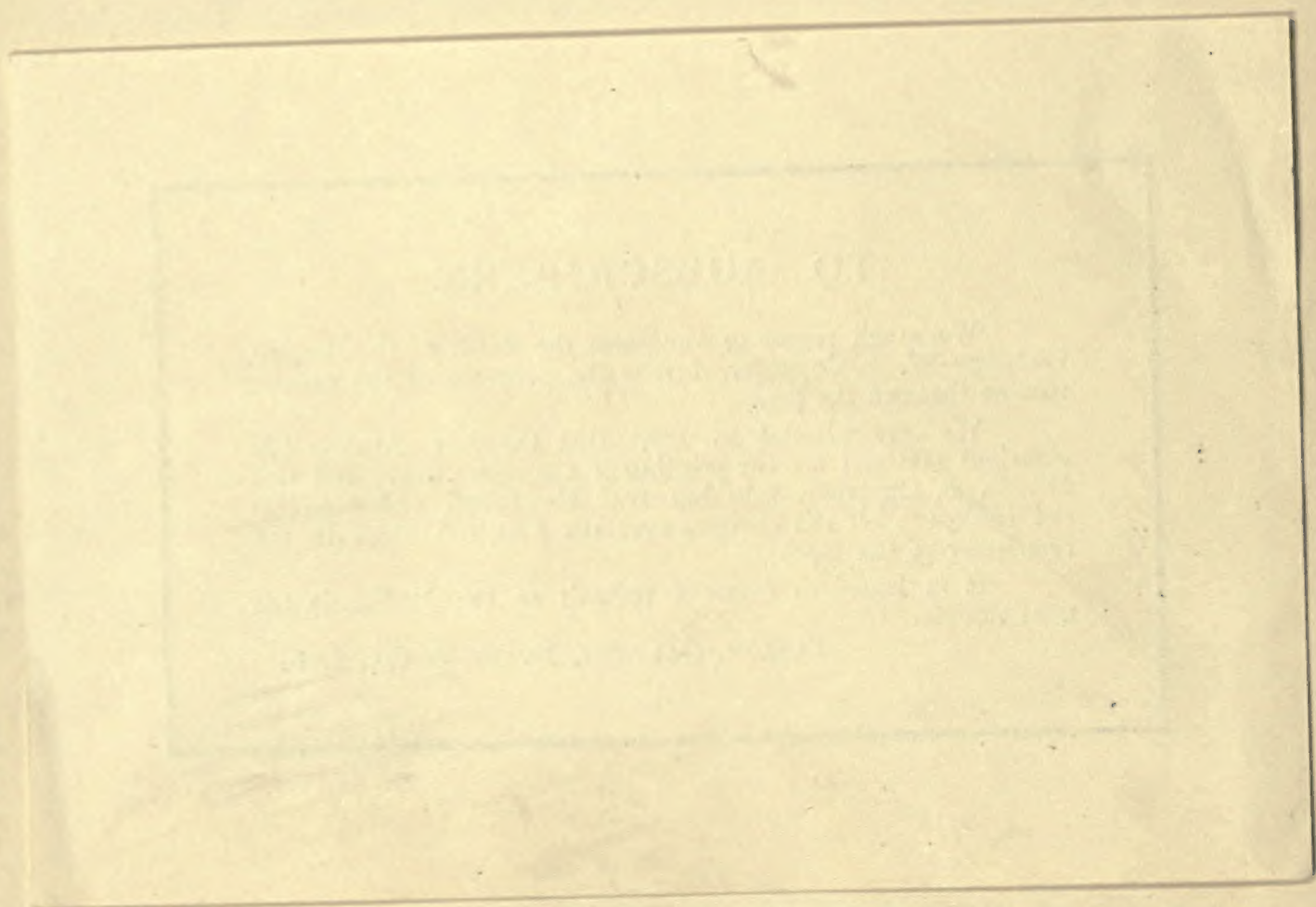


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The Manors
of Suffolk

COPINGER

VOL. VI.



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The
Manors of Suffolk

Notes on
Their History and Devolution

The Hundreds of Samford, Stow, and Thedwestry

With some Illustrations of the Old Manor Houses

BY

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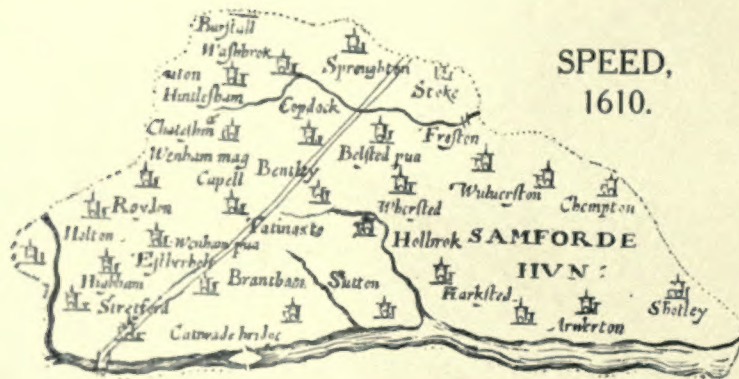
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SAMFORD HUNDRED.



THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

SAMFORD HUNDRED.



HIS Hundred is in the Deanery to which it gives its name, in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich. It is of an angular figure, and its western side is about nine and each of its other sides fourteen miles in length. It is bounded on the south by the Stour, which separates it from Essex; on the west by Babergh and Hartismere Hundreds, on the north by Bosmere and Claydon Hundred and the Borough of Ipswich, and on the east by the Orwell. It is generally of a rich and loamy soil, and is a picturesque district, the south-eastern portion forming a fertile peninsula between the estuaries of the Orwell and Stour, terminating at the confluence of those broad arms of the sea, opposite Harwich.

In 1465 the fee of this Hundred was in Sir Robert Willoughby, Knt., who died seised thereof, when it descended to Sir Robert, his son and heir, whose descendants inherited the same until their failure in male issue, when Catherine, the heir general of that house, brought it to the Suffolk family in 1528 by her marriage with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She re-married Richard Bertie, and by him had a son named Peregrine, who in his mother's right was summoned to Parliament as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was father of Robert, the 1st Earl of Lindsey, ancestor of the Duke of Ancaster. The fee of the Hundred is now in the Crown, and the government in the Sheriff and his officers.

It consists of 48,549 acres, in 28 parishes and 77 manors, as follows :—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Belstead, Gt.	{ Gt. Belstead or Washbrooke. Amer or Hamer, or Amor Hall.	Bergholt (East)	{ Illarius <i>al.</i> NewHall. Old Hall or Adehall. Spencer's. Commandry's <i>al.</i> St. John's.
Belstead, Little	{ Little Belstead.	Brantham ..	{ Brantham Hall. Braham Hall in Cattiwade. Bridge Place. Brokes Hall.
Bentley	{ Bentley Hall. Old Hall, Bentley Church House. Bentley Fastolfs. Dodnash.	Burstall ..	{ Harrold's or Harrold's. Langston's, Langton's or Lingston's

THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Capel St. Mary	Boitwell Hall or Boyton Hall with Groats or Grots Deny's and Het-house lands <i>al.</i> Beames. Churchford Hall. Thorney. Castel's. Rembrow.	Raydon Shelley Shotley	Raydon or Raydon Hall. Mark's Sulveyes or Sullies or Martyns and Sulveges Shelley Hall. Shotley Hall or Kirkton. Overhall with Netherhall.
Chattisham . .	Chattesham or Chattisham Hall.		Thirkleton or Thor-kleton <i>al.</i> Stecke. Sproughton called Lovedays.
Chelmondiston .	Chelmondiston.		Dangevilles. Bordeshaw or Bradshaw or Bosford Hall <i>al.</i> Boss Hall.
Copdock	Copdock with Barons. Copdock Hall.	Sproughton	Necton's or Netton's. Northwood's. Stratford Hall.
Erwarton . .	Erwarton.		Vesey's or Bonhall Payses.
Freston	Freston. Bonds or Bonds Hall.	Stratford St. Mary	Overhall. Spanbies. Stutton Hall. Creping Hall. Argents.
Harkstead . .	Harkstead. Bruckley Bond. Brandeston or Brampston. Netherhall.	Stutton	Crowe Hall. Alton Hall. Rectory of Stutton.
Higham	Higham Hall. Minoth or Minetts. Raven's Hall or Reymes.	Tattingstone Wenham Magna	Tattingstone. Wenham Magna or Brend Wenham. Boyton Hall.
Hintlesham	Hintlesham. Priory Manor of St. Peter's or Manor le Lyesnes. Hintlesham Priory called Veyseys.	Wenham Parva Wherstead . .	Wenham Parva. Vaux, Germans or Jermyn's. Stodhaugh. Caltham.
Holbrook . .	Holbrook.		Wherstead Hall. Pannington Hall. Bowen Hall. Thorington Hall.
Holton	Holton. Boyton's in Holton.	Woolverstone	Woolverston or Woolverston Hall.

BELSTEAD (GREAT) OR WASHBROOKE.

HERE were in Saxon times five manors in Belstead, probably three in Great and two in Little Belstead. The main manor was held in the Confessor's time by Aluric de Weinhou with 3 carucates and 40 acres of land. There were 12 villein tenants and 3 bordars, 5 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 8 ploughteams probably belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, and wood for 60 hogs. A church with 34 acres of free land. The worth was £8, and Aluric had the soc. By the time of the Norman Survey the value had decreased to £6, and there had been various alterations in the details. There was then 1 serf in lieu of 5, 1 ploughteam in demesne instead of 2, and 5 in lieu of 8 belonging to the men, and wood for 20 hogs only, but there were actually 27 hogs and 35 sheep. This manor was a league long and 3 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 7*d*. The Domesday tenant in chief was the Countess of Albemarle.¹

Another manor was held in the Confessor's time by Godwin Alsies Sone, Queen Edith's thane, with 2 carucates of land. There were 8 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 ploughteams belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 2 rouncies, 11 hogs, and 100 sheep. Godwin had the soc, and the value was £4. By the time of the Domesday Survey there was but 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 rouncy, 30 sheep, and the mill had disappeared. The value was 100*s*. The extent of the manor was half a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 4½*d*. The Domesday tenant in chief was Robert Malet.²

A small manor was held by Aluric under the Bishop of Bayeux. It consisted of 30 acres only, and 2 bordar tenants with 1 ploughteam, and was worth 5*s*.³ The only other holding mentioned in Belstead in Saxon times was that of Olf, a freeman under commendation to Ansgar, and he had the estate still at the time of the Survey. It consisted of 80 acres, a villein, 2 bordars, a ploughteam (reduced to half a team when the Survey was taken), and 2 acres of meadow. Also a mill which had disappeared, and the fourth part of a church, the value being 10*s*. (reduced to 7*s*. at the time of the Survey). The soc was in Bergholt.⁴

AMER OR HAMER OR AMOR HALL MANOR.

One of the manors has been usually known as Amer or Hamer Hall Manor. The main manor formed part of the estate of Odo de Campania, Earl of Champaign, in France, and Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. He was nearly related to the Conqueror, being grandson of Maud, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, the wife of Odo, Earl of Blois and Chartres. From this time to the time of William de Fortibus, 7th Earl of Albermarle, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Clopton Hall, in Clopton, in Carlford Hundred.

The manor was given by a member of the family to the abbey of Albemarle or Aumerle or Aumale, in Normandy. On the Patent Rolls in 1353 is a pardon to John de Ufford for acquiring in fee without licence the manor from the Abbot of Albemarle and his convent.⁵ At the

¹ Dom. ii. 430*b*.² Dom. ii. 306.³ Dom. ii. 378.⁴ Dom. ii. 411*b*.⁵ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. ii. 8.

dissolution of the alien priories it was, together with the impropriation of the church of the hamlet of Felchurch (or Velechurch), granted to the nunnery of Dartford, in Kent. In 1371 it was released by the prioress of Dartford to the King, who restored it to the convent in 1375, and the house retained the same until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and was in 1538 granted to Sir Percival Hart, and on his death in 1581 passed to George Hart. In 1650 the manor vested in Sir Thomas Bedingfield, and in 1658 belonged to Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Darsham, Knt. It subsequently passed to De Grey, of Merton, in Norfolk, and Thomas de Grey held the manor in 1764, and died seised of it in 1766. From this time the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Copdock, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the trustees of the late John Hales Tooke, of Holt, co. Norfolk, who died in 1899.



AMOR HALL.

BELSTEAD (LITTLE).

ONE of the manors of Little Belstead was held by Tocha, a freeman, holding by commendation only, and consisted of 80 acres. There were 2 villeins, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, and 1 mill worth 16s. By the time of the Domesday Survey the 2 villeins had become 2 bordar tenants, the value had decreased 1s., and it was held by Fermeus under Aubrey de Vere. The soc was in Bergholt.

Another manor of 80 acres was held by Turgisus, a freeman, by commendation only. There were 2 villeins and 1 bordar tenant, 1 ploughteam which lately had disappeared, 2 acres of meadow worth 16s., but later 1s. less. The soc of this manor also was in Bergholt. These last two manors were 5 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 6½*d.* They were taken by judgment from Ralph Taillebosch and Phin into the King's hand, and later Aubrey de Vere received them without livery of seisin.¹

Another manor was held by Turi with 80 acres. There were 3 villein tenants and two bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, and the fourth part of a church, and the worth was 23s. The soc was in Bergholt. The Domesday tenant in chief was Robert de Stratfort.²

LITTLE BELSTEAD MANOR.

Robert Malet gave to his good knight, Hugh de Goldingham, and to his heirs all his lands in the town of Belstead, lying between the fee of the King and the lands of the Earl of Albemarle, which lands were held of the Honor of Eye.

Little Belstead Manor (probably by coalescence of the two Domesday manors of Little Belstead) was vested in the time of John and Hen. III. in William de Goldingham, and in 1251 in Alan de Goldingham, for this year he with Alice his wife were plaintiffs in a fine against Thomas de Kerdison as to the manor.³ The Goldinghams originally came from Norfolk. In 1206 William de Weston released the lordship of Thorp Parva, in Norfolk, to Alan Pictairensis, afterwards called Alan de Goldingham, and in 1256 Daniel de Beccles held it of the said Alan by the service of one knight's fee.

A lordship in Kethill in the same county, called Goldingham's Manor, was granted by Hugh Bigot to Alan de Goldingham, with view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale of all the tenants, and in 1285 another Alan de Goldingham brought an action against Edmund de Wimundhale and Maud his wife (Alan's mother, it is supposed) for waste committed in that part of this manor which the said Maud held in dower of his inheritance. In 1315 John de Goldingham, son of Sir Alan, owned it, and held part of it of the Honor of Eye and the other part of the Earl of Norfolk. This John de Goldingham was in holy orders, and in 1331 we find an order authorising him to retain the manor on granting other lands.⁴

In 1377 Sir John de Goldingham and Margaret his wife levied a fine of the manor and the advowson of the church in which John Rokwod and Thomas Hughe were respondents.⁵ Ultimately the manor vested in John Goldingham, who died in 1518. This John Goldingham was buried with Jane, his 1st wife, daughter of — Lowthe, and with Thomasine,

¹ Dom. ii. 418*b.*² Dom. ii. 445*b.*³ Feet of Fines, 25 Edw. I. 15.⁴ I.Q.D., 5 Edw. III. File 216, 4.⁵ Feet of Fines, 1. Rich. II. 2.

daughter and coheir of Robert Liston, of Badingham, John's 2nd wife, in that parish church. On his monument he is shown in globular cuirass and other armour of that date, bareheaded, with hair reaching nearly to the shoulder, and centrally parted, his face shaven, and hands joined in prayer. On a shield over his head are his arms. The effigies of his two wives, Jane and Thomasine, appear on either side, bunchy figures in kennel headdresses, and gowns looped up by fastenings over the hips, showing an underskirt. Each lady carries at her girdle a long rosary and two pendants. The 1st wife wears a paitlet, and over her head is the shield of *Goldingham* impaling *Louth*, while over the 2nd wife is *Goldingham* impaling *Liston* and *Carbonel* quartered. Two inscription plates have been lost, and the 2nd wife's figure is broken across. The brass lies on the north side of the nave before the screen.

Weever mentions the following interments in this church: "Margaret, late wife of John Goldyngham, Knt., died in an. 1413"; "John Goldingham, Esquire, son to John, dyed in an. 1420"; "Elizabeth, late wife of John Goldingham, Esquire, died in anno 1429."

John Goldyngham, who died in 1518, was succeeded by his son, John Goldingham, who married Elizabeth Spelman, of Norfolk.

Blomefield gives the following inscription from a brass plate in Narburgh church, Norfolk: "Hereunder lyeth buried Elizabeth Goldyngham who departed this present world the 4 Day of February, 1556, whose Sowle God pardon."

On the death of this last John Goldingham the manor passed to his son and heir, Christopher Goldingham, and a fine was levied against him by Elizabeth Goldingham, wid. in 1544.² Christopher married 1st Alice Fernham, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir William Rous, of Dennington, Knt., and on his death in Sept. 1559, the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Goldingham, and a fine was levied against him by Anne Goldingham in 1563.³ Thomas married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Chetting, of Wortham, and on his death the manor devolved on his son and heir, Christopher Goldingham, who resided at Goldingham Hall, in Essex, and married Elizabeth Alleyn, of Hatfield Peverell, co. Essex, and on his death was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Goldingham.

In 1566 Henry Reynolds (but how he became entitled does not appear) sold to William Plumbe,⁴ and he to Thomas Blosse, a clothier, of Ipswich. He married Joanna, daughter of Robert Canham, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, and died in 1580,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Blosse. He married Mary, daughter of — Bowde, and widow of — Barker, and died 11th Sept. 1632, without issue, when the manor passed to his nephew, Thomas Blosse, son of Tobias Blosse and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Sicklemore, of Ipswich, which Tobias had died 6th Jan. 1630.⁶ Thomas Blosse married twice—1st Mary, daughter and heir of William Cage, of Ipswich, and 2ndly Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Darcy, of Dartford, in Kent.⁷ In the church of Belstead is a large marble

¹ Morant says Christopher succeeded his grandfather. Essex ii. 311.

² Fine, Trin. 36 Hen. VIII.

³ Fine, Easter, 5 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 20 Eliz.

⁵ He was buried at St. Laurence Church, Ipswich, 20th Dec. 1580. Add MSS. 19119; Harl. 156 F. 282; 1169 F. 100.

⁶ He was married at St. Lawrence, Ipswich, 20th Sept. 1591, and his will is dated 13th July, 1630, and proved 11th Feb. 1631.

⁷ Martin adds from her monument "whose father was servant unto ye Hopefull Prince Henry, whose Grandfather was Sir Edward Darcy, Knt., servant to Queen Elizabeth." Elizabeth Blosse died 8th Dec. 1653.

slab in the floor incised with arms of Blossé and Darcy impaled, with *Cage* in pretence, per pale Gu. and Az. a saltire Or, and an inscription referring to Thomas Blossé and his 1st wife, by whom he had five children. There is also a marble monument on the east wall, surmounted by an emblazoned shield, *Blossé*, impaling *Darcy*, Az. three cinquefoils betw. nine crosslets (3, 3 and 3) Arg. and on a scutcheon of pretence *Cage* arms. It is to the 2nd wife Elizabeth, who died 8th Dec. 1653, leaving two sons and three daughters. After the above particulars the words:—

“ In this same grave my body lies at rest
Till Christ my King shall
raise it to be blest,
For at His Coming I am sure to see
This Righteous Judge
my Saviour
for to be.”

Beneath are small kneeling figures of Blossé and his wife and children carved in relief. The boys are in loose breeches, buttoned doublets, and cloaks with deep falling bands or collars; the girls in plainly-made gowns, over which the youngest wears a broad kerchief.

Thomas Blossé died 5th March, 1662, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Blossé, who died in 1695, when the manor devolved on his grandson, Thomas Blossé. He married 1st Cecilia, daughter of Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping, by whom he had one son and one daughter, Tobias and Cecilia. He married 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Rous, of Badingham, by whom he left one daughter only, Elizabeth. He died 23rd May, 1722, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Tobias Blossé. He died 1st Nov. 1737, aged 40, without issue, and the manor passed to his sister and heir, Cecilia Blossé, who sold the same to Robert Harland. He was a distinguished naval officer, acquiring considerable reputation on various occasions in the wars of 1740 and 1755. He obtained the rank of Admiral 28th Oct. 1770, and was created a baronet 19th March, 1771. He sailed for the East Indies as commander-in-chief of the fleet and plenipotentiary to the Nabob of Arcot, returning to England in 1775. In 1778 he was appointed second in command of the fleet under Admiral Keppel, and in 1782 made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Ill-health forced him to retire from the service in 1783, and he settled on his estate at Sproughton, to which he considerably added and improved, by purchasing the Belstead estate and also the estate and manors in Wherstead, belonging to Thomas Wenham Cooke.

Sir Robert married 1st 15th May, 1736, a Miss Marlow, of Ipswich (who brought him a fortune of £20,000, and by whom he had no issue), and 2ndly in 1749, Susannah, daughter of Col. Rowland Reynolds, of London, and granddaughter and heir of Col. John Duncombe, with whom he had a fortune of £40,000, and by whom he had issue, 1, Frances—married to Count Edward Dillon; 2, Marianne Dorothy, married to Major-Gen. the Hon. William Dalrymple, only brother of the 6th Earl of Stair; 3, Susanna Edith, married to Sir William Rowley, of Tendring Hall; 4, Robert. Sir Robert Harland died 21st Feb. 1784, aged 69, and the manor passed to his son, Sir Robert Harland, 2nd Bart., a cornet in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, who sold out on the death of his father. He served in the West Suffolk Militia, and obtained his Lieut.-Colonelcy. Between the years 1790 and 1794 he pulled down his residence at Sproughton, which

had been purchased by his grandfather, and built a handsome house on his Wherstead estate which his father had purchased. In May, 1801, he married Arethusa, daughter of Henry Vernon (elder brother of Earl Shipbrooke), of Great Thurlow, sister of John Vernon, of Orwell Park, and died in 1848.

Upon Sir Robert Harland's death the manor passed to his widow, who was lady of the manor in 1855. The manor subsequently passed to Captain George Astley Charles Dashwood, cousin of the Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D. Mr. Dashwood married the Hon. Harriet Anne, daughter of William, 1st Lord Bateman, and on his death in 1863 the manor passed under his will to his trustees, who were lords in 1885, and the lordship is now vested in the testator's eldest son, Charles Edmund Dashwood, of Wherstead Park.

Arms of GOLDINGHAM: Arg. a bend varyy Gu. Of BLOSSE: Gu. three dragons passant, in pale Ermine (granted by William Segar (Coll. Arms, E.D.N. 57 fol. 35). Of HARLAND: Or, on a bend wavy betw. two sea lions Sable, three bucks' heads cabossed Arg.

BENTLEY.



IN the time of Edward the Confessor Earl Guert held, and afterwards Earl Ralph the Staller joined to it a manor in King William's time as a hamlet with 2 carucates of land. There were 18 villeins, 3 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 8 belonging to the men, 8 ploughteams which might taking demesne and villeins together be replaced, 8 acres of meadow, wood for 12 hogs, 8 beasts, 7 hogs, 42 sheep, and half a park, and the whole was worth but 6*d*. By the time of the Domesday Survey the value does not seem to have been altered, but there were 5 villeins less, and apparently no serfs, and the ploughteams in demesne were reduced by half. This manor was then held by the King, and Aluric Wanz had the charge.¹

Another manor in Bentley was held in the Confessor's day by Edmund, a freeman, of Robert Wimareson, with 40 acres, and it was worth 10*s*. The Fair Edith had the soc, and it was held in the time of the great Survey by Furic of Earl Alan as tenant in chief.²

A third manor in Bentley was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Tostin with 40 acres, 1 bordar, and half a ploughteam, worth 5*s*. 4*d*. By the time of the Domesday Survey the property had improved; there were 2 bordars, a whole ploughteam, and the worth was then 6*s*. This manor was held by Aluric the priest of Earl Alan.³

In all, Bentley was a league long and 3 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d*.

These manors were later represented by the Manor of Bentley Hall, Old Hall, Bentley Church House, Bentley Fastolfs, *al*. Langstones Manor, and the Manor of Dodnash and Charles.

BENTLEY HALL MANOR.

This was the holding of Alan, Earl of Brittany, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and in the time of King John was held by Hugh Talmache by serjeanty.⁴ In the time of Hen. III. the lordship was held by William Talmache, being then stated to be held by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee. The family is said to have held lands in the parish of Bentley in Saxon times, but the early history of this family is not to be relied on. It is purely fictitious, and has been severely criticised by the late Professor Freeman in an article on "Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers," in the "Contemporary Review" for June, 1877.⁵ The first "real man" in the pedigree, according to Mr. Freeman, is one Hugo Talmashe, who lived in or about the time of Hen. I., and this view is amply supported by the Public Records.

William Talmashe was succeeded by Hugh, who had a grant in Bentley in 1236. He claimed to have warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in Bentley.⁶ There is a fine as to a third of the manor by Margaret, who was wife of William "Talmache" in 1253 against Hugh "Thalemache," no doubt her son.⁷

¹ Dom. ii. 287.

² Dom. ii. 295*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 295*b*.

⁴ 1210-12, Red Book of the Exchequer 132*b*; T. de N. 295. His holding is here stated to be by the service of a

knight's fee, and in another place, *Ib.* 283, half a knight's fee.

⁵ Vol. 30, pp. 27-9.

⁶ H.R. ii. 177, 189; Q.W. 723.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 37 Hen. III. 196.

He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Hugh Tallemache, who died in 1207, and was succeeded by his widow Maria, who dying in 1301,¹ the manor passed to her son, Hugh Tallemache. On the Patent Rolls in the time of Edw. III. is a petition of Robert de Coppedok showing that Hugh, son of Hugh "Talemache," demised to Geoffrey de Dodenes for life the Manor of Bentley, with the advowson of the church of Copdock pertaining thereto, held in chief of Edw. I., and afterwards Hugh acknowledged the advowson to be the right of Robert de Coppedok, grandfather of the petitioner, who was his heir, and surrendered same to him by fine without the licence of the King.²

Hugh Tallemache in 1310 settled the manor on himself for life, then a moiety for his wife Katherine, and subject thereto on their son John and the heirs of the body of the said John, with remainder to the right heirs of the settlor, who retained the reversion of a manor in Oulton held by Hawise, late wife of Hugh, the settlor's father.³ A fine was levied of the manor in support by Hugh Tallemache and Katherine his wife and John their son *v.* William le Gros, clerk.⁴ This son, John Tallemache, settled the manor subject to his mother's life interest in a moiety on himself and Katherine his wife with remainder to Richard their son in tail.⁵

The licence for this settlement will be found amongst the Patent Rolls of Edw. III. It is for John, son of Hugh Tallemache, to enfeoff Richard de Tendryng, parson of the church of Burgate, and Thomas de Norton, of a moiety of Bentley Manor, and of the reversion of the other part of the manor expectant on the demise of Katherine, late wife of Hugh Tallemache, and for them to regrant these, which were held in chief, to him, Katherine his wife, Richard their son, and to the heirs of the body of the said Richard, with reversion to the right heirs of the said John.⁶ Hugh Tallemache, the settlor, died the year of his settlement, and Sir John in 1341, when his widow Katherine, according to the terms of the second settlement, held a moiety for life.

On the Close Rolls in 1341 will be found an order for the delivery to Katherine, late wife of Sir John Tallemache, and to Richard their son, as not held in chief, the Manor of Bentley. The manor in his order is stated to be held by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee.⁷ On her death in 1361,⁸ Richard Tallemache her son had the whole. He died in 1412, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Tallemache, who died in 1437,⁹ when the manor passed to his nephew and heir, John Tallemache. There is an inquisition as to manors of Bentley and Copdock of a John "Talemache or Tolemache."¹⁰ John Tollemache died in 1477,¹¹ and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Tollemache, who died 10th Feb. 1510-1,¹² when the manor passed to his son and heir, Lionel

¹ I.P.M., 29 Edw. I. 17. Extent of the manor will be found both in the inquisition after the death of Hugh Tallemache, 25 Edw. I. 16, and of his widow, 29 Edw. I. 17.

² Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. III. pt. ii. 40; I.Q.D. 4 Edw. II. File 83, 2; O. 4 Edw. III. 30.

³ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. pt. ii. 12; Originalia, 4 Edw. II. 20.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. II. 39; see I.Q.D. 6 Edw. II. File 92, 20.

⁵ See I.P.M. 11 Edw. III. 2nd. Nos. 7; 15 Edw. III. 11; I.Q.D., 11 Edw. III. File 239, 7.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 32; O. 12 Edw. III. 78.

⁷ Close Rolls, 15 Edw. III. pt. iii. 6.

⁸ I.P.M., 35 Edw. III., 2nd pt. 69.

⁹ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 21.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 36 Hen. VI. 18.

¹¹ I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 19.

¹² I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII. 52.

Tollemache,¹ who died in 1553, and was succeeded by his son and heir, another Lionel Tollemache, who died in 1571, from which time to the time of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred. In 1586 a fine was levied of this manor and the Manors of Oldhall, Fastolf, Churchhouse, Dodnash, &c., by Leonard Craston and others against Sir William Sprynge and others.²

Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., in 1668, disposed of the manor to John Cudworth, who held his first court 2nd July this year. Until recently the Tollemache family had nothing in Bentley save woods, which were of considerable extent and value. A curious story is told of the manner in which the family was left without any farms here. One of the Tollemaches is said to have had such an inveterate rage for gambling that having one night lost all his money, he staked his landed property at Bentley and lost it. It was, however, afterwards discovered that when he risked this property upon the cast of the die, he called it only his *farms* in Bentley. This was construed not to include the woods, and they, of course, still remained in the family.

This manor was in 1895 purchased by the Hon. Stanhope Tollemache, of North Leigh, Ipswich, son of the 1st Lord Tollemache, of Helmingham.

OLD HALL BENTLEY, CHURCH HOUSE MANOR.

This manor, too, was at the time of the Domesday Survey vested in Alan, Earl of Brittany, or at least he then held the lands of which it was subsequently composed.

At the beginning of the 15th century the manor was held by the Fastolfs, who acquired by marriage with the Holbrooks.³ This appears from the inquisition of John Fastolf, who died in 1405, which includes this manor, and runs thus: "John Fastolf in right of his wife."⁴ Sir Hugh Fastolf, son and heir of John, was the next lord, and he died in 1418, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Fastolf, who died in 1447,⁵ and was succeeded by his son Thomas,⁶ on whose death it passed to his son and heir, John Fastolf.⁷ In 1532 it was vested in the Crown, and Edw. VI. made a grant of it to Lionel Talmach, from whom it passed to his son and heir Lionel, who died seised in 1571, from which time the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, until the time of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., who sold the manor in 1662 to Sir Philip Meadow.

In 1798 the manor was held by Benjamin Keene, who died in 1823, when it passed to his son and heir, Benjamin Keene, and on his death in 1828 to his son and heir, Benjamin Keene, who died in 1841, when it passed to the Rev. Charles Edmund Keene, of Swyncombe, co. Oxford, son of Benjamin Keene (of Westoe Lodge, co. Cambridge, who represented that county in Parliament) by Mary his wife, only daughter and heir of George Ruck, of

¹ There is amongst the State Papers a licence for this Lionel "Talmage" to alienate this manor (S.P. 24 Hen. VIII. 1598, (6). And there is an order on the Memoranda Rolls in 1538 for Lionel Talmage to show title to this manor and the manors of Dodnash and Charles in Bentley. (30 Hen. VIII. Memo. Rolls, Pash. Rec. Rot. 2.)

² Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.

³ See Holbrook Manor, in this Hundred.

⁴ I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 34.

⁵ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 15.

⁶ There was a suit concerning this manor in 1456 (Add. Ch. 17244).

⁷ See Manor of Langston, in Burstall, in this Hundred.

Swyncombe, which Benjamin Keene was the son of the Right Rev. Edmund Keene, D.D., Bishop of Ely. The Rev. Charles E. Keene married 3rd April, 1821, Rebecca Francis, 2nd daughter of Sir George Shiffner, 1st Bart., of Coombe, Sussex, and by royal licence 19th July, 1841, assumed the surname of Ruck in addition to his patronymic Keene. On his death in 1888 the manor passed to his 3rd son, the Rev. Benjamin Ruck-Keene, rector of Copford, Colchester, who had in Aug. 1855, married Edith Alice, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Berners, and is father of the Rev. Edmund Ralph Ruck-Keene.

There is a fine of a "Churchhouse Manor" levied in Mich. term 3 Mary I. by Nicholas Bacon against George Wright and others which included tenements in Walsham.

BENTLEY FASTOLFS.

This manor also Davy considers to have been part of the holding of Alan, Earl of Brittany. In the time of Hen. III. it was vested in Richard de Holbroke, son of William de Holbroke, and he had a grant of free warren in 1253 and 1267,¹ and in 1286.²

Alicia, wife of John de Holebrok, apparently held the manor, of which there is an extent, and died seised in 1310,³ being succeeded by John de Holbroke, who died in 1316, from which time to the time of Sir John Fastolf, who succeeded his father in 1418, the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Holbrook Manor, in this Hundred.

Sir John Fastolf died in 1448, when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas. John his son followed him, and on his death in 1508 the manor passed to George Fastolf, who conveyed the lordship in 1509 to Richard Long, William Jones, John Longe, Richard Reynolds, and Thomas Powell, who were probably trustees.⁴ The manor shortly afterwards seems to have become vested in the Brokes, for Sir Richard Broke⁵ died seised of it 6th May, 1529, leaving a son and heir Robert, then aged 34, to whom it passed.⁶ The manor with Bentley Hall was included in the fine levied in 1586 by Leonard Craston and others against Sir William Sprynge and others.⁷ The manor was in 1662 acquired by Sir Philip Meadow, and subsequently passed as Old Hall, Bentley.

DODNASH MANOR.

This manor in 1292 was held by William Charles, son of Edward Charles, who had a grant of free warren here,⁸ and in 1315 Sir Edward Charles had the lordship. It is said that it passed into the possession of Dodnash priory, which had a grant of free warren in 1307,⁹ but it is probable that the manor did not pass to the priory until somewhat later, for we meet with an authority for Sir Edward Charles in 1315 expressly to retain this manor on settlement of other property.¹⁰

On the suppression of the religious houses the manor reverted to the Crown, and was in 1525 granted by Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, who made it part of the foundation of his college at Ipswich.¹¹ In 1529, on

¹ Chart. Rolls, 37 & 38 Hen. III. pt. i. 14. 70; 51 Hen. III. 5.

² Chart. Rolls, 14 Edw. I. 27.

³ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 1 Hen. VIII.

⁵ See Broke Hall Manor, Nacton, Colneis Hundred.

⁶ I.P.M. 2 Edw. V. 60.

⁷ Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 45.

⁹ Chart. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. i. 11.

¹⁰ I.Q.D. 8 Edw. II. File 109, 6.

¹¹ See S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1833.

Wolsey's fall, it reverted to the Crown, and in 1530 was granted to Lionel Tollemache and others. Davy says this same year Robert Downes had licence to grant to Lionel "Tallmach," and amongst the State Papers for this year we do meet with a licence to Robert Downes to alienate lands in Bentley.¹ The following year, however, Thomas Alverd had a grant from the Crown, and in 1544 Lionel "Tollmach" also had a grant from the Crown. This grant seems to have been more effectual than the previous ones, for Lionel died seised of the manor in 1553, when the manor passed to his son Lionel, being held of the castle of Framlingham by the 4th part of a knight's fee. On the death of Lionel in 1571 it devolved in the like course as the Manor of Helmingham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, until the time of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., who died in 1669, though we do find it stated that in 1601 there was a grant of the manor from the Crown to William Chambers and John Still.

Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., sold the manor in 1662 to Sir Philip Meadow, who by deed 21st Nov. 1679, conveyed the same to Tollemache Duke.

In 1798 it was vested in Benjamin Keene, who died in 1823, from which time the devolution is identical with that of Old Hall Manor, in Bentley, already given.

The manor was included with the main manor in a fine levied in 1586 by Leonard Craston and others against Sir William Sprynge and others.² Davy has another Manor of Bentley styled "Manor of Altamounton Spettel or Bentley," and the lords' names given are Sir Andrew Windsor, Lord Windsor, William, Lord Windsor, who had licence to alien it in 1557 to Sir Robert Rochester, Knt., Sir Edw. Waldegrave, William Cordell, and Anthony Brown, probably by way of settlement, as subsequently Davy states the manor came to Edward, Lord Windsor, son and heir of William. No further information can be discovered.

¹S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220, 4.

²Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.

BERGHOLT (EAST).



BERGHOLT was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Harold with 13 carucates of land. There were 42 villeins, 5 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 20 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 1,000 hogs, 1 mill, 1 horse, 80 beasts, 29 hogs, 85 sheep, and 26 goats, and to the manor belonged a hamlet, Sceveley, having 2 carucates of land in King Edward's time. There were then 10 villeins, 7 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 8 belonging to the men, 16 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 7 hogs, and 23 sheep.

By the time of the Great Survey there was one more villein and there were 22 bordars, while the serfs were reduced by 2. The ploughteams in demesne in the manor proper were 1 less, and in the hamlet also 1 less, while those of the men had in the former case been reduced from 20 to 10, and in the latter from 8 to 4, a very considerable reduction. The land was held in King William's hands, but entrusted to Aluric Wanz as steward.¹

Bergholt in all was a league and 2 quarentenes in length and 1 league in breadth, and paid in a gelt 8*d.*, and Sceveley was 8 quarentenes in length and 3 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 4*d.*

Aubrey de Vere held a socman of Bergholt having 4 acres worth 12*d.* He held him at Aldham. The Survey states that those freemen who in King Edward's time belonged to the Bergholt jurisdiction each gave to the prepositus annually a gratuity of 4*d.* only, and rendered soc dues as the law required, and when Roger Bigot first had the shrievalty his officers ordered that they should render £15 annually, which they did not do in the Confessor's time. And when Robert Malet had the shrievalty his officers increased them to £20. And when Roger Bigot had them again in like manner they gave £20, and at the time of the Survey Aluric Wanz held them by the like custom as in the Confessor's time.²

"The men of Beck-holt, in the county of Suffolk, say that in the time of King Henry, grandfather of our Lord the present King (Henry III.) they used to have this custom—that when they would marry their daughters they used to give to the Lord, for licence so to do, two ores, which were worth thirty-two pence.

"Here these ores, which were Saxon coins, are declared to be in value of our money, sixteen-pence a-piece, but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued 20*d.* a-piece. And this fine for the tenants marrying their daughters (*pro filiabus suis maritandis*) was, without doubt, in lieu of *mercheta mulierum*, or first night's lodging with the bride, which the Lord anciently claimed in some manors."—Blount's Tenures.

Mr. Astle is of opinion that this kind of intercourse between the lord and his female villeins never existed, but was a fine paid by a socman, or a villein, to his lord, for a licence to marry his daughter, to indemnify him for the loss of his property; and in process of time, this composition was thrown into the aggregate sum of quit rents.

Many years ago there were in East Bergholt four public-houses, known by the names of the Bear, the Eagle, the Ship, and the Three Cups, and so

¹ Dom. ii. 287.

² Dom. ii. 287*b.*

successful were these important institutions that a competitor was allured into the field. He opened an alehouse, which he styled the White Horse, and underneath a sign intended to represent an animal of this description were written the following lines :—

My new White Horse shall kick the Bear
And make the Eagle fly ;
Shall turn the Ship right bottom up
And drain the Three Cups dry.

Mine host of the White Horse, perhaps by his extraordinary verse, or may be by better quality of the ale, discomfited his competitors according to his threat, for certainly their establishments have passed away, while the White Horse still remains, now only opposed by a Red Lion, the Hare and Hounds, and the King's Head.

There were in early times four manors here—the Manor of Illarius *al.* New Hall, Oldhall, Spencer's, and Commandry *al.* St. John's.

Philip de Orebyn was lord of Bergholt in 1315.

MANOR OF ILLARIUS *al.* NEW HALL.

This manor belonged in the 14th century to Philip Tilney, of Boston, co. Linc., who died in 1453, from which time to the time of Edmund Knevitt, who died in 1546, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Cowling, in Risbridge Hundred.

The third part of the manor was the subject of a fine in 1519 levied by Robert Coke and others against Robert Sheffield.¹ The whole manor was also included in a fine levied in 1538 by Robert Reignold and others against Richard Cole and others ;² and upon the marriage of Edmund's son and heir, John Knevitt, with Agnes, daughter of Sir John Harcourt, the Manors of Horham, Thorp Hall, and this manor were settled on them, and by indenture 20th Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. (1542), they sold this manor described as " Illarys *al.* Newall in Estbergholt," and also the Manors of Stratford, Wenham Magna, Capel, Butley, Holton, and Brantham to Robert Reynolds, of East Bergholt, a fine being levied for a third part.³

There is an action for forcible ejectment from copyholds and felling of trees at East Bergholt in the time of Hen. VIII. between Robert Cole and Robert Reynolds and others.⁴

The manor later vested in Thomas Lambe, son and heir of Richard Lambe, of Trimley. He married Winifred, daughter of William Grislinge, of London, and had issue Thomas, Edward, Henry, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Winifred. He died 15th May, 1570, when the manor seems to have passed to his 2nd son Edward, who held his first court 27th April, 1584. In 1589 he conveyed by deed to trustees a schoolhouse and piece of land in the parish, part of the Manor of " Illarys," to the intent that a free school should be upheld in East Bergholt. He died in 1617, and in the chancel of the parish church

¹ Fine, Mich. 11 Hen. VIII.

² Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.

³ Fine, Trin. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII.,
Vol. 10, 109-110.

is a monument to his memory with the following singular epitaph engraved in two columns, each word beginning with the initial of his name :—

Edwarde	Lambe
Ever	Lived
Envied	Laudably
Evil	Lord
Endured	Let
Extremities	Like
Even	Life
Earnestly	Learne
Expecting	Ledede
Eternal	Livers
Ease	Lament.

Which a correspondent in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1788 thinks may be read thus, by the alteration of one word, *ledede*, into *he died* :—

“Edwarde Lambe ever lived envied, laudably evil endured. Lord, let extremities like even life learn. He died earnestly expecting eternal ease. Livers lament.”

The manor then passed to Edward Lambe's nephew John, son of Edward's eldest brother, Thomas Lambe, by Ann, daughter of John Poley, of Badley, and he held his first court 12th Oct. 1619. On his death it passed to his son and heir, John Lambe, who died in 1708-9. His daughter and heir Elizabeth married John Acton, of Bramford. John Acton died in 1685, and his widow held a court 15th Nov. 1709, and died in 1717, when the manor passed to their 3rd son and eventual heir, Nathaniel Acton,² who held his first court 8th April, 1728, and died in 1745, when the manor went to his 3rd son, Nathaniel Acton, who held his first court 24th Sept. 1747, and died in 1795, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Nathaniel Lee Acton, who held a court 14th Oct. that year, and sold the lordship to John Reade in 1796. John Reade held his first court 30th Dec. 1796, and died in 1804, when the manor vested in Sarah Roberts, widow, who held a court 7th Dec. 1804. At her death in 1811 the manor was purchased by Peter Godfrey. He married Arabella, daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley, 1st Bart., of that house, and sister of Sir William Rowley, Bart., of Tendring Hall, and on his death in 1837 the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Godfrey. In 1833 he married Susan Elizabeth, Countess of Morton, daughter of Sir Francis Buller, of Lupton, in Devonshire, Bart., and widow of George, 17th Earl of Morton, who had died in July, 1827. Edward Godfrey died in 1842, when the manor passed to his widow, the said Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton, who held her first court this year.

On her death the manor passed to her son and heir (by her 2nd husband), Peter Godfrey, who was lord in 1855. It was then acquired by Francis Thomas Cuddon, who in 1862 sold the same to William Sidney Calvert, of East Bergholt, who still holds.

MANOR OF OLDHALL OR ADEHALL.

This was the lordship of Harold in Saxon times and of William the Conqueror later. In the middle of the 14th century it was held by Sir John de Sutton, of Wyvenhoe, son of William Sutton, and in 1349 he, with

¹ Page, *Hist. of Suffolk*, p. 17.

² See *Manor of St. Margaret's, Cretingham*, in *Loes Hundred*.

Margaret his wife, levied a fine against Amflesia, daughter of Thomas Baldewyne, and Walter de Barkworth and Katherine his wife of a moiety of the manor,¹ and the same year levied a fine of a third part of the manor against John Wolf, of Mauntre, and Joan his wife.² In 1360 the same pelents levied a fine of a fourth part of the manor against William de Waldingfield and Amflesia his wife, John Wolf and Joan his wife, and Katherine who was wife of Walter de Barkworth.³

Serjeants' Accounts of lands of this Sir John in East Bergholt in 1355 will be found amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office.⁴ In 1365 Sir John gave 10 marks for licence to acquire certain lands in East Bergholt.⁵ From Sir John the manor passed to his widow Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Whelnetham, he probably having been the previous owner of this manor. She died in 1384,⁶ and was succeeded by her son and heir, Sir John Sutton, M.P. for Suffolk in 1377. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John de Reyden, of Overbury Hall in Layham, and widow of Sir Andrew de Bures. He also married a daughter of Sir Michael Poynings on the death of Alice.

Sir John de Sutton died in 1393, and in his inquis. p.m. will be found an extent of Oldhall and 4 messuages, 70½ acres of land, 19 acres and 32 acres of meadow, 52 acres and 1 rood of pasture, one fishery, and 17s. 3d. rent.⁷

He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Richard de Sutton, then aged 60, and the same year a fine was levied of the manor against him by Thomas Cogesale, Edmund Brokesbourne, Gilbert de Debenham, Roger Wolferston, John Boys, Thomas Monchasy, Ralph Chamberleyn, and Peter Westwode.⁸ Sir Richard Sutton died without issue, and the manor reverted to his niece Margery, daughter and sole heir of the last-mentioned Sir John Sutton, married to Richard Walton, whose heir-general, Joan Walton, wife of Sir John Howard, was the next holder, and on his death in 1409⁹ she remarried Sir Thomas Erpingham.

The manor, however, passed on Joan's death in 1425¹⁰ to Elizabeth, her daughter and heir by Sir John Howard, married to John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford. It was found by inquisition in 1425 that Joan, late wife of Sir Thomas Erpyngham, was seised at her death in fee of a messuage, 16½ acres meadow, 80 of pasture, 15s. 4½d. rent, a rent of 4 cocks and 5 hens in East Bergholt, held in chief in socage by render of 20s. called "Clauncheferme," and she had before death enfeoffed John Alderford, John Swan, and Peter, parson of the church of Athilburgh, who survived, and others in fee, and a licence was granted them to hold.¹¹

The manor seems to have passed to Elizabeth de Vere's son and heir, John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford,¹² and on his death in 1512 passed to his son and heir, John de Vere, 14th Earl of Oxford, and from him to his son and heir, John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, who held his first court

¹ Feet of Fines, 23 Edw. III. 6.

² Feet of Fines, 23 Edw. III. 5.

³ Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. III. 22.

⁴ 29 and 30 Edw. III., Bundle 991, No. 12.

⁵ O. 39 Edw. III. 29.

⁶ Extent, of Eldhall or Adehall, in Eastbergholt, and also 4 messuages, 70½ acres of land, 19 acres and 32 of meadow in Eastbergholt (I.P.M. 8 Rich. II. 33).

⁷ I.P.M., 17 Rich. II. 51.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 17 Rich. II. 20.

⁹ I.P.M., 10 Hen. IV. 36.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 19.

¹¹ Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. pt. ii. 18.

¹² See Manors of Earls Hall, Cockfield and Lavenham, in Babergh Hundred.

21st Jan. 1537-8. He died in 1539, when it passed to his son and heir, John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, against whom a fine was levied in 1548 by Edward, Duke of Somerset, and others.¹

In 1550 this John, Earl of Oxford, was called upon to show by what title he held East Bergholt, and kept a court leet and view of frankpledge, &c.²

In 1564 the manor was in the hands of Sir Robert Dudley, K.G., during the minority of Edward, Earl of Oxford. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth is an action by Robert Cole against the Earl of Oxford and others touching parcel of Oldhall Manor,³ and another between James Whetley and Joan his wife against John Swayne touching copyhold of the same manor.⁴ Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, sold the manor in 1579 to Thomas Walton and Robert Derehaugh,⁵ who 12th April, 1580, held their first court.

A little later, probably the following year, Robert Derehaugh granted the manor to William Cardinall, who held his first court in 1582. He or his son levied a fine of the manor in 1588 against Hugh de Vere.⁶ From William it passed to his son and heir, William Cardinall. He married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of James Derehaugh, of Gedgrave, near Orford, and was slain at the Battle of Edgehill (being in the Life Guard of Robert, Earl of Essex) in 1642, when the manor passed to his sister Anne, wife of Henry, 2nd son of Sir Calthorpe Parker, of Erwarton,⁷ and Henry Parker held his first court 17th Sept. 1653.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions in 1663 will be found an action as to this manor and metes and bounds and customs by this Henry Parker against John Clark.⁸

Henry Parker died in 1681, when the manor passed to his brother, Nathaniel Parker, who died in 1684, when the manor passed probably to a trustee (for a court was held on 15th Oct. 1684, by Philip Gurdon), and ultimately to Henry Parker's son, Henry⁹ who died in 1701, when the manor went to his sister Mary, married to Joseph Chaplin, which Joseph held a court 23rd July, 1702, though a court held by him 9th Oct. 1705, is called a first court.

In 1725 he left an estate now consisting of a cottage, barn, and 16 acres of land, to his son-in-law, Henry Hankey, and his heirs in trust to apply the rents thereof in providing coats and shoes for five poor men, and gowns, petticoats, and shoes for five poor women, such as receive no alms. This charity estate used to be let for £35 a year, and the number of objects had been increased beyond that specified by the donor.

On Joseph Chaplin's death the manor passed to Henry Hankey, who had married his (Chaplin's) daughter, and he held his first court 8th April, 1730. On 11th Oct. 1737, Sir Joseph Hankey held his first court; on 22nd Aug. 1770, Joseph Chaplin Hankey his first court; but in 1774 Katherine, the widow of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, had, as guardian of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, her son, an infant, held a court 1st Aug. that year.

¹ Fine, Easter, 2 Edw. VI.

² Memoranda, 4 Edw. VI. Mich. Rec. Rot.

73.

³ C.P. Ser. ii. 3, xliii. 10.

⁴ *Ib.* B. clxxxvi. 13.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 21 Eliz.

⁶ Fine, Trin. 30 Eliz.

⁷ See Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred.

⁸ 15 Chas. II. at Bergholt.

⁹ Court Rolls of this Manor, 1690-1699 written on 9 skins of parchment, 11 inches wide, and 24 inches long, 8 skins written both sides, were offered for sale by Coleman in 1890 for £3. 10s. 6d.

The manor was then sold to Richard Rigby, of Mistle Hall, Essex, Paymaster of the Forces, and son of Edward Rigby, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, who held his first court 22nd Oct. 1777. He died without issue 8th April, 1788, when the manor passed to his brother and sisters, Fred. Hale Rigby, Lieut.-Gen. Barnard Hale, governor of Chelsea Hospital, in right of his wife Martha, and Anne Rigby, spinster, who held a court 20th Oct. 1788, and the manor was in 1799 vested, probably under some arrangement between the parties interested, in the said F. Hale Rigby and Martha Hale widow, for 23rd January this year they held a first court. Lieut.-Gen. Barnard Hale died 13th Mar. 1798.

On the opening of the 19th century the manor had passed to Sarah Roberts, who held her first court 7th Dec. 1804, and the manor subsequently passed as the main manor to Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton, and is now vested in W. S. Calvert, of East Bergholt.

Amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action as to the diversion of a watercourse from a ditch called the Old Rave. Oldhall Manor and Brantham Mill.¹

In this manor the custom of Borough English prevails.

Arms of CARDINAL : Sa. a fesse betw. 3 hinges, Arg. Of DEREHAUGH : Or on a bend cotised Sa. 3 martlets displayed of the 1st.

MANOR OF SPENCER'S.

This was vested in the early part of the 13th century in Roger Dakeny, and in 1254 in Joan Dakeny. A little later the manor was held by John Dakeny,² and in 1286 by John de la Mare, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Sir John de la Mare, who died in 1313,³ when a moiety passed to his widow Eleanor for life, subject to which it passed on her death in 1324⁴ to Florence, daughter and heir of Sir John de la Mare, married to Philip de Oneby. She died in 1344, and was succeeded by her son and heir, Sir John de Oneby, who died in 1353, when it went to his daughter and heir, married to Henry de Percy, whose daughter and heir Mary married Sir John de Roos de Hamlake, who died without issue in 1394, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, William, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, at whose death in 1414 it passed to his son and heir, John, Lord Roos, who died without issue in 1421.

There were several fines levied of the Manor of Bergholt, but of which of the several manors of this place it is not possible to say positively. It is probable, however, they were levied of Spencer's Manor. There were in 1319 (1) John Daundely *v.* Adam de Grymesharewe and Sibilla his wife of a third part;⁵ (2) John Daundely *v.* Wm. de Tendring and Margaret his wife of a third part;⁶ (3) John Daundely *v.* John de Louches and Isabella his wife of a third.⁷ A fourth fine was levied by Walter Baldewene and Joan his wife *v.* Sir Nicholas Fraunceys and Florence his wife and is not stated to have been of a part only.⁸ There is an inquis. p.m. of Joan, wife of Walter Baudwyne, as early as 1324, but it does not apparently relate to more than one messuage, 20 acres of land, 6 of meadow, and 10 of pasture.⁹

¹ Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings
32 Eliz. 2.

² He claimed to have privileges here
(H.R. ii. 189).

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. II. 20.

⁴ I.P.M., 18 Edw. II. 47.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 13 Edw. II. 8.

⁶ *Ib.* 11.

⁷ *Ib.* 13.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 43.

⁹ I.P.M., 18 Edw. II. 50.

There is also an inquis. p.m. of a Walter Baldwyne in 1346, but it seems to be more of a messuage, 16 acres, &c., in East Bergholt, than of a manor.¹ There is an order to the escheator the following year not further to intermeddle with a moiety of East Bergholt Manor, but to restore to Joan, late wife of Walter Baldewyn and mother of Thomas, Walter's son, the same being held jointly with Joan, wife of Nicholas Fraunceys, at fee farm. Thomas Baldewyn was declared to be the next heir of the age of four years.²

There is an order on the Close Rolls this same year to deliver to Joan late wife of Walter Baldewyn and mother of Thomas, Walter's son, a messuage, 16 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 5 acres of pasture and 5s. rent provided Joan answered at the Exchequer for the same, it being held of the King for 20s. yearly. The premises were held in chief by free socage as of the King's ancient demesne.³ The order referred to as made in 1341 was no doubt in connection with the fine levied three years previously by Richard le Spenser, of Bergholt, and Katherine his wife, against Wm. de Tendringe and Margaret his wife of a third part of the manor, which in the fine is stated to be held by Sir Nicholas Fraunceys for life.⁴

The other fines were in 1342, 1344, and 1381. The first was levied by John, son of John de Louches, of Gersyngdon, and Margaret his wife, against Roger de Shyrynton and Sibilla his wife, and related to a third part of the manor, which Sir John Daundelyn held for life.⁵ The second was levied by Sir Roger Hillary and John his son against John de Louches, of Gersyngdon, of two parts of the manor which Sir John Daundelyn held for life.⁶ The third fine was levied by John, son of Sairus de Rochefort, junr., and Alice his wife against Sir Roger Hillary and Margaret his wife, without specifying any particular part.⁷

Somewhat later the whole manor vested in Margery, the widow of John, Lord Roos, who was the daughter and heir of Sir Philip le Despenser. She died in 1477.

In 1513 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Robert Brewse and others against Robert Fremle and Rosa his wife,⁸ and in 1548 with one levied by Richard Walker and others against Robert Reynold.⁹

We next find the manor vested in Thomas Lambe, who died seised of it in 1570, after which it passed in the same way as the main Manor of Illarius to Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton, and is now vested in W. S. Calvert, of East Bergholt.

MANOR OF COMMANDRY'S *al.* ST. JOHN'S.

This was given by King Hen. II. to Peter Liscamp, who gave the same to the Knights Templars. The entry showing this in the Testa de Nevill is to the effect that Hen. I. gave to Roger de Teoni £20 of land in East Bergholt of his demesne on marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Henon, and retained C. in his own hand, of which Henry gave to Peter de Liscamp *iiij* *li.*, and these Peter gave to the Templars.¹⁰ The Templars claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in this manor,¹¹ and there is notice on the Patent Rolls in 1281 of a suit by Thomas Fitz Michael

¹ I.P.M., 14 Edw. III. 23.

² Close Rolls, 15 Edw. III. 40.

³ Close Rolls, 15 Edw. III. pt. i. 40.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. III. 33.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 25.

⁶ *Ib.* 18 Edw. III. 7.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 5 Rich. II. 2.

⁸ Fine, Easter, 5 Hen. VIII.

⁹ Fine, Trin. 2 Edw. VI.

¹⁰ T. de Nevill, 295.

¹¹ Q.W. 728.

against the Master of the Knights Templars in England and others touching a tenement in East Bergholt.¹ The manor was later vested in the Hospitallers of Battisford, and then in the Preceptory there.

At the dissolution of the religious houses the manor passed to the Crown, and was granted for the benefit of Cardinal's College, Oxford,² and subsequently granted in 1544 to John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford. He died in 1562, when the manor was for a time in the hands of Sir Robert Dudley, K.G., Earl of Leicester, as farmer of it during the minority of Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford, and he held a first court for the manor in 1565. The 15th March, 1572-3, Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford, held his first court, and sold the manor in 1579 to Thomas Walton and Robert Derehaugh.³ They held their first court 12th April, 1580.

Thomas Walton and others were in 1580 called upon to show title to the manor,⁴ though it is stated by some that the 17th Earl of Oxford sold in the time of Queen Elizabeth to William Cardinall, sen. Wm. Cardinall, however, probably acquired the manor from Robt. Derehaugh as he did the Manor of Oldhall, and held his first court "die Merc. px. post fest. Pash. 1582." The manor subsequently passed in the same course as that manor to Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton, and is now vested in W. S. Calvert, of East Bergholt.

Philip Gurdon held his first court 15th Oct. 1684; Henry Hankey, his 8th April, 1730; Joseph Chaplin Hankey, 9th Oct. 1776; the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, 22nd Oct. 1777; Francis Hale Rigby, Barnard Hale in right of his wife Martha, and Anne Rigby, theirs 17th April, 1789; John Reade, his 24th July, 1804, and Sarah Roberts, 11th June, 1805.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings there are two actions probably relating to this manor. One is by Henry Clarke against William Cardinall and Christopher Bouroughe for admittance to copyholds held of Bergholt Manor, defendant Cardinall being lord,⁵ and the other is of copyholds of the manor against Wm. Cardinall, sen., lord, "who had purchased of the Earl of Oxford," to establish fines certain on admittances."⁶

There is an extent of the Manor of East Bergholt in the inquis. p.m. of Isabella de Maydenhath in 1318.⁷

¹ Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 10d.

² State Papers, 17 Hen. VIII. 1834 (2).

³ Fine, Hil. 21 Eliz.

⁴ Memoranda Rolls, 22 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot.

101.

⁵ C.P. i. 205.

⁶ C.P. ii. 214.

⁷ I.P.M., 12 Edw. II. 37.

BRANTHAM.



IN Saxon times there were four manors in this place, which in the Survey is stated to be altogether a league long and half a league broad, and to pay in a gelt 18*d.*

One manor was in the time of the Confessor held by Godwin, a freeman with 35 acres, and this at the time of the Survey was held by him of Earl Alan. There were 2 bordars, half a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow valued at 4*s.* And the Earl also held in demesne 1 carucate and 11 acres of land, 2 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, and one salt pan, valued at 22*s.* 8*d.*, which had been held in the Confessor's time by eight freemen. The soc of this was in Bergholt.¹

Another manor was at the time of the Survey held by Hubert of Robert Malet. It consisted of 1 carucate and 20 acres of land, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 2 acres of meadow, worth 20*s.*, which had formerly been held by Godwin, Alsies' son, Queen Edith's thane, with 2 ploughteams in demesne, the said Godwin having the soc.²

Two other manors are mentioned amongst the estates of Robert Grenon. One consisting of 60 acres was held at the time of the Survey by William de Aln, of Robert Grenon, having in the time of the Confessor been held by a freeman named Grim. Attached to the manor in Saxon times were one bordar tenant, half a ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 10*s.* 8*d.*, but at the time of the Survey, when there were but 2 oxen in place of the half ploughteam, valued at 5*s.* Robert Grenon claimed this manor by exchange with Hugh de Montfort's land, and Harold had the soc.

The second manor consisted of 30 acres, 1 bordar tenant, half a ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued formerly at 5*s.*, but at the time of the Survey at 3*s.* This manor paid in a gelt 6½*d.*, and in the time of the Confessor had been held by Tela, a freewoman.

William de Aln also held of Robert Grenon 5½ acres, worth 12*d.*, which had been held by a freeman Mawa by commendation only, and Harold had the soc.³ The only other holding in Brantham specified in the Great Survey was that which Roger held of Ralph Ilger's brother. It had been formerly held by Aluric de Wenhou, who had the soc under Harold, and consisted of 2 carucates of land. In Saxon days there had been attached to this extensive holding 4 villeins, 1 bordar, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 1 belonging to the men, wood sufficient for the maintenance of 12 hogs, 5 acres of meadow, 1 salt pan, 1 mill, 1 rouncy, 12 beasts, 24 hogs, and 60 sheep, valued at 40*s.* By the time of the Survey the villeins were only 2, and the serfs 1, but the bordar tenants had increased to 8, the ploughteams in demesne had come down to 1, and the rouncy had disappeared.⁴ The Domesday Survey mentions that the Bishop of Bayeux had here three freemen—Brun, Siric, and Godestan.⁵

MANOR OF BRANTHAM HALL.

This manor was held about the year 1300 by John de Holbrook, and passed to his widow Alicia, who died in 1309.⁶ It was later held by another John de Holbrook, and in 1330 Margaret his widow claimed a moiety in dower. A hundred years later it appears to have been vested in Roger

¹ Dom. ii. 296.

² Dom. ii. 306.

³ Dom. ii. 419*b*, 420.

⁴ Dom. ii. 425.

⁵ Dom. ii. 378.

⁶ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51.

Spice, John Samson, John Tavener, and others, for they in 1435 sold it to John Cornwallis, Thomas Terrell, John Fastolf, of Badingham, John Lancaster, Walter Clovile, and Thomas Fastolf.

In 1540 Edward Cornwallis held a third part which passed to his brother, William Cornwallis. The next lord was Sir Humphrey Wingfield, Knt.,¹ the 12th son of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, who fixed his seat here. He married Anna, daughter and heir of — Wyseman, of Essex, and widow of Serjeant Gregory Edgar, and died 23rd Oct. 1545,² when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Wingfield, who married Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Pargiter, of London, Knt., and in 1556 a fine of the manor was levied against him and others by William Merkant.³ Another fine was also apparently levied against him and others by Robert Bogas in 1557.⁴ On Robert Wingfield's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Humphrey Wingfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Nevill, of Owldholt, in Essex, and dying in 1579 the manor passed to his son and heir, Humphrey Wingfield, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Brewse, Knt., and on his death in 1612 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wingfield, who married Mary, daughter of — Herick, of London, and on his death in 1655 vested in his son and heir, Humphrey Wingfield, from whom it devolved on his son and heir, John Wingfield.

The manor was offered for sale by public auction at the Coach and Horses, in Ipswich, 20th Sept. 1790, with 155a. 3r. 16p. of land, also a good farmhouse called "Brantham Hall."⁵

MANOR OF BRAHAM HALL IN CATTIWADE.

This lordship was held in the time of Edw. I. by William de Braham, and from him passed to Roger de Braham, who claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer here.⁶ He died about 1286,⁷ and was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Braham.

This William de Braham asserted his fishery rights in an action in which he sued Richard Gernain and six others for fishing in his several fisheries at Brantham, the defence being that there was no individual right, as the place was an arm of the sea.⁸ This may have been the same William de Braham who with his wife Amplesia levied a fine of the manor against Henry de Suthflet and Nicholas de Hoo in 1316.⁹ To William succeeded his son and heir, Roger de Braham, and to him his son and heir, Sir John de Braham, who married Margery, or Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Tye, of Barsham, and they in 1364 levied a fine of the manor against Sir William de Sondynge and Lionel de Bradenham. Sir John's will was dated in 1375, and was proved 9th Oct. 1375. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John de Braham, who died in 1420. In 1425 William de Braham was lord, and prior to 1432 John Braham seems to have been lord, for his widow Joan died seised of the manor this year.¹⁰ In 1460 Sir John Braham, of Braham Hall, in Cattiwade, is mentioned, and afterwards John Lancaster, of Cattiwade, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Braham. John Lancaster died in 1469, and he by his will

¹ See Manor of Creping Hall, in Stutton, in this Hundred, and Dallinghoo Manor, in Loes Hundred.

² I.P.M., 16th Jan. 1545-6.

³ Fine, Mich. 3 Mary I.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 4 Mary I.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal* 4th Sept. 1790.

⁶ Q.W. Rolls, 722.

⁷ I.P.M. 15 Edw. I. 17.

⁸ (o.e.) Abbr. of Pleas, 33 Edw. I. East 18.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. II. 22.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 10 Hen. VI. 30.

dated 20th Nov. this year devised his share in Boyton Hall Manor, in the parish of Capel, to his younger sons, John and Henry, and after the death of Elizabeth his wife and William his eldest son, they were also to have his share of the Manor of Braham Hall, in Cattiwade, in fee. Elizabeth, the Braham heiress, lived till 1478, and appears to have remarried one Cator, for by that name she is found to have died seised of the above estate.

William Lancaster, of Cattiwade and Brisingham, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Notteme, by whom he had an only daughter Benedicta, who married Edward Bolton, of Boyton Hall, in Brisingham, about the year 1505. This is probably the "Braham" Manor in respect of which we meet with a fine levied in 1573 by Sir Christopher Heydon and John Blenerhasset,¹ and in 1575 by John Pretyman against Thomas Blenerhasset and others.²

A little later we find the manor vested in Robert Bogas, who probably acquired it under a fine levied in 1567 against Humphrey Wingfield and others.³ Robert Bogas was the son of Robert by Elizabeth his 1st wife, daughter of Thomas Mowse, of Needham Market. Robert Bogas the son married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Tanston, of Great Claxton, Essex, and died 27th March, 1586, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Bogas, who married Anne, daughter of William Tendring, *al.* Whipple, of Dickleborough, co. Norfolk. Robert was living in 1597, and is said to have died the following year, but this can hardly be correct, as his son and heir Robert was found to be nine years of age in 1611.

Amongst the Calendar to Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster in the time of Elizabeth (? 43rd year) there is a suit as to a relief for a messuage and suit and service of Court, Layton *v.* "Boggas." The manor was offered for sale at the Coach and Horses in Ipswich, 19th July, 1825, with 332 acres of land and 21a. 26p. of wood.⁴ The manor was described as "all that manor or reputed Manor of Braham Hall with the capital farm called Braham Hall, situate in Brantham and East Bergholt." In 1839 the manor was vested in Walter Clerk, of East Bergholt, for he died seised this year, having devised the manor to his son, Walter Finnen Clerk. In 1855 Peter Godfrey was lord, and in 1885 Sir Thomas S. Western.

Court Rolls of the manor for the 38 Hen. VIII. will be found in the Public Record Office,⁵ and there is a note of the descent of the manor in 1597 amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.⁶

MANOR OF BRIDGE PLACE.

In the time of Hen. VII. this manor was vested in Simon Wincenan, of Brantham, and passed on his death to his daughter Anne, married to Gregory Adgore, who died seised in 1507, leaving two daughters, Alianor and Dorothy. The widow of Gregory Adgore, however, remarried Sir Humphrey Wingfield, Knt., and on his death 23rd Oct. 1545,⁷ the manor vested in his son and heir, Robert Wingfield, and on his death in his son and heir, Humphrey Wingfield. He levied a fine of the manor in 1574 against William Calybutt and others,⁸ and the following year had a fine levied against himself by Ralph Scryvener.⁹ Humphrey Wingfield died in 1579, when the manor vested in his son and heir Humphrey, on whose death in 1612 it devolved on his son and heir, John Wingfield.

¹ Fine, Trin. 15 Eliz.

² Fine, Mich. 17 and 18 Eliz.

³ Fine, Trin. 9 Eliz.

⁴ *Ipswich Journal*, 18th June, 1825.

⁵ Portfolio, 203, 77.

⁶ Rawl. B. 319.

⁷ I.P.M., 16th Jan. 1545-6.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 16 and 17 Eliz.

⁹ Fine, Hil. 17 Eliz.

BURSTALL.



HERE were several small manors in Edward the Confessor's time in Burstall hamlet. One was held by Godwin, a freeman, of Archbishop Stigand, with 30 acres. There were 1 ploughteam and 1 mill, reduced at the time of the Domesday Survey to half a mill. The manor at this time was vested in the Bishop of Bayeux, and was held by Roger Bigot of the bishop, and by Ralph de Savigni of Bigot, and the sac, except for the house and for 3 acres, was in Bergholt.¹

The bishop also held here 37 acres, half a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, worth 8s., of which the soc was in Bergholt. This estate had been formerly held by three freemen—Godine, Ulmar, and Alviet, one in commendation to Guert, another to Aluric, and the third to Scalpi, the three freemen having thus a whole ploughteam.²

The bishop also held 14 acres which had been held in the Confessor's time by a freeman Ailbern. A church with 26 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, formerly valued at 10s., but at the time of the Survey at 8s. 4d. Also 14 acres and half a ploughteam and an acre of meadow which had in the Confessor's time been held by Ailric, a freewoman. The value had been 5s. 4d., but at the time of the Survey 4s. The bishop also held 2 acres, valued formerly at 5d. but then at 6d., which had been held in the Confessor's time by Ulvey, a freeman, under the King. The township is stated to have been 8 quarentenes long and a quarentene and a half broad, and paid in a gelt 6½d., the King and the Earl having the soc.³

Another manor was in Saxon times held by Aluric, Stari Guert's man, by commendation, with 40 acres. There were 2 bordar tenants and 1 ploughteam and 2 acres of meadow, which ploughteam was at the time of the Norman Survey reduced to half a team, and the value was 8s., and held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.

Amongst the lands of this same Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, was a holding of Ulmar consisting of 17 acres, worth 3s., which had in the Confessor's time belonged to Leuric by commendation to Earl Algar. This Richard claimed as belonging to Fin's land. The soc was in Bergholt.⁴

Another manor was held by Turchill the thane in King Edward's day, and at the time of the Norman Survey by Ralph de Savigni of Ranulph Peverell. It consisted of 28 acres only and 2 acres of meadow. There were in it 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 rouncy, 1 beast, and 14 sheep, which by the time of Domesday had increased to 30, with the addition of 20 hogs.⁵

These manors subsequently are represented by three—one known as Brokes Hall, another as Harrold's, and the third known as Langton's.

MANOR OF BROKES HALL.

This was a member of Bramford in the time of William the Conqueror, and was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. We learn nothing respecting it, and the only owners mentioned by Davy are Lady — Catesby and Mr. — Broke, who held of the Honor of Clare.

¹ Dom. ii. 377.

⁴ Dom. ii. 395.

² Dom. ii. 377.

⁵ Dom. ii. 417.

³ Dom. ii. 375, said to be in Bosmere Hundred.

MANOR OF HARROLD'S OR HORROLD'S.

This was the manor held by Godwin, a freeman, of Stigand, and in Norman days by the Bishop of Bayeux. We meet with Harrold's Manor in the time of Edw. III., when Laurence Horold, of Ipswich, held lands in Burstall, and the property was greatly increased by his son, Thomas Horold, after whom probably this manor was called.¹

The land which Thomas Horold had and which passed to Isabella his wife, including the manor, was granted subject to this life interest by Sir Pain Tiptot and William Andrews, of Stoke by Ipswich, in whom the reversion was vested to St. Peter's priory, Ipswich, by deed 5th Sept. 16 Rich II.² Sir Pain Tiptot was evidently the superior lord, for on a grant the same year made by this William Andrews, also to the priory of St. Peter's, Ipswich, of the reversion in a messuage, land, and rent in Burstall, Bramford, and Sproughton, then held by Isabella, late wife of Thomas Horold, for life,³ we find a licence by him to Andrews enabling the grant to be made.⁴ This manor was, with lands in Burstall, granted to Wolsey on the dissolution of the priory 1528,⁵ and by the Cardinal conveyed to St. Mary's College, Ipswich, the following year.⁶

The manor subsequently reverted to the Crown, and was in 1551 granted to Thomas, Lord Wentworth. Thomas, Lord Wentworth, in 1581 sold the manor to Reginald Barker,⁷ and passed to Fynch (? Lynch), who married the heir of Barker.

MANOR OF LANGSTON'S, LANGTON'S, OR LINGSTON'S.

This was the manor of Turchill the thane in the Confessor's time, and was held by Ralph de Savigni of Ralph Peverell at the time of the Domesday Survey. It passed later to John de Holbroke, and then to his widow Alicia, and on her death in 1309 vested in John de Holbrook, and from his death in 1316 passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Holbrook, in this Hundred, to the time of Sir Hugh Fastolf, who died in 1417, when this manor went to his widow Matilda in dower, and on her death about 1436⁸ passed to Sir Hugh's son and heir, Sir John Fastolf, from whose death in 1445⁹ the manor passed in the same course as that of Kirkley, in Mutford Hundred, to George Fastolf, who in 1510 sold the same to Richard Longe, William Jones, John Long, Reynold, and Thomas Powell. They were possibly trustees for Sir Richard Brooke, for he clearly held the manor about this time. He was the father-in-law of George Fastolf, George having married the Chief Baron's daughter Bridget. Sir Richard Brooke died 6th May, 1529,¹⁰ and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert, who seems to have sold it to Stephen Bull. In 1574 it was vested in John Bull, of Sproughton, who died seised this year, when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Bull.¹¹ In 1804 the manor was vested in Sir Robert Harland, Bart.

¹ Ancient Deeds, 5 Edw. III. A. 3373; 7 Edw. III. A. 3716; 23 Edw. III. A. 3436. See also the following ancient deeds in the Record Office: A. 3352, 3383, 3384, 3478, 3543, 3726, 3752, 3820, 3896, 3969.

² Ancient Deeds, A. 3478.

³ Ancient Deeds, 16 Rich. II. A. 3875.

⁴ A. 3877.

⁵ S.P. Hen. VIII. 4424.

⁶ S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 5280; Fine, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII.; Easter, 21 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 23-24 Eliz.

⁸ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 37.

⁹ I.P.M. 26 Hen. VI. 15.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 60.

¹¹ See Boss Hall, Sproughton, in this Hundred, and Glevering Hall Manor, Hacheston, in Loes Hundred.

A covenant for recovery of this manor in 1629 will be found amongst the Additional Charters of the British Museum.¹ One of the manors (but which we are not able to say) known as "Bursthall Manor," is included in the inquis. p.m. of Anna Bouchier, widow, who died 25th July, 1520, when Andrew Sulyard was found to be her next heir, namely, the son of John Sulyard.² Lieut.-Col. Robert H. L. Anstruther, of Hintlesham, is now the lord of this Manor of Burstall.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Thomas Holbrook, who died in 1360,³ of John Holbrook in 1376,⁴ and of John Fastolf in 1405.⁵

¹ Add. Ch. 9790.

² I.P.M. 12 Hen. VIII. 14.

³ I.P.M. 34 Edw. III. 75.

⁴ I.P.M. 50 Edw. III. 31.

⁵ I.P.M. 7 Hen. IV. 34.

CAPEL ST. MARY.



THE entries in this place mostly appear under the head Boyton, which formed part thereof, and had a manor of this name in early days. Three manors appear as in Boyton in the Great Survey. The first was held in Saxon times by Ulestan, a freeman of Edith's, and consisted of 50 acres, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, worth 8s., the soc being in Bergholt. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Ulestan of Earl Alan, and there was 1 ploughteam.¹

The second manor was held by Suain Suart, and consisted of a carucate of land, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men; also 5 acres of meadow, valued at 40s., the soc being in Bergholt. At the time of the Survey this land belonged to Robert de Stratford, and the bordars were increased to 6.

Robert de Stratford had another manor here formerly held by Brix, a freeman, consisting of a carucate of land, a bordar (increased to 2 at the time of the Survey), a ploughteam in demesne (and at the time of the Survey a rouncy and 1 sheep), worth 20s. It was 7 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 14*d.* The soc was in Bergholt. Others had holdings here.²

The third manor was that of Godwin, a freeman, and consisted of 60 acres, 3 villeins, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, and the fourth part of a church with 6 acres. The value was 20s. At the time of the Survey this manor belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux.³

Another estate in this place was that of Levestan, Fin's freeman, by commendation, consisting of 50 acres, 3 bordars, a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey) and 3 acres of meadow, the value being 10s. (increased at the time of the Survey to 11s. 5*d.*) the soc being in Bergholt. This estate belonged at the time of the Survey to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.⁴

MANOR OF BOITWELL HALL OR BOYTON HALL WITH GROATS OR GROT'S.
DENY'S AND HELHOUSE LANDS *al.* BEAMES.

The manor was held in the time of Hen. III. by Jeffrey de Capell of the Honor of Heningham by the service of half a knight's fee, and in 1353 was vested in Sir John Braham. From him it passed to John de Vere, Earl of Oxtord, who held in 1360. In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in John Fastolfe, of Ipswich, and passed to his heir, Thomas Cornwallis. A John Cornwallis held in the reign of Hen. VII., and in the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor had passed to the heirs of Thomas Woolward, and to John Tarver, who held jointly.⁵ Davy, however, says that in 1316 the manor was the lordship of William Fitz Ralph, and passed to his son and heir John, and from him passed to his son and heir, Sir John Fitz Ralph, who released to Sir John Sutton and others, who held (probably as trustees) in 1388. In 1428 Joan Fitz Ralph, widow of Sir John, held. She died in 1432, when the manor went to Sir John Braham, Knt., who held in right of Joane his wife, widow of Sir Thomas Visdelieu.

¹ Dom. ii. 296.

² Dom. ii. 445*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 378.

⁴ Dom. ii. 395.

⁵ Rawl. MSS. Bodleian B. 319.

He further states that in 1548 the manor was vested in the Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, and gives the following list :—

- William May, LL.D., ejected.
 1553. William Glynn, D.D., Bishop of Bangor.
 1555. Thomas Peacock, B.D., ejected.
 1559. Wm. May, restored.
 1560. John Strokys, B.D.
 1568. William Chadderton, D.D.
 1579. Humphrey Tyndale, B.D.
 1614. John Davenant, D.D.
 1622. John Mansel, D.D.
 1631. Edw. Martin, D.D., ejected.
 1644. Herbert Palmer, B.D.
 1647. Thomas Home, D.D.
 1660. Simon Patrick, D.D., ejected.
 1660. Edward Martin, restored.
 1662. Anthony Sparrow, D.D., Bishop of Exeter and Norwich.
 1667. William Wells.
 1675. Henry James, D.D.
 1717. John Davis, LL.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.
 1731. William Sedgwick, B.D.
 1760. Robert Plumptre, D.D.
 1788. Isaac Milner, D.D.
 1820. Henry Godfrey.

The manor is still vested in Queen's College, Cambridge.

CHURCHFORD HALL MANOR.

In Saxon times this manor was held by Scapi, Harold's thane, and consisted of a carucate of land, 6 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1½ belonging to the men, and 7 acres of meadow. Also 2 rouncies, 6 beasts, and 140 sheep, which had disappeared at the time of the Survey. The whole was worth 60s. When the Survey was taken the manor was held by Wiliam de Aln of Robert Grenon, and there were 4 villeins, 3 bordars, a serf, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, also a mill, and the worth was 40s. It was 6 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and paid in a gelt 4*d*. Scapi had held the soc under Harold.¹

The manor was later held by Ralph de Pebemarsh, from whom it passed to William, his son and heir, and in 1329 we meet with a fine levied of the manor (except the advowson) by Thomas, son of William, son of Ralph de Pebemarsh, against William, son of Ralph de Pebemarsh and Matilda his wife.²

A Ralph de Pebemarsh had a grant of free warren here in 1339.³ In 1417 the manor was acquired by John Fitz Ralph, and we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1417 by this John Fitz Ralph against William Raynforth and Alianora his wife.⁴

From John Fitz Ralph the manor passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Chamberlain, Knt., but this seems doubtful; for on the Patent Rolls for 1476 we find a grant of this manor and of Netherhall, in Little Waldingfield, together with the advowson of

¹ Dom. ii. 419*b*.

² Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. II. 20.

³ Chart Rolls, 12 Edw. III. 9.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 4 Hen. V. 33.

Capel St. Mary, to Sir Robert Chamberlain without fine or fee.¹ From the time of this Sir Robert Chamberlain to the time of Fitz Ralph Chamberlain the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Gedding, in Thedwestry Hundred.

In 1581 it passed from Fitz Ralph Chamberlain, being then acquired by Thomas Appleton, and we meet with a fine of the manor and of tenements there and in Capel, Wenham Magna, &c., levied by the said Thomas Appleton against the said Fitz Ralph "Chamberleyne," William Gamage, and others.²

The manor was included in a fine levied in 1586 by Leonard Craston and others against Sir William Sprynge and others.³

In 1653 the lordship was vested in Ralph Appleton, and subsequently in Sir Ralph Appleton, Knt., who died about 1683.

In 1686 it seems to have been vested in Bezaliel Sherman, for this year he held his first court, and from him it passed to his widow Anne, who two years later held her first court.

In 1762 the manor was vested in one Fielding, and afterwards in the Everett family. Isaac Everett⁴ of Churchford Hall, formerly of Hadleigh, died 8th August, 1777, aged 69, and was succeeded by his son Isaac, who, dying in 1821, aged 82, was succeeded by his son Isaac, who removed to Wix Lodge, Essex, leaving his son Isaac at Churchford Hall. The last-mentioned Isaac Everett died 7th March, 1855, aged 46. In 1845, 27th Aug., the manor was offered for sale by the representatives of Isaac Everett together with Churchford Hall estate containing 231 acres of land.⁵ This manor, with the Manor of Vaux and Jermyn's, was in 1855, vested in J. Ansell, and later in the Rev. William Brooke. In 1885 they were vested in his executors, and are now vested in Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

MANOR OF THORNEY.

Lionel Talmash died seised of this manor about 1553, when it passed to his son and heir, Lionel Talmash, who died seised in 1571, when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Lionel Talmash, Bart., who died in 1612, when it vested in his son and heir, Lionel Talmash.⁶

CASTEL'S MANOR.

We find that this manor was vested in Sir Robert Chamberlain, married to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Fitz Ralph. Elizabeth, the widow, died seised in 1517, when the manor went to her son and heir, Sir Ralph Chamberlain, who died in 1541, in the same way as the Manor of Churchford Hall.

Vaux and Jermyns Manors are mentioned in some places as in Capel St. Mary, but are treated of under Great Wenham.

¹ Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. i. 9.

² Fine, Trin. 23 Eliz.

³ Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.

⁴ He was ancestor of Robert Lacey Everett, M.P., of Rushmere, brother of the late Prof. Joseph David Everett, F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L.; of the late Right Hon. Sir John Barnard Byles, Knight, Judge of the Common Pleas; of Judge Philbrick,

K.C.; of Charles Partridge, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; of the late Prof. Edward Byles-Cowell, of Cambridge, friend of the poet, Edward Fitzgerald, brother of the Rev. Maurice Byles-Cowell, Vicar of Ashbocking.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 9th Aug. 1845.

⁶ See Manor of Helmingham Hall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

REMBROW MANOR.

All we learn of this manor is that so far as is known, the lords were the same as those of Thorney Manor, in Capel.

A Court book of the "Manor of Capel St. Mary," 1593-1673, is amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.¹

CHATTISHAM.



HE only entry in Domesday as to this place is that it was 8 quarantenes in length and 6 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 6½d.²

MANOR OF CHATTISHAM OR CHATTISHAM HALL.

In 1275 the lordship was held by the priory of Wykes in Essex,³ and apparently continued in this house until the Dissolution, when the manor vested in the Crown, and was in 1525 granted to Cardinal Wolsey,⁴ who the same year vested the same in the Dean of Cardinal College, Oxford, who three years later transferred the manor to the Dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich.

On Wolsey's disgrace, the manor passed again to the Crown, and was granted by King Hen. VIII. to the Provost and Fellows of Eton⁵ in exchange for St. James', Westminster, and they are the present lords.

Court Rolls of the manor 9, 10 Hen. V., 2 Hen. VI., 3 and 5 Edw. IV., and 15 Hen. VIII., will be found in the Public Record Office,⁶ and the customs and demesne of the manor are referred to in the State Papers in 1525.⁷

¹ Add MSS. 21043-21044.

² Dom. ii. 287b.

³ Serjeant's Accounts of lands of the Priory here, 13 to 14, and 14 to 15 Edw. III. will be found amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Record Office, Bundle 992, Nos. 1, 2.

⁴ S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1833.

⁵ S.P. 23 Hen. VIII. 406.

⁶ Portfolio, 203, 20, 21.

⁷ S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1834 (2).

CHELMONDISTON.



IN Saxon times there was one manor held in this place by Suwart, a socman of Stigand, a freeman, consisting of 30 acres in the jurisdiction of "Bercolt." It was included in the valuation of Hintlesham, and appears in the Survey under the name "Canapetuna."

The only other holding mentioned here was that of Brunwin, a socman of the King's Manor of Bergholt, consisting of 4 acres worth 12*d.* at the time of the Survey, belonging to Aubrey de Vere.¹

This place was 5 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and paid in a gelt 6½*d.*

MANOR OF CHELMONDISTON.

In the time of Edw. I. both the lordship and impropriation of Chelmondiston were in the Crown, and the latter so continues. Both Roger de Lopham and Hamon de Wolferston had considerable holdings in Chelmondiston, and obtained a grant of free warren, the former in 1481,² and the latter in 1483.⁴ It does not, however, appear that either of them had the lordship. On the opening of the 14th century this was apparently in the Crown, but a little later is found vested in Sir John de Holbrook, Knt., who died seised of the manor in 1316, from which time it passed through the Holbrook family in the same course as the Manor of Holbrook, in this Hundred.

In 1749 Samuel Lucas was lord, and this year died seised of the manor.

In 1841 it was vested in Archdeacon Berners, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred. All the copyholds in Chelmondiston have been enfranchised, and the reputed manor is now vested in Charles Hugh Berners, of Woolverstone Park, Ipswich.

¹ Dom. ii. 296.
² Dom. ii. 418*b.*

³ Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 54.
⁴ Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 1.

COPDOCK.

MANOR OF COPDOCK WITH BARONS.



IN 1272 Peter de Ryngesale and Margery his wife sued Geoffrey de Dodenesse for a third part of this manor, and in 1286 we find the whole vested in Robert Copedoc,¹ who was apparently succeeded in the lordship by Richard de Coppedoc. Davy put this Richard de Coppedoc as lord in 1316, and yet makes John de Holbrook also lord, and he died this very same year.

In 1330 Margaret the widow of John sued Thomas de Holbrook, son of John, for a moiety of this manor as part of her dower, and subject to this claim Sir Thomas de Holbrook inherited the same. He died in 1360.²

It is quite possible that the Holbrooks had not this manor at all, but were lords of another manor in Copdock—for as late as 1351 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by William Copedok and Beatrice his wife against John de Ketene, parson of Copdock Church.³

In the time of Queen Elizabeth we find the manor vested in Lionel Talmash, who died in 1571, when it passed in the same way as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, in Helmingham, in the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, until the death of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., in 1668.

In the middle of the 18th century the manor was vested in Thomas de Grey, of Merton, co. Norfolk, M.P. for that county, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, of Felbrigge, co. Norfolk, and dying in 1765 the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Grey. He married 12th August, 1745, Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Bury St. Edmunds, but died without issue, 23rd May, 1781. He had, however, in his lifetime sold the manor to his younger brother, William de Grey, a lawyer of eminence, who was made 16th Dec. 1764, Solicitor-General to Queen Anne, and was reappointed to the same office by King George I., being subsequently Attorney-General, 6th Aug. 1766, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 26th Jan. 1771, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir William de Grey resigned his judicial office 8th June, 1780, and was advanced to the peerage 17th Oct. by the title of Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in Norfolk. He did not long enjoy his honour, for he died 9th May, 1781, leaving by Mary his wife, daughter of William Cowper, of The Park, co. Hertford, whom he had married 12th Nov. 1743, an only surviving son, Thomas de Grey, 2nd Baron Walsingham, to whom the manor passed. This Thomas married 30th April, 1772, Augusta Georgiana Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir William Irby, 1st Lord Boston, and for 20 years filled the office of chairman of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, and upon his retirement in 1814 was granted a pension of £2,000 per annum for life. His lordship was also comptroller of the first-fruits and tenths.

He died 16th Jan. 1818, and the manor passed to his son and heir, George de Grey, 3rd Baron Walsingham, who 16th May, 1804, married Matilda, eldest daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham, but had no issue. His lordship held his first court for the manor "Copdock with

¹ Q.W. 736.

² See Manor of Holbrook, in this Hundred.

³ Feet of Fines, 24 Edw. III. 15.

Barons," and also for Great Belstead, 14th July, 1820,¹ and having been unfortunately burnt to death, together with Lady Walsingham, at his house in Harley Street, 26th April, 1831, the manor devolved on his brother, the Rev. Thomas de Grey, 4th Baron Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Fawley, Hants., and of Merton, Norfolk, who married 12th Aug. 1802, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and dying 7th Sept. 1839, the manor probably passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Grey, 5th Baron Walsingham, who married 1st 6th Aug. 1842, Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, 7th Bart. of Thirkleby, and 2ndly 25th Oct. 1847, the Hon. Emily Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of John, 2nd Lord Rendlesham.

This Lord Walsingham about 1850 exchanged this manor and the Manor of Washbrook with the Rev. James Tooke Hales, for certain other manors. This James Tooke Hales was the son of James Hales, a solicitor of the city of Norwich, youngest son of Robert Hales, of King's Lynn, by his wife Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir John Turner, Bart., of Warham Hall. James Hales's wife was Barbara, daughter of John Greene Baseley, of Norwich. The Rev. James Tooke Hales assumed the additional surname of Tooke on inheriting from his maternal uncle the property of Thompson, in the county of Norfolk. He died unmarried in 1875, and the manor passed to his brother, Baseley Hales-Tooke, who died unmarried in 1892, and was succeeded by his next brother, John Hales Tooke, M.R.C.S., E., of Copdock and Washbrook, who married 1st 16th Sept. 1846, Sarah, only child of John Clark, of Holt, co. Norfolk, who died 8th Aug. 1895, and 2ndly, 4th Nov. 1895, Isabel J., youngest daughter of John P. Ballachy, of Edgefield Mount, co. Norfolk.

Arms of DE GREY : Barry of six, Arg. and Az. on a chief of the first three amulets Gu.

COPDOCK HALL *al.* FITZ RAFFES.

This probably was the manor of Fitz Ralph's, of which there is a descent, 1597, amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.² In 1263 the manor was held by William de Montchensy of the Honor of Hedingham ad Castrum, in Essex, by the fourth part of a knight's fee. From him the manor passed to John Baron, of Copdock, who held in the time of Edw. I. In the time of Edw. III. the manor was vested in John Fitz Raffe, but in the same reign passed to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and then to Richard Dogette. The manor was, however in 1418 granted by deed by Alicia, Countess of Oxford, to Robert Fitz Raffe. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor was vested in William Forster, in which family the manor continued for several generations. William Forster was the 2nd son of Richard Forster, of Iveletle, Shiffnal, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Michael Sellman, of Morton, co. Stafford. William Forster married Maryon, daughter and heir of William Spencer, of Ipswich, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Forster, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Chrstr. Goldingham, of Belstead, and died in 1591, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Forster, from whom it devolved on his son and heir Henry, who parted with the inheritance. We find two

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 1st July, 1820.

² *Rawl. B.* 319.

disputes as to the manor, or copyholds of it, amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in 1518, and amongst the Exchequer Depositions in 1577. The one is an action between Thomas Harman and William Spencer and others,¹ and the other is a suit between Thomas Harman, of Grantham, and William Harman, of Bentley, twin brothers, and Thomas Harman, of Copdock, eldest son of Thomas Harman, of Bentley, as to certain lands held freely by William Spencer, his grandfather by the mother as of Copdock Manor.²

We meet with a fine levied in respect of rents issuing from the manor in 1550 by Edmund Wythepowle and others against Peter Moone and others.³

Of "Copdock Manor" we meet with two fines in the time of Queen Elizabeth; one in 1576 was levied by Robert Forster against Francis Symond,⁴ and the other in 1597 by Richard Bradon and others against Sir John Scott and others.⁵

It may also be the main manor in respect of which Thomas Bedingfield, of Gray's Inn, compounded, and which he had in 1648 "lately purchased of Henry Forster,⁶ his debtor, a recusant, two thirds being sequestered for his recusancy." We find that in 1570 a William Foster rendered an account to the Queen as to courts leet and view of frankpledge within Copdock.⁷ In 1855 and 1885 the manor was vested in W. J. Deane.

¹ Star C.P. 10 Hen. VIII. Bundle 19, 394.

² Exch. Dep. 577 at Capell.

³ Fine, Hil. 3 Edw. VI.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 18 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Easter, 39 Eliz.

⁶ See a legend of Copdock Hall and the connection of the Forsters or Fosters therewith, in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. vi. 25.

⁷ S.P. Cal. of Comp. 1648, p. 1867.

⁸ Memoranda, 12 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 61.

ERWARTON.



WO manors were held here at the time of the Survey by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The first was formerly of Phin's land, and held by Turi, the King's thane, and consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 8 villeins, 4 bordars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ plough-teams in demesne and 4 ploughteams in demesne. Also 3 acres of meadow, the third part of a fishery, a rouncy, 6 beasts, 20 hogs, and 80 sheep, worth 40s., the soc belonging to Turi. At the time of the Survey Roger held this manor of Richard, and some of the details had changed; the villeins were reduced to 3, the 4 ploughteams in demesne to 1, but the bordars had increased to 7, and there were in addition 2 rouncies, 8 beasts, 26 hogs, and 4 goats, valued at 30s.

The second manor was formerly held by Ailbern, a freeman, and consisted of 60 acres and half a ploughteam, worth 8s.¹

MANOR OF ERWARTON.

This was at the time of the Great Survey the estate of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, but in the time of Hen. III. was the lordship of Bartholomew Davillers,² and in that reign passed from him to his son and heir, Richard Davillers. Richard was in the custody of Cassandra, his mother, by grant of Hugh de Burgh, justiciary, with whom she compounded for 20s. The possessions of this Richard which lay in Shelfhanger, in Norfolk, and in Brome and Erwarton, in Suffolk, were then worth £40 per annum, and were all held by serjeanty, viz., by the service of conducting the foot soldiers of the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk for 40 days at the King's summons from St. Edmunds' ditch (now called Devil's ditch, on Newmarket Heath) to the King's army in Wales, for which he was to have 4*d.* of each for conduct money, and the rest of their maintenance was to be at the King's cost, and by this tenure it always passed. The abbot at first was to do this service till granted this part chargeable with it. In 1253 Richard Davillers and Beatrix enjoyed the manor. He died in 1269, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Bartholomew Davillers, who died in 1276,³ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Bartholomew Davillers, and on his death in 1287⁴ passed to his son and heir, Sir John Davillers, and on his death in 1288⁵ passed to his son and heir, Sir Bartholomew Davillers, Knt., who in 1315 settled the manor on himself, Joan his wife, and his heirs,⁶ and in support levied a fine of it against John Murieus,⁷ and died in 1330.⁸ The manor then passed to Sir Bartholomew's daughter and coheir, Isabel, who married Sir Robert Bacon, Knt. He died in 1375, when the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Bartholomew Bacon, Knt., who died without issue in 1381, when, subject to his widow Joan's life interest by way of dower, it passed to his sister and heir Isabel, married to Sir Oliver

¹ Dom. ii. 394*b.* 395.

² 1210-12, Red Book of the Exchequer, 132 B. 1253; Chart. Rolls 37-38 Hen.

III. pt. i., 11, 57.

³ I.P.M., 4 Edw. I. 70.

⁴ I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 16.

⁵ I.P.M., 16 Edw. I. 22.

⁶ I.Q.D. 8 Edw. II. File 101, 18.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. II. 12.

⁸ I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 76.

Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in Norfolk,¹ and on their death to their son and heir, Sir William Calthorpe.² From this time to the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe (who died in 1549), with Sir Henry Parker, the devolution of the manor is the same as that of the Manor of Brome Hall, in Hartismere Hundred.

Elizabeth Calthorpe and Sir Henry Parker were succeeded by their son and heir, Sir Philip Parker, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1578, and in that year received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth on her progress through this county.

It is stated in some places that in 1577 the manor was purchased by this Sir Philip Parker of Sir Drue Drury, but we have not found any evidence of this. It is true we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1566 by Sir William Cordall and others against Drue Drury and others,³ but this does not afford sufficient justification for the above statement.

Sir Philip Parker married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in Bucks., Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Calthorp Parker, who was knighted by King Jas. I. before his coronation. He married Mercy, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Parker, who received the honour of knighthood 10th Nov. 1624, and was knight of the shire for Suffolk in 1640. He married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton, in Norfolk, Knt. (by Winifred his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stiffkey, in Norfolk), and dying 22nd June, 1675, the manor passed to his only surviving son and heir, Philip Parker, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet 13 Car. II. He married twice—1st Rebecca, daughter of Walter, sister and eventual heir of Sir Walter Long, of Whaddon, in Wiltshire, Bart., and 2ndly, 7th Nov. 1661, Hannah, daughter and heir of Philip Bacon, of Woolverstone, widow of Thomas Bedingfield, son of Sir Thos. Bedingfield, of Darsham, Knt.

Sir Philip Parker died in 1690,⁴ when the manor passed to his eldest son by his first wife, Sir Philip Parker, 2nd Bart.

He married 13th Mar. 1680-1, Mary, daughter of Samuel Fortrey, of Byall Fenn, in Cambridgeshire, and on his death about 1700⁵ the manor passed to his only son, Sir Philip Parker, who assumed the surname of Parker-a-Morley in lieu of Parker. He was in both Parliaments of King Geo. I. and in the first Parliament of King Geo. II., as member for the borough of Harwich, in Essex.

He married, 11th July, 1715, Martha, daughter of William East, of the Middle Temple, and dying 20th Jan. 1740-41,⁶ aged 58, without male issue the title in the family became extinct, and the manor passed to his eldest daughter and coheir Martha, married to John Thynne Howe, 2nd Lord Chedworth, who died 30th Nov. 1775, without issue.

On the death of Lady Chedworth the manor was purchased by William Berners, of Woolverstone, son of William Berners, by Mary his wife, daughter of Henry Bendysh, of South Town, Yarmouth, great-great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. He married, 11th June, 1765, Katherine, daughter

¹ Pat. Rolls, 14 Hen. VI. pt. i. 14.

² See Riveshall Manor, Hepworth, Black-bourn Hundred, and Brome Hall, Hartismere Hundred.

³ Fine, Mich. 8 Eliz.

⁴ Will proved March, 1690.

⁵ Will proved July, 1700.

⁶ Will proved 1741.

of John Laroche, of Egham, M.P. for Bodmin, and dying in 1815 the manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Berners, of Woolverstone Park, who died unmarried 19th Aug. 1831, aged 61, when the manor passed to his brother, the Ven. Henry Denny Berners, Archdeacon of Suffolk, who in July, 1799, married Sarah, daughter of John Jarrett, of Freemantle, co. Hants., and dying in Jan. 1852, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Berners, who in 1832 married Mary Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Rowley, rector of East Bergholt, and niece of Sir William Rowley, 2nd Bart., and on his death the manor passed to his brother, Captain Hugh Berners, R.N., who 29th Oct. 1832, married Julia Alice, daughter of John Ashton, of The Grange, near Northwich, Cheshire, and on his death, 7th May, 1891, passed to his eldest son and heir, Charles Hugh Berners, of Wool-



ERWARTON HALL

verstone Park, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1895, who 20th June, 1867, married Mary, 2nd daughter of Sir Ralph Anstruther, 4th Bart., of Balcaskie, Fife, N.B.

Erwarton Hall is situated on a point of land at the junction of the Orwell and Stour, commanding a fine view of these rivers. The house, which is a gabled mansion of brick in the Elizabethan style, with mullioned windows, stands pointing to the south, the ground rising gently, and slightly both on the east and west of it. At the back towards the north is a courtyard enclosed by a brick wall, and the entrance was here through the gateway, with numerous cylindrical turrets, which has been engraved by Grosse and others. The house was rebuilt by Sir Philip Parker, and partially reconstructed in 1858 from a wing of the Old Hall, which had fallen into decay. It is now leased by the Admiralty as the official residence of the captain commanding the Royal Naval Training establishment at Shotley. The rooms are lofty and large, and the stairs is still in its original state, the balustrades of oak are now become of a dark hue, and are very massive and substantial. By the arms over the porch door on the north side, which are Morley impaling Calthorp, it would appear that the house was erected by Sir Henry Parker,

Knt., son and heir apparent of Henry Parker, Lord Morley, who married for a second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Norwich, Knt. He died in 1550 before his father.

The gateway of this mansion has attracted considerable notice. It has been urged, from the whimsical taste of its construction, that it must have been erected in the time of Elizabeth or Jas. I., when architecture seems to have been at its lowest ebb, the buildings of those days being neither Grecian nor Gothic, but an unnatural and discordant jumble of both styles.¹

There is a tradition here that Queen Anne Boleyn visited and slept at the hall; and some say her heart was after her death deposited in the parish church. Mr. H. W. Birch, in a communication to the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, in 1899,² says that during some repairs to the fabric in 1837 a heart-shaped leaden casket containing a handful of dust was found built in the north wall.

Arms of DAVILLERS: Az. a fesse between three leopards' faces Or or Arg. three escutcheons two and one, Gu. Of PARKER: Argent, a lion passant, Gules between two bars, Sable, thereon 3 bezants, 2 and 1 in chief, as many Bucks' heads caboshed of the third. Of BERNERS: Quarterly Or and Vert.

¹ Grosse's *Antiq.* vol. 5, p. 52, Excursions in Suffolk, vol. i., p. 149-150.

² Vol. viii. p. 108.

FRESTON.



MANOR was in Saxon times held here by Robert, son of Wimarc. It consisted of 6 carucates of land, 24 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 8 belonging to the men. Also 8 acres of meadow, a mill, some sort of a church, 11 beasts, 40 hogs, and 140 sheep, worth £8. The soc belonged to Robert. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, the ploughteams belonging to the men were reduced to 6, the beasts were only 3, also the hogs, and there were 101 sheep; the value of the whole had, however, increased to £11. 10s. It was a league in length and half a league in breadth and paid in a gelt 10*d*.¹

The only other holding in this place was that of Robert, who also had the soc. It consisted of 30 acres in demesne, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, worth 10s. At the time of the Survey Ernulf held this estate of Suane, of Essex.²

MANOR OF FRESTON.

In 1234 the hall, manor, and advowson were held by Philip de Freston, who was admitted a free burgess of Ipswich at this time, and in 1316 by John de Freston, who in 1319 had a grant of free warren here.³

According to Davy, however, John de Holbroke died seised of the manor in 1316,⁴ and Margaret his widow had a part in dower in 1330, being succeeded by her son and heir, Sir Thomas Holbroke, Knt. But the manor appears to have continued in the Freston family for at least a century later, until Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Freston, married Thomas Wolferston, of Freston, who died before 1458. On Thomas Wolferston's death the manor passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married William Latimer, of Freston, and after his death took as a 2nd husband Robert Thorpe. He died in 1480, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Wm. Latimer, who married Anne, daughter of Edmund Bocking, of Ash Bocking, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Latimer, who married Mary, daughter of Christopher Thwaites, of Manningtree, and died and was buried at Freston 23rd May, 1540, when the manor went to his son and heir, Christopher Latimer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wingfield.⁵

In 1553 the manor was sold by Christopher Latimer to Thomas Gooding, of Ipswich, 2nd son of Matthew Gooding, of Blaxhall, and the sale was effected by a fine levied in Easter term this year.⁶ We meet with a fine of the manor again in 1577 levied by Richard Patrycke and others against the said Thomas Gooding and others,⁷ but this was probably by way of settlement.

Thomas Gooding married 1st a daughter of Robert Harlwyn, of Campsey Ash, and 2ndly Dorothy. He was a portman of Ipswich in 1560. His will is dated 10th April, 1595, and was proved 13th Nov. the same year.⁸

By his will he gives to Robert Gooding his eldest son, and to his heirs, a yearly rent charge of 26*s*. 8*d*. out of his lands in Kesgrave, to the intent

¹ Dom. ii. 395*b*.

² Dom. ii. 402.

³ Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. II.

⁴ See Holbrook Manor in this Hundred.

⁵ She died 5th March, 1557.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 1 Mary I.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 19 Eliz.

⁸ I.P.M., 38 Eliz.

that he or the owners of Freston Hall shall bestow the same upon the poorest inhabitants of Freston from time to time. Also he gave to the said Robert Gooding and his heirs for ever another yearly rent charge of 20s. out of his said lands to the intent that he or they should yearly procure therewith some honest, learned, and godly preacher to make four sermons in Freston church.

On his death 30th Oct., 1595, the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Gooding. He married Margaret, daughter of James Radcliffe, of Norwich, sister of William Radcliffe. His will is dated 23rd Dec. 1601, and it was proved 10th Feb. 1602. He was buried at Freston 23rd Jan. 1601, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Gooding. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Burlz, of Debden, by his 1st wife Dorothy, daughter of William Cresswell, of Prittlewell, co. Essex. He made his will 11th Aug. 1624, and it was proved 14th Oct. following. He died 12th Aug. 1624,¹ and the manor passed to his eldest surviving son, Robert Gooding, aged 12 at his father's death.

This Robert Gooding² in 1635 sold the manor to John Havers, of Stockelston, co. Leicester.³ There were Chancery Proceedings over this sale which was made in consideration of £2,175, the purchaser alleging that subsequently to the contract the vendor had cut timber and that the estate was encumbered. Particulars of the suit will be found in Muskett's Suffolk Manorial Families.⁴

The manor was later vested in the Wrights. It was held by John Wright, who married Rachael, eldest daughter of John Fuller, of Ipswich, and died the 11th Feb. 1723. The Wrights separated the manor and advowson, and sold their possessions to the Thurston, Tacon, and other families.

The manor was then acquired by Charles Berners who died in 1815, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course at the Manor of Erwarton, and is now vested in Charles Hugh Berners, of Woolverstone Park.

One of the most interesting objects upon the banks of the Orwell is Freston Tower, belonging originally to the manorial estate. "It is a strong quadrangular brick building, about ten feet by twelve, with a polygonal turret at each angle. It is six storeys high, and contains as many rooms, one above another, communicating by a winding staircase, which, on the exterior, forms the principal face of the edifice, having three sides and numerous windows. The best apartment seems to have been on the fifth storey; it is higher than any of the others, and was probably hung with tapestry, as the small nails yet left in the wood seem to indicate. The top is formed by a number of open arches, and each of the small turrets at the angles terminates in a pinnacle. The windows are square, and except in the principal apartment very small. In this building there is but one fireplace, which is on the ground floor, and even that seems to be of recent construction, and to have no chimney; whence it is probable that this place was rather an occasional pleasure retreat, or watch-tower, than

¹ I.P.M., 1 Car. pt. ii. 94.

² Davy makes Mary Burle wife of this Robert Gooding, and states that on his death Jermyn Burle, the brother of this Mary, became lord,

and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Burle, but this does not seem to be correct.

³ Fine, 11 Chas. I. pt. iii. 55.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 206-7.

designed for the purpose of permanent habitation. Excepting a farmhouse, at the distance of a few yards, no trace of any building appears near the tower."

"As there is among the records of the manor," says the Suffolk Traveller, "a very exact and particular account of the manor-house, and all the outbuildings and offices to it, in Henry the VII.'s time, and no mention is there made of the tower, it is pretty certain it was not then built; so that it is reasonable to suppose it to have been the work of the Latymers. From the smallness of the windows in all the other rooms, it looks as if they were built chiefly for the support of the uppermost room, which, having large windows on three sides of it, seems to have been contrived by some whimsical man for taking rather a better view of the river Orwell than can be had on the neighbouring hill."

Arms of FRESTON: Arg. on a chevron, Sab. 3 cinquefoils, Or. Of GOODING: Or, a fesse between six lions' heads erased Gules. Of WRIGHT: Or, on a chevron betw. 3 greyhounds courant Sab. as many trefoils striped Arg. Of BERNERS: See Erwarton Manor, in this Hundred.

BONDS OR BONDS HALL MANOR.

We find that Nicholas Bonde, had a grant of free warren here in 1330,¹ and the manor was subsequently held by Simon Sampson of Kersey.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth Thomas Gawdy,² who was afterwards a knight and Judge of the Common Pleas, was owner of this manor, and also of Woolverstone and Tattingstone, into which parishes it extended. He died 1st Nov. 1588, and Henry Gawdy, his son and heir, was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Jas. I.

By 1609 the manor seems to have passed to Leonard Pillet, and in 1646 to Benjamin Cutler, who died in 1664.

Subsequently we find it vested in the Rev. Charles Beaumont, who died seised of it in 1756, when it passed to his widow Elizabeth, and on her death passed to her daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton. He died in 1801, and she in 1822, when the manor vested in Philip Bowes Vere Broke, afterwards Sir Philip, and has since devolved in the same course as the Manor of Broke Hall, Nacton, in Colneis Hundred.

¹ Excursions in Suff. vol. i. p. 146.

² Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 41.

³ See Manor of Weybread Hall, in Hoxne Hundred, and Benhall St. Robert's Manor, in Plomesgate Hundred.

HARKSTEAD.



THREE manors were held in this place in Saxon times. The principal one was that of Harold, and was held as a hamlet of Brightlingsea, co. Essex. It consisted of 5 carucates of land, 21 villeins, 13 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 8 of the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, a church, a horse, 3 beasts, 7 hogs, and 12 sheep. When the Survey was taken Peter de Valoignes held this manor in charge for the King, there being 8 villeins, while the ploughteams of the men were gradually decreased to 2 and then to 1. The estate had formerly been valued at £6 by number, and at the time of the Survey £6 by weight, and 30s. by number. It was 12½ quarentenes long and 12 broad, and paid in a gelt 30*d.*¹

The second manor was held by Edith the Fair, and consisted of 7 carucates of land, 17 villeins, 8 bordars, a serf, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, also 8 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 30 hogs, and a mill. There was also a church with 24 acres, 4 beasts, 24 hogs, 40 sheep, and 27 goats, the whole worth £10. At the time of the Survey this manor belonged to the Countess of Albermarle, the serf was not mentioned, the ploughteams in demense were reduced to 2, and the value was £14. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 14*d.*²

The third manor was held by Aluric, a freeman, in commendation. It consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam (at the Survey reduced to 2 of oxen), and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. When the Survey was taken the manor was held by Robert Grenon, and was worth 42*d.* only.³

MANOR OF HARKSTEAD.

This was the estate of Edith the Fair in the days of the Confessor, and of Adeliza, Countess of Albermarle, sister of the Conqueror, at the time of the Great Survey. From this time probably till the time of William de Fortibus, 8th Earl of Albermarle, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Clopton Hall, in Clopton, in Carlford Hundred.

In the latter part of the reign of Hen. III. the manor vested in Baldwin de Ripariis or Redvers, Earl of Devon, son of Baldwin de Ripariis, Earl of Devon, by Amicia de Clare his wife, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester.

He was lord attendant on Hen. III. to France in 1262, and married Margaret, Countess of Ribourg, daughter of Thomas, Count of Savoy, and dying at Paris in July, 1262, apparently without issue, a third of the manor passed to his widow Margaret.

In 1275 the lordship was held by William le Breton,⁴ and in 1286 by Nicholas le Breton, who claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.⁵

From Nicholas the manor passed in 1295 to his son and heir, Nicholas Bretun, a minor, and we find the King presenting in 1295 Henry de Langeton to the living of Harkstead church in consequence of the custody of the land and heir of Nicholas le Bretun being in his hands.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 286*b.*

² Dom. ii. 430*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 420*b.*

⁴ T. de N. 285.

⁵ H.R. ii. 189; Q.W. 723.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 23 Edw. I. 2.

Davy states that in 1316 William de Bretun or Bretton had the manor, and that in 1327 William Hemested held a seventh part of a fee here "formerly Bretton's," rather implying that the latter held the manor, but the Breton family were holding lands in Harkstead till a much later date, for we find from the Originalia Rolls in 1369 that at this time Laurence Breton held part of a fee here.¹

Further, we meet with a fine of the manor levied in 1358, which certainly goes to show that it had not passed from the family at that date. It was levied by John, son of Nicholas Breton (probably the above-mentioned minor of 1295) and Lora his wife against Thomas Bonde and John Denbeney.²

In 1380 we meet with another fine of the manor and advowson by Ralph de Tendryng and Katharine his wife against Nicholas Breton, of Leyrebretton,³ and another in 1410 of both manor and advowson levied by Wm. Tendryng against John Constantyn and Katherine his wife.⁴

The Beaumont family seem next to have held the manor, and in 1536 we meet with a fine of it levied by John Beaumont and others against John Paryent and others of a third part.⁵

In 1557 we find George Foster and John Freelove each holding a moiety of the manor. Freelove's moiety passed on his death 29th April, 1569,⁶ to his son and heir John, and to him succeeded Richard Freelove, who gave his moiety to Richard Coningsby. It is not at all clear how these moieties passed. The following is Davy's statement:—

"Richard Freelove gave a moiety to Richard Coningsby
Anne Beaumont.

Richard Coningsby held a moiety late Anne Beaumont's, the other moiety of the gift of Richard Freelove d. 1591.

1591. Beaumont Coningsby, son and heir.

1609. John Osborne, Esq., held a moiety.

1609. Thomas Clenche, Esq., held a moiety.

1625 (?). Dorothy, wife of John Cox, held a moiety. She was the daughter and heir of Beaumont Coningsby, and died 22nd March, 1625.

John Cox, son and heir of Dorothy.

1697. John and Peter Cox, gents., presented."

We meet with the following fines, presumably of this manor or of parts thereof:—

1564. Henry Golding *v.* Robert Waldegrave and Maria his wife of one-fourth of the manor, and tenements in Erwarton, Holbroke, and Chelmondeston.⁷

1565. Henry Goldynge and wife *v.* Henry Peryent and wife of one-fifth of the manor.⁸

1565. John Freelove *v.* Henry Goldyng of moiety of manor.⁹

1569. Richard Conyngesbye *v.* Anne Beaumont, widow, of a moiety of the manor, and tenements in Erwarton, Chelmondeston, Holbroke, Shotley, Kirton, Freston, &c.¹⁰

¹ O. 42 Edw. III. 28.

² Feet of Fines, 31 and 32 Edw. III. 27.

³ Feet of Fines, 4 Rich. II. 29.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 12 Hen. IV. 22.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII.

⁶ I.P.M., Ipswich, 2nd Aug. 1569.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 6 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Trin. 7 Eliz.

⁹ Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.

¹⁰ Fine, Trin. 11 Eliz.

1589. John Clenche and others *v.* J. Freelove of the manor, &c.¹

1601. George Cox and others *v.* John Clenche and others of the manor.²

1601. John Clenche and others *v.* John Freelove and others of the manor, &c.³

About the year 1729 Knox Ward, Clarenceux King-at-Arms, purchased the manor from Cox. He died in 1741, and his son and heir sold it to Thomas Staunton, many years M.P. for Ipswich. A little later the manor was acquired by William Berners, of Woolverstone, who died in 1783, when it passed to his son and heir, Charles Berners, who died in 1815, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Charles Hugh Berners, of Woolverstone Park.

Arms of BRETON : Quarterly, Or and Gu. a bordure Az.

BUCKLER'S BOND MANOR.

In the early part of the 16th century this manor was held by Nicholas Bond, who in 1530 had a grant of free warren here.⁴ Five years later we learn from the Patent Rolls that he had licence to crenelate a chamber to be built in his dwelling-house here.⁵

Davy states that Lora Bond held here. Now we find in 1336 that William le Bretoun and Lora his wife levied a fine of the Manor of Harkstead against Richard de Berkyngg, parson of the church of Lyere Bretoun, and the advowson of the church, so it does not seem unlikely that Lora (not so common a name) was the daughter and heir of a Bond.⁶

In 1428 John Sampson held a quarter of a fee, and subsequently Simon Sampson, who died in 1563, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Sampson, from whom it passed to George Sampson.⁷

BRANDESTON OR BRAMPSTON MANOR.

A manor existed here in Saxon times and was held by Edwin in Edith the Fair's soc. It consisted of a carucate of land, 4 villeins, 5 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, also an acre of meadow, worth 13s. At the time of the Survey this manor was worth 16s., and was held by Godric with the Manor of Dodnash of Earl Alan.⁸

In the time of Edw. III. the manor was in the Crown, and was granted by that monarch to the nunnery of Dartford in Kent, where it continued until the dissolution of that house in 1539, when it was granted the following year by the Crown to Sir Percival Hart, Knt.⁹

It subsequently belonged to the Cox or Cocks family, and to Knox Ward, and passed in the same line of descent as the main Manor of Harkstead.

NETHERHALL MANOR.

This was the lordship of Nicholas Bonde in the early part of the 14th century, and he had a grant of free warren here in 1330.¹⁰ Lora Bonde

¹ Fine, Mich. 31-32 Eliz.

² Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.

³ Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 41.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. pt. i. 24; Close Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. i. 28d.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 9.

⁷ See Manor of Netherhall, in Harkstead.

⁸ Dom. ii. 295b.

⁹ S.P. 1540, 282 (15).

¹⁰ Chart Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 41.

later held a fourth part of a fee here which was in 1428 held by John or Simon Sampson, who was succeeded in the lordship by Simon Sampson,¹ and he on his death in 1563 by his son and heir, Robert Sampson, from whom the manor passed apparently during his lifetime to his brother, George Sampson, who died in 1580, leaving the manor to his widow Margaret during the minority of George, his only son, who survived only six years, when it devolved on his sisters and coheirs—Elizabeth, wife of John St. Poll, Frances, Susan, and Margaret. Margaret married Robert, 2nd son of William Whittell, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, and younger brother of William Whittell, of Ampton, and they purchased all the other shares, becoming legally seised of the whole manor. Robert Whittell died about 1607, and his widow remarried Francis Colby. Some litigation took place between the widow, her 2nd husband, and William Whittell, respecting money transactions, which were, however, ultimately amicably settled by the sale of this Netherhall estate in 1618 to Richard Sutton, of Acton, in Middlesex. A little later the manor became vested in John Ashfield, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, son of Sir Robert Ashfield, of Stow Langtoft, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Tasburgh, of Flixton. He was created a baronet 20th June, 1626, being the first person so created by Chas. I. He married in 1627 Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Sutton, one of the Auditors of the Imprest, and widow of Sir James Altham, of Oxey, co. Herts. He died in 1635,² when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Ashfield, 2nd Bart., Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1668-9. He married 1st a daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Rogers, of Eastwood, co. Gloucester, and 2ndly, 20th Feb. 1673-4, Dorcas Burchett, widow, daughter of James Hore, of the Mint in the Tower of London. He died about 1684,³ when the manor passed to his son and heir by his 1st wife, Sir John Ashfield, 3rd Bart., who married Anne, daughter of James Hore, the sister of his stepmother. He was buried 9th March, 1713-4, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

We meet with a fine of the manor levied in 1594 by John Clenche against John Sampson.⁴

¹ See Manor of Sampson Hall, Kersey, in Cosford Hundred. But an inquis. held at Wickham Market, 10th Dec. 1 Hen. VIII. after the death of Thomas Sampson, sen., found that he died last Jan. 24 Hen. VII. seised of the Manor of Harkstead

called Netherhall "held of the King as of the Honor of Wasbroke, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by one-fourth of a knight's fee."

² Admin. 30th Nov. 1638.

³ Will proved 1684.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 36 Eliz.

HIGHAM.



OUR manors were held here in Saxon times, the first by Godric, a freeman, consisting of 1 carucate of land, a villein, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, and 6 acres of meadow: Also 4 acres of church land, the value being 20s. At the time of the Survey this manor was held of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, by Osbern, and was worth 25s. The Survey says: "Of all these freemen Phin, the predecessor of Richard, had nothing in King Edward's time, except of one alone by commendation only. The soc of the whole is in Bergholt, and Richard holds them (as belonging) to the Honor of Phin."¹

The second manor was held by Asseman as freeman in commendation to Robert, son of Wimarc, and consisted of a carucate of land, a villein, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also 7 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs, a mill, part of a church with 2 acres (and at the time of the Survey 3 beasts), 8 hogs, 6 sheep, and 8 goats. When the Survey was taken this manor was held by Gondwin the chamberlain, the bordars were reduced by 1, the ploughteams in demesne having disappeared had risen again to 1, and that belonging to the men had come down to half. The value was formerly 30s. but at the time of the Survey was 20s. though it was let to farm for 30s. It was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*. The soc was in Bergholt. It is stated that others had holdings here.²

The third manor was held by Ledmar, a freeman, and consisted of a carucate of land, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, 6 acres of meadow, the fifth part of a church with 4 acres, and 24 ——— worth 10s. in Saxon times, but at the time of the Survey when held by Ralph de Marci of Earl Eustace worth 20s., the soc being in Bergholt.³

The fourth manor was that of Siric, a freeman, and consisted of 30 acres and half a ploughteam, worth 5s. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Garenger of Roger de Raimés, and was worth 8s. Harold formerly had the soc in Bergholt.⁴

There was one more holding in this place, that of Edric, a freeman, consisting of 60 acres, a bordar, and 2 ploughteams, worth 10s. When the Survey was taken this was the estate of the Bishop of Bayeux; there was only 1 ploughteam, but the value had gone up to 14s.⁵

MANOR OF HIGHAM HALL.

This was the estate of Siric in the time of the Confessor, and of Roger de Reymes or Raimés at the time of the Survey. It long continued in the same family, for in 1270 we find William de Reymes, probably son of Gilbert de Reymes, lord of Wherstead Hall, 1203-1240, which Gilbert was probably the son of Robert, son of William Reymes,⁶ lord in 1281, his son and heir, John de Reymes (born 29th Sept. 1252) in 1316, another John de Reymes, who had a grant of free warren here in 1335,⁷ and in 1363 yet another John de Reymes or Raimés, son and heir of the last-mentioned John.

¹ Dom. ii. 395*b*.

² Dom. ii. 436*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 303*b*.

⁴ Dom. ii. 423.

⁵ Dom. ii. 378.

⁶ I.P.M., 54 Hen. III. 14.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. 2.

In 1383 the manor had gone to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who being constituted Chancellor to King Rich. II., obtained from him a special charter to hold a court leet in his lordship here.¹

In 1433 John de Reymes and others held fees here of John, Duke of Norfolk.² Davy informs us that in the beginning of the 16th century the manor passed to Richard Welbeck, of Oxenheath, co. Kent, who died 20th Jan. 1516,³ when it passed to his son and heir, Richard Welbeck, subject to the life estate of his mother, the widow of Richard Welbeck, sen.⁴ who remarried William Cotton. The next lord was William Welbeck, grandson of the last Richard, son of Leonard Welbeck, by Frideswold Latton his wife, who held in 1566. William Welbeck married Susan, daughter of John Starling, of Colchester, and on his death the manor passed to his daughter and heir Mary. A fine of the manor was levied in 1568 by John Dyster against William Welbeck.⁵

One would have thought that it was under this fine that the manor passed to John Dyster, but an inquis. p.m. taken in 1488 after the death of John Braham, who died 4th Oct. 1487, shows that a certain tenement called "Skynners in Higham," worth 5 marks, was held of Thomas Dyster as of the Manor of Higham Hall by fealty and 12*d.* rent,⁶ so that there may be doubt whether the manor was vested at this date in the Welbeck family. We find, however, a fine levied of the manor in 1584, which would show that it had not left the family at that date. It was levied by Anna Revett against William "Welbecke" and others.⁷

The manor in 1680 belonged to Maurice Shelton, and passed under his will dated 3rd Oct. this year.

In 1811 the manor was held by William Mannock; subsequently, according to Davy, by James Stutter, but this seems to be an error, for what Stutter held was apparently not the manor but Higham Hall, with 180 acres which was sold by the trustees of his will 4th June, 1847. In 1855 the manor was held by P. P. Mannock, in 1885 by John Dawson, and in 1896 by Mr. Squire Dawson.

Arms of REYMES or RAIMES: Sable, a chevron between 3 lions rampant Argent. Of WELBECK: Arg. on a chevron Gu. betw. 3 lozenges of the 2nd as many martlets Or.

MANOR OF MINOTTS OR MINETTS.

Page says that the lordship of Higham was granted by Maud de Munchensi in the time of Hen. III. to the priory of the Holy Trinity, in Ipswich. It does not seem to have been the Manor of Higham Hall, so may possibly be this Manor of Minotts which he refers to.

The first lord we find mention of is Roger Mynoth, to whom we learn from the Abbreviation of Pleas in the time of King Edw. I. the King granted by deed warren in all his demesne lands here and handed the deed to the said Roger.⁸ John Withermersch seems to have had the lordship in 1395, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Withermersch. Richard in 1396 conveyed the manor to Thomas Moor.

¹ Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 10.

² I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.

³ I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 69.

⁴ She was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Colepeper.

⁵ Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁶ I.P.M. 3 Hen. VII. 312.

⁷ Fine, 26-27 Eliz.

⁸ Abb. of Pleas, 17 Edw. I. Trin. 4.

But in 1458 the manor was certainly vested in William "Mynett," and a century later in Robert Crane, who died seised of it in 1550, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Crane, who dying 12th Sept. 1591,¹ it passed to Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, Bart., as the Manor of Chilton, in Babergh Hundred.

MANOR OF RAVEN'S HALL OR REYMES.

This was the lordship of John Reymes or Raimes in 1433, but by 1464 it had passed to John Mannock who died in 1476.² From this time to the death of Sir George Mannock in 1787 the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Gifford's Hall, Stoke by Nayland, in Babergh Hundred. On the death of the 8th Bart. the manor went to William Mannock, and we hear nothing further respecting it.

¹I.P.M., Bury, 23 Sept. 1595.

²I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 76.

HINTLESHAM.



TWO manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was held by Stigand, and consisted of 10 carucates and 40 acres of land, 25 villeins, 17 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 16 belonging to the men, which latter number, however, at the time of the Survey had come down to 12.

Also 10 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 30 hogs, a mill, and a church and a half with 35 acres of free land. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 8 beasts, 30 hogs, and 200 sheep, worth £10. When the Survey was taken this was amongst the lands of Stigand, kept in hand for the King by William de Noers, and the value was £22 by weight. It was a league and 2 quarentenes long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 13½*d.*

In the same villa was a holding of 8 socmen, consisting of a carucate and 70 acres of land, a villein, 3 bordars, 4 ploughteams, 3 acres of meadow, and a salt pan, the whole included in the above price. The soc and sac belonged to Stigand.¹

The second manor was that of Suwart, a socman of Stigand, consisting of a carucate of land, 3 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, worth 40s. The soc belonged to Stigand. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Earl Alan.²

HINTLESHAM MANOR.

This in Saxon times was the estate of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the time of the Survey it was in the King's hands. We next find the manor held by William Denvers.

From the Red Book of the Exchequer we learn that King John, after the death of Richard Scharchenebeye (or Escorcheveile) who held £10 land here, gave the lands to William Talebot or Talbot.³ The Testa de Nevill says that "Richard 'Scorchevellie' held a moiety of the manor of the King in chief by the service of a knight's fee."⁴ And in 1213 we meet on the Close Rolls with a command to the sheriff to let William Pipard have all the land which belonged to William Talebot in Hintlesham.⁵

Testa de Nevill says in one place that William Talbot held a knight's fee of the King in chief here,⁶ and in another place that he held half a knight's fee only,⁷ and that a moiety of the manor was escheat to the King, and William Talebot held the same as his bailiff, the value being *xvli*.⁸

In 1223 William Talebot had paid his scutage concerning one knight's fee here, as on the Close Rolls for that year there is an order to the Barons of the Exchequer stating this.⁹ On the same Rolls the following year there is an order to give seisin to William Pipard of lands in Hintlesham.¹⁰

In 1224 the manor was held by Walter (? William) Talbot. He probably held a moiety, for the Talbots and the Pipards seem to have had the lordship between them for some time.¹¹

¹ Dom. ii. 288.

² Dom. ii. 296.

³ Red Book of the Exchequer, inquis. conc. Serjeanty.

⁴ T. de N. 295.

⁵ Close Rolls, 17 John, pt. i. 5.

⁶ T. de N. 291.

⁷ T. de N. 283.

⁸ T. de N. 300.

⁹ Close Rolls, 8 Hen. III. pt. ii. 18.

¹⁰ Close Rolls, 9 Hen. III. pt. i. 16.

¹¹ H.R. ii. 177; Q.W. 723.

Talbot lived at the Old Hall still so called, and in parts very ancient, while Pipard lived at the Hall.

Both William Pipard and William Talbot claimed franchises here in the time of the compiling of the Hundred Rolls,¹ and Talbot, son of William claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in Hintlesham,² and in 1227 we find it stated that Walter Pipard was lord, when his interest seems to have passed to his son and heir, William Pipard.

Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Exchequer and Treasury of the Receipt now in the Record Office will be found a release by this William "Pypard" to the lady Basilia, the prioress, and to the nuns of the priory of Wykes, of their suit at his court of Hintlesham Manor in 1257.³ William Pipard, who is said to have held a moiety in Hintlesham by the service of half a knight's fee⁴ died in 1267,⁵ when to this moiety Edmund Pipard succeeded, and on his death in 1272,⁶ Thomas Pipard, probably a brother of Edmund, and certainly a son of William Pipard, succeeded. The inquis. of 1252 gives an extent of the manor and advowson which were held of the King in chief by the service of one fishhawk (*nisi*) and knight's service, so that the King had always the wardship of the heir, but the inquisition states that the jury did not know whether it owed foreign service to the King.

On the Close Rolls in 1272 we find that Nicholas de Kirkham sought to replevy to Thomas Pipard the latter's land in Hintlesham, taken into the King's hands for Thomas's default against Margaret, late wife of Edmund Pipard.⁷

On the death of Thomas Pipard in 1282⁸ his moiety passed to his son and heir, William Pipard, on whose death in 1301⁹ it passed to Margery Pipard. Sir Thomas Pipard then seems to have had the moiety, which passed to his widow Margery for life.

On the Patent Rolls in 1341 we find a licence for Sir William "Pypard" "to grant in fee to Geoffrey Gilbert"¹⁰ the reversion of the manor and the

¹ H.R. ii. 177.

² Q.W. 723.

³ A. 3563.

⁴ T. de N. 283.

⁵ I.P.M., 51 Hen. III. 68.

⁶ I.P.M., 56 Hen. III. 2, or File 42 (19).

⁷ Close Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 5*d*.

⁸ I.P.M., 11 and 12 Edw. I. 26.

⁹ I.P.M., 29 Edw. I. 41.

¹⁰ The family of Gilbert or Gilberd resided at Hynthe Place, in Hintlesham. Hierome Gilbert, Recorder of Colchester, who died in 1583, was father of the celebrated Dr. William Gilbert, President of the Royal College of Physicians, 1599, styled "the father of electrical science," and author of the famous book "De Magnete." Hierome removed to Colchester, where he built the old house "Tymperleys," in Trinity Street, no doubt called after the Timperleys, of Hintlesham. This house passed to Dr. Gilbert's step-mother after his father's death, and on her death in 1589 to the great

doctor himself, who occasionally resided there. The doctor, following his father's example, called his London residence "Wingfield House," after his stepmother who was a Wingfield. The house was in Peter's Hill, near the College of Arms. It is not known where the discoverer was born, though local tradition marks out Hintlesham Hall as the place of his birth. The Gilberts were apparently cousins of the Timperleys, and it was probably owing to the connection between them and Queen Elizabeth that he was in 1601 appointed her physician, and is the only man mentioned by name in her will. This statement rests on the assertion of Morant, quoted by Sir B. W. Richardson in the *Asclepiad*, 1887, p. 218, for no will of Queen Elizabeth is known to exist. He was physician in chief to King James I. and died probably at Colchester, 30th Nov. (10th Dec.) 1603.

advowson of Hintlesham, said to be held in chief, then held in dower by Margery, late wife of Thomas Pypard, and for Geoffrey to regrant to William and Margaret his wife in tail male with remainder to Robert le Fitz Elys and Margaret his wife in tail, and reversion to the right heirs of William.¹

Sir William Pipard and Margaret his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson in 1344 against Geoffrey Gilbert,² and Margery Pipard died the same year,³ when the manor passed to William Pipard, and was confirmed to him in 1348.⁴

This year we find the entry in the Originalia : William Pipard, relative and heir of William Pipard, paid 30s. to the King in respect of £15 of land in Hintlesham.⁵

On his death in 1349⁶ the moiety of the manor passed to his widow Margery, and on the Close Rolls is an order to take fealty of Margery, "late wife of William Pippard," and not to interfere further with the manor as the King learnt by inquisition that she held jointly with William and for the heirs male of their bodies in chief by the service of a nest or of 2s. yearly.⁷ Margery died in 1364,⁸ when her moiety passed to William's two daughters and coheirs—Margaret, wife of Sir Warinde Lyle, Knt., who died in 1378,⁹ and Maud, wife of Osbert Hamelyn.

On the Originalia Rolls we find an order in 1377 to take fealty and deliver seisin to Warin "del Isle" and Osbert Hamelyn and Matilda his wife, one of the daughters of Sir William Pipard and Margery his wife, of part of Hintlesham Manor and the advowson of the church.¹⁰

These parties sold to John Haddely, a citizen of London, and the details of the transaction are clearly disclosed on the Patent Rolls in 1381, where we find a pardon to the said John Haddely and Margery his wife and others for acquiring in fee one moiety of the manor and the advowson from Osbert Hamelyn and Matilda his wife, tenants in chief, and the acquisition by the said John Haddely alone first in reversion by grant of Gerard, son of Warin del Isle, and subsequently in fee, by release of the said Warin's interest of the other moiety, whereof the latter was tenant for life by curtesy after the death of Margaret his wife.¹¹

The assurance referred to above was a fine levied in 1381 by John Haddely against Gerard, son of Sir Warin del Isle,¹² and by John Haddely and Margaret his wife, Robert Ellerker, clerk, John Romesey, clerk, against Osbert Hamelyn and Matilda his wife of a moiety of both manor and advowson.¹³

The advowson had been granted by King Edw. III. to King's College, Cambridge, with licence to appropriate the church, and we find on the Patent Rolls in 1380 an authority from the King enabling the college to grant the advowson to the said John de Haddely, who it is stated then had the manor in fee.¹⁴ The release by the college was duly made, and the same year the release was duly confirmed.¹⁵

¹ Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. ii. 32.

² Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. III. 11.

³ I.P.M., 17 Edw. III. 24.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. III. 18.

⁵ O. 21 Edw. III. 64.

⁶ I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 8.

⁷ Close Rolls, 23 Edw. III. pt. ii. 12.

⁸ I.P.M., 38 Edw. III. 35.

⁹ I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. i. 73.

¹⁰ O. 50 Edw. III. 40.

¹¹ Pat. Rolls, 5 Rich. II. pt. i. 30.

¹² Feet of Fines, 5 Rich. II. 3.

¹³ Feet of Fines, 5 Rich. II. 6.

¹⁴ Pat. Rolls, 11 Rich. II. pt. i. 34.

¹⁵ Pat. Rolls, 11 Rich. II. pt. i. 33.

As to the Talbot moiety, Walter (? William) Talbot seems to have been succeeded by his son and heir, known simply as Talbot de Hintlesham,¹ and on his death in 1285² the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Fitz Talbot, who in 1305, as we learn from the Patent Rolls and the Originalia, had a pardon together with Joan his wife for having acquired to them and the heirs of Thomas this manor from Talbot de Hintlesham, and ordering restitution thereof.³

Probably the acquisition had been under some settlement, for we find that Thomas Fitz Talbot and Joan his wife had at the same time acquired from Talbot de Hintlesham the manor of Rickinghall for themselves and the heirs of their bodies.⁴ Thomas Talbot died the same year,⁵ and the manor passed to his son, Thomas Talbot, who died in 1314,⁶ and on the Close Rolls for this latter year we find an order to deliver to Joan, late wife of Thomas, son of Talebot, this manor, as she and her husband were jointly enfeoffed by the late King's licence, the manor being held in chief by the service of one knight's fee.⁷ The Talbot moiety passed on Joan's death in 1362,⁸ to her son and heir, Peter Talbot. And on the Originalia Rolls we find an order to accept from him security for a reasonable relief in respect of a moiety of the manor then said to be held of the King in chief by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee.⁹ Peter died in 1377,¹⁰ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edmund Talbot, then 30 years of age.

Two years later Edmund Talbot enfeoffed Robert de Boxford and others of his moiety of this manor,¹¹ and they conveyed to Sir Godfrey de Stratton, Clement Spice, Roger de Wolfreton, and Roger Cavendish, who conveyed to John Haddeley, who had acquired the other moiety of the representatives of the Pipards. The whole transaction as to this moiety is disclosed on the Patent Rolls for 1387, where we find a pardon of the trespass of John Haddeley and Margery his wife in acquiring in fee from Sir Godfrey de Stratton and his co-feoffees, and of the trespass of Sir Godfrey and his co-feoffees in acquiring in like manner from Robert de Boxford and others, and they for acquiring from Edmund Talbot this moiety of the manor.¹² The pardon hardly seemed necessary in one case, for on the Patent Rolls four years earlier we find a licence for the said Sir Godfrey de Stratton, Clement Spice, Roger de Wolfreton, and Roger Cavendish to grant the manor called "Talbote" held in chief to John Haddeley and Margery his wife, Robert Ellerkar, clerk, and John Ramsey, clerk, in fee simple.¹³

John Haddeley died in 1410¹⁴ when the moiety passed in moieties to his daughters and coheirs—Katherine, married to William Wingfield, jun.,¹⁵ who died in 1419,¹⁶ when his widow remarried Sir William Wolf, Knt., and died in 1446;¹⁷ and Joan married to Sir John Pecche, the father of Sir

¹ See Fakon's Hall, Rickinghall Superior, in Hartismere Hundred.

² Extent I.P.M. 14 Edw. I. 28.

³ Pat. Rolls, 34 Edw. I. 16, O. 34 Edw. I. Rv. 7.

⁴ I.Q.D. 34 Edw. I. File 62-3.

⁵ I.P.M. 34 Edw. I. 210.

⁶ I.P.M. 8 Edw. II. 50.

⁷ Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 27.

⁸ Moiety Extent I.P.M. 39 Edw. III. pt. i. 55.

⁹ O. 36 Edw. III. 8.

¹⁰ Extent Half I.P.M. 1 Rich. II. 36.

¹¹ I.P.M. 3 Rich. II. 97.

¹² Pat. Rolls, 11 Rich. II. pt. i. 36.

¹³ Pat. Rolls, 7 Rich. II. pt. ii. 2.

¹⁴ Extent, one moiety called "Piperdes" and another "Talbot." (I.P.M., 11 Hen. IV. 28.)

¹⁵ Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is an action by William Wyngefeld against John Frenssh, bailiff of Hartismere Hundred, as to encroachment on the liberty of Hintlesham Manor (E.C.P. Bundle 69, 393.)

¹⁶ I.P.M., 6 Hen. V. 20.

¹⁷ Extent, I.P.M., 24 Hen. VI. 38.

John Pecche, the father of William Pecche, which William Pecche eventually held both moieties about 1448.

The following year a fine was levied of the manor and advowson in which Sir John Fortescu, Sir Edmund Hungerford, Sir Edward Hull, Sir Robert Corbet, Richard Quatermayne, Henry Fortescu, Philip Malpas, of London, Stephen Forester, Thomas Yonge, Richard Chok, Roger Huswyf, clerk, Thomas Nicoll, and John Gogh, were petents against William Pecche, son and heir of Sir John Pecche, and Beatrice his wife were deforciant¹.

In the year 1487 John Timperley purchased the manor. The Timperleys appear to have been in Hintlesham before this time, and probably held the manor farm near Raydon. This house was later used as the dowager residence, and is a picturesque place of a Tudor elevation with remains of older buildings.

John Timperley the purchaser was the son of John Timperley, of Cheshire, by Margaret, daughter and heir of — Mantell, of Yorkshire, which John Timperley was the son of Thomas Timperley, of Cheshire, and Mary Wentworth. John's father John had removed from Cheshire to Hintlesham, and was buried there in 1460.

A settlement of the manor and advowson was made by John Timperley the son in 1487, the same being effected by an assurance by John Timperley, Richard Southwell, William Holand, and Roger Timperley to John, Archbishop of Canterbury, John, Bishop of Ely, William Timperley, son of the said John Timperley the father, Christopher Willughby, Knt., John Sulyerd, Knt., Richard Skipton, clerk, and others, and their heirs for ever.²

John Timperley, the purchaser of Hintlesham, was M.P. for Yarmouth in 1467, and married, according to Page, Margaret, daughter and heir of — Raydon, but according to the Suffolk Visitation of 1612, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of — Clifton, of Norfolk. According to the Timperley pedigree in the Davy MSS. this John Timperley, or Sir John as he is called, married 1st Joan, 3rd natural daughter of the 1st Duke of Norfolk, so created 28th June, 1483, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert Lyston, of Badingham, who survived her husband, and died 13th Jan. 1526. By his 1st wife he had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Firmin Rookwood, of Euston, and died 13th May, 1583, being buried at Weston, co. Norfolk. Sir John Timperley died 18th Dec. 1491. The inquis. p.m. of 1491 states the manor to be worth £20, one moiety being held of the King in chief by service of a fish-hawk or 2s. for all services, and the other moiety held of the King in chief by the service of one knight's fee.³

As Sir John Timperley left an only daughter Elizabeth, as stated above, the manor now seems to have passed to Sir John Timperley's nephew, William Timperley, son and heir of Nicholas Timperley,⁴ 2nd son of John Timperley, and brother of Sir John by Agnes his wife, daughter of Richard Gould.

This William Timperley was of Hintlesham Hall, and married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. She was aunt to Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Katherine Howard, and subsequently married Edward White, and as a 3rd husband Sir Henry D'Oyley, of Pond Hall, and dying

¹ Feet of Fines, 27 Hen. VI. 26.

² Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. VII. pt. i. 1 (26).

³ I.P.M., 8 Hen. VII. 809.

⁴ His 2nd son and namesake died May 20th, 1489, and is buried in Buxhall church.

1st April, 1528, was buried at Hintlesham.¹ The manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Timperley. In 1551 this Thomas Timperley was called upon to show by what title he held court lete and view of frankpledge within Hintlesham.² He was M.P. for Yarmouth in 1562, and married 1st Audrey or Etheldred, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Hare, of Bruisyard, Master of the Rolls, who died in 1558, and was buried at Hintlesham. Thomas took for a 2nd wife a person of the name of Katharine, who is buried at Hintlesham. He died 14th Jan. 1593, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Nicholas Timperley.

He was a recusant, and we find amongst the State Papers in 1607 a grant to Capt. Thomas Allen of the benefit of his recusancy.³ Two years later we learn from the Exchequer Depositions that there was a suit between this Thomas Allen and Nicholas Timperley, the headings of which are: "Alleged recusancy of defendant Timperley and collusion of Paget, and his obtaining from Bishop of London a certificate of compounds of Timperley, harbouring of Jesuits, recusants."⁴ Nicholas Timperley married Ann, daughter and coheir of William Markham, of Little Oakley, Northants.

A fine was levied of this manor and the manors of Boyton Hall and Hadleigh in 1599 by Thomas Lovell and others against this Nicholas "Tymperley" and others.⁵ This was probably on some settlement of the property, for we find that on Nicholas Timperley's death, 1st Jan. 1624,⁶ the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Timperley, Knt.

Amongst the Chancery Papers referred to in the 43rd Report of the Deputy Keeper,⁷ is a lease for 21 years made in 1626 of Hintlesham Hall, to Charles Grimston, stated to be part of the lands of Sir Thomas Timperley, recusant. The result of the recusancy of Sir Thomas and his son Michael may be seen in 1649 amongst the State Papers.⁸

Sir Thomas Timperley married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of John Shelley, of Mychell Grove, co. Surrey, and 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Church, of Withington, co. Essex, and widow of Philip Dobs, of Bedford. Sir Thomas Timperley died 29th April, 1651, and was buried at Hintlesham, where there is an inscription on the north side of the chancel of the church.

"Time is as precious as ye Pearl that shines
And here a Timperley this Grave confines
As precious to his friends whose every eye
Bewail'd their losse such worth as destinie
Nor Death observes maugre oblivious spight (?)
Vertue's a glowwerme and still shines by night.
This monument or small tablet rather
Of love and duty to his honoured father
Humbly a sonne presents which to each eye
Hintes what we all must owne mortalitie
Els nothing owne, "Dear Father rest in peace
You have (I have) of lands and life a lease."

The manor passed to his son and heir, Michael Timperley, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, in Norfolk, and dying 7th July, 1653, the manor passed to his son, Henry Timperley, of

¹ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 15.

² Memoranda, 4 Edw. VI. Hil. Rec. Rot. 28.

³ S.P. 1607, 384.

⁴ Exch. Dep. 1609, at Stowmarket.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 41-42 Eliz.

⁶ He is buried at Hintlesham.

⁷ App. I, p. 34.

⁸ Cal. of Comp. 2133-16501. *Ib.* 395.

Hintlesham, and of Colkirk, co. Norf., who married 1st a daughter of Charles Burneston, of Hackney, and 2ndly Audrey, daughter of Sir William Mannock, of Stoke by Nayland.

In 1680 Sir Philip Parker, Bart., John Hodges, and John Jermy held their first court for the manor, no doubt as trustees, and in 1690 Sir John William Mannock, Bart., and Henry Timperley held the manor. In 1699 the manor was held by Susannah Timperley, widow, mother and guardian of Henry Timperley, who in 1710 appears as lord. Henry Timperley was ruined by the South Sea scheme, and sold the manor in 1720 to Richard Powys. He died in 1723, and is buried at Hintlesham, when the manor passed to his son, Richard Powys, M.P. for Oxford [in 1734]. He appears to have been a most extravagant man, and at length found an end in a grave at Hampton Court, provided by royal charity. It has been suggested that this was a fitting conclusion to the life of a man who found a Tudor house and converted it into a Georgian mansion! The 2nd Richard Powys's widow sold the manor in 1743 to Sir Richard Lloyd, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1759. On Sir Richard's death 6th Sept. 1761, at the age of 63, the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Savage Lloyd, M.P. for Totnes, 1759-1761, on whose death in April, 1810, it passed to his son and heir, Richard Savage Lloyd, and on his death 6th Aug. 1818, at the age of 50 unmarried, went to his surviving sisters and coheirs, Elizabeth Savage Lloyd and Harriet Lloyd, the former of whom died unmarried 16th Feb. 1828, aged 71, and the latter of whom died unmarried 14th Jan. 1837, at the age of 77, leaving the manor by her will to her cousin and heir, Capt. James Hamilton Lloyd-Anstruther, 2nd son of Sir Robert Anstruther, of Balcaskie, co. Fife, 3rd Bart., by Charlotte Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. James Hamilton (grandson of James 4th Duke of Hamilton) by Lucy his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, the Baron of the Exchequer.

Miss Harriet Lloyd left by her will £10 a year for the education of five poor children, and £10 a year to provide coals for poor parishioners. Capt. Anstruther married 1st, 6th Dec. 1838, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lindsey Merrik Peter Burrell, 2nd son of Peter, 1st Lord Gwyder, and brother of Peter Rober, 20th Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and 2ndly, 1st Nov. 1847, the Hon. Georgiana Christiana Barrington, daughter of George, 5th Viscount Barrington, and dying 24th Dec. 1882, the manor passed to his son and heir by his 1st wife, Lieut.-Col. Robert Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, D.L., J.P., of 37, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. He married 5th July, 1871, Gertrude Louisa Georgiana, daughter of Francis Horatio Fitz Roy, of Frogmore, Hants., and has issue.

The manor was originally offered for sale with the Hintlesham estate as a whole, consisting of 3,713a. or. 26p., the 16th June, 1908, in London. The free rents of the manor amounted but to £1. 18s. 6d., and the quit rents to 2s. 8d.

In April, 1909, the estate of Hintlesham was sold and again resold to many of the tenants, Mr. Walter Turner buying Northlands, the Mill Farm, and the Old Hall, the Old House; Mr. Horace Turner buying the Priory, Norman Farm, and Wolf's Farm. The hall was sold with part of the park and the manor to Mr. G. Ryan, and Mr. Fox Haggard bought the Fen Farm and the Cherry Ground.

Hintlesham Hall is a fine large building erected by Thomas Timperley about 1570. He incorporated part of the earlier mansion, and the house

was much injured and shaken by an earthquake. A beam in the quadrangle at the back wall has the date 1513 on it. Powys, about 1735, built the two quadrangles forming the kitchens, offices, and stables. The hall is a deep Elizabethan mansion in the half "H" fronting to the west, and stands in a well-timbered park of about 150 acres. The exterior elevation of the hall is red brick with tiled roof, and the house has some interesting gables and chimneystacks. In the front is a colonnade enclosed with windows which form a conservatory; the middle room is a very large, lofty, and handsome hall used as a summer room, but fitted up for even a comfortable winter residence; on the left side of it is a very large and good dining-room, and on the right a library, in which were formerly some scarce and valuable old books. The staircase is of mahogany, massive and handsome. On the left hand at the landing is a good-sized drawing-room, the ceiling ornamented with flowers, &c. Through the library is a small room; beyond that another rather larger (forming the extremity of the right wing) which was formerly fitted up as a museum. The Misses Lloyd here formed a considerable collection of natural and artificial curiosities with some antiquities, amongst which was a pair of massive steel spurs thickly studded, and in complete preservation. These spurs were found in Ixworth Abbey, and presented by Mr. Cartwright. There was also a kind of bodkin of bronze, with a loop at the end, about 4 inches long, which was found in 1824 at Stutton. The park about the house extends to 150 acres, but is flat, and the country certainly not of a picturesque description.

Tom Martin, in his "Church Notes," says: "By an elegant plan of the Hintlesham Estate, which was shown to me 31st Dec. 1821, it appears that it consists of 3,056a. 3r. 8p., the roads 37a. or. 16p., 633 acres in hand which includes the park of 155 acres, and a wood of 154 acres."

The property was of considerable length, reaching from the borders of the parish of Sproughton to beyond Hadleigh, with very little, if any, interruption, but it was narrow. A map of the estate formerly hung in the hall.

The hall contained a valuable collection of paintings by Vandyke, Gainsborough, Sir Peter Lely, and other eminent artists, when lately occupied by John Taylor.

Arms of PIPARD: Quarterly Az. and Arg. in each a lion rampant counterchanged. Of L'ISLE: Gu. a lion passant Arg. crowned Or. Of TIMPERLEY: Gules, a lion party per bend Ermine and Ermines. Of LLOYD: Sa. three nags' heads erased, two and 1 Arg. Of ANSTRUTHER: Arg. three piles issuing from the chief Sa. quartering Erskine, Hamilton Powell, and Lloyd.

PRIORY MANOR OF ST. PETER'S OR MANOR LE LYESNE'S.¹

This was the estate of Suwart, a socman, of Stigand, the archbishop, in the Confessor's day, and formed part of the possessions of Earl Alan of Brittany, at the time of the Survey.

In 1329 it became vested in the priory of Ipswich, and in 1525 was granted to Cardinal Wolsey,² who in 1529 granted the same to William Capon, dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich.³

¹ Miss Deane, of Hintlesham, who has kindly perused this account, states that this is the College farm and not the Priory; still it seems to have borne the name here given.

²S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1834 (2).

³S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 4424, 5280.

The manor in 1530 had come to Robert Dormes, for this year he had licence to alienate it to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.¹ But amongst the State Papers in 1538 we find an account of the "priors" in Hintlesham "sold and purchased by the Duke of Norfolk."²

Lionel Talmash next appears as lord, he dying seised of the manor 25th June, 1552,³ when it passed to his son and heir, Lionel Talmash, who died in 1571, when it went to his son and heir, Sir Lionel Talmash, Bart.⁴

MANOR OF HINTLESHAM PRIORY CALLED VEYSEYS.

This manor anciently belonged to the Abbot of Bury. It later was held by the small priory which was in 1527 suppressed for the purpose of Cardinal College in Ipswich, being then probably held by Wyck or Wix abbey, in Essex. On Wolsey's disgrace the manor came to the Crown, and the King granted it to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who sold it to Thomas Vesey, 1st Sept. 1539.⁵ Thomas Vesey had land in Hintlesham prior to this, for we find from the State Papers ten years earlier a complaint that he distressed all his tenants at Hintlesham and kept their cattle to the value of £40.⁶

Thomas Vesey had licence in 1546 to alienate this manor to William Vesey. He was the son of Robert Vesey, of Hadleigh, a clothier, and lord of the Manor of Wix Abbey, in Essex.⁷ He married Joane, daughter of

¹ S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220 (3).

² S.P. 1538, ii. 1215 (2).

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 64.

⁴ See Helmingham Hall, Helmingham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

⁵ S.P. 31 Hen. VIII. 116; Add. Ch. 14999.

Miss Deane, of Hintlesham, states that the priory was a nunnery and belonged to the abbey of Wyke or Wix, in Essex, the vicarage of Chattisham being attached to it. In the reign of Henry II. the prioress and the vicar of Chattisham were had up for killing a buck in the park of Hintlesham Hall, then held from the King, and were fined. She adds that at the suppression Wolsey gave the manor to the Duke of Buckingham, *not* Norfolk. After a time Wolsey quarrelled with Buckingham and he was executed. Vesey in the meantime had married a daughter of Buckingham and resided at the priory. Wolsey wished to regain possession, but Thomas Vesey held fast. The Cardinal sent an order for re-delivery, and this being disregarded it is said Wolsey obtained an order of excommunication from the Pope, and sent a *posse committatus* from his College in Ipswich, but Thomas Vesey armed 40 men of Hintlesham with bows and arrows and drove off the Cardinal's forces and sat fast for 300 years. Miss Deane further

adds that the descendants of the 40 Hintlesham men, Dales, Greens, &c., still work on the priory farm.

We regret not being able to accept implicitly this interesting account. (1) Because Wolsey could not have given the manor to the great Duke of Buckingham at the suppression as the Duke was executed in 1521, and before the suppression took place. (2) The Duke had three daughters only—Elizabeth, married to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Katherine, married to Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreton, and Mary to George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny. He had no daughter married to Thomas Vesey, neither do we find any record of such an illustrious marriage, and Thomas is usually described as "farmer." (3) We have the authority of the State Papers that Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, sold the manor to Thomas Vesey in 1539, and the deed itself is still in existence, and has been examined by the writer. (Add. Ch. 14999.) There can be no mistake as to the manor; the descriptive words are "Manerium voc. Le Priory et terras in Hintlesham et Aldham in Com. Suff."

⁶ S.P. 1529, 6034.

⁷ Will 11th Oct. 1539, proved 7th May, 1561, P.C.C.

Robert Cutler, of Ipswich, and widow of John Walton, of Hadleigh, for his 2nd wife. She was half-sister to Robert Deshaugh. His will is dated 3rd June, 1575, and was proved 18th Nov. 1577. He died 4th July, 1577,¹ and the manor passed to his widow Joane, after whose death in 1586 it vested in their son, William Vesey,² who had married in May, 1576, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Reynold, of Holton. In 1582 we find a Chancery action brought by William Veysey against Robert Sucklinge and wife for an examination of witnesses as to a will having been left by plaintiff's father relating to Hintlesham Priory Manor and tenements in Hadleigh, and the Manor of Cockerells, in Buxhall.³ His will was dated 10th April, 1616,⁴ and the manor passed to his eldest son Charles, who had livery the year of his father's death.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund D'Oyley, of Shottisham, co. Norfolk, by Ann, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, and the following deed was executed on such marriage: "Whereas Charles Voisey, of Hintlesham, Gent., my brother by an Recognizance bearing date the thirtieth day of October in the Third year of the rainge of Kinge James sealed and acknowledged before S^r John Popham knight Lord Chiefe Justice of the Kinges bench standeth bound unto William Veisey o^r ffather in the some of Twoe thousand poundes of lawfull money of England as in and by the Recognizance more at large appeareth. And whereas there are Indentures of Defesance made the day and yeare aforesayd that if the sayd Charles Veisey shall permit and suffer the seyte of the Mannor called the Priory in Hintlesham in the Countie of Suffolk And all the landes meadowes pastures rents and hereditaments in Hintlesham aforesayd to the same appertaining as part and percel of the same And the Mannor of Cockerells wth the Tenement Gunnells in Buxall and Ratleston in the sayd Countie of Suffl. And all the lands Tenements woodes Rents Reversions Courts Leetes and hereditaments whatsoever to the sayd Mannor or Tenement appertayning to descend and goe affter his death to the next heires males of the bodie of the sayd William Veisey o^r ffather if the sayd Charles Veisey should happen to die without heires male of his bodie lawfullie begotten without discontinuinge or altering the estate in Tayle male by William Veisey o^r Grandffather, then the sayd Recognisance of twoe Thousand pound to be voyde or else the same to remayne in force and vertue, And whereas the sayd William Veisey the Cognise made his will and named me William Veisey his second sonne executor and died. And Whereas Thomas Veisey my nephewe sonne and heire of my sayd Brother Charles Veisey is to take to wife Marie Bull the daughter of Thomas Bull of fflowton in the Contie of Suffs. Gent. And that in respect and consideration of the portion of monie w^{ch} the sayd Charles Veisey shall receive ffrom the sayd Marie Bull or her ffrends in Marrage a competent iounture there uppon is to be made her out of those landes Tenements and other the prmises before mentioned in Buxhall and Ratlesdene. Nowe this writing wittnesseth that I the sayd William Veysey brother of the sayd Charles Veisey doe hereby promise unto the sayd Thomas Bull and my sayd brother Charles Veisey affter the sayd marriage not to take any advantage of the sayd Statute for the settling of a competent Joynture uppon the sayd Mary Bull but that the sayd Mary may have and quietly inoye for her Joynture the Mannor of Cockerells wth the Tenement Gunnells, wth all the lands

¹ I.P.M., 19 Eliz.

² Robert and John Vesey were sons of William by a first wife.

³ C.P. iii. 203.

⁴ Proved 15th July, 1616; I.P.M., 14 James I.

Tenements woods Rents Reversions Courts Leets and hereditaments whatsoever in Buxhall and Ratelesden aforesayd in case the sayd Marie shall survive the sayd Thomas Veisey. And further that I the sayd William Veisey will be redy to ioyne in any further acts for the essertinge thereof as shall att any time be reasonably required, so as affter the sayd Joynture the same lands of Joynture may be settled againe according to the former entayle made by William Veisey the Grandffather. In Witness whereof I the sayd William Veisey have hereunto set my hand and seale the Six and Twentie day of May in the Sixt yeare of the Rayne of our Soverayne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England ffrence Scotland and Ireland Kinge defendor of the fayth &c. 1630.

William Veisey.

Witnesseth Edm. Cremer
William Parmenter

Charles Vesey died 2nd June, 1657, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Vesey, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bull, of Flowton.

Thomas Vesey¹ made his will dated 20th Feb. 1670,² and died in 1679, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Charles Vesey, who married Frances, daughter of Sir George Wenyeve. Charles's will was dated 26th May, 1681, and was proved 1st July, 1685. He had a son, Dudley Vesey.

In an action in 1691 between this Dudley Vesey, an infant, and William Panton and Frances Vesey, defendants, the defendant Frances Vesey made an affidavit which throws much light on the condition of Charles Vesey's estate just before his death. The following is a copy:—

“ The said Defendant Frances Vesey maketh oath that whereas Charles Vesey this Deponents late Husband and this deponent did by their Indenture dated the 1 June, 1683, sell to the defendant Panton and Benjamin Tudman the messuage called the Priory Knaps and Gunnells for the term of 99 years which therein is mentioned to be to the intent that the defendant Panton and Benjamin Tudman might receive the rents and profits to pay £500 (which is mentioned to be the consideration thereof) and all such just debts as the said Charles Vesey did or should owe. And whereas the said Charles Vesey and this Deponent did levy a fine and by indenture dated the 2nd June, 1683, covenanted that the same should be to confirm the said estate for 99 years, and that the reversion should be to several other uses therein mentioned. And by another Indenture dated the 13th of July, 1683, did agree that the said fine should be for the satisfying of 300*li.* more to the said Panton as well as the former 500*li.* and all such other sums as Panton and Benjamin Tudman should raise and furnish by the order of Charles Vesey and the Deponent or either of them with interest, or to that effect, as by the deeds more at large appeareth. This Deponent saith that there was no money really and actually paid to the said Charles Vesey or this Deponent or any other for their use as the Consideration of their Executing the said Deeds and fine but only £100 or some such sum told over and Colourably paid to the said Charles Vesey in the presence of Sundry Witnesses at sundry places and was . . . immediately afterwards Delivered back again to the Defend^{ants} Panton. And the said Charles Vesey and this Deponent going over to Roan in France soon after their

¹ See Cockerell's Hall, Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

² Proved 20th Nov., 1679.

Executing of the last of the said deeds were forced to pawn their plate for 50*l* to pay the Charges of their Journey. And this Deponent saith that the true intent of executing the said Deeds was to protect and save the said estate from coming into the hands of the Brothers of the said Charles Vesey in the said Charles Veseys absence, or in case he should happen to die and to secure the said Panton that he should be reinburssed for what money or goods he should remit to them in France. And this Deponent further saith that not long after the said Charles Vesey and this Deponent were in France, the Defendant Panton wrote to Charles Vesey insinuating that unless his Estate were clogged with a greater sum than the said 600*l* in the aforesaid Deeds mentioned that the said Charles Veseys Brothers would get the said estate out of his the Defendant Panton's hands by laying down the said 600*l* or to that effect, and therefore advised that they should come over in to England to Charge the Estate of the said Charles Vesey with a further sum of money. And accordingly the said Charles Vesey and this Deponent did come over into England and Executed another Deed to the said Panton bearing date on or about the 23rd of February 1683 wherein the consideration money is mentioned to be 600*l* which is thereby to be repaid to the said Panton with interest but saith that the said Panton did not advance levied (? levy) or pay the said Charles Vesey any money as the consideration of the said Deed, but did enter into a bond to one John Tudman bearing date on or about the 28th of February 1683 of 2,000*l* penalty Condicioned for the payment of 2,000*l* on the first of March 1648 which was declared to be in trust for this Deponent, but this Deponent is informed that the Defendant hath since got away the said Bond and Cancelled the same. And this Deponent saith that she is informed and verily believes that by money and merchandize which were remitted to the Defendant Panton from France and by rents which the said Defendant hath received out of the estate of the said Charles Vesey, 500*l* at least over and besides great quantities of Timber which he hath felled and sold from off this Deponent's Jointure lands as she is credibly informed. And this Deponent saith that she doth not know or remember that any Conveyance or Incumbrance hath been made by Charles Vesey and this Deponent or by either of them of any part of the estate of the said Charles in the County of Suffolk to any person or persons, except the deeds in the defendant Panton's answer to the Plaintiff's bill mentioned and a mortgage made by this Deponent of her Jointure lands to Margaret Rix for 150*l* and interest which was received by the Defendant Panton and a Conveyance of part of the said estate by Lease and Release dated the 2nd and 3rd of December intant.

ffrances Vesey.

Jurat 9th December 1691,

Miles Cooke.

In 1698 an Act of Parliament was passed for the sale of the estate of Dudley Vesey, in Hintlesham, for the payment of his debts,¹ but it seems doubtful if this manor was sold.

By an agreement dated 31st March, 1699, John Tudman, guardian of Dudley, the infant son of Charles Vesey and Frances his wife, and John Littell, of London, drugster, of the one part, and William Vesey, of Elmset, gent. and Shelley Wankford, of the other part, John Tudman agreed to sell to Shelley Wankford "All that Capital messuage or tenement in Hintles-

¹ 10 and 11 Will. III. c. 29.

ham called or known by the name of Hintlesham Priory And all the messuage or tenement in Hintlesham called or known by the name of Knalts and all the edifices holdings lands meadows Pastures woods underwoods and appurtenances to the said two messuages or tenements or to either of them belonging or appertaining as the same are now in the occupation of John Page his assignee or assigns," and the parties covenanted to levy a fine. The purchase money was to be £1,200, and it was part of the arrangement that the said William Vesey and Shelley Wankford should relinquish any claim to the "lands and tenements of the said Dudley Vesey lying in Buxhall . . . late in the occupation of the widow of Waspe or her assigns."

It should be explained that this William Vesey, of Elmsett, was a brother of Charles Vesey, whose will was dated in 1681, and therefore the uncle of Dudley Vesey. William married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas



HINTLESHAM HALL.

Bacon, and had an only daughter and heir Elizabeth. She married Shelley Wankford or Wangford, of Wheatfield (? house), co. Essex, who was the purchaser under the above agreement.

By another agreement dated 6th June, 1699, it was agreed between William Vesey and Shelley Wankford, as follows:—

(1) William Vesey to settle all his freehold lands and tenements in Elmset and Flowton in the occupation of William Gooch upon Shelley Wankford and his heirs and then Shelley Wankford to settle the said freehold estate and all the other freehold lands and tenements of the said Shelley Wankford in Elmset and Flowton aforesaid in the occupation of John Draine or his assigns And also to settle Hintlesham Priory and Knotts, and all the lands thereunto belonging in the occupation of John Page in Jointure upon Elizabeth, the wife of the said Shelley Wankford and to such other uses as Stamborn Hall and the lands thereunto belonging are now settled in the Jointure that is already made thereof. And also the said William Vesey to settle all his copyhold lands in Elmset to the same uses as the said freehold jointure is now to be made and settled.

(2) If Shelley Wankford has an heir male by Elizabeth his present wife that such heir male shall be christened Wankford and shall be obliged by a clause in the said Jointure that is to be made to only retain the name of Vesey for his surname without any other addition.

(3) Shelley Wankford and the said Elizabeth his wife to levy a fine on Stamborn Hall and to settle the same upon Shelley Wankford and his heirs.

(4) Shelley Wankford to settle a rent charge of £45 out of Stamborn Hall to be payable to William Vesey for life and during life to board him and keep him a horse.

William Vesey made his will in 1713, and died shortly afterwards. Shelley Wankford and Elizabeth Vesey had four sons—1, Shelley Wankford, who died without issue; 2, William Wankford, who, according to the arrangement of 1699, assumed the name of Vesey and took this manor; and 3, Robert, and 4, Thomas.

In 1825 John Hayward Buckingham held the manor, and he sold it in 1830 to the Misses Lloyd, but remained tenant till 1844. The manor now belongs to Horace Turner.

Arms of VESEY : Ermine, on a cross Sable five martlets Or.

HOLBROOK.



ONE manor only was held here in Saxon times by Godman in commendation to Edith, and consisted of 1 carucate of land, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne (which later disappeared and at the Survey was back again) and 1 belonging to the men. The value was 20s. but at the time of the Survey 15s., when it was held by Odo of Earl Alan.

The jurisdiction was in Bergholt.¹

MANOR OF HOLBROOK.

In 1240 the lordship was held by Earl Warren, and in 1271 by Richard de Holbroke or Holbrook, who had view of frankpledge here.² In 1281 it was held by John de Holbrook, and in 1288 by Richard de Holbrook, who died in 1290. It subsequently passed apparently to John de Holbrook as his widow Alicia died seised of it in 1309,³ when it passed to his son and heir, John de Holbrook, who died seised of it in 1316,⁴ and he was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas de Holbrook. He would appear to have been an infant at the time of his father's death, for on the Close Rolls in 1324 we find an order not to meddle further with the manor and to deliver the issues to Robert de Aspale and Robert de Canteraria, executors of the will of Alice, late wife of Roger le Bygot, Earl of Suffolk, and to deliver to them the custody of the heir of John de Holbrook.⁵

Thomas Holbrook the minor was, on coming of age, sued by his mother Margaret, the widow of John de Holbrook, for part of the manor as dower. In 1336 the then Sir Thomas Holbrook and Margaret his wife levied a fine of this manor and the Manors of Tattingston, Langeston, Nacton, and Foxhole against William le Neweman, parson, of "Tatyngeston" church, and Nicholas Bonde.⁶

Sir Thomas de Holbrook died in 1360, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Holbrook, who married Maud, and died in 1376,⁷ when the manor passed to his daughter and coheir Margery, married to John Fastolf. Margery died in 1387 and Sir John Fastolf in 1406,⁸ when the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Hugh Fastolf, Knt.

From Sir Hugh Fastolf, who died in 1418,⁹ the manor passed¹⁰ to his son and heir, John Fastolf, who released it in 1419 to Elizabeth Wolverston, daughter and heir of Ralph Fitz Ralph and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Holbrook. Elizabeth Wolverston died seised in 1420.¹¹

In 1458 Thomas Wolverston, son and heir of Elizabeth, died seised, and this year a fine was levied of the manor and advowson by Thomas

¹ Dom. ii. 295.

² H.R. ii. 190.

³ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51.

⁴ I.P.M., 10 Edw. II. 77.

⁵ Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II. 20.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 28.

⁷ I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 31.

⁸ I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 34.

⁹ I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 49.

¹⁰ See Broke Hall, Nacton, in Colneis Hundred.

¹¹ I.P.M., 7 Hen. V. 50.

Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife, and William Frevyll and Anne his wife against Elizabeth Tendryng.¹

In 1477 John Bemey, of Wichingham, died seised. Davy, from whom we have the above particulars, next mentions Thomas Tendring as lord, and in 1500 Margaret Tendring as lady. Margaret was probably the widow of Thomas Tendring, for in 1543 we find John Renyn, lord in right of Dorothy, his wife, daughter and heir of the said Thomas Tendring.

Page says: "John Nevill, Lord Latimer, who was in the Rebellion called 'the Pilgrimage of Grace,' in the time of King Hen. VIII. married 1st Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, Knt., and the said Catherine afterwards married to King Hen. VIII. In the 35th of that reign John, Lord Latimer, his son, had livery of this lordship with Chelsworth, Walsham, and Preston (? Freston) in this county, with divers other manors in various counties, most likely through the interest of the said Catherine with her Royal Consort. He married Lucy, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester, and died 20th of Queen Elizabeth, 1577 [22nd April] without male issue,² so that by the marriage of his four daughters and coheirs, his large estate became divided."³

Page is not quite correct, for John, 3rd Lord Latimer's 1st wife, whom he married 20th July, 1518, was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartland, co. Westmoreland. Dorothy was his 2nd wife, and she was sister and coheir of Sir George Vere and sister and coheir of John, 14th Earl of Oxford. The 3rd wife was Katharine Parr, widow of Edward Burgh, Lord Burgh. John, 3rd Lord Latimer, died in 1543,⁴ and his widow within a few months became the 6th and last wife of King Hen. VIII.

Lord Latimer, however, had probably disposed of the manor in his lifetime, for we find that in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth it had passed to Sir Robert Southwell, Knt., as he died seised of it about 1558, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Southwell.⁵

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by John Markes against Margaret and Thomas Southwell touching copyholds of this manor.⁶ From Thomas Southwell the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Southwell, and he and his wife Elizabeth sold the manor in 1589 to John Clench, first Recorder of Ipswich, 1574, Baron of the Exchequer 1581, and Justice of the Common Bench 1589 and of the Queen's Bench 1591-1607.⁷ A fine was levied of the manor the same year between Thomas Clenche, son and heir of John Clenche, and others against Sir Robert Southwell,⁸ and two years later by Thomas Clenche and Robert Bence.⁹ Sir John Clenche the judge resided here, and a portrait of him by Hollar may be seen in Sir William Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," published in 1666. He¹⁰ died 19th Aug. 1607, and was buried in the parish church of Holbrook, where there is a fine monument to his memory and to the memory of his wife and children. The life-sized effigy of the judge shows him reclining on an altar tomb, robed in his scarlet gown and ermine-lined mantle, supporting himself on

¹ Feet of Fines, 11 Hen. VI. 26.

² I.P.M., 19 Eliz. Admin. 1st May, 1577.

³ Hist. of Suff., pp. 22, 23.

⁴ Will 12th Sept. 1542, proved 15th March, 1542-3.

⁵ See Manor of Hoxne, in Hoxne Hundred.

⁶ C.P. Ser. ii. B. cxxvii. 16.

⁷ Add. Ch. 25416.

⁸ Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.

⁹ Fine, Hil. 33 Eliz.

¹⁰ See Manor of Creting All Saints, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

his left elbow. He wears the coif and square cap, and has a scroll in his hand. In a panel above is this inscription in Roman capitals :—

In obitvm Colendissimi sviq' temporis antiqvissimi
Ivdicis Johannes Clenche, qvi obiit xix die
Avgvsti Anno Salvts 1607.
Ecce iacet secto venerandus Marmore iudex
Terram terra petit, puluere corpus inest
Ast anima ad superos sumiq' palatia caeli
Fertum et æterni viuit in arce Dei.

At a lower level, in the front of the tomb, lies the figure of a lady in a similar position, with her elbow on an embroidered cushion and holding a book in her right hand. She wears a "French hood" with pendant liripipe, in front of which the hair is drawn up or stiffened on supports in a sort of puff. Her gown is well extended at the hips, and the sleeves set in with a puff at the shoulder.

Besides the Judge's effigy are sculptured kneeling figures of four sons and eight daughters in elaborately got-up ruffs. Below, by the lady, kneel two boys and three girls in stiff plain ruffs.

Over the middle of the monument are these arms : Gu. three gemel rings pendant, two and one, Or, and a chief of the second, *Clench*. On each side is a smaller shield thus emblazoned, *Clench*, impaling quarterly first and fourth, per fesse nebuly Az. and Sa. three martlets Or, a canton Ermine (should be Sa.) of *Barker*, second and third, Arg. three pallets Gu. over all a fesse Vert.¹

The manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Clench, who served the office of Sheriff of Suffolk in 1606. He married 1st Margery, daughter of John Barker, of Ipswich, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of — Risby and widow of Henry Wingfield, of Crowfield, by whom he had no issue. Thomas Clench died in 1624, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Clench, who served as sheriff in 1639. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of John Mott, of Braintree, co. Essex, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Clench, Knt. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Holland, of Quidenham, in Norfolk, Knt., and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Wigmore, Knt. Elizabeth died 9th April, 1659, and Sir Robert Clench, 9th Jan. 1661, aged 49, leaving three daughters—Meriall, Frances, and Thomasin.

The manor then vested in Thomas Thurston, of Ipswich, and amongst the State Papers in 1729-30 we find a petition from him,² and from him the manor passed to his only surviving sister and heir, who in 1764 married Thomas Staunton.

The manor subsequently was acquired by Charles Berners, of Woolverstone, who died in 1815, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Charles Hugh Berners, of Woolverstone Park.

A fine was in 1518 levied of Holbrook, Herlestede, and Netherhall Manors by John Spelman and others against John Peryent and others,³ and another fine in 1536 of the manor by Sir William Sydney and others

¹ E. A. N. & Q. vol. viii. 117.

² T. B. S. P. 1729-30, 509.

³ Fine, Mich. 10 Hen. VIII.

against Robert Southwell.¹ In 1583 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Geoffrey Gate and others against Robert Southwell.²

A Holbrook Manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Thomas Gawdy, who died 1st Nov. 1588.³

The custom is to the youngest son; tenant by the curtesy; gives dower; heriot service is the best beast and it is generally mentioned in the admission to be heriotable. A recovery suffered, fol. 492, although it is said in the beginning of the Court Book "No recoveries ever suffered."

Arms of HOLBROKE: A chevron between 10 cross crosslets Gules. Of CLENCH: Gules, 3 gemell rings Or, pendant 2 and 1. A chief of the second; *or* Sa. 6 annulets Or, conjoined in pairs, 2 pair in chief, and one in base, a chief of the second.

¹ Fine, Easter, 28 Hen. VIII.

² Fine, Trin. 27 Eliz.

³I.P.M., 9th Aug. 31 Eliz.

HOLTON.



IN Saxon times a manor was held in this place by Ansgar, consisting of 2 carucates of land, 13 villeins, 2 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, also 24 acres of meadow and a church. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 2 beasts, 12 hogs, and 60 sheep. The manor was valued at 60s., Ansgar having the soc. At the time of the Survey it was held by Geoffrey de Magnaville, the serfs were reduced to 3, the ploughteams belonging to the men to 3, there was 1 rouncy only, the hogs were reduced to half, the sheep were increased to 74, and the value had gone down to 40s.

This manor was 6 quarentenes in length and 4 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 7*d.*¹

MANOR OF HOLTON.

The manor was in 1258 apparently vested in Robert Raydon, who had a grant of free warren here that year,² and one of his descendants, Robert Raydon, had a like grant in 1310.³ He died in 1322,⁴ but it is doubtful if he were seised of the manor, as the advowson at this time seems to have been appendant to the manor, and it is clear this was vested in 1309 in Alicia, wife of John de Holbrook, she dying seised of the same this year.⁵ The advowson was likewise vested in Thomas Holbrook, who died in the time of Edw. III.⁶

No doubt the manor was about that time vested in the Holbrokes. In the time of Hen. VI. it belonged to a branch of the Fastolfes, of Caistor, in Norfolk, and was afterwards sold to the Mannocks,⁷ of Gifford's Hall, in Stoke, and John Mannock died seised of the manor and of the advowson in 1476,⁸ when they passed to his son and heir, George Mannock, from which time to the time of Sir William Mannock, 3rd Bart., the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gifford's, in Stoke by Nayland, Babergh Hundred.

Sir William Mannock, 3rd Bart., seems to have sold the same to Sir John Williams, who claimed the right of presentation to the living in 1719,⁹ and later the manor passed to Sir William Rowley, and now belongs to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The manor was offered for sale by auction 10th Feb. 1789, with two farms called Holton Hall Farm and Stringes Farm, the whole amounting to £344 per annum.¹⁰

MANOR OF BOYTON'S IN HOLTON.

This lordship became early vested in the family of Boyton, and William de Boyton held it in the reign of King Edw. I. He had a grant of free warren here in 1294.¹¹

It seems prior to have been held by Robert de Stratfort. William de Boyton died in 1302, and was succeeded by his son and heir, William de

¹ Dom. ii. 411.

² Chart. Rolls, 42 Hen. III. 1.

³ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 18.

⁴ I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 63.

⁵ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51.

⁶ See I.P.M., 7 Hen. VI. 58.

⁷ For their alliances, see Gifford's Hall Manor, Stoke by Nayland, in Babergh Hundred.

⁸ I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 76.

⁹ Tanner, xx. 17.

¹⁰ *Ipswich Journal*, 17th Jan. 1789.

¹¹ Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 24.

Boyton. He died about 1325, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Osbert de Boyton, and on his death in 1345 went to his son and heir, John de Boyton, who was living in 1358.¹ In the time of Hen. VI. the manor passed to Richard Withermarsh under a fine levied by him in 1428 against John Reymes and Robert Fitz-Ralph and Margaret his wife.²

Sir William Waldegrave³ seems to have held the lordship in 1553, for on the Memoranda Rolls we find that he was called upon to show title for keeping court lete and view of frankpledge, and for having goods and chattels of felons, &c., in Holton,⁴ and William Waldegrave 20 years later was called upon to show title in like manner,⁵ and again in 1578.⁶

Later we find the manor passed to the Mannock family, and has apparently since passed in a like course with the main manor.

Arms of BOYTON : Az. 6 escallop shells Arg. 3, 2, 1.

¹ See Boyton Hall Manor in Great Finborough, and Manor of Netherhall, in Old Newton, both in Stow Hundred.

² Feet of Fines, 6 Hen. VI. 33.

³ See Manor of Smallbridge, in Bures, in Babergh Hundred.

⁴ M. 1 Mary, Mich. Rec. Rot. 44.

⁵ M. 15 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 56.

⁶ M. 20 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 64.

RAYDON.



HERE were five manors in this place in Saxon times. The first was held by Ednod, a freeman, and consisted of a carucate and 100 acres of land, 3 villeins, 6 bordars, 1½ ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, wood enough to support 8 hogs, and the fifth part of a church with 5 acres, the whole worth £3. At the time of the Survey this manor was held of the Bishop of Bayeux by Roger Bigot, and the value was £4, but it was let to farm for £6. The soc was in Bergholt.¹

The second was held by Edwi, a freeman, and consisted of a carucate of land, 4 bordars, a ploughteam, 5 acres of meadow, a mill, and the fifth part of a church being 5 acres, worth 30s. At the time of the Survey it was still worth 30s., but was let to farm for double. It was a league long, and 8 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 30d. Others had holdings here. In the same township was a manor held by Alwin, a freeman, consisting of 60 acres, a bordar (but had disappeared by the time of the Survey), a ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and the fifth part of a church with 5 acres. At the time of the Survey there were 4 beasts, 13 hogs, and 36 sheep. The whole was formerly worth 20s., reduced to 15s. at the time of the Survey.

Another manor was held by Smeri, a freeman by commendation to Aluric Capin, predecessor of Eudo Dapifer, consisting of 30 acres, a bordar, half a ploughteam (gone by the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow, worth 5s. Another estate consisting of 30 acres, 2 acres of meadow, a bordar, half a ploughteam (reduced at the time of the Survey to two oxen), worth 5s. was held by Ulwin, a freeman.

Another manor was held by Aluric, a freeman, and consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, worth 5s., doubled at the time of the Survey. The soc was in Bergholt. All these manors and estates were the property of the Bishop of Bayeux when the Survey was taken.² The bishop also had a small property of 5 acres held by a freeman, Aluric, which contributed to the assessment of Raydon.³

The fourth manor was held by Leuric, a freeman, and consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, worth 5s. When the Survey was taken it was held in demesne by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and was valued at 11s. 5d.⁴

The fifth manor was held by Angar, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 3 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 7 belonging to the men (which were reduced to 4 at the time of the Survey). Also 6 acres of meadow, and wood for the maintenance of 16 hogs. There were 2 rouncies (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 5 beasts, 12 hogs, and 30 sheep (increased to 50 at that period), the value being £8 when the Survey was taken; it was held in demesne by Geoffrey de Magnaville. Of the same land Alured held a villein with 30 acres worth 5s., the soc belonging to Angar, and Gislebert the priest held a villein with 30 acres and half a ploughteam, worth 3s.⁵ Another holding of Geoffrey de Magnaville was formerly that of Edwin and Bricmar, freemen, under commendation

¹ Dom. ii. 377b.

² Dom. ii. 378.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 395.

⁵ Dom. ii. 411.

to Ansgar, consisting of 15 acres and half a ploughteam worth 5s., the soc being in Bergholt.¹

Another small holding was formerly that of Suerting, a freeman, consisting of 17 acres, worth 3s., held at the time of the Survey by Osbern of Eudo Dapifer. The soc was in Bergholt.²

Another holding mentioned was that of Erniet and Alwort, two freemen, consisting of 40 acres, half a ploughteam, and a bordar, worth 10s. At the time of the Survey it was the estate of Ralph Pinel, who held it by the King's gift, but from it Geoffrey de Magnaville received service. The soc was in Bergholt.³

The only other holding here was that of Ulveva, a freewoman, consisting of 12 acres and half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey). This was included in the valuation of Stanfield (?) The soc was in Bergholt, and at the time of the Survey this was the estate of Earl Eustace.⁴

MANOR OF RAYDON OR RAYDON HALL.

This was the estate of Ednod, a freeman, in the time of the Confessor, and of the Bishop of Bayeux at the time of the Survey.

In 1258 the manor belonged to Robert de Reydon, who had a grant of free warren here that year.⁵ He married 1st Alice, daughter and heir of Robert de Reymes or Raimes. In 1310 Robert de Reydon had a grant of a market and fair here,⁶ and in 1313 authority to retain the manor for life on granting other land.⁷

Amongst the ancient deeds in the Court of Chancery preserved in the Record Office is a sale in 1322 by Sir Robert de Reydon, Knt., to Sir William, rector of Reydon, and Sir Roger, Robert's son, rector of the church of Clenchesvarten, of all his goods and chattels in Suffolk in his manors, &c., saving to his wife Margery the things belonging to her and his chamber, with vessels, silver spoons, &c.⁸ Sir Robert de Reydon died 2nd Feb. the same year without male issue, leaving Margery his wife surviving, and the manor passed to Walter de Reydon, son of the said Sir Robert by his 1st wife. The following is a translation of the inquis. p.m.⁹

An Inquisition taken at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, before the Escheator of the Lord King this side of Trent, the 29th day of June in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward according to the form of the writ therefore directed and annexed to this inquisition by Thomas de Wolfreston, Fulk Baroun Richard de Coppidhock, Stephen de Braunford, Robert de Batingham, Richard Dil, Hil' Mayner', clerk, John Chesemani, William Seman, William Adgor, Richard de Boyton and Seman the fuller, jurors. Who say upon their oath that Robert de Reydon, deceased, held no lands or tenements of the Lord King in chief in the county aforesaid or elsewhere on the day that he died; but they say that the same Robert and Margaret ["Marger"] his wife held together to them and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, by a fine levied in the court of the Lord King, the manor of Reydon with the appurtenances

¹ Dom. ii. 411b.

² Dom. ii. 403.

³ Dom. ii. 437.

⁴ Dom. ii. 303b.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 42 Hen. III. 1.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 18.

⁷ I.Q.D. 7 Edw. II. File 100, 6.

⁸ C. 2987.

⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. II. No. 63.

together with divers lands and tenements in Brendwenham, Hadleygh, Leyham, Heygham, Holeton, Capele, Wenham Parva, and Benetleygh, of Petronilla de Nerford for the service of one knight's fee for all service. And they say that there is there a certain capital messuage which is worth yearly in all issues 6d. beyond reprises. And there are there of arable land 417 acres and they are worth in all issues yearly £6. 19s. the price of an acre 4d. And there are there 20 acres of meadow that could be reaped, and they are worth yearly in all issues 40s. the price of an acre 2s. And there are there of several pasture 30 acres, and they are worth yearly 30s. And there are there 58 acres of wood whereof may be cut down every fourth year 14 acres and a half, and they are worth in all issues yearly 58s. the price of an acre 4s. And there are there 20 acres of alder groves whereof may be cut down every fourth year 5 acres, and they are worth yearly 10s. the price of an acre 2s. And there are there of rents of assize at the feasts of St. Michael, St. Andrew, Easter and St. John the Baptist by equal portions £4. The aforesaid jurors say also that the same Robert and Margaret held together to them and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, by a fine levied in the Court of the Lord King, the manor of Wherstede with the appurtenances, of Robert de Todenham as of his manor of Newetone by Ipswich, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee for all service. And there is there a certain capital messuage which is worth nothing yearly beyond reprises. And there are there 200 acres of arable land, and they are worth yearly in all issues 33s. 4d. the price of an acre 2d. And there are there 8 acres of meadow that could be reaped and are worth yearly in all issues 16s. the price of an acre 2s. And there are there 10 acres of several pasture, and are worth yearly 10s. the price of an acre 12d. And there are there 16 acres of alder grove whereof may be cut down every fourth year 4 acres and are worth yearly 8s. the price of an acre 2s. And there are there 40 acres of several heathland and they are worth yearly 20d. the price of an acre one halfpenny. And there are there 50s. of yearly rent at the feasts of St. Michael, St. Andrew, Easter and St. John the Baptist by equal portions. And they say that the same Robert died about the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year above said [2 Feb. 1323]. And the aforesaid Margaret is still alive, and they had no male issue between them, and for want of issue all the aforesaid tenements after the death of the same Margaret by the form of the fine aforesaid will remain to Walter de Reydon son of the same Robert and the heirs of the same Walter. In testimony of which thing the aforesaid jurors have affixed their seals to this inquisition. Dated as above.

Sum of the whole extent of all the aforesaid tenements £23. 16s. 6d.
[Endorsed.]

Robert de }
Reydon } in the 16th year of Edw. II. 63.

The manor passed from Walter de Reydon to his son and heir, Sir John Reydon, and on his death to Sir Robert Reydon, who dying without issue the manor passed to his sister and heir Alice, married to Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt.¹ who had a grant of free warren here in 1335, and four years after had licence enabling him to assign to Henry de St. Ositha, parson of the church of Reydon, a messuage in Reydon adjoining the rectory there.²

¹ See Manors of Acton, in Babergh Hundred, and Overbury Hall, in Leyham, in Cosford Hundred.

² O. 12 Edw. III. 78; Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. 1, 10.

He died in 1360,¹ when the manor passed to his widow Alice, who remarried Sir John Sutton, and on her death in 1392,² devolved upon Sir Andrew's son and heir, Sir Robert de Bures, who died about 1393, from which time to the death of James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, in 1457, without issue, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Acton, in Babergh Hundred.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Alice, wife of Sir Guy Brian, in 1435.³ Also in the inquis. p.m. of Humphrey, son and heir of John, Earl of Arundel, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lovel, three years later,⁴ and of Amicia, wife of James, Earl of Wilts, in 1457.⁵

There would appear to have been some dispute as to the ownership of the manor. Amongst the Harleian Rolls is an indenture of agreement between Sir Thomas Waldegrave and Robert Reydon and Thomas his son as to the recovery and conveyance in trust of lands in Reydon, &c., subject to an annuity to Alexander Cressener. It is dated 4th May, 4 Edw. IV. [1464]. On the back are instructions for the rectification and enrolment of the document and a draft copy of the letter sent as intended to be sent to Sir Thomas Waldegrave by the said Robert Reydon after recovery of the Manor of Reydon from the said Sir Thomas.⁶

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a copy of a deed dated 16th June, 1 Hen. VII. [1486] by which 20 marks, the issues of this manor for a half year, are deposited with James Hobberd, gent., until the said James Hobberd and John Froste shall have determined the title to the said manor between Thomas, Lord Ormond, and Thomas Reydon, Esq.⁷ Lord Ormond was the brother of James, and the determination would appear to have been in his favour, or at least we find that after his restoration he had the manor, for on his death in 1513 he left it by his will to Henry Bures, son of Robert. We find amongst the Harleian MSS. a receipt dated 28th Nov. 1516, for £30 of Sir William Waldegrave, being a year's rent for the Manors of Reydon and Wherstead by John Fitz James, the elder, one of the executors of Thomas, late Earl of Ormond.⁸

Henry Bures died 6th July, 1527,⁹ leaving four daughters and coheirs, Joan, Bridget, Anna, and Maria.¹⁰ Maria who had a fourth married Thomas Barrow, and died in 1590, when it passed to their son and heir, William Barrow, who died in 1623, when his interest vested in his son and heir, Maurice Barrow, who dying without issue in 1666 left, by his will dated 16th Nov. 1665, the manor to his cousin, Maurice Shelton.¹¹

Maurice Shelton made his will dated 2nd Jan. 1665-6, and thereby devised all his manors and lands in Suffolk to his trustees to pay his debts and legacies. His eldest son upon his marriage charged the Manor of Reydon, &c., with £2,500 as a provision for daughters and after that made a settlement of his whole estate upon himself for life with remainder to his 1st and every other son in tail male, with remainder to Henry and Charles his brothers in tail male reserving a power of revocation. By

¹ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.

² I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 25.

³ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.

⁴ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.

⁵ I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI. 16.

⁶ Harl. O. 33.

⁷ Harl. 54 E. 1.

⁸ Harl. 99.

⁹ I.P.M. 20 Hen. VIII. 87.

¹⁰ Sir Geo. Somers seems to have been called before in 1541 to show title to the manor (M. 33 Hen. VIII. Pasch. Rec. Rot. 36.)

¹¹ See Manor of Newton Hall, in Babergh Hundred, and Barringham Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

his will 3rd Oct. 1680,¹ Maurice Shelton the son revoked the settlement as to Fakenham Wood, and charged both this and the Manor of Reydon with an additional portion of £2,500, and devised Fakenham Wood and other lands in Norfolk to be sold for payment of debts and legacies, and died, leaving no issue male, and but one daughter, who married Lissle Harkett.

Fakenham Wood being a great ornament to the seat, Henry Shelton, the next heir in tail, permitted the trustees to sell the Norfolk estate and pay the debts as far as it would go ; but, intending to preserve Fakenham Wood to his family, paid divers of the debts of his brother Maurice out of his money, and gave security for many of them, and did not sell the wood. He (Henry) by his will 23rd April, 1688, having no other way to secure the payment of his debts, devised the wood to be sold, and died in 1690, leaving Maurice and Henry his sons infants. The legacies of old Maurice unpaid and the debts of Maurice the son and Henry with the £5,000 portion amounted to about £13,000, and consequently an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of selling Reydon Manor in order to pay the portion first, and the debts so far as the proceeds would go, and to enable the trustees to mortgage Fakenham Wood for the residue, and the inheritance of that to be settled on the heir of the family in lieu of Reydon. It was hoped by that means to secure something for the infant Maurice, who was then but seven years of age, and by the accumulations of the rents during his minority to pay off the mortgage by the time he came of age.

There is an interesting letter of Robert Kemp to his nephew Henry in 1690. It is endorsed : " These to Henry Shelton, Esq., Leave this wth Mr. Rich. Bokenham att y^e sign of the Catt in Paternoster Row, London, Wth Speed."

The letter is as follows :—

Nephew,

I have a Copy of Mr. Barrow's your father's and brother's wills by me and whereas your Brother's will bearing date the 3rd of October 1680 mentions an Indenture tripartite of ye 2nd of April 1680 (that is the grand entail) w^{ch} I have by me. As to the Indenture tripartite which your brother's will takes notice of to be dated ye 25th of May (72) that was your sister, Shelton's Jointure, and I never had it in my hands. This deed provides two thousand five hundred pounds, part of the portion to your neece, the other is provided for by the will, and this deed Mr. Shelden says he can produce. There was a recovery suffer'd of Royden before my Lord Chief Justice Vaughan att Westminster y^e 13th of February the 23rd Caroli 2^d doubt not but ye title will be clearly made out and a power of sale by S^r Robt. Baldock, who hath been of Counsell from first to last in all things, and a Trustee in most things, and is now all good leisure to give assistance. The thing I perceive that pends you most is your own debts, and though otherwise Commendable, you are too eager in the discharge of them, even to the prejudice of your other estate, which makes you upon all occasions now of late over forward in the under Sale of Royden, notwithstanding you have lately enter'd in your Almanack from me the too reasonable a sum you may demand for it. The advice I should give you is this y^t. you haste down with all speed, which when you do, I will upon notice meet you att S^r Robt. Baldock's, and Consult how far your own debts may be taken care of, as well as those in the Trusts, you clearly

¹ Proved 11th November, 1680, at Norwich.

making a discovery of them. If you now consult Mr. Coleman I esteem him a prudent man and if he come with you to S^r. Robert Baldock's wee will confer together y^t so, if haste require, wee may see how wee can stop gaps with mortgages, till wee can sell to y^e worth, not that I would negligieict of selling one day, but not making more haste then good speed, for Royden must fetch att a very great penny-worth, above, 10000 att ye rates entered in your Almanack which I need not particularize since you have them there by you. I am willing you should sell to clothe work, but not by under selling to spoil y^e work, for the great assistance you are to have must be by the considerable sale of that Estate. Let Mr. Coleman or whoever is your present confident see what I have written and he must conclude y^t till wee meet altogether at S^r. Robt. Baldocks, nothing will be done but beating the air. Therefore the most considerable thing you can doe is to speed down as aforesaid and assure your self I will be as hearty and as quick in easing you, and getting rid of the trusts as I lawfully can, and you will find y^t if it be possible by any body it must be S^r. Robt. Baldock and nobody else that can do it effectually, though I desire y^t whoever is your present confident may be then present for I will not bear the burden of your censure who you know have helped you to y^r estate. If these which I hope are solid reasons will not induce you to come down suddenly or if you do come down and our Counsells be not agreeable to your mind you may this very next term prefer a bill in Chancery against me, and the rest of y^e Trustees, which will be fairly and clearly answered so as the business may soon come to an issue that way if it do not the other, w^{ch} I hope it will, but how far any of these notions will prevail according to y^e present sentiments you have, I cannot tell. It is not probable these extemporary essays of yours and thy sudden journey should be propitious or well grounded. I wish I may be mistaken. Mr. Hacket was lately here in good humour and tho' he did not promise, yet I fancy the reasons I gave him will prevail with him to rest quiet till Michaelmas term if wee should need his forbearance so long. I was in hopes Mr. Keen's sisters would have done the like and that I might have given satisfaction to their nephew Pemberton whose letter I answered relating to that affair.—But Mr. Shewer tells me their agent has left a subpœna att your house. I bid Mr. Shewer tell some of your creditors, y^t I believe if they would forbear prosecution till Michaelmas term a way might be found out for quieting of all differences. My troubled head and Infirm body will give me leave to say no more, but only to add this hint y^t if Mr. Coleman or whoever acts for you, will go and show this letter to Mr. William Betts Attorney att Law att his Chambers att Bernard's Inn, who managed the late decree, and next S^r. Robt. Baldock knows much of our affairs, he will be able to give you some useful advice, also if you will be rul'd by me, go to him, and he can inform you of some considerable purchasers for Royden ; if you give him not a particular, send me word and I will, for by my consent he that will give most shall have it, which is all att present from

Your old Uncle

ROBT. KEMP.

Ubbeston May ye 19th, 1690.

Mr. Covell's valuation for 320 acres of Fakenham Wood considering the soil wth. ye growth of the underwood and timber was laid att 18 p.

acre customs att 20 p. acres and Royden is valied as good att an easy price	
the two forms come to	£6000.00.00
The Timber in ye woods only	£2149.00.00
The soil but att six shillings p. acre	£1920.00.00
The underwoods but att 40s. p. acre	£0640.00.00
The Timber in ye Pastures enough left	£0135.05.00
The free and quitt Rents and Doubled	£0725.00.00
The gift of the living	£0120.00.00

Att these low prices it comes to £11,689.05.00

If after all this information, which I pray show Mr. Betts, you will too much undersell yr. estate, your misery will be owing to yr.selfe not to me."

In 1756 we find the manor vested in John Rush. He was the son of Samuel Rush, of Benhall, and Geldham Hall, Essex, the son of Samuel Rush, of Clapham, son of William Rush, of Colchester. John Rush died unmarried 12th May, 1767, when the manor passed to his brother Samuel, who dying also unmarried 24th June, 1783, devised his estates to his kinsman, Sir William Beaumarice Rush, Knt., of Wimbleton. Sir William was the son of William Rush and Mary his wife, daughter of George Smith, of London, which William, who died 16th July, 1779, was the son of Samuel, son of William, the brother of Samuel, the father of the John and Samuel previous lords of this manor. Sir William B. Rush married 10th April, 1782, Laura, daughter of Cremer Carter, of Southwark, and died 8th July, 1833, at the age of 85.

The manor is included with Acton and Wherstead in the three several fines levied by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1562 of fourth shares as mentioned in the account of Acton Manor, in Babergh Hundred. One levied against Sir William Butts, another against Anne Bates, widow, and the third against Thomas Butts and others.¹

Arms of RUSH: Quarterly Gu. and Arg. on a fesse per pale, Vert and Or, between three horses courant as many roundles counterchanged.

MANOR OF MARK'S OR MERK'S.

This was the estate of a freeman named Leuric in Saxon days, and was included in the possessions of Richard Fitz Gislebert (de Clare) at the time of the Norman Survey.

In the time of Edw. I. the manor was vested in Adam de Hakebech in right of his wife Mary, and he had view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer.² In some places we meet with the name Margaret for Mary, and in one place Mariota. Thus on the Patent Rolls in 1276 we find an action by Richard, son of Robert Acelyn, against the above-mentioned Adam de Hakebech and Mariota his wife and Roger de Canterbury touching a tenement in Reydon.³ Mary, Margaret, or Mariota was apparently the mother of Andrew de Mark, who held in 1286, and who was succeeded by Juliana de Mark. Thomas Mark was next lord, and in 1324 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert de Welle and Lora his wife against Ralph, son of Thomas de "Merk."⁴

In 1338 William de la " Marshe " and Alice his wife held the lordship.

¹ Fines, Hil. 4 Eliz.

² H.R. ii. 190; Q.W. 723, 730, 731.

³ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 4, 6d.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. II. 24.

In 1357 the manor passed to Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt., under a fine levied this date by him against John Waryn and Maria his wife.¹ Andrew de Bures died in 1360,² when the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Acton, in Babergh Hundred, until forfeited by James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, in 1461.

In 1365 we meet with a release of the manor by William Wingfield and others to John de Rokewood and Alice, wife of Sir John de Sutton, or rather of all their right in it, lately granted them by Sir John de Sutton, junr., and the manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Alice, wife of Sir John de Sutton, in 1392.³ In 1461 the manor was granted by King Edw. IV. to Sir Thomas Waldegrave, Knt. At the beginning of the 16th century it is said to have passed to Sir Henry de Bures, Knt., who died in 1528, and subsequently passed in the same line of devolution as the main manor. We have some doubt as to this in view of two fines levied of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The first is in 1576, and is levied by Thomas Chapman against Philip Tylney,⁴ and the second is in 1603, levied by Edmund Blewett against John Britten.⁵

MANOR OF SULVEYES OR SULLIES OR MARTYNS AND SULVEGES.

The lordship was vested in early times in John Sulvey. The name appears under various forms. In 1293 we find a grant by Alfred de Solemy to his son John in tail of all the lands in Reydon which the grantor inherited from John de Solemy his uncle,⁶ and three years later we find amongst the ancient deeds in the Exchequer Treasury of the Receipt, now in the Record Office, a release by Petronilla Pascal, of Reydon, to John de Solemy, son of Sir Alfred de Solemy, of his messuage, land, and tenement in Reydon.⁷ In 1306 we find also a release by Alexander Tost, of Burnt Wenham, to John de Sulny, of land in Reydon.⁸ In 1311 we find a grant by Robert Edwold, of Estokysa la Weyward, to John de Sulny and Isabel his wife of a piece of land of the said Sulny's fee in Reydon,⁹ and the same year a grant by John le Spenser, of Bergholt, to John de Sulny and Isabel his wife of all the land in Reydon which the said John de Sulny acquired from Petronilla "Paschal," of Reydon, in Reydon.¹⁰ Later Sir John Sutton, Knt., and Alice his wife, who was the daughter and heir of Sir John de Raydon, Knt., conveyed this land to Roger de Wolferston, John Brook, parson of Polstead, and others who demised and granted it in 1397 to William Sampson and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bures.¹¹

To them succeeded their son and heir, Thomas Sampson,¹² who died in 1439, when the estate passed to his son and heir, George Sampson, who died in 1458, when it vested in his son and heir, Thomas Sampson, who died in 1483,¹³ leaving a son, Sir Thomas Sampson, who died without issue 8th Jan. 1511-12.¹⁴ Towards the end of the 16th century we find the

¹ Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. III. 43.

² I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.

³ I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 25.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 18 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 45 Eliz.

⁶ A. 3878.

⁷ A. 3497.

⁸ A. 34 Edw. I. 3581.

⁹ A. 3747.

¹⁰ A. 3705.

¹¹ Serjeants' accounts of lands late of Alice de Sutton in Raydon, 15 and 16 Rich. II. will be found amongst the Ministers' accounts in the Record Office (Bundle 1003 No. 21). She died in 1392 (I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 25).

¹² See Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred, for these Sampsons and their marriages.

¹³ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 35.

¹⁴ I.P.M., Stowmarket, 7th Aug. 1512.

manor vested in Thomas Barrow, who died in 1590, from which time it descended in the same course as the main manor through the Sheltons.

About 1720 it was vested in John Stubbin, son of Josiah Stubbin, of Offton, and Elizabeth Grimwade his wife. John Stubbin married in 1714 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Partridge, of Holton St. Mary, and died 20th June, 1757, at the age of 80,¹ and the manor subsequently vested in Sir William Beaumaurice Rush. On his death the manor passed to his daughter and coheir Charlotte, married to John Marten Cripps, and was sold in 1875 to Charles Thomas Partridge, now of Stowmarket, nephew of Charles Partridge, of Shelley Hall.

¹ Will P.C.C. 25th Feb. 1757.

SHELLEY.

SHELLEY HALL MANOR.



At the time of the Domesday Survey Shelley was a Berewith to Bergholt, and was part of the King's demesnes. In the time of Hen. III. the lordship was held by William, son of Hervey, and in 1272 Robert de Tateshall held it of the barony of Tibenham, in Norfolk. This Robert was the son of Robert de Tateshall and Mabel his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of Hugh the last Albini, Earl of Arundel, by which marriage he acquired the Manor and Castle of Buckenham, in Norfolk. It is stated in the Hundred Rolls that the view of frankpledge in Shelley was at the date of those returns in the hands of this Robert de Tateshall the son.¹

Robert de Tatshall or Tateshall is said in 1269 upon the partition of the lands of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Middleham, co. York, to have held in right of his wife Joan, one of the three daughters of the said Ralph, the Manor of Wells and a moiety of the woods belonging to the lordship of Snape.

Robert had summons to Parliament called by the King's writ to meet in London in 1260, and died in 1273,² seised of Buckenham with the castle, and also of Tatshall with the castle, and of this manor, leaving Robert de Tatshall, his son and heir, then 24 years of age, who, doing his homage, had livery of his lands. This Robert is mentioned to have been summoned to Parliament in 1295-6-7, and the name of Robert is also contained in the writ *equis et armis* to Carlisle the 26 Edw. I., where he is designated a baron, those then summoned being all distinguished by their respective rank of *comitis vel barones*. He is said to have married Joan, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Nevill or Fitz-Ranulph, of Middleham, co. York, and died in 1297-8, leaving Robert, his son and heir, then aged 24 years, who in his childhood took to wife Eve, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, and in the year of his father's death, doing his homage, had livery of his whole inheritance, saving to Joan, his mother, her reasonable dower. He had summons in 1299, 1300, and 1302, and was one of those who in the Parliament at Lincoln in 1301 affixed his seal to the letter to the Pope, being then styled "Robertus de Tateshalle, Dominus de Buckenham."

He is said to have died in 1303, leaving Robert his son and heir, 15 years of age. There is evidently some error here. Dugdale³ makes Joan Fitz Ranulph in one case to be the wife of the Robert who died in 1298, and in another place the mother.⁴

Banks⁵ says: "Now, if Robert was only 24 years of age at his father's death the 26 Edw. I. [1298] he could only have been in his thirtieth year at the time of his own decease the 31 Edw. I. [1303] when to have left a son aged 15 years must have been a very nimble course of generation." The 15-year old son died unmarried in 1305-6, leaving his three sisters⁶ his

¹ H.R. ii. 190.

² I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 4.

³ Baron. ii. 440.

⁴ The author of the "Complete Peerage" assigns this particular wife to the Robert who died in 1298 (vol. vii. p. 370).

⁵ Baron. Angl. Convent. i. 430.

⁶ The author of the "Complete Peerage" says "great-aunts, the sisters of the 1st baron or their descendants" (vol. vii. p. 370), and refers to pedigrees in Coll. Top. et Gen. vii. p. 144.

coheirs, viz., (1) Emma, married to Sir Osbert Caily, father of Sir Thomas Caily, Baron of Buckenham, in right of his mother; (2) Joan, married to Sir Robert Driby, whose daughter and heir Alice married Sir William Bernake of Hethersett, whose son John was father of William, who, dying without issue in his minority 7th Dec. 1359, left Maud, his sister and heir, wife to Ralph de Cromwell; and (3) Isabel, married to Sir John Orby or Orreby.

In 1316 we find John de Appleby holding one-third during the minority of a Thomas de Caily, and in 1334 John de Driby holding a third part.¹ Sir Thomas de Caily died in 1316 without issue, and his interest passed to his only sister Margaret, married to Sir Roger de Clifton, on whose death her interest vested in her son and heir, Sir Adam de Clifton.

In 1341 we find upon the Patent Rolls a licence for this Sir Adam de Clifton, who had married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Mortimer, of Attleburgh, to grant to his son Constantine, Katharine his wife, daughter of William de la Pole, and the heirs of their bodies with reversion to Adam and his heirs a third part of the manor then held in chief.² Katharine, wife of Constantine de Clifton, died seised in 1364,³ and her one-third share vested in Constantine's son and heir, John de Clifton. John de Clifton was of Buckenham Castle, and was found to be heir to Margaret de Caily in 1368, being then aged 15, and eight years later was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ directed to "John de Clyfton" 1st Dec. 1376. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Ralph Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, and died 10th Aug. 1388, when his interest in the manor passed to his son and heir, Constantine de Clifton, Lord de Clyfton, who was summoned to Parliament 13th Nov. 1393, to 20th Nov. 1394. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Howard, of Wigenhall, co. Norfolk, and died in 1395, his interest in the manor passing to his son and heir, Sir John de Clifton, only one year old at his father's death. He married Joane, daughter and coheir of Edmund Thorpe, of Ashwell Thorpe, and widow of Sir Robert Echingham, and had an only daughter Margaret, who married Sir Andrew Ogard, of Buckenham Castle, but died in his father's lifetime without issue. The interest of Sir John de Clifton in the manor, on his death in 1447,⁴ passed to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Knyvett.⁵

In the time of Hen. IV. John de Orby and Adam Blyston held the manor of the King in chief at the annual rent of 20*d.* as "formerly belonging to Robert de Tateshale." It subsequently vested in Robert Harleston, who was attainted in 1462, when the manor was forfeited to the Crown, and granted by Edw. IV. to his brother Richard, Duke of York.

In 1466, however, John L'Estrange, of the City of Norwich, son of Roger and grandson and heir of John L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, and Alice his wife, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, of Pakenham, and of Eleanor his wife, sister of Nicholas Pike, of Colchester, in Essex,

¹ Extent, I.P.M., 8 Edw. III. 32.

² Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. ii. 33.

³ I.P.M. 37 Edw. III. 17.

⁴ Will 16th Aug. 1447, proved 8th Sept. 1447.

⁵ The third of Isabel Orby had passed to her son Philip, and from him to his son John, who died in 1352, and from him to his daughter and heir, Joan married 1st to Sir Henry Percy, and 2nd to Sir Constantine Clifton. Her

daughter Mary married Sir John Roos, of Hamlake, and died without issue in the lifetime of her mother. In 1394 we meet with a writ to divide lands between Constantine de Clifton and Maud, wife of Sir Ralf Cromwell, Knt., cousins and heirs of Mary, widow of John, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, daughter and heir of Joan, daughter and heir of John de "Orreby."

released all his right in this manor to John King, citizen of London, Sir John Howard, Knt., John Clopton, and others in trust.

We find a suit amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings by Nicholas Pike, described as of Colchester, against John Twyer and Alice his wife, niece of the plaintiff, for "falsely noising" that this manor was entailed.¹ John L'Estrange died 30th April, 1467,² without issue, and Henry L'Estrange his brother succeeded.³ He married Catherine, daughter of Roger Drury, of Hawstead, and died 25th Nov. 1485,⁴ seised of manors in Pakenham and Stowlangtoft, as well as of this manor. The Kings owned Shelley Hall between the Cliftons and the Tylneys, actually residing in the hall, but whether they held the manor at any time is doubtful. John King, described as of Shelley, gent., in 1493 married Rose, daughter of Sir Edmund Jenney, of Knodishall, and there was formerly in Shelley church a brass for "William King Arm. fil. Joh. King de hujus Ville 1500."

In 1510 the manor appears to have been in Edward Cornwallis, who died 3rd Sept. that year, leaving William his brother and heir.⁵ In 1517 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, and others against Thomas Eylmer and Rose his wife. It includes tenements also in Leyham, Hadleigh, Polsted, Edwardeston, Raydon, and Stoke juxta Nayland.⁶

The manor subsequently vested in Sir Philip Tilney, Knt. He married 1st Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Brewse, of Little Wenham; 2ndly, Joan, daughter of Thomas Tey by Margaret his wife, relict of John Fincham, of Fincham; and 3rdly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of — Jeffery, of Stansfield, co. Suffolk, who afterwards remarried Francis Framlingham, of Crow's Hall, in Debenham. Sir Philip Tilney died 8th Jan. 1532-3,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Tilney,⁸ who married Margaret Barrett. From Thomas the manor passed to his grandson, Philip Tilney (whose father, Frederick Tilney, of Kelsale, married Margaret Buck, of Long Melford, and died 26th Jan. 1540-1). The marriage settlement of Philip Tilney on Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Framlingham, of Crow's Hall, Debenham, 9th Oct. 1561, will be found amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.⁹ It is referred to also in the Historical MSS. Commission Reports.¹⁰ On 11th Aug. 1561, Philip Tilney entertained his kinswoman, Queen Elizabeth, at Shelley Hall. His only son Charles was executed in 1586 for his share in the Babington Conspiracy.¹¹

On Philip's death, 13th March, 1601-2, the manor passed to his first cousin and heir, Emery Tilney,¹² who married Winifred Davis, and on his death in 1606 went to his son and heir, Thomas Tilney, Sheriff of Suffolk 1611, who married Elizabeth Gosnold.¹³ On Thomas Tilney's death¹⁴ the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip Tilney, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Needham, of Barking, Knt., and sold the estate about 1627 to Thomas Kerridge, a sea-captain, who married Susan, daughter of Thomas Simonds, merchant and

¹ E.C.P. Bundle 16, 245.

² Blomefield says in 1476.

³ See Manor of Thorpe Morieux, in Cosford Hundred.

⁴ Will 1483.

⁵ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 9 Hen. VIII.

⁷ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 66; Will 8th Dec.

1532, proved 8th Oct. 1533.

⁸ Will proved P.C.C. 14th June, 1559.

⁹ Eger. 2713.

¹⁰ 10 Rep. pt. iii. 4.

¹¹ *State Trials*, i. 126-135.

¹² Philip's only son Charles had been executed 20th Sept. 1586.

¹³ Buried at Shelley, 11th April, 1646.

¹⁴ His will proved 1620.

alderman of London, by Mary his wife, daughter of William Hales, of Bildes-ton, who, after his decease, was married to Sir Martin Lumley, of Bardfield Magna, Essex, Knt., sometime Lord Mayor of London, and died 13th June, 1650, aged 75. Thomas Kerridge served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk, in 1647, and died 20th Dec. 1657, aged 72, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Kerridge, who died at Cambridge (being fellow commoner of Queen's College), 3rd September, 1661, aged 18 years, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Samuel Kerridge. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Garrard, Knt. and Bart., by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and two daughters, Sarah and Mary. He died at Naughton, 3rd Nov. 1678,¹ aged 33, when the manor went to his son and heir, Thomas Kerridge. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Porter, of Framlingham, and died in April, 1743, leaving an only daughter and heir, Cecilia Kerridge, who died in June, 1747,²



SHELLEY HALL.

leaving her right in this manor to William Folkes, of Chancery Lane, London, and of Hillington Hall, Norfolk, father of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, 1st baronet. By deeds dated 20th and 21st August, 1756, William Folkes disposed of the Shelley estate to Samuel Rush, of Benhall (son of Samuel Rush, of Benhall, and of Veldham Hall, Essex), who died unmarried 24th June, 1783, devising by will 7th April, 1781, his estates (including this manor) to his kinsman (afterwards Sir) William Beaumaurice Rush, of Wimbledon House, Surrey, who the previous year had married Laura Carter, and died 8th July, 1833, when the manor passed to his 3rd daughter and coheir Charlotte, married to John Marten Cripps, of Stanton Manor, near Lewes, Sussex, on whose death, 2nd June, 1873, it was sold.

Shelley Hall³ stands on the west side of the valley through which runs the river Brett, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile south-west of the church. It is immediately on the edge of the meadows, and in front

¹ Amongst the manors enumerated in the will of Maurice Shelton, 3rd Oct. 1680, proved at Norwich, 11th Nov. 1680, and stated to have been settled by an indenture dated 25th May, 1672, is "the Manor of Shelley."

² Will P.C.C. 283 Strahan.

³ The following description is taken from Davy's Suff. Collections, Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 10105. This Suffolk antiquary visited Shelley Hall, 15th August, 1828.

of it is a moated garden, which is part of the marshes. Part of the old house built by the Tilneys still remains, and forms a good farmhouse. On the north side of it was the entrance porch now closed, but on each side of the doorway above is in red brick the crest of Tilney—a griffin's head erased. The doorways of this porch front nearly east and west. On the north side of it in the wall is a square piece of stone, on which are the arms, crest, &c., of Tilney, as follows :—

A chevron between 3 griffins' heads erased quartering Thorpe. 3 crescents.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of feathers and issuing therefrom a griffin's head.

Supporters : Two griffins segeant.

Motto in old French in the form of  ESPOIR MA COMFORT.

On the sides of this is a sort of ornamented border which does not appear at the top or bottom. At the back are other remains of the old house, and, on a part of it, the arms of Tilney without the crest, supporters, &c.; this is in red brick.

In one of the bedchambers over the chimney is a frame of wood handsomely carved on which are the following shields, &c., of Tilney, and his quarterings, viz., of 7 coats.

(1) Tilney.

(2) Rochford : Quarterly 1 and 4 Rochford. Quarterly in a border charged with roundels 2 and 3 an eagle displayed.

(3) Bereford [? Hillary]. Semé of cross-crosslets fitchée, 3 fleurs-de-lis or 3 fleurs-de-lis betw. 9 cross-crosslets fitchée.

(4) Thorpe. 3 crescents 2 and 1.

(5) Rosse. 4 bars over all a bend engrailed.

(6) Baynard. A fesse between 2 chevrons.

(7) Aspal. 4 chevrons.

Supporters. 2 griffins as above.

Crest as on the stone above-mentioned.

Around this grand shield are 7 other smaller shields, one in the centre above, the other 6, 3 on each side, as follows:—

dexter	{	1. In the centre above, Tilney.
	{	2. Rosse.
	{	3. Rochford.
	{	4. Bereford [? Hillary].
	{	5. Thorpe.
sinister	{	6. Baynard.
	{	7. Aspal.

On each side of this large panel is a smaller or rather narrower one, also carved ; that on the dexter has in the centre the head of a female in a circle, the head covered with a hat ; above and below it are various carvings, on the sinister panel, in the middle, is the head of a man in a circle, on his head a helmet, and attached to the lower part of the circle is armour for the body, above and below carvings as on the dexter side.

At the back of the hall the ground rises rather abruptly, and is a good deal broken, and from the top of this rise a very extensive prospect is obtained both up and down the river.

Shelley Hall was occupied for nearly 120 years by the Partridge family.¹ In 1681 Thomas Partridge, great-grandson of John Partridge, who married Bridget Bringlove, at Bradfield St. Clare, in 1543, died at Shelley. In 1758 Arthur Partridge succeeded John Spells at Shelley Hall, and a few months later married his third cousin, Sarah, daughter and coheir of Robert Partridge. Arthur died there in 1789, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who, dying there in 1854, aged 81, was succeeded by his son Charles, who lived there until 1875. His grand-nephew, Charles Partridge, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., District Commissioner in Southern Nigeria, is collecting materials for a history of this parish.

Arms of TATESHALE: Cheque, Or and Gules, a chief Ermine. Of TILNEY: Argent, a chevron between three griffins' heads, erased, Gules. Of KERRIDGE: Sa. on a pile, Arg. a mullet of the first (granted 17th June, 1620, to Capt. Thomas Kerridge, for his good services in the Great Mogul country).

¹ See Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families*, ii. 168, 400.

SHOTLEY.



IN Saxon times there was one manor in this place, held by Earl Guert. It consisted of $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land and an acre worth *2d.*, 12 villeins, 2 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men; also 4 acres of meadow, a rouncy, and 40 sheep. When the Survey was taken this was the land of the King, held in charge by Aluric Wanz, the villeins were reduced to half and the serfs to 1, there was only 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, but 4 might be restored. To this manor belonged in the Confessor's time 210 socmen, who were reduced when the Survey was taken to 119, having $22\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, less 30 acres, and 42 bordars, 29 ploughteams (reduced at the Survey to 27), and $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow; also 2 churches with 62 acres. Of the men who remained upon this manor, Harold had not even commendation in the Confessor's time except of four—Ulnod, Estmunt, Aluric, and Wistric; and Guert, Harold's brother, had commendation of two—Man and Alviet. They were all in commendation to other barons in the time of the Confessor. The Survey continues as follows: "Of 1 Malet's predecessor had commendation, and Robert, son of Wimarc, of 4. But Harold always had jurisdiction over the aforesaid manor of Bergholt, to wit, with that which belonged to it, and with jurisdiction of the Hundred and a Half (of Samford). It rendered in King Edward's time £24. And Guert's two manors aforesaid, which were added to this farm, then rendered £9. And when Robert Malet had it, the whole together rendered £60 by weight, and £8 by number as *gersum*, and so much only it rendered to Roger Bigot, as the prepositus himself says. But Roger says that it rendered 40s. more by number and one marc of gold. But Aluric, the prepositus, contradicts (him) and Roger will prove (his saying) by those men who were present at his agreements. The said Aluric now renders £60 by weight, and he so holds of the King by such agreement that he is bound to make the King (payment of) £60 out of the profit, and of this he vouches the King to warrant. So he says himself. And he says too that (nothing) remains in so much as he does not make that profit."¹

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Celeolt, by commendation to Aluric, and consisted of 60 acres, a villein, a bordar, and half a ploughteam, worth 10s. At the time of the Survey Roger Bigot held it of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The soc was in Bergholt.²

Three manors were held in Kirkton (Cherchetuna), one in Saxon times by Edmund, a freeman, consisting of 60 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, worth 20s., increased when the Survey was taken to 23s. *2d.*; the other by Strangulf, a freeman, consisting of 60 acres and half a ploughteam, worth 4s.

The third manor in Kirkton was held by Turi, a freeman of Guert, consisting of 60 acres, 4 bordars, and half a ploughteam, worth 10s. (increased when the Survey was taken to 11s. *5d.*). These three manors formed part of the possessions of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Survey, and he also had an estate here of 15 acres and 2 teams of oxen, worth 8s., the soc being in Bergholt, which had formerly been

¹ Dom. ii. 287b.

² Dom. ii. 394b.

held by two freemen, Huna and Godric, when it was valued at 5s. It was 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 4d.¹

MANOR OF SHOTLEY HALL OR KIRKTON.

Davy seems to think that this was the estate of Celeolt under the protection of Aluric in the days of the Confessor, and formed part of the possessions of Richard Fitz Gilbert, held by Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey. This small estate may have formed part of the lands subsequently held with the manor as it subsequently devolved, but could only have been a portion.

John de Visedelon or Vicedeliew was lord of Shotley shortly after the date of the Survey, and he was succeeded by his son and heir, Walkelin de Visedelieu, who in the time of King John was succeeded by his son and heir, Humphrey de Visedelieu, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Guy de Visedelieu, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Ralph de Visedelieu, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Guy de Visedelieu, who in 1286 claimed here wreck of the sea, view of frankpledge, and other manorial franchises.² In 1297 William de Visedelieu married Rose, daughter and heir of John de Shotisbroke,³ by whom he left an only son, Sir Thomas Visedelieu, Knt.

In 1303 we find William de Visedelieu had a grant of a market and fair here,⁴ and in 1310 had licence to alienate the manor, probably by way of settlement,⁵ for in 1313 he had a grant of free warren here.⁶

In 1344 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by this Sir Thomas Visedelieu and Katharine his wife, against Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Peter de Ty. The fine included the advowson also of the church.⁷

Sir Thomas was succeeded⁸ by his second son, Sir Thomas de Visedelieu, executor to his father. He seems to have died without issue, leaving his three sisters and coheirs—Margery, married to Thomas Mossell, or Moswell; Margaret, married to William Lampet, of Thorndon; and Isabel, married to Sir John Verdon, of Shelfanger.

Gipps, Davy, and Page all make different statements as to these daughters. According to Davy, Isabel married William Lampet, whose daughter and coheir married Thomas Mosele, and Joan, 2nd daughter of Thomas, married John Chapman de Felton.

Yet another variation is that of Page, who says the lordship descended to Margaret, the elder daughter, who married Thomas Mossell,⁹ and they, having no male issue, it descended to their youngest daughter, Joan, who married John Felton, and he inherited the property in her right. We know not whence Page's information was derived as to the enjoyment of the property by John Felton, but if correct the duration must have been short, for Sir William de Loudham, Knt., according to Davy, died seised of the manor in 1376, which was the year after the death of Sir Thomas de Visedelieu.

Another authority makes Thomas Visedelieu (as he is called) leave by his wife a daughter of — Spring, two daughters—Margaret, married to

¹ Dom. ii. 395.

² O.W. 723.

³ O. 25 Edw. I. 6.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 12.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 51.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 49.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. III. 18.

⁸ Will 1375, proved 8th Oct. 1375.

⁹ On the Patent Rolls in 1429 we find a pardon of outlawry to Thos. Mossell, of Shotley, gentleman; Pat. Rolls, 7 Hen. VI. pt. i. 20.

Thomas Mossell, and Isabel, married to Sir John Felbridge, Knt. Thomas Mossell left two daughters, Joane and Margaret, the former married to John Felton' and the latter to William Stratton, the father of William Stratton, the father of Joane Stratton. Sir John Felbridge left a daughter and heir, Marjory, married to Thomas Sampson, the father of Thomas Sampson, of Playford, the father of Mary, who married Robert Felton, the son of Sir John Felton, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Mossell.

Page is correct as to the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas, only she was Margery and not Margaret, having married Thomas Mossell and having daughters. These were three—Joan, married to John Felton, father of John Felton, of Shotley; Anne, married to Fitz-Lewis; and Margaret, married to Edmund Stratton, of Pluckley, and became the mother of Jane, who married Richard Herbert *alias* Yaxley.

Sir William Loudham certainly had the manor, and he was succeeded by his heir, Walter de Stratton, who died about 1392, his will being dated this year. In 1428 Augustine de Stratton held, and in 1478 Edward Stratton, son of Walter, died seised,² being that year succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir, Augustine Stratton, clerk, who married Mary, daughter of — Goldingham, and died about 1430, when the manor passed to his son and heir, George Stratton, who died in 1498, when the manor passed to his son and heir, George Stratton.

George Stratton died in 1548, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Stratton, of Levington, who married Cecily, daughter of Thomas Felton, of Playford, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Stratton, who had livery in 1567. He married Dorothy Nichols, and on his death in 1587 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Stratton, who was living in 1608.

The above devolution of the manor is that given in the Davy MSS. but we suspect it is altogether delusive. The manor as "Shotthall Manor in Kirkton" is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Elizabeth Wolverston in 1420.³

The manor subsequently vested in Sir John Leman, Knt., who died in 1631.

In 1805 the manor was vested in Ann Reynolds, widow, Mary Reynolds, Patty Lucas, and Walter Manning Brooke; in 1840 in William Lucas, of Bumfield Place, Chelmsford; in 1855 in the heirs of William Lucas; and in 1885 in J. Berners, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred. Davy says the manor as early as 1811 vested in Charles Berners, and passed to his brother and heir, the Rev. Henry C. Berners.

Arms of VISDELIEU: Arg. 3 wolves' heads coupéd Gu.

MANOR OF OVERHALL WITH NETHERHALL.

This was the estate of Earl Guert in the time of the Confessor, and of the King at the time of the Great Survey. The lordship subsequently vested in Sir William de Loudham, and later in John Felton, *alias* John Chapman, who died in 1498, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Chapman or Felton, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas

¹ 9 Hen. VII.

² I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 34.

³ I.P.M., 7 Hen. V. 50.

Sampson, of Playford, and on his death passed to Thomas Felton, who married Sisley, daughter of Thomas Seckford, of Seckford, from whom it passed to his son and heir, who in 1556 paid a relief for the manor. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Gernon, Knt., and died in 1577.

In 1573 Robert Downes had licence to alienate to John Felton, who had licence in 1574 to alienate to George Horne and others to the use of Katharine his wife and their heirs. All these alienations were no doubt by way of settlement, as the manor throughout remained in the Felton family, and passed as specified in the Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred, until Sir Thomas Felton, 4th Bart., died seised in 1708-9, when the manor passed to his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to the Right Hon. John Hervey, first Earl of Bristol, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ickworth, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in the present Marquis of Bristol.

Arms of FELTON : *See* Playford, in Carlford Hundred.

An "Overhall Manor," or rather a moiety of it, is included in a fine levied in 1349 by Sir John de Sutton, of Wyvenho, and Margaret his wife against Amflesia, daughter of Thomas Baldewyne, and Walter de Barkworth and Katherine his wife,¹ and in another fine levied of a 3rd part the same year by the same petitioner against John Wolf, of Manntre, and Joan his wife.²

MANOR OF THIRKLETON OR THORKLETON *al.* SHECKE.

Of this manor George Stratton died seised in 1498, when it passed in the same course as the main manor until John Stratton, who died about 1597. We meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1544 by Sir Humphrey Wyngfeld and others against George Stratton.³

¹ Feet of Fines, 23 Edw. III.

² Feet of Fines, 23 Edw. III. 5.

³ Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

SPROUGHTON.

SPROUGHTON MANOR CALLED LOVEDAYS.



HIS was held in 1286 by Roger Loveday. There was a trial in 1275 of considerable importance in which this Roger de Loveday was engaged. It seems that he obtained a grant from William, son of Osbert de Sprouston, of all the lands of the latter in Sproughton and Burstall, and it was alleged that Roger de Loveday had obtained this grant by coercion. The point was tried and it was decided in the negative, the jury finding that there was no coercion on the part of Roger.¹

The following year William, son of Osbert de Sprouston, seems to have attempted a different course of action. He brings an action against Hervey le Serjeant on the ground that he coerced him into making a grant of one carucate of land in Sproughton to Roger de Loveday, but this action was dismissed on the ground of *res judicata*, and judgment was given for Hervey le Serjeant and three others in the matter.²

Roger de Loveday had a grant of free warren here in 1280;³ and the same year an action was brought against him by one Andrew Gaunsel touching a tenement in Sproughton,⁴ and another action by one Hugh de Wyeham as to another tenement in the same place.⁵

He died in 1287,⁶ when the manor, which was then held of the Honor of Lancaster, passed to his widow Sibilla, who remarried William de Ormesby. Ultimately his son, Richard Loveday, held, and on his death in 1319, the manor passed to his four sisters in the same way as the Manor of Great Bricett, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

In 1328 we meet with a fine levied of a 4th part of the manor by John de . . . against Roger de "Ticheburne" and Katherine his wife.⁷

Another fine the following year was levied of a further 4th of the manor and advowson by John de Aspale against Richard Hacoun and Anna his wife.⁸ The following year another was levied, this time of the 3rd part of the manor, by John de Aspale against Thomas Duraunt and Margaret his wife.⁹

In 1345 another fine was levied of both manor and advowson by the said John de Aspale against John Burdoun and Isabel his wife,¹⁰ and in 1349 also of both manor and advowson by Sir John de Aspale and Elizabeth his wife against Gilbert de Debenham and Walter Hert, chaplain.¹¹

The same year we meet with a fine of the Manor of "Sproughton" only, levied between Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt., John de Bradefeld, parson of Hawstead church, Gilbert de Debenham, and Walter Hert, chaplain, against John, son of Thomas Gernoun.¹²

¹ (o.e.) Abbr. of Pleas, 3 Edw. I. in Oct. Mich. 4.

² Abbr. of Pl. 4 and 5 Edw. I. min. rec. Mich. 6, and in Oct. St. Mich. 7.

³ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 20.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 13*d*.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 1*d*., 9 Edw. I. 27*d*.

⁶ I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 35.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. III. 8; Roger de Tichebourn and Katherine his wife, and Richard Hacoun and Alina his wife, app. clam.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 21.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. III. 18. Richard de Tychebourne and Katherine his wife and Richard "Hakoun" and Anna his wife, app. clam.

¹⁰ Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. III. 26.

¹¹ Feet of Fines, 22 Edw. III. 28.

¹² Feet of Fines, 22 Edw. III. 17.

In 1376 we meet with another fine of the manor only levied by John de Pyshall and Adam de Leveryngton, clerk, against George de Felbrigg and Margaret his wife. It includes the Manor of Dangevilles and the advowson of the church of that manor.¹

The manor later seems to have vested in Sir George Felbrigg, son of Roger le Bigod, who had a grant of free warren here in 1384.² From this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred.

The advowson is in the present Marquis of Bristol, but the manor belongs to Major Robert Phillipps, J.P.

MANOR OF DANGEVILLES.

This manor was the lordship of Robert de Angervile, a Norman. In 1204 we find an order on the Close Rolls as to the value of lands held by Robert de Angervile in Sproughton,³ and he forthwith granted to Roger le Bigod a knight's fee here which had formerly belonged to Robert de Angervile.⁴ The grant of this manor to Earl Bigot is in practically the same terms.⁵

An action was pending in 1227 between W. Earl Warren and this Robert de Angervile as to a tenement in Sproughton,⁶ and another in 1229 between the said Robert de Angervile and Hamo Lenveisie concerning a knight's fee in Sproughton.⁷

Notwithstanding this grant the manor seems to have continued in the Angervile family, and in 1265 Hugh de Angervile, a brother—or nephew most likely—of Robert, held. In 1319 John de Angervile had a grant of free warren here,⁸ and in 1334 Thomas Angervile, clerk, had a like grant.⁹

In 1344 the manor was held by Roger de Angervile, and there is an order this year authorising him to retain the manor on granting other lands.¹⁰ In 1376 a fine was levied of the manor as well as of the main manor by John de Pyshall and Adam de Leveryngton, clerk, against George de Felbrigg and Margaret his wife.¹¹ Margaret Sampson died seised of this manor in 1477,¹² and Sir Thomas Sampson seems to have died seised 2nd Jan. 1511, leaving his nephew, Thomas Felton, son of his sister Margaret and of Robert Felton, his heir. The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of the said Thomas Felton, who died 10th Feb. 1533,¹³ leaving Thomas his son and heir.

Sir John Felbrigg, Knt., subsequently had the lordship, from which time it has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Sproughton, and is now vested in the Marquis of Bristol.

Arms of ANGERVILLE : Gu. a cinquefoil Erm. in a bordure Sa. bezantée.

¹ Feet of Fines, 49 Edw. III. 36.

² Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 8.

³ Close Rolls, 6 John. 14.

⁴ Close Rolls, 6 John 6, 34; Pat. Rolls, 8 John, 3.

⁵ Close Rolls, 6 John 14, 147.

⁶ Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 14, *in dorso*.

⁷ Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. 15*d*.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 24.

⁹ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. 46.

¹⁰ I.Q.D., 18 Edw. III. File 269, 13.

¹¹ Feet of Fines, 49 Edw. III. 36.

¹² I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 48.

¹³ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 3.

MANOR OF BORDESHAW OR BRADSHAW OR BOSFORD HALL *al.* BOSS HALL.

The lordship was in the time of Hen. III. vested in Edward de Bordeshawe, who resided at Boos Hall, and in whose family it remained for several generations. Robert de Bordeshawe was lord in 1275. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum we find in 1386 letters by which Clemens Spice and Henry de Olton, clerks, quit claim to Margaret, sometime wife of Sir Thomas Visdelieu, of this manor and lands in Sproughton, Stoke, Bramford, Whitton, and in the hamlet of Brokes. It is dated 2nd May, 9 Rich. II.¹ And by a deed dated 7th May in the same year the said Margaret granted the same manor and lands to Roger de Wolferston, John de Staverton, Thomas Sampson, Gilbert de Boulge, Robert Walleys, and Robert de Wolferston.² By a deed dated Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael, 10 Rich. II. [1386], the said Roger de Wolferston and others demised the manor to the said Margaret Visdelieu for the term of her life.³

By another deed dated 4th March, 13 Rich. II. [1390], Robert Walleys, John de Staverton, Roger de Wolferston, Gilbert de Boulge, Thomas Sampson, and Robert, son of the said Roger, granted the reversion of the manor after the death of Margaret Visdelieu to John Slegh, chief cup-bearer to the King, William Parker, citizen and mercer, of London, and John Stapulton.⁴ In 1395 we find letters by which the said William Parker quit claim to John Stapulton the manor. This is dated 24th July, 19 Rich. II.⁵

In 1480 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by John, Bishop of Rochester, Nicholas Goldewell, clerk, and John Bulman, clerk, against Ralph Illyngworth and Agnes his wife.⁶ This fine includes land in Sproughton, Wyke, Ufford Wyke, Stoke-juxta-Ipswich, Bramford, Whitton, and Brokes-juxta-Ipswich.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1423 by Nicholas Dyxson, clerk, Thomas Holgye, John Darell, William Darell, Thomas Stokdale, and Thomas Delamore against Thomas Charlton, of London, and Alice his wife.⁷

Account of service due to this manor in 1427 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁸

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is an indenture dated 12th Dec. 27 Hen. VI. [1448], by which Thomas Holgill and Thomas Stokdale demised to Thomas Charlton, mercer and alderman, of London, and to Alice his wife, this manor, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alice,⁹ which shows pretty clearly that the manor had been acquired by Thomas Charlton through his wife.

Alice Charlton survived her husband, and in 1453 granted the manor to William Blyton and Thomas Fox, son of John Fox.¹⁰ The deed is dated 24th March, 31 Hen. VI. By a deed dated two days later the said William Blyton and Thomas Fox demised the manor to Richard Illyngworth and Alice Charlton for the term of their lives.¹¹

¹ Add. Ch. 9660.

² Add. Ch. 9661.

³ Add. Ch. 9662.

⁴ Add. Ch. 9666.

⁵ Add. Ch. 9670.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. IV. 13.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 1 Hen. VI. 4.

⁸ Add. Ch. 9698.

⁹ Add. Ch. 9715.

¹⁰ Add. Ch. 9720.

¹¹ Add. Ch. 9722.

In 1479 we find that John Goldewell recovered seisin of the manor against John Russell, Bishop of Rochester, Nicholas Goldewell, clerk, John Bulman, clerk, and the said Richard Illyngworth.¹

Shortly afterwards the manor became vested in Sir Philipp Tylney, Knt., who, by deed dated 4th Nov. 18 Hen. VII. [1502], sold the same to Sir John Audeley, Knt.²

In the time of Hen. VIII. the lordship was vested in Thomas Spring. He and others levied a fine of the manor in 1516 against Richard Parcyvall and Margaret his wife.³ Thomas Spring died seised of the manor in 1523⁴ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Spring, Knt., of Hitcham. There is a precipe on a covenant concerning this manor, John Spring to George Wright, in 1544, amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁵

John Spring devises the manor by his will, which is dated 8th June, 1544, but between this date and the date of his death, 12th Aug. 1547, namely in 1545, he sold the manor to John Bull,⁶ and the same year a fine was levied by George Wright against the said John Spring.⁷ A little later we find the manor vested in Thomas Bull, who died seised 8th April, 1574, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Bull, of Hacheston, who died 10th Sept. 1574, when it passed to his 3rd son, Anthony,⁸ who built or rebuilt the hall, and was portman of Ipswich in the time of James I. He died 24th Sept. 1615,⁹ when the manor passed under his will dated 30th Aug. 1610, to his widow, Elizabeth, during widowhood, and then to his nephew, Thomas Bull, son of his brother, Roger Bull, in tail male.

An indenture dated 6th April, 16 Jas. I. [1618], between the said Elizabeth Bull of the first part, the said Thomas Bull of the second part, and Francis Colman, of Hacheston, of the third part, was executed for the suffering of a common recovery of this manor.¹⁰ Thomas Bull left three daughters—Jane, married to Benjamin Cutler, of Sproughton; Mary, married to Charles Vesey, of Hintlesham; and the third to Serjeant-Major John Moodie, of Ipswich, in 1655.

The manor later passed into the Broke family, of Nacton, and was sold by them to Thomas Kersey, of Whitton, who was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir, Clement Kersey.

The manor was offered for sale at the Golden Lion, Ipswich, 23rd Aug. 1817, described as: "The reputed manor or lordship of Boss Hall and capital freehold estate, comprising 236a. 1r. 26p., upwards of 30 of which are pasture."¹¹ When the sale of the manor and estate are announced later the quantity seems to have diminished to 197a. 1r. 1p., which sold for £5,000.¹²

Arms of BULL: Arg. 3 bulls' heads erased Sa.

MANOR OF NECTON'S OR NETTON'S.

Henry de Necton, son of Nicholas, son of Walter, held the lordship in 1266, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry de Nekton, who

¹ Add. Ch. 9735.

² Add. Ch. 9743.

³ Fine, Easter, 8 Hen. VIII.

⁴ His will is dated 13th June, 1523, and it was proved 3rd July, 1524.

⁵ Add. Ch. 25267.

⁶ Fine, Hil. 37 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.

⁸ See Glevering Hall Manor, Hacheston, in Loes Hundred. Davy makes Anthony the brother of John.

⁹ Buried in the chancel of the church at Hacheston. His will was proved 18th Nov. 1615.

¹⁰ Add. Ch. 9787.

¹¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 2nd Aug. 1817.

¹² *Ipswich Journal*, 30th Aug. 1817.

about 1283 was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Necton, and he by his son and heir, Giles de Necton, who died in 1363. From Giles the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Margaret, married to John Crulle.

The manor later vested in Sir Thomas de Nawton, Knt., who by will dated 1374 gave the same to Margery his wife, or at least gave to her all his goods in the Manor of Sproughton.

In the time of Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Sampson, who died seised of it the 2nd Jan. 1511, when it passed to his nephew,¹ Thomas Felton, who died seised of the same 10th Feb. 1533,² leaving Thomas his son and heir, who died in 1534, from which time the manor has passed in the same course of descent as the main Manor of Sproughton.

NORTHWOOD'S MANOR.

This manor was in the time of Edw. I. vested in William de Northwode, of Sproughton, and we find amongst the ancient deeds in the Exchequer and Treasury of the Receipt a release by this William de Northwode, described as son of Robert de Northwode, to the canons of SS. Peter and Paul, Ipswich, of all his right in land in Sproughton, which he claimed by writ of right.³ On William de Northwode's death about 1275, the manor passed to his widow, Christian.

In 1439 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Robert Crane, Thomas Denys, Thomas Fastolf, John Felawe, John Wytton, and Richard Courtely, parson of the church of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, against Robert Asshefeld and Cecilia his wife, Simon Fyncham and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Morton and Alice his wife, and John Braham and Anna his wife.⁴

In the time of King Hen. VIII. the manor became vested in Thomas Felton, who died in 1534, from which time to the death of Sir Anthony Felton, Knt., in 1613, it passed in the same course as the main Manor of Sproughton. But we meet with a fine in 1554 by Thomas Gawdy against William Southall. It includes lands in Belstead, Sproughton, Copdock, Whitton, &c.;⁵ and two other fines both levied in 1564, one in Easter term 6 Eliz. by Edward Flowerdewe against William Southall, and the other in Mich. term 6 Eliz. by William Barbor against the said William Southall and wife.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action between William Southall and Robert Sayge touching a mortgage of this manor.⁶ A fine of the manor was levied in 1580 by John Smyth and others against Thomas Laurence and others.⁷

In the time of King Jas. I. the manor was vested in William Parker, who died in 1615, when it passed to his son and heir, William Parker.

One of the manors of Sproughton is now, it is believed, vested in Major Robert Phillipps.

Anna Bouchier, widow, died seised of the "Manor of Sproughton" 25th July, 1520, and Andrew Sulyard was next heir, viz., son of John Sulyard.⁸ To which of the manors of Sproughton this relates we are unable to say with certainty. Also amongst the Chancery Proceedings we find a claim by Thomas Fellgate against Robert Ede and Johan his wife as heir by the custom of Borough English to lands in Sproughton held of Sproughton Manor, late the estate of John Fellgate, deceased.⁹

¹ See Playford Manor, in Carlford Hundred.

² I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 3.

³ 13th cent. A. 3847.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 17 Hen. VI. 8.

⁵ Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.

⁶ C.P. ser. ii. B. clxiv. 3.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 22 Eliz.

⁸ I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 14.

⁹ C.P. i. 300.

STRATFORD ST. MARY.



IN Saxon times there was one manor in this place, held by Robert. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 20 villeins, and 8 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 10 belonging to the men, also 16 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 16 hogs, a mill, a church, with 20 acres of free land, half a ploughteam, 6 beasts, 36 hogs, and 50 sheep, the whole worth £6.

When the Survey was taken the manor was held by Robert of Suane, of Essex, Suane having the soc. The bordars were increased to 10, the serfs had disappeared. There was one ploughteam in demesne and 5 ploughteams belonging to the men, and 5 might be restored. This manor was 7 quarentenes in length and 5 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 9*d*.¹

MANOR OF STRATFORD HALL.

In Saxon times this was the estate of one Robert, the son of Wimarc, and passed to his son and heir, Suane, of Essex, who held the same at the time of the Survey. Suane, whose ancestors had settled in England before the Conquest, is supposed to have been of Danish extraction, and joining the Conqueror on his arrival, he had his estates restored or confirmed to him. Robert de Essex is supposed to have been his son and Henry his grandson. The last was hereditary standard bearer to King Hen. II., and being with that monarch in an engagement against the Welsh about the year 1163, an unmanly panic seized him, and he threw down the royal standard and ran away; in consequence of which the enemy being encouraged and animated, the English army thrown into confusion by a belief that the King was slain, were completely defeated. For this high misdemeanour he was charged with treason by Robert de Montfort, and in a solemn trial by battle clearly vanquished, and ought to have suffered death by the law; but the King spared his life, and he was shorn a monk in the abbey of Reading, the combat having been performed in that town. His mother's name was Cicely, and by his wife Alice, sister to Alberic de Vere, the 1st Earl of Oxford, he had two sons, Henry and Hugh. The family inheritance thus forfeited to the Crown was an Honor, the dependencies upon which were unusually numerous.

We find that shortly after the above forfeiture Hubert de Munchensy held the manor, and in the reign of Hen. III. Roger de Munchensy is stated to have held half a fee here, as did his successor, William de Munchensy. On the Patent Rolls in 1280 is notice of an action by Walter Baudewyne against this William de Mont Chesny and John Mandut touching a tenement in Stratford St. Mary.² He died in 1286, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Munchensy, who died in 1292.

In 1316 John de Stratford is said to have held the lordship, but by 1334 it was vested in John de Hadleye, though probably only as trustee, as the same year we find John, son of John de Stratford. From him the manor passed to John de Stratford and Alice his wife, who held the manor in 1361. This same year, however, Roger, rector of Stratford, William de Boyton, and Richard Gosselyn, no doubt as trustees, appear on the Rolls as lords. In 1391 John Coalyng, parson of the church of Stratford, held the manor, which by 1407 was vested in Gilbert Debenham, William

¹ Dom. ii. 402.

² Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 8*d*.

Godmerston, and Simon Sampson. The manor passed subsequently to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Stratford, from whom it went to John Brame and Geoffrey Brame, who held a court in 1478.

In 1502 the manor was in the Crown and granted to Chas. Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1538 regranted it to the King by way of exchange,¹ who granted the same in 1539 to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was beheaded 28th July, 1540, when the manor again passed to the Crown, and was the same year granted by Hen. VIII. to Anne of Cleves for life.² She died in 1557.

Three years later we find the manor vested in John Sulyard, William Pechenham, clerk, and others, as cofeoffees, and in 1501 Sir John Sulyard, Knt., who was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1556, appears as lord.

From this time to the time of Sir Edward Sulyard, who succeeded his father in 1626, the devolution of this manor is identical with that of Haughley, in Stow Hundred.

A fine was levied of this manor in 1578 by Thomas Heydon and others against this Sir Edward Sulyard,³ no doubt by way of settlement.

Sir Edward Sulyard is generally said to have sold the same in 1657 to Major-General Sir Philip Skippon.

The purchase was, however, made ten years previously by Nicholas Philips from Sir Edward and Ralph Sulyard for the life of Sir Edward "in fee." The following abridgment of an entry on the State Papers in 1647 showed this to be the case. Nicholas Philips and two others petition that having purchased of Sir Edward and Ralph Sulyard for the life of the said Sir Edward the fee of the Manor of Stratford, worth £209 a year, and the Manor of Haughley (except the park, &c.), worth £93 a year, they may compound for two-thirds of the said manors sequestered for his (Sir Edward's) recusancy. It is mentioned that there is a yearly charge of £110 payable into the Exchequer for the said lands.⁴ Probably Nicholas Philips was a trustee, for he sold to Sir Philip Skippon, son of the Rev. Luke Skippon.

Sir Philip Skippon took a conspicuous part in the army under Oliver Cromwell, by whom he was appointed Governor of Bristol, and commanded the infantry at the Battle of Naseby, where he was severely wounded. He was also one of the Protector's Council of State, and had £1,000 per annum in lands assigned him by the Parliament for his services.

He died about 1660,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Skippon. He married 1st April, 1669, 1st Amy, daughter of Francis Brewster, of Wrentham, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, of Ketton, Bart., and died 8th Aug. 1691, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip Skippon, who held his first court for the manor the same year, and died in 1717.

Philip Skippon, however, during his lifetime sold the manor, which somewhat later we find vested in William Deane, of East Bergholt, on whose death about 1812 it passed to his son and heir, the Rev. William Deane. In 1855 it was vested in W. J. Deane, in 1885 in A. W. Deane, and is now vested in Major Clare Charles Anthony Deane, of Webbery House, Alverdiscott, co. Devon.

¹S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. 11, 1182 (18a).

²S.P. 1541, 503 (32).

³Fine, Hil. 20 Eliz.

⁴S.P. Cal. of Comp. (1647) 1759.

⁵Will 20th Feb. 1659, proved 25th Oct. 1660.

Court Rolls of the manor, 1319 to 1606, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹ Amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Cal. to Pleadings in 1602 we find an action by John Layton against Edward Sulyard as to relief and suit and service of court for the defendant's manor, which he claimed to hold of the Lord of Hunsdon as of his Honor of Rayleigh.²

Arms of SKIPPON: Gu. 5 annulets Or, 2, 2, & 1.

MANOR OF VESEY'S OR BONHALL PAYSES.

This, too, probably formed part of the estate of Robert in Saxon days, and of Suane of Essex in the time of the Conqueror.

In 1377 the manor was vested in Sir Simon de Burley, who had a grant of free warren this year in the manor.³

In 1379 he levied a fine of the manor against Robert Crull, clerk, William Reade, clerk, and John Chamberleyn, chaplain.⁴

In 1382 we find the manor vested in Michael de la Pole, who had a grant for a market here in 1384,⁵ and had a charter to hold a court leet. He died an outlaw in Paris in 1389,⁶ and on the Patent Rolls for this year we find a commission to enquire touching the value and profits of the Manors of Benhale and Veyses in Stratford St. Mary, and a mill there, late of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, all forfeited.⁷ In 1397 Michael's son and heir, Sir Michael de la Pole, obtained the annulment of the judgment against his father, and upon the accession of Hen. IV. was fully restored to his estates and also to the Earldom of Suffolk. In 1406 he, with Michael his son, levied a fine against Sir John Cornwalle and Elizabeth his wife, of this manor.⁸ He died 14th Sept. 1415, at the siege of Harfleur,⁹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, who lost his life a few months after his accession to his father's honours and estates at the Battle of Agincourt, the 25th Oct. 1415, leaving three daughters only, and the manor passed to his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk,¹⁰ K.G., created Duke of Suffolk 2nd June, 1448, and lost his life 2nd May, 1450.¹¹

He had, however, settled the manor in 1430 on his marriage with Alice, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of Thomas Chaucer. We find an indenture dated 12th Oct. 9 Hen. VI. amongst the Harleian Charters, by which William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, Robert Boltone, clerk, Robert Bolton, and others make estate to Sir John Shardelow, Knt., Thomas Hoo, John Roys, and others of all the castles, manors, lands, &c., late belonging to the father and grandfather of the said Earl, including this Manor of Veysey's, to the intent that on the requirement of Thomas Chaucer, after the espousal of the said Earl and Alice, the said Earl and Countess may be enfeoffed in the same on specified conditions.¹²

We find the manor in 1450 in John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk. In 1601 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Francis Choppin against John Ungle and others.¹³

¹ Add. Ch. 26876, 26891.

² Duchy of Lancaster Cal. to Pleadings, 44 Eliz. 6.

³ Chart. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. 5.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 13.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 10.

⁶ See Manor of Hurts, in Saxmundham, in Plomesgate Hundred; I.P.M., 12 Rich. II. 179.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 12 Rich. II. pt. i. 23d.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 7 Hen. IV. 19.

⁹ I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 48b.

¹⁰ See Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.

¹¹ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

¹² Harl. 54 I. 9.

¹³ Fine, Hil. 44 Eliz.

In 1609 the manor was vested in the Crown. In 1855 the manor was vested in Sir J. R. Rowley, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Nayland, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Joshua Thellusson Rowley, Bart., of Tendring Hall.

MANOR OF OVERHALL.

This was the lordship of Sir Richard Walton, Knt., who died seised of it in 1409,¹ when it passed to his sister and heir, Joan, 1st wife of Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt., and widow of John Howard.

She died seised in 1424,² when the manor passed to her daughter and heir, Elizabeth Howard.

MANOR OF SPANBIES.

This manor was vested in the Sulyards in the 15th century. We first meet with it as the subject of a fine levied in 1482 by John Sulyard and William Pykenham against Alice, who was wife of Thomas Stampe, and the fine included lands in Stratford-juxta-Bergholt, Holton, Capel, Higham, and Bergholt.³ The manor was vested in 1574 in Sir John Sulyard, Knt., for this year he died seised thereof, from which time to the present it has apparently devolved in the same course of descent as the main manor, at least to the time of Sir Philip Skippon in 1691, and passed later to William Deane and his son the Rev. William Deane, and is now vested in Major Clare Charles Anthony Deane, as is that manor.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings we find a claim by William Hubbard and Margaret his wife against Edward Sulyard and Thomas Hall to be admitted to lands in this manor held of the Manor of Stratford, of which defendant Sulyard was lord, and claimed by the plaintiff Margaret as sister and heir of Henry Arnold, deceased.⁴

The manor is now known as the Manor of Spanbies-Sulyard.

¹I.P.M., 10 Hen. IV. 36.

²I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 19.

³Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. IV. 17.

⁴C.P. i. 412.

STUTTON.



IN Saxon times there were five manors in this place, two under the head Stutton and two under the head Alsildeston, in the Survey. The first was that of Edwin, a freeman, and consisted of 60 acres, half a ploughteam, 3 bordars, and an acre of meadow, included in the valuation of Branthram (?). At the time of the Survey it was held by Earl Alan.¹

The second manor was held by Scalpi, Harold's thane, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 4 bordars, 6 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men; also 5 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 16 hogs, a mill, 2 salt pans, and half a church with 15 acres. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 16 beasts, 40 hogs, and 190 sheep, worth £6. The soc was held by Scalpi under Harold. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by William de Aln of Robert Grenon, and there were 5 villeins, 5 bordars, 3 serfs, 1 ploughteam in demesne, the rouncies had disappeared, there were only 2 beasts, 14 hogs, and 35 sheep, the value being 60s. It was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 4*d.*²

The third manor was held by Eatnod, a freeman in commendation, and consisted of 60 acres, a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey), and an acre of meadow, worth formerly 10*s.*, at the time of the Survey only 8*s.*, when it was held by Robert Grenon.³

The first of the two manors under the head Alsildestuma was held in Saxon times by Alnold, a freeman, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, a bordar (increased to 5 at the time of the Survey), and 2 ploughteams in demesne, reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey. Also 1½ acres of meadow, and a mill, the value of the whole being 25*s.* It was 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid 2½*d.* in a gelt. The Domesday tenant was the Bishop of Bayeux.⁴

The other manor was held in Saxon times by Alwin, a freeman in commendation to Aluric, the predecessor of Robert Grenon, and consisted of 30 acres of land and half a ploughteam, worth 4*s.* The soc belonged to Harold. At the time of the Survey William de Aln held this of Robert Grenon.⁵

MANOR OF STUTTON HALL.

In the time of William the Conqueror Robert Grenon or Grenon had three manors in Stutton, one of which was Alsildeston or Alton Hall, and the other two uncertain. This manor was in 1265 granted by Reginald de Paveley and Orfianisa his wife by fine to Nicholas de Bassyng and Agnes his wife.

In 1275 Roger Paveley claimed free warren here, but in 1311 the manor passed from the Paveley family to the Visedelieu under a fine levied this year by William Visedelieu and Rose his wife against Reynold, son of Walter de Paveley and Alice his wife.⁶

In 1313 this William Visedelieu had a grant of free warren.⁷ From William the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Visedelieu, Knt.,

¹ Dom. ii. 296.

² Dom. ii. 419*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 420.

⁴ Dom. ii. 378.

⁵ Dom. ii. 420.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. II. 41.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 49.

who in 1344, with Katherine his wife, levied a fine of this manor and of Shotley Manor and of the advowson against Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Peter de Ty.¹ From Sir Thomas the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Visdelieu.

This Sir Thomas died in 1375, when the manor passed to his daughters, as stated in the account of the Manor of Shotley Hall, in this Hundred. In 1404 a fine was levied of a 3rd part of the manor, and the advowson by Nicholas Andrewe, parson of the church of Stutton, and Jacob Andrewe, against Thomas Mosyll and Margery his wife.²

Subsequently the manor vested in William Curson, of Brightwell, who died in 1476,³ when it passed to his daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Tey, Knt., whose daughter and coheir, Margaret, married Sir John Jermy,⁴ K.B., and carried the manor into that family.

In 1527 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Anthony Hopton against Sir Thomas Tey and others,⁵ and in 1528 by John Jermy and others against the said Sir Thomas Tey and others (except of the advowson).⁶ In 1542 we meet with another fine levied of the manor, and including also the Manors of Brightwell and Rivershall, by Thomas Bawdy against the said Sir John Jermy and Margaret his wife.⁷

Sir John Jermy died in 1560, and the manor passed to his 2nd son, John Jermy, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edward Isacke, of Well Court, in Kent, and dying in 1592, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Isaac Jermy, of Stutton, Knt., who married Jane, daughter of John Palgrave, of Barkingham, in Norfolk, by Frith, daughter of William Saunders, of Ewell, co. Surrey. She died 7th Jan. 1623, aged 58. On Sir Isaac's death the manor passed to his son and heir, John Jermy. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Rowe, Knt. The inscription on his monument in Holbrook church states that "he lived religiously and spent his time laboriously in writing many Divine and learned manuscripts for his own comfort and for the benefit of those that should succeed him." He died at the age of 61 in 1662. Besides his "Divine and learned manuscripts," John Jermy seems to have indulged in poetry, for he is said to have written the following verses in memory of his wife a little before his death:—

Martha's cheek for neglect of Christ's pure word
 Mary for her love too's on Record
 This my dear Mary had no less regard
 Unto the Sacred words of God's Herauld
 Another Anna I may truly say,
 For her fastings and prayers night and day
 Simeon like the longer that she liv'd
 The sweeter breath and more spiritualiz'd
 Not spider like figuring Vanity
 But like the silkworm seeking verity
 This pious matron stood upon her guard
 Resisting him who else would her have marr'd.

On the poet's death the manor passed to his son and heir, William Jermy, of Stutton. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Philip Bedingfield,

¹ Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. III. 18.

² Feet of Fines, 5 Hen. IV. 8.

³ I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 10.

⁴ See Manor of Metfield, in Hoxne Hundred.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 19 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.

of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir John Boys, Knt., of Bonington, in Kent, and died 5th Oct. 1669, when the manor passed to his son and heir by his 2nd wife, John Jermy, on whose death in 1662, the manor passed to his son and heir, William Jermy, of Stutton, who died in 1669, when it went to his son and heir, John Jermy.

We next find the manor vested in John Haynes, who died in 1713, when it passed to his brother and heir, Hezekiah Haynes. Page says the manor was afterwards the property of the Mays, and was sold by Thomas May to Lionel Tollemache, 2nd Earl of Dysart, who died in 1770, from which time the manor has passed in the same course of descent as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, Helmingham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

In 1844, however, the manor belonged to J. Tollemache, and it now belongs to James Oliver Fison, J.P., who resides at Stutton Hall. He is the eldest surviving son of Joseph Fison, of Stoke, near Ipswich, who died in 1878, by Anne, 2nd daughter of William Ridley, of Hartford End, Essex, and in 1889 married Lucy Maud, 3rd daughter of the Rev. F. Gifford Nash, vicar of Clavering, Essex.

Stutton Hall is a mansion in the Elizabethan style, thoroughly renovated in 1892. It is remarkable for its ornamental brick chimneys and gateway. We meet with a description of it about 100 years ago as follows: "The house was formerly the residence of the family of Jermy, and still retains some remains of its original consequence. On the north side is a garden walled in, and opposite to the centre of the House a small gateway for foot passengers only, built of red brick somewhat in the style of the gateway at Erwarthon. It is very evidently of nearly the same date and has similar chimney-like turrets at the angles, at the corners also of the walled court, and in other parts of the hall are other similar turrets. The old windows of the house still remain and are very curiously wrought, no two of them alike. The south part, except the chimneys, has little marks of antiquity, but the first room you enter shows its date and origin. It was probably the old hall or part of it, and is now used by the family as their sitting room. The remains, however, most worthy of notice, are in a room above stairs over the hall. This is wainscoated with chesnut or walnut tree, and ornamented with numerous and curious carvings. In different parts of it are Corinthian pilasters at the base of which are emblematic figures carved into the sculptures over them in some, though I could not find out that they were in all, allusive to the carvings. The house stands on a rising ground looking over a handsome grove upon the Manningtree river. This grove extends down to the water's edge and contains some very fine ash and other trees. I measured one at about 4 feet from the ground and found it nearly 10 feet in circumference. Nothing can be more desirable than the situation of this estate, which must in its perfect state have been a most delightful residence." There was formerly a Court Roll of this manor 18 Hen. VI. in the Chapter House, and it is probably now in the Public Record Office.

Arms of HAYNES: Arg. 3 crescents barry undee, Az. and Gu.

CREPING HALL MANOR.

This manor seems to have been the property of William de Creppinge in 1275, and he claimed here view of frankpledge and assize of bread and

beer.¹ He died in 1286, when Saier de Creppinge seems to have held it of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and after this Walter de Creppinge. Somewhat later Elizabeth Wolferston, widow of Rafer, had the manor, for by her will in 1417 she eventually gave it to Beatrice, her daughter.

Beatrice married Thomas Fulthorp, who was seised in right of his wife in 1428. A fine in 1434 was levied of this manor by Richard Dagworth, parson of Tattingstone church, against Thomas Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife and others,² and two years later we meet with another fine levied of the manor by the said Thomas Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife and Richard Dagworth, parson of the parish church of Tattingstone, against Margaret Warde, daughter of Thomas Mannyng,³ and in 1449 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Thomas Fulthorp, Sir Alexander Nevill, William Hardyng, Nicholas Blakeston, and John Peghan, against Thomas Laurens and Katharine his wife.⁴

John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, was cousin and heir of Walter de Creppinge, and in 1437 had a grant of free warren here. Davy seems to think he was lord.

The manor then seems to have vested in the priory of Earl's Colne, in Essex, and on its suppression passed to the Crown, by whom in 1537 it was granted to Sir Humphrey Wingfield, Knt., in tail male.⁵

Humphrey Wingfield died 23rd Oct. 1545,⁶ when the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Brantham Hall, in this Hundred, to the time of John Wingfield, who succeeded his father Humphrey in 1612. The manor is specifically included in a fine levied between Thomas Seckford and Robert Wingfield in 1562.⁷ This was evidently an assurance made on some settlement or charge, for in 1577 Thomas Seckford had licence to alienate the manor and release it to Humphrey Wingfield, and the manor passed under a fine levied this year between the said Humphrey Wingfield and Thomas Seckford.⁸ A claim was made by the Crown in 1578 on Humphrey Wingfield for forfeiture of this manor.⁹

The manor was next vested in George May, son of Nathaniel May, of Stutton, and Elizabeth his wife. George May married 9th May, 1734, Mary Chenery, of Ipswich, who died 23rd Nov. 1761. George died 9th Feb. 1764, at the age of 59, when the manor passed to his daughter Mary, married to Gill Badeley, of Bath. Badeley died 26th Nov. 1815, and his widow survived and held the manor until 30th Aug. 1821, when the manor devolved upon her unmarried daughter and coheir, Sophia Badeley, who died a spinster in 1839.

The hall is now the property of William Isaac Graham, who resides here. It stands on sloping ground, looking upon the river, and is in a fine position. It is a modern red-brick mansion of small dimensions.

In Davy's time this manor was said to have become extinct. The tenants all claimed to be free, and, as he says, there are no court books, but he adds: "Within the memory of some now or lately living there were regular courts held and admissions taken."

¹ Q.W. 723.

² Feet of Fines, 12 Hen. VI. 1.

³ 14 Hen. VI. 27.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 27 Hen. VI. 27.

⁵ S.P. 1537, ii. 191 (53).

⁶ I.P.M., 37 Hen. VIII. 74.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 4 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.

⁹ M. Hil. Rec. Rot. 17.

MANOR OF ARGENTS.

In the middle of the 13th century this manor was vested in William Honton, and passed in 1286 to William Argent, of Argents, and in 1295 another William Argent held. In 1344 we find on the Patent Rolls a pardon to John Argent, of Stutton, for the death of John and Roger, his sons, in a pang of madness.¹

In 1342 John and Joan Riis or Rees, of Argent, seem to have held, and in 1380 William Riis or Rees conveyed to John Thormod.

In 1414 William Sampson conveyed the manor to Robert Pike, jun., and William Butts. In 1537 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by John Richer and others against William Gerard and others,² and in 1616 the manor was conveyed to Henry Butts.

Subsequently John Littel seems to have held, and after him Thomas Littel, D.D., Prebendary of Norwich, who died in 1731, when the manor passed to his daughter Mary. The manor, on her death, vested in Elliston Barrington, of Chelmsford, husband of Mary's aunt, and passed to his daughter and heir Mary, married to Giles Mills, of London, on whose death in 1746, it passed to his son and heir, William Mills,³ and on his death in 1790 to his son and heir, Thomas Mills, of Saxham, on whose death in 1834 it passed to his son and heir, William Mills.

The manorial rights have long been lost, and it is now merely a farm consisting of about 185 acres, and the name of Argents is not known upon the spot, all traces of the manor and its possessors having disappeared.

Arms of LITTEL : Sable a column between 2 wings emanating from the base of the column and surmounted by a clerical coronet, Or.

MANOR OF CROWE HALL.

Giles de Playz died seised of a manor of Stutton in 1303, and it was not unlikely this lordship.⁴ The manor subsequently belonged to Sir John de Coggleshall, Knt., who died seised of it in 1362,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, Henry de Coggleshall, afterwards Sir Henry. Later the manor vested in Sir Thomas Smith, Knt., whose only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Thomas Harlakendon Bowers, on whose death it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bowers, who died in 1747-8.

The manor was in 1821 purchased by George Reade, who repaired the mansion-house of Crowe Hall, and added a drawing-room finished in the style of Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster. The hall, which is in the Tudor style, is said to have been erected by one of the Latimers in 1605. It overlooks the Stour and commands a view of Harwich Harbour and the ocean. George Reade married Eliza, daughter of George Routledge, of Windlestonet, co. Durham, and died in 1825, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Page Reade, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, in 1865. He married 1st, 9th April, 1829, Helen, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, 3rd Bart., of Colquhoun and Luss, and dying 28th Sept. 1880, the manor passed to his son and heir, James Colquhoun Revell Reade, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, who married, 4th Feb. 1891, Florence Sophia, eldest daughter of M. Hardy Voss, of De Montford House, Surrey.

Arms of READE : Arg. a saltire Vair between 4 Cornish choughs ppr.

¹ Pat. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. pt. i. 31.

² Fine, Mich. 29 Hen. VIII.

³ See Manor of Great Saxham, in Thingoe Hundred, for marriages and other particulars of the Mills family.

⁴ I.P.M., 31 Edw. I. 37.

⁵ I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 54.

ALTON HALL MANOR.

In the time of William the Conqueror this was one of the manors of Robert Grenon, from whom the families of Cavendish and Montfitchet descend.

In 1275 Thomas de Freston held lands here. In 1319 John de Freston¹ had a grant of free warren here.² All the information we meet with subsequently for some time is of four fines levied of this manor in 1565, 1583, 1596, and 1598. The first was by Richard Martin and others against William Waldegrave;³ the second was by John Gurdon and others against Nicholas Gislingham and others;⁴ the third was levied by Edward Newporte against Richard Johnson and others;⁵ and the fourth by the said Edward Newporte against Christopher Bedyngfeld and others.⁶

Later the manor was in James Sewell, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk, and died in 1805, when it passed to his daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, who had married William Deane 6th May, 1794. She died 16th May, 1840, and he 3rd Feb. 1844, aged 81, when the manor was sold.

The hall is now the property of Roger Kerrison, of Tattingstone Place, and is now occupied by William Clarke, a farmer.

Alton Hall stands in a pleasant acclivity about a mile north of the Stour, near the Holbrook rivulet, upon which are two corn mills. It belonged about 1650 to Robert Sparrow, and was sold by his trustees to Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, the author of "Psyche," who by his will dated 21st Nov. 1699, devised the same to his grandson, Joseph Beaumont.

THE MANOR OF THE RECTORY OF STUTTON.

There is also a rectory manor here. In the time of Edw. I. Henry, son of Nicholas, rector of Stutton church, claimed wreck of the sea, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in Stutton.⁷

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings we find an action by John Jermy to establish his right as patron, and by John Dawes his rights as parson of the rectory of Stutton, to which rectory pertained a manor called the Manor of the Rectory of Stutton.⁸

A manor of Stutton called "Quarhams," is mentioned amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings. The action in which it is involved is by Alice Sampson, niece of Richard Doget, against Roger Rokewode the younger, feoffee to the uses of the will of the said Richard, and is as to this manor said to have been sold by Jane, executrix and late the wife of the said Richard Doget to the said Alice Sampson.⁹

¹ See Freston Manor, in this Hundred.

² Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 23.

³ Fine, Hil. 7 Eliz. but doubtful of this manor.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 25 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 38 Eliz.

⁶ Fine, Trin. 40 Eliz.

⁷ Q.W. 724, 732.

⁸ C.P. ii. 108.

⁹ E.C.P. Bundle 41, 16.

TATTINGSTONE.



HERE were three manors here in Saxon times. The first was held by Turgot, a freeman, and consisted of 60 acres, a ploughteam, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, worth 10s. At the time of the Survey it was held by Roger Bigot of the Bishop of Bayeux, and was worth only 4s., all the soc being in Bergholt.¹

Trumuin and Ulsi, freemen, held by commendation 120 acres as two manors in the Confessor's time. There were also a bordar, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow, worth 10s., reduced to 8s. when the Survey was taken, and it was held by Robert Grenon.²

The last manor mentioned was that of Aluric, a freeman in commendation, and consisted of 30 acres, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam (at the time of the Survey 2 of oxen), and an acre of meadow, worth 40*d.*, increased to 42*d.* at the time of the Survey, when the tenant in chief was Robert Grenon.³

MANOR OF TATTINGSTONE.

This was the lordship of the Bishop of Bayeux at the time of the Norman Survey, and later passed to William de Holbroke. In 1253 it was vested in Richard de Holbroke, son of William, who had a grant of free warren here this year,⁴ and again in 1267.⁵

In 1277 there is on the Patent Rolls a quit claim to this Richard de Holbroke from the Crown of the advowson of the church of Tattingstone, in return for his courtesy (*curialitati*) in assenting at the King's instance to the presentation thereto of Thomas Meron, clerk, the contention between the King and the said Richard touching the said advowson having been lately moved in the King's Court by writ.⁶

From this time to the time of Elizabeth Wolverton, daughter and heir of Ralph Fitz-Ralph and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Holbroke, in 1419, the devolution of the manor is the same as the Manor of Holbrook, in this Hundred.

In 1286 a Richard de Holbroke had a grant of free warren here.⁷

In 1309 the manor is specifically mentioned and an extent given in the inquis. p.m. of Alicia, wife of John de Holbroke,⁸ and two years later in that of the said John de Holbroke.⁹

From the Patent Rolls in 1327 we learn that John de Holbrook made complaints that Benedict de Braham and others assaulted him at Tattingstone, bound him to a tree, and cut off his right hand.¹⁰ The manor is included in the fine levied in 1336 and mentioned under the account of Holbrook Manor, and is also mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John Holbroke in 1376.¹¹

The manor in 1433 seems to have vested in Thomas Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife, for we meet with a fine of it this year levied by Elizabeth Tendryng and William Frevyll and Anna his wife against them,¹² and the

¹ Dom. ii. 378.

² Dom. ii. 420.

³ Dom. ii. 420.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 37 and 38 Hen. III. pt. i. 14, 70.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 5.

⁶ The King, Windsor, 1st June, Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. m. ii. (25).

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 14 Edw. I. 27.

⁸ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51

⁹ I.P.M., 10 Edw. II. 77.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 27*d.*

¹¹ I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 31.

¹² Feet of Fines, 11 Hen. VI. 27.

following year there is a fine not only of this manor, but of the Manor of Creping, in Stutton, levied by Richard Dagworth, parson of Tattingstone church, against the said Thomas Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife, Thomas Salisbury, Alexander Anne, John Horsley, Robert Thorneff. It relates to lands in Tattingstone, Holbrook, Braham, East Bergholt, Reydon, Wenham, Capel, Chelmington, Thurston, Heigham, and Sutton, and the advowson of Tattingstone church and the free chapel of Holbrook.¹

Ten years later we meet with another fine of this manor, levied by John Christofer, Thomas Fulthorp and Beatrice his wife, and Thomas Dale and Joan his wife.² The manor then vested in John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was attainted in 1461,³ when it passed to the Crown, and was granted by King Edw. IV. to his brother Richard, Duke of York. In 1477 the manor was granted to Gilbert Debenham, and the heirs of his body. The grant, which is on the Patent Rolls, includes lands in Tattingstone, Brantham, Bergholt, Holbrook, "Wolverton," Freston, and elsewhere in the Hundred of Samford, with all members and advowsons of church of Tattingstone and free chapel of St. Margaret, Holbrook, knights' fees, &c., described as late of Earl of Oxford, and in the King's hands by forfeiture to hold by the services of as many knights' fees and other rents and services as they were held by before the 1 Edw. IV.⁴

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Gilbert Nycoll, of Ipswich, against Roger Stainer and John Goss, bailiffs, of Ipswich, touching an action of trespass brought by Gilbert Debenham, Esquire, against complainant for levying a distress in Tattingstone Manor, the right to which manor was said to be in dispute between Debenham and Sir Thomas Wyngfeld, Knt.⁵

Gilbert Debenham⁶ died in 1481,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Debenham, who was attainted in 1487. The Manor was, however, restored to his cousin, Robert Brewse, son of his father's sister⁸ Elizabeth, in 1507, she having married Sir Thomas Brewes, Knt., of Whittingham Hall, in Fressingfield and Wenham, in this Hundred. Both Sir Thomas Brewes and his wife, Elizabeth Debenham, are buried in Woodbridge Priory.

We next find the manor vested in the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and in 1548 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Edward, Duke of Somerset, and others, against John, Earl of Oxford.⁹ This fine includes the manor of Earl's Hall, in Cockfield, Lavenham, and other manors. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, held the manor at the time of his death in 1582, when it passed to Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, who alienated it by fine in 1581 to Jerome Spring and Edward Spring,¹⁰ and in 1582 Jerome Spring and others alienated to Clipsby Gawdy and Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knt.

Sir Thomas Gawdy died seised 1st Nov. 1588,¹¹ leaving Henry Gawdy his son and heir, who in 1595 alienated to William Bland by fine.¹² William

¹ Feet of Fines, 12 Hen. VI. 1.

² Feet of Fines, 22 Hen. VI. 7.

³ See inquis. p.m. of John, Earl of Oxford, 15 Edw. IV. 28.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 16 Edw. IV. pt. i. 18; O. Rot. 21.

⁵ Certiorari E.C.P. Bundle 47, 278.

⁶ See Manor of Vaux, in Little Wenham, in this Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 48.

⁸ One MS. pedigree says Elizabeth was daughter of the attainted Sir Gilbert Debenham.

⁹ Fine, Easter, 2 Edw. VI.

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 23-24 Eliz.

¹¹ I.P.M., 9th Aug., 31 Eliz.

¹² Fine, Mich. 37 and 38 Eliz.

Bland in 1621 alienated to Matthew Brownrigg, portman, of Ipswich, on whose death the manor passed to his son, Robert Brownrigg, on whose death in 1626 it passed to his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Brownrigg.

Amongst the State Papers in 1638-9 is a petition of this Elizabeth Brownrigg by her guardians to suffer a recovery of the manor.¹

A fine was accordingly levied by Elizabeth, 9th July, 1641.² The fine included the advowson also.

Elizabeth Brownrigg married Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge (son of John Beaumont, of Hadleigh, and Sarah, sister and devisee of Edward Clarke, of East Bergholt, High Sheriff of Suffolk), who in her right was lord in 1657. He died in 1699, when the manor passed to his son, Charles Beaumont, D.D., who made his will 29th April, 1725,³ and died in 1726.

Charles Beaumont was not, however, the eldest son and heir of Joseph Beaumont, and Joseph, in his will dated 21st Nov. 1699,⁴ expressly says: "I leave to my eldest sonne John Beaumont and his heirs the Manor of Tattingston in Suffolke, with the perpetuall Patronage of the Rectory."

The manor was then purchased by Thomas White, who rebuilt the mansion house and erected near it an ornamental building in the form of a church, commonly called "Tattingstone Wonder." He married Olive, 3rd daughter of Maximilian Western, of Abington Hall, Cambridge, and died in 1742, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas White, who died 4th Sept. 1808, leaving the manor by his will to Thomas Western, 2nd son of Thomas Western, of Great Abington, co. Cambridge, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Felix Culvert, of Albury Hall, co. Herts, M.P. for Wendover. Thomas Western was Rear-Admiral and Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword. He married in 1794 Mary, daughter of Thomas Burch, of Bermuda, in the West Indies, and died 26th Dec. 1814, aged 52, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Burch Western, who was created a baronet 20th Aug. 1864. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Essex, and of Felix Hall and Rivenhall Place, Essex. He was M.P. for North Essex in 1865, and married in 1819 Margaret Letitia, 4th daughter of William Bushby, of Kirkmichael and Lamphits, co. Dumfries, and dying 30th May, 1873, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Sutton Western, 2nd Bart., Colonel of E. Essex Rifles, and M.P. for Malden, who married in 1848 Giuletta Romana, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Manningham Buller, Bart., M.P., of Dilhorne Hall, Staffs., and dying 9th June, 1877, in his 56th year, the manor passed to his only son, Sir Thomas Charles Callis Western, Bart., of Felix Hall, Essex. He married Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of I. Newton, and was lord in 1885, but must have disposed of this manor shortly afterwards, for in 1896 we find it vested in Roger Kerrison, who then resided at Tattingstone Place, which stands in a well-wooded park containing a large lake and extensive fishponds.

A plan of the parish⁵ will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁶

¹ S.P. 1638-9, pp. 337, 379.

² Fine, 17 Chas. I. pt. ii. 17.

³ Proved 20th March, 1726.

⁴ Proved 23rd Dec. 1699.

⁵ 18th century.

⁶ Add. Ch. 21057.

A fine of the Manor of "Tattingstone" was in 1301 levied by Peter de Tatungston against William de Beckles,¹ and there is an authority in 1313 for a William de Rungeton to retain "the Manor of Tattingstone" said to have been "acquired from William de Bovill."²

Arms of WHITE : Gu. a chevron betw. three boars' heads erased Arg. Of BROWNRIGG : Argent, a lion rampant, Sable, gutty Or, langued and armed Gules, between 3 crescents of the same. Of BEAUMONT : Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant Or.

¹ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 33.

² I.Q.D. 7 Edw. II. File 94, 24.

WASHBROOKE. (See GREAT BELSTEAD.)

WENHAM MAGNA.



HERE were five manors in this place in Saxon times. The first was held by Ansgot by commendation to the fair Edith, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men; also 4 acres of meadow, part of a church, 8 beasts, 35 hogs, and 71 sheep, worth altogether 60s., which had decreased by the time of the Survey to 40s. The soc belonged to Edith, and at the time of the Survey this manor was held by Ermiot of Earl Alan. It was 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 4*d*.¹

Earl Alan owned another small estate here when the Survey was taken, formerly held by Ansgot. It consisted of 15 acres and an acre of meadow, worth 2s. 6*d*., the soc belonging to Edeva.²

The second manor was that of Algar, a freeman, consisting of 24 acres, worth 4s., the soc being in Bergholt; and in the same township were four freemen—Brictuolt, Osgot, Ledmer, and Godric, with 50 acres and 6 bordars, worth 10s., the soc also in Bergholt. This manor and estate belonged at the time of the Survey to the Bishop of Bayeux.

The third manor also belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux, held of him by Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey, and was formerly held by Tuneman, the Confessor's thane, Harold's man by commendation. It consisted of a carucate of land, 7 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 serfs [and the fourth part of a church]; also 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, wood enough to maintain 8 hogs, and 6 acres of church land. Of live stock there were 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 24 hogs, and 60 sheep, worth 60s. When the Survey was taken some of these details had varied; the villeins were reduced to 2 and the bordars had increased to 17, there was 1 serf, and 2 ploughteams in demesne. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, the beasts had disappeared, there were 40 hogs and 70 sheep. The manor was 6 quarentenes long and 2½ broad, and paid in a gelt 4*d*.

The fourth manor was held by Uluric, a freeman. It consisted of 40 acres and a ploughteam (but had disappeared at the time of the Survey), worth 5s., and at the time of the Survey 6s. The soc belonged to Harold. The manor was held at the time of the Survey of the Bishop of Bayeux by Roger Bigot.³

The last manor mentioned in this place was that of Auti the thane, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 9 villeins, 4 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, 11 acres of meadow, wood enough to support 10 hogs, a mill, a church with 20 acres of free land and half a ploughteam; also 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, and 20 hogs, worth £6. Auti had soc over his own demesne, and the soc of the villeins was in Bergholt. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Robert, son of Corbution, the villeins were reduced to 6, there were 14 bordars, half a ploughteam only in demesne, those belonging to the men having been reduced to 4 were now 3, the wood for the support of the hogs had

¹ Dom. ii. 295.

² Dom. ii. 296.

³ Dom. ii. 377*b*.

disappeared, and the only live stock were 23 sheep, the whole worth roos. Girard held of this manor at the time of the Survey 30 acres, worth 5s., and they were part of the same assessed rent.

A holding added to this manor was that of Godwin, a freeman, consisting of 10 acres, worth 2s., the soc being in Bergholt. It was 12 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 2s.¹

WENHAM MAGNA MANOR OR BREND WENHAM.

Tumenan, a thane of the King under Harold's commendation, held the estate in Saxon times, and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, at the time of the Survey. In 1281 the lordship of the parish was held by Petronell de Holbroke, but in the same year the manor passed to the priory of Leighs, in Essex. We meet with a fine of "Brend Wenham Manor" in 1371 levied by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, Philip Deneys, Roger Wolferston, William Berard, and John, late parson of Parva Wenham church, against Sir William de Cosyngton and Elizabeth his wife.²

It vested in the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses, and was granted in 1536 by letters patent of Hen. VIII. to Sir Richard Cavendish, Knt., in tail male.³ He died 12th March, 1554,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Cavendish, and on his death to his son and heir, William Cavendish, who died without issue, when it devolved on his brother and heir, Thomas Cavendish,⁵ who sold it in 1587 to Henry Seckford and others. In 1591 it was vested in Humphrey Seckford and John Wentworth under a grant of the reversion from the Queen. And this year a fine was levied of the manor by the said Humphrey Seckford against Thomas Caundyshe.⁶

Sir John Wentworth, Knt., had licence to alienate to Thomas Soame and Richard Withe. In 1672 the manor was vested in Maurice Shelton, and he by indenture 25th May that year conveyed the manor, with others, to trustees to the use of himself for life, with remainder to Martha his wife by way of jointure, with remainder to trustees for 500 years to raise £2,500, portion for his daughter Martha in case of failure of issue male by him, the ultimate remainder being settled by an indenture dated 2nd April, 1680. Maurice Shelton's will is dated 3rd Oct. 1680, and was proved at Norwich the 11th of the following month.

The manor subsequently passed to Nathaniel Parker, 3rd son of Sir Calthorpe Parker, and on his death, 5th Aug. 1684, in his 71st year, devolved upon his nephew, Sir Philip Parker, 1st Bart.,⁷ and on his death in 1696 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Parker, 2nd Bart., on whose death it went to his son and heir, Sir Philip Parker-a-Morley-Long, 3rd Bart. and last, who died without male issue 20th Jan. 1740-1. In the British Museum is a map of Sir P. Parker's estates in Great Wenham in 1724.⁸ On Sir Philip Parker's death the manor vested in his eldest daughter and coheir Martha, married to John, 2nd Viscount Chelworth, who died without issue. In 1764 the manor and advowson belonged to the heirs of Sir Philip Parker.

The manor in 1855 and 1885 belonged to T. F. Robinson.

¹ Dom. ii. 425b.

² Feet of Fines, 45 Edw. III. 41.

³ M. Mich. Rec. Rot. 13; S.P. 1536, p. 385.

⁴ I.P.M., 2 Mary, 95.

⁵ See Grimston Hall and Stratton Hall, Trimley St. Martin, in Colneis Hundred.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 33 Eliz.

⁷ See Erwarton Manor, in this Hundred.

⁸ Add. MSS. 21057.

BOYTON HALL MANOR.

This manor is mentioned as in Wenham Combust in the inquis p.m. of Joan, wife of John Braham, in 1432,¹ and also in a fine levied in 1535² by William Bygott and others against John Fastolf and others. This fine is, however, of but a third part of the manor, and includes lands also in Brantham, Boyton, "Hamelett de Catnade," Eastbergholt, Bentley, and Lenton (?).



LITTLE WENHAM HALL.

¹ I.P.M., 10 Hen. VI. 30.² Fine, Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.

WENHAM PARVA.

WENHAM PARVA MANOR.



HIS was the estate of Auti, the thane, in the days of the Confessor, and of Robert, son of Corbution, at the time of the Great Survey. Sir John de Vallibus died seised of the manor in 1270, then held by him with the advowson in one knight's fee, leaving Joan aged 24 and Euphemia aged 20 his sisters his heirs.¹ In 1272 Richard de Brewse and Alice his wife apparently held, but in 1267 Robert de Brewse, of London, was concerned in the manor jointly with Emma his wife, who was one of the coheirs of Roger de Holbroke. This could hardly be the Roger Holbroke who claimed free warren here in 1276, and sued divers persons for hunting in his free warren here.²

In 1296 we find a judgment that John, son of William de "Holebrok," recover seisin from John, son of Richard de Holebroke, and three others, of 3 messuages, 2 carucates of land, 15 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 100s. rent in Little Wenham, Brend Wenham, Holeton, Bergholt, Stratford, Raydon, and Tattingstone; and John, son of Richard, was mulched in 40 marks damage.³

In 1316 Petronilla de Holbroke held the manor, according to Davy, who queries whether she was not a daughter of Sir John de Vaux. If so, apparently her 2nd husband was William de Nerford,⁴ a Baron in Parliament. John de Nerford, son and heir of Petronilla, died seised of the manor in 1329, without issue.

It seems that in 1336 John de Brewse, then parson of the church of Stradbroke, and William de Brewse, parson of the church of Little Wenham, settled the manors of Little Wenham and of Brent Wenham, and the advowson of the church of Little Wenham, on William de Holbroke and Amicia his wife in tail male, and in default on the heirs of William de Holbroke; and the object was effected by a fine levied by the said William de Holbrok and Amicia his wife against the said John de Brewse, parson of the church of Stradebrok, and William, parson of the church of Parva Wenham. The fine included the advowson of Parva Wenham church.⁵

In 1432 the manor was vested in Sir Edward Hastings and William Pers or Parson, of Otley, for by a deed dated at Westminster 1st June, 10 Hen. VI., they conveyed it to Gilbert Debenham and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Hastings, of Gressenhall, co. Norfolk, Knt.,⁶ and the assurance was fortified by a fine levied of the manor the following year by the said Gilbert Debenham and Margaret his wife against this Sir Edward Hastings and William Parson,⁷ from which time until the death of William Brewse in 1677-8 the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Vaux, in Wenham Parva, except that on the death of Sir John Brewse, in Feb. 1584, this manor passed under his will dated 1st Aug. 1582, to his widow Cecily for life and subject to her interest to his heirs male, and consequently vested in his eldest son, Thomas Brewse. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Brewster, of Wrentham, and died 3rd March,

¹ I.P.M., undated, but probably 54 Hen. III. File 45 (16).

² Abbr. of Pleas, 4 Edw. I. Trin. 2 *in dorso*.

³ Abbr. of Pleas, 24 and 25 Edw. I. 41.

⁴ See Manor of Wisset, in Blything Hundred

⁵ Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 4.

⁶ Add. Ch. 25259.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 11 Hen. VI. 28.

1593,¹ when leaving two daughters only the manor passed to his brother, William Brewse, and then descended with the Manor of Vaux. The manor was, the 27th June, 1843, offered for sale by the executors of F. Josselyn deceased, at the Golden Lion, Ipswich.²

Little Wenham Hall is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the 13th century, and its construction exhibits the earliest instance known of the use of Flemish bricks in this country. The following is a description of the building given by Mr. Vincent Redstone, in a paper read before the Suffolk Institute on their visit there in 1901:—

“The extensive earthworks of Offton and the circular moats of Denham were never protected by embattlements, and the castellated manor houses of Mettingham, Southwold, and Little Wenham never had their defences tested as did the Royal and Baronial castles of Bungay, Framlingham, Walton, and Orford. A monumental inscription within the church states that Sir Thomas de Brewse was lord of the manor, and resided at Wenham, in 1500. It is probable that his son Robert, who succeeded him in 1514, made those alterations of the building which are of the perpendicular style of architecture. The abundant use of Flemish bricks, ‘wall tiles,’ and bricks stamped with the cross crosslet of the Brewses, mark the work of still earlier alterations than those alluded to in the legend over the west door, ‘Cecy fait à l’aide de Dieu l’an de Grace 1569.’ In making an inspection of the outer walls, proceeding from the west door northwards we pass a narrow lancet window, and the massive buttress on which the lines of the old sundial are faintly visible. Upon the buttresses, corner-stones, and throughout the castle, three distinct marks are frequently repeated—one is a Z running from right to left, and from left to right, or in combination; another is a W, with the final stroke converted into the figure 6; and the third is a triangle, with the right side produced downwards. The window of the Sovereign room has its dripstone of the same character as those over the church windows. Above may be seen the narrow window of the chapel corresponding to the “low window” of the church. The flint and stone used in the construction of the walls resembles the seashore stone of which Orford Castle is built; in places the weather has acted upon the stone that it is fretted and branched like coral. The banqueting room (40 feet in length), with its Tudor recess, wherein the massive gold and silver plate used at the feast was washed in sight of the lord, the extensive hearth with its charred beam, the windows with deep recesses, used as seats, the glazed tiles of the floor, once strewn with reeds and rushes, and its fine oak ceiling, attract attention; but the most charming spot is the chapel, with its piscina and sedilia, its vaulted roof and carved figure in the vesica, with uplifted hands, in the act of benediction. Wenham is worthy of a pilgrimage to see this room alone. An approach is gained to the roof by passing through the chapel and ascending a winding staircase. Through the loopholes an extensive view may be obtained of the surrounding country, and a close inspection of the curious chimney may be made.”³ A “Cecy fait a l’aide de Dieu l’an de Grace 1569, R.B” view of the hall is engraved in “Davy’s Suffolk Antiquities,” 1627, and two views in the “Excursions through Suffolk.”

“Little Wenham Hall” and about 15 acres was included in the settlement made the 18th June, 1660, between Wm. Brewse, son and heir of Sir

¹ His will is dated 22nd Feb. 1593-4, and was proved 16th March, 1593-4, at Norwich.

² *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd June, 1843.

³ Suffolk Institute, vol. XI, pt. i. pp. 73, 74.

John Brewse, Knt., deceased, and Dorothy his wife, and John Brewse, 2nd son of the said Sir John Brewse, of the first part ; Christopher Milton, of Ipswich, and Edward Sheppard, of Ipswich, of the second part ; Benjamin Culler and Robert Sparrow, of Ipswich, of the third part.

The hall with the Little Wenham estate became separated from the manor in 1682. The estate was mortgaged by John Brewse by deed dated 28th Oct. 1685, to Mary Mason, of Dedham, in Essex, and again by indenture dated the 19th and 20th May, 1687, in which John Brewse is described as of Woringford, in Essex, subject, of course, to his mother Dorothy's life interest, and then by indenture of the 25th and 27th April, 1691, the said John Brewse sold the reversion to John Mason, of Dedham, son of the above Mary Mason, who having then remarried, by indentures dated the 1st and 2nd Jan. 1694-5 transferred her interest to the said John Mason under a series of deeds dated the 24th Sept. 1695, 25th and 26th Sept. 1695, 4th Oct. 1695, and 4th Jan. 1696-7, and a fine levied in Michaelmas term 1697, under which the Little Wenham estate became vested in Joseph Thurston, of Colchester, and the same was included in the settlement made by indentures dated the 13th and 14th May, 1698, on his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Isaac Rebow, of Colchester, Knt., Recorder of that town. Joseph Thurston died at Colchester the 16th Oct. and was buried at Little Wenham the 22nd Oct. 1714, aged 42, his will being dated the 12th Aug. 1712.¹ The estate passed to his son, Joseph Thurston, who dying without issue the 22nd Dec. 1732, it went to his brother and heir, Thomas Thurston. He sold the estate for £5,500 to Philip Havers by deeds dated the 22nd and 23rd Nov. 1765. Philip Havers married Anne Lowe, and made his will the 17th June, 1767.² On his death the estate passed to his son and heir, Philip Havers, who married Lucy, daughter of John Alefounder, of Colchester, and died 17th Jan. 1778, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Philip Havers, of Great Donyland Hall, in Essex, who married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Sage, of Wivenhoe, co. Essex, and died the 8th Nov. 1856,³ when the estate passed to his son and heir, Philip Havers, of Colchester, and of Wenham, who died the 13th Oct. 1874.⁴

The estate now belongs with the castle to G. E. Crisp, of Playford Hall, who has recently restored the old hall.

MANOR OF VAUX, GERMANS OR JERMYN'S.

This was the estate of Ansgot by commendation to the fair Edith in Saxon days, and was part of the possessions of Earl Alan of Brittany at the time of the Survey, Ermiot holding it under him. In 1199 Robert de Vaux held the lordship, which at his death passed to his son and heir, Robert de Vaux,⁵ and from him on his death without issue to his brother, Oliver de Vaux. In 1211 he paid 500 marks and 5 palfreys for licence to marry Petronilla, widow of William de Longchamp and of Henry de Morn, and daughter and heir of Guy de Croun. Oliver de Vaux was one of the barons who made a stand against King John, and was living in 1245. His son and heir, Robert de Vaux or Vallibus, who seems to have held a quarter of a knight's fee here of Margaret de Ripariis,⁶ died without issue, being succeeded by his brother and heir, William de Vallibus, who

¹ Proved P.C.C. 1st Dec. 1714.

² Proved P.C.C. 16th June, 1769.

³ Will dated 6th Nov. 1844, proved P.C.C. 19th March, 1857.

⁴ Will dated 15th Sept. 1874, proved P.C.C. 19th May, 1875.

⁵ See Manor of Barsham, in this Hundred.

⁶ T. de N. 290.

married Alianora, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, one of the heirs of William Marshall, sometime Earl of Pembroke, having married without the King's licence. He obtained a pardon only on payment of a fine of 200 marks. He died before 1253 without issue, when the manor passed to his brother, Sir John de Vallibus.

Sir John de Vallibus was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk and Steward of the Duchy of Aquitaine in 1283, having an allowance of £2,000 per annum for his support in the latter office. He died in 1288, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Petronilla, wife 1st of Holbroke, and 2ndly of William de Nerford, and Maud, wife of William de Ros, and there was probably a partition of the manor. Davy says that in 1330 Margaret, late wife of John de Holbroke, sued Thomas de Holbroke for a moiety of the manor as dower.

Without being able to offer an explanation, the Manor of "Brende Wenham" was included in a fine levied in 1336 by William de Holebrok and Amicia his wife against John de Breouse, parson of the church of Stradebrok, and William, parson of the church of Parva Wenham.¹ It is possible, of course, this was merely a fine levied for effecting some settlement of the property, for the manor certainly seems to have been vested in Sir Fulk de Vallibus, and from him to have passed to his son, Robert de Vallibus. And on the Close Rolls in 1339 we find a grant by Robert, son of Fulk de Vallibus, Knt., and John his son to Lora, daughter of William de Denardeston, of Hadleigh, of the manor and its appurtenances in the towns of Wenham Combust, Little Wenham, Reydon, Hintlesham, Chattisham, Shelley, and Washbrook,² and the same year a grant by the said Lora to Thomas, son of Sir Benedict de Cokefield, of the same premises.³

A fine was levied of the manor under the name "Germie Manor in Capel" in 1354 by Sir William Germie and Isabella his wife against Geoffrey Fausebroun, parson of the church of Mose, and afterwards of Buxhall, who resided at Fasbourn Hall (called after him), in the last-named place.⁴

In 1432 the manor was vested in Sir Edward Hastings, Knt., and William Pers or Parson, of Ottley, and they this year conveyed it to Sir Gilbert Debenham and Margaret his wife, daughter of the said Sir Edward Hastings.⁵ On Gilbert Debenham's death in 1449 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert (called by Blomefield Sir Giles), who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Holebrook, Knt.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings recorded between 1474 and 1480 is an action between Richard Clerk, of Wenham, and the bailiffs of Ipswich, as to imprisonment for a year pending an action of debt brought by this Gilbert Debenham and Sir Gilbert Debenham, Knt., his son, for the rent of the manor *corpus cum causa*.⁶ Sir Gilbert Debenham died in 1481, when the manor passed to his son, Sir Gilbert Debenham, 5th in succession of that name. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Plumpton, of Plumpton, co. York, and widow of William, Lord Zouche, of Haringworth. She died in 1470, and Sir Gilbert was attainted in 1487,⁷ and died in 1493, or, according to the Davy MSS., 1500,⁸ without issue. It

¹ Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 4.

² Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 19d.

³ Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. ii. 23d.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 27 Edw. III. 1.

⁵ Add. Ch. 25259; Feet of Fines, 11 Hen. VI. 28.

⁶ E.C.P. Bundle 64. 661.

⁷ I.P.M., 8 Hen. VII.

⁸ Add. MSS. 19126.

seems that in 1486 the King granted the custody of the manor for 24 years to Sir John Audley, Knt., but the last-mentioned Sir Gilbert Debenham's nephew and heir, Robert Brewse, son of Sir Gilbert's sister Elizabeth, the 2nd wife of Sir Thomas Brewse, Knt., son of Sir Robert Brewse, of Topcroft, in Norfolk, by Ela his wife, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, in Norfolk, Knt.,¹ appears to have succeeded to the lordship notwithstanding the King's grant.

Robert Brewse married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, K.B., and dying 7th Dec. 1513,² the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Brewse, of Topcroft Hall, Norfolk, and Wenham Parva, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Scroope, of Bentley, Knt., and died 6th Nov. 1514.³ He was buried in Little Wenham church, where, on a large marble slab before the altar rail are the effigies of himself and wife in brass, standing in the posture of prayer under a double canopy. The male figure is in armour, plain cuirass with skirt of five taces, under which appears a further defence of chain mail, visible also at the neck, armpits, and ankles. Tuiles or plates to protect the thighs depend by straps from the taces. Jambes of plate armour cover his legs, and his feet are encased in ungainly sabbatons, with spurs attached. The sword is suspended on his left side. His shoulders are guarded by pauldrons of unequal size, the left being the largest. He is bareheaded, and clean shaven of face, his hair worn long. The lady is habited in a close-fitting gown cut low at the neck and falling in straight long folds to the feet, where it ends in a fur border, collar and deep reflexed cuffs being formed of the same material. From her girdle a chain reaches almost to her feet, ending in an ornamental pendant. The headdress is of the prim "penthouse" form then prevalent, with long diapered lappets. Her three daughters are engraved on a small plate beneath, dressed similarly, except that as befitted maidens, their hair is worn unconfined, and their girdles and headdresses plain. In the midst of the canopy over her head, a small circle contains a female head with flowing hair, that over her husband being a bearded man's head.

The size of brass is 87 by 36 and of effigies 28 by 9. Round the edge of the stone ran a fillet bearing this inscription, in Gothic letters, now mutilated:—

" . . . Brewse Esquier, sumtyme lord of this maner and patron of this church, and Jane his wyf the whiche Thomas decessed the VI. day of Novembre in the yere of our Lord God Mo. Vc. xiiij in the se . . . "

In the angles above the canopy and within the border inscription are two shields:—

- 1.—*Brewse* quartering *Debenham*, impaling *Scrope* quartering *Tibetot*.
 - 2.—*Brewse* impaling *Stapleton*.
- Below the figures are two more:—
- 3.—*Brewse* impaling *Wingfield* quartering *Boville*.
 - 4.—*Brewse* impaling *Debenham*.⁴

On Sir Thomas Brewse's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Brewse, who held his first court for the Manor of "Wenham

¹ For his descent from Sir William Brewse t. Henry III. see Hasketon Hall Manor, in Carlford Hundred.

² His will is dated 9th Feb. 1502-3; I.P.M., 6 Hen. VIII. 40.

³ His will is dated 5th Nov. 1514, and was proved 5th Feb. 1514-5; I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 146.

⁴ East Anglian N. & Q. vol. viii. p. 220.

Hall cum membris" in 1533, and subsequent courts the 32, 38 (2) of Hen. VIII., 24th April and 6th Nov. 1 Eliz., and 3rd. Nov. 5 Eliz., but the Court Rolls do not contain the name of the lord holding these courts. Sir John Brewse married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Willoughby, of Parham, Knt., and 2ndly, Cecily, daughter of John Wilton, of Topcroft, co. Norfolk, and died 13th Feb. 1584-5.¹ He was buried in the church of Little Wenham, where there is a square marble panel with an inscription to his memory, and in the centre above the pediment over the figure is a shield quarterly of six, viz. : First, Arg. crusilly of crosslets Gu. a lion rampant double-tailed of the second, crowned Or, *Brewse* ; second Sa. a bend between two crescents, Or, *Debenham* ; third, Or, a chevron between ten crosslets (six and four) Gu. *Holbrook* ; fourth, Arg. a chevron Gu. between three crosslets fitchy Azure, *Shardelowe* ; fifth, Gu. a cross Arg. *St. Philibert* ; sixth, Az. a chevron between six crosslets, Arg. *Latimer*. At the sides are two small shields : (1) *Brewse* impaling quarterly (first and fourth) Az. a bend Or, *Scrope* ; (second and third) Arg. a saltire engrailed Gu. *Tibetot* ; (2) *Brewse* impaling *Wingfield*. Two more shields are placed beneath the effigy : (3) *Brewse* impaling *Willoughby* (Ufford quartering *Becke*) ; (4) *Brewse* impaling Gu. on a chevron Arg. three crosses pattée fitchée (?) of the field, *Wilton*. On each side of the lower part of the monument is the badge, a crosslet Gu, encircled by a ribbon with the motto "Come Diev plaist." Between them is inscribed "Vivit post fvnera virtvs." On Sir John Brewse's death the manor passed under his will to his widow Cecily for life, and subject thereto to his son William. He married Mary, daughter of George Brooke, of Aspall, and dying 5th Aug. 1599,² the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Brewse. He was an infant at the time of his father's death, and six courts were held by Gawdy on his behalf. They were as follows : 11th Oct. 1603 ; 22nd April, 1606 ; 18th April, 1610 ; 28th April, 1612 ; 7th June, 1613 ; 29th Aug. 1614. Sir John Brewse held his first court 29th July, 1619, and courts subsequently 21st Sept. 1620 ; Sept. 1624 ; 26th April, 1627 ; 14th May, 1630 ; 29th Nov. 1631 ; 2nd April, 1634. In the headings of the Rolls of the Courts held as above, Sir John is named as lord. He also held the following courts, but is not named in the Rolls as then lord : 25th Oct. 1634 ; 19th Oct. 1636 ; 3rd Nov. 1637 ; 13th June, 1639 ; 14th June, 1642 ; 11th Nov. 1642 ; 31st Jan. 1642.

Sir John Brewse married in 1618 Susanna, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Iselham, co. Cambridge, Bart., and dying, was buried at Wenham 9th Feb. 1642-3,⁴ when the manor passed to his widow Susanna, who held her first court 10th June, 1646, and subsequent courts 13th Sept. 1650 ; 16 Sept. 1652 ;⁵ 2nd Nov. 1652 ; 16th Oct. 1655 ; 7th June, 1659. On the death of Susanna, who was buried at Little Wenham 20th April, 1660, the manor passed to Sir John Brewse's and her own son and heir, General William Brewse, who held his first court 21st July, 1660, and subsequent courts 20th Jan. 1661 ; 19th Jan. 1664 ; 3rd June, 1670 ; 12th Aug. 1675 ; 11th Jan. 1675 ; 30th March, 1676. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Hobart, of Norfolk, Bart. The manor was included in a settlement dated 18th June, 1660, made by William

¹ His will is dated 1st Aug. 1582, and was proved P.C.C. 22nd Feb. 1584-5.

² East Anglian N. & Q. vol. viii. 220.

³ His will is dated 3rd Aug. 1599, and was proved P.C.C. 10th Aug. 1599.

⁴ His will is dated 1st Feb. 1642-3, and was proved at Norwich, 18th April, 1644.

⁵ 1st in English.

Brewse and Dorothy his wife, and was called "Manor of Jermyns in Capel," 192 acres. The manor house called "Little Wenham Hall," with 15 acres, was also included. William Brewse died 14th Jan. 1677-8,¹ aged 57, and the manor did not pass to his widow Dorothy for life, for she survived until 9th Feb. 1710, but passed to her son and heir, John Brewse, who held courts for the manor 24th April, 1679; 18th Oct. 1679; 26th July, 1681; and 17th April, 1682. He married Jemima, daughter of Samuel Bigg, of Alphamstone, co. Essex.

John Mason probably acquired the manor from John Brewse in 1682, for he held his first court 19th Sept. 1682, and subsequently courts as follows: 22nd May, 1684; 10th Oct. 1685; 23rd Dec. 1689; 2nd July, 1691; 24th Dec. 1691; 5th Oct. 1692; 21st May, 1694; 30th April, 1695; 27th May, 1695; 20th Aug. 1697; 5th Dec. 1700; 4th May, 1705; 8th April, 1706; 16th April, 1706; 5th June, 1706; 16th April, 1707; 3rd Jan. 1708; 31st Oct. 1709; 23rd Nov. 1709; 3rd April, 1710; 27th Oct. 1710; 29th April, 1713; 22nd Aug. 1715; 2nd April, 1717; 21st Oct. 1717; 12th Nov. 1718. John Mason then appears to have died and to have been succeeded in the lordship by another John Mason, for such held a court styled "the first court of John Mason" 4th Jan. 1720, and subsequent courts 23rd May, 1722; 16th Sept. 1726; 25th Nov. 1729; 11th June, 1736; 17th Nov. 1736; 12th March, 1738; 22nd July, 1741; 15th Nov. 1742; and 3rd Oct. 1746. John Mason then sold the manor to Robert Freeman, of Ardleigh, co. Essex, who held his first court 29th June, 1750, and subsequent courts 14th June, 1754; 8th July, 1756; 20th June, 1759; 22nd Nov. 1759; and 28th Feb. 1760. He, by will dated 29th June, 1759, devised the same to his son-in-law, John Cook, of Thorrington Hall, in Thorrington, co. Essex, for life and after his decease to his (testator's) daughter Mary, wife of the said John Cook, for life, and then to his grandson, Robert Cook, son of the said John Cook and Mary his wife for life, with remainder to Robert, 1st son in tail male with divers remainders over. Certain annuities for life and legacies were charged on the property.

Robert Freeman's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 15th Sept. 1760.

John Cook held his first court 31st July, 1761, and subsequent courts 27th Oct. 1769; 12th Aug. 1771; 4th Sept. 1771; 6th Aug. 1772; 5th Jan. 1773; 11th Aug. 1774; 11th Dec. 1776; 28th May, 1777; 21st July, 1778; 6th Jan. 1779; 8th Oct. 1781; 2nd Nov. 1781; 5th June, 1782; 25th Sept. 1782; and 6th Feb. 1786.

Robert Cook held his first court 28th May, 1789, and subsequent courts 12th Aug. 1789; 25th Aug. 1790; 31st Oct. 1791. Robert Freeman's grandson, Robert Cook, had an eldest son, Robert Freeman Cook, who lived at Little Wenham. He purchased the life interests of his parents for £3,000, and by virtue of indentures of lease and release dated 4th and 5th Feb. 1805, and a recovery suffered in Hilary term 49 Geo. III., an indenture dated 25th March, 1806, made between the said Robert Freeman Cook of the one part, and Thomas Sketter, of Ipswich, of the other part, and a fine duly levied in Easter term, 46 Geo. III. the manor became vested in the said Robert Freeman Cook in fee simple.

By indentures dated 3rd and 4th Nov. 1826, Robert Freeman Cook in consideration of £3,000 sold the manor to James Josselyn, of Little Belstead,

¹ His will is dated 9th Aug. 1652.

who for £3,300 sold again to Firman Josselyn, formerly of Leiston but then of Saxmundham, and the conveyance was effected by indentures dated 8th and 9th September, 1828.

Firman Josselyn by his will dated 24th March, 1840, being therein described as of Little Blakenham, devised the manor to his wife Sarah and George Josselyn, of Ipswich, upon trust for sale, and dying 2nd March, 1843, his will was proved at Canterbury 13th April following.

Sarah Josselyn died 20th July, 1843, and by an indenture dated 19th Oct. 1843, George Josselyn, the surviving trustee, sold the manor for £445 to Joseph Ansell, son of Thomas Ansell, of Great Wenham, by Elizabeth Kemball his wife, and grandson of Robert and Mary Ansell, of Milden. In this deed the description of the manor is: "All that the manor or manors of Little Wenham Vaux and Jarmans otherwise Jermyns with view of frankpledge courts leet courts baron and customary courts fines quit rents reliefs heriots issues fees americiaments forfeitures deodans waifs astrays goods and chattels of felons and fugitives and felons of themselves commons heaths fisheries rights royalties jurisdictions franchises liberties profits ways waters easements commodities emoluments perquisites privileges advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said manor or manors of Little Wenham Vaux and Jarmans otherwise Jermyns issuing out of or arising within any of the towns or parishes of Great Wenham Little Wenham Washbrook Copdock Capel Hintlesham Raydon Holton Bentley Stratford and East Bergholt in the said County of Suffolk or any other town or towns there near or belonging or in any wise appertaining therewith or with any part thereof held used occupied or enjoyed or therewith accepted reputed deemed taken or known as part parcel or member thereof or of any part thereof."

Joseph Ansell, by his will dated 3rd Feb. 1854, after bequeathing two sums of £7,000 and £1,300 amongst various legatees, devised this manor (amongst his residuary estate) charged with the legacies to his son, Robert Ansell, in fee. Testator died 17th March, 1855, and his will was proved 20th August following.

Robert Ansell in 1868 sold the manor to John Frederick Robinson, of Hadleigh, from whom the manor has passed to and is now vested in Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

Arms of NERFORD: Gules, a lion rampant, Ermine. Of DEBENHAM: Sable, a bend between 2 crescents Or. Of BREWSE: Ermine, a lion rampant, Gules.

MANOR OF STODHAUGH.

This manor was vested in Robert Brewse, who died in 1513,¹ when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Brewse, on whose death 6th Nov. 1514,² it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Brewse, who died in 1584-5. By his will dated 1st Aug. 1582, Sir John leaves this manor, if it be the same as "Stodhaugh in Laxfield," to his son Robert.

MANOR OF CALTHAM.

So far as we know, the lords were the same as the lords of the last manor.

¹ See Manor of Vaux, in Great Wenham, in *1.P.M.*, 7 Hen. VIII. 146 this Hundred.

WHERSTEAD.



IN Saxon times there were several manors in this place. The first was that of Edmund, a freeman of Robert Wimarcson, consisting of a carucate of land, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, which disappeared later, and at the time of the Survey was half a team, also 5 ploughteams of the men, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. The soc was in Bergholt. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Earl Alan.¹

The second manor also belonged to Earl Alan, held of him by Aluric the priest, and formerly was held by Tostin, consisting of 40 acres, a ploughteam (reduced when the Survey was taken to half a team), and a salt pan, worth 5s., the soc belonging to Edeva.²

The third manor was that of Toli, a freeman under commendation to Robert, and consisted of a carucate of land, a bordar, a ploughteam, 3 acres of meadow, 5 hogs, 30 sheep, and 14 goats, worth 10s. This manor was held in demesne at the time of the Survey by Suane of Essex.³

Two manors under the head of Pametuna were in Wherstead. The first was held in Saxon times by Tostin, consisting of 60 acres, 2 villeins, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, worth 8s., the soc belonging to Edeva. At the time of the Survey Aluric the priest held it of Earl Alan.⁴

The second manor was held by Robert, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 3 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1 as the time of the Survey), 3 ploughteams belonging to the men (which had apparently gone at the time of the Survey), and 10 acres of meadow. Also 3 acres of free land belonging to the church at the time of the Survey, a salt pan, and of live stock 8 beasts, 20 hogs, 80 sheep, and 28 goats. The estate was formerly worth 40s., but at the time of the Survey, when held by Algar, of Suane of Essex, was worth 30s. The soc belonged to Robert. It was 5 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 4½d.⁵

TORINTUNA.

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Alwin, a freeman of Stigand, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 6 villeins, 2 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men. Also 20 acres of meadow, a mill, a church with 50 acres of free land (a rouncy at the time of the Survey), and 6 beasts. There were also 4 hogs, 20 sheep, and 30 goats, the whole worth 50s. When the Survey was taken this manor was held by Gifard of Robert, son of Corbution, and some of the details were altered—there were 4 villeins, 5 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams belonging to the men, and 30 hogs. The same man had the soc under Stigand. It was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 5d.⁶

Amongst the lands of Earl Alan was a manor under the head "Beria." This is in Wherstead. It was held in the Confessor's day by Edith. There were 2 carucates, 1 bordar, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 1 acre of meadow, 1 mill, 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, 100 sheep, and 12 goats, and worth 40s. At the time of the Survey Humfrid held of the Earl, and the ploughteams in demesne had come down half, there was but 1 rouncy and 1 beast,

¹ Dom. ii. 295b.

² Dom. ii. 295b.

³ Dom. ii. 402.

⁴ Dom. ii. 295b.

⁵ Dom. ii. 402.

⁶ Dom. ii. 426.

but the hogs had gone up by 20. The Survey states that: "It is 8 quarentenes in length and 6 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 5*d*." Edith had the soc.¹

WHERSTEAD HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Edmund, a freeman of Robert Fitz Wymore, and held at the time of the Survey by Aluric under Alan, Earl of Brittany.

In 1203 the lordship was held by Gilbert de Reymes or Raimes. He was admitted a free burgess of Ipswich, and compounded for an exemption from toll, custom, &c., for his villeins in Wherstead. Upon his death the manor passed to his grandson, Roger de Reymes, who was lord in 1270. He was succeeded by Hugh de Reymes,² and he by Robert de Reymes, whose daughter and heir Alice married Sir Robert de Reydon,³ to whom a grant of freewarren was made in 1316.⁴

Amongst the ancient deeds in the Court of Chancery we find a release in 1296 by Albreda, daughter of the late Gilbert de Reymes, to this Sir Robert de Reydon, Knt., of all right which accrued to her after the death of Sir Robert de Reymes, his brother, formerly rector of the church of Easton Gosbeck, in lands, &c., in Wherstead, Freston, Woolverstone, Chemonton, Brent Eleigh, Copdock, Ipswich, Caldewell, Coddendam, Alrys, Westerfield, and Heigham.⁵ And a similar release for Nicola, another daughter of the said Gilbert de Reymes.⁶ In 1318 Sir Robert had authority to retain this manor for life on granting other lands.⁷

He died in 1322,⁸ and the manor passed, like the Manor of Raydon Hall, in this Hundred, to his son and heir, Walter de Reydon who was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert de Reydon, who dying without issue the manor passed to his sister and heir Alice, married to Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt., who had a grant of free warren here in 1335,⁹ and died in 1360,¹⁰ from which time to 1441, the time of the forfeiture by James Buller, Earl of Wilts, the devolution is the same as the Manor of Acton, in Babergh Hundred.

The same year the manor was granted by the Crown to Sir John Harwood, Knt., afterwards of Norfolk.¹¹ In 1485 the Earl of Wiltshire, brother and heir of Sir Thomas Buller, Earl of Ormond, was restored, and he gave the manor to Henry, son of Robert Bures, of Acton.

We find amongst the State Papers in 1526 a lease by this Henry Bures and Dame Anne Causton, of Wherstead Hall and lands in Freston.¹² Henry Bures died 6th July, 1528,¹³ when the manor passed to his four daughters and coheirs. The manor is included in the three fines levied of one-fourth of the manor in 1567 by Sir Nicholas Bacon against Anne Buttes, widow,

¹ Dom. ii. 295, 295*b*.

² There is the greatest difficulty as to the descents of these de Reymes, and we are unable to verify some of the entries, but it is apprehended that the branch of the Wherstead family ceased, so far as Suffolk is concerned, shortly after the purchase by Robert, son of Hugh de Reymes or Raimes, of a moiety of the Manor of Bolom, co. Northumberland, about 1288 (De Banco Rolls, 2 Edw. II. No. 178).

³ See Layham Hall, Newton, in Babergh Hundred.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 18.

⁵ 24 Edw. I. C. 171.

⁶ C. 517.

⁷ I.Q.D. 7 Edw. II. File 100, 6.

⁸ I.P.M., Extent, Robert de Reydon and Margery his (no doubt 2nd) wife, 16 Edw. II. 63.

⁹ Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 37.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.

¹¹ See O.R. v. 582.

¹² S.P. 18 Hen. VIII. 2844.

¹³ I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 87.

Sir William Buttes, and Thomas Buttes, as mentioned in the account of Acton Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

The manor passed in fourth shares amongst these, as is clear from the inquis. p.m. as late as 1594, of Bridget, wife of Thomas Buttes, the 2nd daughter, when it was found that she held one-fourth of this manor at her death, 7th Feb. 1572,¹ but it ultimately came to and was acquired by the representative of the daughter Mary or Maria, who married Thomas Barrow. From this time till the time of Maurice Sheldon, 1666, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Newton Hall, in Babergh Hundred.²

In the early part of the 19th century the manor was vested in John Vernon,³ who died seised of it in 1818, and left it by will to his sister and heir Arethusa, married to Sir Robert Harland, 2nd Bart., from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Little Belstead, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Charles Edmund Dashwood, of Wherstead Park.

A survey of the manor in 1641 will be found amongst the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library.⁴ This manor will be found specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Alice, wife of Sir John Sutton, in 1392;⁵ of Alice, wife of Sir Guy Bryan in 1435, and an extent given;⁶ and in that of Humphrey, son and heir of John, Earl of Arundell, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lovell, three years later.⁷ Also in those of Amicia, wife of James, Earl of Wilts, in 1457,⁸ and James, Earl of Wilts, in 1462.⁹

The Manor of Wherstead is mentioned in the I.P.M. of Roger le Chaumberlyn in 1319,¹⁰ but we cannot say with certainty which manor is intended.

PANNINGTON HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Robert in Saxon times and of Suane of Essex under whom Algar held in the time of William the Conqueror.

In 1202 the lordship seems to have belonged to Gerard de Wachesham, who gave the advowson of Wherstead to the priory of St. Peter, Ipswich. The manor probably went to them at the same time, and at the Dissolution it passed to the Crown. In 1528 it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey,¹¹ who granted the same the following year to St. Mary's College, Ipswich.¹²

On Wolsey's disgrace the manor reverted to the Crown, and 2nd Sept. 1532, was granted by King Hen. VIII. to Sir William Butts, Knt., M.D.¹³

Sir William Butts died 22nd Nov. 1544, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Butts,¹⁴ who had livery of this manor the 7th Nov. 1546.¹⁵ He died either 20th Nov. 1580, or 3rd Sept. 1583,¹⁶ and the manor

¹ 13th Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 409.

² See also Reydon Hall, in this Hundred, and Brent Eleigh Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

³ See Manor of Rishangles, in Hartismere Hundred.

⁴ M. in II. 19 (2314).

⁵ I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 25.

⁶ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.

⁷ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.

⁸ I.P.M., 35 Hen. IV. 16.

⁹ I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 29.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 13 Edw. II. 6.

¹¹ S.P., 20 Hen. VIII. 4424.

¹² S.P., 20 Hen. VIII. 5280; Fine, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII., 21 Hen. VIII.

¹³ See Acton Manor, in Babergh Hundred; 13th Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 406; O. 24 Hen. VIII. Rot. 27; S.P. 24 Hen. VIII. 1370, except advowson of Wherstead church and rectory.

¹⁴ I.P.M., 37 Hen. VIII. 75.

¹⁵ 13th Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 408.

¹⁶ *Ib.* 406; I.P.M., at Swaffham, 17th Sept. 26 Eliz. [1584].

passed to his brother and heir, Thomas Butts, who in 1592 sold the same to Sir Nicholas Bacon and Nathaniel Bacon.¹ Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is an exchequer acquittance to Peter Wilcox and William Wynne for redemption of this manor in 1596;² and amongst the State Papers the following year we find a grant in fee farm to John Athowe and Henry Beck of the manor at the rent of £6. 13s. 4d.³

This is probably the Manor of Wherstead intended and included in the fine levied in 1599 by Sir John Townsend and others against Sir Nicholas Bacon and others.⁴

The manor subsequently vested in John Vernon, who died seised of it in 1818, since which time it has gone with the main manor.

MANOR OF BOWEN HALL.

This appears in Domesday as Beria and was held in Saxon times by Edith, and at the time of the Survey by Humfrid under Earl Alan.

It later vested in the priory of St. Peter, Ipswich. Amongst the State Papers in 1513 we find a grant of the issues of this manor to Thomas Goodwyn, prior-elect of St. Peter's, Ipswich.⁵ The religious house at Wherstead was suppressed by Bull and annexed to the college at Ipswich in 1528.⁶

The grant of this manor to Cardinal Wolsey was made the same year, and is also mentioned in the State Papers.⁷ The following year the manor was conveyed by Cardinal Wolsey to St. Mary's College, Ipswich.⁸

On Wolsey's disgrace the manor again went to the Crown, and was in 1530 granted to Thomas Hall, of Ipswich and Coggeshall,⁹ who did homage for it in 1533, and died 6th July, 1534, when it passed to his son and heir, Bartholomew Hall, and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action respecting copyholds of the manor by John Payne against this Bartholomew Hall.¹⁰ Also an action by Christopher Alderman against Prudence Merells as to lands held of this Bartholomew Hall as of this Manor of "Birne Hall" in Whersted.¹¹

Bartholomew married Christian, daughter of Richard Broke, Lord Chief Baron, and had a grant of arms in 1587. He was buried at Wherstead 16th Feb. 1601, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Hall, who had livery in the 7th year of Jas. I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Clench, Justice of the King's Bench, and died in 1616.¹²

He did not, however, retain till his death, for we find that in 1609 a grant of the manor was made to Sir Edward Coke, Knt., Robert Bulleyne, and John Pepes, who alienated in 1622 to Sir Francis Cooke, Knt., and Henry Curzon.

By the opening of the 19th century the manor vested in John Vernon, who died seised of the same in 1818, from which time it has passed together with the main manor.

Arms of HALL : Erm. 6 bars Gu. and 3 inescutcheons Or, 2 and 1.

¹ 13th Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 431.

² Add. Ch. 25658.

³ State Papers, 1597, 349.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 41 and 42 Eliz.

⁵ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4768.

⁶ S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 4259 (21).

⁷ S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 4424.

⁸ S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 5280; Fine, 20 Hen. VIII. Easter, 21 Hen. VIII.

⁹ S.P. 1530, 6363 (22).

¹⁰ C.P. ser. ii. B. cxliv. 1.

¹¹ C.P. i. 6.

¹² Will 29th Sept. 1616.

THORINGTON HALL MANOR.

In Saxon times this was the estate of Alwin, a freeman under the Archbishop Stigand, and at the time of the Norman Survey was vested in Robert, son of Corbution, under whom Gifard held.

In the time of Edw. I. the manor was vested in Bartholomew Davilers, who died in 1276,¹ and from this time until the death of Sir Philip Parker, Bart., in 1696, the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Erwarton Manor, in this Hundred.

By the opening of the 19th century the manor had passed to John Vernon, who died in 1818, and from that date to the present time the manor has passed as and with the main manor.

¹I.P.M., 4 Edw. I. 70.

WOOLVERSTONE.



IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. The first was held by Tostin, in Edith's soc and commendation, and consisted of a carucate of land, 5 villeins, 2 bordars, 1½ ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, also 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 15 hogs, a church with 10 acres, 5 rouncies, 8 beasts, 20 hogs, 60 sheep, and 36 goats, the whole worth 20s. When the Survey was taken it was held by Aluric the priest of Earl Alan; there were 2 ploughteams in demesne, 7 rouncies, 12 beasts, 30 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 30s. The manor was 8 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 2½*d.*¹

The second manor was held by Aluret by commendation to Scalpi, and consisted of 80 acres, 3 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, and an acre of meadow, worth 16s. At the time of the Survey Robert Grenon held it in demesne, and there was only half a team, the whole worth 10s.²

WOOLVERSTON MANOR OR WOOLVERSTON HALL MANOR.

The two manors of the Survey appear to have merged in one at an early date. Page says that in the time of King Edw. I. the estate appears to have been Crown demesne. In 1291 Hamon de Wolfreston had a grant of free warren here,³ and in 1310 Robert de Reydon had a like grant.⁴

In 1316 the manor was in the King's hands, but at the same time Sir John de Holbroke, Knt., is said to have been lord, and he died in 1316. From this time to the time of Elizabeth Wolverston the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Holbrook, in this Hundred. Elizabeth Wolverston died in 1420,⁵ when the manor passed to her son and heir, Thomas Woolverston, who died about 1458, when the manor went to Robert⁶ Woolverston. His will is dated 1492, and dying the same year, the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Woolverston, of Culpho. He died 22nd Aug. 1516,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Woolverston.

The manor next passed to Edward Woolverston,⁸ who died seised 10th Oct. 1537,⁹ when it vested in his son and heir, Philip Woolverston, who married at Woolverstone, 16th Oct. 1557, Frances Haward, and sold the manor to Sir Thomas Gawdy in 1580.

We meet with four fines of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1. 1573. Thomas Bulbecke and others *v.* John Kyllegrewe and others.¹⁰

2. 1573. Thomas Baxter *v.* Philip Wolverston and others.¹¹

3. 1580. Sir Thomas Gawdy *v.* Philip Wolverston and others.¹²

4. 1580. Sir Thomas Gawdy *v.* T. Bulbeck and others.¹³

¹ Dom. ii. 295*b.*

² Dom. ii. 420.

³ Chart. Rolls, 19 Edw. I. 1.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 18.

⁵ I.P.M., 7 Hen. V. 50.

⁶ In some places "Richard," and in others "Roger."

⁷ I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 60.

⁸ Davy makes Philip the son of Richard and omits the Edward. The Blois

MS. substitutes Thomas for Edward, giving Thomas as a wife Maud, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley [of Pipe, co. Stafford].

⁹ I.P.M., 30 Hen. VIII. 33.

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 15 Eliz.

¹¹ Fine, Mich. 15 Eliz.

¹² Fine, Trin. 21 Eliz.

¹³ Fine, Hil. 23 Eliz.

Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knt., died 5th Nov. 1588, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Gawdy, then 36 years of age.¹ The next lord was Richard, eldest son of Richard Catelyn, serjeant-at-law, by Barbara his wife, daughter of John Spencer, of Rendlesham. He married, according to the Davy MSS. and Blomefield's "Norfolk," Dionysia, daughter of Thomas Marsh, Clerk of the Star Chamber. In the Harleian Society "Le Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights," she is called Dionysia, daughter of — Sydney. He died, according to Blomefield and Davy, the 11th March, 43 Eliz. [1600], but probably in July, 1596, when it is not clear that the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip Catelyn,² who married Dorothy Laurence, of Cambridge, a granddaughter of Sir John Pasgrave, Bart., and died in 1632. He is described as of Woolverston Hall, but on his father's death this manor seems to have passed to his widow Dionysia, who remarried Thomas Hitchcoke, who seems to have held in 1609. The Catelyns sold to Philip Bacon, 2nd son of Edward Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, who died seised of the manor 26th July, 1635. The manor passed to Anne, sole daughter and heir of Philip Bacon, who married Thomas Bedingfield, son of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham Hall. She married 2ndly Sir Philip Parker, Bart., who died in 1655, when the manor passed to Thomas Bedingfield, who died without issue in 1684.

The manor subsequently vested in John Tyson, who was lord and became bankrupt in 1720, when John Ward, of Hackney, whom Kirby styled "the infamous John Ward," claimed the manor in right of a mortgage which he had upon it. The matter was brought before the Court of Chancery, and upwards of half a century the cause remained undecided. In 1728 Knox Ward appears as lord, and amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is a letter from him to Tanner proposing to exchange private lands for others belonging to Woolverston church.³

The estate of Woolverstone was hired by Mr. William Berners for 30 years of Mr. Ward. Knox Ward died in 1741. About the year 1773 the property was ordered by the Court to be sold, and it was purchased by William Berners for £14,000.

The estate then consisted only of the house and park, the former of which stood where the stables now stand. The present house was begun to be built about 1778. The obelisk in the park cost £2,000, and the number of deer in the park in 1823 was about 300. The additions to the house made by Mr. Berners in 1823 were made under the direction of Mr. Hopper, the architect.

William Berners died in 1783, from which time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Erwarton, in this Hundred, and is now vested in C. H. Berners, of Woolverstone Park.

The hall or manor house is built of Woolpit brick, with stone dressings, &c., and has a pediment in the centre of the principal front supported by four Ionic columns. The wings are connected with the centre by colonnades.

It stands in a delightful situation on the western bank of the Orwell with a fine view from the park (which consists of 450 acres) of the opposite shore of Nacton, through the trees which abound there.

¹ I.P.M., 9th Aug. 31 Eliz.

² Thomas Catlyn is proved to be his son and heir, but he probably died under age; see E.A. N. and Q. vol. ix. 47.

³ Tanner xx. 54.

The stables, which are an ornamental building, stand detached from the house on the spot occupied by the old mansion. The present hall was erected by William Berners, the purchaser in the Chancery action. He was well known as the proprietor of the street off Oxford Street, in London, called after him.

The places in the Domesday Survey entered under the Hundred of Samford, which we have not been able to identify are the following:—

BELNEI (?)

The only holding here was that of Burcheric, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey it belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux.¹

CALO-WETUNA.

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Tostin, and consisted of 40 acres, a border, and half a ploughteam, worth 5s. 4*d.*, the soc held in the same way. At the time the Survey was taken Aluric held this manor of Earl Alan.²

EDMINESTUNA.

Two manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was held by Godric, a freeman, and consisted of 30 acres, and half a ploughteam, valued at 5s. At the time of the Survey it was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and was only worth 3s. The soc was in Bergholt.

And in the Hundred at the time of the Survey a Richard held three freemen—Godric, Edwin, and Leuric, having 33 acres and half a ploughteam, worth 5s., which at the time of the Survey was worth 6s. 6*d.* The soc was in Bergholt.³

The second manor was held by Spiet, a freeman by commendation, and also consisted of 30 acres, and in Saxon times of half a ploughteam as well, worth 5s. The value of this manor at the time of the Survey was only worth 4*d.*

In this Hundred was a holding in demesne by commendation of seven freemen, consisting of 120 acres, and 3 ploughteams, worth 20s., the soc belonging to Harold. At the time of the Survey this holding was worth 25s., and it and the manor belonged to Robert Grenon.⁴

GUTHULULVESFORDA.

A manor was held here in the Confessor's time by Edith, who also had the soc. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, a villein, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams belonging to the men (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 3 ploughteams could be restored. Also 8 acres of meadow, wood to maintain 20 hogs and a mill. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by (the Countess of Albemarle). And in her holding was also included the third part of a church with 8 acres worth £3. The manor was 8 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d.*⁵

¹ Dom. ii. 378.

² Dom. ii. 295*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 395.

⁴ Dom. ii. 420*b.*

⁵ Dom. ii. 431.

MANESFORT.

A manor was held here when the Survey was taken by William de Aln of Robert Grenon, and had formerly been held in demesne by St. Benet, of Ramsey. It consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 2 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, and a mill. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, 15 hogs, and 30 sheep, valued at 40s., the soc belonging to St. Benet. When the Survey was taken there were 5 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, the rouncies had gone, there were 3 beasts and only 5 hogs, the value being only 20s. It was 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ ¹

PURTEPYT (?).

In the time of the Confessor a manor was held here by Osbern, Aluric's freeman, and consisted of 60 acres, 3 villeins, 2 bordars, 2 serfs, half a ploughteam in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, worth 10s. The same Osbern held it of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Survey, the soc being in Bergholt.²

SCOTTUNA.

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Fribern, the King's thane. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 serfs (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, also 4 acres of meadow, and the third part of a church worth 15 acres. Of live stock there were at the time of the Survey 7 beasts, and formerly 2 hogs (increased to 13 at the time of the Survey), 60 sheep, and 2 hives of bees, also a salt pan, the whole worth 40s. The soc belonged to Fribern. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Rainelm of Geoffrey de Magnaville. It was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt $4d.$ ³

STANFELDA.

A manor was held here in the Confessor's time by Aluric, a freeman, consisting of a carucate and 15 acres of land (at the time of the Survey 4 bordars and a villein), a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, also $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow. The manor was formerly worth 20s., but was doubled at the time of the Survey when held by Hato of Earl Eustace.⁴

TORP.

A manor was held here in the Confessor's time by Osbern, Aluric's freeman, and consisted of 100 acres, 3 bordars, a ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow, worth 20s. At the time of the Survey the same Osbern held it of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, the soc being in Bergholt.⁵

TOFT.

The only holding mentioned in this place was that of Alwin, a freeman under commendation to Esgar Stalre, consisting of 20 acres. In the same township Aluiet, a freeman, had an estate of 8 acres with half a ploughteam

¹ Dom. ii. 419b.² Dom. ii. 394b.³ Dom. ii. 411b.⁴ Dom. ii. 303b.⁵ Dom. ii. 394b.

worth 5s., at the time of the Survey worth 20s., when it was the estate of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The soc was in Bergholt.¹

TURCHETLESTUNA.

Grim, a freeman, held in commendation a manor here in the time of the Confessor, consisting of a carucate of land, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and 2 parts of a fishery. Also a ploughteam belonging to the men, the whole valued at 40s., reduced at the time of the Survey to 38s. The soc belonged to Harold. When the Survey was taken it was held by William de Aln of Robert Grenon, and Robert claimed it by exchange with Hugh de Montfort's land.²

¹ Dom. ii. 395.

² Dom. ii. 420.

STOW HUNDRED



LS a fertile and picturesque district lying in the centre of the county, and averaging about seven miles in length and breadth, bounded on the north by Hartismere; on the west by Blackbourn and Thedwestry Hundreds; and on the south and east by Cosford and Bosmere and Claydon Hundreds. It is in the Deanery to which it gives its name, and was in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury till 1837, when it was added to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, so that it is still in the Diocese of Norwich.

The fee of this Hundred was in the Crown till John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, obtained a grant of the same from his brother, King Edw. III., which he held at the period of his decease. It was afterwards given to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and settled on him by special tail for his good services. He left it to his grandson William, who died seised of it in 1381, but having no male issue his estate passed to his three sisters and their heirs. In 1415 it was vested in Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who died at the siege of Harfleur this year, and left it to his brother and heir William, who died seised of it, and left it to his son and heir, John de la Pole, and his heirs.

The Hundred consists of 21,965 acres, in 14 parishes and 32 manors, as follows:—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Buxhall	Buxhall. Cockerells Hall. Leffey Hall. Fenn Hall.	Old Newton	Old Newton. Netherhall <i>al.</i> Barrards.
Combs	Combs. Bavents.	Onehouse ..	Onehouse. Caldecotes now joined with One- house under the title of Onehouse with Caldecotes.
Creeting St. Peter's..	Creeting St. Peter's. Brasin's or Brasier's Hall <i>al.</i> Thorney Mumpers.	Shelland	Shelland. Rockylls.
Dagworth (ham)..	Dagworth and Sorrells in Dag- worth.	Stowmarket with Chilton and Stow Upland.	Stowmarket <i>al.</i> Abbott's Hall. Columbine Hall <i>al.</i> Thorney Colom- bers. Thorney Hall (Moundevilles). Thorney Campsey. Thorney Keebles. Clements.
Finborough (Gt.)	Gt. Finborough or Finborough Magna. Finborough <i>al.</i> Ar- den's <i>al.</i> Arder's <i>al.</i> Adder's. Cantilupes <i>al.</i> Cante- lowes <i>al.</i> Cantelos. Boyton Hall.	Wetherden .	Cardons, Thorney Lizons, and Liesnes. Wetherden Hall. Pulham Hall.
Finborough (Little)	Little Finborough.		
Gipping	Gipping.		
Harleston ..	Harleston.		
Haughley ..	Haughley.		

BUXHALL.



TWO manors existed here in Saxon times. The main manor was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Lewin Croc with 2 carucates of land. There were 4 bordar tenants, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 16 acres of meadow, half a mill, 2 rouncies, 1 beast, 53 hogs, and 28 sheep. A church living with 30 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, and the value was 60s. Lewin Croc had soc and sac over the hall, and the bordars. Under Croc there were seven freemen and a half by commendation, and the soc was in the Hundred. They had 37 acres and employed 2 ploughteams, had 1 acre of meadow, and the value was 10s. To this manor Norman, son of Tancred, added three freemen under the King by commendation and soc with 24 acres, and they had 1 plough-team, and the value was 40*d*. By the time of the Domesday Survey the 3 serfs had disappeared, the 53 hogs had been reduced to 16, and the 28 sheep increased to 30. The 2 ploughteams of the seven freemen were reduced to half a team, and the ploughteam of the three freemen had come down to a team of 2 oxen. This manor was then held by Roger Pictaviensis.¹

The other manor was held by Frodo, the Abbot of St. Edmunds' brother. Twenty-five freemen who held 3 carucates of land and a half in the King's soc (with their lands) had been delivered to Frodo as a manor. There were 5 bordar tenants and a half. In King Edward's time and even after the Conquest, there had been 7 ploughteams among them all, but in the time of the Domesday Survey these had come down to 2 in demesne and 3 belonging to the men. There were 10 acres of meadow, 6 beasts, formerly 6 rouncies then only 1, but there were 22 hogs and 36 sheep, while none of these creatures were noted as existing there in Saxon times. The old value was 60s., but the value had then increased to 100s. The King and the Earl had the soc.²

The dimensions (no doubt of the whole township) were a league long and 8 quarentenes broad, and it paid in a gelt 25*d*. whoever was the tenant. A small estate of 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 5 acres of meadow, valued at 20s., was held by a freeman under the Abbot of Ely in the Confessor's time by commendation only in the jurisdiction of the Hundred. By the time of the Survey the ploughteam had disappeared and the value was reduced to half. This estate was held at the time of the Survey by Roger Bigot, and the Survey states that he received it "to make up the value of Baylham in another Hundred. But the Hundred had seen neither writ nor livery."³

Another holding in this place was that of Ingelric in the Confessor's day, but in the time of the Survey the estate of Earl Eustace. It consisted of 1½ carucates of land, 7 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 2 socmen with 4 acres, 8 acres of meadow, 1 beast, 30 sheep, which by the time of the Survey had increased to 40, and additionally there were 11 goats. In Saxon times and later the value was 40s., but at the time of the Survey £4.⁴

Another holding was that of the Abbot of Ely, consisting of a socman with 10 acres of forfeited land, and 1 bordar with 5 acres, valued at 10*d*.⁵

The last holding mentioned in the Survey was that of William de Varennes, who had Humfrey for a tenant, holding what Monulf the priest,

¹ Dom. ii. 350.

² Dom. ii. 355*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 336.

⁴ Dom. ii. 303*b*.

⁵ Dom. ii. 382*b*.

a freeman by commendation under the Abbot of Ely, in the King's soc, had formerly held, namely, half a carucate of land and 30 acres, 7 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 2 oxen belonging to the men, and 2 acres of meadow. In Saxon times there had been only 2 bordars. This land was held by William de Varennes by reason of the Lewes exchange. There were also four freemen under the said Monulf by commendation holding 2 acres, the whole valued at 12s.¹

The land before the time of Edw. I. had become divided with four manors—Buxhall Hall Manor, Cockerells Hall Manor, Lefsey Hall Manor, and Fenn Hall Manor.

MANOR OF BUXHALL.

Sir William Esturmy held three knights' fees in Buxhall and Iken of the Honor of Lancaster in 1210-12,² and was also lord of the Manor of Buxhall. Testa de Nevill explains that really William de Esturmy held two knights' fees in respect of which his ancestors were wont to make service of three knights, but Hen. III. excused the service of one knight for a certain fishery in Orford which the King then held in his own hand.³ The Manor of Buxhall had passed to the Crown on the banishment of Roger Pictaviensis, the Domesday holder in 1102, and from that time remained in the Crown till the time of Hen. II., when about 1176 it was granted by that monarch to Roger de Esturmy, probably a son of Richard Esturmy or Sturmy, a son of the Esturmy, whose name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey. It passed in 1210 to Sir William, son of Roger, who was High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1214, and died about 1225, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert Esturmy, who died in 1244, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Roger Esturmy, who died in 1253.⁴ He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir William Esturmy, then aged 30. Sir William Esturmy was custos and keeper of the city of Norwich in 1262, and in 1267 together with William, son of Robert Sturmy, of Long Stratton, levied a fine by which the manor⁵ was settled on William, son of Roger, the great-grandson of Sir William, the High Sheriff. Roger was succeeded in 1297⁶ by Sir William, his son and heir, who died about 1366, and was succeeded by his daughter and heir, who married William Clement, of Stow, and left an only daughter Emma, married to John Cakestreet, and died leaving an only daughter and heir, married to John Sorrell. He died leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, married to John Copinger, of Buxhall, whose family had long previously been seated at Fasbourn Hall in the parish.

The following letter from the herald, Robert Dale, written from the College of Arms, 3rd Aug. 1717, is preserved amongst the Cullum MSS.: "Copinger. By another Writ 8th Feb. 1296, 19 Edw. I. I find Geffry Copinger of Waketon in Norfolk and Walter Copinger required to answer

¹ Dom. ii. 398.

² Red Book of the Exchequer, 132 B. 148d. 152d.

³ T. de N. 295.

⁴ Extent, I.P.M., 38 Hen. III. 23; New Ref. File 15 (17).

⁵ Blomefield says "four virgates of land and the advowson of Buxhall and many quit rents, &c., in Southbourne, Butle, Orford, Wanesdene, Tunstall, Blakeshall, Helmete, Tycesbrigg, Lelleseye, Dunwich and Cassenhall."

⁶ I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 51.

Stephen son of John de Stowmarket for an assault, proving the antiquity of Copinger

"Sir your obliged humble Servant

" Robert Dale."

" To Ambrose Kedington, Esq.,

" at Acton nr. Sudbury, Suffolk."

John Copinger died about 1428, and was succeeded by his son and heir, William Copinger, who by his will made at Buxhall 3rd Sept. 1436, left the manor and advowson of Buxhall to his brother, John Copinger, for life, with remainder to John's son William in fee. John Copinger, brother of William died in 1441,¹ when the manor and advowson passed to John's son, William Copinger, who dying about 1450 was succeeded by his brother, Walter Copinger, to whom Fasbourn Hall and other hereditaments in Buxhall had been devised by his father. Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we find an action by this Walter Copynger against John Howard, clerk, feoffee, as to both the manor and the advowson.² We find also a suit between Thomas Salter and John Salter the younger, feoffee to uses in which the manor is involved.³ Walter Copinger married Alice, daughter of — Petytt, and died about 1483, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Copinger.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is an action by John "Copyngere" against John Salter and Thomas Salter as to the detention of deeds relating to the manor called "Buxhall Hall."⁴ From the calendar the date of this action should be between 1483 and 1485.

John Copinger died in 1517,⁵ when the manor passed to his brother Walter Copinger. He married Beatrix Ashurst, of Gloucester, and had from Hen. VIII. in 1513, a grant of a right "to use and wear his Bonet on his said head, as well in our presence as elsewhere at his liberty," by reason of his being "so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same." Under the will of his younger brother, Sir William Copinger, Lord Mayor of London in 1512, which will is dated 22nd Nov. 1512,⁶ he acquired Fasbourn Hall, which had apparently been left to him by his father Walter. He died 10th March, 1532, and was buried in the church of Buxhall, together with his wife who had died 2nd Feb. 1512, with the following inscription:—

"Walter Copynger, gent., which died the x. of Marche. An. M.D. xxxii. and Beatrix his wife the second of February, M.D. xii."

The manor passed to Walter's eldest son, John Copinger. He was Lieutenant of the Tower, Master of the Mint, Groom of the Robes, and Senior Gentleman Usher to Hen. VIII. He married Jane, only daughter and heir of William Bond, of London, Clerk of the Green Cloth to Hen. VII. by Anna Alphage, only daughter and heir of John Alphage, of Boresplace, co. Kent, by Isabella, daughter and heir of Rice Pettyt, in consequence of which marriage the Copingers quartered the arms of Bond, Alphage, and Pettyt. John Copinger died 26th March, 1540, having by his will dated

¹ Will 14th July, 1441, proved 4th Dec., 1441.

² E.C.P., Bundle 19, 393, 28-31 Hen. VI. 1450-1452.

³ E.C.P., Bundle 54, 40, 62, 369; and another action between John Salter and Thomas Salter, *Ib.* 62, 411.

⁴ E.C.P., Bundle 65, 169.

⁵ D.L.I.P.M., vol. ii. No. 113, S.D.

⁶ Proved 1st March, 1513.

7th May, 1539,¹ devised the manor to his son and heir, Henry Copinger, who mostly resided at All Hallows, Hoo, co. Kent. Henry Copinger purchased of the heirs of Symons the Davington Court estate in that county. In 1569 he presented his 3rd son Ambrose to the living of Buxhall, and the following year, on Ambrose's resignation, George Dickenson. He married about 1543 Agnes, 7th daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., of Rushbrooke, by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham. By the settlement made on this marriage the manor was settled upon Agnes for life, and after her death upon Henry Copinger and the heirs male of the body of the said Agnes, and in default of such issue on the said Henry Copinger in tail male.² Henry Copinger died at All Hallows 13th Sept. 1570,³ and was succeeded by his widow Agnes, who survived till 1600,⁴ when she was succeeded by her grandson, Sir Francis Copinger, son of her eldest son, Thomas Copinger, and Frances Brooke, only daughter of William, Lord Cobham, K.G., by Dorothy, daughter of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.⁵ Sir Francis Copinger held his first court 4th Nov. 1601, Agnes Copinger his grandmother having held her last court 13th March, 42 Eliz.

By deed dated 16th Jan. 1602, Sir Francis Copinger then described as of St. Giles in the Field, London, conveyed the manor and advowson to his uncle, Henry Copinger, who was then rector of Lavenham by way of exchange for all right and interest which Henry had in the Manors of Dawley and Hartington in the county of Middlesex. A fine was accordingly levied this year by Henry Copinger against Francis Copinger and others.⁶ This fine included "Buxhall, Cocksall, Old Newton, and Fasebornes manors," the manor being actually settled upon Henry Copinger for life with remainder to his son, William Copinger, in fee. This Henry Copinger was a man of note in his day.⁷ He was a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and elected Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, under a mandate from Queen Elizabeth, but resigned at her request to avoid a question of title with the Earl of Suffolk. He married at Buxhall, 19th Aug. 1579, Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Fisher, of Lynne, co. Norfolk, and was an intimate friend of the eminent scholar and well-known wit, the Rev. George Ruggle, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, the author of "Ignoramus." Henry Copinger was in 1591 promoted to a prebendary stall in the Cathedral Church of York, being collated the 4th Dec. that year. He died 21st Dec. 1622, and is buried in the chancel of the church in Lavenham, where there is a well-known monument to his memory, and to that of several members of his family.⁸ His will is dated 31st Dec. 1621,⁹ and he is the subject of some lines on Lavenham church, beginning:—

"The great good Copinger whose godly ways
'Twere well to imitate in modern days
Maintain'd a character which grac'd our land,
And for its meed a laurel might demand."

He was succeeded by his son, William Copinger, who married 9th Oct. 1610, at Kettlebaston, Mary, daughter of Richard Goodday, of Kettle-

¹ Proved 26th January, 1540.

² Court Rolls, 5 Edw. VI.

³ I.P.M., 13 Eliz. pt. i. No. 110.

⁴ Will 7th Feb. 1599, proved 27th Nov. 1600.

⁵ Articles of marriage of Thomas Copinger with Frances Brooke, Harl. MSS. 98.

⁶ Fine, Hil. 44 Eliz.

⁷ See Carter's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 295; Fuller's Church Hist.

⁸ See Copinger's Hist. of Buxhall, p. 108.

⁹ Proved Jan. 1623.

baston, and had two sons and six daughters. On the marriage of his son and heir, Henry Copinger, with Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Herries, of Shenfield, co. Essex, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., he executed a settlement dated 7th Oct. 1647, of the manor under which it was settled on William Copinger the settlor and his wife Mary for their lives, then on Henry Copinger in tail male, with remainder to William Copinger, the 2nd son in fee. The property included in the settlement was (*inter alia*) "The manors of Buxhall *alias* Buckeshall Cokesall *alias* Cockesalls ould Nortons and ffasebounes together with the perpetual advowson and right of patronage of the Church of Buxhall."

William Copinger the father died 13th Jan. 1648, in his 67th year,¹ and the manor passed to his widow Mary, who continued lady of the manor until her death 4th March, 1663,² when the manor devolved upon Henry Copinger, the son, who in 1668 barred the estates tail under the settlement of 1647, and by deed dated 1st Nov. 1668, declared the use of the fine levied to be to himself for life, then for his wife Mary for life, and then to his heirs male by his wife Mary, with remainder to himself in fee. Henry Copinger died 4th Dec. 1675, having by his will dated 3rd Dec. 1675,³ devised the manor to trustees in trust for sale for the raising of certain charges and subject thereto to his son, Henry Copinger, in fee. Mary, his widow, succeeded. Henry Copinger the son in March, 1680, barred the entail created by his father's settlement of 1668, and limited the manor to himself in fee, and the next year by deed 7th June, 1681, purported to sell the same (*i.e.*, his estate expectant on her decease) to his mother Mary. In 1686 he married Sarah Goodday, only daughter and heir of George Goodday, and by a settlement dated 25th May, 1689, in which his mother joined, the manor was settled after certain limitations to secure an annuity to the mother Mary, and a term for the benefit of incumbrances, on himself in fee. Goodday advanced money on the property and various complications arose, and proceedings ensued. Henry Copinger died in July, 1691,⁴ and his mother Mary the following month of October. Henry Copinger left his widow surviving and one daughter only, Sarah Copinger, an infant of three years. By a deed in 1708 the manor was vested in trustees to the use of Mary Copinger (a sister of Henry Copinger who had advanced money to her sister-in-law) for 2,000 years for securing the sum owing to her, with remainder to Sarah Copinger in fee. By articles of agreement on the marriage of Sarah Copinger the younger, the only daughter of Henry Copinger and Sarah his wife, with Dr. Thomas Hill dated 20th Dec. 1709, it was agreed that the manor should be settled, and that he should pay off Mary Copinger's charge, or if not Sarah his wife would on attaining 21, convey the manor to Mary in fee. By a deed dated 22nd December, 1710, on Sarah attaining 21, according to the agreement Thomas Hill and his wife conveyed the manor to Mary Copinger in fee, and she retained the same till her death 19th May, 1720. By her will dated 20th June, 1719, she devised the manor to Thomas Hill, eldest son of Dr. Thos. Hill, and Sarah his wife in fee. Thomas Hill by his will dated 5th July, 1746, confirmed the settlement he had made of the manor on his wife Lydia, and devised the manor to her for life, with remainder to his only daughter Lydia. Thomas Hill died 5th Sept. 1746, and his widow 4th May, 1748, at the early age of 23, leaving her only child Lydia, who died 8th May, 1759, at the age of 13, unmarried, when the

¹ Will 4th Oct. 1647, proved 22nd Jan. 1648.

² Will proved 7th Jan. 1665.

³ Proved 27th Jan. 1676.

⁴ Will 1st Aug. 1690, proved 9th Jan. 1693.

manor passed to the Rev. Henry Hill, brother of Thomas, and then rector of Buxhall. He married Susan Hulton, and by his will dated 12th Sept. 1775, devised the manor to his wife Susan for life with remainder to his son Henry in fee. Susan, the widow, by a deed dated 29th Sept. 1776, conveyed it to her son Henry free from her life interest.

Henry Hill by his will dated 28th July, 1826, devised the manor to his wife, Elizabeth Tweed, for life, with remainder to trustees for the term of 21 years from testator's death in case his nephew, Copinger Gooch, should so long continue and be a Fellow of Corpus Christi College upon the trusts therein mentioned, and upon the death of his widow and the expiration or determination of this term to his nephew Copinger Gooch in fee.

Elizabeth died 3rd Mar. 1831, when the Rev. Copinger Gooch, who had assumed the name of Hill in place of Gooch, succeeded to the lordship. He married in July, 1830, Emily, daughter of the Rev. George Pyke, of Baythorn Park, co. Essex, and died 13th May, 1870, when the manor passed to his eldest surviving son and heir, the Rev. Henry Hill, who 14th Aug. 1862, married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Chamley, of Warcop, co. Westmoreland.

In 1899 the manor was sold by the incumbrancers of the Rev. Copinger Hill, and of his son, the Rev. Henry Hill, to Walter Arthur Copinger, of Manchester and Buxhall, who is the present lord of the manor.

The original mansion house of the manor was no doubt the residence now known as Fasbourn Hall, for its surroundings pretty clearly indicate the fact. In later times, and when the manor was held generally by the rector, an edifice known as "Buxhall Hall" was erected near to the church, and in a meadow now known as the "Old Lawn," and became the manor house. An avenue of trees still points to its site, for exactly 200 years ago it was taken down and the present rectory erected in its stead. Fasbourn Hall is approached by an ancient bridge, double arched, much after the style of the Abbot's Bridge at Bury St. Edmunds. This leads to a forecourt which is still in a good state of preservation. There have evidently been at least three houses on the site at various times. The second house was probably erected in the time of Edw. III. or Rich. II. In the time of Anne, or a little later, a wing of the old black and white edifice either fell down or was pulled down, and a facing of brick given to that part left standing, the mansion being necessarily much reduced in size. A considerable amount of water is still stored within the moats, and at a short distance behind the edifice are the ancient fish ponds mentioned in the will of John Copinger in 1441.

The mount at Fasbourn was no doubt erected for the defence of the estate of Buxhall held by the great landowner in that part. In the dawn of the feudal system these mounts are found to have been erected at the head-quarters of the lord, where stood the *Aula* or hall of the Saxon thane, and when the estates passed to the Normans the strong places for their defence would naturally hold the same relation as before and become the *caput* or head of the estate of the baron.¹ The hall was for some time known as Copinger Hall or Copinger Court, the family having been resident here as far back as 1240, when Alice Copinger, the wife of

¹ Wall on Ancient Earthworks, p. 70.

Adam Copinger, was murdered. The following is the entry on the De Banco Rolls :—

Assize Roll, No. 818.

Note.—This is a Suffolk Assize Roll containing “ Assizes ” and “ Pleas of the Crown.” The latter commence on m. 45.

m. 45. “ Placita corone capta apud Gypewicū coram Willo Ebor ꝑposito Beu'iaci Henr̄ de Bathon̄ ꝑ sociis suis Justic̄ Itin̄ in Cofn̄ Suff. anno ꝑ Reḡ Hnr̄ fil̄ Reḡ Johes xxiiij^{to} a die Pasch̄ in tres Septimarias.”

— 47. “ Verdictum Hundredi de Stowe venit ꝑ xij^d

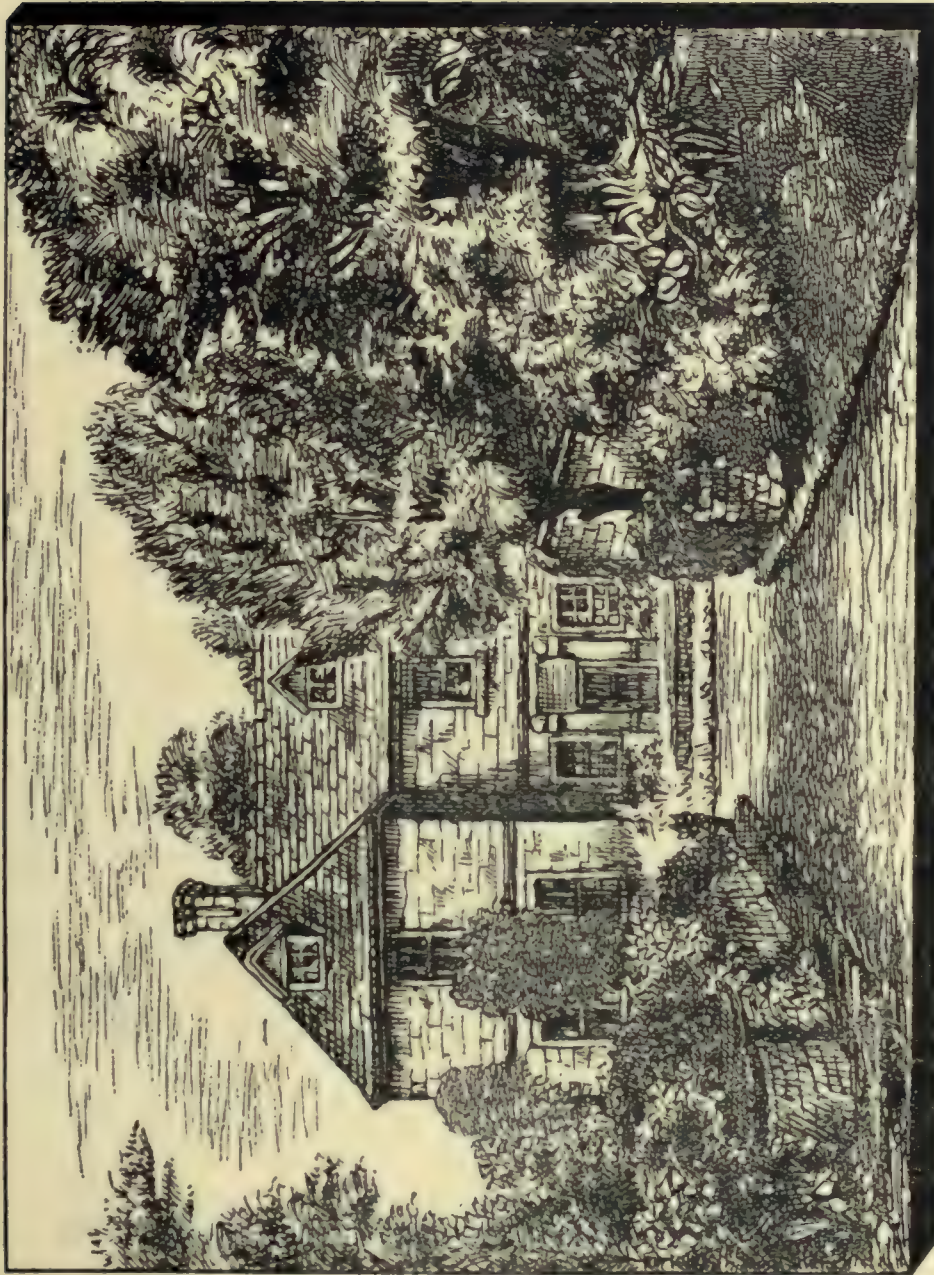
Agnes q̄ fuit uxor Ade kopenger inuenta fuit occisa in domo Ade kopenger in Bukeshale, Thomas Copenger ꝑ'm^r inventor venit ꝑ nō malecdit'. Et Clairicia de Buckeshale q̄ fuit in ead̄ domo ꝑ tunc ligata fuit venit ꝑ nō malecdit' n^o sciūt qui occidunt eam. Et q̄ villata de Buckeshal nō leuauit uteš n^o fecit sectam. Jo in mfa Et Thomas fil̄ ordmeri un' vicinor qui attach fuit ꝑ morte illa nō venit ꝑ fuit atach ꝑ Johem copeng' Adam tylemūd Jo in mfa. Et q̄ xij^d flo ꝑ sentanunt Engl̄ Jo in mfa.

In 1332 Geoffrey Fausebroun, the then rector of Buxhall, resided here until his death in 1361.

Fasbourn Hall is mentioned in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Buxhall in the times of Queens Mary and Elizabeth as “ the tenement Fasborne,” and in both cases is stated to be in the hands of the lord.

It is specifically mentioned in the will of John Copinger in 1441, and in 1512 formed part of the estate of Sir William Copinger, Lord Mayor of London, being by his will devised in the following terms: “ I woll that my brother Walter Copynger and Beatrice his wife haue all my lands and tene'ts, rents and s'uices, called ffawsebornys, w' all their appurces sett, lying and beyng in Boksall, Hecham, and Bretnam, in the countie of Suff. To haue and to hold all the foresaid lands, tene'ts, rents and s'uices, w' the appurces to the foresaid Walter Copynger and Beatrice his wife during their naturall liffe, and the lyves of euery of theym longest lyving. And after the deceese of the saide Walter and Beatrice I woll that all the said lands and ten'ts and other the premes, w' the appurtenances, holly remayn vnto the said John Copynger, son and heyre of the said Walter, and to his heyres male of his body lawfully begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue, the remayndre therof to the heyres generall of the said Wall Copynger my broder, to haue and to holde vnto theym and to there heyres and assignes in fee for euermore.”

The hall was evidently enjoyed with the rest of the Buxhall property by the Copingers, and was their place of residence. In the will of John Copinger, dated 19th July, 1441, after giving to his brother Walter all his lands and tenements, rents, and services in Buxhall, subject to certain payments, is the following provision: “ And that the said Alicia ” (she was testator's wife, and an annuity had previously been given to her) “ have the chamber called the chapel chamber situate in the tenement called Fausebrounys with a certain vaulted chamber thereto annexed for her proper use, with free egress and regress to the same as often as she pleases for the whole life of the said Alicia, together with the utensils in the kitchen of the said tenement and likewise egress and regress to the hearth and to the pool there for drawing and having water with power to use the same and fish therein, and with liberty of going into the garden there for taking fruit and herbs according as she pleases.”



FASBOURN HALL.

Certainly Henry Copinger, lord of the manor, who died in 1675, lived here, for the fact is clearly to be deduced from the terms of his will. And that it continued to be held along with the other Buxhall property as late as 1692 is evidenced by depositions taken under Commissions 8 Will. III. June 13th, 1698, at Stowmarket; June 17th, 1696, at Bury St. Edmunds, and preserved in the Exchequer. The plaintiffs were Sir Edward Ward, knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Samuel Ranstorne, merchant; John Walker; and the defendants George Goodday, Sarah Copinger, widow and relict of Henry Copinger, and Sarah Copinger (an infant under the age of twenty-one years, and daughter and heir of the said Henry Copinger), by Henry Ball, her guardian. The subject matter was: "Towns, fields, and parishes of Buxhall, Rattlesden, Great Finborrow, Little Finborrow, Hitcham, and Brettenham, in the county of Suffolk; and a capital messuage called 'Faseborne Hall' and a tenement called 'Cogmans,' situate in Buxhall, 'or any other of the said parishes,' &c. Also touching a messuage, &c., called 'Cogsett Gardens,' &c., &c. Metes and bounds, mortgages," &c., &c.

Another deposition by Commission is also preserved in the same suit November 7th, at Bury St. Edmunds, and November 10th, 1696, at Stowmarket. The subject matter as appearing in the forty-first report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records is "Capital messuage called Fareborne Hall, *alias* Fareborne's Hall in Buxhall (Suffolk) and the lands belonging, and a farm in Buxhall aforesaid called 'Cogsett Garden,' &c., formerly belonging to Thomas Everson and Edward Everson, and since to Henry Copinger, and William Wade and John Pettit," &c.

It seems that in 1681 Henry Copinger, being entitled subject to his mother Mary's life interest, sold to her his interest in remainder in Fasbourn Hall with other property in Buxhall absolutely. The deed bears date June 7th, 1681. In 1686, upon his marrying, the Fasbourn Hall property was settled. It appears, however, that previous to this settlement on the 3rd Oct. 1681, Mary and Henry Copinger had mortgaged the property to Richard Pery for £1,534. Pery died, having by his will dated 26th Jan. 1684, appointed William Pery and John Pery his executors, who by deed 31st Aug. 1685, transferred the mortgage which was for a term of 500 years to one Butler Buggin. By deed 20th Aug. 1690, it is recited that Butler Buggin was but a trustee for Sir Edward Ward, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but at that time a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a transfer of the security was made to Sir Edward, he making a further advance raising the mortgage debt to £1,696.

The mortgagee, Sir Edward Ward, entered into possession and received the rents from 1692 to Michaelmas, 1694, as appears from the account rendered by his agent, Mr. Cocksedge.¹

The Fasbourn Hall estate did not therefore pass into the Hill family, and was not included in the settlement made by the two Sarah Copingers on the marriage of the latter with Dr. Thomas Hill in 1709.

The estate, which consists of 191 acres, including what was formerly known as "Cogsetts Garden" and "Petits," was held in 1809 by one Holleck, when a Robert Ward (presumably not a descendant of the Lord Chief Baron, its former owner) was the tenant, and afterwards passed to the Hillhouse family of Finsbury Square, London, and was about five and

¹ Copinger's Hist. of Buxhall, pp. 192 and 193.

twenty years ago sold to Mr. Cockrill, who mortgaged the same to Mr. Goodridge. On his death the property was sold by the executors, and has since been acquired by W. A. Copinger and added to his Buxhall estate.

The manor called "Buxhall Hall" is the subject of three fines levied, two in the reign of Edw. III. and one in that of Rich. II. The first two are both in the year 1366, and in one Simon Badele and Richard Wylde are petitioners and John Ruly and Margaret his wife are deforciant, and in the other the same Simon De Badele and John Austyn are petitioners and the said John Ruly and Margaret his wife deforciant.¹

The third fine was levied in 1384, Isabella de Hedersete being petitioner and the said John Ruly or Rugley and Margaret his wife being deforciant.² This latter was of the advowson as well as of the manor.

Arms of ESTURMY: Quarterly, Gules and Or upon a bend Azure three plates. Of COPINGER: Bendy of six, Or and Gu. on a fesse Azure three plates. Of HILL: Gules, 2 bars, Erm. in chief a lion passant, Or.

MANOR OF COCKERELLS HALL.

The manor is so called after many generations of holders. The demesne lands were before the Conquest the inheritance of Ingelric the priest, and shortly after the Conquest were bestowed on Count Eustace, who married in 1050 Goda, the only daughter of King Ethelred II. by Emma, of Normandy, and sister by the father's side of Edward the Confessor. Eustace, the 3rd Count, was the Domesday tenant. The manor passed from him to his only daughter Matilda, Countess of Boulogne, who was married to King Stephen, at whose death it passed to his daughter Maud, who was abbess of Romsey. She was married under a dispensation from the Pope to Matthew, a son of the Count of Flanders, but no doubt the property passed into the hands of Hen. II. when Count William of Boulogne fell in the Toulouse campaign in 1159 fighting in the King's service.

The manor seems to have passed by grant from Hen. II. to the Cantelins, and in 10 Rich. I. we find Emma de Cantelin lady of the manor, when it passed from her to Adam de Cockerell. He was succeeded by Sir William Cockerell, Knt., and he 9 Edw. I. by Sir Robert, his son and heir.³ Sir Robert was succeeded by his son William.⁴

Robert Cockerell was the next lord, and was succeeded by Adam, and he in the time of Rich. II. by Robert Cockerell, who in 1397 settled the manor.

The settlement is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum, and is dated at Buxhall Tuesday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Sacred Cross, 17 Rich. II., and by it Robert Cockerell, described as of Buxhall, grants to Master John de Norton, clerk, John Spencer, parson of Drinkstone, and Robert de Aisshefeld "the Manor of Buxhall" (that is, of course, this manor of Cockerells Hall in Buxhall), and lands and tenements in Buxhall and Rattlesden. The deed is witnessed by Rob. Capel, Rob. de Neketon, Robt. Aldwick, Rob. fil. Rob. Capel, Joh. de Halle, Rob. Hervy.

The next lord met with is John Cockerell, but whether son or grandson of Robert is uncertain. John Cockerell, son of Robert was lord in 1474,

¹ Feet of Fines, 40 Edw. III. 29, 31.

² Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 18.

³ Ancient Deeds, 15 Edw. I. A. 5487.

⁴ Rolls of Parl. i. 479b.

and the Roll of a Court held by him this year is amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹

John Cockerell seems to have parted with the manor in 1525, for we meet this year with a fine levied of it by Ralph Symonds and others against him. It included not only the manor but also lands and tenements in Buxhall, Rattlesden, and Finborough.² William Betts, by his will 6th August, 1551, wherein he describes himself as of "Boxwell," leaves the Manor of Cockerells to his son, John Betts, and his heirs, and in default of heirs to his daughter Agnes. The will, which is at Norwich, contains this peculiar direction as to the manor: "My Manor in Boxall called Cokerells to be let for three years to pay my debts. I will that John my son shall have it at the same price George Saulter hiered it of Master Symonds and all my corn and cattell to my son John to pay my debts with the farm of the manor and my wife's dowry. If son John die and no will made then my daughter Agnes to enjoy the same and if die then William Betts of Hadnam to be the lease (*sic*) of the Manor and corn and cattell." Possibly William Betts acquired from Ralph Symonds, and John Betts the son sold it, or the Betts may have been merely lessees of the manor. In 1557 the manor was vested in John Thurston and others, and a fine was this year levied against them by James Revett, to whom the manor accordingly passed.³

Davy says Sir John Spring held the manor in 1547, and that on his death 12th Aug. 1547, it passed to his son and heir, Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, but this is very doubtful. We meet with a fine of the manor in 1575 levied by Henry Frenche against Charles Wurliche and others,⁴ but it is clear that this very year the manor was held by William Vesey, of Hintlesham, son of Robert Vesey, of Hadleigh, as in his will dated 3rd June, 1575, he specifically mentions it and devises it to his younger son Charles,⁵ and to the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue to his (testator's) son William and the heirs of his body with divers remainders over. The two brothers, Charles and William, were sons of the testator by his second wife Joane, daughter of Robert Cutter, of Ipswich, and widow of John Walton, of Hadleigh. William Vesey⁶ the father held his first court 7th Sept. 1 Eliz. [1559], and died 4th July, 1577. Charles died without issue, and William his brother came in under the entail, and in 1596 a fine was levied of the manor against him by Robert Derhaugh and others.⁷ William Vesey held his first court 1st Sept., 43 Eliz. [1601], and the roll of this court is preserved amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum,⁸ as is also the roll of a court held by him in 1603.⁹ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Reynolds, of Holton.

By a recognizance dated 30th October, 1605, acknowledged before Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Charles Vesey, the eldest son of William Vesey, bound himself in £2,000, the defeasance being that "if the said Charles Vesey permit and suffer the scyte of this Mannor called the Priory in Hintlesham . . . And the Mannor of Cockerells wth the Tenement Gunnells in Buxall and Ratlesden . . .

¹ Add. Ch. 26177.

² Fine, Hil. 17 Hen. VIII.

³ Fine, Mich. 4 Mary I.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 17 Eliz.

⁵ I.P.M., 29 Eliz.

⁶ See Hintlesham Priory Manor, in Samford Hundred.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 38 Eliz.

⁸ Add. Ch. 26198.

⁹ Add. Ch. 26200.

to descend and give after his death to the next heires male of the bodie of the sayd William Veisey, the father of the sayd Charles Veisey should happen to die without heire male of his bodie lawfullie begotten without discontinuinge or altering the estate in Tayle male by William Veisey the Grandfather." In other words, the bond was given to debar as far as possible Charles Vesey from cutting off or barring the entail. William Vesey, by his will dated 10th April, 1616, proved at Norwich, 15th July, 1616,¹ appointed his 2nd son William executor. Charles Vesey succeeded his father, and had livery of the manor in 1616. He held his first court 3rd Oct. 1623. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Doyly, of Shottesham, co. Norfolk, and by deed dated 2nd August, 1625, on the marriage of his son and heir, Thomas, with Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bull, of Flowton, covenanted to settle the manor as a provision by way of jointure.

In 1630 William Vesey, the brother of Charles, in order that Charles and Thomas might effectually jointure the wife of the latter agreed that he would not, after the marriage, take any advantage of the bond or recognizance above so far as the Manor of Cockerells with the tenement Gunnells was concerned, in case the said Mary Bull survived the said Thomas Vesey. This consent he gave by deed dated 26th May, 1630.

Charles Vesey died in 1657, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Vesey. Thomas Vesey died in 1679,² and was succeeded by his son, Charles Vesey, who married Frances, daughter of Sir George Wenyewe, of Brettenham Park, and of Christian, daughter of Sir Dudley (afterwards lord) North. Charles Vesey died in France 5th October, 1684,³ leaving an only son, Dudley (so called after his great-grandfather, Lord North), who died about 1700 under age, and without issue. Subject to the interest of Frances, the widow of Charles Vesey, who had married John Tudman, of Hammer-smith, doctor of physic, the manor passed to William Vesey, of Elmsett, brother of Charles, and he by deed dated 20th April, 1710, sold it to Gregory Copinger, then living at Norton, but subsequently at Bromehall House, co. Norfolk. Gregory Copinger married Elizabeth Kirkham, and died 10th Feb. 1724, at the age of 65, being buried at Weting St. Mary, in Norfolk. By his will dated 18th Oct. 1724, he devised the manor to his son, Gregory Copinger, for life, with remainder to his (testator's) grandson Gregory in tail male, with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Copinger, in fee. Gregory Copinger the son was High Sheriff for Suffolk, 1724, and resided at Cockerells Hall. He died in 1743, and was buried at Buxhall 1st Oct. and by his will dated 22nd Dec. 1739, devised the manor to his wife for life and after her decease to his daughter Sarah in fee. No doubt his son Gregory had died in his father's lifetime without issue male. Probably, however, he had attained 21 and barred the entail.

In 1745 Sarah Copinger, Gregory's daughter, married Thomas Moyle, of Bury St. Edmunds, and by a settlement made on this marriage, dated 8th Dec. 1745, the manor was conveyed in strict settlement subject to Sarah Copinger, the widow's, life interest. Sarah Moyle died 17th June, 1764, and her husband Thomas, 4th May, the same year, leaving three children—Thomas Copinger Moyle, Mary, and Isabella. Thomas Copinger

¹ I.P.M., 14 Jac.

² Will 20th Feb. 1678, proved 20th Nov. 1679.

³ Will 26th May, 1681, proved 1st July, 1685, P.C.C.

Moyle became entitled under the entail created by his mother's marriage settlement, and the entail was barred in Jan. 1769. Sarah, widow of Gregory, died in 1772, and was buried at Buxhall 14th Feb., and Thomas Copinger Moyle 26th May, the same year, sold the manor to Thomas Garner, of Eldon. He died 13th March, 1803, having by his will dated 9th Jan. 1800, appointed his property to be sold by his executors, and they sold to James Webster, of Powis Place, Great Ormond Street, London, 5th Nov. 1812. Webster sold the manor 20th April, 1832, to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Leslie, of Wetherden, afterwards Sir Henry Leslie, Bart.

He was the son of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., M.D., physician to King Geo. III., by Jane Elizabeth Leslie his wife, Countess of Rothes, and was consequently cousin-german of Lord Cottenham, and of Dr. Henry Pepys, Bishop of Worcester. Sir Henry married 15th Feb. 1816, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Oakes, of Tostock, but became a widower on the 12th of the following December. At the period of his decease he was rector of Sheephall, co. Herts. and Wetherden, Suffolk, prebendary of Exeter, and one of the Queen's chaplains-in-ordinary. His only sister, Lady Harriet Leslie, was the first wife of the Earl of Devon. Sir Henry Leslie died at his residence, Juniper Hill, Mickleham, co. Surrey, 9th Dec. 1849, and having no issue the baronetcy devolved under the limitation of the patent on the then Lord Chancellor, who was the heir male of the Pepys family, and who was already in possession of a baronetcy. The manor was sold by the trustees of Sir Henry Leslie's will (dated 20th Aug. 1840), to Edward Bennett by deed dated 17th Dec. 1853. He by deed dated 23rd June, 1855, conveyed the manor to the trustees of his marriage settlement, Frederick Harrison and G. Alderson, who 1st Feb. 1869, sold to Thomas Jonathan Loch, who 17th Nov. 1870, sold to the Rev. Henry Hill, rector of Buxhall.

The manor and estate were sold by the incumbrancers of the said Henry Hill 17th Dec. 1897, to Walter Arthur Copinger, of Manchester and of Buxhall, who is the present lord.

MANOR OF LEFFEY HALL.

This at the time of the Domesday Survey was the property of William de Warren, a follower of the Conqueror, who died in 1089. In the time of Edw. I. the manor belonged to Sir Thomas Weyland, Knt., the eldest son of Sir John Weyland. He was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and his unfortunate history is too well known to be here repeated.¹ He died in 1290, shortly after he had been transported beyond the seas, and his widow Margery succeeded him. He left issue three sons, William, John, and Richard, and the last succeeded his mother in 1315.

He died in 1319, leaving an only child Cecily, married to Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, 4th Baron one of the most eminent warriors of his day, and one of the original Garters. He partook of the glories of Poitiers, and surviving his wife died in 1369. He was succeeded by his only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Edward le Despenser, K.G., Baron de Spenser, 1357. He died in 1375, and Elizabeth in 1409. Her daughter Anne married 1st, Sir Hugh Hastings, of Elsing, and 2ndly Thomas Morley,

¹ See Manor of Brandeston, Loes Hundred.

4th Baron,¹ and the manor thus passed into the Morley family. Thomas Morley, 4th Baron, died at Calais 24th Sept. 1416,² and his eldest son Robert who had married Isabel, daughter of John, Lord Molines, having died in his father's lifetime, the manor devolved on Robert's son, Thomas, 5th Lord Morley, then 17 years of age, who married Isabel de la Pole, daughter of Michael, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, and died in Dec. 1435. Their son, Robert Morley, 6th Baron, married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Roos, and died in 1442-3, and Robert's daughter and heir Alianore married William Lovel, 2nd son of William, 7th Baron Lovel, of Tichmersh.

This Alianore brought to her husband William the baronies of Morley, Marshall, Heagham, and Rhie, together with the office of hereditary Marshal of Ireland, and he was summoned to Parliament in 1468 by the title of "William Lovel de Morley, Chevalier," and was again called by writ to the Parliament intended to be held at York, 22nd Sept. in the 9 Edw. IV., but before the day assigned, viz., on the 7th of the same month, he received a new writ from the King suspending his former summons because, as the record affirms, there was need of immediate recourse to arms for resisting that invasion of the French and Scots with which the Kingdom was then threatened; and again was summoned to the Parliament held at Westminster 10 Edw. IV (and 49 Hen. VI.) by the same title. He died 23rd July, 1476, and his widow not many days after, namely, 28th Aug., leaving one son, Henry Lovel, 8th Lord Morley, and one daughter, Alice.

Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, was then little more than 10 years old. When quite a young man he was sent into Flanders with Lord Daubiney and others in aid of Maximillian, King of the Romans, whose subjects in those parts had then rebelled against him, and he was there killed by a gun shot at Dixmude, from whence his body being carried to Calais, was there interred in 1489.

He had married Elizabeth, daughter of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to King Edward IV. and King Richard III., by which alliance this Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, became nephew to the kings last named and cousin german to King Henry VII., who married the daughter of King Edward IV. His lady Elizabeth was also heiress (by the failure of issue of all his brothers and sisters) of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, her brother, who was declared heir to the cousin by King Richard III., his uncle. The operation of the settlement

¹ He was the son of William, Lord Morley, who died in 1380 (by his wife Cecily, daughter and eventually heir of Thomas, Lord Bardolf), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Damorie, Knt., by his wife Elizabeth de Clare, widow of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by his wife Joan Plantagenet, surnamed Joan of Acres, daughter of King Edw. I. Which Thomas, Lord Bardolph, was son of Hugh, Lord Bardolf (who died in 1304) by his wife Isabel, daughter and coheir of William, Lord Aguilon, by his wife Margaret de Ripariis, Countess of Down, daughter and coheir of Warrin FitzGerald, Baron of Stoke-

curcy, co. Somerset, which William, Lord Morley, was son of Robert, Lord Morley, who died in France in 1360 by his wife Hawisia, sister and sole heir of John, Lord Mareschal, Lord Marshal of Ireland, and daughter of William, Lord Mareschal (who died in 1315), son of John, Lord Mareschal, son of another John, Lord Mareschal (brother of William Mareschal, the great Earl of Pembroke) by his wife Aliva, daughter and heir of Hubert, Lord Rie, who died in 1171, which Robert, Lord Morley, was son of William Morley, summoned to Parliament 20th Dec. 1299.

² Admin. at Lambeth, 3rd March, 1416-7.

which brought this family so near to the succession to the Crown was, however, prevented by the revolution which established Hen. VII. upon the throne.

Elizabeth survived her husband many years, and though it is said she was a woman of uncommon beauty, she resisted all temptations to a second marriage, leading a most exemplary life of virtue in a state of widowhood till her death. She was buried in the church of Hallingbury Morley, Essex, where a monument was erected to her memory bearing the following inscription:—

Elizabetha, Ducis Suffolciæ filia, atque inclyti viri Henrici Lovel, Morlei Domini Uxor, tanto Maritum amore prosequatur, ut in prælio contra Gallos ictu pilæ æneæ mortuo, de secundis nuptiis, ut cogitaret nunquam postea adduci potuit, sed florenti etate, corporisque non mediocri pulchritudine ad mortem usque viduam permanere voluit: Aliis Mulieribus rarissimum castitatis exemplum—Vixit Ann. 51 Ob. Anno—Benemerenti posuit Henricus Parker, nepos, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, dying without issue, the manor passed to his sister and heir Alice, who married, 1st, Sir William Parker, Knt., and Lord Morley in her right. For his valour and conduct in the wars in Scotland he was knighted by King Edw. IV. and was made King's Counsellor and standard-bearer later to King Rich. III. Upon the accession, however, of Hen. VII., he fell into disgrace, and was not summoned to Parliament or allowed to assume the office of Marshal of Ireland, but lay imprisoned in the Tower during that whole reign and until 1510, in which year he died by violent means, as his epitaph in the church of Hallingbury declares:—

Epitaphium Gulielmi Parkeré, præclari. Equitis Aurati,
Morlei Domini.

En qui securâ procedis menti parumper
Hospes, siste gradum, verbaque pauca lege.
Hic jaceo, ut cernis, Gulielmus nomine Parker,
Eques præclaris nobilitatus avis,
Dum vixi, vixi multis præcharus amicis,
Vi tamen heu perii—Quantum inimicitiae!
Conquerar, an taceam mecunquæ ut luserit olim
Fortuna instabili dum stetit illa rotâ?
Nil querar, O hospes, pateant mihi limina cœli
Accedant votis, fac tua vota precor.
Vixit Ann. 56 Ob. Ann. 1510.
Patri bene merenti gratissimus filius,
Henricus Parker, Eques Auratus,
Morlei Dominus posuit.

Alice Lovel, Lady Morley, after the death of Sir William Parker, married Sir Edward Howard, K.G. (2nd son of Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk), Admiral of the Fleet, who was killed shortly afterwards before Brest, in Brittany, 25th April, 1513.¹

She herself died in 1518. In her will dated 9th April, 1518, and proved 22nd Feb. following, she orders her body to be buried in the parish church of St. Andrews, of Hingham, in Norfolk. She bequeaths to Henry Parker, Lord Morley, her son and heir, her bed of cloth of gold and tawney velvet, also her best bason and ewer of silver and parcel gilt, a bowl gilt, with a

¹ Will 1512, proved 18th July, 1513.

cover gilt with her lord's arms and her's upon it ; a standing cup with a cover, gilt, that was gotten by her ancestors, and all the ornaments of her chapel, with other parcels of plate, also various other legacies to her two daughters, Jane and Alice Parker, and to Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., then treasurer with the King's grace, &c.

Most probably in pursuance of this will she was at first interred in the church of Hingham, but Henry Parker, Lord Morley, her son, erected a marble monument in the church of Hallingbury-Morley, which, as her own epitaph recites, he designed for the common place of burial of his family, and caused the bones of his grandmother, of his father and mother, and of his wife to be there entombed, at which time doubtless he removed the body of Alice Lovel to the same church of Hallingbury, where her epitaph was in these words :—

Nobilis heu tristi concessit fœmina fato
 Cujus in hoc tumulto condita membra jacent,
 Morlei dicta Donima cui Alicia nomen
 A Lovello fuit. Vivat ubique precor.
 Maribus nituit claris, et stemmate clara,
 Aurea nunc inter sydera clara nitet.
 Corpus terra tenet, sed spiritus alta polorum
 Regna tenet felix. Hoc Deus ipse velit.
 Vixit Ann. 60 Ob. Ann. 1518. Matri beneerenti
 posuit filius gratissimus Henricus Parker, Eques
 Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

Henry Parker in 1513 was summoned to Parliament by the name of "Henry Parker de Morley Chivalier," and 15th April, 1523, as Lord Morley. In 1534 he had a controversy with Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, for precedence, which was adjudged to him. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletso, co. Bedford, and had by her a son Henry, created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. This son died before his father, leaving by Grace his wife, daughter of John Newport, of Brent Pelham, co. Herts., a son Henry, who succeeded his grandfather on his death in 1555,¹ as Henry, 11th Baron Lord Morley.

The manor in the time of Edw. VI. belonged to Sir John Spring,² who is called Lord of Lefsey in the Buxhall Court Rolls of that reign. The manor, however, was shortly afterwards acquired by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who in 1568 sold it to Robert Rychars.³ Robert Richards died in 1589, leaving his son and heir John, who sold in 1596 to Sir Robert Houghton, a serjeant at law and one of the Justices of the King's Bench.⁴ Sir Robert was the son of John Houghton and Agnes his wife, daughter of Robt. Playford, of Brinton. Sir Robert married Mary, daughter of Robt. Richards, of Wortham, in Kent, and died in 1623, his widow surviving him nine years. The manor passed to their son and heir, Francis Houghton, who married Helen Armiger, and died in 1629, when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert. Robert Houghton, who lived at Shelton, Norfolk, by his will 1660 directed his executors to sell his

¹ Admin. 24th Jan. 1561-2.

² See Manor of Pakenham, Thedwestry Hundred.

³ Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 38-39 Eliz.

estates for payment of debts. He died leaving an infant heir Charles, and his father's creditors obtained a decree for sale of Leffey Manor and other estates.

In 1693 Sir Edward Hungerford was lord. In the early part of the 18th century the manor passed into the possession of Joshua Grigby, town clerk of Bury, who in 1723 married Mary, daughter of Richard Tulby, of Brockdish, co. Norfolk, High Sheriff of that county in 1729, by Frances his wife, niece and coheir of Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1715.

Joshua Grigby died in 1771, and his only son, Joshua Grigby, one of the knights of the shire for Suffolk in 1784, succeeded. He married Jane Bird, of Coventry,¹ and had three sons and five daughters.

He died 26th Dec. 1798, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Joshua Grigby. The courts held by the Grigbys were as follows: 5th July, 1725; 4th Nov. 1732; 17th Dec. 1733; 23rd Oct. 1740; 14th Jan. 1743; 25th Aug. 1746; 3rd Dec. 1746; 6th Aug. 1747; 8th Feb. 1747; 30th April, 1750; 2nd May, 1752; 20th March, 1756; 30th July, 1759; 22nd July, 1762; 25th June, 1765; 24th May, 1768; 12th Aug. 1771; 24th June, 1774; 30th June, 1776; 16th July, 1776; 1st Sept. 1783; 23rd Sept. 1783; 14th Oct. 1783; 30th Jan. 1784; 1st Nov. 1787; 17th Dec. 1790; 27th April, 1796; 22nd Nov. 1798; 12th May, 1800; 30th Sept. 1800.

In 1801 by indentures of lease and release of the 12th and 13th Oct. Joshua Grigby, who is described as "of Drinkstone, the eldest son and heir-at-law of Joshua Grigby, then late of the same place, Esq., deceased and also devisee in fee named in his last will and testament of all his real estates and which said Joshua Grigby the father was only son and heir-at-law and devisee in fee named in the last will and testament of Joshua Grigby formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, Gent., and also brother and heir-at-law of Mary Grigby, of Bury, aforesaid, spinster deceased intestate," sold the manor to Robert Fuller, of Buxhall.

Robert Fuller held his first court 23rd July, 1803, and held other courts 23rd Aug. 1803; 4th Nov. 1803; 23rd June, 1807; 1st July, 1809; 8th Nov. 1811.

Robert Fuller made his will dated 24th Nov. 1812. After giving an annuity of £50 to his wife Susan for life, he devised the manor to his great nephew, John Fuller, for life with remainder to his sons successively in tail male, with remainder to the said John Fuller's daughters as tenants in common in tail with cross remainders between them, with remainder to his great-nephew, Thomas Fuller for life, with remainder as in the case of John Fuller, and in default to Robert Fuller Osborn, the father, and the heirs of his body, and in default to his (testator's) own right heirs for ever. By a codicil dated 3rd Jan. 1813, Robert Fuller gave another annuity of £50 to his wife. The will and codicil were proved 11th May, 1813, in the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Fuller held his first court 30th Dec. 1814, and subsequent courts 7th Nov. 1825; 28th April, 1826; 22nd June, 1827; 21st Oct. 1831; 5th Sept. 1832; 29th Nov. 1833; 1st Nov. 1848; 7th Feb. 1852; 2nd July, 1852; 22nd June, 1854; 2nd Jan. 1857; 3rd Sept. 1858.

Robert Fuller Osborn the father died 20th Sept. 1817, without barring his estate tail in remainder, leaving Robert Fuller Osborn, commonly

¹ She died in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, 22nd May, 1789.

called Robert Osborn Fuller, his eldest son and heir-at-law, him surviving, and he by an enrolled deed dated 7th Dec. 1842, duly barred the entail. Susan, the widow of Robert Fuller, died in 1820. Thomas Fuller died January, 1844, without issue. John Fuller died a bachelor June, 1862; and 22nd Jan. 1865, the mortgagee of the estates, William James Owen Holmes, of Scole House, Norfolk, who then held securities to the amount of £9,050, sold the estates and the manor as a separate lot, the purchaser of the manor being Charles Harper, of Hadleigh. From him the manor was acquired by Richard Newman, of Hadleigh, who held his first court 6th Nov. 1868, and subsequent courts 29th Dec. 1868; 7th Jan. 1869; 23rd Jan. 1869; 29th Jan. 1869, and then by nine deeds of enfranchisement, enfranchised all the copyholds, and all his remaining interest was acquired from his representatives by Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh, and whatever was left is now equitably vested in Walter Arthur Copinger, the holder of the main Manor of Buxhall.

The Court Rolls from 1725 to the present time are in the possession of the said Walter Arthur Copinger.

Arms of HOUGHTON : Arg. on a bend Sa. 3 eagles displayed Or.

MANOR OF FENN HALL.

This formed part of the holding of Frodo, brother of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1281 it belonged to Sir John Tendring, from whom it passed to William Tendring, who had a grant of a market at Stoke by Nayland in 1303.

At the end of the 14th century the manor was owned by Sir William Tendring, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of William Mylde, of Clare, and widow of Sir Thomas Clopton, of Kentwell. From Sir William Tendring the manor passed in 1421 to his only child Alice, who married Sir John Howard, Knt., direct ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. She made her will as Alice Howard, 13th Oct. 1426,¹ devising her Manor of Buxhall (should be "in Buxhall") to her son, Robert Howard. Sir Robert Howard married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Howard, created in 1470 Lord Howard, and in 1483 Duke of Norfolk. He fell at Bosworth Field under the banner of Rich. III., and the usual forfeitures followed. In 1544 the manor was vested in Sir John Spring,² and he devised it by his will dated this year to his executors for 11 years with remainder to his son, William Spring, in tail male. Sir John Spring died in 1547, and William Spring, to whom the estate tail was limited, managed to bar this, for in 1573 he sold the manor to James Ryvett, of Bricet, a lawyer, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Soame, of Wantisford. In 1587 an action was brought in the Court of Chancery by Robert Webbe against Robert Gages and Henry Gages to complete a purchase as to lands in Buxhall and Shelland Manor and an outhouse held by Robert Gages of this James Rivett as of his Manor of Fennhall and of the Manor of Shellands agreed to be sold

¹ Proved October 25th following.

² See Manor of Pakenham, in Thedwestry Hundred.

to the plaintiff.¹ James Rivett died 30th Jan. this same year, and was buried at Rattlesden with the following inscription :—

Here lyeth James Ryvett Esqier and
Dorothy his wiefe. He was Councillor
in ye lawe Custos Rotulorum and Justis
of Peace and Quorum in ye County of Suff.
He departed this liefe the 30 of January
A.D. 1587. She the 23 of Augst

1617.

Paternes of Virtue, imytable ever
Yet ymytated sild but equalld never
an orphane chyld woth or meed or merit
(onely her hopes their virtues to inherit)

This to her Parents Fame so dedicates
That their renowne might overlive their Fates

Pia Proles Unicaq : Filia

S.L.

Hoc monumentum Posuit
memoriæ ergo.

James left an only son, Thomas Rivett, of Rattlesden, to whom the manor passed. He married Catherine, daughter of William Cotton, of Penfield Hall, in Essex, and died seised of Fenn Hall Manor in 1610. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action brought by William Seyer against this Thomas Rivett and his mother Dorothy for relief against forcible entry and possession of lands parcel of Fennhall Manor being the complainant's inheritance.²

His eldest son, James Rivett, having died in his father's lifetime, Thomas Rivett was succeeded by his (James's) son and heir, another Thomas Rivett, of Rattlesden, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Savill, of Netherton, in Yorkshire, and died in 1625 without issue, when the manor passed to his brother, Edward Rivett,³ who married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt., and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Thomas Ayghe, and died in 1660.

In 1798 Sir William Rowley was lord, having probably purchased the manor in 1781. From this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Nayland, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Joshua Thellusson Rowley, 5th Bart., who is the present lord of this manor.

¹ C.P. iii. 280.

² C.P. iii. 26.

³ He is described as Sir Edward Rivett in an admission by Frank Hedge, of Richard Pearl, of Rattlesden, to

land of the manor, dated 27th Oct. 1648, but in the admission of Richard Pearle, son of John, to the same lands, 14th Oct. 1659, as "Edward Rivett, Esqr."

COMBS.



THE one manor in this place was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Robert, Earl of Moretaine.

It consisted in Saxon times of 2 carucates, 12 villeins, 8 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 5 ploughteams belonging to the men, 2 mills, wood sufficient to support 16 hogs, 12 acres of meadow, 2 horses, 24 beasts, 16 hogs, 121 sheep, and 60 goats.

At the time of the Survey the serfs were reduced to 2 and the 5 ploughteams of the men had come down by degrees, first to 3 and finally to 1. This manor was held by Woolnough, a freeman under the Confessor. Under the said Woolnough were 50 freemen having a mill, and later they were under Count Brien, the predecessor of Earl Robert, as to commendation only, in the King's soc. They had under them 7 bordars with 8 carucates of land, and 16 ploughteams which at the time of the Survey were reduced by half. In the time of the Confessor there were 62 freemen.

In Saxon times and later this Manor of Combs had been valued at £10, but at the time of the Survey it rendered £16, though it could scarcely yield the rent.

The value of the 50 freemen in Saxon times was £16, but at the time of the Survey £31. The Survey, not very lucidly, adds: "but it could not be collected without a disturbance" (*non possunt sufferre sine confusione*). Earl Robert's predecessor Brien evidently shared somewhat of the resisting spirit of the freeholders, for it is recorded that since he had acquired the manor he had paid no dues to the Hundred court.

Combs was stated to be 2 leagues long and 1 broad, and to have paid in a gelt 37½d.

Half a mill was held by Hugh de Montfort, which mill had belonged to a freeman holding of the manor in Brien's time, and claim was made by Hugh for the livery as belonging to the fee of his predecessor, but the view of this Hundred was that it never so belonged.¹

There is the following entry in the Domesday Survey as to the high-handed dealings of one Nigel, a sergeant of Earl Robert de Moretaine in reference to lands in Combs. It states that he "seized 11 acres belonging to Stow church, and added them to the Manor of Combs. But he is dead and there is none to make answer thereupon. And the Hundred testifies that they were alms lands belonging to the church, and 12 socmen in Combs used to be parishioners in Stow church, but now they are in Combs church. The said Nigel took them from Stow."²

The manor subsequently became divided into two manors, as Manor of Combs and Manor of Bavents or Bavent Combs.

MANOR OF COMBS.

This was the manor of the Saxon freeman Woolnough, after him of Count Brien the Norman, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by Robert de Burgh, Count of Moretaine, in Normandy, brother to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and likewise half-brother to the Conqueror. He was created Earl of Cornwall soon after the Conquest, and is conspicuous in the Bayeux tapestry, but William of Malmesbury, gives him the

¹ Dom. ii. 291, 291b.

² Dom. ii. 291b.

character of being dull and indolent—"crassi et hebetis ingenii hominem." He married Matilda, youngest daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. He died in 1091, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William, Earl of Moretaine. He took part in a rebellion against King Hen. I., and being taken was kept prisoner for life and deprived of all his possessions in England.

The manor was next held by Ralph Avenel, a Norman.

In 1206 Bartholomew de Glanville held the manor, for he granted the same to Sir Robert de Creke and Agnes his wife, daughter of William de Glanville. Possibly the whole lordship did not pass,¹ but 2 carucates of land in Combs certainly were settled on Agnes and her heirs. In 1209 the Countess Gundreda sued the said Robert de Creke for a reasonable dower in a free tenement, &c., late of Roger de Glanville's, her husband, in Middleton, Yokesford, and Bacton. Agnes had a son Bartholomew,² who in the time of King Hen. III. gave lands to the monastery of St. Osyth, in Essex, for the soul of Hervey de Glanville, his mother's grandfather.

He also gave to the prioress of Campsey 15s. yearly rent in Combs, and Margery de Crek gave a certain tenement to the prioress of Flixton with a water mill in Combs which Margery held of the King in chief.³ Amongst the Stowe Charters in the British Museum is a grant in 1275 by this Margery de Crek, described as a widow, to the priory of Flixton of a messuage and lands in Combs, with the advowson of the church, except a yearly rent payment of 22s.⁴

Bartholomew de Creke is said in the Testa de Nevill (300) to have held the manor of Ralph Avenel, but his rent of 22*li.* and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark escheated to the King.⁵ He died about 1232. He (Bartholomew de Creke) married Margery, daughter and heir of Geoffrey de Anos or Hanes, of Hillington, lord of Uphall and Netherall Manors, co. Norfolk, and had issue by her three sons and one daughter, namely, Robert, Geoffrey, John, and Sarah.

The manor, on the death of Bartholomew de Creke, passed to his widow in dower, and on her death in 1252⁶ went to the eldest son, Robert de Creke,⁷ who died without issue about 1288.⁸ Geoffrey de Creke the 2nd and John the 3rd son also died without issue,⁹ and Sarah married Roger Fitz Peter Fitz Osbert, and eventually succeeded to this estate. Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant by Richard de Boyland and Matilda his wife to Roger Fitz Peter fitz Roger Fitz Osbert and Sarah his wife of a rent of 28s. 4*½d.* arising from lands, &c., in Combs and elsewhere.¹⁰

Sarah dying without surviving issue in 1292 (Margaret her only daughter having died in her lifetime), Roger Fitz Peter fitz Osbert held the lordship by the curtesy of England, and there is an authority in 1303 for him to retain this manor on resettlement of the Manors of Wathe and Somerleyton.¹¹ Roger died in 1306 without issue,¹² and the descendants and heirs of Margaret, one of the sisters of Bartholomew de Creke and aunt to Sarah, and the descendants of Isabel, sister to Margaret, were found to be the coheirs of Sarah and inherited this lordship.

¹ See Close Rolls, 2 Hen. III. pt. ii. 13.

² T. de N. 283.

³ H.R. ii. 192.

⁴ Stowe Ch. 361.

⁵ 1324-5, R.P. i. 419.

⁶ I.P.M., 36 Hen. III. 55.

⁷ T. de N. 295.

⁸ I.P.M., 17 Edw. I. 16.

⁹ He had a grant of free warren here in 1285 (Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 54) see Harl. 58 I. 37; I.P.M., 22 Edw. I.

¹⁰ C. 1280 Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1286.

¹¹ I.Q.D. 31 Edw. I. File 44, 20.

¹² I.P.M., Extent, 34 Edw. I. 58.

Margaret the eldest married Sir John de Thorpe, and in 1324 Alice, widow of John de Thorpe, grandson of Sir John,¹ who had died 16th May, 1323,² had the King's writ directed to John de Blomvill for dower to be assigned to the said Margaret out of certain knights' fees which she inherited with her sister Isabel. The assignment of dower may be seen on the Close Rolls for 1324.³ There is also on the Close Rolls this same year an order to deliver in dower to this Alice the advowson of Combs church, to which John de Thorpe, her late husband, was wont to present on alternative occasions.⁴

It will be well first to trace this moiety, which may be called the Thorpe moiety, of the manor. On John de Thorpe's death he was succeeded by his son, Robert de Thorpe. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Edmund de Hengrave, and died in 1330, and an extent of the moiety of the manor will be found in his inquis. p.m.⁵

There is an order amongst the Originalia in 1331 to retain in the King's hand a moiety of Combs Manor, of which Robert de Thorpe died seised, as John de Thorpe his son was aged 14 years only,⁶ and the same year we find on the Patent Rolls a grant to Ralph Sefoul of the custody during the minority of John, son and heir, of two parts of a moiety of the manor late of Robert, son of John de Thorpe, tenant in chief.⁷ John de Thorpe died in 1339,⁸ leaving Edmund his brother and heir,⁹ and on the Close Rolls for 1340 we find an order to pay to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, arrears of £11. 3s. 4d. rent and 15s. of a certain yearly scutage, which John, son of Robert de Thorpe, was wont to render to the King for a moiety of the manor, and which the King had granted to the Earl in tail male, and John being dead the moiety was in the King's hands.¹⁰ The moiety is mentioned in the Estreats (Edmund de Thorpe) in 1346.¹¹ Margaret's sister and coheir Isabel had married the Lord John Valoins, and had a son Robert, whose son Robert, Lord Valoins, left two daughters and coheirs—Roesia, who married Sir Edmund de Pakenham, and Cecily, the wife of Sir Robert de Ufford, Knt., and between the heirs of the two sisters of Bartholomew and aunts of Sarah de Creke was this lordship divided. We meet in 1310 with authority for Edmund de Pakenham and Roesia his wife to grant their fourth part of this manor to Robert de Ufford and Cecily his wife and their heirs in exchange.¹²

Sir Robert de Ufford was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1308, and on his death in 1316 Cecily held a moiety of the manor, for Sir Robert de Ufford and Cicely his wife had acquired from Sir Edmund de Pakenham and Roesia his wife their right in the manor and advowson, as we have already stated, in exchange for a moiety of Uphall Manor, at North Creak, in Norfolk.¹³ Cecily de Ufford held until her death in 1325,¹⁴ when her interest passed to her son and heir, Sir Robert de Ufford, 2nd Baron, K.G., who served in the wars of Saxony in the reign of Edw. II., and in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III. obtained a grant for life of the town and castle of

¹ See Thorpe Hall Manor, Horham, Hoxne, and Bocking Manor, Helmingham in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

² I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 61; see R.P. i. 420.

³ Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 77d.

⁴ Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 7.

⁵ I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 34.

⁶ O. 5 Edw. III. R'lis 2-4.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. i. 2.

⁸ I.P.M., 14 Edw. III.

⁹ See I.P.M., "John, son of Robert de Thorp," 23 Edw. III. 164.

¹⁰ Close Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. ii. 14.

¹¹ 20 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 25.

¹² I.Q.D., 4 Edw. II. File 85, 12.

¹³ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. pt. ii. 22.

¹⁴ I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 74.

Orford. On the 16th March, 1336, he was created Earl of Suffolk in right of his grandmother, Sara de Vesey, the heiress of the Glanvilles. He distinguished himself in the wars of Edw. III.¹

Davy states that the manor on the death of Sir Robert de Ufford, the 1st Baron, and Cecily his wife, passed to Sir Edmund de Ufford, their 3rd son, and was held by him till his death about 1374. This statement is not quite accurate, for not only does the inquis. p.m. of Cecily de Ufford, but also the Originalia Rolls in 1325, show that Cecily de Ufford the deceased held a moiety of Combs Manor in socage at fee farm of £11. 3s. 4d. and 15s. for a scutage, but that Robert de Ufford was her heir, and there is an order as to security for relief.² Further, three years later, in 1328, we find an entry on the Patent Rolls of a grant to Queen Isabella for life of £15 yearly out of the fee farm of £23. 16s. 8d. payable by *Robert de Ufford* and Robert de Thorpe for Combs Manor in recompense for the fee farm of £15 released with her consent to Mary de Janeto Paulo, Countess of Pembroke, and a further grant to her for life of the residue of the said farm.³ Also in 1338 is an order on the Close Rolls to discharge *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of Suffolk, from the future payment of a rent of £11. 18s. 4d. (*sic*) which he was bound to render to the Exchequer for a moiety of the manor.⁴ This Ufford moiety did come to Edmund de Ufford ultimately, for in 1342 we find the licence on the Patent Rolls for Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, to enfeoff Edmund de Ufford, his brother, Peter de Ty, and Adam de Scakelthorp of £11. 18s. 4d. of rent in Combs, and a moiety of the manor said to be held in chief.⁵ On the Patent Rolls in 1351 is a licence for Edmund de Thorpe to enfeoff Edmund de Ufford "le frere" and Adam de "Shakelthorp," tenants in fee of the King in chief, of one moiety of the manor, and £11. 18s. 4d. of rent in Combes, of the other moiety of the manor, and the advowson of the church, and for them to grant to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, *the whole Manor of Combs*, and the said rent and advowson with the exception of 2 acres of land in the manor. The Earl was to hold for life with remainder to Walter his son in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of the Earl.⁶ Sir Edmund de Ufford died in 1375,⁷ when the manor passed to William de Ufford, his nephew, he being the son and heir of Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk, who was the eldest brother of Sir Edmund; and on the Originalia Rolls is an order that fealty be taken and seisin given to this William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, "son and heir of Robert de Ufford, late Earl of Suffolk, and brother of Edmund de Ufford deceased," of the manor and advowson of the church, which they held of the King in free socage.⁸

William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, died in 1382, when the manor passed like that of Parham, in Plomesgate Hundred, to his nephew, Robert de Willoughby, son of his sister Cecily, and the 3rd Lord Willoughby, and on his death in 1396 the share passed to his son and heir, William Willoughby, Lord Eresby.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a writing by which William Philippe, Thomas de Wroxham, knights, Robert de Asshefeld, and Henry Sergeaunt constituted Henry Lesingham, John Bernard, of Ipswich, and John Burghard to deliver seisin of this manor and the Manor of Bawdsey to the

¹ See Manor of Bawdsey, in Wilford Hundred.

² O. 19 Edw. II. 3.

³ Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. pt. i. 2.

⁴ Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 35.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 16 Edw. III. pt. ii. 20.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 25 Edw. III. pt. ii. 23.

⁷ I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 55.

⁸ O. 49 Edw. III. 4.

said William Willoughby, Lord Eresby, together with the advowson of the church of Combs. The deed is dated at Bawdsey die. Dom. prox. post fest. S. Valentine, 1 Hen. IV. [1400]. On William Willoughby's (Lord Eresby) death in 1410 the manor went to his widow Joan, afterwards wife of Edward, Duke of York, and subsequently of Sir Henry Bromflete, Knt.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is an indenture dated 1st Jan. 9 Hen. VI. [1430], by which Sir William Tyrwhite, William Pastone, John Kyme, John Wyles, Richard Yerdeburgh, and John Preston grant to Sir William Oldhalle and Margaret his wife, sister of Robert, Lord Willoughby, for her life for good service rendered to the said Robert, an annual rent of £40 out of the Manors of Roughtone, Walcote, Westhall, Chadgrave, and Whiteacre, in Norfolk, and a like rent of £40 out of the Manors of Ufford, Bawdsey, Wykes Ufford, Bradfield, and this Manor of Combs.¹ The year previous to this Robert Willoughby had granted to the above grantors and to Thomas Ward and others the Manors of Walcote, Westhall, Roughtone, and Chadgrave, in Norfolk, and lands in Parham, Bradefeld, Ufford, Orford, Combes, Baudeseye, and Wykes Ufford, in Suffolk, and the appointment by which Sir Robert de Willoughby constituted Henry Lesyngham, Adam Fraunceys, William Nesebytt, and William Wryght to deliver seisin pursuant to such grant, will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.²

Both Sir Henry Bromflete and Joan, Duchess of York, his wife, were living in 1434, for we find by an indenture dated 24th Jan. that year they demised to Sir William Tirwhit, John Kyme, Richard Yerburch, John Willis, Robert Firman, and Henry Lesyngham the Manors of Walcote, Westhale, Rughtone and Chategrave [Roughton and Chedgrave], in the County of Norfolk, and the manors of Beadfeld (*sic*), Combes, Bawdsey, and Wikes Ufford, in the County of Suffolk, for the term of the natural life of the said Duchess.³

On Joan Bromflete's death the manor passed to her son and heir, Robert de Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who died in 1452, when the manor passed to his nephew, Robert Willoughby, of Parham. We find, however, amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum, a deed dated 20th August, 35 Hen. VI. [1456] confirming the manor to William de Willoughby.⁴ However, it does seem subsequently to have gone to Sir Robert, who died seised in 1465,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Willoughby, who died under age in 1467,⁶ when it devolved on his brother and heir, Christopher Willoughby, and on his death in 1498 passed to his widow Maria for life, and on her death 16th May, 1515,⁷ vested in William, Lord Willoughby, son and heir of Christopher, and by an indenture dated 18th June, 8 Hen. VIII. [1516], Sir Edmund Jenney in execution of the last will of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, transferred to the said William, Lord Willoughby, this manor with the Manors of Ufford, Sogenhoe, Kettleburgh, Wynderbyle, Woodbridge, Bredfield, Orford, and Wykes Ufford.⁸

Under the will of William, Lord Willoughby, in 1526, the manor went to his widow Mary for life, and subsequently to his daughter Katherine.

¹ Harl. 57 A. 1.

² Harl. 58 B. 17.

³ Harl. 47 C. 44.

⁴ Harl. Ch. 43 E. 46.

⁵ I.P.M., 5 Edw. IV. 35.

⁶ I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 37.

⁷ I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 29.

⁸ Harl. 52 B. 10.

She married 1st Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (being his 4th wife), who inherited in her right, and 2ndly Richard Bertie, and their inheritance passed to their son and heir, the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who being born in foreign parts was forced to obtain an Act of Parliament for his naturalization. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert, Lord Willoughby.

A moiety of the manor continued in the Thorpe family for several generations. In 1323 John, grandson of the above named Sir John de Thorpe, and Margaret his wife (?) held the same of the King *in capite*, in socage, by the fee of £11. 3s. 4d., and by a certain annual rentage of 20s. for all services. In 1330 Robert de Thorp, his eldest son and heir, died seised of the same.¹

John de Thorp, his eldest son and heir, succeeded, who in 1338 paid rent to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, for the moiety of his manor in this parish. In 1340 he granted to the abbess and nuns of St. Clare, in the Minories of London, and her successors, an annuity of 20 marks per annum out of the lands in Combs and Helmingham; he deceased the same year without issue.

Edmund de Thorp his brother inherited, who in 1349, settled 100 marks annuity on Robert de Thirning, rector of this parish, and other trustees; and in 1358 he enfeoffed his manors, &c., to raise 100 marks per annum for 21 years to discharge his debts, and raise portions for his daughters.

As to the other moiety, this remained with the Uffords and their descendants.²

The manor subsequently became vested in Sir Thomas Gresham, who with others sold it in 1570 to Sir Nicholas Bacon,³ from whom it passed to Nathaniel Bacon, who with his wife were in 1579 called upon to show title to the manor.⁴ Sir Nathaniel Bacon had licence to alienate to Thomas Dandy,⁵ a grandson of Edmund Dandy, of Ipswich and Cretingham, in Loes Hundred. He resided at Combs Hall, and was lord of the manor and patron of the living. He married Martha, daughter of John Poley, of Badley, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters, and dying 14th Aug. 1607,⁶ was succeeded by his son and heir, Edmund Dandy. Edmund was a minor at the time of his father's decease, and the first court of the manor after Thomas's death was held 26th April, 6 Jas. I. by Martha his wife as the guardian of the person and land of her son. Edmund Dandy married Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, Knt., and upon her decease married Susan, daughter of Robert Reeve, of Thwaite. Thomas, a son by his 1st wife, had a son, Thomas Dandy, living in 1656, who in 1667 sold the manor to William Bridgman. He was the son of the Bishop of Chester and nephew of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Chas. II., Clerk of the Council in the reigns of Chas. II. and William and Mary. On William's death the manor and property passed to his son and heir, Orlando Bridgman, who rebuilt the hall. Orlando Bridgman died in 1731, and the manor was purchased by Ambrose Crowley,⁷ son of

¹ See Manor of Thorpe Hall, Horham, in Hoxne Hundred.

² Blomefield mentions that the manor was one of those of which Sir Michael de la Pole, Lord Chancellor of England, died seised in 1414 (? 14th Sept. 1415).

³ Fine, Easter, 12 Eliz.

⁴ Memoranda, 21 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 54.

⁵ See Manor of Wattisham, in Cosford Hundred.

⁶ There is a brass to him in the church of Combs measuring 23in. by 6½in.

⁷ See Manor of Barking Hall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

John Crowley, of Greenwich, in Kent, and on his death, 22nd May, 1754, aged 36, without issue, passed to his brother and heir, John Crowley, and from this time to the present has passed in the same course as the Manor of Badley, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, and is now vested in the present Earl of Ashburnham.

In the Public Record Office is a parliamentary petition of Robert, son of John de Thorpe, respecting this manor,¹ and there is a bequest of goods, &c., in Combs Manor by M. de Crek in 1282.² Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in 1529 is an action as to Combs Manor by Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and others against Sir Christopher Willoughby and others.³

A survey of the manor taken the 6th July, 1533, is in the Public Record Office,⁴ and a grant for life was made in 1540-1 to Lady Anne of Cleves out of the Augmentation Office of a rent of £23. 6s. 8d. out of the manor.⁵

Combs Manor is one of those said to have been forfeited by the de la Poles, and is specified as one of the manors restored to Sir Edmund de la Pole under the terms of a deed with King Hen. VII. dated 26th Feb. 1492, set out at length on the Rolls of Parliament in 1495, when the deed was confirmed.⁶ We find also amongst the Harleian Charters a deed dated 21st Feb. 1508, whereby King Hen. VII. granted the Manors of Combs and Swannes, formerly held by Edmund de la Pole, to Sir George Nevylle, Lord of Bergavenny.⁷

MANOR OF BAVENTS.

In the time of Edward I. this manor was held by the family of Bavent. Adam de Bavent married the daughter and heir of William de Westoneston or Wiston, and had issue a son Adam, who was lord of the Manor of Clapkin and of other manors in Sussex *temp.* Edw. I. In 1285 he was lord of this manor and had a grant of free warren in Combs,⁸ and from him no doubt this manor derived its name. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Peter Escudamore, son of Maud, wife of Geoffrey Escudamore, one of the aunts of John, the last Lord Gifford, of Brimsfield, and had issue Roger Bavent. He married Lettice, and in 1328 enfeoffed his son Roger and Hawise his wife of the manor.

Banks says of this family that the several pedigrees are so variant from each other that to endeavour to reconcile them with the records would be an almost indefinite task, unless for anyone who in the character of heir-general may conceive a baronial claim to be derivable under, and by virtue of the writs of summons he cites.⁹

Shortly afterwards Robert Hovel held it for life with remainder to Sir Roger de Bavent, Knt., who granted it to the King in 1344.

On the Patent Rolls this year is an appointment to receive seisin in the King's name of the reversion of the manor then held for life by Robert "Howel," and all other lands of Roger Bavent, Knt., he having granted same to the King in fee.¹⁰ However, four years later, in 1348, we find the

¹No. 8100 D.K.R. 34 App. p. 145.

²Campb. iii. 1.

³Star C.P. 21 Hen. VIII. Bundle 19, 241.

⁴Exch. 1st Rep. on Public Records, 1800, p. 188.

⁵State Papers, 1540-1, 1500.

⁶R.P. vi. 474.

⁷Harl. 51 H. 18.

⁸Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 28.

⁹Banks's *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, vol. i. p. 118.

¹⁰Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. III. pt. ii. 30.

manor mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Roger Bavent, his son, and Hawise his wife,¹ and in 1352 an order on the Originalia Rolls that the manor held by Roger Bavent should be freed to William Woderowe, parson of Weston church, and William de Carleton.²

We also find in the inquis. quod damnum this same year a statement that John Dengayne occupied the manor which Roger Bavent held for life.³ The following year a commission was issued to Robert de Hadham and Robert de Assh to find by inquisition who had occupied to that time the manor "which Roger Bavent held for life, by grant of the King, and lately surrendered into the King's hands," and the keeping of which the King on the 14th May, 1351, committed during pleasure to William Woderowe, parson of the church of Weston, and William de Carleton, citizen of London, and by what title and in what manner, also who had taken the profits and what was the yearly value of the manor.⁴ Later the same year a commission was issued to the same parties to make inquisition touching the alleged withdrawal of a large number of services due to this manor.⁵

Eleanor, widow of Sir Roger de Bavent, who remarried John Dengaine, held the manor for life. But we find that in 1362 Hawise, relict of Sir Roger de Bavent, released to the prioress of Dartford, in Kent, who in 1371 released to the King, who in 1372 regranted to the prioress.

The Manor of Combs, probably meaning this manor, is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John Broughton,⁶ who died 24th Jan. 1517, when it passed to his son and heir, John Broughton.⁷ The manor was granted in 1543 by the Crown to Sir Richard Gresham, and particulars of the farm of the manor for this grant are still preserved in the Public Record Office.⁸ On the death of Sir Richard Gresham, 21st Feb. 1548, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Gresham,⁹ who gave the manor in marriage with his illegitimate daughter Anne to Sir Nathaniel Bacon.

They do not appear to have kept it long, for in 1587 we find a William Gresham and Elizabeth his wife alienating it to John Barker, of Ipswich. On John Barker's death in 1609 the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Barker, of Trimley. This is the statement we usually find, but it should be mentioned that the fine under which it is natural to infer the manor passed from the Gresham to the Barker family was levied in 1588 directly by *Robert Barker* against the said William Gresham.¹⁰ Robert Barker died in 1618, when the manor passed to Sir Thomas Barker, youngest son of Sir Robert.¹¹

In 1692 the manor was vested in John Beaumont, who held courts from 25th Jan. 1692, to 11th June, 1699, and it subsequently vested in John Wenyewe, of Brettenham, who held courts for the manor 23rd Sept.

¹ I.P.M., 22 Edw. III. 21.

² O. 26 Ed. III. 5.

³ I.Q.D. 26 Edw. III. 9.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. i. 27d.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. ii. 27d.

⁶ See Cowling Manor and Denston Hall Manor, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.

⁸ 35 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 217.

⁹ I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 77. Davy in one place stated that Thomas was the

son and heir of Sir Richard Gresham, and in another place that Anne was the natural daughter of Sir Robert Gresham.

¹⁰ Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.

¹¹ See Manors of Offton Monks and Ringshall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred

1701, and 20th Oct. 1702, and the manor passed to Sir George Wenyewe¹ (son of Edward), M.P. for Sudbury in 1685, who held his first court 1st Sept. 1703, and died 26th May, 1706, when the lordship had vested in his son and heir, John Wenyewe, for he held the court 23rd Sept. 1706.

The manor in the early part of the last century became vested in Henry Offord, and on his death was offered for sale in September, 1848.²

The manor now belongs to Thomas Daniels, of Thrigby, in Norfolk.

¹See Manor of Brettenham, in Cosford Hundred.

²*Ipswich Journal*, 26th Aug. 1848.

CREETING ST. PETER'S.



It must be remembered that in 1086 the parish of Creeting All Saints was in Stow Hundred, but at present only St. Peter's Creeting is included for civil purposes and All Saints is in Bosmere. The church division, however, remains. Consequently the entries for the Domesday Survey here given included Creeting All Saints as well as St. Peter's.

Three manors were held here at the time of the Domesday Survey. One was the lordship of Geoffrey de Magnaville. It consisted of 2 carucates of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl. And Geoffrey had the estate as a manor by gift of the King. Under him it was held by William de Boville, but did not belong to the fee of Ansaga, the predecessor of Geoffrey.

Belonging to the estate were 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men (which last did not exist at the time of the Survey), 5 acres of meadow, a fourth share of a mill, a half-share of another mill, 2 horses at the hall, 5 beasts, 8 hogs, and 20 sheep, which had increased to 30 at the time of the Survey. The value was 40s.

This estate, but apparently not as a manor, was held in the time of the Confessor by Witgar, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely, by commendation only.¹

Geoffrey de Magnaville had also two other holdings here. The first was of 9 acres within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl, and half a ploughteam valued at 2s. formerly held by five freemen under the said Witgar by commendation only. The second consisted of 16 acres, 1 bordar, and half a ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 36*d.*, held in Saxon times by a freeman under Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, by commendation only; and at the time of the Survey by William de Boville under the said Geoffrey.²

Two other holdings here belonged at the time of the Survey to Walter de Saint Valery. The first consisted of 1½ carucates of land, 2 villeins, 9 bordars, 2½ ploughteams in demesne, 1 ploughteam belonging to the men (which by the time of the Survey had become reduced to half a team), wood sufficient for the support of 40 hogs, all of which had gone at the time of the Survey, 1 mill, 6 acres of meadow, half a church with 10 acres of free land, 5 beasts, 9 sheep, and 12 hogs, valued at 100s. It was held by Aluric, a freeman in the time of the Confessor under Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, by commendation only. The Survey adds that "Robert, *i.e.*, Robert Malet, held here but was afterwards disseised." Walter's second holding consisted of 10½ acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s., formerly held by Walter, a freeman under Tooley by commendation.³

The second manor was the lordship of the Bishop of Bayeux, and held of him by William de Boville. It consisted of 1 carucate of land in the King's soc, 5 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, a third share of a mill, 4 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, and 8 sheep (which by the time of the Survey had increased to 20). The value was 20s. It was one league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 30*d.*

¹ Dom. ii. 411.

² Dom. ii. 411.

³ Dom. ii. 432*b.*

This manor was held in the time of the Confessor by Aluric, son of Broun, a freeman under Wisgar by commendation only.

There were also five freemen under Aluric by commendation only with 18 acres and half a ploughteam, valued as 2s. The Survey states that these were delivered with the manor. The soc and sac belonged to the King and Earl.¹

Another holding in Creeting was that of Robert Malet, and at the time of the Survey consisted of 1 carucate of land in the soc of the King and Earl, 6 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, a fourth share of a mill, and 2 horses. By the time of the Survey the details had somewhat altered, for the one ploughteam and a half had come down to half a team, and then risen to 2 teams, the horses had disappeared, but there were additionally 4 beasts, 14 hogs, and 43 sheep.

This estate was held by Robert de Glanville under Robert Malet, and had belonged in the Confessor's time to Lewin, a freeman under Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, by commendation only, and there were six freemen under the said Lewin by commendation only, with 12½ acres, and half a ploughteam among them. And in the same township was 1 socman under Edric, with 20 acres and half a ploughteam. In Saxon times and later the entire value was 20s., but at the time of the Survey 30s.²

Another holding here in Saxon times was that of seven freemen, five were under Alflata by commendation only, and two under commendation to the King with soc and sac over all of them in the Hundred.

They held 30 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 20s. Roger de Poictou was the Domesday tenant in chief of this estate, and he also held here a socman with 3 acres of forfeited land.³

Another holding was that of the Abbot of Bernai, and consisted of 20 acres (formerly held by a freeman), half a church with 10 acres, 1 villein, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam among them all, and 2 acres of meadow valued for rent in Creeting in another Hundred.

The abbot also held here a freeman with 5 acres valued in like manner. The King gave this holding out of Hardwin's fee.⁴ Amongst the lands of Robert, Earl of Moretaine, we find 1 carucate, 2 villeins, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, 7 beasts, and 12 hogs, valued at 20s. This in the Confessor's time had been held by Woolnough, a freeman under King Edward, Brien's predecessor, but at the time of the Survey was held by Saint Mary of Gresten, of Earl Robert, with soc and sac.⁵

MANOR OF CREETING ST. PETER'S.

This was the estate held in Saxon times by Witgar, a freeman of the Abbot of Ely. Geoffrey de Magnaville was the Domesday tenant in chief, William de Boville holding under him. The manor passed from Geoffrey to his son and heir William. The lordship was held by John de Boville in 1275, and we learn from the Hundred and Quo Warranto Rolls that he claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in West Creeting.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 374.

² Dom. ii. 304, 304b.

³ Dom. ii. 350b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 389.

⁵ Dom. ii. 297b.

⁶ H.R. ii. 191; Q.W. 731.

William de Boville, probably the nephew of John, held the lordship in 1302, from whom it passed to his son, Sir William de Boville.¹ In 1306 it is said that a fine was levied by Joan, daughter of William de Boville, against William de Boville of the manor and advowson of the church.² From William de Boville the manor seems to have passed in his lifetime (probably by settlement on her marriage) to his daughter Mary, married to Thomas Latimer, who held in 1316. Three years later Sir William de Boville recovered the manor from Thomas le Latimer, and from Sir William it passed on his death to his son and heir, John de Boville, from which time to the death of John Carbonel, 1431-2, the manor passed in the same course as that of Badingham, in Hoxne Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Robert Carbonel, who died 14th Sept. 1397,³ and of Sir Richard Carbonel who died in 1429.⁴

The manor then vested in Sir John Wingfield, who died in 1481,⁵ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Wingfield. Shortly afterwards we find the manor vested in George Fastolf, of Ipswich, for he conveyed it in 1509 to Walter Champion, citizen of London, Thomas Young, LL.D., and others, probably as trustees, for we find that the Wingfields sold the manor to William Ferneley, a mercer of London, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert (? Edmond) Daundy, of Ipswich. A fine was levied of the manor in 1541 by William Ferneley and others against Sir Anthony Wingfield.⁶

This William Ferneley was a man of note in his day, and his daughters made remarkably good matches. Jane, one of the daughters, married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper; another, Anne, married William Read, merchant of London, and afterwards Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., founder of the Royal Exchange.⁷ On William Ferneley's death, the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by this Thomas Ferneley against Richard King and others to recover lands of this manor forfeited to the plaintiff as lord, for being let for a longer term than allowed by the custom of the manor.⁸

Thomas Ferneley married 1st Dorothy, daughter of Robert Holdich, of Ranworth, in Norfolk, and 2ndly Jane Cooke, of London, and on his death 16th Oct. 1591, the manor passed to her son and heir, John Ferneley. He married Temperance, daughter of Sir Miles Corbet, Knt., of Sproston in Norfolk, and died in 1621, when the manor vested in his son and heir, Miles Ferneley. Miles Ferneley married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Bendish, of Bumstead, Essex, Bart. and in 1633 sold the manor to his brother, Edmund Ferneley. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Sheldon, and his estate was reckoned to be worth about £200 a year. From

¹ See Manors of Badingham Hall, in Hoxne, and Letheringham, in Loes Hundred.

² Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 39.

³ I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 14.

⁴ I.P.M., 10 Hen. VI. 11.

⁵ I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.

⁶ Fine, Trin. 33 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Sir Thomas had a son Richard, who seems to have died in his father's lifetime, as it is stated in Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, that Sir Thomas left no child except a natural daughter (by a woman at Bruges, in Flanders) named Anne, who was married to Nathaniel Bacon, 2nd son of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. Sir Thomas Gresham died from apoplexy 21st Nov. 1579.

⁸ C.P. i. 321.

Edmund Ferneley, who died in 1664, the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse, rector of West Creeting, and died 3rd Oct. 1684, when the manor devolved on his son and heir, John Ferneley, who married Isabella, daughter of John Cuton, of Bramford, and died in Sept. 1723, when the manor passed to his daughter Isabella, married 1st to William Glover, of Frostenden, and subsequently to John Daniel.

The manor was offered for sale at the Swan, Needham Market, 31st Jan. 1759, "with the extensive Royalty of a fine River," the annual quit rents then amounting to £310.¹ It is noted that there was one fine of £50.

In 1764 the manor belonged to one Bragrove, and in 1798 to Thomas Bragrove, in 1838 being vested in Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, in Norfolk, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Godfrey, and niece and heir of Thomas Bragrove.

The manor in 1885 belonged to Edward Thompson Smith, and in 1896 to J. Smith, of Colchester.

Arms of FERNELEY: Or, on a bend Vert, three bucks' heads cabossed Arg. attired of the field.

MANOR OF BRASIN'S OR BRASIER'S HALL *al.* THORNEY MUMPLIERS.

This manor was held by John Moumplers in the 14th century. He died about 1395, when it passed to Thomas Moumplers. The manor subsequently vested in Richard Felaw, who left it to his wife Agnes for life, with remainder to their children, with remainder to James Hobart, who conveyed it in 1501 to Agnes, late wife of William Timperley, formerly wife of Richard Felaw. Later we find the manor in Sir James Hobart, who sold it in 1515 to Humphrey Wingfield, from whom it seems to have passed to Robert Broke, who died in 1578, from which time to the time of Sir Robert Broke, of Nacton, created a baronet in 1661, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Nacton, in Colneis Hundred.

In 1835 we find the manor vested in Edward Beck, and in 1837 in Mrs. Beck.

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 13th Jan. 1759.

DAGWORTH.



HERE was no manor here at the time of the Survey, but among the lands of Hugh de Montfort were four holdings. The first consisted of 2 carucates of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl, 17 bordars, 5 ploughteams (which had become 4 by the time of the Survey), wood sufficient to support 12 hogs, and 8 acres of meadow, valued at 45s. It was held in demesne under Hugh by seven freemen whom Goodmund, the predecessor of Hugh de Montfort, had held by commendation only.

The second holding of Hugh de Montfort in this place consisted of 1 carucate and 4 bordars, 3 ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey had come down to 2), and 5 acres of meadow. The value was 30s., which was reduced to 20s. by the time of the Survey. Also half a church living with 25 acres of free land. Roger de Oberville held in demesne 6 socmen belonging to Thorney, the King's Royal manor, with all customs. These six socmen were claimed by Hugh de Montfort, he having received livery of seisin of them. The township was 1 league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 30*d.* whoever was the tenant.

The third holding consisted of 1½ carucates delivered to Hugh de Montfort and half a carucate in exchange as mentioned in the Survey. The soc belonged to the King and Earl. There were also 11 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 2 ploughteams belonging to the men (which by the time of the Survey had been reduced to 1), wood sufficient to support 60 hogs, 9 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 13 beasts (reduced by the time of the Survey to 10), 12 hogs, 16 sheep, and 40 goats. There was a church with 30 acres of land and 1½ acres of meadow. The value of the holding was 60s. and it was held under the Confessor by Breme, a freeman, who was killed at the battle of Hastings. In the same manor was Bremer, a freeman by commendation only, having 11½ acres, 1 bordar, and half a ploughteam, which had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The value was 3s. and it was held by William, son of Gross, of Hugh de Montfort.

Hugh de Montfort's third holding was a half freeman having 20 acres, valued at 3s.¹

The last holding specified in the Survey in this place was that of Walter the Deacon, consisting of 60 acres, 1 bordar, and 1½ ploughteams (reduced to 2 oxen by the time of the Survey), wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, and 3 acres of meadow. It was held by a freeman named William, of whom Theodric, of Bacton (Walter's predecessor) had half commendation only, and Goodmund, the predecessor of Hugh de Montfort, had the other half.²

MANOR OF DAGWORTH AND SORELLS IN DAGWORTH.

In the Confessor's time the land composing this manor was held by Breme, a freeman of the King, who was killed at the battle of Hastings. At the time of the Survey the land was held by William, son of Gross, under Hugh de Montfort. The place was anciently held by a distinguished family who originated and assumed their name from the township. Walter de Aggeworth or Dagworth and Aveline his wife held lands here in the time of King John, and in 1216 this Walter was dead, and Robert his son and

¹ Dom. ii. 408*b*, 409*b*.

² Dom. ii. 427.

Aveline his mother held the manor. Harvey de Dagworth succeeded, and to him his son, Osbert de Dagworth, who in 1253 had a grant of free warren here.¹

He is said to have held of Henry de Essex as of the Honor of Raleigh.² There is an inquis. p.m. on Osbert de "Daggord," in 1262 which includes the Manor of "Daggord," probably this manor. It is, however, there stated to have been held of Baldwin Filiol and his heirs, and John, son of Richard Filiol, who was heir of the said Baldwin. It is further stated that Isabel de Daggord held Daggord Manor in dower, and died on Friday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 46 Hen. III., and because the heir of the said Osbert was within age and in the wardship of the said John Filiol, the Manor of Daggord of right pertained to the said John only because he was intermediate between the King and the heir. It appears that Richard de Dagworth being within age, the King, because of some offence done by Baldwin Filiol, gave the marriage and wardship to Sir William de Huntingfeld, who married the said Isabel his daughter to the said Richard, and afterwards the said Baldwin made peace with the King, and the said William made peace with him for having the wardship. Thus the said Isabel was dowered after the death of Richard her husband of Daggord Manor, and died seised thereof. After the death of the said Richard, the steward of the Earl of Cornwall intruded upon the manor for three or four days, but Richard, father of John Filiol, forthwith ejected his men, and sold the wardship and marriage of the said Osbert, son of the said Richard, to the said Isabel, who sold them to the Archbishop of York, and he had the marriage of the said Osbert. John Filiol however is stated to have had the wardship of the heir of the said Osbert de Daggord.³

On Osbert's death the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Dagworth, who claimed here gallows and assize of bread and beer, and warren.⁴ From him the manor passed about 1272 to his son and heir, Sir John de Dagworth, a minor, who was in the King's wardship, and in 1307 his mother Maud died seised of the office of Usher of the Exchequer in her own right and left it to Sir John Dagworth, her son and heir. The office had belonged to Simon de Scaccario, who left three sisters and coheirs—Maud, married to John de Dagworth; Lora, to William Peyforer; and Beatrix, to John Peverel. Sir John de Dagworth the son inherited Lora's share, and purchased that of Beatrix and John Peverel, and sold the whole to John of Gaunt by the King's licence. Sir John Dagworth was a knight of the shire in 1322. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Alice de Beaumont, and died in 1331,⁵ seised in his demesne as of the fee of the Crown of one messuage and a garden, a coppice, and 303 acres of arable land in Dagworth by the service of three long arrows when demanded, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Nicholas de Dagworth. This Nicholas was seised of the office of Marshal to the Itinerant Justices, and in 1334 gave for his relief to the King for certain lands and tenements here three fletched arrows, feathered with eagles' feathers which John his father held of the King *in capite* by the same service to be paid annually. He was also Usher of the Exchequer, and in high esteem with King Rich. II., as he had been with his predecessor on the throne.⁶

We learn from the Patent Rolls in 1335 that he obtained licence to enfeoff Henry de Elyngham and John de Hadisco of this manor, then

¹ Chart. Rolls, 37 and 38 Hen. III., pt. i. 1.

² T. de N. 291.

³ I.P.M., 46 Hen. III. File 26 (16).

⁴ H.R. ii. 191; Q.W. 723.

⁵ I.P.M., 6 Edw. III. 35.

⁶ Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 531.

stated to be held in chief, and for them to regrant to the said Nicholas de Daggeworth and Margaret his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his own right heirs,¹ and there is a fine levied of the manor the same year between Nicholas de Dagworth (Daggeworth) and Margaret his wife against this Henry de Elyngham, chaplain, and John de Hadisco, chaplain,² for effectuating the settlement.

Nicholas de Dagworth died in 1351,³ and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Dagworth, and on the Originalia Rolls in 1353 we find a licence enabling him to give this manor and the Manor of Thrandeston, in Hartismere Hundred, to Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and Robert de Watford,⁴ and for them to grant the same to the said Sir John and Thomasia his wife in tail with remainder to his right heirs.⁵

On Sir John's death in 1363⁶ the manor passed to his daughter Thomasine, married to William, Lord Furnival. It does not appear that Sir Nicholas de Dagworth, who died in 1401, and is mentioned both by Blomefield and Page, ever had the manor, though both these writers state that Thomasine was his sister and heir.

Banks, in his "Baronia Anglica Concentrata," and Cockayne, in his "Complete Peerage," make Thomasine, who married William, Lord Furnival, the daughter of Thomas de Dagworth⁸ by Eleanor or Alianor, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and widow of James Butler, Earl of Ormond, which Thomasine was sister of Sir Nicholas de Dagworth, who married Eleanor or Alianore, daughter of Walter, sister and coheir of Sir John Rosall, of Shropshire, and died in 1401 without issue, and of Eleanor, married to Walter, Lord Fitz Walter.

Thomasine de Dagworth and William, Lord Furnival, had an only daughter Joan, to whom the manor passed in 1382.⁹ Joan married Thomas Nevil, brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and had two daughters and coheirs—Maud, married to John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, and Joan, married to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. Mr. Hollingsworth says of this John Talbot: "John Talbot was one of the bravest of the brave in the French wars. His heart never knew fear nor ever neglected a courtesy. The Lady Maud, however, could not have been attracted by his personal appearance, for it is said of him by one who, surprised at his fame, was yet more surprised at his person:

"This is a child, a silly dwarf,
It cannot be, this weak and writhled shrimp
Should strike such terror to his enemies."

—Shakespeare's First Part of Hen. VI., Act 2.

He says of himself:—

No, no; I am but shadow of myself."

"His great talents were in command, his courage and qualities were mental, and the physical force of others wielded by a soul that would not know fear,

¹ Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. pt. i. 38;
O. 9 Edw. III. 38; I.Q.D., 8 Edw.
III. 70; N.R. File, 229, 12.

² Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 14.

³ I.P.M., 25 Edw. III. 33.

⁴ O. 27 Edw. III. 24; I.P.M., 27 Edw. III.
(2nd nos.) 17; 31 Edw. III. (2nd
nos.) 46; 37 Edw. III. 20.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. ii. 15.

⁶ I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 1., in which he is
stated to hold the manor of the
King in chief by the service of one
arrow a year.

⁷ Vol. i. p. 176.

⁸ Summoned to Parliament 21 and 22
Edw. III. who died 1339.

⁹ See I.P.M., 6 Rich. II. 41.

was in him what it has been in another of our great warrior statesmen, Wellington, the impulsive power of one heroic mind over the minds and bodies of others."¹

John Talbot was in 1413 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he took Donald McMorrough, a great rebel, and brought him to the Tower of London. On the 20th May, 1442, he was created Earl of Shrewsbury, being at that time Governor of Anjou and Maine, in France. He had been installed Knight of the Garter in 1424, and was general of the English army in France in 1428. In 1443 he was ambassador in France, and in 1445 was again Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The 17th July, 1446, he was created Earl of Wexford and Earl of Waterford, and had a grant of the Barony of Dungarvan, together with the stewardship of Ireland to him and the heirs male of his body. In 1452 he was made Admiral of the English Fleet, next year Lieutenant of Aquitaine, where he took the garrison town of Bordeaux, upon which several other cities submitted, but marching to relieve Castillon he was killed by a cannon ball, and his army routed 20th July, 1453.

The Earl's son, Sir John, Viscount Lisle, was slain with his father. Upon this battle the whole Duchy of Aquitaine, containing four archbishoprics, twenty-four bishoprics, fifteen earldoms, two hundred and two baronies, one thousand capitaines, and bailiwics revolted to the French, after it had been in the possession of the English for three hundred years. The Earl, who was a Marshal of France, was buried at Rouen, together with his eldest son, as appears from an inscription, which translated runs thus: "Here lieth the right noble knight John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Wexford, Waterford and Valence, Lord Talbot of Goodrich and Orchenfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Acton, Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Lovetot of Worsop, Lord Furnival of Sheffield, Lord Faulconbridge, knight of the noble order of St. George, St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece, great marshal to King Henry VI. of his realm of France who died in the battle of Bourdeaux 1453." His remains were afterwards brought over to England and interred at Whitchurch, in Shropshire, where on a monument was placed the following inscription:—

Orate pro anima prænobilis domini
Johannis Talbot, quondam comitis Salopiæ,
Domini Furnival, domini Verdon, domini
Strange de Blackmere, et mareschalli Franciæ,
Qui obiit in bello apud Burdews, vii Julii MCCCCLIII.

Probably the manor was allotted on partition between the daughters of Thomas Nevil to Joan, the wife of William de la Pole, for though in 1433 Thomas Mistertone seems to have been seised of the manor, which he apparently devised to his wife Margaret, yet it is certain that in 1450 William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, died seised of it,² when it passed to his son and heir, John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk,³ who died in 1492.

The elder son and heir apparent of John, Duke of Suffolk, namely, John, Earl of Lincoln, had been attainted of high treason, and his lands forfeited; but by an agreement made 26th Feb. 1492, between Hen. VII. of the one part and Edmund de la Pole, Knt., the 2nd son of John, late Duke of Suffolk, certain manors were restored to Edmund, who was to bear the

¹ Hollingsworth, Hist of Stowmarket, p. 97.

² I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

³ See manor saved to him 1487, R.P. vi. 400.

title of Earl instead of Duke, and certain manors were to remain in the Crown. This arrangement was confirmed in 1495 on the petition of Sir Edmund de la Pole, and under it the Manor of Dagworth Sorells vested in the Crown.

The manor was granted by King Hen. VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who regranted it to the Crown by way of exchange in 1538,¹ and in 1546 was granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas Darcy, and in 1549 was by the Crown given to the Bishop of Norwich.

Davy says this Lord Darcy had licence to alienate to Edward Gilbert, but in 1588 he makes it again to be in the Bishop of Norwich where, he says, it still is. Page, however, says, after referring to the ownership of the De la Poles: "It (the manor) subsequently became vested in the Bishop of Norwich; of whom the family of Alexander leased Dagworth Hall and Manor; and James Alexander, gent., bought of the Long Parliament the fee simple of this estate, when the Bishop's lands were sold, and the tenant had the first offer. His estate was about £300 per annum, which he devised to his children. His wife was daughter of Captain Flack, of West Creeting, who held some interest in this estate; and their sons sold the whole to John Clerke, gent., of Bury St. Edmunds. Dagworth Hall is now the estate of the Rev. George John Haggit, of Bury St. Edmunds."²

We find from certain Exchequer Depositions taken at Stowmarket in 1618 that a suit was then pending between Robert Salmon and John Draper respecting the manor said to have been then late in the possession of Robert Dawes, and as to his (Robert's) debts, and touching an extent acknowledged by plaintiff to Robert Dawes. Reference is also made to a conveyance of the manor to Robert Flick and James Alexander, and a distraint for rents out of the manor payable to the Bishop of Norwich. There is amongst the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library a Survey of the manor made in 1641.³ The sale referred to by Page as made to Alexander, was to James Alexander in 1647, and particulars of the transaction will also be found amongst the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library.⁴

Poor Mr. Hollingsworth is quite pathetic over the old hall of Dagworth. He says: "In King John's reign, during one of his itineraries, he spent (in March, 1216) the 11th at Dagworth, coming there from Cambridge on the 10th, and being at Framlingham on the 12th and 13th, at Ipswich on this last day, and at Colchester on the 14th. The whole court rode very frequently at a brisk gallop during these journeys, and sometimes travelled 50 miles in the day. What would be now thought of the court with 50 ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and 50 attendants sweeping at a gallop through the quiet streets and along the winding country roads of our counties? . . . The ancient hall, which long maintained its venerable existence amid these bright meadows, has yielded at last to the innovations of the age and not to the hand of time. The greater part of it was pulled down after having served as a farmhouse."⁵

The manor is now vested in George Gudgeon.

Arms of DAGWORTH: Ermine on a fesse, Gules, three bezants.

¹S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).

²Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 531.

³Camb. Mm. ii. 19 (2314).

⁴*Ib.*

⁵Hollingsworth, Hist. of Stowmarket, p. 97.

FINBOROUGH.



HERE was one manor in this place in Saxon times, held by Leveson, a freeman under Goodmund, the predecessor of Hugh de Montfort, by commendation only, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, wood sufficient to support 12 hogs, 16 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, 20 hogs, and 30 sheep. There was a church living with 30 acres of free land, and 1 acre of meadow. At the time of the Survey it was held by Roger de Oburville, and some of the details had altered. The bordars were then 3, the rouncy had disappeared, the hogs had come down to 6, while the sheep had increased to 100. The value in Saxon times was £4, which after having fallen to £2, by the time of the Survey had gone up to 60s. It was one league long and 8 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 22½*d*.

In the same manor was 1 carucate of land within the soc of the King and Earl, 3 ploughteams (which were reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 3½ acres of meadow. It had been held by 18 freemen under the said Leveson by commendation only. Roger had them in exchange as mentioned in the Survey.

Another holding consisted of 65½ acres of land, 1 bordar, 3 ploughteams among them (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 3 acres of meadow. It had been held by 6 socmen belonging to Thorney, the Confessor's manor, with commendation, sac, soc, and summage. They were held by Roger in exchange as mentioned in the Survey.

Another holding among these lands of Roger de Oburville was of 80 acres within the soc of the King and Earl, and 1½ ploughteams which gradually disappeared.

It had been formerly held by two freemen under Goodmund, Hugh's predecessor, by commendation only. Roger de Oburville held these also in like manner.

Another holding of Oburville's was of 4 acres formerly held by a freeman under commendation under the predecessor of Eustace, and another of 4 acres formerly held by a freeman under Leuestan de Losa by commendation only.

Another estate consisted of 20 acres, half a ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, which had formerly been held by a freeman under the King by commendation, the sac and soc being in the Hundred.

Roger de Oburville also had another small estate of 30 acres, 1 villein, 1 ploughteam (which had disappeared by the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow. It had been held by a freeman under Wisgar, the predecessor of Richard, the soc being in the Hundred. Oburville's last holding in this place was of 16 acres, and 1 ploughteam (which gradually disappeared). It had been held by 4 freemen, the soc being in the Hundred. In Saxon times and later all these freemen were valued at £4, but by the time of the Survey at 40s. only.¹

Among the lands of Earl Ralph kept by Goodrich the steward in the King's hand was a small holding of 25 acres and half a ploughteam. It had formerly been held by two freemen under commendation to Edith, within the soc of the Hundred, and belonging to Norton. The rental value was included in that of Norton.²

At the time of the Survey Earl Eustace had two estates in this place. The first consisted of 2½ carucates of land in the soc of the King and Earl,

¹ Dom. ii. 403*b*.

² Dom. ii. 285.

9 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 18 acres of meadow, 1 beast, and 8 hogs. At the time of the Survey the serfs had disappeared, the ploughteams were reduced by 1, but the beasts were increased to 2.

The value originally was 50s., but by the time of the Survey the value was double. It had been held in the time of the Confessor by Ingelric, the predecessor of Earl Eustace.

The second holding consisted of 30 acres of land in the King's soc and 1 ploughteam, formerly held by seven freemen under the said Ingelric by commendation. Their rental value was included in the 100s. above.¹

Among the lands of the Abbot of Ely were 34 acres of land held by 3 socmen valued at 4s. This property was held of the abbot by Roger de Oburville.

In the same township were 7 acres belonging to Berking demesne, the sac and soc belonging to the abbot.²

Amongst the encroachments against the King we find the following entry relating to Finborough: "In Finborough is a freeman of whom the predecessor of Roger had half commendation—Eustace the other half of the commendation—and later the Earl of Moretaine held over him. But Roger held over him when he left the land, Roger the engineer under him. Now Roger Bigot holds him in hand for the King, until proof of right be made. And he has 15 acres of land. Then half a ploughteam, now none at all. Valued at 3s."³

The Anglo-Saxon ode or song on the Battle of Brunanburgh preserved in the Chronicle edited by Bishop Gibson, is well known. It has been translated and commented on by more than one antiquary. The *Fragment*, although little inferior to that well-known composition, and preserving the memory of a contest recorded in no other historical document, has failed to attract the notice it deserves. It was published by the scholar Hicke, who discovered it on a single leaf, bound up with a MS. volume of Homilies, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library of Lambeth, who printed it without a translation in the first volume of his "Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium." Unfortunately the poem is imperfect both at the beginning and end. It appears to have been written in commemoration of the successful defence of the town or fortress of Finborough, garrisoned by a Saxon force under the command of a leader named Hengist against the attack of some enemy. The first assault upon the fortress, which probably occupied the site of Finborough Hall, appears to have taken place by night, and the subsequent siege to have lasted five days; at the expiration of which, the chieftain of the besieging party, being wounded, they were constrained to retreat without effecting their purpose. We are unable to say by whom the rendering has been made, as the extract is taken from a book in the writer's possession containing scraps from various sources, and evidently collected about 1838, but the transcriber introduces his version in the following words: "The style in which the *Event* is detailed resembles that of the Ode rather than of regular Epic Composition, a remark which will equally apply to many of the more poetical parts of the reputed Cædmon. The Commander of the besieging army is represented as addressing and receiving an answer from the Leader stationed at the

¹ Dom. ii. 303.

² Dom. ii. 382b.

³ Dom. ii. 448b.

principal gate of the fortification, in a manner which may faintly remind the reader of some of the dialogues which Homer has occasionally put into the mouths of his contending heroes. I have only a few words to add concerning the version of this curious *Relique*. In this, I have retained the whole matter of the original without addition or transposition. The most remarkable expressions, I have endeavoured, where they admitted of it to translate literally. In other cases, the extreme conciseness of the Anglo-Saxon has rendered it almost impossible for me to present any intelligible copy of it without using considerable amplification. If, on the one hand, the style has, by this liberty, been rendered more perspicuous and agreeable to our received notions of poetic diction, I fear that, on the other, it has lost much of the fire and vigour which result from the abruptness and compression of the original—one of the long-neglected monuments of the genius and language of our forefathers.

THE FIGHTE OF FINBURGHE.

I.

'The sun had climb'd the eastern sky—
 But not by day the Youthful Band
 May hear their Leader's battle cry,
 Nor yet on Finburghe's fatal strand,
 'The Warrior's winged serpent fly :
 Pauses from blood the foeman's hand,
 Nor strives he yet to fire yon HALL's proud canopy.

II.

Sweetly sung the birds of night,
 The wakeful cricket chirrup'd loud,
 And now the moon, serenely bright,
 Was seen beneath the wandering cloud.
 Then rous'd him swift our deadly foe,
 To deeds of slaughter and of woe,
 Now beneath the jav'lin's stroke
 The buckler's massy circle rung.
 Anon the chains of slumber broke
 Our Chieftain great and good,
 He, whose high praise fills ev'ry tongue,
 First in valour as in blood,
 The matchless *Hengist* to the battle woke.

¹The exact meaning of the first clause is somewhat obscure. Its general purport, however, appears to be either that no warlike demonstrations were made during the daytime; or that the enemy, while preparing for, and marching to its nocturnal attack (the sun not having appeared in the east) proceeded at first silently and without violence.

²The metaphor by which the arrow is described in this line, may remind the classical reader of a similar expression in the splendid passage which Æschylus has put into the mouth of Apollo in his *Eumenides* :

Μὴ καὶ λαβοῦσα πτηνὸν ἀργηστὴν ὄφιν.

III.

Uprose in that eventful tide
 Full many a warrior brave,
 And don'd his armour's golden pride,
 And girt his glittering glaive.
 At the high HALL's portals wide,
 Foremost of the noble Band,
Sigvart and *Æha* proudly stand.
 Where other pass the foe might find,
Ordlaf watch'd with *Guthlaf* joined.
Garulf next with fiery speed
 Rous'd *Guthere* from the slumberer's bed.
 No care of dress their steps delay'd,
 Each grasp'd in haste his shining blade,
 And fierce the brother warriors flew
 To guard the HALL's high avenue.
 He that prides him in the fight
 Had joy'd to see that gallant sight.

IV.

And now in accents loud
 Our foeman's Chieftain, bold and proud,
 Sought what Thane or Battle Lord
 At the high Gate kept watch and ward.
 " *Sigvart* is here " (the champion cried)
 " *Sigvart* oft in battle tried,
 " Known to all the warrior train
 " Where spreads the Saxon wide domain.
 " Now, Chieftain, turn thee to the fight,
 " Or yield thee to the Saxon might."

V.

Soon the tented Halls among
 Loud the din of slaughter rung,
 Closer now each hostile band
 Grasp'd the shield with eager hand,
 And many a Chief is doom'd to feel
 Through helm and head the griding steel.
 First in that disastrous Plain
Guthlaf's valliant son was slain,
 Where *Garulf* lies untimely dead
 Many a fated hero bled.
 There to seek his destin'd food,
 The dark and willow-pinion'd raven stood :
 And far around that Field of blood
 The sword's dread radiance beam'd to heaven.
 It seem'd as though that morn had given
 All FINBURGHE to the rav'ning flame.
 Ne'er heard I yet of fight might claim
 A nobler or a sadder name.

VI.

At the high HALL a chosen band,
 Leaders brave that shine afar,
 Full sixty sons of victory stand
 In all the golden pomp of war ;
 Little think they to forego
 The Hall of Mead for that proud foe.
 Five live-long days the battle's sound
 Was heard by FINBURGHE'S EARTH-RAIS'D MOUND.
 Yet undiminish'd and unquell'd
 That hero Band the *Portal* held,
 Till bleeding from the Saxon blade
 Our foeman's Lord his fear betray'd,

And told in accents of despair,
 How broken helm and corslet reft
 Defenceless to the stroke had left
 His head and bosom bare.
 Then sought the vanquish'd Foe relief,
 And safety for their wounded Chief.

MANOR OF GREAT FINBOROUGH OR FINBOROUGH MAGNA.

We do not know much of this manor in early days, but we find that Robert Musgrose died seised of it in 1254,¹ leaving John Musgrose his son and heir, then aged 21 or 22. From a presentation made in 1258 by the Hundreds of Suffolk it appears that Gilbert le Poor, steward of the Earl of Gloucester, soon after the battle of Evesham was seised of the manor, and afterwards transferred it to John Hovell, parson of Wyverstone, and that it was afterwards delivered into the King's hands, who gave it to John Giffard, brother of Osbert Giffard, to hold in farm of the Dictum of Kenilworth.²

We meet with a fine levied in 1389 of Finborough Magna Manor by Sir Thomas Mortymer, William Ford, clerk, and William Skreyve against Sir Stephen Lescrop and Marjory his wife.³ A William Skreyve was lord of Finborough, and in 1459 Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas Benman,⁴ who had for her 1st husband John L'Estrange, and for her 2nd John Twyer, is said to have died seised, when the manor passed to Elizabeth, daughter of John L'Estrange. This Alice had been married to William Skreyve as her 3rd husband. It is not possible that he was the William Skreyve mentioned in the fine in 1389, but it is possible that he was the son or grandson, and that Alice his wife took the manor under a gift from him. In 1475 Sir Robert Chamberlayne, Knt., had a grant of the manor from the Crown, but under what circumstances does not appear, and in 1497 Simon Digby had likewise a grant.

He was the 2nd son of Sir Everard Digby, who was killed at the battle of Towton in 1440. Sir Everard was eldest son of Sir Simon Digby, of

¹ Extent I.P.M., 38 Hen. III. 39, New Ref. File, 16 (6).

² Q.W. Rolls, i. 54 Hen. III. 2.

³ Feet of Fines, 13 Rich. II. 12.

⁴ Blomefield says: "by Maud his wife, daughter and heir of John Pike and Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William de Rushbrook,

by Joan his wife, daughter of Walter Wells, lord of Rayne, in Essex, by Isabel his wife, sister of Edmund de Kemscop, lord of Samford and of Felstead, in Essex, who died 19 Edw. II. and was descended of the noble family of Lord Wells, in Lincolnshire.

Tilton, co. Leicester, and Drystock, co. Rutland, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir James Bellers, which Sir Simon was the son of Robert Digby by Catharine his wife, daughter and coheir of Simon Pakeman, which Robert was the son of John Digby by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Walter de Oleville, which John was the son of John Digby, the son of Sir John Digby, in the time of Hen. III., and of Arabella his wife, daughter of Sir William Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, and widow of Sir Fulke Pembrugge, Knt., which Sir John was eldest son of Robert Digby and Ida his widow, daughter of John de Fitz Herbert, which Robert was the eldest son of Robert Tilton, who becoming owner of an estate at Digby and residing there assumed that surname, which Robert was the 2nd son of William Tilton, of Tilton, the son of Sir Everard Tilton and Amicia Bretton his wife, the said Sir Everard being the son of Almans, who held lands and resided at Tilton, in Leicestershire, in the time of William the Conqueror.

Simon Digby, to whom the grant of this manor was made, had been knighted by King Edw. IV. in 1477. Upon the landing of the Earl of Richmond he with his brothers joined and fought for the Earl in the decisive battle of Bosworth, and in reward for his services was in 1485 made steward of the lordship of Uppingham, Preston, Barrowden, Esenden, and Gretham, in the County of Rutland, with all the other lands in that county then late the estate of George, Duke of Clarence, to hold for life; and also steward and receiver of the Manor of Bedall, in Yorkshire. In 1486 he was a commander at the battle of Stoke, and in consideration of services there rendered the King in 1487 gave to him and his heirs male the Manor of Ravysbury, in Surrey, and in 1488 appointed him comptroller of the petty customs in the Port of London, and confirmed to him the forestership of Thornewoods. In 1495 the King by letters patent dated at Westminster 23rd Dec. granted to him and his heirs male the lordship of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, upon the forfeiture of Sir Simon Montfort, and this then became the principal residence of the Digby family. He held many posts of importance, and died 27th Feb. 1519-20,¹ being buried in the chancel of Coleshill church. By his wife Alice, daughter and heir of John Walleys, of East Ruddon, co. Devon, he left a son and heir, Reginald Digby, to whom this manor passed. Reginald Digby was sheriff of the County of Leicester in 1534 and 1544, and married Anne, daughter and coheir of John D'Anvers, of Calthorpe, co. Oxford, and dying 25th April, 1549, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Digby, of Coleshill, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, of Loughton, co. Warwick, Knt. (by his wife Catherine, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden) and dying 15th Nov. 1558, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir George Digby, who was knighted in 1586 by Robert, Earl of Leicester, for his bravery at the siege of Zutphen. He married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, of Ketteringham, co. Norfolk, knight-banneret. George Digby sold the manor to Henry Gilbert, who also had a grant or confirmation of it from Queen Elizabeth.

In the time of Hen. VIII. we find proceedings in the Star Chamber as to a message and lands held of this manor by this Henry Gilbert (Gylberd) against Robert Jower, Henry Jower, Thomas Smyth, Grace Crosse, and Joan Crosse,² and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Robert Jower and Elizabeth his

¹ I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 6r.

² Star C.P. Hen. VIII. Bundle 24, 352; *Ib.* Edw. VI. Bundle 8, 12.

wife against this Henry Gilbert and Robert Smith to obtain admittance to a copyhold messuage and lands held of the defendant Gilbert of his Manor of Finborough.¹

Henry Gilbert or Gyleberde seems to have acquired the manor from George Digby in 1572.²

He was a goldsmith of London, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Howe, of Stowmarket, by whom he had a son, Sir John Gilbert, who succeeded his father in the lordship of this manor in 1594. He rebuilt Finborough Hall, and married twice—1st Dorothy, daughter of Robert Gosnold, of Ottley, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, of Heveningham, and left three daughters and coheirs. The eldest married Sir William Forthe, of Butley Abbey, Knt., and after his decease took as a 2nd husband Gresham Parkin (? Perkins), and finally as a 3rd husband William Tyrrell, of Bury Abbey. She is interred in the church of Stowmarket. The youngest daughter was married to Sir John Poley, of Stowmarket, Knt.; Elizabeth, 2nd daughter, married Sir Roger North, of Mildenhall, son of Sir Henry North, son of Robert, Lord North,³ and the manor passed to him with Finborough Hall, where Sir Roger North resided in the time of King James and King Chas. I.

Elizabeth died in 1612, and Sir Roger North took for a 2nd wife Thomasine, 2nd daughter of Thomas Clench, of Holbrook. He had no issue by his 2nd wife, but by his 1st had two sons, Henry and Dudley North, and a daughter Mary. Sir Roger North died in 1651, and his 2nd wife 18th Feb. 1655. Henry North the son, afterwards Sir Henry North, Bart., (so created in 1660), succeeded, and in 1656 by deed dated 19th November that year with his son Henry sold this estate to William Wollaston, son of Henry, of Shenton, co. Leicester, for £10,000.

The property as described in this deed is: "All those the manors of Finborough *al.* Finborough and Cantelupes *al.* Cantelewes, Finborough Magna *al.* Ardens *al.* Arders *al.* Addens with the appurtenances in Great Finborough, Little Finborough, Buxhall, Combs, Hitcham, and Onehouse, in the County of Suffolk; and all that capital messuage or mansion house called Finborough Hall, with the yards, &c." Also various farms of 117 acres, 104 acres, 155 acres, 90 acres, 43 acres, 13 acres, and 16 acres. A fine was levied in Easter term 1657.

William Wollaston married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Whitgrave, of Bridgeford, and died 10th Dec. 1666, when the manor passed to his son and heir William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Cave, of Ingersby, and died 19th Aug. 1688, leaving the manor by will dated 20th April, 1688, to his cousin, the Rev. William Wollaston, for life, with remainder to his 1st and other sons in tail male, with remainder to Thomas Wollaston, of London, for life, with remainder to his sons in tail male, with an ultimate remainder to testator's own right heirs. This William Wollaston was the 2nd son of William Wollaston, of Great Bloxwith, co. Stafford, son of Thomas, the brother of William Wollaston, father of the testator. The Rev. William Wollaston was the author of that well-known work, "The Religion of Nature Delineated," issued anonymously in 1724, but privately printed in 1722, and of which upwards of

¹C.P. ii. 100.

²Fine, Trin. 14 Eliz.; Hil. 16 Eliz.; Mich. 17-18 Eliz.

³See Badmondfield Manor, Wickhambrook, in Risbridge Hundred; also Burt's Manor, Laxfield, in Hoxne Hundred.

10,000 copies were sold within a few years after its publication, though it exposed the author to the censure of many zealous Christians, many of whom considered him as belonging to Dr. Clarke's 4th class of deists. He upheld "the intellectual theory of morality." He resided at Finborough Hall, and married 2nd Nov. 1689, Catherine, daughter and heir of Nicholas Charlton, citizen and draper of London. He died 29th Oct. 1726,² being buried in the parish church of Finborough. The manor passed to his son and heir, Charlton Wollaston, who died a bachelor 6th Aug. 1729, aged 39, when it passed to his brother and heir, William Wollaston, M.P. for Ipswich. He married Elizabeth Fanquier, and by deeds dated 6th and 7th Jan. 1740, barred the estate tail, recoveries being suffered in Hilary term, 1740. William Wollaston died 20th June, 1757,³ aged 64, when the manor vested in his son and heir, William Wollaston, who was Colonel of the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia, and represented the borough of Ipswich in Parliament in three successive sessions, viz., in 1768, 1774, and 1780. He married Blanche, sister of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, and died 9th Nov. 1797, aged 66. Three years, however, before his death he retired to Bath, where he lived in the Upper Crescent, and he sold the manor and estate to Roger Pettiward, of Putney, in Surrey, the son of Roger Mortlock, D.D., who had assumed the name of Pettiward in 1749, and died in 1780.⁴ Roger Pettiward was originally a partner in the well-known firm of Wright and Gill, wholesale stationers, but was not for many years in business. Immediately after his purchase of the Finborough estate Roger Pettiward began the erection of the present mansion under the direction of Mr. F. Sandys. It is of Woolpit brick, and in the centre of the front is a projecting bow, adorned with a pediment, supported by four columns, likewise of brick, formed in moulds made expressly for the purpose. The park comprises about 200 acres, and gently slopes from the mansion into a valley which nearly forms a circle from west to south, and is watered by a rivulet which takes its rise in Rattlesden and divides Finborough from Buxhall, when after a winding course it joins the Gipping below Stowmarket. Beyond the rivulet the park again rises to the north, and is skirted by a wood diversified by clumps of trees of considerable age.

Finborough Hall in recent years has been much improved by the late proprietor. Roger Pettiward⁵ was a man of considerable ability and highly esteemed by his contemporaries. In 1788 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1791 attempted to sell this lordship and that of Stowmarket as well as Finborough Hall by private contract.⁶ He does not, however, appear to have effected a sale. He was in 1811 elected to serve the office of Sheriff of the County, and in 1831-2 elected Master of the Stationers' Company. He married 1st May, 1800, Jane Seymour, daughter of Francis (? Thomas) Colman, of Hillesdon, co. Devon, and died, according to Davy, 30th July, 1833, "at Trafford Park, co. Lancaster, aged 78," but according to other accounts "died 14th Nov. 1833, at the Angel Inn, at Bury St. Edmunds, on his way to London, aged 68, and was interred in the family vault at Putney, Surrey," when the manor passed to his widow, who resided at Finborough Hall, and remarried at Finborough 25th June, 1835, Sir William Hotham, K.C.B.,

¹ D.N.B. lxi. 310.

² Will 8th July, 1714.

³ Will 26th Feb. 1754, Codicil 18th Feb. 1755.

⁴ See Manor of Onehouse, in this Hundred.

⁵ Accounts of Almshouses at Putney kept by John Pettiward, 1683-1708, will be found in the British Museum. (Add. MSS. 34718-34720).

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd April, 1791.

Admiral of the Blue. On Lady Hotham's death the manor passed to her 1st husband's great-nephew, Robert John Bussell, only son of Robert Bussell, of Bath, by Frances, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Eyre, of Landford, co. Wilts., who had married 15th Nov. 1786, Frances, elder sister of the said Roger Pettiward. He was born in 1819, and assumed by Royal licence 22nd Jan. 1856, the surname and arms of Pettiward under the will of his great-uncle, Roger Pettiward, and was High Sheriff for the County in 1867-8, and sometime major in the West Suffolk Militia. He married in 1855 Lady Frances Catherine Nelson, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl Nelson, and had by her, who died in 1877, nine daughters.

Robert John Pettiward died in February, 1908, when the manor being entailed on the next male heir vested in Charles Terry, son of the Rev. — Terry, who has taken the surname of Pettiward.

Arms of DIGBY: Azure, a fleur-de-lis, Argent. Of GILBERT: Azure, a chevron engrailed, Ermine, between three eagles displayed, Or. Of NORTH: Azure, a lion passant, Or, between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent. Of WOLLASTON: Argent, three mullets, Sable, pierced of the field. Of PETTIWARD: Arg. a cross ragulée, Sa. charged with five étoiles of the first.

MANOR OF FINBOROUGH *al.* ARDEN'S *al.* ARDER'S *al.* ADDER'S.

This was the holding of Leveson in Saxon times and of Roger de Auberville or Oberville or Othurvill at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Roger held 18 lordships in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and his brother William held Barley in Herts by grant of the Conqueror. These Aubervilles were Barons by tenure. To Roger succeeded Hugh de Auberville (the son and heir of William), who was the founder of Butley priory. The lordship is said subsequently to have vested in Ranulph de Glanville, the well-known Justiciar of England, and descended in shares to his daughters. His daughter, Maud de Glanville, married William de Auberville, who was the son and heir of the Hugh above-mentioned, and in 1236 gave a moiety of the manor and of the advowson of the church of Great Finborough to the priory. The other moiety was given to the priory by Thomas de Arden, the grandson of Amabel, another of the daughters of Ralph de Glanville. Were it not for one moiety of the manor having been vested in Amabel, one would suspect the holding of Ralph de Glanville to be fictitious. It does not seem at all probable that the manor was vested in Hugh de Auberville, who died in 1212, and then passed to the father of the wife whom Hugh's son married.

With the priory the manor remained until the Dissolution, and passed to the Crown under a fine levied by the King in 1538.¹ It was in 1540 granted by the Crown to Anne of Cleves. In 1563 the manor was held by Walter Fyshe, and on the Memoranda Rolls this year we find an acquittance to him in respect of the issues of the manor to the death of Lady Anne of Cleves.²

In 1569 Walter Fyshe appears to have sold the manor to Edmund Withepole,³ who in 1575 sold it to Henry Gilbert.⁴

¹ Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.

² M. 5 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 92.

³ Fine, Hil. 11 Eliz. Edmund Withepole v. Walter Fyshe and others; Fine, Hil. 12 Eliz. Edmund Wythpyles v. Z. Wyseman and others.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 17 Eliz.

In the middle of the 17th century the manor was vested in Sir Henry North, who sold it in 1656 to William Wollaston, from which time it has devolved with the main manor.

The following advertisement appeared in a catalogue in 1893: "Court Rolls. The Original Rolls of the Manor of Finsborowe-cum-Cantelawe and Adders Hall, in the County of Suffolk, nicely written on four skins of parchment, 13½ inches wide and 33 inches long 1665 to 1682, inclusive, the whole in perfect state for 30s."¹

MANOR OF CANTILUPE'S *al.* CANTELOWES *al.* CANTELO'S.

This was the lordship of Emma de Cantelon or Cantelupe who also held the Manor of Cockerells Hall, in Buxhall, in the time of Rich. I. Hugh de Cantelupe held one fee in Finborough and Buxhall of the Honor of Boulogne in 1210-1212, according to the Red Book of the Exchequer (132 B). Another entry in this same Red Book is that Emma de Cantilupe held lands in Finborough and Buxhall of the Honor of Boulogne which the heirs of Adam Kokerel held 1210-12.²

Hugh de Cantilupe forfeited the manor for felony, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted by Hen. III. in 1227 to Ralph Fitz-Nicholas,³ who had view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.⁴ He died in 1273,⁵ and was succeeded by a younger son, Ralph Pipard, of Rotherfield Pipard, co. Oxford.

Ralph Pipard had summons to Parliament as a baron from the 25th to the 30th Edw. I. In the year 1297 he had summons to Carlisle *equis et armis*, and in the writ was styled a baron; the earls and barons then summoned being distinguished by their respective ranks. Three years later he was one of the barons who in the Parliament at Lincoln subscribed the letter to the Pope, being then designated "Radulphus Pypard Dominus de Lanford." In 1302 he was made Governor of Bolesover and Hareston Castles, co. Derby. He died about 1309,⁶ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Pipard, then aged 30, who about 1309 sold the manor to Edmund le Botiller sometime called Earl of Carrick.

On the Patent Rolls in 1309 is a pardon to Edmund le Botiller for having acquired in fee without licence this manor from John Pypard, and licence is granted him to regrant to the grantor for life with reversion to himself and his heirs.⁷

Edmund le Botiller was the son of Theobald le Botiller or Butler by Joan his wife, daughter of John Fitz John, who had a grant of free warren here in 1315.⁸ He was appointed under the style of Lord Keeper, Chief Governor of Ireland in 1312, in 1314 Chief Governor under the title of Lord Justice. He married in 1302 Joan, daughter of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, 1st Earl of Kildare, and died 13th Sept. 1321, when the manor passed to his son and heir, James Butler or le Botiller, 2nd Earl of Carrick. He married Eleanor, 2nd daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edw. I., and was created by Edw. III. the 2nd Nov. 1328, Earl of Ormond.

¹ E.A.N. & Q. vol. v. p. 159.

² Red Book of the Exchequer, 150.

³ H.R. ii. 191.

⁴ Q.W. 721.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 19.

⁶ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 25.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 22; Add. Ch. 10644.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. II. 13.

He had a grant of free warren here in 1328,¹ and died 6th Jan 1337-8,² and the manor passed to his widow Eleanor. On the Close Rolls in 1338 is an order to deliver the manor to Eleanor, late wife of James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, because they held jointly for themselves and the heirs of their bodies by a fine levied, and the manor was held in chief by knights' service.³ The widow remarried Thomas de Dagworth, Lord Dagworth, and died in 1363,⁴ when the manor passed to her elder son James, 2nd Earl of Ormond, called the Noble Earl by reason of his being greatgrandson of Edw. I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Darcy, of Platten, co. Meath, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1359, and 1360 was himself appointed Lord Justice. He held this lordship of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Edw. III.

In 1361 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 3rd son of King Edward III., being made Lord Lieutenant, he attended him thither, having for himself 4s. per day for retinue, 2s. each for 2 knights, 12d. each for 27 esquires, 6d. each for 20 hoblers armed and 4d. each for 20 hoblers unarmed, and in 1364 was appointed deputy to the said Duke.

He died 13th Oct. 1382,⁵ when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth in dower, and on her death in 1389⁶ vested in her son and heir, James Boteler or Butler, 3rd Earl of Ormond. He purchased in 1391 the castle of Kilkenny from the heirs of Sir Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, a fine strong edifice erected in the beginning of the 13th century by William, Earl Marshal, and which he made his chief place of abode. He was three times Chief Governor of Ireland, and married Anne, daughter of John de Welles, Lord Welles, by Margaret, daughter of John de Mowbray, Lord Mowbray, and dying 7th April, 1405,⁷ was succeeded by his elder son James, 4th Earl, usually called the "White Earl," and esteemed for his learning. He it was who prevailed upon King Hen. V. to create a King of Arms for Ireland by the title of "Ireland King of Arms," altered by King Hen. VIII. to "Ulster King of Arms."

He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407 and 1440, and married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of William Beauchamp, Lord of Bergavenny, by Joane, daughter of Richard Fitz Alan, of Arundel, and 2ndly Joan, widow of Jenico Grey, daughter of Gerald Fitz Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Rochfort, and on his death 22nd August, 1452, the manor passed to his son and heir by his 1st wife, James Butler, 5th Earl of Ormond, generally known as "Sir James Ormond."

He had been elevated to the peerage of England in his father's lifetime by letters patent dated 8th July, 1449, as Earl of Wiltshire. He was Governor of Calais in 1450, and a staunch supporter of the House of Lancaster. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1453 to 1456, and in 1455 Lord Treasurer of England. In 1454, with the Earl of Salisbury and some other great lords, he undertook the guarding of the seas from the 3rd April for the space of three years, receiving the tonnage and poundage to support the charge thereof. He was with King Henry in the first battle of St. Albans, where the Yorkists prevailing, he fled and cast his harness into a ditch. Nevertheless, in 1459 he had the place of Lord Treasurer

¹ Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 13.

² Extent, I.P.M., 12 Edw. III. 43.

³ Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 18.

⁴ I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 24.

⁵ Will dated 31st Aug. 1379, and proved at Canterbury 28th April 1386; I.P.M., 8 Rich. II. 15.

⁶ I.P.M., 13 Rich. II. 5.

⁷ I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 19.

again conferred upon him, and in 1460, by reason of his constant assistance to the King in those turbulent times, obtained a grant of the Keepership of the Forest or Park of Pederton, in the County of Somerset, then in the Crown by the forfeiture of Richard, Duke of York; as also of Craneborne-Chase, lying in the counties of Wilts. and Dorset.

Dugdale says: "After which (the same year) coming with the Lords Scales and Hungerford to Newbery (a Lordship belonging to the Duke of York, and there making Inquisition for those who had adhered to that Duke), he caused some to be hang'd, drawn and quartered; and plundered the rest. Thence went to Southampton; where, under colour to surprize the Earl of Warwick, he arm'd five great Carricks of Genoa, and mann'd them with Soldiers; taking up Victual at the King's price, without paying any money. And so, carrying a great part of his Treasure with him, sailed into the Netherlands.

"Howbeit, after this, before the end of that year, he returned, and was in the Battel of Wakefield; where the Duke of York being slain, the Lancastrians obtained a very great victory. But soon after that, being in the Battel at Mortimers Crosse (1461) against the Earl of March, where the Victory fell to the other side, he fled. So Likewise upon the loss of the day at Towton-field, which hapned within a short space after (29 March, 1461). But was taken by Richard Salkeld Esq.; and thereupon beheaded at Newcastle, upon the first of May [1461]."

The beheading is not so clear, for it appears from other sources that the Earl was living as late as 1475. He married twice—1st Avicia, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Stafford, step-daughter of John, Earl of Arundel, by Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Lovell. She died without issue the 3rd June, 1437.² He married 2ndly Eleanor, eldest daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and sister and coheir of Henry and Edmund Beaufort, Dukes of Somerset, but died without issue, and being attainted by Parliament 4th November, 1461, all his manors became forfeited. His next heir was his brother John, who was also attainted for Lancastrian principles, but was subsequently restored in blood by King Edw. IV. soon after 1472, and in 1476 the attainder by the Irish Parliament was repealed, whereby he became the 6th Earl of Ormond.

The manor seems, however, to have passed from the family, and was vested in Alice, wife of John L'Estrange, on her death in 1459,³ and then in her daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Skreyve, and in 1474 Sir John Skreyve, who died without issue, was owner of the manor.⁴ We do not find anything authoritative until 1475, when Sir Robert Chamberlayne had a grant of the manor from the Crown to hold to him and the heirs male of his body by fealty only.⁵

There is, however, another grant in 1495 from the Crown in favour of Simon Digby, from which time the manor has devolved in a similar course with the main manor, and is now vested in Charles Pettiward, of Finborough Hall.

The sale from George Digby to Henry Gilbert was made in 1574.⁶

Account of knights' fees in this manor will be found in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.⁷

¹ Dugdale Baronage, p. 235.

² I.P.M., 36 Hen. VI.

³ I.P.M., 38 and 39 Hen. VI. 41.

⁴ I.P.M., 14 Edw. IV. 42.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 17.

⁶ Fine, Hil. 16 Eliz.

⁷ Harl. 370.

A Commission touching temporal and spiritual possessions of Finborough Manor and rectory 13 Jas. I. will be found on the Memoranda Rolls,¹ and amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is a particular of the manors of "Alders and Canteleous," with lists of tenants, rents, apparently in the latter half of the 17th century, "offered for sale at £14,000."²

Arms of BOTILLER or BUTLER: Or, a chief indented, Az. a label of five points, Arg.

BOYTON HALL MANOR.

This is in both Combs and Finborough. We find in 1294 William de Boyton had a grant of free warren here,³ and in 1302 by an inquisition *ad quod damnum* the jury presented that it would not be to the King's prejudice if Sir William de Boyton granted 1 messuage, 50 acres of land &c., in Old Newton, held in chief of the King to William, his son and heir then of age. Sir William the father died this same year, and from his inquisition post mortem the extent of his lands in Combs and Finborough appears to have been 1 messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 of wood, 2 of meadow, and 4 of pasture.⁴ The manor passed to his son and heir, William de Boyton, who was living in 1314. He seems to have died about 1325, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Osbert de Boyton, who died seised of the manor in 1345,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, John de Boyton.

In 1481 the manor appears to have passed to the Timperley family under a fine levied that year by John Timperley against John Ive and Alice his wife and John Colby and Isabella his wife, daughter of John Ive and Alice.⁶ The fine included lands in Finborough Magna, Combs, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Hitcham, Buxhall, and Felsham.

From this John Timperley to the death of Thomas Timperley in 1655 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hintlesham, in Samford Hundred.

The 25th Sept. 1794, the manor was offered for sale by public auction at the White Hart Inn, Stowmarket, under the description of "a capital messuage or farm all freehold called Boyton Hall, otherwise the Manor of Boyton Hall, situate in Great Finborough and Combs, containing 295a. 2r. 26p."⁷

In 1804 the manor was in Mary Roper, and in 1808 in Thomas Clark, though probably the last was but a lessee. The manor was offered for sale 29th July, 1830,⁸ and again at the Auction Mart, London, 1st June, 1838. The property in this last sale was described as "The Manor of Boyton with the fines and quit rents and the capital and most desirable freehold estate called Boyton Hall, containing together about 300 acres of fine arable and pasture land, and a portion of which is a fine hop garden, now in the occupation of a respectable tenant at the low rent of £345 p.a."⁹

MANOR OF LITTLE FINBOROUGH.

The lordship of the parish of Finborough Parva was vested in the time of Hen. III. in Hugh de Cantilupe, and was granted on his forfeiture by the King to Ralph, son of Nicholas, being then of the yearly value of x^{li}.¹⁰

¹ M. Trin. Rec. Rot. 279.

² Rawl. D. 1481.

³ Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 51; Add. Ch. 6337.

⁴ I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 106.

⁵ I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 18.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. IV. 16.

⁷ *Ipswich Journal*, 6th Sept. 1794.

⁸ *Ipswich Journal*, 10th July, 1830.

⁹ *Ipswich Journal*, 14th April, 1838.

¹⁰ T. de N. 300.

In the middle of the 13th century it was vested in Robert de Insula, who was living in 1264,¹ and passed to his son and heir, Sir Warin de Insula and Alice his wife, and from them in 1298² to Robert de Insula their son. On the Close Rolls in 1297 we find an order not to intermeddle further with this manor, as the King learned by inquisition that Alice, late wife of Warin de Insula, was enfeoffed thereof jointly with the said Warin with remainder to the heirs of the said Warin, and that Alice peacefully continued seisin thereof from the time of the feoffment until Warin's death, and after his death until the manor was taken into the King's hands by the escheator.³

In 1340 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert, son of Robert de Insula, and Thomas his brother against Sir Robert de Insula.⁴ Robert de Insula the son died in 1342.

The manor, with the advowson, seems to have gone to the priory at Bricett, which with the other alien priories was suppressed by the Parliament of Leicester in the 2nd year of King Hen. V., and the impropriation and this manor were granted by King Hen. VI. in 1426 to King's College, Cambridge, to whom the living still belongs, though probably the manor has long since ceased to exist. In 1658, however, it seems to have been held by William Keble, rector of Ringshall, son of Gibles Keble, of Old Newton, and of Anne his wife, sister and coheir of Jeffrey Went, of Woodbridge.⁵

¹ He had view of frankpledge here (H.R. ii. 192). See Manor of Nedging, in Cosford Hundred.

² I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 29.

³ Close Rolls, 25 Edw. I. 20.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. III. 6.

⁵ Will. P.C. C. 132, Nabbs 1659, cited from Muskett's Manorial Families of Suffolk, vol. ii. 279.

GIPPING.



IT is a hamlet of Old Newton, and no doubt in the time of William the Conqueror was included in the description of land in that parish. We find, however, one small holding under the head Rodeham, which was, no doubt, Rokeyard Hall, in Gipping. It was an estate of 10 acres held by the Bishop of Bayeux, within the jurisdiction of the Hundred, and half a ploughteam, valued at 2s. Roger Bigot held it of the Bishop, and Ralph de Savigny under him, it having been held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman by commendation under Saxo, who held under the Abbot of Ely.¹ This Saxo had very large possessions before the Conquest in Stonham and Debenham, where, Mr. Hollingsworth, the historian of Stowmarket, thinks he probably resided. The same gentleman mentions that one of the principal roads in Stowupland leading from Stowmarket towards Stonham, formerly a broad green way and bordered with trees, is still called, and is described in all the old deeds as Saxham Street—that is, Saxoham—Saxo's name Street. He conjectures that this roadway was made by the great landholder from his seat (or *ham*) in Stonham to Stow, and bore his name.²

MANOR OF GIPPING.

In 1316 this manor was held by Arnold de Mountensey, and from him in 1374 passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Mountensey. In the time of Hen. VI. the manor passed to the Tyrell family, a family the chief of which in a direct line for more than six centuries enjoyed the honour of knighthood.

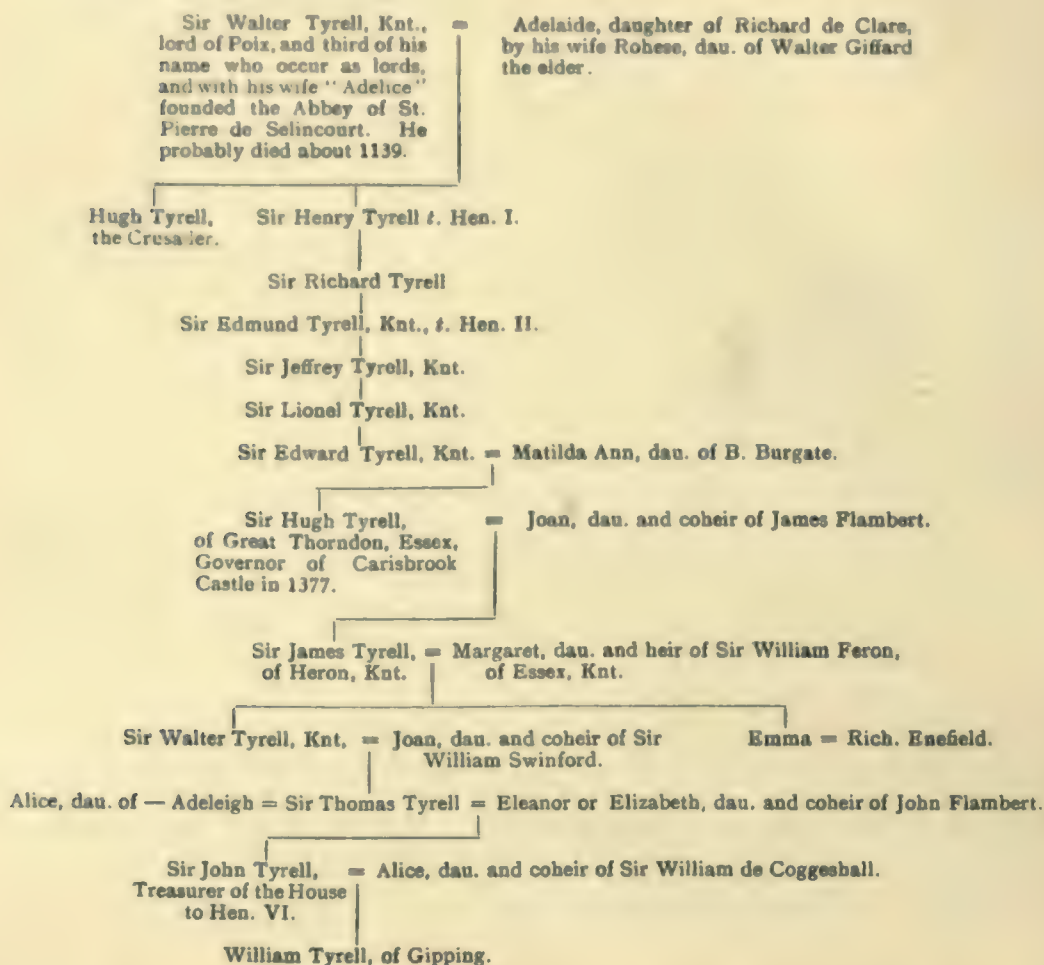
The Gipping family descended from Sir Walter Tyrell, a Norman knight, who soon after his arrival in England became tenant of the Manor of Langham, in Essex, which he held at the Domesday Survey under Richard de Tonbrigg.

The earliest member of the family having the lordship of Gipping was William, 2nd son of Sir John Tyrell, of Heron, Knt., Treasurer of the Household of King Hen. VI., who was 12th in direct descent from the Sir Walter Tyrell whose arrow slew King William Rufus.

¹ Dom. ii. 374.

² Hist. of Stowmarket, p. 61.

The following is the descent :—



William Tyrell, the first Tyrell lord of Gipping, was High Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk in 1446, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert Darcy, of Malden, in Essex.

Sir James Tyrell, Knt., was William's eldest son and successor. He was Captain of Guisnes, in France. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Arundel, Knt., of Lanherne, in Cornwall, by the daughter of Lord Morley. Sir James Tyrell was Master of the Horse to Rich. III. after his first coronation, and is noted for the part he is supposed to have taken in the murder of the two princes in the Tower.

"Speedily after his coronation," says Sir Thomas More, "the King made a progress through part of his dominions; taking his way to Gloucester he resolved upon fulfilling the thing which he before intended, whereupon he sent one John Grene, whom he specially trusted, with a command to Sir Robert Brakenbury, the constable of the Tower with a letter that he should in any wise put the two children to death. This John Grene did the errand to Brakenbury, kneeling before our Lady, in the Tower; but Sir Robert plainly answered that he never would put them to death, to die himself therefore. With which answer Grene returned to the King who took such displeasure, that the same night he said to a secret page of his, 'Ah, whom shall a man trust, those that I have brought up myself, even these fail me?'"

'Sir,' quoth the page, 'there lieth one on your pallet without (meaning Sir James Tyrell) who I dare say will do your grace's pleasure; the thing were right hard which he would refuse.' This man (Sir James Tyrell) had an high heart and sore longe upwards nott rising yet so fast as he had before. Upon the page's words King Richard arose, and calling up Tyrell secretly spake his mind in this mischievous matter."

Stowe, in his Annals, says of this Tyrell: "He was a man of right goodleye personage and for nature's gifts worthie to have served a much better Prince if he had well served God and by grace obtained as much truth and goodwill as he had strength and wit."

Stowe gives further details: "Upon this page's words, King Richard arose (for this communication had been sitting at the draught, a convenient carpet for such a council) and came out into a pallet chamber on which he found in bed Sir James and Sir Thomas Tirell, of person alike and brethren of blood, but nothing of him in conditions. Then saide the King merrily to them 'What Sirs, bee ye in bedde so soone' and calling by Sir James, brake to him secretly his mind in this mischievous matter in which he found him nothing strange." The next day James was sent with a letter to Brakenbury desiring the governor to deliver up the keys and command of the Tower for one night to Tyrell, with which request Brakenbury complied.

Sir James Tyrell took with him two ruffians—Miles Forrest, "a fellow flashed in murder aforetime," and John Dighton, "a bigge broad, square, strong knave."

William Slaughter or Slater seems merely to have been one of the keepers, and to have had no further share in the business than in pointing out the princes' apartment.

"Then," says Stowe, "all the other being removed from them, this Miles Forrest and John Dighton about midnight (the seely children lying in their beds) came into the chamber and sodainely lapping them up among the clothes, so to be wrapped them and entangled them, keeping downe by force the feather bed and pillows hard unto their mouths, that within a while, smothered and stifled their breath failing they gave up to God their innocent soules into the joyes of heaven, leaving to the tormentors their bodies dead in the bed. Which after that the wretches perceived, first by the struggling with the paines of death, and after long lying still to be thoroughly dead, they laid their bodies naked out upon the bed and fetched Sir James to see them, which upon the sight of them, caused those murderers to bury them at the staire foot, meetely deep in the ground under a great heape of stones."

It is said that King Richard, displeased at the place of his nephews' interment, gave orders to have the bodies removed into consecrated ground, which was supposed to have been performed by the chaplain of the Tower, but as that person died soon after, the place of their burial remained unknown. In the reign of Chas. II. [1674] in consequence of an order to clear the White Tower for the reception of a large quantity of records from the Six Clerk's office, a new pair of stairs was ordered to be made, and the labourers digging at the foot of the old stairs, the very spot which was mentioned as the precise place of the first interment of the princes, found, covered over with a heap of stones, the bones of two persons, exactly corresponding in size with the ages of Edward and his brother. They were

concluded at the time to be certainly the remains of the young princes, and were solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, and a monument with a suitable inscription placed over them.

Many writers have endeavoured to throw doubt on the murder, but it is said that in the time of Hen. VII. both Tyrell and Dighton confessed the fact. The veracity of the particulars has been questioned on the ground that the writ is purported to be signed by the King in London when he is represented to have been in Gloucester; but, of course, the presence of the King was immaterial. The first defender of Richard against the charge was Buck, who wrote in the time of Chas. I., and the historian Carte, in his elaborate work, seems to have palliated most of King Richard's crimes. He says: "The story of the murder in the Tower will hardly bear an impartial examination." Certainly he makes a good point on Sir James Tyrell's position. He says: "Sir James Tyrell was undoubtedly a very brave man, and of great abilities, descended of an ancient and honourable fame, and had a good estate of his own, besides what he enjoyed in right of his wife Anne, who was daughter and heir of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall. He was before this pretended commission so much in favour with his master that he had entrusted him with the custody of the Archbishop of York,' when arrested on June 13th, in the Council Chamber; and if Richard should be supposed to act so inconsistently with his own character as to unbosom his grief to a page, Sir James stood in little need of the page's recommendation. The story says, however, that he executed the order, and confessed the fact; but if this were so, how came he to be employed by Hen. VII.—to have clauses of exception in his favour, added to acts of resumption—to be made the governor of Guisnes—and to be sent ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian? Was it for the honour, either of the first of these princes to be represented by a regicide, or of the latter to treat with an assassin? Dighton is likewise said to have made the same confession; yet he was not either punished or prosecuted, but left with Forrest and Slaughter to God Almighty's judgments, which, in defect of Hen. VII.'s justice, writers, picking up every idle tale, have taken care to inflict. It was Henry's interest to bring the affair to light; his title to the Crown depended on the death of the young princes; yet he never thought fit either to examine into a point of so much consequence, or to prove it upon Richard; and it is owing entirely to his neglect that it was at that time and remains still a mystery."²

Horace Walpole's "Historic Doubts" are ingenious, but the masterly refutation of Hume is a truly magnificent piece of reasoning. Another defence of King Richard is to be found in a dissertation by Laing inserted in Dr. Henry's "History of England," but his arguments have been demolished by Dr. Lingard.

There can be no doubt of the murder, but the details as given by Sir Thomas More, so far as they relate to Sir James Tyrell (and we are not concerned with much more than these) are most certainly inaccurate. It wholly misrepresents Sir James's position. Gairdner, the historian, points out that he was not only a knight long before this affair, but had in the preceding reign been a commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Constable—that a year before the murder he was created by King

¹ Pol. Vergil N. 537. See Rolls of Parl. ² Hist. of England, vol. ii. 820.
4 Hen. VII. n. 12.

Richard himself a knight banneret for his distinguished services during the Scotch campaign, and was at the time also Master of the Horse.

Sir James is supposed to have acted under the instructions of the King in carrying off and conveying to the north the widow of the Earl of Warwick, when she left Beaulieu Sanctuary as far back as 1473.¹ As to the confession of Tyrell and Dighton this is not of any weight, and Tyrell was subsequently executed for a wholly different offence. Let it be remembered, too, that the murder was not laid to the charge of Rich. III. in the Act of Parliament that attainted him.

Sir Thomas Tyrell, brother to this Sir James, is mentioned as Master of the Horse to the King. He probably held the appointment in succession to his brother, and not the other way about, as Mr. Hollingsworth endeavours to show.

Mr. Hollingsworth mentions that there is a room in Beauchamp's Tower in the Tower of London, which was formerly used as a prison for State criminals. It is now a guard-room, and on its conversion to this employment in 1796 a number of inscriptions were discovered, made by the unhappy prisoners with nails in the walls. Amongst these is one of a William Tyrell (supposed to be of this family) in Italian.

It may thus be translated :—

Since fortune hath chosen that my hope
Should go to the wind to complain ; I wish
The time were destroyed ; my planet being ever
Sorrowful and discontented.

The chapel at Gipping was built originally, it is supposed, by the fraternity of St. Osythe, at Stowmarket, for the abbot in 1340 possessed its patronage, and received as rector its fees and offerings. But the present building is a more recent erection, and was no doubt erected or rebuilt by Sir James Tyrell, of Tower fame, about 1490.² Mr. Hollingsworth says : " If Sir James was not beheaded (as some historians assert) then it is likely the chapel may have been intended as a mark of humility and repentance. To favour this supposition there is a legend in carved stone over the door into a room (which cannot have been intended as a vestry) or cell for private devotions, 'Pray for Sir James Tirell and Dame Anne his wife.'" The historian of Stow seems to be labouring under a delusion as to the beheading of Sir James Tyrell, rather inferring that if the execution took

¹ Paston Letters, iii. 92, 93. See Gairdner's Hist. of Rich. III.

² The chapel is a small but handsome building in the architecture of the age, and possesses many curious monograms, rebuses and mottoes, with the arms of the family by intermarriage and single, carved in stone around the walls. It originally had a beautiful painted eastern window, and much of the glass remains, although it is mutilated, having been broken by the Puritan Dissenters, and then patched together again without any reference to legs, arms or heads. The crest of the

family (a peacock's tail in the mouth of a bear) in a large compartment remains, and three good figures are almost perfect, which appear to have been Dame Anne, a son of Sir James, and an abbot, perhaps that of St. Osythe, as passing over to him the patronage of the chapel at its re-edification. The family have always been buried in Stowmarket church, and the chapel and north aisle contain their remains for more than 400 years. (Hollingsworth's Hist. of Stowmarket, p. 105).

place it had some connection with the tragic occurrence in the Tower. But there is no reasonable doubt as to the execution of Sir James Tyrell, though it had no connection whatever with the murder of the young princes. Sir James was accused of aiding and abetting Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and his brother Richard in their flight from the kingdom into Flanders, and was taken, and with Sir John Windham executed for so-called treason, on Tower Hill 6th May, 1502, nearly 20 years after the Tower tragedy.

On the 13th April, 1504, Sir James Tyrell's son and heir, Sir Thomas Tyrell, had a special pardon, and 19th April, 1507, had restitution in blood to all his estates. He married in 1529 Margaret, daughter of Christopher, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby. He made his will 12th June, 1551, and dying the same year,¹ the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Tyrell, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Munday, Knt., and Mayor of London in 1522, and died in 1573. He was buried in the family chapel in the parish church amongst the bones of his ancestors 23rd July, 1573. His tomb was covered with an effigy in brass, but the Puritans destroyed it in 1645, "and found doubtless," says Mr. Hollingsworth,² "much pleasure in thus barbarously maintaining their testimony against Rome by violating the sanctity of a dead man's tomb who had been a sincere believer in the persecuting creed of that church of error." Hollingsworth, quoting from the Churchwardens' Accounts, says: "He was not unpopular in the town, for the stone laid over his grave and its brasses were paid for by both parishes, and the parishioners in this manner gave a public testimony of their respectful regard for his memory." On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Tyrell, who married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden, Knt. He married 2ndly Mary, Lady Corbett, widow of Sir Richard, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hawsted, and in 1589 a fine was levied of the manor against him by Sir Thomas Cornwallis and others, no doubt on some settlement of the property being effected.³ Sir John Tyrell died without issue in 1590, when the manor devolved on his brother, Thomas Tyrell, who married Mary, daughter of John Gray, of Gosfield, in Essex. A fine of the manor was levied against him in 1590 by George Broke and others.⁴ He died in 1606,⁵ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Tyrell, who married Ann, daughter and heir of William Keable, of Stowmarket, and on his death in April, 1637, the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Tyrell, who married Harriet, daughter of William Yelverton.

Thomas Tyrell, the eldest son of Thomas, seems to have got into difficulties, and his father had to find for him a sum of £1,060, for which the son gave his father a bond; ultimately Edmund Tyrell, of Heigham, near Norwich, found the money necessary for Thomas the son to pay off the father's debt and other debts which the son had incurred, and Thomas the son conveyed Gipping to Edmund Tyrell in fee by an indenture dated the 12th June, 1676. The parcels of these deeds are: "All that the Manor of Gippinge wth all and singular its rights mem^{bes} and appurtenances And all that Capital Messuage or Mansion-house called Gippinge-Hall situate in Gippinge aforesaid and alsoe all and singular the Messuages Lands tenem^{ts} houses edifices buildings

¹ I.P.M., 4 and 5 Edw. VI. D.K.R. 10,
App. ii. p. 129.

² P. 124.

³ Fine, Easter, 31 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 32 Eliz.

⁵ Inquis. p.m. 24 Sept. 4 Jac. I.

barns stables dovehouses orchards gardens meadows pasture crofts feedings comons wasts waters fishings ponds marshes woods und'woods rents reversiones services royaltys profits comoditys and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever to the said Mannor or Manorhouse belonginge or in anywise appertaininge And alsoe all those two inclosures of land or pasture called the Paysy Feilds in Gipping aforesaid in the tenure or occupaçon of the said Thomas Tyrell the father or his Assignes together alsoe with one pightle sometime pcell thereof now called the Orchard Pightle now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Clerke or his Assignes And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^{ts} in the occupaçon of Samuell Blague together wth the Close and yards adjoyninge to the same messuage or tenm^t in the occupaçon of Thomas Clerke and sometime in the tenure or occupaçon of Edward Roper And alsoe all that close or closes of land or pasture now or heretofore called Brookes als Whiney Close together wth the severall inclosures and peeces of meadow now called Brookes Meadow and peece taken out of the Whiney Close together wth the meadow called Cookes meadow neere adjoyninge And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^t farme and lands meadows and pastures in the farme tenure and occupaçon of Thomas Mills or his Assignes together wth the Wood therein included called Greenes Wood And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^t and lands called Catts scituate and lijnge in Mendlesham in the County of Suff. now in the occupaçon of Thomas Hunt or his assignes neere adjoyninge to the said farme in the occupaçon of the said Thomas Mills And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^t farme and lands now in the tenure or occupaçon of John Roper heretofore Pallants Farme And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^t farme tenm^{ts} lands meadowes pastures feedings and hereditam^{ts} in Gippinge and Old Newton in the County of Suff. now in the tenure or occupaçon of John Jarrald or his assignes And alsoe all and singular that messuage or tenm^t farme lands meadows pastures feedings and hereditam^{ts} in Gippinge aforesaid now in the tenure farme and occupaçon of the said Thomas Clerke or his Assignes And alsoe all that messuage or tenm^t wherein William Janings now doth dwell together wth the yard thereunto belonginge and the lands pastures and feedings called the Little Greene And alsoe all and singular those closes lands meadows pastures tenm^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} called Greate Marecroft Trundlege and Trundlege Wood in Gippinge aforesaid together wth the Woods or Groves called Smithfeild Wood in Newton aforesaid and Samford Wood in Gippinge aforesaid now in the tenure or occupaçon of the said Thomas Tyrell the father or his Assignes And all and singular those woods comonly called Sutting and Cockshott in Gippinge aforesaid now alsoe in the tenure or occupaçon of the said Thomas Tyrell the father And alsoe all and singular other the messuages or tenm^{ts} farmes lands tenmen^{ts} meadows pastures feedings woods und'woods and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever of him the said Thomas Tyrell the sonne pty to these presents scituate lyinge and beinge in Gippinge aforesaid Mendlesham and Newton or in any of them or in any other towne or townes hamblet or hamblets pish or pishes there neere adjoyninge."

Thomas Tyrell the son had married Keziah, daughter of Sir William Harvey, of Hengrave, in 1650, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving two daughters only, Susan and Keziah. After their father and grandfather's death¹ by indenture dated 24th March, 1678, these two daughters and coheirs, then residing at Bury St. Edmunds, in consideration of the full satisfaction by their uncle, Edmund Tyrell, of all sums due to them under

¹ Thomas Tyrell, the grandfather, was buried 23rd Oct. 1678.

any settlement of their father and grandfather, released the Manor of Gipping to the said Edmund Tyrell.

The following is a copy of the inventory of the goods at Gipping of Thomas Tyrell, who died in 1678, and is interesting as a specimen of these documents in former times:—

AN INVENTORY

of all and singuler the Goods and Chattells Rights and Credits of Thomas Tyrell late of the hamlet of Gipping in the County of Suff. Esq^r. deceased as they were valled and appraised the Nine and twentieth day of October Anno Dni 1678 by us whose names are subscribed followeth viz.

In the Parlor

Imprimis three tables and Eleaven cushion Stooles, One Couch and Nine cushion chaires	v ^{li} xv ^s
Item twelve small pictures	xij ^s
Item foure large Pictures	iiij
Item severall Bookes	ij ^{li} x ^s
Item carpets cushions and curtaines	ij ^{li}
Item Brasse Obirons Tongs five pan Doggs and some small things	ij ^{li}

In his Closet next the Parlor

Item a chaire a Table and other things	i ^{li}
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In the old hall

Twoe Tables Formes and a Brasse candlestick	i ^{li}
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In the kitchen

Item all the Pewter	v ^{li}
Item twoe Iron Potts a Jack and severall Spitts	ij ^{li} x ^s
Item a Gunn a Case of Pistolls and a sword	ij ^{li}
Item Cobirons Doggs Trammells Poles Tongs five pan and other Irons for the fire and Bellowes and severall other things and Lumber	i ^{li} x ^s
Item kettles Stellets Frying panns Dripping pans and some Utensells used about the Cookery	iiij ^{li}

In a Room neare the kitchen

Item a Cupboard twoe warming pans six greate Brasse Candle- sticks and other Candlesticks and Lumber.. .. .	iiij ^{li}
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In the Butteries

Item seaven hoggsheads and foure vessells	ij ^{li} x ^s
Item a Table a Napkin Presse, Glasses a hutch a Brasse Candle- stick als Hooks and Lumber	i ^{li} x ^s

In the new Hall

Item twoe Tables a Sadle a Bridle Pictures Candlestick and other things	ij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
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In the Wash house

Item a Copper	i ^h x ^r
Item Tongs Firepan Trammell a Tubbs, a Table and Lumber	i ^h

In his Lodging Chamber

Item One Downe Bed twoe Feather Beds with the Curtaines and other furnishments	xx ^h
Item twoe Tables twoe chaires a Trunk a close stoole and Lumber	i ^h x ^s
Item all his weareing Apparrell	xx ^h

In the Butlery chamber

Item more Beds with their furnishm ^{ts}	x ^h
Item a Presse three Trunks and Lumber	i ^h

In the old kitchen chamber, a chamber next it and in the Gatehouse chamber

Item twoe Bedsteads curtaines and other furnishments as they stand	x ^h
Item a Table chaire stooles and Lumber	i ^h x ^r

In the Groomes chamber

Item a Bedstead, Bed with its furnishments, a Table, a Chaire and Lumber	ij ^h x ^r
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In the Porter's Lodge

An old bed and Lumber	i ^h x ^r
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In the Brewhouse

Item a Copper	v ^h
Item the Brewing Vessells.. .. .	iiij ^h

In the Storehouses and Garden

Item a Powdering Tray and Tubbs a Table hutches a keepe and Lumber	i ^h
In the new hall chambere with the Gallery adjoyning	
Item twoe Beds as they stand with their furnishments	xx ^h
Item three Tables Curtaines and Carpet twoe Presses three Trunks and some other things	iiij ^h

In the new kitchen chambers

Item twoe Bedsteads with Beds curtaines and other furnishments as they stand	xx ^h
Item three Tables three chaires three Stooles and a Case of Drawers	ii ^h x ^r

In the Nursery Chamber

Item Twoe Bedsteads and Beds with their furnishments and Lumber	vi ^h
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In the other

Item one Bed twoe Bedsteads and Lumber	iiij ^{li} x'
Item all the household Linnen	xx ^{li}
Item the Plate	xl ^{li}
Item in Ready Money and Money due to him from his Tennants	cl ^{li}

In the Mill house

Item a Mill and Lumber	iiij ^{li}
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In the yards and Outhouses

Item twoe Carts twoe Tumbrells and the harnesses for the horses	vij ^{li}
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Sume Totall	cccxcviiij ^{li} x' iiij ^d
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Ol. Johnson } Appors
 Thomas Milles }

Inventory made 30th Dec. 1678 for Edmund Tyrell Esq. one of the Executors, &c.

Edmund Tyrell had married Grace, daughter of Wiseman Bokenham, of Thornham Magna, in 1662, and in consideration of £1,000 paid as a portion by her father, Edmund Tyrell, by deed dated 7th Oct. 1662, conveyed certain property in Bury St. Edmunds and in Gipping—but not, of course, the manor, which was not then his—to trustees to the use of Edmund Tyrell until his marriage and afterwards to him and his wife during their joint lives and the survivor for life with remainder to the heirs of the said Edmund Tyrell. Edmund Tyrell died, and was buried at Stowmarket, 4th Sept. 1689, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Tyrell. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Duke, of Benhall.

He mortgaged Gipping Manor to James Gibson, of Ipswich, for £300 by deed dated 29th June, 1698, and from time to time executed certain mortgages on his estate, but hardly sufficient to justify the following note which his son Edmund made in 1742 on a further charge dated 14th July, 1732, for the whole of the charges did not amount to more than £1,600. This is the note: "Let these mortgage deeds which I have redeemed be a monument of Terrour to succeeding generations of the Tyrells never to involve their estates and Heirs in such difficulties as my Father did me which often proves the Ruin and destruction of men and Familys and let them remember that if they do recover their ancient Inheritances after fresh involvements 'tis only and solely the Hand of Heaven which helps them out of such and all other difficultys. Laus Deo. Edmund Tyrell 1742."

Thomas Tyrell's will is dated 19th Sept. 1732, and he was buried at Stowmarket 2nd Feb. 1735, his will being proved at Sudbury 30th Jan. 1740.

The manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Tyrell, who married 1st Mary, daughter of Robert Sparrow, of Kettleburgh,¹ and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Thomas Bright, of Netherhall, in Pakenham.

On the death of Edmund Tyrell, in October, 1749, the manor went to his son and heir, Edmund Tyrell, who died unmarried, and was buried at Stowmarket the 8th April, 1799. The manor then went to his cousin and

¹ Their marriage settlement was dated 13th July, 1738, but it did not include the Manor of Gipping.

heir Charles Tyrell, of Gipping and Thurston, son of Jenny, sister of the last Edmund's father, who had married her cousin, Edmund Tyrell, of Weston Market.

In 1808, by deed dated the 1st January, Charles Tyrell granted a lease of Gipping Hall for seven years (subsequently renewed for four years) to Sir John Shelly, Bart., at a rent of £367. The parcels of this lease are interesting as showing what the lessor had. They are as follows :—

“ All that Capital messuage called Gipping Hall with the Brew House Offices Outhouses Stables Coach Houses Cow House, Dove House and Hot House with the yards, gardens orchards and appurtenances thereto belonging. And also the free use and wear of all the goods furniture Dairy and Brewing utensils Implements of Household, Gate Hurdles and other things belonging to the said Charles Tyrell which are now in upon or about the said demised messuage outhouses yards gardens and premises and which are particularly mentioned and set forth in a Schedule or Inventory thereof signed by the said parties or their agents and also all that Inclosure of Meadow or pasture ground called the Lawn containing by estimation 65 acres adjoining the said messuage and also the piece of pasture ground called the Chapel Yard and also the tenement or cottage called the Gamekeeper's House now occupied by John Coleman with the yard garden and appurtenances thereto belonging and which premises are situate in Gipping aforesaid and were late in the possession or occupation of the said Charles Tyrell his undertenants or assigns together with all royalties liberties and privileges belonging to the said Charles Tyrell as lord of the Manors of Gipping, Mendlesham and Thorney Hall in the said County of Suffolk of Hunting Hawking Shooting Coursing Sporting and Fishing in over or upon the said Manors and the Bounds and Precincts thereof with free liberty for the said Sir John Shelly and his friends Gamekeepers or other persons by his order to kill and take Game thereon and also to take Fish out of the Ponds in the said Lawn or Chapel Yard And also in the Rivulet and Water near the Farm House in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt for his and their use and at his and their Will and Pleasure Except and reserved out of this lease unto the said Charles Tyrell his heirs and assigns a Garret in the said Messuage called the Lumber Room and part of the yard called the Timber Yard and the shop thereto adjoining with free liberty for the said Charles Tyrell his heirs and assigns or his and their servants and Workmen to lay and convert timber thereon And also all timber Trees and the Bodies lops and Tops of Pollards and other Trees and all Thorns Wood and Bushes, &c.”

Charles Tyrell married Elizabeth Baker, and died in 1811, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Tyrell, of Gipping, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1815, M.P. for the county in 1830 and 1834. He married 8th June, 1801, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Ray, of Plashwood and Haughley, in whose right he became possessed of the Plashwood estate. He died 2nd Jan. 1872, and was buried at Haughley, the manor passing to his eldest son, Charles Tyrell, of Plashwood, who dying unmarried 1st August, 1887, the manor passed to his brother and heir, Walter Robert Tyrell, Lieut.-Col. 1st Battalion Royal Suffolk Volunteers, who died unmarried 23rd June, 1891, aged 80, when the manor passed under his will to his nephews, Charles Alexander Browne, R.N., and Walter William Browne, Staff Commander, R.N., the sons of Louisa Jane Tyrell, sister of the said Walter Robert Tyrell, and wife of William Browne, Lieut. in the 11th Regiment of Foot, 2nd son of the Rev. Alexander Browne, rector of

Flempton, co. Suffolk, and Branton, co. Northumberland. Charles Alexander Browne is unmarried, but the said Walter William Browne, 24th March, 1880, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Henry Dobie, of Ayr, N.B., and they have issue two daughters, Dorothy and Cecily.

Gipping Hall is situate in a spacious lawn surrounded by extensive woods. The mansion has undergone various alterations by its respective occupants, but the site has continued the same. The River Gipping has its source at this village. Running in a south-east direction, it waters Ipswich; and assuming below that town the name of Orwell proceeds to meet the Stour opposite Harwich. It was made navigable from Stowmarket to Ipswich, in 1793, a distance of sixteen miles, and has fifteen locks. The total expense incurred in the undertaking was £26,380.¹

Arms of TYRELL: Argent, two chevronels Azure, within a bordure engrailed Gules. Of BROWNE: Sa. three lions pass. in bend argent between two double cottises of the last.

¹ Page's History of Suffolk, p. 538.

HARLESTON.



HOLDING in this place was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund, and consisted of 1 carucate and 20 acres of land held by Aelons of the abbot, and 20 acres by Peter. There were also 2 villeins, 11 bordars, 2 serfs, 1½ ploughteams, and 8½ acres of meadow. It had formerly been held by two freemen under the abbot. Under them were 11 freemen with 23 acres, and 2 ploughteams (which were reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey), also a church having 25 acres of free land. The entire holding was valued at 26s.¹

MANOR OF HARLESTON.

This manor formed part of the estates of Ranulph de Glanville, and passed to his daughter Amabel, married to Ralph de Ardern, and Thomas de Ardern, their son and heir, gave it to the Augustine or Black Canons of Butley Priory² where it continued until 1538. The manor passed under a fine levied that year by the King against the Bishop of Ipswich, then prior, to the Crown,³ and the following year Charles Brandon, then Viscount Lisle, obtained a grant of it from the Crown.

Particulars for the grant are referred to in the 9th report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.⁴

The manor shortly afterwards passed to William Page, for he in 1546 had licence to alienate the manor to Henry Muskett, son of Richard Muskett, of Haughley, and Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of William Abel, of Woolpit. In 1576 he obtained a grant or rather confirmation of arms from the College of Arms. The grant is as follows: "To all and singular as well nobles and gentles as others to whom these psents shall come. Rob. Cooke, esq. *als* Clarencieux, principal heraulte kinge of armes of the South Est and West partes of this realme of England from the river of Trent Southwards, sendithe greetinge in owre Lord God everlasting. And whereas aunterrtly from the beginning the valiant and virtuous actes of worthy persons have been comended unto the world with sundry monuments and remembrances of their good desertes amongst the wh. the chefest and most usual hath byn the bearing of signes in shields caulled armes wh. are not other than demonstrations of prowis and valoure diversely distributed accordinge to the qualities and desertes of the persons that such signes and tokens of the diligent, faithful, and courageous might appeare before the negligent, coarse, and ignorant, and be a sufficient cause to move, stirr and enkindle the soules of men to imittation of virtuous noblesse. And yet is continually observed to the intent that such as have done comendable service to their prince or country ether in war or peace may therefore both receive due honour in their lives and also derive the same successively to their posterity after them. And being required of *Henry Muskett, of Halston*, in the county of Suffolk, gent. to make serche in the registers and recordes of my office for such armes and crest as he may lawfully have; whereupon at his request I have made search in the registers and recordes of my office for such armes and crest as he may lawfully have; whereupon at his request I have made search accordingly and do find

¹ Dom. ii. 360.² H.R. ii. 191; Q.W. 722.³ Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.⁴ App. ii. 203.

that he may lawfully have the arms and crests hereafter followinge—that is to say, *silver, two bars, betwene six leopards heads gules.* And to his crest or cognizance upon the heallume on a *wreathe silver and gules out of a crown with a chaine sables, a demy Antelopp, gould-mouthed gules, dubbed silver* as more playnly appeareth deputed in the margent, the which armes and crest and every parte and parcel thereof the sayd Clarencieux kinge of armes by power and authority unto my office annexed and graunted by letters patente under the greate seale of England have ratified, confirmed, and allowed, given and granted unto and for ye above sayd Henry Muskett, gent, and to his posteritie with their due differences to use have and showe in shields or armour, or otherwise, without impediment, lett, or interruption of any person or persons. In witesse whereof I the sayd Clarencieux kinge of armes have signed these presents with my hand and thereto sett the seale of my office the 13th day of September in the year of our Lord God 1576, and in the 23 yeare of the reigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizab. by the grace of God Queene of England Ffrance and Ireland Defender of the Faith.

“Rob. Cooke, *alias* Clarencieux, Roi Darmes.”

We find from the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth that an action was brought against this Henry Muskett by John Edwards and others touching oppression of copyholders of this manor.² Henry Muskett died in 1595, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Muskett. In 1596 it seems Richard Muskett had licence to alienate to William Webbe and John Mallowes, and the assurance was effected by a fine levied in 1597 by William Webbe and others against the said Richard Muskett.³ William Webbe and John Mallowes had the following year licence to alienate to Richard Muskett, who died in 1606. The next lord appears to have been Richard Muskett, grandson and heir of the last. He married Mary, daughter of William Cooke, of Waldingfield, and died in 1627, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Muskett, and from him passed to his son and heir, Richard Muskett, who in 1631 was of the age of 12 years. In 1642 Sir Roger North, Knt., of Great Finborough, presented to the parish church, but whether he had the manor is not clear, but a few years later this was certainly vested in Lady Penelope, daughter of Thomas, Earl Rivers, for she settled and confirmed it by her will 30th Aug. 1556,⁴ upon Henry Gage, her 4th son by her 2nd husband, Sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, Bart. He married, 11th Feb. 1655, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, brother of Henry, Earl of St. Albans, and had a son, John Gage, of Pencethorp, Norfolk, who died without issue,⁵ when the manor passed to the Hengrave branch of the Gage family, vesting in Sir William Gage, who died 8th Feb. 1727, from which time to about the middle of the 18th century the manor devolved in the same way as the Manor of Hengrave, in Thingoe Hundred.

About 1743 R. Ray had some idea of acquiring the manor, and the following interesting letters on the subject from his father give particulars of it:—

My Dear

Inclosed is a Particular of y^e Harleston Estate—Mr. Reeve is my Intelligencer of what I wanted to be informed of—so y^e it may be depended

¹ Harl. Lib. 2146; Hollingsworth's Hist. of Stowmarket, p. 125.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. lxi. 4.

³ Fine, Trin. 39 Eliz.

⁴ Proved 2nd July, 1661.

⁵ Will 15th Jan. 1718, proved 28th Mar. 1723.

on—but as he would not care to have it known as it may be to his prejudice
—I desire it may be a secret.

Mr. Reeve—p ^e ass	..	..	..	..	155	0	0			
The manor Rents	..	..	..	..	1	13	1½			
The groove	..	..	..	..	5	00	0			
					161 13 1½									
Out goings—Quit rents to	}			}			39 05 3							
Hawliegh										00	10	2
Wetherden										2	0	0
Dagworth										3	1	0
Land Tax at least										32	0	0
Repairs	6	10	0									
remains					122 07 10½									

I have only to add our Blessing wth proper complim^{ts} to all Friends
—We drank all y^r Healths yesterday.

I am

My dear

y^r most affect. Father

R. RAY.

Y^r Mother knows of no Relation
of y^e name of Gilbert y^t lived at Cotton
Mr. Ralph Gilbert who was cousin german to
y^r Mother and Father lived at Fold Hall ab' three
miles from Uttoxater—Who he left it to I don't know—
Fold Hall is in Checkley Parish
y^r Letter was charged at Lingle.

My Dear

I have now fully informed myself of the value of Harleston Estate,
w^h by no means answers y^e opinion I had of it. It has within a few years
been stript so clean of y^e Timber, y^t Little, very Little more is left than
y^e necessary repairs of y^e Estate will call for. The House, Barns, and
Outhouses, tho' by Mr. Reeve care kept tolerably decent to y^e Sight, are
but in a ruinous State, y^e Roof of y^e House quite bad, and decayed wth
meer age—w^h is y^e Case of y^e Barns and Out-houses also—w^h in a few
years must consequently be attended wth an heavy charge—and in y^e mean
time y^e annual expense of their Repairs will be considerable—at p^esent
They are a constant charge of six or seven pds a year.

The Rent Mr. Reeve pays is p^r an. £155 but He is not under a Lease,
and tho offered and pressed to take one, never would do it. The Contents
of y^e Farm, exclusive of y^e two groves is reckoned 280 acres—*i.e.*—some-
what better than 11s p^r acre ; y^e greatest part of w^{ch} is worth Little more
than half y^e Rent, w^{ch} must make y^e whole very dear, so dear, y^t in case
Mr. Reeves should leave it it would not be an easy matter to get a good
and able Tenant at y^e Rent it is now Lett at. The Land Tax is another
bad Article—y^e Estate has been long in y^e Family of y^e Gages, who being
Roman Catholicks y^e Estate is doubly taxed—and tho' upon its coming into
y^e Hands of one y^t takes y^e Oaths, it should be eased of that Burden, y^e
misfortune is, y^t y^t Parish is so small and already charged so high to y^e Land
Tax, y^t tho' in such case every Estate in y^e Parish be assessed at y^e Sack
rent, They will fall short of y^e Sums they are to raise.

A. Gallow-fields is a Parcel of Land lying part in Hawleigh, part in Harleston—y^e Land ordinary and neither wood or Timber on it, worth notice by Computation it is reckoned 40 acres, abt 8 of w^h are Copyhold. I was offered it at 490^l—but as it lay not convenient for me, chose not to meddle wth it, and I suppose Mrs. Gage bought it at that price.

B. The least of y^e 2 groves contain 4 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ —it Lyes at a distance in y^e Parish of Stowmarket, and is so pillaged by y^e Poor there, y^e Little is made of it. The greater grove lies nearer y^e House and escapes better—it contains 9 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ —y^e Timber in y^e groves is small but thrifty and growing.

C. The Farm House y^e Lambert lived in, who occupied y^e £40 plan is converted into a Cottage of two Tenemts w^h Mr. Reeve has y^e profit of, and y^e Landlord y^e Burdon of maintaining and keeping in Repair.

At my first coming to Hawleigh, as I told you in my Last and for some years after—y^e Estate was in the Occupation of 2 several Tenants—viz :

	Jn. Munnings who held y ^e Hall Farm at p ^r an. ..	70	0	0
C.	Phil. Lambert—y ^e other Farm at p ^r an.	40	0	0
	After Lambert Death—Munnings held both y ^e Farms	<hr/>		
	at y ^e Rent p ^r . an. of	110	0	0
	Upon Munnings failing, Mr. Reeve hired y ^e Estate and			
A.	Mrs. Gage having bought gallowfields Laid it to y ^e Farm			
	at p ^r an.	25	0	0
	w ^h w th an advance of Rent p ^r an.	20	0	0
		<hr/>		
	makes up just y ^e Rent Mr. Reeve pays viz.	155	0	0
	The Quit rents of y ^e manor—are p ^r an.	1	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
B.	The two groves contain together 14 acre—and exclusive			
	of y ^e Timber not worth more than p ^r an.	5	0	0
		<hr/>		
		161	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Out goings is in my last			
			s.	d.
	To y ^e manor of Hawleigh a Copyhold Rent ..	10		2
	To Wetherden	2		0
	To Dagworth.. .. .	3		1
		<hr/>		
			15	3

Upon y^e whole I cannot value y^e Estate but at Little more than £3,000.

In 1764 Sir William Gage, Bart., is returned as patron of the living, and subsequently, it is said, Robert Joseph Rokewood. This, however, is strange, as Robert Joseph Gage did not assume the name of Rokewood until 1799, and both manor and advowson are asserted to have been vested in the Rev. Roger Petteward, D.D., at the time of his death, 10th March, 1780, when they passed to his widow Douglas, who died in 1810. On her death the manor vested in her 3rd but eldest surviving son, Roger Petteward, from which time it has devolved in the same course at the Manor of Great Finborough, in this Hundred.

Lady Hotham rebuilt the hall in the Elizabethan style some years ago.

Hollingsworth says that Harleston belonged during the wars of the Roses to the Duke of Suffolk, who always sided with the Duke of York. But when Hen. VII. obtained the hitherto bloody crown it was forfeited and given by him to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who had been stripped of all his possessions by the opposite party in Edward IV.'s reign.

Arms of MUSKETT: Argent, two bars between six leopards' faces, Gules, 3, 2, 1.

HAUGHLEY.



HERE was one manor held here in Saxon times. It consisted of 8 carucates of land with soc and sac over the hall demesne only, 32 villeins, 8 bordars, 10 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 24 ploughteams belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 200 hogs, and 42 acres of meadow. Also a church with 31 acres of free land and half an acre of meadow. The live stock consisted of 6 horses at the hall, 18 beasts, 80 hogs, 146 sheep, and 80 goats. It was held by Goodmund under the Confessor, and under him in demesne were 6 socmen whose soc was in the Hundred, and they had not the power to sell the land. They held half a carucate and 20 acres of land with 2 ploughteams, which had later disappeared. At the time of the Domesday Survey the tenant in chief was Hugh de Montfort, and the details of the manor were slightly altered. The villeins had decreased by two, the serfs were gradually reduced from 10 to 6, and finally to 3, and the ploughteams belonging to the men had come down to 8. The value of the entire holding was formerly £16, and later £12, but by the time of the Survey had increased to £20.

Of this manor Hervey held 1 carucate and 30 acres, valued at 63s., Ralph held 1 carucate at 20s., Thorold 1 carucate at 30s., Pesserara half a carucate at 10s., Robert 20 acres at 5s., Richard 30 acres at 5s. All this was included in the rental value of the manor. It was 1 league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 17*d.*¹

MANOR OF HAUGHLEY.

This was the lordship of Hugh de Montfort at the time of the Norman Survey, having been the estate of Goodmund in Saxon times, who probably erected the hall or mansion-house on the mound still existing at Haughley.

Haughley Castle was no doubt strengthened and fortified by Hugh de Montfort, who made it his principal seat. It was one of the seignories or lordships termed Honors on which other manors were dependent or held by the performance of certain customs and services. At one time these Honors were very limited in number, consisting of four only in the kingdom, which were Bononia or Boulogne, Dover Castle, Hagoneth or Haughley Castle, and Peverell, in Nottinghamshire. Others were subsequently created, and several by Act of Parliament, for in the reign of Hen. VIII. he was empowered to create four several Honors.

Mr. Wodderspoon gives the following description of the castle and its fortunes in his "Historic Sites of Suffolk" :—

"This ancient fortress, now reduced to a few strong walls, the remains of a deep moat, and artificial embankments, stands near Haughley—a village situated a few miles beyond Stowmarket. The line of the Bury road runs through the place. This castle, which was believed to be one of the strongest holds of the nation in the time of Hen. II., was razed to the ground by Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, who with a large body of Flemings fought with Ralph Broc, the keeper of Haughley, and worsted him in the encounter. The date of the demolition of the building is 1173. It was afterwards rebuilt and fortified by Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and did good service to the family. Kirby, in his 'Suffolk Traveller' [1744]

¹ Dom. ii. 408*b.*

says that in his time the remains of Haughley Castle in figure inclined to a square, having a moat, and was fortified with rampart walls on all sides, except the north. On the north side stood the keep, which from its peculiar situation and great means of defence was capable of protecting itself. A portion of the foundation of this tower yet exists, and shows that the keep was erected in a circular form, and most probably rose to a considerable height. The extent of ground occupied by the castle and its necessary fortifications is estimated at seven acres.

“The battle which gave the castle into the hands of Leicester was fought upon the 27th of October. The assailants had previously issued from the Castle of Framlingham, and swept the country from that place to Ipswich, and from Ipswich to Haughley. This excursion was made for the purpose of showing the immense body of Flemings brought over by Leicester to aid the cause of the King’s rebellious sons the country in which they were to do battle, and the valour of the enemy about to become their antagonist. The siege was bloody. A large number of the foreign forces bit the dust, and the dead were gathered into heaps, and inhumed near the scene of slaughter. The fortune of the day, however, notwithstanding the English valour shown during the encounter, declared for Leicester, and the castle was demolished. The victor retired after this success to his fastnesses at Framlingham, and issuing from which to proceed into the north, when his declining cause needed assistance, he was surprised at Fornham St. Genevieve by the King’s troops, and completely routed, with a slaughter amounting to ten thousand men, himself being taken prisoner. There was anciently a curious tenure attached to the holder of the impropriation of this place, namely, that of erecting and keeping a gallows in repair in a piece of ground called Luberlow Field, or be amerced in a fine of forty shillings. Certain lands in the parish were also retained by the service of providing a ladder by which criminals hung at this gallows could mount to their doom.”

Hugh de Montfort, the Domesday tenant in chief, lost his life in a duel with Walcheline de Ferrers, and his son Hugh succeeded to his estate, and retained the Honor of Hagenet or Haughley until the year 1100, when having favoured the cause of Robert against his brother Hen. I. he lost his estates, and departed on a crusade to the Holy Land. Mr. Round, in a note on Robert de Vere in his “Geoffrey de Mandeville,”² points out that Robert de Vere was not as usually supposed a younger brother of Aubrey de Vere, the Chamberlain, and uncle of the 1st Earl of Oxford, but a son of Bernard de Vere. “He owed his position,” says Mr. Round, “to a marriage with Adeline, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, as recorded in the Pipe Rolls of 1130. By this marriage he became possessed of the Honor of Haughley (‘Haganet’), and with it (it is important to observe) of the office of constable, in which capacity he figures among the witnesses to Stephen’s Charter of Liberties [1136]. In conjunction with his wife he founded on her Kentish estate the Cluniac priory of Monks Horton. They were succeeded in their tenure of the Honor by the well-known Henry of Essex, who thus became constable in his turn. As supporting this view that the Honor carried the constabularship, attention may be drawn to its *compotus* as ‘Honor Constabularie’ in 1189-90,³ just before that of the ‘Terra que fuit Henrici de Essex.’” Mr. Round adds further: “The fact that Henry of Essex was appealed of treason and defeated in a trial by battle by a

¹ Wodderspoon’s *Historic Sites of Suffolk*,
p. 187.

² P. 326.

³ Rot. Pip. 1 Ric. I. pp. 14, 15.

Robert de Montfort [1163], suggests that a grudge on the part of a descendant of the dispossessed line against himself as possessor of their fief, may have been at the bottom of this somewhat mysterious affair."

From a statement made on the Pipe Rolls for 1169 and cited by Mr. Redstone in a paper read before the Suffolk Institute of Archæology in 1903, it appears that Gilbert de Gant, a grandson of Alice de Montfort, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, the first holder, held Haughley Castle and Manor. He was a firm supporter of King Stephen, with whom he was captured at the battle of Lincoln in 1141. When a prisoner he was forced to marry Rohais, daughter of William, Earl of Lincoln, and niece of Ralph, Earl of Chester. Hen. II., on his accession, resumed his right over the Haughley lands, and upon the marriage of his daughter Matilda with Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, demanded an aid of 20s. from the town.¹

The manor was placed out to ferme by Hen. II. to Robert Fitz Isilie and Ralph of Rochester, and in 1185 to William de Assheford and Robert de Wells, when it brought into the Treasury a revenue of £55. 18s. 8d. The manor was given by Rich. I. to Count Thos. de Perche on his marriage with the King's niece, Matilda of Saxony, and upon the count's death, at the Fair of Lincoln in 1218, the manor formed part of his possessions then forfeited to the Crown. Two unfortunate persons, Henry de Essex and Hubert de Burgh, the great Justiciary, had the manor of the King's gift, the yearly value being £40.² Hubert de Burgh had a grant of the manor with the constablership in 1227,³ and a grant of a market here in 1231.⁴ The manor came to the Crown again during the lifetime of Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated Earl of Kent, for he did not die until 1243, and before this date apparently Hen. III. had bestowed the manor upon his brother Richard, Earl of Poictou and Cornwall, King of the Romans, for in 1241 we find in the Abbreviation of Pleas, judgment in his favour on a claim to the advowson of Haughley on the ground that the King had granted him all that he had in the manor.⁵ The statement in the Red Book of the Exchequer⁶ is that "Earl Richard, brother of the King, held Haughley Manor, which was Earl Perchia. Value per an. £40."

Richard Plantagenet had great attainments. He is said to have been expert in war, and so solid in council that what fortune denied him in battle he supplied by his conduct and advice. He acquired large sums of money by farming the mint, and it is related that he purchased the kingdom of the Romans as an investment, hoping to have reimbursed himself out of the revenues, but the experiment was not successful, and he after much trouble and vexation returned to this country a poorer King than he went out an earl.

In the time of the great disaffection of the barons, he firmly adhered to King Henry, and commanded the body of the royal army in the unfortunate battle of Lewes, being there taken prisoner. After a varied experience in sunshine and cloud he departed this life at his Manor of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1272, and was buried in the abbey of Hales, of which he was the founder. He married three times—1st Isabel, 3rd daughter and coheir of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had four sons who all died young, and a daughter. He married 2ndly

¹ S.P. xi. 303.

² T. de N. 300.

³ Chart Rolls, 11 Hen. III. pt. i. 25.

⁴ *Ib.* 15 Hen. III. pt. i. 7.

⁵ Abbr. of Pleas, 25 Hen. III. 23.

⁶ Inquisitions concerning serjeanty.

Sanchia, daughter and coheir to Raymond, Earl of Provence, by whom he had a son, Richard, who died young, and Edmund, his successor. His 3rd wife was Beatrice, niece to Conrade, Archbishop of Cologne, who survived him, but by her he had no issue.

Edmund, who succeeded his father, had the government of England intrusted him in the absence of Edw. I. beyond the sea ; and also a second time, when that monarch went to meet Philip, King of France. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard, and sister to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester ; but died without issue in 1300,¹ and was buried by the side of his father in the abbey of Hales. The manor then passed to the Crown, and in 1301 the King assigned it to Margaret, widow of the said Edmund, for the payment of £500 per annum. Haughley Manor was extended at £79. 8s. 6½*d.* yearly.² In 1313 the manor was in the King's hands, for on the Close Rolls this year is an order to the keeper of Haughley Manor to pay to Edmund, son of Hugh de Treie, 45s. 6*d.* yearly which the keeper had refused to pay, as Edmund claimed to hold to him and the heirs of his body the custody of the park by charter of Edmund, late Earl of Cornwall,³ and the same year we find also on the Close Rolls an order to deliver Haughley Manor to Gilbert de Risshton, according to the King's grant of the custody during pleasure.⁴ In 1318 on the Close Rolls is an order by the King committing the manor to Nicholas de Fairford as maintenance for Margaret, Countess of Cornwall.⁵

The order is somewhat strange, as we learn from the Patent Rolls that two years earlier the King had granted the manor and the castle and Manor of Eye, the hamlets of Dalinghoo, Alderton, and Thorndon to the same Margaret his niece for life,⁶ and the following year the manor was granted to Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, late wife of Piers de Gavaston, Duke of Cornwall. In 1319 the manor passed to Isabel, Queen of England, by grant in exchange for other manors,⁷ and she regranted to the King in 1330, when it was granted by him to John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, his brother, in tail general. John of Eltham died in 1336 without wife or issue, and was buried in St. Edmund's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where his monument still remains. The following year the manor was granted by the Crown to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in tail male. On the Patent Rolls in 1343 we find a commission to inquire as to the withholding of fees and services which will revert to the King if Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, die without male heirs.⁸ Robert did leave male issue, and on his death in 1369⁹ the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Ufford,¹⁰ Earl of Suffolk, and on his sudden death in the House of Lords, 15th Feb. 1381,¹¹ went to his widow Isabel his 2nd wife, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and widow of John le Strange, of Blackmere, in dower. The following is a copy of the inquis. p.m. of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, so far as it relates to Haughley :—

Inquis. cap't apud Eye in Com Suff coram Johe Reed Ese dñi Regis in Com Suff quinto die Marcij Anno Regni Regis Ric'i sc̄di quinto virtute cujusdam lris dñi Regis eidem Ese directi et huic Inquis consut p sacrm̄ Willi Skeet, Johis Fakoun, Ade Dun Walter Rocke

¹ I.P.M., 28 Edw. I. 44 (29).

² Close Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 14.

³ Close Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 28, 3.

⁴ Close Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 23.

⁵ Close Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 31.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. II. pt. ii. 26, 7, pt. i.

2, 1.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 27 and 27 *Schedule*.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. pt. ii. 27*d.*

⁹ I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.

¹⁰ See Manor of Parham, in Plomesgate Hundred.

¹¹ I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

Joñis Dun Andr Syf Rogli Apeltweyt Gilbri Fringe, Henr Musket, Joñis Westbrom, Riçi pker et Joñis Kyng. jur. Qui dicunt sup sacm̄ sun quod Willius de Ufford Comes Suff defunct tenuit die quo obiit in dñico suo ut de feodo talliato ex dono et concessione dñi E nup Regis Anglair Regis nūc Robto de Ufford nup Com Suff p̄ri dñi Willi Comitis sibi et hereditis suis masculis de corpore legitime exeunt fcis diversa Manlia terras et ten subscripta videlicet.

Haghle. Itm̄ Man'ui de Haghle cum p̄tin in Com Suff p̄dcō in quoquidm̄ Manlio est und capitfe mesuagin quod nichil val p̄ anno ultra repris Itm̄ dicunt qd situs Manlij p̄dci cu fructibs gardini ejusdem val p̄ annu ij. s̄. Itm̄ sunt b̄m̄ cccc acr terr arrabil que val p̄ annu cs. p̄c acr iij. d̄. Itm̄ sunt ib̄m̄ x x x vj. acr p̄ti q̄ val p̄ annu lxxij. s̄ p̄c acr ij. s̄. Itm̄ sunt ib̄m̄ xvij. acr pastur q̄ val p̄ annu xij. s̄ p̄c acr viij. d̄. Itm̄ ib̄m̄ unus p̄cus cujus agistam ultra sustentac perasz bestiarz ib̄m̄ val p̄ annu x x. s̄. solvend̄ ad festa s̄ci petri Advincul et sci Michis Archi. Itm̄ ib̄m̄ xvij. acr bosci un quolt anno possunt amputari iij. acr q̄ val p̄ ann vj. s̄. p̄c acr ij. s̄. Itm̄ dicunt qd nichil de bosco p̄d̄co potest amputari hoc anno et qd totus boscus p̄d̄cus amputabatur in s̄coto and ult anno p̄cedn̄ Itm̄ est ib̄m̄ unu Molendinu ventriticu quod val p̄ annu ultra repris vj. s̄. viij. d̄. Itm̄ ib̄m̄ de redditu ass̄ cum firm terras xxxiiij. li solvend ad festa Natal dñi pasch̄ Nativitatis s̄ci Joñis Bapte et s̄ci Michis Archi equis porcoitz Itm̄ de redditu iij. gallin ad fm Natal dñi que val p̄ annu vj. s̄. viij. d̄ p̄c gallin j. d̄ Itm̄ ib̄m̄ c ad e t'm̄ que val p̄ ann iij. d̄ Itm̄ ib̄m̄ ex. opa arrur que val p̄ annu xx. s̄. p̄c opis iij. d̄. Itm̄ sir' opa yemal et estimal que val p̄ annu xlj. s̄. viij. d̄ p̄c opis ob. Itm̄ Mercatu tenend p̄ diem sabb̄bi qual sept que val p̄ annu xx. s̄. et Nundin in festo Assumpc be Marie que val p̄ annu xx. s̄. Itm̄ p̄rit et p̄quis cur val p̄ annu xl. s̄. Itm̄ leta tenend die Jovis in septimana pentecost q̄ val p̄ annu x x. s̄. Itm̄ tenuit hundreda de H̄tismere et Stowe in com p̄d̄co cu p̄tin que valent p̄ annu xiiij. li. Itm̄ dicunt quod d̄ca Manrui de Haghle et Hundreda de H̄tismere et Stowe tenentur de dño Rege in Capite p̄ quod s'vicui ignorant Et qd idem Willius de Ufford Comes Suff obiit x' die Febr ult p̄tlit sine h̄ed masclo de corpore suo legitie exeunte ob cujus deccm exitus mascul dei Willi Comitis Reversio d̄coz Man'ui et Hundredoz cu p̄tin ad dum Regem et h̄edes suos spectant set dicunt ūtrum Isabell que uit ux dñi comitis sit p̄gnans an non ignorant.

In 1385 the reversion in the manor, subject to Isabel's life estate, was granted by the Crown to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk,¹ and in 1400 we find on the Patent Rolls a confirmation by Hen. IV. of the grant in favour of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, son of Michael, and the heirs male of his body of a yearly sum of £123. 7s. 9½d. until the reversion of the manors of Haughley and Thorndon should fall in on the death of Isabel, Countess of Suffolk.² She did not die until the 29th Sept. 1416.

From the death of Michael de la Pole in 1415 to the time of Wm. de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hertz, Saxmundham, in Plomesgate Hundred, and from that time to the death of Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1513, as the Manor of Gyfford's, Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.

Haughley was one of the manors expressly named in the deed of 26th Feb. 1492, made between the King and Edmund de la Pole and restored to him.

In 1510 we find from the State Papers that a grant had been made by the Crown of the manor to Sir John Heydon and others during the life of Edmund de la Pole, then attainted.³ In 1513 on the death of her husband

¹ R.P. iii. 208.

² Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. iv. 15.

³ S.P. 2 Hen. VIII. 1281; Originalia Rot. 34. Notice of grant, S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

a petition was presented to the throne on the behalf of Margaret de la Pole, daughter of Richard, Lord Scroop, stating that she had a life interest in this estate, Westhorpe, and several other manors in Suffolk, and these manors were assigned to her accordingly. She died in 1515, in which year we find that Sir Thomas Tyrell was appointed keeper of the park of Haughley,¹ and the manor was granted by King Hen. VIII. in tail general to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1538 exchanged it with the Crown for other property.² It is stated in every account of the manor we have seen that the manor was granted to the Sulyard family by Queen Mary in the person of Sir John Sulyard, but this does not seem to be correct. It was granted by Hen. VIII. immediately upon the exchange with Charles Brandon, to Andrew Sulyard, 2nd son of Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He married Margaret, daughter and one of the heirs of John Lyston, but died without issue 1st March, 1538, and the manor is mentioned in his inquisition post mortem,³ it then passing to his nephew, Sir John Sulyard, son and heir of John Sulyard, 3rd son of Sir John Sulyard, the Lord Chief Justice. It is quite true this Sir John Sulyard, grandson of the Lord Chief Justice, did have a grant from Queen Mary, for the grant is entered on the Originalia Rolls both in the 1st year of Queen Mary and the 3 and 4 of Philip and Mary,⁴ and the grant was made, or the estate confirmed, to him in return for his active services in her cause. From the Exchequer Special Commissioners mentioned in the 38th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, we find the grant of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary to John Sulyard referred to. It is there stated that in 1614 Haughley Manor and park were supposed to be escheat on account of defective title.⁵ Sir John Sulyard erected the present fine mansion in Haughley Park, and removing from the adjoining parish of Wetherden made it his future residence.

"Sir John Sulyard," says Mr. Hollingsworth, "was a stiff Roman Catholic, and his loyalty was tainted with the bigotry of his religion. His recusancy under Elizabeth would not have been noticed severely if he had not made himself so obnoxious by assisting at the death of the Protestants in this reign. He was much trusted by Queen Mary. She gave him an unlimited order to do what was needful for her service, of which the following is a literal copy :—

" ' Mary the Queen,

" ' Henry Bedingfield,

" ' These are to require and command you to give most faithful and assured orders to this bearer our trusty and well-beloved s'vient Sir John Sulyard, and in any wyse as ye love us and tender our favour not to fayle to accomplish and putte into execution that which he shall declare unto you from us to be our pleasure, so fare ye nartylie well. From Framlingham the 23 of Jun.' "

In 1559 he was called upon to show by what title he held the manor, as we learn from the Memoranda Rolls.⁶ He married three times—1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, Knt., and had issue Frances, married to Thomas Garneys, of Kenton; 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jerningham, of Somerleyton, and had

¹ Add. Ch. 16573.

² State Papers, 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).

³ I.P.M., 37 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Originalia, 1 Mary, 4 Pars. Rot. 7; 3 and 4 P. and M. 4 Pars. Rot. 37.

⁵ D.K.R. 38 App. p. 94.

⁶ M. 1 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 6.

issue Edward, son and heir, Thomas, Ann married to John Tyrell, Margaret married to Sir Henry Tyrell; and 3rdly Alice, daughter of Humfry Carvell, of Wignall St. Mary, in Norfolk. He died 4th March, 1574, and was succeeded by his son and heir Edward. Edward inherited the religion, but had obtained a more enlightened attachment to the throne. He declares himself "bounden and radie as becometh a true and dutiful subject, with boddy, lands, and goods, to defend her Highness (Queen Elizabeth) against the force of any Prince, Pope, Potentate, Prelate," &c. 24 Oct. 1588. The following is a transcript of the declaration: "I, Edward Sulyarde of Suff. Esquier, doe acknowledge our most gracious Sovreigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, to be our undoubted lawfull and onlie Queene of Englande and Irlande, and no other forreyne Prince, notwithstandinge any Excommunication, under whose Power are all Persons both Ecclesiasticall and Temporall, with in any her Majesties Dominions. And also by this doe manifest myselfe bounden and readie, as becometh a true and duetifull subject, with Body, Lands, and Goodds, to defend her Highness against the Force of any Prince, Pope, Potentate, Prelate, or whatothersoever her Majesties Enemies, which God grannte she may overcome, and longe contynue her prosperous Raigne over us. Written in the xxiiij th of October 1588

"By me Edwarde Sulyarde."

Declarations of the same tenor were signed by divers other knights and gentlemen of the same communion; amongst others, Edward Rookwood, whose family was related to that of the Sulyards. This declaration was made in the face of the Spanish Armada by many Roman Catholics, and others armed themselves and fought on board the fleet. But a large body remained secretly and sullenly passive, awaiting with a feverish hope coming events, and praying earnestly for the restoration of Papal power. Many of these gentlemen for two years before this invasion had been compelled by the government to live in London, nor could they visit their estates without licence from the privy seal. This was a necessary precaution under the threats of invasion, and when such violent councils prevailed at Rome. Mr. "Siliarde" petitioned the council (in 1586) for leave to go down to *Wetherden* and attend to his family concerns, and feelingly enlarges on the hardship and loss he should suffer by "bringing his wife, children, and familie to London, which he could not bring to passe in any reasonable sorte, but to his greate charge, extrame losse, and hindrance, which in no wise he can long endure, but in short tyme will be his utter overthrowe and undoing." He speaks of "vi fatt oxen" sent up to London to pay a fine of fifty pounds due to the exchequer, five of which were seized on their journey by her majesty's surveyors and no allowance had been made for them. He had paid £1,760 already in fines on his estates for his suspected loyalty, and as a part of that uneasy reputation he obtained with his religion from his father.

"And in this case of Mr. Sulyard's we may perceive from the following answer to his petition, that levity and security were the rules by which the measures of the court were actuated:—

"Whereas Edward Syliarde of Wetherden in the county of Suffolk, gent. having been a long tyme restrayned of his libertie for matter of religion, was lately for certain considerations permitted to remayne near his house in Suffolk, and yet notwithstanding, as it is informed, hath synce that time been troubled and molested onely for recusancy. These are in her majesty's name to will and require you, and every of you to whom it

may appertayne, to forbear to sue or trouble him any further with respect to his said recusancy untill you shall understand her majesty's further pleasures herein, and these shall be his sufficient warrant in that behalf. Dated at my house at Barnelmes the 19 of June, 1586. Fran. Walsingham, L.S. ¹

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is a cross bill by Edward Sulyard against William Parker the elder and William Law, as to a close containing 32 acres called "Sheepcott Field" in Haughley Manor.² A bond of this Edward Sulyard, recusant, in 1589, will be found amongst the State Papers for this year.³

Edward Sulyard married⁴ 1st the daughter and heir of Thomas Haydon, younger brother of Sir John Haydon, and had issue Sir John, and Ann married to Henry Martin, of Chester; and 2ndly Ann Dawney, of Yorkshire, and had issue Elizabeth. Edward Sulyard died 10th May, 1605, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Sulyard, who was knighted by King Jas. I., and had all penalties and fines remitted. Under King Charles the family devoted themselves to the Crown.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by John Marks against this Sir John Sulyard.⁵

Sir John Sulyard married Philipa, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly, in Worcestershire, and had issue Edward, Ralph, and John, and dying in 1626 the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Edward Sulyard. He, under Cromwell, was imprisoned, and two parts of his estate sequestrated. He became a wanderer and exile. On the Restoration he recovered his former possessions and manors, but still continued a firm adherent to the faith of the middle ages as taught by Rome. Sir Edward Sulyard married the daughter of William, Lord Sturton, but dying in 1673 without issue his estate descended to his brother Ralph, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of James Willford, of Wandsworth, and by her had a numerous issue. To him succeeded Edward, his eldest son, who married Penelope, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, and by her had many children. At the Revolution it does not appear that this gentleman at all suffered, but continuing firm in his religion was left out of the Commission of the Peace. His next brother, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Sulyard, followed King Jas. II. abroad, and subsequently entered into the Dutch service, married a lady of Boisledne, in Brabant, and there died, leaving descendants still living in Flanders.⁶

Edward Sulyard, son of Edward, held the manor, and dying in 1744 it passed to his son and heir, Edward Sulyard, who died 28th April, 1785, at the age of 78, when it passed to his son and heir, Edward Sulyard, who married 1st Susanna, daughter of George Ravenscroft, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, and 2ndly Sarah Dalton, but died 24th Oct. 1799, without male issue, at the age of 55, leaving three daughters and coheirs, namely: Sophia, married to John Carey, of Lincoln's Inn; Lucy, married to Hugh Smyth, of Acton Burnell, in Salop; and Frances, married to Sir George W. Jerningham, of Cossey, in Norfolk, Bart., who having proved his descent from Sir

¹ Hollingsworth's History of Stowmarket, p. 112.

² C.P. iii. 23.

³ Acts of Privy Council, 286; and see Rawlinson, MSS. B. 319.

⁴ He is stated in Blomefield's Norf. to have married Frances, relict of Sir — Babthorpe.

⁵ C.P. ser. ii. B. cxxviii. 41.

⁶ Hollingsworth's History of Stowmarket, p. 114.

William Howard, Lord Stafford, attainted in 1680 for high treason, and beheaded, and the King in the year 1824 having been pleased to recommend to Parliament the reversal of that unjust attainder, was restored to his inheritance, and became Lord Stafford.

In 1811 an Act of Parliament¹ was passed enabling the coheireses of Edward Sulyarde and their husbands to pay the sum of £3,000 for the benefit of his Majesty in satisfaction of his claim to the manor and estates in Haughley. The result was the property was sold. In Oct. 1811, the Manor of Haughley, extending over 2,442 acres, 22 dwelling-houses, and 28 messuages, with the mansion house and offices, and a park of land containing about 396 acres, realised £27,840 exclusive of timber. The purchaser was William Crawford, on whose death in 1835 the property passed to his



HAUGHLEY PARK.

son and heir, the Rev. William Henry Crawford, and on his death in 1868 the manor was sold to John Hayward, by whom the copyholders were enfranchised.

Page mentions that the Manor of Haughley Castle in the time of King Charles was Stephen Offwood's, in which family it continued for some generations.

The manor is large and its court was arbitrary and had much power. The lord of this manor formerly possessed a jurisdiction of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, trying all causes in his own court, of which instances are on record as late as the 11th Elizabeth. At a court held in 1475 the lands, tenements, &c., of John Buxton, of Stow, were seized, for that he had vexed one William Turner by the writ of our Lord the King, contrary to the ancient custom of the manor that no tenant should prosecute any other tenant in any court saving this. At another court in the same year it was ordered that the Abbot of Hales, in Gloucestershire, who was impropiator of Haughley and Shelland, should erect a new pair of gallows in Luberlow field, under a penalty of 40s. (had he cut the old ones down?), and the field still bears the name of gallows field.

¹ 51 Geo. III. c. 68 (local and personal and not printed).

One Buxtyn (? Baxteyn) also held lands under the service of finding a ladder for this gallows. The copyholds were subject to arbitrary fines. It has been said that in ancient times this was a market town, but this, as we have already said, does not appear to have been the case. It is true we find that in 1463 William Hoxon, of Stow, was fined for lying in wait near the town of Haughley and buying chickens, eggs, and the like, and in 1539 the butchers of the former place were amerced 3s. 4d. because they sold meat out of the market on a market day, contrary to the custom of this manor. In the following year the amercement was doubled. The village had a fair yearly, on August 15th, being the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

Haughley Park and the old Sulyard mansion house were purchased in 18— by Arthur Charles Pretyman, youngest son of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln, by Amelia, daughter of Christopher T. Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex. He married 26th Oct. 1858, Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Baxter, of Idvies, co. Forfar. Arthur Charles Pretyman died in 18—, leaving his widow who still resides at the mansion house, and has a son, Frederick Henry, and three daughters, Emily Arabella, Agnes Mary, and Arabella surviving.

The manor in 1896 was vested in C. H. Capon, but is now vested in George Frederick Beaumont, of the Lawn, Coggeshall, Essex.

As to the Sulyard family, see N. & Q. 7th ser. xi. 306, and the Pretyman family, Burke L.G. 1297.

Letters of Edward Sulyard, of Haughley Park, to Michael Hicks, 1584, will be found in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum,¹ and to cousin B. Gawdy, 1595, in the Egerton MSS.² Both Sir Edw. Sulyard, recusant, and his brother Ralph are referred to in 1647 in the Calendar of Compoundus State Papers [1759].

In order better to show the extent of this manor as late as the middle of the 18th century we give here a rental of the rents payable to the manor for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1731, when Edward Sulyard was lord :—

A Rental of the Rents payable to the Manor of Hawleigh cum membris for one whole year ending at Michaelmas, 1731 :—

New Street.

	£	s.	d.
John Baldry (late Brook's), per Rt. Button	1	0	5
Elizabeth Bradstreet, per Wm. Button	0	2	6
Sarah Raffe, Widow (late Rouse Raffe) per se	0	13	2
Sam. Bird (late Damant's) per se	0	14	2
Sam. Bird (late Harrison's) per se	1	3	8
Martin Lovel (y ^e White Horse), per Thos. Balles	0	0	4
Mr. John Boggas y ^e Bushes per se Free	0	2	4
Mr. Edwd. Boggas, per Mr. John Boggas	0	5	11
Abraham Chenery, per Robt. Serjeant	0	1	0
Mr. Thomas Crispe, per Thomas Brooke	1	4	2
— — — Mannings at Moorbridge, per Jno. Steygall	0	3	4
John Harrison (late Driver's) per James Harrison	0	9	6
	<hr/>		
	6	0	6

¹ Lansd. 43, 3.

² Eger. 2713.

HAUGHLEY.

207

Hawleigh Street.		£	s.	d.
Plashwood, per R. Ray .. .. .	..	1	18	2
Mr. Robt. Offwood—the castle, &c. ..	2 18 8	}	..	3 4 2
Weeding Hill	0 3 6			
Oakeys	0 2 0			
Richard Edgar, per Jacob Green	Free..	0	1	0
Widow Bloome (late Thos. Suttons), per Edwd. Bloome ..	..	0	3	8
The King's-arms, per Robt. Bloome ..	.. Free..	0	1	2
Bushey Close, per Robt. Bloome.. ..	..	0	2	8
John Potter (late Thomas Thrower's) per se ..	..	0	2	8
Robert Bloome (late John Glanfield's), per Wid ^w . How ..	..	0	0	9
John Burroughs (late Everson's) per se.. ..	..	0	0	6
William Hayward (late Wm. Baker's) per Thos. Barnes ..	..	0	2	6
Thos. Barnes (Cuckstall Fields, late Muskett's) per se ..	..	0	9	0
— — — Clarke of Wortham, per Benjn. Stannard ..	..	0	0	5
Daniel Lambert, per Christopher Palmer, &c. .. ..	..	0	0	9
James Raymond (late Thrower's, olim Wincks), per se ..	..	0	3	5½
Mr. Charles Knipe, late Soame's	1 19 1	}	..	3 15 4
Muskett's	0 8 0			
Goodrich's	0 8 0			
Everson's	0 7 0			
Pratt's	0 0 5			
Chinery's Hills	0 7 0			
Garnham's	0 3 4			
Cuthbert's	0 0 6			
Bassock's (late Clark's).. ..	0 2 0			
Mr. Henry Muskett	1 17 11	}	..	4 0 0
Ellis's	0 3 10			
Wright's	0 5 6			
Clopton's	0 11 0			
Cartors	1 0 9			
Follows	0 1 0			
Mr. Richmond (late Thomas Glanfield's) per James Raymond	..	0	7	5
Thomas Barker's daughter, per Robt. Lyng ..	0 6 4	}	..	0 7 10
for Wright's	0 1 6			
Thomas Wright (late Sam. Wright's), per Jas. Raymond ..	..	0	3	6
Sam. Wright (late Abr. Clark's), per Nathl. Jacob ..	..	0	0	6
Robt. Bloome, for Glandfield's, per John Green .. ..	..	0	0	6
<hr/>				15 5 11½

Hawleigh Green.

Thomas Carter (Walsacks) in Right of his wife, Relict of Robert Lyng .. .. .	..	0	4	4
William Ward (Old Bell's) per Joshua Enefor .. ..	..	0	16	0
Mr. Thos. Churchman (late Smyth's) per Jno. Goddard ..	..	2	9	4
for Creasy's, per James Rowland .. ..	..	0	0	3
Mr. Robt. Goodrich, of Folsham, per Thos. Adams ..	..	1	2	1
Mr. Robt. Goodrich, of Bury, per Thos. Adams .. ..	..	0	13	10
Mr. Robt. Goodrich, of Bury, per Wm. Enefor .. ..	..	1	2	4
Widow Robinson, per Robert Poarle .. .. .	..	0	0	8
Mrs. Howell, per John Coe .. .. .	..	0	2	3

HAUGHLEY.

209

Mrs. Martin, Wid ^w ., part of Wid ^w . Turner's	0	4	6
Mr. Martin of Creeting, for Hobart's	0	5	9
Mrs. Ward, per Wm. Thinge	0	16	0
Thomas Barker's Daughter, per Wm. Thinge	0	12	6
Mr. Gurdon (late Petit's, olim Geo. Luffe's) per se	0	3	10
Stowmarket Town Lands	0	1	0
Mr. Edwd. Lynch (late Thompson's), per Roger Turner, Jun. ^r for Patches (late Cook's, olim Firmin's) per Mr. Nath. Fairclough	1	17	8
Mr. Robt. Cook, for olim Hobart's	0	5	9
for Wicke's 1s. 6d., Hayward's 7d... .. .	0	2	1
Wm. Goodal, per Robert How... .. .	0	1	5
	<hr/>		
	9	8	8

Old Newton and Gipping.

Thomas Tyrell, Esq ^r . per se	0	3	8
Netherhall—Mr. Jn. Harvy, per Thos. Manby	1	12	0
in the Right of Susan, Wife of Captain Harvy	0	2	8
for Mrs. Martha Harvy's	0	2	0
Mr. James Harvy's Heir, for a Messuage and Lands (late of John Shys) called Demseys or Farmers	0	7	4
for Part of Conold's	0	2	1
for James Roper's	0	2	5
Geo. Gooday, Esq ^r . (late Pretymān's), per Thos. Cooper	2	2	6
late Clowton's	0	8	8
late Booth's, in the Occupācon of Wm. Ward	0	2	1
Mr. Sam. Robinson, late Wade's	0	11	0
for Wid ^w . Sare's, late Wade's	0	5	11
for Simond's in Hawleigh	0	2	8
Mrs. Harvy, Widow of Mr. Jno. Harvy, for late Conold's	0	8	4

Late Breame's.

Thos. Cooper, late Jo. Cooper's	0	1	0
Thos. Cooper, late Edwd. Cooper's	0	1	3
Mr. Marlow, of Ipswich, per Robt. Hunt	0	9	9
John Richers, late Mark's	0	0	8
Mr. Blomfield, per Sam. Durrant	0	6	6
Mr. Wm. Rayment (Cloversand Hoggars), per Thos. Hayward	0	0	6
Thos. Fullor, in Right of his Wife, late Emoden's.. .. .	0	5	2
Mr. Wm. Bacon (Clovers)	0	1	10
Mr. Robt. Cook, late Purle's, per . . . Cockerill	0	4	0
per James Cooper	0	0	6
Robt. Pierson	0	0	6
Baxter (late Clark), per Jas. Cooper	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
	8	5	6

Debach.

Lord Rochford, late Wingfield's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
New Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	6
Hawleigh Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	11½
Hawleigh Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	0
Tothill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	6
Chilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	8
Old Newton and Gipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	6
Wetherden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
Bacton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	9
Onehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	6
Harleston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	3
Shelland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	6
Buxhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0
Dormisden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Debach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
								<hr/>		
								71	17	2½
								<hr/>		
Hawleigh Common Fine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	8
Newton and Wetherden do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	4
Stow do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
								<hr/>		
								1	14	0
								<hr/>		

Arms of SULYARD: Argent, a chevron gules, between three pheons, Sable.

OLD NEWTON.



HERE was no manor in this place in Saxon times. The first holding was that of Roger de Poictou, and consisted of 70 acres of land within the soc and sac of the King and Earl, 2 bordars, 1½ ploughteams (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 30s., decreased to 20s. at the time of the Survey. It had formerly been held by two freemen under Alsi, nephew of Earl Ralph, by commendation only.¹

Another holding here was that of the Bishop of Bayeux, at the time of the Survey. It consisted of 80 acres of land in the soc of the King and Earl, 2 bordars, 1½ ploughteams in demesne, and 3 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 6 hogs and 40 sheep. At the time of the Survey the bordars had become reduced to 1, the ploughteams having disappeared had risen to 1, and there were 2 beasts, also a sixth share of the advowson of a church with 10 acres of free land. The whole had been valued at 30s., but was reduced to 20s. and by the time of the Survey had again increased to 40s. It was formerly held by two freemen under Alsi by commendation only, and at the time of the Survey Roger Bigot held it of the Bishop under Roger Warenger.

Another two holdings were those of Hugh de Montfort and consisted of one freeman with half a carucate of land, held in exchange by Hugh de Montfort, and under him 2 bordars. Also 1 ploughteam, 1½ acres of meadow, and 3 hogs, and at the time of the Survey 40 sheep, the whole valued at 40s. It had formerly been held by Alwin de Mendlesham in demesne.

The second holding of Hugh de Montfort was of two freemen, of whom the jurisdiction was in the Hundred, having 27 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 5s. It had formerly been held in demesne by Hugh de Montfort in exchange through a writ of liberate.²

MANOR OF OLD NEWTON.

In 1161 Sir Robert de Mounteney held of Richard de Lucy one knight's fee in this parish in frankpledge with Dionisia, daughter of the said Richard, whom he married.

Sir Robert de Mounteney was succeeded by Robert de Mounteney, who died in 1252, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John de Mounteney, at whose death in 1277 his son and heir, Robert de Mounteney, succeeded, and died in 1287. Robert was succeeded by his son and heir, Arnold de Mounteney, and he by his son and heir, John de Mounteney. John, son of William de Cleydon, seems to have died seised of the manor in 1350.³

In 1360 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Robert de Bures, Richard Bakere, of Wickhambrooke, Richard Bresete, Geoffrey Fausebrown, parson of Buxhall church, Thomas Cat, parson of Okholt church, and John de Cakestrete, of Finborough, against Thomas de Felton and Joan his wife.⁴

The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Anna, wife of John Neve, in 1460, and an extent given of it in towns of Old Newton, Stowe Market, Haughley, and Gipping.⁵

¹ Dom. ii. 350b.

² Dom. ii. 409b.

³ I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. III. 8.

⁵ I.P.M., 38 and 39 Hen. VI. 34.

Davy says that in the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in William Mikelfeld, son of Thomas and Anne, who died in 1460, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Richard Mickelfeld; but as William was more probably the son of Richard (though we are aware one pedigree does make him son of Thomas), and he certainly died in 1439, and not 1460, reliance cannot be placed on the statement.¹

We do find, however, the manor in the Myklefeld family in the time of Hen. VI., for it is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. in 1460 of Anne, who was wife of John Neve, and which Anne held jointly with William Micklefield, her husband. The manor was held of the King *in capite* by knight's service.

John Myklefeld died seised of the manor about 1509, leaving Bartholomew Myklefeld his son and heir. The manor then passed to Sir Thomas Bedingfield, who levied a fine of the manor in 1535 against Sir Philip Bothe and others,² and died seised of the manor 15th March, 1538.³

It is strange that Sir Thomas Bedingfield should have acquired the Manor of Old Newton, as he was already lord of the Manor of Newton juxta Ipswich, but it will be seen that both the manors are specified in his inquis. p.m. The manor then passed to Robert Bedingfield, the brother and heir of Sir Thomas.

In 1543 "Robert Pratyman, yeoman," or Pretyman, purchased the manor of Sir Edmund Bedingfield, and held his first court in 1544. He was the son and heir of Thomas Pratyman, of Howlots and Old Newton, yeoman, who was buried at Bacton 16th July, 1543, and of Johanne his wife, daughter of John Gernoun, of Bacton, great-great-grandson of Robert Gernoun, of Wickham Skeith, who purchased lands in Bacton in 1421. Robert Pretyman, the purchaser of this manor, married Margaret, widow of Thomas Gernoun, of Cotton. On Robert Pretyman's death in 1562 the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Pretyman, who married Agnes, daughter of John Banninge. He died in 1566,⁴ when the manor passed to his widow, who married 2ndly John Stubbs, and retained the manor until her death in 1586, when it vested in her son and heir, Thomas Pretyman, who held his first court in 1587. He married Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Goodall, of Stonham, and died 14th Aug. 1615,⁵ when the manor passed to his eldest son and heir, Thomas Pretyman, who died without issue, and was buried at Bacton 11th Jan. 1617,⁶ when the manor devolved on his brother and heir, Robert Pretyman, who held his first court 26th Oct. 1631. He died unmarried and was buried at Old Newton 30th April, 1659, having by his will 25th April, 1659,⁷ devised the manor to his kinsman, George Pretyman, of Howlots, Bacton, then lord of the Manor of Cotton, in Hartismere Hundred.

From the time of George Pretyman's death in 1688 the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, and is now vested in Capt. Ernest George Pretyman, D.L., of Orwell Park.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the will of Robert Pretyman, 20th April, 1659,⁸ and of Jane Pretyman, 11th June, 1737.⁹

¹ See Manors of Blythford and Cravens, in Henham, in Blything Hundred.

² Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.

³ I.P.M., 31 Hen. VIII. 5.

⁴ Will 4th Aug. 1566, proved 10th Aug. at Norwich.

⁵ Adm. 1615; I.P.M., 13 Jas.

⁶ I.P.M., 1618.

⁷ Proved 16th July, 1660.

⁸ Proved 16th July, 1660.

⁹ Proved Arch. Sudb. 1738.

Newton Hall belongs to H. Rebow.

"Newton Manor" was included in a fine levied by John Staverton, John Cokerell, of Orford, John Berton, clerk, and Simon Blyant, against Sir Reginald Braybrook, and Joan his wife, in 1404.¹

MANOR OF NETHER HALL *al.* BARRARDS.

This manor was the lordship of Roger de Boyton in the time of Hen. III. he holding the tenth part of a fee.² It was held of the Honor of Haughley.³

William de Boyton died seised of the manor in 1302,⁴ his holding being but of 1 messuage and 50 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood. He was succeeded by his son, William de Boyton, and on the Patent Rolls in 1303 we find a licence for William de Boyton to enfeoff William, son of William de Boyton, of a messuage and 50 acres in Old Newton, and for him to demise so that the same should be held for the lives of the said William de Boyton and Margery his wife, with reversion to the heirs of William, son of William.⁵

In the following reign William de Boyton was one of the knights of the shire for this county, in three Parliaments, and sued in 1281 Alexander de Claving, Sheriff of Suffolk, for 27s. and odd pence, his wages as knight, and recovered it, the jury finding that Claving had levied the money for the county. Osbert de Boyton died in 1345,⁶ and John de Boyton was his son and heir, aged 11 years.

In 1358 Sir Bartholomew Bateman, who had a grant of a rent charge of 20 marks per annum issuing out of this manor and Langford, in Norfolk, from Osbert de Boyton, released by deed all his right therein to John his son, and Sir Thomas Felton, knt. Two years later a fine was levied by Sir Thomas Felton against this John de Boyton and Margaret his wife.⁷

In 1428 another John de Boyton was lord. In 1516 we meet with a fine of "Barrardys" Manor, which may relate to this manor. It was levied by Sir Andrew Wyndefore against Thomas Eylmere and Beatrice his wife.⁸ A moiety of the manor is the subject of a fine in 1521 levied by William Waldegrave and others against William Cracherode and others,⁹ and the other moiety the same year by Sir William Waldegrave and others against Nicholas Courtnewke and others.¹⁰ The manor must about this time have vested in Thomas Spring, for he died seised of it 29th June, 1523,¹¹ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Spring.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by James Dowlyng against John Wage touching copyholds of this manor.¹²

In 1576 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert Rolffe and others against John Heigham and others.¹³ Towards the end of the same century the manor was vested in Henry Gilbert,¹⁴ who died seised of it in 1594, when it passed to his son and heir, John Gilbert, who was succeeded by John

¹ Feet of Fines, 5 Hen. IV. 4.

² Red Book of the Exchequer, cxxxv. rider c.

³ T. de N. 290.

⁴ I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 106.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 31; Originalia, 31 Edw. I. in *Schedule*.

⁶ I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 18.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. III. 15.

⁸ Fine, Trin. 8 Hen. VIII.

⁹ Fine, Trin. 13 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰ Fine, Trin. 13 Hen. VIII.

¹¹ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 7.

¹² C.P. ser. ii., B. liii. 15.

¹³ Fine, Easter, 18 Eliz.

¹⁴ See Manor of Finborough Magna, in this Hundred.

Coggeshale,¹ who dying in 1599 was succeeded by his son and heir, George Coggeshale.

In 1609 the manor was vested in John Mallows and John Mannock.

The manor was offered for sale at Garraways 19th May, 1825.² The property included a farm house and about 65 acres of arable and pasture land and also the rectorial or great tithes of the parish *or* hamlet of Old Newton and Dagworth (except two farms), comprising about 1,900 acres of which 1,100 were arable. The quit rents amounted to £1. 7s. 0d. The property was stated to have sold for £11,980,³ but this was contradicted, and the estate was evidently bought in.⁴ The property was again offered for sale 10th May, 1827, at Garraways,⁵ and 26th June, 1828.⁶ The 13th Jan. 1840, the manor and farm of Netherhall alone were offered for sale at the King's Head, Stowmarket.⁷

The manor was in 1885 vested in the Rev. James Coyte, and in 1896 in C. A. Capon.

¹ For his marriage, and that of his son, see Manor of Fornham St. Genevieve, in Thedwestry Hundred.

² *Ipswich Journal*, April 9th and 23rd, 1825.

³ *Ib.* May 21st, 1825.

⁴ May 28th, 1825.

⁵ *Ib.* March 29th, 1827.

⁶ *Ib.* May 24th, 1828.

⁷ *Ib.* Jan. 4th, 1840.

ONEHOUSE.



HERE was one manor in this place, as well as several smaller holdings. Among the lands of Ranulf Peverell at the time of the Survey we find two estates, one being the manor. This consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 20 acres with soc, 8 bordars, 4 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 6 hogs, 1 rouncy, 6 beasts, 16 hogs, 40 sheep and 22 goats. These were slightly altered at the time of the Survey. The ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 2, the hogs had increased to 30, and the sheep to 87. There was a church with 3 acres of free land. The value was formerly 40s., increased to 50s. by the time of the Survey. It was 5 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt $6\frac{1}{2}d$. It had formerly been held by Ketel, a thane of the Confessor.

The second estate consisted of 26 acres held by Osbert Masculus as belonging to Stow Church. He had held them before Ranulf Peverell had the Manor of Onehouse.¹

Another estate here was that of Humphrey, son of Aubrey. It consisted of 60 acres of land, 1 bordar, and 2 ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey had become 1), and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. It was formerly held by 10 freemen under Ketel by commendation only. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.²

Among the lands of Robert, Earl of Moretaine, was an estate which, under the Confessor, was held by Withmer. It consisted of 1 carucate of land, 3 bordars, 2 serfs, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 4 acres of meadow, and 2 socmen with 3 acres of land which they could sell without licence. The details of the holding were slightly altered at the time of the Survey, for the bordars were doubled, and the serfs had entirely disappeared. In the same township a freeman held 9 acres whom Nigel held under Earl Robert, but Frodo was seised before him, claiming livery, the Hundred not knowing the rights of it. The entire holding was valued at 20s., and was in the King's soc. When Brien acquired it, it rendered no customs duty in the Hundred.³

Another estate was that of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of half a carucate of land, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. It had formerly belonged to a freeman under the abbot.

In the time of the Confessor the sac, soc, and commendation over all the men belonged to the abbot, being the gift of the Confessor as shown by the writs and seals of the abbot. In later times King William allowed the gift. The Survey, however, says: "But the King's provost had four shillings on account of the soc of one of them, neither the abbot nor his ministers knowing whether it were rightly or wrongly the case. And the Hundred testifies that the Court knew not that the abbot had been at a later time disseised (of the soc) after King Edward gave it."⁴

ESCEFELLA.

This adjoined Onehouse wood, and under it appears an entry amongst the estates of Robert Blunt. It is of 3 acres held by one bordar and rendering 12d.⁵

¹ Dom. ii. 416b, 417.

² Dom. ii. 436.

³ Dom. ii. 291.

⁴ Dom. ii. 360b.

⁵ Dom. ii.

MANOR OF ONEHOUSE.

This was probably the land of Ketel' prior to the Conquest, and was held by Ranulph Peverell as Domesday tenant in chief. In 1234 the lordship was held by Margery de Moese and Richard her son. In 1270 Henry de Caldecotes is said to have had a grant and a market and a fair here, and also free warren.

Davy, who gives the last piece of information, says: "1272 Fairfax-Teddington (?) 1272 Parnell." It is presumed he intends these as lords; but it seems not unlikely that as to Caldecotes the entry belongs to the other manor in Onehouse, and that the lordship did not pass from the de Moese family until Margery, daughter of Thomas de Moese, married Thomas de Weyland, the well-known Lord Justice of England. It is possible, however, the lordship, which was certainly vested in Sir Thomas de Weyland when he abjured the realm, may have come to him from the Alneto grant after mentioned. William de Alneto held a knight's fee here of the abbey of Bury in the time of John or Hen. III., and this passed to his son, Robert de Alneto, who held certainly in the reign of the latter monarch.² His son, Adam de Alneto, in 1282 gave by deed to Thomas de Weyland, Margery his wife, and Richard their son, all the lands, &c., which came to him on the death of Edward his brother in Onehouse, Rattlesden, Buxhall, and Wetherden, to hold to the heirs of the said Richard which he gave in exchange for other lands.³ If not the manor, the lands were added thereto. From the Abbreviation of Pleas⁴ we learn that Thomas de Weylaund having renounced the realm for felony, Margery his wife and Richard his son did not have seisin of the Manor of Onehouse, to wit, in Rattlesden and Wetherden, except 60 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow, and that the Abbot of St. Edmunds claimed to be chief lord of the said manor. There is certainly a statement on the Rolls of Parliament in 1290,⁵ that the wardship of Onehouse Manor belonged to the Abbot of Bury. Margery the widow held until her death in 1315, when the manor passed to her 3rd son, Richard de Weyland. The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of the 2nd son, John de "Werlaunde" in 1312, but it does not appear that he ever was seised in possession.⁶ Richard de Weyland died in 1319,⁷ when the manor passed to his daughter Cicely, married to Sir Bartholomew de Burghersh,⁸ 4th Baron Burghersh.

Sir Bartholomew had a grant of free warren here in 1349,⁹ and on his death 4th April, 1369, the manor went to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Edward Le Despencer. He died in 1375, and she in 1409.¹⁰ The manor, however, seems in 1377 to have belonged to one Lawney, and amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we meet with three actions as to the manor. The first is by Edward Lemsey (? Lawney), son of Rose, daughter of William Rykhill, brother of Anneys, mother of William Skrene, father of John Skrene, Esquire, father of Sir John Skrene, Knt., against Thomas Bibbysworth, William Essex, and Richard Parnell.¹¹ The second

¹ See Papers published by Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, vol. 3, pp. 253-5. Ketel's will is also in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, No. 1339, vol. 6, p. 199.

² T. de N. 291.

³ Abbr. of Pleas, 10 Edw. I. the 15th day of East. 30.

⁴ 18 Edw. I. Trin. 46.

⁵ R.P. i. 53.

⁶ I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

⁷ I.P.M., 13 Edw. II. 17.

⁸ See Manor of Brandeston, in Loes Hundred.

⁹ Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.

¹⁰ See Manor of Blaxhall Hall, in Plomesgate Hundred.

¹¹ E.C.P. Bundle 55, 159.

is by Richard Ayston, son of Isabel, sister of William, father of William, father of John, father of Sir John Skrene, Knt., against Thomas Bibbysworth, William Essex, and Richard Parnell.¹ And the third is by Thomas Hampden, brother of Philippe, mother of Sir John Skrene, Knt., against the same three defendants as above.²

Sir John Skrene certainly held the manor, and died in 1474 seised of it.³ Two further actions in the Court of Chancery followed immediately on Sir John Skrene's death, one by Thomas Bybbysworth, as legatee of the said Sir John, against William Essex and Richard Parnell, feoffees to uses,⁴ and the other by Elizabeth, widow of the said Sir John, against the same defendants.⁵

In the time of Hen. VII. Roger Drury⁶ held the lordship, and on his death in 1500 it passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Drury, and on his death 2nd March, 1535,⁷ passed to his son and heir, Sir William Drury, of Hawsted, who the same year suffered a recovery of the manor. He died 11th Jan. 1557-8,⁸ when it passed to his grandson and heir, Sir William Drury, who seems to have sold it to William Deane in 1580.⁹

William Deane, who was son of John Deane by a daughter of Roger Nowell, of Read, co. Lancaster, purchased an estate at Great Maplestead, of which place he is usually described. He married twice, 1st Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, co. Essex, who died without issue 5th Dec. 1580, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Thomas Egerton, of Rynehill. William Deane died 4th Oct. 1585, when the manor passed to his son, Sir John Deane, who was High Sheriff of Essex in 1610. He married 27th August, 1600, Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir Drue Drury, of Linstead, co. Kent, and of Riddlesworth, co. Norfolk, and died 17th Feb. 1615, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Drue Deane, born 31st Jan. 1606. He married Lucy, 2nd daughter of George Goring, Earl of Norwich, but the manor does not seem to have passed to his son Anthony, who was father of Sir Anthony Deane, lord of Monk Soham, in Hoxne Hundred.

In 1627 we find the manor vested in Roger Pettiward, of St. Dunstan, London City, and Salter, son of John Pettiward, of Bury St. Edmunds, and of Agnes Cock, his wife. This John Pettiward had been married at St. James, Bury, 5th Aug. 1565, and had departed this life in 1595. Roger Pettiward married Martha, daughter of George Munne. Both husband and wife died in 1639, the former 13th May and the latter 28th Jan. he aged 71 and she 62. They were buried together at Plunnbridge, Herts. The manor passed to their son and heir, John Pettiward, who resided at Putney, in Surrey, and had a grant of arms 16th July, 1660. He married Sarah, daughter and heir of Henry White, of Putney, and on his death in 1671 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Pettiward, who was Sheriff of

¹ E.C.P. Bundle 55, 164.

² E.C.P. Bundle 55, 161.

³ I.P.M. 14 Edw. IV. 42.

⁴ E.C.P. 13 Edw. IV. Bundle 55, 167.

⁵ E.C.P. Bundle 55, 165.

⁶ See Manor of Hawstead, in Thingoe Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 24.

⁸ Copy of his will, dated 26th Dec. 1557, may be seen in Cullum's Hist. of Hawstead, 1st ed., 125, where in a

note Sir John Cullum informs us that the examining fees of office, and a gratuity to the transcriber cost one guinea, besides thirteen sixpenny stamps upon the three sheets of paper. Considering the length of the will such a charge in these days would be deemed extremely moderate.

⁹ Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.

Surrey in 1689, and married Honor, daughter of John Dawes. John Pettiward presented to the living in 1708, and died in 1716, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Daniel Pettiward, who presented to the living in 1729, and married 26th Oct. 1732, Anne Lant, of Putney. He died in 1749 without issue, when the manor apparently passed to his nephew, Roger Mortlock, D.D., vicar of Skelbertswell, co. Kent, and residential canon of St. Paul's, son and heir of George, son of Henry Mortlock, which George had married Elizabeth Pettiward, 5th daughter of John Pettiward, and sister of Daniel Pettiward, who died in 1749.

Roger Mortlock on succeeding to this estate took the name of Pettiward, and 10th March the same year married Douglas, daughter and heir of James Sandwell, of London. He died at Putney 10th March, 1780, and his widow Douglas survived until 12th June, 1810, when she departed this life at the age of 86, the manor devolving on their 3rd but eldest surviving son, Roger Pettiward, who purchased the Manor of Great Finborough.

From this time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Great Finborough, in this Hundred.

Various Court Rolls of the manor have been offered for sale by Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, and in 1884 he offered the Original Court Book of this manor with Caldecote's, covering a period from Oct. 1733 to 1773, and consisting of 58 pages for 21s.¹

MANOR OF CALDECOTE'S NOW JOINED WITH ONEHOUSE UNDER THE TITLE OF ONEHOUSE WITH CALDECOTES.

This was the lordship of Henry de Caldecote in 1270 when he had a grant of free warren here, and the right to hold a market and fair.² The next lord was William de Caldecotes, and on his death the manor passed to his widow Joan, who died in 1331, when it passed to her son and heir, John de Caldecotes.³ There are three actions relating to this manor amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings—one by William Laurier (? Lawney) against Peter Pepper, vintner, of London;⁴ another by Sir John Fastolf, Knt., against Gilbert Debenham who had been enfeoffed by John Lawnay, Esquire;⁵ and a third by Henry Wove and Anne his wife, daughter of William "Laweney" against Sir Thomas Brewes, Knt., and others feoffees.⁶

In the time of Queen Mary the manor was vested in Sir William Drury, who died seised of it in 1557, from which time to the present the manor has devolved in the same way as the main Manor of Onehouse, and is now vested like the Manor of Great Finborough in Charles Terry. No doubt the parish derived its name from the one house which stood there, a house in a singularly picturesque and solitary situation. The greater part of this parish two centuries ago was a wood, except a narrow strip declining to the south east, near this large distinguished mansion, which was beautifully seated upon a rising ground, gently sloping into a valley, with a rivulet winding through it. In the base court on the outside of the moat, towards the east, which is a square of half an acre, formerly the milking yard of the farmhouse, there was growing in the year 1776 as many ashen trees as contained upwards of 1,300 solid feet of timber.⁷

¹ Cal. clxvi. 104.

² Chart. Rolls, Hen. III.; H.R. ii. 192.

³ See Manor of Caldecot Hall, Fritton, in Lothingland Hundred.

⁴ E.C.P. Bundle 7, No. 134.

⁵ E.C.P. Bundle 11, 214.

⁶ E.C.P. Bundle 40, 291.

⁷ Page, Hist. of Suffolk, p. 546.

The great hall was pulled down, and its site is now the flower garden of Onehouse Hall. Page, writing in 1847, says: "A farmhouse has been built on the site of the old hall, which was encompassed with a moat upon whose earthen bank an oak is now growing, and apparently sound, the circumference of which, at the smallest part of the bole, is sixteen feet, and twenty-four feet at the height of three yards from the ground. Notwithstanding one of its principal leading arms, with several other mossy boughs on the north side, have been broken off by tempests, it contains at present upwards of four hundred and ninety feet of solid timber, by measurement, in its stem and branches. About sixty yards to the southward of this venerable tree, is a broad-leaved elm, whose boughs in the year 1781 extended fifty-four feet towards the north, and near forty upon its opposite side, measuring each way from the centre of the trunk."¹

Hollingsworth says: "The direct descendants of Ketel the thane, of Onehouse, were until very lately residents in the Hundred as farmers, and are still living in an adjoining parish. It is a pleasing reflection that the circular bell tower, the church, and part of what must have formed the kitchen of Onehouse Mansion still remain and may have been erected by Thane Ketel." He adds that Onehouse Hall stands yet on part of the old foundation of this ancient thaneship. Mr. Hollingsworth's imagination is invariably vivid, and his faith in what some might feel inclined to characterise his own fanciful suggestions decidedly invigorating in these days of scepticism!

Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses through the county breakfasted at Onehouse.

About two hundred yards to the north of the moat stands the church, which is small and has a font of unhewn stone. It appears to have been a Saxon building, but a part of the north wall only, extending about 10 yards from the tower, which is circular, is all that remains of the original structure.

— In the chancel of the church lies buried, but without any inscription, the Rev. Charles Davy, author of *Letters upon the Subjects of Literature*, in two volumes 8vo. In the preface to the work he says: "Most of these little essays were written many years ago; they have been collected from detached papers and revised for publication as a relief to the author's mind during a confinement of more than eighteen months' continuance. It seemed good to the Supreme Disposer of all things to reduce him in a moment, by an apoplectic stroke from the most perfect state of health and cheerfulness to a paralytic permanent debility, a debility which has not only fixed him on his chair, but brought on spasms, so exquisitely painful and frequently so unremitted as scarcely to allow a single hour's repose to him for many days and nights together. Under the pressure of these afflictions, God hath graciously been pleased to continue to him his accustomed flow of spirits, and to preserve his memory and his understanding in some degree of vigour. These alleviating blessings have enabled him to borrow pleasure from past times in support of the present, and to call back the delightful and instructing conversations he enjoyed in a Society of worthy and ingenious friends, and to resume those studies and amusements which rendered the former part of his life happy."

The following lines are extracted from a translation of a Latin poem by the Rev. Charles Davy, written in the reign of Jas. I., entitled *Ædas*

¹ Page, *Hist. of Suffolk*, p. 546.

Solitaria. "I shall," says he, "apply them to the spot where it has pleased the Divine Providence to place me, in which I hope to close the evening of my life."

"No gilded roofs here strain the gazer's eye,
No goblets flow with noxious luxury :
Sleep, balmy sleep, here rests his downy wings,
Nor waits the purple pomp of gorgeous coverings.
No gems here dazzle th' offended sight,
No trilling airs inspire our chaste delight,
No servile bands with crouching necks appear
Nor Flattery's self can find admission here.
But lofty groves of beauteous forms are seen.
The builder Oak, the Fir for ever green ;
The tow'ring Ash, whose clust'ring tops receive
The rising sun, and deck the ruddy eve,
The Adder brown, that loves the coat'ry vales,
The Asp light quiv'ring to the summer gales ;
The Willow pendent o'er the mazy stream.
The Poplar huge, the Elm's extended beam ;
Their different colours here display and vie
In all the tints of varied harmony !
No sordid views deprive the soul of rest,
No passions here disturb the lab'ring breast ;
Save Grief that sickens at another's woe,
And bids the melting sorrow *sweetly* flow.
Far from the madding people's furious strife,
Far from the anxious cares of busy life ;
Beneath this straw-thatch'd roof, this humble cell,
Calm Peace, and Friendship pure, delight to dwell."

SHELLAND.



AMONG the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, was a small holding of 23 acres, 4 bordars, half a ploughteam, and 2 oxen, valued at 5s., which had formerly belonged to Phin, Richard's predecessor.¹

MANOR OF SHELLAND.

This lordship was held by Sir Ingebranch de Belet, Knt., and Lora his wife about 1300. He died in 1312,² when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Belet, who died in 1322.³ The manor then vested in Robert de Scales, and on his death in 1332⁴ passed to his son and heir, Robert de Scales. It then seems to have vested in Roger de Scales, 4th Baron, from whom it apparently went to Sir William Bouchier, for there is a deed dated 10th April, 12 Rich. II. [1386] preserved amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum, whereby Eleanor, the widow of Sir William, who had died in 1365, grants this manor together with others to John Spicer, vicar of the church of Dunmow, John Busset, John Digche, clerk, and William Atte Fen, no doubt by way of settlement.⁵ In the Bouchier family the manor remained, devolving in the same course as the Manor of Hopton, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Henry Bouchier, created Earl of Essex in 1461, who died 4th April, 1483,⁶ when the manor passed to his grandson and heir, Henry, Lord Bouchier.⁷ He was summoned to Parliament 14th Oct. 1495, K.G. 1496. He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir William Say. He died without male issue 13th March, 1539-40, being thrown from his horse at his Manor of Basse, co. Herts., and was buried at Little Easton, Essex.

Amongst the State Papers in 1538 is a letter of this Henry, Earl of Essex, touching this manor.⁸ On his death the manor devolved on his only daughter and heir Anne, married to Sir William Parr, Knt., created 20th Dec. 1543, Earl of Essex, and 16th Feb. 1546-7 Marquis of Northampton, mother of Queen Katharine Parr.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1541 by William, Earl of Southampton, and others against Sir William Parre, Lord Parre, and others.⁹

The marriage between Anne, the Bouchier heiress, and Sir William Parr was annulled by Act of Parliament 17th April, 1543, and the issue thereof bastardised. Anne died 28th Jan. 1570-1, and Sir William Parr 1st August, 1571. The manor passed to Anne's cousin, Sir Walter Devereux, Visc. Hereford, Lord Ferrers, and Lord Bouchier, son and heir of Richard Devereux.

Walter Devereux was 4th May, 1572, created Earl of Essex, and installed a Knight of the Garter 23rd April, 1573. He married Lettice, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., and sister to William, 1st Earl of Banbury, and died in Dublin, where he was residing as Earl Marshal of

¹ Dom. ii. 392b.

² I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 28.

³ I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 44.

⁴ I.P.M., 6 Edw. III. 75. Scales' estate in Shelland was a fourth part of a 20th part of a knight's fee (Originalia, 6 Edw. III. 13).

⁵ Add. Ch. 7906.

⁶ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.

⁷ See Manor of Hopton, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁸ S.P. 1538, App. 10.

⁹ Fine, Hil. 33 Hen. VIII.

Ireland, 22nd Sept. 1576, aged 35,¹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Devereux, K.G., 3rd Viscount Hereford, and 2nd Earl of Essex, Earl Marshal of England 1597-1600, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge 1598, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, March to November, 1599, the celebrated and unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, and widow of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, and a fine was levied of the manor against him in 1591 by John Weaver and others, probably when effecting some settlement.²

Robert, Earl of Essex, was executed on Tower Hill in the 34th year of his age 25th Feb. 1600-1,³ but must have parted with the manor during his lifetime, for we find that by a deed dated 13th June, 43 Eliz. [1601], the manor was sold by Sir James Scudamore, of Holmebury, co. Hereford, Knt., and Sir Phillipp Scudamore, Knt., by the name of Phillipp Scudamore, of London, for £800 to Reginald Burrough and Cuthbert Garner, and the covenant against incumbrances in the deed of conveyance refers to claims and charges made by Sir James Scudamore, Robert, late Earl of Essex, James Anton, George Anton, John Weaver, Peter Haughton, citizen and alderman of London, and Nicholas Daverous, citizen and "habberdasher of London." By deed dated 30th May, 1604, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, Reginald Burrough, of St. John's, and Cuthbert Garner, of St. John's, sold the manor for £1,600 to Sir John Deane, John Henson, of Drinkstone, a lessee of Shelland hall, joining in the conveyance.

Sir John Deane, then of Great Maplestead, co. Essex, and Anne his wife, by deed dated 31st March, 1615, sold the manor for £1,800 to Edward Alston, of Polstead, clothier.

He was the son of William Alston, of Newton, and of Margery Holmstead his wife, which William was the eldest son of Edward Alston, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Coleman, his 1st wife, which Edward was the son of William Alston, of Newton, who was buried there 30th Jan. 1564, and whose will was dated 18th Oct. 1563, and proved at Bury St. Edmunds 1st Mar. 1563-4. Edward Alston the purchaser, married Anne, sister of Joseph Ardley, and died 22nd January, 1617,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Joseph Alston, who died in 1643. Joseph Alston lived at Washbrooke, and married Mary Warner. He made his will 18th Dec. 1643, which was proved 11th January following; he left this manor to his daughter Mary by the following devise: "I give and bequeath unto my sayd Daughter Mary all that my Mannō and Messuage called Shelland Hall with all my houses buildings yards gardens orchards lands tenem^{ts} meadowes pastures feedings and hereditam^{ts} whatso^r now in the tenure or occupason of Joseph Isaac aforesayd situate lyeing or being in Shelland Rattlesden and Woolpit or in any other town there nere adioyning to have and to hold for the sayd Mary my Daughter her heires and assignes for ever She to enter the same premises at her Age of one and twenty years or day of Marriage which shall first happen And my will and meaning is that if my sayd Daughter Mary shall happen to departe this Life before her sayd Age of one and twenty yeares and be unmarried then my will and meaning is and I doe hereby give the same mannō and messuage called

¹ Will 14th June, 1576, proved 12th Nov. 1576.

² Fine, Mich. 33-34 Eliz.

³ Adm. Feb. 1662-3 Court of Delegates, and again, C.P.C. 8th July 1676.

⁴ Will 21st Jan. 1617, proved in Prer. Court 9th Feb. 1617-8.

Shelland Hall together with all other the aforesayd Lands Tenem^{ts} and P^rmises herein formerly given my sayd Daughter Mary unto Susan my Daughter To have and to hold to her the sayd Susan my sayd Daughter her heires and assignes for ever She to enter the same P^rmises at such time as my sayd Daughter Mary should have entered the same. And my will and meaning is that my sayd Loveing wife Mary shall in the meantime receive the rents issues and profitts and all the Emolum^{ts} and advantages arising of the sayd Manno Messuages Lands Tenem^{ts} and P^rmises or any part thereof for and towards the maintenance of my sayd Daughters and their educacon until such time as they shall have received their severall portions."

Mary the daughter married Sir John Hanmer, of Whittingham Hall, Knt., and by deed dated 22nd May, 1662, in consideration of £1,710 sold the manor to William Cropley, of Shelland.

The description in the deed is as follows: "All that the Mannor or Lordshipp of Shelland with the appurtenances, now or heretofore comonly called or known by the name of Shelland Hall or by what other name or names soever the same is called or knowne lyeing and being in the said County of Suffolk, And all Messuages houses Edifices buildings Barnes Stables Courtyards Orchards Gardens Cartsidcs and all other Easements Comodities heraditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Mannor or Lordshipp belonging or in anywise appertayninge or therewith now used or occupied or reputed taken or knowne as part parcell or member of the same, Together with all and every the severall parcells of Land meadowe pasture wood and wood ground hereafter particularly expressed and specified lyeing and being in Ratlesden Shelland and Woollpitt or any of them in the said County of Suffolk or in any other towne in the said County of Suffolk there neere adioyninge now or late in the occupacon of Joseph Isaac or his Assignes That is to say, the site of the Mannor and Lordshipp aforesaid with the yards gardens and Orchards thereunto belonginge conteyninge by estimation eight acres, one ffeild sometyme an Rood and now or heretofore divided into severall parcells consisting of Arrable and pasture ground and now or heretofore called or knowne by the name of knights ffeild or by any other name conteyninge by Estimation fforty acres, One other ffeild of Errable ground and pasture now or heretofore called or knowne by the name of Mellfeild or by any other name conteyning by Estimation Twenty Acres, Two other peices of Errable Land conteyning by Estimation seaventeene Acres and now or heretofore called or knowne by the name of Halfe Pightells or by any other name or names, Two other peeces of pasture now or heretofore called or knowne by the name or names of Great Synorls and little Synorls or by any other name or names with a Grove conteyninge halfe an Acre adioyninge to one of them conteyninge alltogether Seven and twenty acres bee they more or lesse, Two other ffeilds of Errable land and pasture now or heretofore called May close or by any other name with a little Pightell thereunto adioyninge conteyning by Estimation Eight acres bee it more or lesse, ffouer other severall closes and peeces of Errable and pasture ground now or heretofore called or knowne by the name of Lynere feilds or by any other name or names conteyning by Estimation fforty Acres more or lesse, Together with all Messuages houses Barnes Stables Edifices and buildings now standinge and being in and upon any of the said ffouere peeces of ground or any part thereof, Two other peeces of pasture ground now or heretofore called or knowne by the name or names of Stony Lands and Cobbs Pightells or by any other name or names conteyning by Estimation Eighteen Acres bee they more or lesse,

One meadow now or heretofore called great meadow or by any other name lyeing over against the close aforesaid called Clay close conteynge by Estimation Seaven Acres bee it more or lesse, Two Pightells of Arrable Land now or heretofore comonly called the Pond Pightell and Spring Pightell or by any other name conteynge by Estimation Nyne Acres more or lesse, And two other Pightells adioyning to the said Pightell now or heretofore called Pond Pightell which conteyne both together three acres bee they more or lesse."

William Cropley married 1st Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Arthur Dowe, of Dallinghoo, by whom he had two sons Thomas and Robert, who both died unmarried, and one daughter Margaret married to Thomas Smith, of Norton. William Cropley's 2nd wife was Katherine, daughter of Sir Charles Harbord, Knt., widow of Thomas Wright, of Kilverstone, co. Norfolk, by whom he had five daughters and one son. His 3rd wife was Judith, daughter of John Kendall, of Thetford, and widow of Roger Kerington, of Rougham. William Cropley died 28th May, 1717, at Haughley Park, aged 82.

Later the manor was purchased with other estates by the Rev. Francis Astry, the conveyance being made by the Earl of Buckingham, Lord Hobart, and Sir W. Harbord to Dr. Astry. There is a post fine of Easter term in the 26th year of King Geo. II. dated 29th May, 1754, as follows: "Of Francis Astry, D.D., to attorn with John, Earl of Buckingham, for the manors of Rockell otherwise Rockylls and Shelland otherwise Shelland Hall, and 10 messuages, 10 gardens, 10 orchards, 330 acres of land, 80 acres meadow, 160 acres pasture, 80 acres wood, and 100 acres Furze and heath in Shelland, Rattlesden, Woolpit, Wetherden, Hawleigh, Harleston, Onehouse, and Buxhall, and all manner of Tythes yearly arising in Shelland aforesaid and the advowson of the Church of Shelland." Dr. Astry then conveyed the manor to Messrs. Hill and Gurdon, the trustees of the will of Lady Sanderson, by way of settlement, the purchase being effected pursuant to the terms of her will.

Of the estate purchased, the Rev. Francis Astry was entitled to three-eighths and Richard Ray, of Haughley, to the remainder. By deed dated 20th Sept. 1757, Richard Ray purchased the share and interest of Dr. Astry in consideration of an annuity of £375 and a bond was given for the payment. Dr. Astry died 30th Oct. 1766, when, of course, the annuity ceased. Richard Ray was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was a member of Lincoln's Inn and a Bencher, and married Elizabeth, only surviving child and heir of John Lock, of Mildenhall, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Dixon, citizen and mercer of London, and dying 16th Feb. 1811, was buried at Haughley the 23rd of the same month. His widow Elizabeth died 21st June, 1815, and was buried at Haughley 28th June following. Richard Ray left an only daughter and heir surviving, and she married Charles Tyrell, of Gipping, and Plashwood, son of the Rev. Charles Tyrell, of Gipping and Thurston, by Elizabeth his wife. Charles Tyrell was High Sheriff of Suffolk 1815, M.P. for the County 1830 and 1834, and died 2nd Jan. 1872.

From this time to the present the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Gipping, in this Hundred.

Arms of ALSTON : Az. ten estoiles Or, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Arms of DEVEREUX : Arg., a fesse Gu., in chief three torteaux.

MANOR OF ROCKYLLS.

This is probably the "Shenelaunds Manor" included in a fine of Drinkstone and Felsham Manors levied in 1314 by Thomas de Loveyn and Joan his wife against Matthew, parson of Drinkstone church, and Richard de Dunmosore, parson of Parva Erstangg church.¹ In the early part of the 15th century the manor belonged to the Bures family, and in the time of Hen. VI. there are several Chancery actions relating to it. The first in 1444 was by Richard, son of William Burys, against Roger Dancourt or Deyncourt and John Felde, feoffees for Richard and Margaret Felde deceased.² Another action was by William Bures against Roger "Dencourt" and John Felde feoffees.³

In 1460 Alice, daughter and heir of _____ wife of Charles Nowell, by her will dated 1460 gave this manor to her husband for life, and afterwards to be sold for the benefit of her two daughters, Margerie and Agnes. Sir Robert Drury, Knt., appears to have acquired a fourth of a moiety of the manor by virtue of a fine levied in 1521 by him against William Norman and Katherine his wife.⁴ Sir Robert seems subsequently to have acquired the other shares, and to have died seised 2nd March, 1535-6,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Drury,⁶ who died in 1557. Later it appears vested in Sir Robert Drury, from whom it was acquired in 1564 by Drugo Drury,⁷ who the same year parted with it to John Webbe.⁸

From John Webbe⁹ the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Webb, and on his death in 1602 devolved on his son and heir, John Webb, and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth this same year we find an action by John Webb, an infant, described as son and heir of Robert Webb, against Thomas Spinke, sen., Thomas Spinke, jun., and Richard and George Barker to redeem freehold land in Shelland.¹⁰ In 1609 William Cropley was lord. He died about 1635, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Cropley, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Pretyman, of Bacton,¹¹ and died 9th April 1659, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Cropley. He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Arthur Donce or Dom, of Dallinghoo, and 2ndly Katherine, daughter of Sir Charles Harbord, Knt., and widow of Thomas Wright, of Kolverstone, in Norfolk.

William had two sons and a daughter by his 1st wife, and a son by his 2nd marriage. From the time of William Cropley to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Shelland.

Arms of CROPLEY (a grant is made 12th May, 1633): Parted per Pale, Gu. and Arg. 3 owles of the 2nd.

¹ Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. II. 37.

² 23 Hen. VI. E.C.P. Bundle 13, 165; see Bundle 1519.

³ E.C.P. Bundle 16, 188.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 13 Hen. VIII.

⁵ I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 24.

⁶ See Manor of Hawstead, in Thingoe Hundred.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 6 Eliz.

⁹ The manor is apparently included in the I.P.M. of Sir Richard Gresham, who died 21st Feb. 1548, leaving Sir John Gresham his son and heir. I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 77.

¹⁰ C.P. iii. 295.

¹¹ She died 10th Feb. 1676, aged 63, and is buried at Shelland.

STOWMARKET AND STOWUPLAND.



NOT only under the heading Stowmarket but also under the heading Thorney we find the following entries as to the lands of the King in the keeping of Roger Bigot :—

1.—At Thorney King William holds what King Edward held as a manor, and as 5 carucates of land. Always 36 villeins, and 18 bordars. Then 6 serfs, later 1, now none. Then and later 1 ploughteam in demesne, now none; but in King Edward's time, there could have been 2 besides that 1. Then and later 45 ploughteams belonging to the men, now 19. Then wood for 30 hogs, now for 6. Then 14 acres of meadow, later and now 12. Then 2 mills, later and now 1.—(At Thorney) also there is a market.—There was in King Edward's time a church with one carucate of free land. But Hugh de Montfort has 23 acres of that carucate and claims it as belonging to a certain chapel which 4 brothers, freemen under Hugh, built on land of their own hard by the cemetery of the mother church. And they were settled out of the parish of the mother church, because it could not take in the whole of the parish. The mother church had always a moiety of the burial fees, and had by purchase the fourth part of other alms-offering which might be made. And whether or not this chapel were consecrated the Hundred doth not know. In this carucate of the church there were 5 bordars and 1 villein. Always 2 ploughteams.—In the manor there were in King Edward's time 40 socmen owing every kind of custom. After Roger received (his office) they were all removed but 7. These always had 58 acres, and half a ploughteam. But in King Edward's time there was a ploughteam among 4. But the bailiff of this manor held 26 acres in the King's soc in King Edward's time.—When this manor was undivided its annual value was £15 by tale,¹ when Roger took it over £35, now 40 of silver.² Thorney is 1 league long and 1 broad.—And (pays) 15*d.* in gelt, whoso may be tenant there.—Of this manor Hugh de Montfort has 20 socmen, and Earl Robert 6. Roger de Otburville 4. Frodo has 2. Roger de Poictou 3.

The second entry is as follows : Among the lands of Roger de Poictou :—In Thorney a freeman under King Edward with soc and sac—and after King William came in like manner, and Norman received (the freeman) from this manor without livery of seisin, and afterwards Gerald held him, after Gerald Roger de Poictou had 60 acres. Then 1 ploughteam, and later half a team, now 1 ox.—Then valued at 10*s.*, now it scarce renders 5*s.*

The third among the same lands is as follows :—In Thorney are 34 acres and 1 bordar, and they belong to Stonham Hall.

The third entry is among the lands of Hugh de Montfort. In Chilton and in Thorston (?) Hugh holds in demesne—by livery of seisin as he says—16 soc-men who used to belong to Thorney. King Edward's manor with every (sort of) custom as the Hundred testifies, and they had 1 carucate of land and 7 bordars. Then and later 4 ploughteams among them all, now 3 teams, and 6 acres of meadow.—Then and later valued at 50*s.* now at 30*s.*—The whole is 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad.—And (pays) 8*d.* in gelt.—And all these freemen with commendation and soc were delivered—so all Hugh's men say—as 2 manors with 5 carucates of land.

The fourth entry among these lands of Hugh de Montfort :—In Thorney Roger de Chandos holds 1 carucate of land of Hugh, which was demesne

¹ Or about £675 per annum.

² About £1,800.

land in the King's manor and jurisdiction in King Edward's time, but it was delivered as 1 carucate of land.—This land Ralph the Staller had in pawn from Toli the Sheriff as the Hundred heard say ; but the Court neither saw the writs nor the King's officer made livery of seisin, and (Ralph) held on the day of King Edward's death ; and later Ralph his son. And he has 4 villeins and 3 bordars, and 2 serts. Then 2 ploughteams in demesne, now 1. Always 2 ploughteams belonging to the men. And 4 acres of meadow. And 1 mill, wood for 4 hogs. Now 10 hogs. And 30 sheep. Always valued at 60s.

And in the same (township) the said (Roger) holds 2 freemen having 20 acres. Then and later 1 ploughteam, now half a team.—Valued at 40*d*.—This is by the exchange.

The fifth entry is among the lands of Hervey de Berri :—In Thorney Evan holds of Hervey 1 carucate of land which Brictric Black held under Witgar the fore-goer of Richard de Clare—and he might not sell without his licence. Now Hervey holds (it) by the King's gift. Then 6 bordars, later and now 3. Then 2 ploughteams, later none, and now 1 team. And 4 acres of meadow. Then 2 ploughteams belonging to the men, later and now none. Then valued at 31*s*. now at 47*s*. The King and the Earl have soc.

The Manor of Thorney possessed also land and tenants in some of the neighbouring parishes. From Ultun or up-hill or up-town, being much smaller than its extent now, from the Thorney Green still retaining its name as attached to Thorney, and the extent now corresponding with what it was then, Mr. Hollingsworth concluded that Torné Manor or parish then embraced the land from the boundary of Finborough to Thorney Green in length, and from the mill on the river to the bounds of Newton and the other parishes in breadth.

The parish or hamlet of Eruestuna, or Torstuna, was probably Totshill joining unto Chilton, and these two hamlets are mentioned together as forming the N.W. boundary of the Royal Manor. Tun in Saxon is town, and dun is hill. Thorshill is easily corrupted into Tots-hill, and Chiltun or Chilton retains its original name. The length and breadth of these two hamlets, as stated in Domesday, will then correspond with what they are now. Thor's hill is also a name of easy derivation, because it is from thence in coming on the North road you first catch sight of the market of Stow, or Thorna, as it was then called.

The other places in which we find description of lands in the Survey belonging to Stowmarket are Chilton, Erveston *al.* Torstun *al.* Tot's Hill, a hamlet by Stowmarket, and Ultuna *al.* Upland. As to Chilton, amongst the lands of the Abbot of Ely specified in the Domesday Survey was a small holding here of 36 acres held by 2 socmen (who had no power to sell without licence of the abbot) and 1 bordar. In Saxon times there was 1 ploughteam and half an acre of meadow, but at the time of the Survey the ploughteam had disappeared. The value was 5*s*.¹ Hugh de Montfort also held an estate in Chilton and Thorston in demesne by livery according to his own account. It consisted of a carucate of land, 7 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow, valued at 30*s*. It had formerly been held by 16 socmen who used to belong to Thorney, King Edward's Manor, with every sort of custom as the Hundred testified. In Saxon times and even later

¹ Dom. ii. 382.

there had been 4 ploughteams, and the value had been 50s. The whole was 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d.* All these freemen, with commendation and soc, were delivered, as Hugh's men said, as 2 manors with 5 carucates of land.¹

There is only one holding in Erveston, a hamlet by Stowmarket. It was held by Hugh de Montfort, and consisted of half a carucate of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl, 2 bordars, 3 ploughteams (which had been reduced to scarcely 1 at the time of the Survey), and 4 acres of meadow. The value was formerly 20s. reduced to half at the time of the Survey. There was a church with 10 acres of free land. The holding was 10 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 10*d.* whoever was tenant. It had formerly been held by 10 freemen under Goodmund, the predecessor of Hugh, by commendation only.

Ultuna, a holding in this place, was enumerated amongst the lands of Hugh de Montfort, and consisted of half a carucate of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl, 13 acres, 3 bordars (which were reduced to one at the time of the Survey), 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and 1 mill. Half was claimed by the Earl of Moretaine, and the Survey states that the Hundred testified in his favour. The value was 12s. This estate had formerly been held in demesne by 3 freemen under Goodmund by commendation only.²

There is an entry under Thorpe which also probably belongs to this place. It is amongst the lands of Hugh de Montfort, and consisted of 1 carucate of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl. There were 3 ploughteams, reduced by the time of the Survey to 1, and 3 acres of meadow, valued formerly at 30s., but at the time of the Survey scarcely at 10s. This estate had been formerly held by 16 freemen under Hugh's predecessor by commendation only, and they had 2 bordars under them. It was 5 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d.* whoever might be the tenant.

MANOR OF STOWMARKET *al.* ABBOT'S HALL.

This was granted by King Hen. II. to the abbey of St. Osyth in Essex, and the abbot had a grant of free warren here in 1268.³ This abbey had its origin in a nunnery dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, erected by Ositha, daughter of King Frithwald, and married to Sighere, King of the East Saxons. She lived there as a religious person, but was martyred by the Danes in the year 653, in one of their bloody ravages. Before the year 1118 Richard de Belmeis (or Rufus I. consecrated Bishop of London 25th July, 1108, died 16th January, 1128) built a house for canons in the same place, in honour of the same Apostles and Ositha, who was then canonised. The martyred queen now became Saint Osith, and the monastery was inhabited by canons of St. Augustine, who were considered the living memorials of her piety and martyrdom. When Hen. VIII. dissolved the monasteries this abbey was endowed with £677. 1s. 2*d.*, of annual revenues, and its lands, possessions, advowsons, and buildings were granted first to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and after his attainder the despoiling hand of Edward's government conveyed it with real estates in other places for

¹ Dom. ii.

² Dom. ii.

³ Chart. Rolls, 52 Hen. III. 6; 21 Edw. III. 23.

£1,500 to Sir Thos. Darcy, who was created a baron by the title of Lord Darcy, of Chick.

The fortunes of the parish and its hamlets, as a Royal manor and borough, are closely bound up with the monastery for several hundred years. As early as the time of Henry I. the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary in Stowe, and one statement says of another, called St. Paul, were granted to the abbey of St. Osith.¹ This grant was confirmed by Hen. II., and again reconfirmed by Edward I. in 1290. Hen. II. gave the church of Stowmarket with all its chapels, lands, and all its rights and liberties, with soc, sac, thol, theam, and infangenthof, to the abbey (*pro salute animæ meæ – Deo et Ecclesiæ S.O. de Chicke, &c.*) He also bestowed free warren in the lands of Birch and Stowmarket, with the privilege of hunting the hare and fox by two greyhounds and four beagles, with a prohibition against anyone sporting in their manors unless leave was first obtained of the abbot (*et duos leporarius et quatuor brachetos ad capiendum leporem et vulpem, et nullus in eis fuget, nisi per licentiam eorum*). He also transferred to them all his rights in bridges and highways, freed them from all military service, and only imposed the providing of one soldier in time of war from Birch. The abbot thus became the patron of the living, and the manorial right held by the King were granted at the same time.

In the reign of Edw. II. a further grant of a water mill (*de molendino aquatico*) in Stowmarket to the abbey was made by the King. And having thus obtained the corn tithes, they now received the means of grinding them into bread. This mill, it is likely, is that situated at the bridge on entering the town from Ipswich, which belonged to the King, as lord of the town, and is very ancient. Disputes, however, now arose between Sir — Amondeville, who claimed under the King a part of the manorial rights, and the abbey. The market rights were contested and exclusive possession of them asserted by both these parties. After several hearings before Edw. III. in 1348, it was solemnly determined that the abbot should enjoy the sole privilege of holding the fair and market with the town itself (*apud Stow mercatum*) which became the property of the abbey. This was confirmed and enlarged by Hen. IV. in 1405, who granted the Manor of Stowhall in Stowmarket (or Abbot's Hall thence called from the residence of the chief of the monastery) to the abbey of St. Osyth. And in their hands it continued till the dissolution of these establishments in 1538, when it was granted by the Crown, as we have said, and became the property of Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt.

The ancient manorial rights of Thorney, which formerly extended at the Conquest as held by Edward the Confessor over both these parishes, were now divided. The Manor of Stowmarket was created out of the former, and the relics of both remain to this day.²

In 1321-2 the Abbot of St. Osiths complained of the seizure of the manor by the Constables of Stow Hundred, and Parliament ordered the restoration.³

The particulars for the grant to Sir Thos. Darcy of the manor are referred to in the 9th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.⁴

¹ 10 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 451.

³ R. of P. i. 413.

² Hollingsworth, Hist. of Stowmarket, p.

⁴ App. ii. p. 199.

They were prepared in 1546. Sir Thomas Darcy had licence in 1556 to alienate the manor to Edward Gilbert and his heirs, and had licence in 1557 in favour of John Howe, one of the wealthy clothiers of Stowmarket. The sale was effected by a fine levied in 1560.¹ John Howe died in 1586, when the manor passed to his cousin and heir, Richard Howe, who had licence to alienate the manor to Peter Witherpole and Thomasine his wife, possibly, however, by way of a mortgage or settlement,² for we find subsequently a licence to Richard Howe, son and heir of the above Richard Howe, in 1608 to alienate to Sir John Poley, who with Richard Howe had licence to alienate the manor to John Howe, son of Richard Howe. This John was called upon to show title to the manor in 1612.³

In 1610, however, the manor had passed to Richard Broke, who died in 1613, and from him it passed to his son and heir, Robert Broke, who was High Sheriff in 1623, and died 25th March, 1626.⁴ Later we find the manor vested in Edward Lynch, of Ipswich, whose 2nd wife was Anne Moose. He died 29th April, 1738,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Lynch, a captain in the Militia. He died 27th June, 1797, when the manor passed to his son and heir Henry, who died without issue 9th Nov. 1806, when it devolved on his youngest brother, William Lynch. The manor subsequently vested in Mr. Marriott, and on his death went to his widow, and in 1836 was vested in John Edgar Rust. He married Ann Sarah, 3rd daughter of Thomas Rant, of Stowmarket, and died 3rd March, 1840. The manor was offered for sale by auction 21st Aug. 1840, being described as "The Manor of Stowmarket otherwise Abbot's Hall with the Court Leet and other manorial rights attached thereto. The quit rents amount to upwards of £7 a year, and with fines have averaged for the last 6 years clear of all deductions £70 a year."⁶ His widow survived until 14th March, 1851, attaining the age of 84 years. His son, the Rev. Edgar Rust, was rector of Drinkstone, and married Anne Dioness, daughter and heir of the Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, rector of Thrandeston, and had a son, Edgar D'Eye Rust, who died 3rd May, 1839, at the age of 16, in the lifetime of his grandfather. In 1853 it was in the Rev. Richard Daniel, of Combs rectory, but has since passed to and is now vested in George Frederick Beaumont, of Coggeshall, in Essex.

Rights of Thorney Manor are referred to in the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum,⁷ and Court Rolls, 20 Rich. II. are in the Public Record Office.⁸

Arms of RUST: Arg. a saltire Az. betw. 2 fasces in pale ppr. and as many crosses pattée fitchée in fesse Gu.

MANOR OF COLUMBINE HALL *al.* THORNEY COLUMBERS.

This manor was anciently held by Philip de Columbus, from whom it derived its name. In 1514 it was held by H. Harwell and a little later belonged to James Tyrell, son of the Sir James Tyrell, of Gipping, who was beheaded in 1502,⁹ and on his death 7th Sept. 1538, passed to his son and heir, John Tyrell.¹⁰ John Tyrell mortgaged the manor to Thomas Stam-

¹ Fine, Easter, 2 Eliz.

² Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.

³ Memoranda Rolls, 10 Jac. I. Pas. Rec. Rot. 226.

⁴ See Manor of Brokes Hall, Nacton, in Colneis Hundred.

⁵ Will 4th Dec. 1737.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 8th Aug. 1840.

⁷ Harl. 4626.

⁸ Portfolio 204, 21.

⁹ See Manor of Gipping, in this Hundred.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 22.

bridge who in 1559 sold the same to John Gardiner,¹ and a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery in the time of Elizabeth by the purchaser, John Gardyner, against the mortgagor, John Tyrell, and Hunebamt Hales to establish the title to the manor and lands in Stowmarket, Newton, and Gipping.² John Gardyner and his wife Agnes certainly held in 1567, for the writer has a deed dated 18th March, 10 Eliz., by which they granted land in Thorney, parcel of this manor to William Keble, son of John Keble, of Stowmarket. In 1582 a fine was levied against the said John Gardiner and others by John Madyson.³ In 1587 John Gardiner settled the manor by fine upon himself and Agnes his wife for their lives, with remainder to William Carey and his heirs male, and for want thereof to Robert Carey and his heirs male, and for want of such issue to their father in fee. In Carey's memoirs we read of a suit respecting this settlement: "The cause was as followeth: There was an old gentleman in Suffolke, that had an old wife, his name was Gardiner."⁴ "They were childless. This man in recompense of some favour my father had done him (after his own life and his wives') made an estate of a lordship of his called *Columbine Hall, in Suffolk*, to my brother William, and his heirs male, and for want thereof to me and my heires male, and for want thereof to my father and his heires for ever.

"My brother marries, and by fraudulent means privately cutts me off from the intailes and by the consent of Gardiner and his wife, makes his own wife a jointure of this lordship. My brother died without children. Then it came out that this land was given in jointure to his wife. I commenced suit of law with her, my eldest brother took her part, by reason that if she had prevailed, after her life the law had cast the land upon him. My sister-in-law and I had proceeded so farre in chauncery, that the cause was to be heard and decided that Michaelmas term at St. Alban's. Those that I put in trust to follow my law business wrote to me in plaine words, that neither they nor anybody else durst follow the cause, they were so bitterly threatened by my brother's agent, who did assure them my brother would be there himself, to see that his sister-in-law should have no wrong, and then they should see who durst appear to contradict him.

"Thus did my brother by his power mean to overthrow my right in my absence, for hee assured himself I durst not come too neare the court having so lately offended the Queen, and most of my friends by my marriage. But he was deceived, for I having heard this by my servant, that I putt in trust to follow my businesse, I presently resolved to come to *St. Alban's* and to do my best to defend my own cause. I had not been there two days but in the lodging where I lay, my brother's man came in to take up a lodging for his master. I asked him were my brother was? He told me he was within two miles of the towne and was come expressly out of the *Isle of Wight* for no other cause but a businesse in law, wherein he made sure account to overthrow his adversary that terme, but against whom it was hee knew not. Hee took horse againe, after hee had provided a lodging to meet his master. Hee mett him not a mile from the towne and told him that hee had found mee there, and that I lay in the same house that hee was to lye in. My brother at this newes was much troubled, and stood musing with himself a good space, at last of a sudaine he turned his horse's

¹ Fine, Trin. 1 Eliz.

² C.P. i. 381.

³ Fine, Mich. 24-25 Eliz.

⁴ The Gardiners appear in all the Stow papers for a series of years, and took an active interest in the affairs of both parishes.

head, and came not at all to *St. Alban's*, but went to Windsor, and trusted others to follow the cause. My cause was so just that I ended the businesse that terme, overthrew my sister's jointure and had the land settled as it was *in statu quo prius*."¹

The action was by Sir Robert Carey against John Gardiner and Agnes his wife, Martha Carey, and Sir George Carey, and will be found amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth.²

Carey made an effort at this time to regain the Queen's favour by appearing in a tournament as the *forsaken knight*. His outfit cost him for horse, armour, &c., £400. But it was unsuccessful. He was, however, fortunate in regaining her favour at another period. Hollingsworth says: "Mr. Gardiner died in 1562 and his wife in 1565," and he cites from the Parish Registers, but for all this it seems doubtful. The manor vested in Robert Carey, afterwards Duke of Monmouth.

There are five other actions respecting this manor in the time of Elizabeth—Thomas Tyrell and Thomas Stanbridge and another and Anne Tyrell *v.* the same defendants as the last action,³ and Thomas Standbrigge (*sic*) *v.* Thomas Hales.⁴ John Keble and others *v.* John Gardener touching copyholds of the manor,⁵ and Henry Keble *v.* John Gardner and another.⁶ There is yet a 6th action, but it relates to parcel of a manor only, and is between Henry Smithe and John Maslyne.⁷

We also meet with four fines levied of the manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (1) In 1587 by Sir Edmund Carey and others against William Carey and others;⁸ (2) in 1589 by David Bulleward and others against William Carey and others;⁹ (3) in 1590 by Sir John Heigham and others against William Carey and others;¹⁰ (4) in 1602 by W. Josey against Sir Robert Carey and others.¹¹

Some years after, during the reign of Chas. I., this ancient manor-house with its moat and substantial red-brick walls, its venerable oak trees, and peaceful meadows, became the property of Sir John Poley,¹² and continued in that family for many years. Its moated enclosures, a good part of the original house, and some very fine oak trees still remain in excellent preservation.

Sir John Poley, of Columbine Hall, was son of Edmund Poley, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Grove, which Edmund was a younger brother of John Poley, of Badley. He was knighted in Ireland by Robert Devereux, the second of that surname, Earl of Essex. He married Ursala, the youngest daughter and coheir of Sir John Gilbert, of Great Finborough, Knt., by whom he had an only child, Henry Poley, who died without issue. In the latter part of his life Sir John erected a house in Stowmarket, and removing from Columbine Hall made it his residence. On his death without leaving issue the manor passed apparently to his cousin, Edmund Poley, of Badley, son of Sir John's father's brother, John Poley, and then in the same course as the manor of Badley, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred. In the middle

¹ Hollingsworth, *Hist. of Stowmarket*, p. 127.

² C.P. i., 216.

³ C.P. ser. ii., B. clxxxix. 1a, B. clxxxix. 4.

⁴ *Ib.* B. clx. 15.

⁵ C.P., ser. ii., B. cvi. 13.

⁶ *Ib.* B. cviii. 5.

⁷ C.P., ser. ii., B. clx. 35.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 29-30 Eliz.

⁹ Fine, Easter, 31 Eliz.

¹⁰ Fine, Easter, 32 Eliz.

¹¹ Fine, Trin. 44 Eliz.

¹² For family, see Badley Manor, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, and Boxstead Hall Manor, Boxstead, in Babergh Hundred.

of the 18th century the manor was vested in Ambrose, eldest son of John Crawley, who died seised in 1754 without issue, when it passed to his sister and coheir Theodosia, married to Charles Boone, and Elizabeth married to John, 2nd Earl of Ashburnham, 1st Lord of the Bedchamber and Groom of the Stole to Geo. III.

From this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Combs, in this Hundred, and Badley, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, and is now vested in the Earl of Ashburnham.

MANOR OF THORNEY HALL (? MOUNDEVILLE'S).

This was the Royal manor of the King, and was given by Hen. II. to Richard de Lucy. Somewhat later we find it the lordship of Robert Brito, and in the time of Edw. I. held by William le Bretun and Robt. de Mounteny, and the heirs of Richard de Munfichet and John Odelin de Umfravile.¹ In 1287 Nicholai, daughter and coheir of William le Bretun, had this manor for her share. She married 1st Robert de Maundeville or Amoundeville, and 2ndly Roger de Huntingfield.

Roger de Huntingfield and Nicolai his wife claimed view of frankpledge, gallows, and assize of bread and beer here in the time of Edw. I.²

In 1288 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Joan de Huntingfield against Roger de Huntingfeud and Nicholai his wife.³

In 1316 the manor was held by Sir Richard Amoundeville or Mandevill and Elizabeth his wife, passing from the former to the latter in 1322,⁴ and in 1332 to their son and heir, Richard de Amoundeville, who had a grant of a fair and market here in 1338.⁵ A market existed in this town at a very early period, and is the only one connected with Stow Hundred mentioned in Domesday. The right to the market appears to have been never disputed, and to have remained in the abbot, who received from the King's grant the principal manor, until Sir Richard de Amoundeville claimed the fair and market in this town. The abbot presented a petition to Parliament of which the following is the entry on the Rolls:—

“An're Seignour le Roi and a son Conseil monstre l'Abbe de Seint Osith, q̄ come il tient le Manoir de Stowmarket, en le Counte de Suff', ove les appurtenances, en franche Almoigne, desdons and confermentez des Auncestres n̄re dit Seignour le Roi q'il avoit le dit Manoir de Stowmarket, la ou il n'avoit unq̄s Manoir; and p̄ tiele fause suggestion purchacea de n̄re dit Seignour le Roi ch̄re, and Faire, and Marche en fon Manoir de Stowmarket, lequel Marche il on fon temps p̄ force and maintenance tient en le foil du dit Abbe deinz son Manoir avant dite la au il n'avoit riens a faire, and Richard son fitz and heir uncore fait continuance de mesme le tort. Dont il prie Brief, de faire garnir le dit Richard fitz Richard de venir en Court, and monstrier purquoi la dite Ch̄re issint p̄ fauce suggestion en deceite de la Court and p̄judice and desheriteson du dit Abbe purchace, ne dort être repellez.

Eit Brief en la Chaucellerie, de garnir le dit Richard q'il foit en mesme la Chancellerie a certain jour, a monstrier illoeqs pur quoi la dite Ch̄re ne doit estre repelle, and q'il eit ove lui adonq̄s mesme la Ch̄re.”

¹T. de N. 295.

²Q.W. 730, 732; see H.R. ii. 191.

³Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. I. 4.

⁴I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 26.

⁵Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. 8.

The cause was pleaded at Westminster. The abbot showed that he held the original market rights, in right of the Manor of Thorney (in pure Eleemosyna) and had therefore priority of possession. Amoundeville asserted that the abbot was only rector, and not lord. The suit determined in favour of the abbot. Richard de Amoundeville died about 1350, and the manor seems to have passed to his daughter and heir Margery, married to Nicholas Fastolf.¹

In 1347 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by — against Edmund de Shelton, parson of Combs church, and John Spakkyng, chaplain,² and in 1350 by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Edmund his brother, and Adam Scakelthorp, parson of Causton church, against William de Middleton and Isabella his wife, not only of Thorney Manor but of hereditaments in Stowmarket, Haughley, Old Newton, Gipping, Newton, Creting, and Combs.³

The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Edward Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who died 4th May, 1513, it being then stated to be held of the King by fealty, and of the value of £9 per annum.⁴ But it seems that the Earl had by indenture 12 Hen. VII. granted the manor in fee to Sir Robert Drury, Sir John Heydon, and Edmund Galgett, and others; for in 1513 we find amongst the State Papers a commission issued to make inquisition to statements to that effect made on petition of the grantees.⁵

A recovery of the Manor of "Mundeville" in 1537-8 is mentioned in the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.⁶

The manor was apparently in 1537 vested in Thomas Woodhouse, for this year a fine was levied of it against him by William Woodhouse and others.⁷ The manor then passed to Francis Framlingham, who died seised of it 20th Sept. 1544.⁸ The manor subsequently vested in Henry Reppes, being held of Sir John Tyrell, Knt., as of the Manor of Ipswich, and of the value of £10. Henry Reppes was of Mendham, and appears to have been the son of Henry Reppes and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Jermy, of Metfield, which Henry was son of Henry Reppes, of Thorpe Market, co. Norf., and Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Holdiche, of Ranworth and Diddington, co. Norf., which Henry was son of Sir Henry Reppes, Knt., and Joan his wife, daughter of Sir John Fastolf, which Sir Henry was son of Sir John Reppes living in 1373, son of Nicholas Reppes and Agnes his wife, which Nicholas was the son of Sir Robert Reppes, valet to Sir John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, 22 Edw. II., and of Sibile his wife, daughter and coheir of Laurence Reppes and Joan his wife, which Sir Robert was the son of Ralph, son of Bartholomew, son of Sir Robert de Reppes, son of Bartholomew, son of Ralph de Reppes, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror. Henry Reppes married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grimston, of Rishangles, and died seised of the manor 26th March, 1557, when it passed to his grandson, John Reppes, son and heir of Francis, who had died in his father's lifetime, and of Catherine, Francis's wife, daughter of Thomas Lemman, of Walpole.⁹

John Reppes married 1st Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry Smith, and 2ndly Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Derham, and died 25th

¹ See Manor of Okenhill Hall, Badingham, in Hoxne Hundred.

² Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 13.

³ Sir John le Fitz Wanter App. clam. (Feet of Fines, 24 Edw. III. 16.)

⁴ I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

⁵ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

⁶ Eger. 2713.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 29 Hen. VIII.

⁸ I.P.M., 37 Hen. VIII. 92.

⁹ I.P.M., 5 and 6 Ph. and M. 48.

March, 1561, leaving a son, Henry Reppes. He married 1st Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Jermy, of Cressingham, Norf., and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Lovell, of Harling, Norf. It is stated that in 1572 Bassingbourne Gawdy, who had married "Anne late wife of Henry Reppes," was lord, and this we are unable to explain, for the manor seems to have passed to Henry's son, John Reppes, who married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Wooton, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Richard Lambert, and had a son Henry who married Ann Cotterell, and died in 1628. This Ann, a widow (if she did not die in her husband's lifetime) in 1628, could not have given title to a 2nd husband in 1577, and the evidence of John Reppes holding in 1577 is a fine levied against him this year by James Hartestong and others.¹ In 1591 we meet with another levied by William Tyffyn and others against John Gardiner and others.² In 1655 the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Bendish, Knt., and in 1668 in Robert Jacob.

In 1808 the manor was vested in Charles Tyrell, of Gipping. The custom of the Manor of Thorney Hall is gavelkind according to a note in the writer's possession made by the steward there in 1739.

Arms of REPPES : Erm. 3 chevrons Sa.

MANOR OF THORNEY CAMPSEY.

This manor was given at an early date to the Abbess of Campsey, and it remained in the abbey until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted by King Hen. VIII. in 1545 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who the same year had licence to alien it to Robert Downes. Particulars for the grant to the Duke of Norfolk are referred to in the 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.³ Robert Downes died seised of the manor 26th Feb. 1547,⁴ when it passed to his son and heir, Francis Downes. It then seems to have been acquired by Lionel Talmash, for he died seised of the manor 25th June, 1552, when it passed to his son and heir, Lionel Talmash.⁵

Ten years later we find the manor vested in Stephen Keble, of Earl Stonham, son of Gregory Keble, of Earl Stonham, and Joan his wife, daughter of Robert Harlewyn, of Ash next Campsey, and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is an action respecting this manor by Robert Baldrey and Thomas Kebell, against the said Stephen Kebell or Keble.⁶ Stephen Keble had licence to alien in 1595 to John Gibson and others, probably by way of settlement, for we find that Richard Keble and Elizabeth his wife had licence the same year to alien to Nicholas Turner, and this last licence was effectuated by a fine levied the same year by the said Nicholas Turner against Richard Keble and others.⁷ Nicholas Turner had licence to alien in 1598 to Sir Stephen Soame, Knt. He died 23rd May, 1619, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Soame,⁸ Knt., Sheriff of Suffolk 1632, who died in 1655.

In 1764 the manor was vested in William Villiers, Earl of Jersey, who died 28th Aug. 1769. It was subsequently vested in John Bailey Tailor, who died about 1817, when the manor was sold.

¹ Fine, Mich. 19-20 Eliz.

² Fine, Trin. 33 Eliz.

³ App. ii. p. 242.

⁴ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 62.

⁵ See Manor of Helmingham Hall, Helmingham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred; I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 64.

⁶ C.P., ser. ii. B. vii. 37.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 37-38 Eliz.

⁸ See Little Thurlow, in Risbridge Hundred

The next lord was Charles Tyrell.

Arms of VILLIERS : Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 escallops Or.

MANOR OF THORNEY KEBLES.

(Probably same as Thorney Campsey.)

Of this manor Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., died seised in 1619, when it passed to his son and heir, William Soame, and John Bailey Tailor, who died in 1816, appears to have been lord, but we have no further information respecting it.

MANOR OF CLEMENT'S.

This seems to have belonged to the Clement family, and Richard Clement held it in the time of Edw. III.

In 1338 a fine was levied of the manor under the title "Thorney Manor," by Robert le Hotot and Anici or Avice his wife against Richard Clement.¹

On the death of Robert "Hotot" or Houtot we find in 1345 an entry on the Patent Rolls to the effect that the manor was held by Avice late his wife, and had been held by the said Robert in chief, when it was granted in fee to Richard Clement, who regranted the same to the said Robert and Avice in tail.

It was found by inquisition that the manor (5 acres excepted) was held of the Bishop of Norwich of the Manor of Battisford, by the service of 40s. a year, and by another service of 10s. paid to the Bishop for the said manor at the castle of Dover, and the 5 acres were held—3 of the Abbot of Lesnes, one of Richard de Mundevill, and one of John de Mounteneye by divers services.²

James Tyrell died seised of the manor 7th Sept. 1538, when it passed to his son and heir, John Tyrell.³

MANOR OF CARDON'S.

All we gather of this manor is that it belonged to James Tyrell, who died 7th Sept. 1538, and that it then passed to his son and heir, John Tyrell.⁴

MANOR OF THORNEY LIZON'S AND LIESNES.

In 1543 Robert Downes held this manor, and died seised of it 26th Feb. 1547,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, Francis Downes, who had licence shortly afterwards to alien to Robert Staunto (?), who in 1555 sold it to John Keble, son and heir of Robert Keble, of Stowmarket. John married Elizabeth, daughter of John King, and is said to have sold the manor to Giles Keble. Of course this is possible, but Giles Keble, who was of Old Newton, was the 2nd son of John, and was probably better off than his father, for he had married Anne, sister and coheir of Jeffrey Went,

¹ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. III. 37.

² Pat. Rolls (4th May, 1345), 19 Edw. III. pt. i. 134; see I.P.M., 20 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 55.

³ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 22.

⁴ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 22. See Manor of Columbine Hall, in Stowmarket, in this Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 62.

of Woodbridge. In 1576 we find the manor vested in this Jeffrey Went and Robert Keble, probably as trustees, and on them a claim was made by the Crown for forfeiture.¹ This same year a fine was levied against Giles Keble and others by Geoffrey Wente and others.² Giles Keble had licence to alien, and sold in 1606 to Robert Broke. He died in 1626, from which time the manor devolved in the Broke family in the same course as the Manor of Brokes Hall, Nacton, in Colneis Hundred, certainly until the death of Robert Broke in 1714. The manor was in 1749 vested in William, Earl of Jersey, who held a court by Edmund Tyrell, his steward, the 22nd Dec. this year. In 1835 the manor was vested in Edward Beck.

The customs of this manor will be found on the Kent Rolls in the Bodleian,³ and the Court Rolls of the manor from 1 Hen. VII. to 7 Hen. VII. amongst the same Rolls.⁴

For Particulars of farms and rents in this place see grant to John Eyre.⁵

Arms of KEBLE : Barry nebulée of six Argent and Sable, a canton Gules.

MANOR OF THORNEY MUMPLIERS WITH BRAZIERS.

The manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth was styled *Brasiers al. Thorney Momplers*. It was in 1626 vested in Robert Brooke, who 5th April this year held a court for the manor by Robert Hamby, his steward, and the manor probably descended in a like course with the Manor of Thorney Lizon's, for in 1750, like that manor, we find it vested in William, Earl of Jersey, who held a court by Edmund Tyrell, his steward, 21st Dec. that year, and again 14th Feb. 1752.

¹ Memoranda, 18 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 147.

² Fine, Easter, 18 Eliz.

³ Roll 4.

⁴ Roll 3.

⁵ 35 or 36 Hen. VIII. ; D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 207.

WETHERDEN.



AMONG the lands of Hugh de Montfort was an estate in this place. It consisted of 2 carucates of land within the jurisdiction of the King and Earl, formerly held by 17 freemen in demesne under Goodmund, the predecessor of Hugh, by commendation only. There were 10 bordars, 5 ploughteams (which later decreased to 4, but by the time of the Survey had increased again to 8), wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, and 6 acres of meadow. Also half a church living with 15 acres of free land and 1 acre of meadow. The value was formerly 50s., reduced to 40s. at the time of the Survey. It was 1 league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 25*d.*, whoever was the tenant.¹

The Abbot of St. Edmunds had in Wetherden 20 freemen in the Confessor's time, holding 2 carucates of land, with 5 ploughteams. There were also 8 acres of meadow and half a church living, with 15 acres and 1 acre of meadow. At the time of the Survey the lands remained with the abbot as tenant in chief, but half a carucate was held of him by Ralph and 40 acres by Ernulf. There were then 13 bordars and 7 ploughteams, and the value was 40s., as against 30s. in Saxon times.²

Another estate here was that of Walter the Deacon, and consisted of 5 acres valued at 12*d.*, formerly belonging to a freeman within the jurisdiction of the Hundred.³

Another small estate here belonged to Walter the Deacon, and appears under the head Weledana. It consisted of 15 acres of land belonging to William, a freeman, and 2 acres of meadow. It had been formerly valued at 20s., but at the time of the Survey its value had decreased to 5s. This land Theodric, the predecessor of Walter the Deacon, had without livery of seisin as the Hundred testified. The soc and sac belonged to the King and Earl.⁴

MANOR OF WETHERDEN HALL.

The first lord after the Domesday tenant in chief we meet with is Hubert de Burgh, but in the time of Hen. II. the ancient family of Scalariis or De Scales held the lordship. Roger de Scales had the manor in this reign, and on his death it passed to his son and heir Robert, who by a fine levied in 1198 granted to the abbey of St. Edmunds the advowson of this parish church or rather a moiety of the advowson. Roger de Scales, son and heir of this Robert, paid £59 for scutage in 1211, and in 1219 a fine was levied between Maud, wife of William de Beauchamp, late wife of the said Roger, and Robert their son, of property at Middleton, in Norfolk, and two marks rent in this parish, claimed as dower. Roger died about 1219, and his son, Robert de Scales died about 1275, leaving issue by Muriel his wife, a son and heir, Robert de Scales, who in 1276 being in the expedition then made into Wales had scutage of all his tenants who held their lands by military service; after this he took part in several expeditions into France and Scotland. Robert was summoned to Parliament as Lord Scales, and held the manor of the Honor of Hagoneth (or Haughley) Castle.⁵ In 1290 Robert de Scales obtained a grant of free warren here, and in 1297 he held one knight's fee

¹ Dom. ii. 408, 409.

² Dom. ii. 360.

³ Dom. ii. 427.

⁴ Dom. ii. 425.

⁵ T. de N. 290; H.R. ii. 192; Q.W. 721.

in this parish *in capite*. He died in 1305, and from this time to the time of Elizabeth, only surviving child of Thomas de Scales, 7th Baron, who died in 1460, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Worlingham Scales, in Lackford Hundred.

There is an order on the Close Rolls in 1314 to the escheator not to intermeddle with Wetherden Manor, taken into the King's hands for trespass by Robert de Scales, father of Ralph de Scales, who at the time of the order held it, it having been acquired by Robert de Scales in the time of Hen. III. as of the Honor of Boulogne.¹ And we find on the Close Rolls in 1325 an order to deliver to Egelina, late wife of Robert de Scales, in dower a fee in Wetherden which Ralph de Scales held, of the yearly value of £10.²

The manor then became vested in Sir John Sulyard, Lord Chief Justice. He seems to have acquired the manor in 1463 by virtue of a fine levied this year against Walter Bradley and Joan his wife.³ Sir John Sulyard had a grant of free warren here in 1468, and the estate he held here appears to have been that formerly belonging to Roger de Scales, for the form which is given on the Patent Rolls is "confirmation to John Sulyard, then seised of the undermentioned warren and tenant of the lands, of a charter granting to Roger de Scales that he and his heirs should have full warren in all their demesne lands of Wetherden."⁴ A fine was levied against him of the manor in 1575 by Sir Thomas Cornwallis and others, no doubt on some settlement of the estate.⁵ He married 1st Anne, daughter and heir of John Humgate, and 2ndly Anne, daughter and coheir of John Andrews, of Baylham, and dying 18th March, 1487, the manor passed to his eldest son, Andrew Sulyard, by his 2nd wife, for it had been settled and stood limited to Sir John Sulyard and Anne his wife, who survived, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of his body, with remainder to his right heirs.⁶ The manor was then worth £10, and was held by John, Earl of Oxford, and William Tyndale, by quarter of a knight's fee. From the time of Andrew Sulyard to the time of Edward Sulyard, who died in 1797, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Haughley, in this Hundred.

In 1596 a fine was levied of this manor, and also that of Pulham Hall, by Sir Thomas Cornwallis and others (no doubt trustees of Sir Edward Sulyard's settlement of 1575) against Edward Sulyard and others, this Edward Sulyard no doubt being the heir-at-law of the settlor Sir Edward.⁷

The following is a rental for the manor in 1750 when belonging to Edward Sulyard, then held with Pulham Hall :—

A Rental of the Rents payable to the Manor of Wetherden Hall with Pulham Hall in Wetherden for one whole year ending at Michas. 1750 :—

	£	s.	d.
Ambrose Kedington, in Trust for Arthur Heigham, Esq., per			
George Osborne.. .. .	0	2	7
.....more for Free Lands	1	1	6
Mr. Abraham Cocksedge, late Underwood's, per Thomas Bumstead	0	3	8

¹ Close Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 3; I.Q.D. 8 Edw. II. File 101-10.

² Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 33.

³ Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. IV. 4.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. IV. iii. 6.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 17-18 Eliz.

⁶ I.P.M., 4 Hen. VII. 439, which finds that Edward, aged 28, is son and heir of Sir John.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 38 Eliz.

	£	s.	d.
.....more for formerly Kemball's	0	3	0
.....more for Free Lands	0	0	6
Samuel Bird, late Harrison's	0	7	0
.....more for late Durrant's	Free	0	1 4
George Osborne, late Harrison's	0	3	4
Naner Pretyman, clerk } per Robt. Scarfe	0	1	8
....more for Free Lands }	0	3	11
John Fenn, late Chenery's, per Wm. Raffe	Free	0	2 3
George Pretyman, clerk, late Codd's, per James Rowland	Free	0	2 10
Martha Haywell, widow } per Joshua Enyor	0	6	4
....more for Free Lands }	0	0	6
.... Martin, per John Tricker	Free	0	5 0
Edmund King, late Groom's	Free	0	0 10
Edmund Edgar, late Raffe's	Free	0	1 4
Daniel Meadows, late Marlow's .. } per James Rowland	0	0	10
.... more for Free Lands }			
John Frewer, in Right of his wife late Mary Fuller, for Castrick's, per T. Hawkins.. .. .	0	2	4
S ^r Wm. Bunbury	0	1	7
.... more for Free Lands } per Edwd. Sheafe	0	2	5
Nathaniel Gurdon Esq ^r . per Thos. Smy	Free	0	2 0
.... Heron, widow, per Jno. Shave	Free	0	1 4
Henry Thorpe, late Rosier's	0	1	0
.... Pett, per John Rust.. .. .	Free	0	0 4
.... Brook, per Ro. Rodwell	Free	0	2 10
Elizabeth Rowland, late Firmin's	0	0	3½
James Rowland, late Codd's	0	0	10
John Bishop, late Bloom's	Free	0	0 5
Phillippa Sulyard, now the Lord's, per Ann	4d.		
S ^r Wm. Harbord, per Saml. Rout	Free	0	1 0
S ^r Wm. Gage, per John Reeve	Free	0	2 0
John Goodrich	Free	0	2 3
.... Fitters, late George Pretyman	Free	0	0 10
Samuel Smith, per Munnings	Free	0	1 4
Ann Annis, late Williams	Free	0	0 5
Robt. Pryor, late Duffield's	Free	0	0 11½
Samuel Tanner, late Wyard's	Free	0	0 4
John Firmin, late Bruce's	Free	0	0 2
.... Marsh, widow	Free	0	0 2
Town Lands of Wetherden.. .. .	Free	0	0 6
.... Kedington	Free	0	4 7
John Edgar	Free	0	0 6
George Bogges, per Richard Shepherd	0	2	8
Lydia Foster, late Coleer, per Saml. Wright	0	1	0
.... Emerson, late Crossman's	Free	0	2 0
.... Bright, per Reynolds	Free	0	2 0
.... Blomfield, per Doo of Tostock	Free	0	3 0

 5 10 10

In 1809 Sir George Jerningham, Bart., was lord, he having married one of the daughters of Edmund Sulyard. In 1847 the manor was vested in the Right Hon. Edw. Thomas Hovell Thurlow, 3rd Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield.

Wetherden Hall was an ancient mansion, but pulled down in the time of Hen. VII., when the present mansion was erected by Sir John Sulyard. He also erected the porch of the parish church, and a large aisle continued from it to the chancel. Round the porch of the church and along the chancel are carved the arms and quarterings of the family of Sulyard to the period when the aisle was built.

Arms of Sulyard : See Haughley, in this Hundred.

MANOR OF PULHAM HALL.

Probably this was the lordship of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The abbot claimed free warren here in the time of King Edw. I.¹ The extent and customary of the lands of the abbey in Wetherden in 1357 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.²

From an inquis. p.m. in the time of King Hen. VII. we learn that this manor, called "Pulham Hall," and a tenement called "Westbrom's," in Wetherden and Haughley, worth £8, held of the Abbot of Bury by fealty only, stood limited to the use of Sir John Sulyard and Anne his wife, who survived, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of his body, with remainder to his right heirs.³ From this time the manor seems to have devolved in the same way as the main Manor of Wetherden Hall.

¹Q.W. 733.
²Add. 14849.

³I.P.M., 4 Hen. VII. 439.

THEDWESTRY HUNDRED



S in the Deanery of Thedwestry, Archdeaconry of Sudbury, Diocese of Ely, and Liberty of St. Edmund. It is about 12 miles in length and six in breadth, and is bounded on the west by the borough of Bury St. Edmunds and Thingoe Hundred; on the north by Blackbourn Hundred; on the east by the latter and Stow Hundred; and on the south by Cosford and Babergh Hundreds.

It is a fertile district rising in bold undulations, and watered by many rivulets which rise within its limits and form or swell the sources of the small rivers Gipping, Lark, and Brett. The fee is in the Crown, and the government in the sheriff and his officers. The Hundred contains 40,851 acres, in 24 parishes and 50 manors, as follows:—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.		
Ampton	Ampton.	Pakenham . .	Pakenham Hall. Newhall <i>al.</i> Malkin- shall <i>al.</i> Beau- monts. Netherhall <i>al.</i> Ladies Hall. Red Castle.		
Barton (Great)	Gt. Barton. Necton Hall or Conyers Hall.				
Beyton	Beyton.				
Bradfield Combust	Bradfield Combust <i>al.</i> Roos. Sutton.				
Bradfield St. Clare	Bradfield St. Clare.				
Bradfield St. George	Bradfield St. George or Monks Bradfield.				
Drinkstone	Drinkstone Hall or Lovayne's.	Rattlesden . .	Rattlesden Hall. Woodhall. Rattlesden Castle or Thurmodes. Clopton Hall. Stanham's or Ston- ham's.		
	Halls <i>al.</i> Timper- ley's.				
Felsham	Felsham Hall (or Capel's).			Rougham . .	Rougham Hall. Elde <i>al.</i> Oldhall <i>al.</i> Oldhaugh and Le Hoo. Lawney's. King's Hall. Chavents. Lee Hoo. Sudburyes <i>al.</i> Druryes. Netherhall or Netherplace.
	Brook Hall. Maiden Hall.				
Fornham St. Genevieve	Fornham St. Gene- vieve.				
Fornham St. Martin . .	Fornham St. Martin.				
Gedding	Gedding <i>al.</i> Gedding Hall.				
Hessett	Hessett.				
Livermere (Great) . .	Livermere Magna <i>al.</i> Upphall <i>al.</i>	Rushbrooke	Rushbrooke.		
	Brome Hall. Livermere Magna or Grange.	Stanning- field . .	Stanningfield Hall. Coldham Hall. Saxies.		

THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Thurston	{ Thurston. Netherhall or Netherplace.	Whelnetham (Great)	{ Whelnetham Magna. Ticklesmere or Tygelsmer. Copdock's or Cob- does or Copdoes.
Timworth ..	Timworth.		
Tostock	{ Tostock. Tostock Hall or Berdewell's.	Whelnetham (Little) Woolpit	{ Whelnetham Parva Woolpit or Cold Hall

AMPTON.



At the time of the Domesday Survey there were 22 freemen with two carucates of land here. Robert held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds half a carucate of land and 1 ploughteam, valued at 20s. On the abbot's demesne, for he was the tenant in chief of the whole, were always 5 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow, and these freemen could give and sell their land, so that the soc remained in the abbot's possession and services in Ingham. The value of the abbot's holding in Saxon times was 20s., but at the time of the Survey 30s. There was also a church here with 8 acres of free land. The length of the whole was 6 quarentenes and the breadth 4, and it paid in a gelt 7*d*.¹

AMPTON MANOR.

In 1203 Alan, son of Hamon de Flemeton, held jointly with Peter de Livermere, a knight's fee in Livermere and Ampton, and had also the gift of this parish church. In the next reign the manor and the advowson seem to have vested wholly in the Flemeton or Flempton family, for in 1269 we meet with a fine levied of both by William de Bokenham, parson of the church of Tynewith, and Johanna, daughter of Philip Nowel, against Richard de Flempton.² In 1334 we meet with a fine of the manor and the advowson levied by William de Ingham, parson of the church of Ampton, and Edmund de Rysby, chaplain, against Stephen de Ampton and Alice his wife.³

A little later the manor passed to the family of Strange, from which it passed, in the reign of Rich. II., to the Hethe family, they having acquired from John Strange, of Brockley, "which late were Edmond's of Ingham." William Berdewell, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hethe, only son of Robert Hethe, of Little Saxham, had in 1397 a release from the said Thomas Hethe and his uncle, Richard Hethe, of Bury, all their right in the manor and advowson, and a fine was levied the following year.

This seems to have been subject to the life interest of Anne, the widow of Thomas Hethe, who had remarried Sir Walter de Trumpington. Under a partition in 1484 the manor and advowson were allotted to Sir Thomas Darcy, of Maldur, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Harleston by Elizabeth or Margaret his wife, only daughter of Sir William Berdewell. As early, however, as 1403 another Sir William Berdewell and Margaret his wife⁴ had granted the manor and advowson to Sir Roger Drury, Nicholas Rys, Nicholas Drury, and others, probably by way of settlement,⁵ and the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Elizabeth, wife of John Harlyston, in 1464.⁶

A writer in the "Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica" says that the family of La Bole afterwards inherited, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cokets, for an account of whom he refers to the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1831.⁸ The marriage was that of John Coket with

¹ Dom. ii. 363.

² Feet of Fines, 53 Hen. III. 38.

³ Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 10.

⁴ Sir William Berdewell, whose wife was Margaret de Palmer, died in 1434. He was the son of William, son of John, by his 2nd wife, whereas William Berdewell, whose wife was

Elizabeth, died in 1440, and was the son of John, son of Thomas, son of John, by his 1st wife.

⁵ Add. Ch. 15551.

⁶ I.P.M., 4 Edw. IV. 23.

⁷ Vol. vii. p. 292.

⁸ Pt. i. 417.

Alice, daughter and heir of Richard le Bole, but neither the La Bole or Coket family seem to have held the manor. They were probably lessees of it.

In the time of Hen. VII. the manor became vested in the Wentworth family, and in 1511 Thomas Wentworth granted a lease of part of the manor to John Clere, of Ampton, in the following terms:—

“ This indenture made the 22nd day of September in the 3rd year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth [1511] between Thos. Wentworth of Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, gentleman, on the one part, and John Clere of Ampton, in the said County, husbandman, on the other part. Witnesseth that the said Thomas hath demised, granted, and to ferme let to the said John, parcel of the manor of Ampton, that is to say the manor place, with all the houses thereto belonging, and all the arable land with all the rent to the said manor pertaining. To hold to the said John and his assigns from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing of the date of this indenture, unto the end and term of five years from thence next and immediately following and full complete. The sheep's pasture always to the said Thomas or his assigns reserved, yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said time to the said Thomas or his assigns for the ferme of the premises six pounds of lawful money of England, at two times in the year, that is to say, at the feast of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions; moreover the said John bindeth him for to discharge the said Thomas of the rent due to the general hundred yearly during the said term; moreover the said John bindeth him by these presents to find half the straw for thatching of the houses and the carriage of half the clay to be occupied at Ampton aforesaid, which the said Thomas is bound to do. Also the said John shall pay the shepherd and his page their wage and corn, that is to say, 16s. of lawful money of England, 4 quarts and 1 bushel of rye, 4 quarts and 1 bushel of barley, 1 bushel and a half of peas, 1 bushel and a half of oats every year during the said term. Also the said John shall find hurdles sufficient for the fold during the said term. Also the said John shall carry two loads of hay of the said Thomas every year during the said 5 years in to the barn of Ampton before rehearsed to lie to the most profit of the said Thomas and if shall fortune the same John to have any of the land belonging to Ingham Hall, he to pay for the same. Also the said Thomas granteth that the said John shall have 40 sheep, called ewe sheep, going in the flock of the said Thomas in the said town and field of Ampton during the said term. Also the said John Clere shall have to his proper use all loppings and shreddings of the woods and underwoods there fermerlike yearly during the said term. Also the said John shall have the herbage and feeding for his cattle in all the pasture there, and over (moreover) that the said John shall have his working horses going in Cachefache in every convenient season for the pasturing during the said term. Also the said John shall have his land folded with the sheep of the said Thomas in every convenient season in the aforesaid field of Ampton. Also the same John shall leave all the land pertaining to the said manor in such condition as they were at his entering at the end of his said year. Also it is agreed between the said parties that the said John Clere shall 'ere' and break up 20 acres in Dalmer by the space of two years. And that two years the said John shall lay 20 acres in Cachefache for the sheep's pasture, and then to break up and 'ere' the said 20 acres in Cachefache, and then to lay the 20 acres in Dalmer for the sheep's pasture and so every ij year likewise forth during the said term. Also

the said Thomas granteth that the said John shall take as many furs as he shall need to occupy for his own expenses upon the said ground in Ampton as other fermors have had in time past during the said term. And if it hap the said ferme of £6 to be behind and not paid in part or in all by the space of 4 weeks after any day of payment above written that ought to be paid, that then it shall be lawful to the said Thomas, or his assigns, in to the said manor with the appurtenances, and in to every part thereof to enter and distrain, and the distresses so taken to bear, lead, drive, and carry away, and to retain in to the time the said yearly ferme of £6, and every part of it, together with the arrears, damage and cost be that occasion had to the said Thomas or his assigns be fully content and paid. In to witness hereof to the indenture the parties above said interchangeably their seal have put. The day and year above written."

Nine years later the manor seems to have been vested in Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife, for they made a lease of a manor to Alice Wentworth and John Croft. Possibly Thomas Wentworth was a trustee, for there can be no doubt the manor was vested in Roger Darcy, who died 3rd Sept. 1507, leaving a son and heir Thomas,¹ and a widow, who remarried Sir Thomas Wyndham, Vice-admiral and one of the Privy Council to Hen. VIII. This accounts for their grant of the second lease above referred to. There is an endorsement on it, as follows:—

"That Edward Coket hath, since the death of Sir Thomas Wyndham, covenanted with Dame Elizabeth Wyndham, Alice Wentworth, and John Croft, gentleman, for this aforesaid indenture for and all the covenant in the said indenture expressed, wherefore the said Edward Coket gave my lady Wyndham five marks, and to Alice Wentworth and John Croft £5, and to John Clere, their fermor, 40*d*. Witness Doctor Navor executor of Sir Thomas Wyndham, Edward Wygathe, squire. And march with both ye of Sir Thomas Wyndham's servants."

Thus the lease was transferred to Edward Cocket,² and held by him and Anthony his son until 1542, when the latter resigned all claims held by virtue thereof to Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt., son and heir of Dame Elizabeth Wyndham, Countess of Bath, by Sir Roger Darcy her 1st husband.

"By an indenture dated 10th June in the same year [1542], Sir Thomas Darcy bargains and sells unto John Crofts, Esq., 'all that the Manor of Ampton with the appurtenances in the County of Suffolk,' with the advowson of the parish church of Ampton, and all those messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, liberties of fold and sheeps pasture and other hereditaments and commodities with their appurtenances in the towns and fields of Ampton, Timworth, Ingham, and Livermore Magna and Livermore Parva, Barton, and Culford in the said county, which have been at any time before the date hereof taken or esteemed to be any part or member of the said manor, which the said Sir Thomas at the date hereof, hath in possession or reversion, or in any wise hath right or is entitled unto. For which the said John Croft covenanteth to pay, or cause to be paid to the said Sir Thomas the sum of 500 marks, 20 pounds sterling." A fine was levied accordingly in 1542 between John Crofts and Sir Thomas Darcy.³

¹ I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII. 80.

² He was the son of John Cocket and Margaret his wife, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Rich. Walden, of Erith, in Kent, and married

Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Froximere, of Wych, in Worcestershire. He died in 1542.

³ Fine, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.

It appears by a letter of one Anthony Ashe, written to William Spalding, that this manor with the advowson in 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary were holden of the Queen as of the Barony of St. Edmund, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; that the messuage called Coket's, 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood, were holden of the Queen as of the Hundred of Blackbourn by fealty, and that the tenement called the Chantry House was holden of Richard Codrington, as of Ixworth by fealty. John Crofts, to whom the manor was conveyed, was the son of John Crofts and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Hervey, of Ickworth, and grandson of John Crofts, who had married Joan, daughter of John Coket, of Ampton. He, John Crofts, then Sir John, died seised 15th Jan. 1558,¹ and his son and heir dying seised 14th Feb. following² the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Crofts, then aged 18.

In the inquis. p.m. taken at Stowmarket 4th June, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, the jurors found that the said Edmund Croftes was seised of the manors of Ampton, Little Lyvermere otherwise called Myryelles, and of the Manor of Calthorp Hall, in Barnham, and of one tenement called Cokettes, in Ampton, with 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood, to the said tenement belonging, and the advowsons of the churches of Ampton, Little Livermere, and St. Andrew in Barnham, and liberty of three faldages in Little Livermere, Ampton, and Barnham, and a free fishery in Barnham. And by his will be declared as follows: "I will and bequeath all my manors, lands, &c., called Ampton Hall, Sampsons, Muriells, and Cokettes, and all other my lands in Ampton, Little Livermere, Great Livermere, Ingham, and Timworth, and my Manor of Calthorp Hall, to my executors for 16 years from the date hereof towards the payment of my debts and fulfilling this my will." The jurors further found that the manors of Ampton with the advowson of the church and liberty of one faldage in Ampton, were held of the King and Queen as of their barony of St. Edmund by one quarter of one knight's fee and worth per annum £13. 6s. 8d. And the Manor of Little Lyvermere with the advowson and liberty of one faldage in Little and Great Lyvermere, were held of the King and Queen as of their same barony by half a knight's fee, and worth per annum 10 marks. And the Manor of Calthorp Hall, with the advowson of St. Andrew, in Barnham, and liberty of one faldage and free fishery were held of the heirs of Peter de Theltham as of his Manor of Theltham, but by what services the jurors knew not, and worth per annum £10. And the tenement called Cokettes, &c., were held of the King and Queen as of their Hundred of Blakborne by fealty and suit of court, and worth per annum 53s. 4d.

The manor then passed to the family of Coell. The indenture by which Thomas Crofts, of West Stow, in Suffolk, conveys this manor, advowson, &c., to Thomas Coell, of Bury St. Edmunds, gent., bears date the 6th of September 42 Eliz. [1600].

Mr. Coell resided upon his estate here, and in 1609 married Susan, daughter of Thomas Jermyn, of Depden, a member of the Jermyn family, who were owners of considerable property at Depden, in this county, which Mr. Coell afterwards inherited, and where he and his descendants continued to reside until the death of Thomas Coell, of Depden Hall, son and heir of Sir John Coell, Knt., when the male line became extinct. He died 5th Oct. 1698, leaving Frances, his daughter by Cecily his 1st wife, daughter

¹I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. & M. 54.

²I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. & M. 21.

of Sir Henry Crofts, of Little Saxham, Knt., sole heir to his estate. She married Richard Thornhill, of Ollantigh, in Kent.

By a deed dated 20th May, 1615, Thomas Coell, of Ampton, grants to William Whettell, of Thetford, the manor, advowson, &c., of Ampton. He was the eldest son of William Whettell, citizen and merchant-taylor, of St. Peter's Hill, in the parish of St. Peter and Benedict, in Paul's Wharf, London. In 1657 Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, King of Arms, granted him the following coat armour, namely, Gules, a chevron Ermine between three hounds' heads erased Or; and for his crest, on a wreath Argent and Gules, a hound's head coupé Or, the ear and collar Argent.

In or about 1600 Mr. Whettell married Anne, relict of Eustace Tyrrell, of Boyland Hall, in Bressingham, co. Norfolk, and resided at Thetford until about 1619, when he removed to his estate in this parish. He served the office of Sheriff for this county in 1622, and continued to reside here until his death, which took place 19th Feb. 1628, and his remains were deposited in the chancel of Ampton church, on the north side of which is a handsome mural monument, bearing the following inscription to his memory:—

Mihi Christus est in vita et morte lucrum.
 Hic jacet corpus clarissimi viri Gulielmi Whetteli
 armigeri, qui fuit in adolescentia optimis disciplinis
 extritus, in virili ætate Socius collegii Sctæ
 Trinitatis in Academia Cantabrigiensi^o in senili
 Eirenarcha et Vicecomes in comitatu Suffolciensi
 civis bonus, magistratus melior, vir optimus
 Febr. 19^o An^o Dni 1628, ætatis suæ 67, ad Cælites migravit.

“Henricus Calthorpe, armiger qui duxit in uxorem Dorotheam neptem (suam) solus executor dicti Gulielmi et illi devinctissimus, posuit hoc monumentum.”

William Whettell died without issue, and the said Henry afterwards Sir Henry Calthorpe, inherited this property, for an account of whom, and his descendants, see “Gentleman's Magazine” for 1831, pt. ii., p. 406, and 1832, pt. i. pp. 109, 585.

He was the 2nd son of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorp, in Norfolk, Knt., and had married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edward Humphrey, who had married the sister of William Whettell. He was successively Common Sergeant, Recorder of the City of London, Solicitor-General to Queen Henrietta Maria and Attorney-General of His Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries. He died 1st August, 1637,¹ and was succeeded by Sir James, his 3rd and only surviving son, then a youth of 11 years of age. He served the office of High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1656 during the protectorship of Cromwell, by whom he was knighted at Whitehall 10th Dec. in the same year. He married the 2nd daughter of Sir James Reynolds, of Castle Campo, co. Cambridge, sister of Sir John Reynolds, Knt., Commissary-General in Ireland, on whose death she became his sole heiress. The marriage contract bears date 10th May, 1645, by which Sir James covenants to give his daughter a portion of £800, for the payment of which he conveys over an estate called Gouldstons in the parish of Ashdon, Essex. Mr. Calthorpe died in July, 1658; and was buried in the chancel of the

¹Inquis. at Norwich 14th Sept. 1637.

parish church here the 1st Aug. The manor passed to his eldest son James, the munificent founder of the Boys' Hospital, in Ampton.' He died unmarried 2nd May, 1702, and was succeeded by his next brother Christopher. He married in 1681 Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gardiner Kettleborough of Elmswell, and died 3rd Feb. 1717, when the manor passed to his eldest son James. He was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of the County 29th Dec. 1727. By virtue of a warrant from Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, he was sworn into the office of Gentleman Usher Quarter Waiter-in-Ordinary to His Majesty 1st Oct. 1731, and 16th Feb. 1742, appointed Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe. He died unmarried 11th March, 1784, and was buried in the family vault at Ampton. The manor passed to Henry, eldest son of Sir Henry Gough, of Edgbaston, in Warwickshire, Bart., by Barbara his wife, only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, of Elvetham, in Hants., M.P. for Hindon in Wilts. in 1698 and 1713, to whom the same had been devised on condition of his assuming the name of Calthorpe. This he did by Royal licence dated 7th May, 1788, and by patent dated 15th June, 1796, was created Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in Norfolk. He married Frances, youngest daughter and coheir of General Benjamin Carpenter, and dying of a fever in London, 16th March, 1798, the manor passed to his son and heir Charles, 2nd Baron, who died unmarried 5th June, 1807, when it went to his brother George, 3rd Baron, on whose decease in Sept. 1851, the manor devolved on his brother, Frederick Gough Calthorpe, 4th Baron, who married Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry Charles, 6th Duke of Beaufort, and sold the manor and advowson in 1860 to John Paley, of Langcliffe, co. York, High Sheriff 1889 and 1890, who married 12th Sept. 1871, the Hon. Clare Emily Charlotte Strutt, only daughter of John James, 2nd Lord Raleigh, and on his death 4th Oct. 1894, the manor passed to, and is now the property of, his eldest son and heir, George Arthur Paley, of Langcliffe, and of Ampton Hall.

A Court Roll of 1363 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum, as will also a deed entailing the manor in 1380.*

Arms of COKET or COCKET : Party per bend, Argent and Sable, three fleurs-de-lis in the same counter charged. Of COELL : Arg. a bull passant Gules, in a bordure Sab. bezantée. Of WHETTELL : Gu. a chevron, Erm.

* This charity was founded by a deed 27th March, 1692, James Calthorpe conveying to Sir John Poley, Knt., and from other trustees his manor of Aldeby Hall, in Norfolk, with the messuages, lands, and tenements belonging to the same, including a messuage and orchard in Ampton in trust for the erection and support of a Hospital in the parish of Ampton for the maintenance, clothing, and support of six poor boys, and the payment of a suitable salary to the schoolmaster, £20 a year to the minister of Ampton, and £5 a year to the parish clerk. The donor directed that in cases of equal circumstances the children of Ampton should be prepared, but none of them of the

time of admission to the school should be over seven years of age, nor partake of the charity longer than the age of 14, and that they should wear blue caps and blue coats with the letters "J.C." affixed on the breast part of the coats. At a meeting of the trustees in 1713, the first six boys were admitted; at another meeting held in 1829 two additional boys were admitted, and at a subsequent meeting held in 1836, the trustees came to the determination of increasing the number of boys to nine. Aldeby Hall farm comprises 380 acres, and the profits of the Manor of Aldeby until recently averaged about £10 per annum.

* Add. Ch. 91111, 18667.

betw. 3 hounds' heads erased Or. Of CALTHORPE : anciently—Ermine a maunch Gules ; later—checky, Or and Azure, a fesse Ermine. Of GOUGH : Gules, on a fesse, Argent, between three boars' heads coupéd Or, a lion passant Azure. Of PALEY : Gu. a bend vaire, doubled cotised Or, between 8 crosses-croslet of the last.

BARTON (GREAT).



BARTON was held in Saxon times by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, Bishop Theodred having given one part; Edwin, a man of wealth, another part; and Eric the Provost the remaining part to this abbey. The estate consisted in the time of Edward the Confessor of 5 carucates of land, 22 villeins, 5 bordars, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 6 belonging to the men, 11 thralls, 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 4 hogs, 4 rouncies, 18 beasts, 44 hogs, and 402 sheep. The details had altered by the time of the Survey, for the ploughteams in demesne had come down to 3, the thralls to 4, but 2 hives of bees had been added. There were also here 72 freemen who held 2 carucates of land and having among them 18 ploughteams. They had also 2 bordars and 1 acre of meadow. Over these the abbot had soc and sac and all customs, and all belonged to the abbot except 3. To the church there were 50 acres of free land as alms. The total value was £16, but by the time of the Norman Survey it had risen to £20. The total length of the manor was a league and 2 quarentenes and the breadth a league, and it paid in a gelt 27d.¹

GREAT BARTON MANOR.

This manor remained with the monastery of St. Edmund until its dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, where it remained until the last year of Edw. VI. But from the State Papers we learn that in 1542 a grant was made from the Augmentation Office to Richard Tyrell of sheep pasture upon the manor,² and in the same year a lease was made to Sir Anthony Wyngfeld of grain rent out of the manor.³ The manor was held in 1554 by Thomas Audley, nephew of Thomas, Lord Audley, of Walden, K.G., Chancellor of England, and by Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt., of Wood Rising, in Norfolk, and they were in 1565 called upon to show title to the manor, of which they had held the first court in the first year of Queen Mary.⁴ Thomas Audley died in 1572, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Audley, who married Katherine, 2nd daughter of Edward, 3rd Lord Windsor, by the Lady Katherine de Vere, only child of John, 16th Earl of Oxford, by his first wife, Dorothy Neville, daughter of Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland. This Robert Audley died in 1624, and by inquis. p.m. 1 Car. was found to have died seised of this manor said therein to have been held from the late King James in chief and by knight's service. It is thought that this Robert Audley built the New Hall or New House, as it is called in an old map of the time of Jas. I. The manor, rectory, and advowson, and some lands in the parish remained in the Audley family till 1704, when Henry, son of Sir Henry Audley, Knt., and grandson of the above Robert Audley, sold the whole under an Act of Parliament to Thomas Folkes. He was a lawyer by profession, and elder brother of the father of the celebrated Sir Martin Folkes, President of the Royal Society. His only child Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., in 1725, whose first wife Isabella, Duchess of Grafton, died in 1722-3. Under the settlement made on his marriage with Miss Folkes, Sir Thomas became entitled to the manor, which he devised on his death in 1746 to his nephew, Sir William Bunbury, Bart.,

¹ Dom. ii. 361b.² State Papers, 1542, 1258.³ *Ibid.*⁴ M. 7 Eliz. Rec. Rot. 155.

who was the 2nd son of Sir Henry Bunbury and Susan his wife, sister of Sir Thomas Hanmer.

From the time of Sir William Bunbury, who died in 1764, to the present time the manor has passed in the same line of devolution as the manor of Mildenhall Hall, in Lackford Hundred, being now vested in Sir Henry Charles John Bunbury, 10th Bart.

This manor is said in the Baker MSS. in Cambridge to have been bought by the University of Cambridge.¹

Arms of AUDLEY: Erm. a chevron Gu. Of FOLKES: Per pale, Vert and Gules, a fleur-de-lis Argent.

NECTON HALL OR CONYERS HALL.

Necton Hall or Conyers Hall is probably the Manor of Berton, of which John Maunsell was found to have died seised in 1271,² and subsequently it vested in the Nectons and passed to the Conyers. Nicholas Conyers held the lordship in 1375, and from this time to the death of Edmund Cotton, who died in 1585, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Finningham, in Hartismere Hundred.

In 1403 we find a fine by Peter Crulle, Roger Haldenby, clerk, John Kenune, clerk, Thomas Melreth, Stephen Ingelset, Edw. Rich. and William Kelet *v.* John Crulle and Rich. Conyers and Joan his wife of 40s. rent issuing out of this manor and the Manor of Hepworth.³ The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Conyers in 1480.⁴

Edmund Cotton, who died in 1585, apparently left his son Edmund an infant, for he does not appear to have had livery of the manor until 1595, in which year he parted with the same to Thomas Laurence.⁵

The manor house stood near the church, where a farmhouse now stands, but Necton Hall was situated on the edge of an extensive tract of common, called up to the time of the enclosure of the waste lands of the parish Conyers Green. This common was bounded on the west by the parishes of Fornham and Timworth. Page mentions that a farmhouse encompassed by a moat, which was bought by Sir Charles Bunbury from Dr. Ord, together with certain lands, stood on the site of old Necton (or Conyers) Hall.

¹ Baker, xli. 220.

² I.P.M., 57 Hen. III. 159.

³ Feet of Fines, 4 Hen. IV. 29.

⁴ I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 74.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 37 Eliz.

BEYTON.



HE only entry in the Domesday Survey which could well belong to this place is "Begatona," and one estate is enumerated here. It was held in the Confessor's time by a freeman under Edith the Rich, and consisted of 40 acres with half a plough-team, valued at 5s. At the time of the Survey the estate belonged to Hugh de Montfort, he having taken it in exchange for other lands.¹

BEYTON MANOR.

Beyton Manor was first heard of as the lordship of Roger de Ratlesden, and in 1276 belonged to Adam de Ratlesden, after whom it passed to Henry de Beyton, and in 1316 was held as parcel of the possessions of the Abbey of Bury. At the Dissolution it, together with the advowson, became the property of the Crown, and seems for a time to have been in the Bacon family, John Bacon, of Hessett, having at one time the possession. In 1764, however, it was the lordship of the Crown, and so continued in 1855.

In 1885, however, we find it stated to be vested in Walter Thomas Walpole, with whom it remains at the present time.

BRADFIELD.



IN the Confessor's time a manor here was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds with 3 carucates of land. There were 15 villeins, 18 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 belonging to the men, 1 thrall, 7 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 10 beasts, 28 hogs, and 99 sheep.

By the time of the Great Survey there was 1 more plough-team in demesne, 5 more thralls, and 80 goats. There were also three freemen with 24 acres of land and 1 ploughteam and 1 acre of meadow. Over these the abbot had commendation with soc and sac as to all customs, and they could not give or sell their lands without the abbot's licence. There were also nine freemen with a carucate of land, 2 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 6s. These had power to give or sell their lands, but the soc would remain with the abbot and their services also whoever might buy the land. To the church were attached 10 acres and a half of free land as alms. The manor was in Saxon times valued at £6, but by the time of the Survey at £8. It was a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d*.

The Abbot of St. Edmunds also had in Bradfield—evidently not the same Bradfield as the last mentioned, but whether Bradfield St. Clare, Bradfield St. George, or Bradfield Combust, cannot be stated with certainty—10 freemen with 2 carucates and a half of land, of which Rorie held of the abbot a carucate and a half. Falc the remaining half carucate. To the estate were attached 4 ploughteams and a half, and the value was 5*s*. over and above their payments. These men had 12 bordars, with 6 ploughteams and 8 acres of meadow. They could give or sell the lands, so

¹ Dom. ii.

that the soc remained in the abbot. The value in King Edward the Confessor's time was £2, but at the time of the Survey £3.

This Bradfield was 10 quarentenes in length and 3 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 5*d.*¹

The only other holding mentioned in the Domesday Survey is amongst the lands of Robert, Earl of Moretaine, who held here 20 acres which in the Confessor's time had belonged to a freeman under commendation to Bishop Aylmer in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The estate had then attached to it half a ploughteam, reduced by the time of the Survey to 1 ox only. The value was 2*s.*²

BRADFIELD COMBUST *al.* ROOS MANOR.

The place is called Brent (or Burnt) Bradfield, according to Page, on account of the destruction of the hall by fire in 1327, the period of the violent attack made by the townsmen of St. Edmunds, Bury, on the abbey and its possessions. The manor was probably the estate before the Conquest of Ulfketel, Earl of the East Angles, of which he gave a part to the monks of Bury, but the lordship seems to have been reserved, for it is found in the hands of divers persons after the Conquest. First we find it in Adam de Illey, then in Thomas Verdon, and in 1234 in Robert Peche and Agnes his wife. In 1314 the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Fitz-Talbott and Joan his wife.³ A little later it was the lordship of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, of Badlesmere and Chilham Castle, in Kent, son and heir of Gunselm de Badlesmere, justice, of Chester, by Johanna, daughter of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, of Kingsdown, in the same county, aunt, and on her issue heir to Thomas, Lord Fitz-Bernard. Bartholomew served in the Scottish wars in 1303 and 1304, and was Governor of Bristol Castle in 1307, being summoned to Parliament as a Baron 26th Oct. 1309. He had a grant of Leeds Castle, and was steward of the King's Household. Notwithstanding the favours he received at the King's hands, he joined the rebellion of the Earl of Lancaster and was defeated with him at Boroughbridge 16th March, 1322, attainted and executed at Canterbury 14th April, 1322. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Clare, a younger son of Richard, Earl of Gloucester, and aunt and coheir of Thomas de Clare. On the attainder of Lord Badlesmere his estates were forfeited to the Crown. They were, however, restored to his son, Giles de Badlesmere, on his obtaining a reversal of his father's attainder in 1329, and though then a minor he had livery of his father's estates in 1333. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 22nd June, 1335-6, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury, but died without issue in 1338,⁴ when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth for life in dower. She took for a second husband Hugh le Despencer, Lord Despenser, and died before 1342.⁵ The estates of Lord Badlesmere were divided between his four sisters, this manor falling to his sister Margery, who had married William, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, 3rd Baron.

On the Close Rolls in 1341 we find an order to cause William de Ros and Margery his wife, eldest sister and coheir of Giles de Badlesmere, tenant in chief, to have seisin of a third part of certain lands and of this

¹ Dom. ii. 362, 362b.

² Dom. ii. 291.

³ I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 50.

⁴ I.P.M., 12 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 54.

⁵ I.P.M., 15 Edw. III. and 23 Edw. III. 42.

manor which Thomas de Verdon held for life extended at £19. 17s. 7½d. yearly.¹ Lord Ros died in 1342, and his widow survived till 1363,² when she was succeeded by her son, Thomas de Ros, 5th Baron, his elder brother William, 4th Baron, who had the distinction of leading the second division of the English army at the celebrated battle of Cressy, and had married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Nevill, having died in 1362 without issue in the lifetime of his mother.

Thomas, 5th Lord de Ros, married Beatrice, widow of Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond, and daughter of Ralph Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford, and died in 1384, when the manor passed to his widow Beatrice, who survived until 1414.³ On her death the manor seems to have passed to John de Ros, 8th Baron, the eldest son of William, 7th Baron, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundel. The eldest son of Thomas de Ros, 5th lord, namely John, 6th Baron, had undertaken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died at Paphos in 1394, leaving no issue, and his brother, William de Ros, successor in the title as 7th Baron, had died 1st September, 1414. Consequently neither the 6th nor the 7th Barons had enjoyed the lordship of this manor unless, indeed, the latter did for a few months. Sir William de Ros, 7th Baron, did, however, in 1400, levy a fine of the manor against Robert Scales,⁴ so that his mother must have either previously released her life interest or the fine could have affected the reversion or remainder only.

John de Ros, 8th Baron, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Despencer, but had no issue. He was killed in battle in France while serving under the Duke of Clarence in 1421,⁵ and the manor passed to his brother, Sir Thomas de Ros, 9th Baron, who died in 1431,⁶ and was succeeded by his son Thomas, 10th Baron, who for his fidelity to Hen. VI. had his estates confiscated in 1460. Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is an action by Sir William Botreaux, Knt., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas, then late Lord Roos, against Sir Thomas Chaworth, Knt., and Robert Weman, Esq., feoffees of the said Lord Roos, as to the manor.⁷

The Crown granted a lease of the manor for life to John Gerveys, of Bury, in 1465,⁸ and another lease for life to William Hatclyff in 1467,⁹ and on Hatclyff's death to George Cheynewe in 1480.¹⁰

In 1497 upon the petition of Sir Thomas Lovell, who had married Isabel, one of the sisters of Edmund, Lord Ros of Hamlake,¹¹ an Act of Parliament was passed which, after reciting an Act of 1485, which was a reversal of the attainder of Thomas, 10th Baron, the father of the said Edmund, and the restoration of his estates, enacts that "forsomoche

¹ Close Rolls, 15 Edw. III. 62.

² Extent, I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 62.

³ I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 44.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 1 Hen. IV. 5.

⁵ I.P.M., 9 Hen. V. 58.

⁶ I.P.M., 9 Hen. VI. 48.

⁷ E.C.P. Bundle 26, 461.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. IV. pt. i. 7.

⁹ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 18.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 20 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 1 and 5.

¹¹ The statement that Sir Thomas Lovell was the husband of Isabel, one of the sisters of Edmund, 11th Lord Ros, seems doubtful, for Dugdale, Nicolas, and Burke all state that Isabel was married to Thomas Grey, youngest son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Werke. She died without issue, and her sister Margaret remarried, when George Manners, son and heir of the 3rd daughter Eleanor, who had married Sir Robert Manners, inherited the honours of the house of Ros of Hamlake.

that the said Edmond is not of sufficient discrecion to guyde himself and his lyvelode, nor able to serve his Highness after his duetie . . . enacteth . . . that Thomas Lovell, Knyght, have the guydyng and governaunce of the said Edmond from the Fest of Seynt John Baptist in the second yere of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord, as well of the said Edmond as of all the said . . . Lord Shippes, . . . hereditaments and possessions . . . to the said Edmond as is afore rehersed restored . . . and that the said Thomas Lovell ymmediatly after the deceste of the said Edmond shall mowe entre into all the . . . lordshippes . . . to his own use, during the lyfe of the said Thomas Lowell."

Two rents of £40 were limited out of this manor and other lands to the said Richard Roos "Squier" for life, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, the latter to the use of the marriage of Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of the said Richard Roos. Edmund de Ros died unmarried 13th Oct. 1508.

Finally, in 1539,¹ a grant of the manor was made to Sir Thomas Jermyn, and particulars for the grant are still preserved and referred to in the 9th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.² This Thomas Jermyn died 8th Oct. 1552,³ from which time to the time of Sir Thomas Jermyn, who succeeded his father in 1614, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Rushbrook, in this Hundred. Sir Thomas Jermyn sold the manor in 1620 to Arthur Young. From him it passed to his son and heir, Arthur Young, who died 11th March, 1690, his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Canham, surviving him for 14 years. On her death 25th Oct. 1704, the manor passed to their son, Bartholomew Young, who died 12th Aug. 1724, at the age of 68, when the manor passed to his son, Arthur Young, LL.D., for 40 years rector of the parish and prebendary of the church of Canterbury.⁴ He dedicated to Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, in 1734, a work entitled "An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion." He married Ann Lucretia, daughter of John Coussmaker, of Weybridge, co. Surrey, and died 26th June, 1759, aged 66, leaving his widow, Ann Lucretia, who survived till 6th Oct. 1785, when their younger son, Arthur Young, the celebrated agriculturist, became lord.

Arthur Young was a prolific writer, a man of keen observation, who had a profound knowledge of the character of soils and their adaptability for the purposes of agriculture. His works dealing with agricultural and political economy were translated into most of the important languages of Europe, and his indefatigable exertions in the promotion of agriculture and the amelioration of the surroundings of the country labourer stand as an imperishable memorial to his name. He was secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and a member of the Royal Society for nearly half a century.⁵

He married Martha, daughter of Martha Allen, of Lynn, who died 8th April, 1815, at the age of 75. Arthur Young died 20th Feb. 1820, at the age of 79. During the last 10 years of his life he was blind, but with the aid of an amanuensis he still devoted his time to the cultivation of his favourite pursuits, and was succeeded by his only son, the Rev. Arthur

¹ A fine of the manor seems to have been levied by Thomas Jermyn, senior, and others in 1529 against Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and others (Fine, Mich. 21 Hen. VIII.

² App. ii. p. 212.

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 66.

⁴ D.N.B. lxiii. 357.

⁵ D.N.B. (1909) xxi. 1272.

Young. This gentleman compiled for the Board of Agriculture in 1807 "A General Report on Inclosures," and in 1808 the "Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex."

Page informs us that Mr. Young on more than one occasion gave expression to some very singular ideas on politics, and soon after the peace published a declaration in the newspapers saying that he had purchased lands in the Crimea, where no tax-gatherer is seen, and inviting his countrymen to emigrate with him to that blissful region. He was on his return through Russia from selling this tract of country, said to amount to 10,000 acres, purchased by him in 1810 (after drawing up "A Statistical and Agricultural Survey of the Government of Moscow," by the appointment of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, in 1805), when his death occurred at Kaffa, in the Crimea, 24th Sept. 1827, in the 57th year of his age,¹ when his estate devolved on his sister, and was recently vested in the late Arthur John Young, who in 1857 erected the present Bradfield Hall on the site of the old mansion house.

Arms of YOUNG : Argent, a bend cottised, and lion rampant Sable.
Of BADLESMERE : Arg. a fesse betw. 2 bars gamelles Gu.

SUTTON HALL MANOR.

This was vested in Thomas, Lord Roos, at the time of his attainder in 1461, and was the same year granted by the Crown to John Gerveys or Jervase, and passed to Jernace, his daughter and heir, who married Robert or Thomas Russell, brother of John, Earl of Bedford, and their daughter Jane married Edmund Wright. This manor, according to Davy, was in 1575 vested in William Spring, and in 1609 in Robert Cutter.

Another Manor of Bradfield was in the time of Rich. II. held by William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1382 without issue,² when it passed to his three sisters and coheirs—Cecilie, married to John, 3rd Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Catherine, married to Robert, Lord Scales; and Margaret, married to William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, but eventually this manor seems to have fallen, probably in division on partition to the Willoughby family, and may have been enjoyed by John, 3rd Lord Willoughby, in right of his wife, but certainly was by their son, Robert de Willoughby, 4th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, nephew and one of the coheirs of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. From this time to the time of Christopher de Willoughby, 8th Lord Willoughby, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Parham, in Plomesgate Hundred, this manor being specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Elizabeth, 3rd wife of the 4th lord in 1396,³ and of the widow of the 5th lord in 1433.⁴

Sir Christopher, 8th Lord, on his marriage with Margery, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knoddishall, made a settlement of this manor in 1476. The licence for Sir Christopher to grant for the purposes of this settlement will be found on the Patent Rolls for 1476. It authorises the grant to be made of the manor held in chief with the exception of one acre to William Jenney, Edmund Jenney, and others in fee to hold to themselves and the heirs of the said Edmund.⁵

On Sir Christopher's death he was succeeded by his widow Margery or Maria, who died 16th May, 1515,⁶ and was succeeded by Sir Christopher's

¹ Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 708.

² I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

³ I.P.M., 20 Rich. II. 54.

⁴ I.P.M., 12 Hen. VI. 43.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 16 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 10.

⁶ I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 29.

eldest son William, who inherited the Barony of Willoughby de Eresby as 9th Baron on the death of Joane Welles, daughter of Robert, 5th Lord Welles and 8th Lord Willoughby, in 1506. He died in 1525, and his widow, Lady Mary Salines, held the manor during her life, and upon her decease it passed to Katherine, their only daughter and heir, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards Richard Bertie, of Bersted, in Essex.

This manor was in 1855 said to be vested in the Rev. Jas. William Wenn.

A fine was levied of a moiety of the manor in 1517 by John Horsman and others against Robert Barrell and Joan his wife.¹ It included the advowson of the church of Bury St. Edmunds. There were four fines levied of this moiety of the manor during the reign of Hen. VIII.—one in 1526 by John Spencer, clerk, against Robert Wright and others;² a second in 1526 by John Spencer and others against Robert Barell and others;³ a third in 1539 by Richard Spencer and others against Robert Barell and others;⁴ and a fourth by Anne Wright against Edmund Wright.⁵ Two fines of the manor were levied in the time of Queen Elizabeth, one in 1570 by William Spring against Edmund Wright and others,⁶ and the other in 1594 by Robert Cutler against William Sprynge and others.⁷

BRADFIELD ST. CLARE MANOR.

The manor was so called from the St. Cleers or De Sancto Claro, who were its ancient lords. It was vested in Gerebert de St. Cleer in 1207. Of this family was Hamo de St. Cleer, mentioned in the Pipe Rolls in the 1st of King Hen. II. and also in the register of the Abbey of Colchester. The chief seat of Gerebert de St. Cleer was situated in this parish, within a noble park. He lived in the reign of Rich. I. and in 1207 sold lands at Marlingford, in Norfolk. In 1232 he conveyed lands in this parish to John de St. Cleer, probably his son, who died in 1253,⁸ when the manor passed to his son and heir, John de St. Cleer.⁹ The manor was held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds by service of 1½ knights' fees, 14*d.* hidage, 6*s.* 0½*d.* to the guard of Norwich Castle, and half a load of oats to the abbot.

We find also in 1256 stated on the Patent Rolls that John de St. Clare held 2 knights' fees in Bradfield St. Clare and Wattisfield of the abbey,¹⁰ and in 1302 John de St. Cleer did homage to the abbot for this manor. The St. Clare family was a family of great honour and antiquity, and came in with the Conquest. Hugh was one of the witnesses to King Stephen's charter in 1136. In 1317 the manor, with the advowson, was passed by John de St. Cleer to William de Montechensy, of Edwardstone.¹¹

William de Montechensy died in 1337,¹² when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas, who was followed by John Rattlesden, son of Sir John Rattlesden, whose daughter Joan married 1st Robert Hovel, and 2ndly Robert de Monceaux, who held the manor in her right in 1393, according to Blomefield. There is a fine levied in 1362 by Sir Thomas Mouchesny, Knt., John Harecourt, parson of the church of Osemundeston,

¹ Fine, Easter, 9 Hen. VIII.

² Fine, Easter, 18 Hen. VIII.

³ Fine, Easter, 18 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 31 Hen. VIII.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 12 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 36-37 Eliz.

⁸ I.P.M., 37 Hen. III. 63, or File 15 (4).

⁹ Extent, 12 Edw. I.; Add. 14849.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 40 Hen. III. 13.

¹¹ Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II. 53.

¹² I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 18; 13 Edw. III. 26.

William de Walsokene, clerk, and William Berard, which included not only the manor but the advowson of Bradfield church and the chapel of Leleseye.¹

However this may be, the manor was certainly vested in Sir John de St. Clere, son of Sir John de St. Clere, in the reign of King Hen. IV., and passed to his son, Sir Philip de St. Clere,² who died in 1408, leaving a widow Margaret, daughter and at length heir of Sir Michael de Lovyne, of Burstons, Surrey, and two sons—John, who died in 1423 without issue, and Thomas, who died in 1434, leaving three daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, Alianora, and Editha.

The manor subsequently became vested in the Jerveys or Jarneys or Gervys by purchase from John Badwell. Roger Jerveys died seised 30th Sept. 1493, John Jerveys aged 21 being his son and heir. In the inquis. p.m. of this Roger Jerveys,³ which includes "Bradfield Sencler Manor and advowson and Manor of Capellys *al.* Felsham Hall 1st worth £10. 2nd worth 40s. held of the Abbot of Bury by knight service," and it is stated that John Legat and Robert Crasche being seised gave to said Roger Jervys in tail, with remainder to Katherine and Anne, his sisters, in tail, remainder to Thomas and John Jerveys, his brothers, successively in tail, remainder to Agnes Braybroke in tail, remainder to Stephen Fabyan and John Reshbroke in fee to use of the will of John Jerveys his father.

The manor and the advowson passed to Sir Thomas Jermyn in 1536 by fine levied between himself and Robert Barfote and others⁴ and Sir Thomas died seised in 1552, from which time to the death of Sir Charles Davers, Bart., without issue in 1806 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Rushbrook, in this Hundred. The manor was, however, settled 14th Nov. 1566, on the marriage of Sir Ambrose's son, John Jermyn with Margaret Stanley, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby.⁵ The manor subsequently became vested in the Wenyeves, of Brettenham, and in 1764 John Wenyeve was lord, who dying in 1801,⁶ it passed to his son and heir, George Wenyeve, and on his death in 1814 went to his sister and coheir Henrietta, married to Lieut.-Col. John Carnac. In 1829 the manor was vested in the Rev. Robert Davers, natural son of Sir Charles Davers, and his (Robert's) trustees apparent still hold the manor or until recently exercised manorial rights here.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Bury St. Edmunds in 1669 we find particulars of an action between Thomas Constable and William Rose and others relating to this manor and the advowson of the church, and to "Bringley's Grove," "Rawood," "Chinsall Wood," and "Mumses Park," and as to whether manor and woods were parcel of the late monastery of Bury and also as to tithes.

Arms of St. CLEER: Az. a sun in his glory, proper, differing apparently from the branch at Withersfield, in Risbridge Hundred, though the same family.

BRADFIELD ST. GEORGE OR MONK'S BRADFIELD MANOR.

This was so called because the Abbot and monks of St. Edmunds were owners of the manor and advowson by the grant of Earl Ulfkettel and

¹ Feet of Fines, 36 Edw. III. 42.

² See Manor of Withersfield, in Risbridge Hundred.

³ 8 Hen. VII. 813.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII.

⁵ This John Jermyn died without issue.

⁶ See Manor of Brettenham in Cosford Hundred.

Bishop Alfric. At the Dissolution the manor and advowson were granted in 1540 to Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke. The grant included the Manor of Stanton and divers woods in Felsham, Bradfield Monks, and Bradfield St. Clare, and the advowsons of the churches of Bradfield St. George and Stanton, belonging lately to the monastery of Bury.¹

The manor subsequently passed to the Davers, with the Manor of Bradfield St. Clare, in the same line of devolution as the manor of Rushbrooke, in this Hundred.

It is now vested in Adolphus G. Maskell, of Chelmsford, in Essex.

¹ S.P. 1540, 436 (31).

DRINKSTONE.



HERE were three separate estates in this place in Saxon times. The first was held by a freeman under the Abbot of Ely by commendation in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of a carucate of land, 8 bordars, 2 thralls (which were reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 1½ ploughteams, and 4 acres of meadow, the whole valued at 16s. The Domesday tenant was Robert, Earl of Moretaine.¹

The second was held by 11 freemen, and consisted of a carucate of land, 6 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 8 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. 8d. In the time of the Confessor they could give and sell their lands so that the soc over the land remained in the possession of the abbot. At the time of the Survey this estate belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.²

The third was the land of the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, and a church advowson with 12 acres, 15 bordars, 6 thralls, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 100 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, 2 horses at the hall, 10 beasts, 32 hogs, 30 sheep, and 8 goats valued at 40s. When the Survey was taken some of these details had been altered; there were only 7 bordars, 4 thralls, and 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, while the value was then 60s. but it was let to farm at 100s. and could not render so much. The whole estate was 8 quarantenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 11d.³

MANOR OF DRINKSTONE HALL OR LOVAYNE'S MANOR.

In the time of Hen. III. the lordship was held by Matthew de Lovaine or Loveyne,⁴ and on his death in 1262 it passed to his widow Muriel, who had a market, pillory, and ducking-stool, and view of frankpledge here in 1267,⁵ also a fair.⁶ On her death the manor passed to her son and heir, Matthew de Lovaine, who died in 1302.⁷ From this time to the time of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Bildeston, in Cosford Hundred.⁸ Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a deed dated 10th April, 12 Rich. II. [1386], by which Alianora, who was wife of Sir William "Bourchier," Knt., grants to John Spicer, vicar of the church of Dunmowe, John Basset, John Digche, clerk, and William atte Fen certain manors in Essex and the Manors of Drinkstone, Shelland, and Felsham called Swaynes, and the advowson of the church of Drinkstone.

This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Henry Bouchier, 1st Earl of Essex, who died 4th April, 1483,⁹ and amongst the State Papers in 1538, a year before the death of Henry Bouchier, 2nd Earl of Essex, we find a letter of his saying that Thomas Wrenn never had any lease of the Earl's Manor of Drinkstone. His only interest in it was under a lease made to his uncle, John Wrenn, deceased, which was forfeited before his death by laws of the realm. Moreover, since his uncle's

¹ Dom. ii. 291.

² Dom. ii. 362b.

³ Dom. ii. 381b.

⁴ H.R. ii. 153.

⁵ H.R. ii. 196.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 4.

⁷ I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 37, Extent.

⁸ See, too, Hopton Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁹ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.

death he had felled, stabbed, and stocked 800 oaks as presented in the manor court, for which he had been indicted at the assize, &c. Nevertheless he had felled and stocked additional 100 oaks, as would be seen by letter of Sir George Somerset, the Earl's steward.¹

A fine was levied of the manor in 1541 by William, Earl of Southampton, and others against Sir William Parr, Lord Parr, and others,² and in respect of "Drinkstone, Shelland, and Lovaynes Manors," in 1591, by John Weaver and others against Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. They both related also to tenements in Woolpit and Rattlesden and elsewhere.³ Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl, married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Walsingham, and widow of Sir Philip Sidney, and losing his head on the scaffold 25th Feb. 1600, the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, K.G., in 1638. He died 14th Sept. 1646, and was interred with national obsequies in Westminster Abbey, the two Houses of Parliament attending the funeral. He married 1st Lady Frances Howard, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, from whom he was divorced, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Eddington, co. Wilts., one of the natural sons of William, Marquess of Winchester, and had a son Robert, who died in infancy.

Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, seems to have disposed of the manor during his lifetime, for it was held in 1609 by Sir James Skudamore, Knt.

The manor, to which the advowson was appendant, was subsequently held by George Goodday, of Fornham All Saints, from which time to the time of John Moseley in 1840 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Rattlesden, in this Hundred.

This manor and that of Rattlesden were in Sept. 1829, offered for sale in London, with two farms of Rattlesden Hall and Drinkstone Hall, and three other farms there, and at Gedding and Felsham, adjoining parishes, containing woods and plantations about 1,070 acres.⁴ The same properties were again offered for sale 14th Aug. 1838. The Drinkstone Hall farm was stated to contain 309a. 2r. 24p., the rent being £295. 5s. per annum, also 11a. 3r. 16p. of wood and plantations. The Manor of Drinkstone with Lovanes was stated to consist of 2,000 acres producing £99. 14s. 3½d. a year. Land tax £22. 9s. a year. The White House farm was stated to be 373 acres, cottages and gardens. The Rattlesden Hall farm was stated to consist of 155 acres, and the manor to produce £119. 4s. a year. High Town Green farm of 102 acres. The total contents were 1,041 acres. The property was knocked down for £32,100, the timber to be paid for in addition at a valuation. As a matter of fact, the property was bought by the owner, John Moseley.⁵ A sale was effected in 1841 of Drinkstone Hall, apart from the manor, with 232a. or. 36p. of arable land, 65a. 2r. 22p. meadow and pasture, and 11a. 3r. 16p. of wood and plantation, to James Gudgeon, solicitor, of Stowmarket, for John George Hart, for £7,000.

At the sale referred to, which was on the 26th Oct. 1841, the manor was bought in at £2,400. The fines, which are arbitrary, were stated to have averaged in the 10 years preceding 1838 £82. 2s. per annum, and the quit and free rents to £17. 12s. 3½d., making a total arising from the manor of £99. 15s. 3½d. per annum.⁶

¹ S.P. 1538 i. 364. *Ib.* App. 10.

² Fine, Hil. 33 Hen. VIII.

³ Fine, Mich. 33-34 Eliz.

⁴ *Bury Post*, 26th Aug. 1829.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 18th Aug. 1838.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 30th Oct. 1841.

The advowson was purchased by the Rev. Henry Patteson, and has since been acquired by John Edgar Rust. In 1855 the manor was still vested in John Moseley. White states that about 1760 the Rev. Richard Moseley, a rector and lord of the manor, built here a large and handsome house for his residence, and it was then called the Rectory House, and occupied by the incumbent; but it did not belong to the living. This no doubt is the Richard Moseley who left £700 to be invested in the Funds for the support of day and Sunday schools for teaching poor children of Drinkstone and Rattlesden to read and write, which legacy was laid out in the purchase of £1,091. 3s. 6d. 3 per cent. consols, the dividends being employed in supporting schools in the two places last named.

The manor is mentioned in a fine levied in 1550 by William Rysby against Sir Nicholas le Strange.¹

HALLS *al.* TIMPERLEY'S MANOR.

In 1402 the lordship was held by John Hall. He was a party to a feoffment made in 1395 by Richard Parmounter and John Nykeman, of Rattlesden, to William Copynger, "clericus" of Buxhale, John Chetilbere and John Goodwyf, of Drinkstone, of all the lands in Drinkstone which they lately held by feoffment of Henry Helle and John Carter, of Cokefeld, on payment of 5 marks yearly for the next five years.²

The lordship was held of the Manor of Combs and subsequently passed to William Timperley, of Hintlesham Hall, son of Nicholas Timperley, who died seised of it 1st April, 1528,³ from which time to the time of Nicholas Timperley, who succeeded his father in 1593, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hintlesham, in Samford Hundred. After this the manor is difficult to trace, and there are various conflicting devolutions. In 1612 the manor is said to have been vested in Isaac Mootham, from whom in 1658 it passed to Isaac Mootham, on whose death in 1663 it went to another Isaac Mootham, who died in 1703. Another account states that the manor had before this passed to Thomas Wood, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, son of Thomas Wood, of Hackney, and younger brother of Sir Henry Wood, of Loudham Hall, and that he died seised 18th April, 1692, leaving the same by his will dated 11th Nov. 1690, to his nephew, Henry Webbe,⁴ he having to take the name of Wood. The only matter of certainty is that both these accounts of the devolution are inaccurate. In the great deed of partition of the estates of Sir Henry Wood 5th Dec. 1747, a deed of 23rd May, 1671, is recited, in which Sir Henry Wood is shown then to have held the manor under the name of "Drinkston-cum-Temperley," and in fact he conveyed it by this recited deed to trustees. The devolution would then be as the Manors of Dunningworth, in Plomesgate Hundred, and Staverton, in Eyke, in Loes Hundred, until 1747, when by the partition this manor was allotted, with the Manor of Whepstead, in Thingoe Hundred, to Penelope, wife of Timothy Lee, and widow of John Pryce,⁵ of St. Paul, Covent Garden, surgeon.

Henry had a son, Henry Webbe, who died without issue.

Extracts from Court Rolls of this manor, 1563, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁶

¹ Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.

² 19 Rich. II., Stowe Ch. 240.

³ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 15.

⁴ See Manor of Elmswell, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁵ In the account of Blythford Manor, in Blything Hundred, by mistake (p. 20, line 15) printed "Prim."

⁶ Add. Ch. 10535.

FELSHAM.



N estate consisting of 3 carucates of land was held here in the Confessor's time by 25 freemen. To it were attached a villein and 5 bordars. At the time of the Survey a carucate and a half of land were held by Adelund, and 4 carucates by eight freemen, valued at 50s. Also among them all were 8 ploughteams and 5 acres of meadow, and they could give and sell their lands, the soc remaining in the possession of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, to whom the estate belonged when the Survey was taken. The value was formerly 30s., but was doubled at that time.

There was also a church advowson with 10 acres of free land in alms. It was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d*.¹

FELSHAM HALL MANOR (OR CAPELS ?).

This was the estate of Ulfketel, Earl of the East Angles, which he granted to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and at the time of the Survey was held by Adedelung of the abbot.

It was later held by Robert de Pinges, and in 1268 by William Peche, who this year had a grant of a market, a fair, and free warren here.² He was succeeded about 1313 by Edmund Peche, and this year a fine was levied of the manor by Hugh de Morieux and John his son against the said Edmund Peche and Margaret his wife.³

Davy states that in 1344 Gilbert Peche was lord, but it is apprehended that under the above fine the manor passed to the Morieux family, and in 1333 Sir Thomas de Morieux, son of Hugh, apparently held this and Maiden Hall Manor. This year [1333] Sir Thomas levied a fine of the manor against Walter de Navetton and Joan his wife.⁴ Sir Thomas Morieux, son of Sir Thomas, from whom it passed to his daughter and heir Mary, married to Sir Richard Walkfare, and from them to their daughter and heir Eleanor, married to Sir John le Strange. The manor passed from them to their son and heir, John le Strange, from which time to the death of Sir Thomas le Strange in 1544 the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Morieux, in Cosford Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the fine levied by William Rysby against Sir Nicholas le Strange in 1550.⁵ Davy, however, states that John Jervois died seised of the manor in 1493, when it passed to his son and heir, John Jervois.

In 1827 the manor was vested in John Haynes Harrison, a major in the army. He was the son of the Rev. John Harrison, rector of Faulk-bourn and Earl Hanningfield, in Essex, and Anne his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Bernard. John Haynes Harrison married Sarah Thomas, daughter and heir of the Rev. John Fiske, rector of Thorpe Morieux, and granddaughter of Samuel Thomas, of Lavenham. He resided at Copdock Hall, in Essex, and died 2nd Dec. 1839, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Fiske Goodeve Fiske Harrison, who married at Paris 27th March, 1826, Jane, daughter of James Goodeve Sparrow, of Gosfield Place, Essex. The manor is now vested in Haynes Thomas Harrison.

¹ Dom. ii. 362*b*, 369.

² Chart. Rolls, 52 Hen. III. pt. i. 10.

³ Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. VI., 32, Gilbert, son of John Peche, app. clam.

⁴ Feet of Fine, 6 Edw. III. 6.

⁵ Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.

A fine was levied of a moiety of the "Manor of Felsham" (apparently of this manor) and Thorp Morieux, and of the advowsons in 1414, by William Clopton, William Rokewood, Thomas Hethe, of Mildenhall, Edmund Wynter, Thomas Hethe, of Saxham, Giles de Perge, and Walter against Richard Hethe and Elizabeth his wife.¹

A fine was levied of "Felsham Hall Manor" in 1565 by William Harwell against Robert Grene.²

Sir John Cullum has a note on the occupiers of the principal mansion house of Felsham, which is of interest. He says: "John Reynolds, Esq., who lived in the Capital Mansion in this Parish (Felsham) thought differently from all men whilst he lived and resolved to continue this absurdity after he was dead: and was therefore buried in a mausoleum which he had erected in a Field at the back of his house. [This rather looks as if he had been not merely occupier but owner of the Mansion.] He died in August, 1759, aged 85, and left his estate to a Dr. Scott, of London (almost a stranger) upon condition that he also sh^d be buried in the same, but he was buried at Norwich in Dec. 1769. It is said this Scott foretold precisely the day of his death, and mentioned it in his will. Joseph Nichol Scott, brought up to succeed his father as a Calvinist divine, became an Arian and a Physician. He dreamed one night, as it is said, that he should die that day 12 months, of which he made a memorandum, but forgot it till the day came, when he was reminded of the day of the month, and this dream recurred to his memory at a tea party. He died at 9 p.m. of an apoplexy. He was very corpulent, and the hearse broke down as he was carrying to the Old or Independent Meeting house at night."

MANOR OF BROOK HALL *al.* LOVAYNES.

This was the lordship of Matthew de Lovaine in the time of King Edw. I. He died seised of the manor in 1302,³ when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Lovaine. He and Joan his wife in 1314 levied a fine of the manor against Matthew, parson of Drinkstone church, and Richard of Dunmowe, parson of Parva Erstangy church.⁴ Thomas de Lovaine died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Matthew de Lovaine, on whose death in 1320 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Lovaine, who died in 1345.⁵

The overlordship of the manor was in 1382 vested in William de Ufford,⁶ Earl of Suffolk, and Joan his wife, for in the inquis. p.m. of the former this year it is found he died seised of one knight's fee here called "Old Halle and another called Le Brookhalle."⁷

Davy says that in 1379 the manor was in Thomas de Morieux, who died in 1392, when it passed to his sister and coheir Mary, married to Sir Richard Walkfare, and from him passed to his daughter and heir Alianora, who married Sir John L'Estrange. We meet with a deed dated 10th April, 12 Rich. II. [1386] amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum, by which Alianora, who was wife of Sir William "Bourgchier," Knt., grants this manor under the name of the "Manor of Felsham called Lovaynes,"

¹ Feet of Fines, 2 Hen. V. 10.

² Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.

³ I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 37.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. II. 37.

⁵ Extent, I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 44. See Bildeston Manor, in Cosford Hundred.

⁶ See Parham Hall Manor, in Plomesgate, and Combs Manor, in Stow Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

to John Spicer, vicar of the church of Dunmowe, John Basset, John Digche, clerk, and William atte Fen.¹

Sir John L'Estrange was of Hunston or Hunstanton, in Norfolk, and died seised in 1418, from which time to the death of William Risbie in 1687 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Morieux, in Cosford Hundred.

On the 24th Jan. 1645, we meet with a petition of Thomas Brundishe, of Felsham, that Sir Nathaniel Brews may be ordered to institute him to the rectory of Felsham church upon the presentation of John Risby the patron.² The order desired was ultimately made.³

MAIDEN HALL MANOR.

This was apparently the lordship of Hugh de Morieux in 1234, and in 1332 his son, Sir Thomas de Morieux, held, as this year he presented to the living. In 1379 the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Morieux, son of Sir Thomas, his holding here consisting of a fee. On his death the manor passed to his daughter and coheir Mary, married to Richard Walkfare, and from them to their daughter and heir Eleanor, married to Sir John L'Estrange, of Hunston or Hunstanton, who died in 1418. From this time the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Morieux, in Cosford Hundred, through the L'Estranges to the Risbies. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John "Straunge" and Alice his wife in 1436,⁴ and in that of Henry "Straunge" in 1485.⁵ And we find amongst the State Papers in 1608 a licence to William Risby and his heirs to keep a market and two yearly fairs at Maydenhall, in Felsham.⁶

¹ Add. Ch. 7906.

² 6th Rep. Hist. Com. 95.

³ 21 Car. I.; House of Lords Journal, viii.

122.

⁴ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 52.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Hen. VII. 52.

⁶ S.P. 1608, 406.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE.



HAMLET was held here in the Confessor's time by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and again when the Survey was taken, consisting of 2 carucates of land. It is not very distinctly put in the Survey, which says: "Peter has of them 2 carucates. Forty acres he holds from the Abbot, 2 villeins and 2 bordars have one carucate of them. And the Hall to which they belong is in another Hundred."

At the time of the Survey Ralph held from the abbot 12 acres of the 2 carucates, 8 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 3 thralls, 4 acres of meadow, 3 mills, 1 rouncy, and 100 sheep. Further, six freemen, a villein, and 5 bordars had a carucate of land and 3 ploughteams, and had power to give and sell their lands, the soc and service remaining in the abbot's possession. They were valued at 10s. There was also a church advowson with 14 acres of free land for alms.

The hamlet was valued at £4. It was 9 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 8d.¹

FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE MANOR.

The Abbot of St. Edmunds had a villa here and a water mill for corn, and the estate was known in early times by the name of Abbot's Mill. On the suppression of the religious houses the manor was granted in 1539 by King Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Kytson, Knt., of Hengrave Hall, who on account of his extensive commercial transactions was styled "Kytson the merchant." The manor passed from Sir Thomas the father to Sir Thomas the son.² Davy says the latter had licence to alienate the manor to John Coggeshall in 1587. He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of George Bacon, of Hessett, and 2ndly Ann, daughter of John Wright *alias* Reve, of Thwaite, and died in 1599, when it passed to his son and heir, George Coggeshall, who married Anne, daughter of Edwin Owing, of Bury St. Edmunds, and had licence to alienate in 1606 to George Gipps, who died in 1617. It is true a fine was levied in 1588 of the manor by John Coggeshall against Sir Thomas Kytson.³ But the probability is that the interest of the Coggeshalls was legal only and not beneficial, for it seems that on the death of Sir Thomas Kytson's son in 1602 this estate became the property of the family of Darcy, Baron Darcy, of Chiche, and in the next generation passed into the hands of Sir John Gage, Bart., of Firle, Sussex, who married Penelope, daughter and coheir of Thomas, 3rd Baron Darcy, afterwards created Earl Rivers, and it was subsequently held by the Gipps family. On the death of George Gipps the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Gipps.⁴

On his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Valentine Pell the elder, of Lune, co. Norfolk, he settled the manor by deed dated 4th April, 1616, in consideration of £500 paid by the father of the bride, under the description

¹ Dom. ii. 362.

² See Hengrave Manor, in Thingoe Hundred.

³ Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.

⁴ These Coggeshalls held also the Manor of Nether Hall, Old Newton, in Stow Hundred.

of "All those the Manors or Lordships of Fornham St. Geneveve and the priory with the appurtenances in the County of Suffolk with the Mansion House with the appurtenances situated there in the tenure of George Coggeshall and all other the lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances therein particularly expressed abbuttalled and mentioned situate in Fornham St. Martin, Fornham St. Genevese and Fornham All Saints which George Gippes deceased father of the said Richard Gippes purchased respectively of George Coggeshall of Fornham St. Genevese gent. William Mason of Gray's Inn Middlesex gent., John Coggeshall (therein expressed to be deceased and father of George Coggeshall) to the use of Richard Gippes until marriage then to the use of him and the said Margaret for her jointure and of the heirs of the body of the said Richard Gippes upon the body of the said Margaret and in default of such issue to the use of George Gippes one of the brothers of the said Richard and the heirs of his body and in default to the use of Thomas Gippes, youngest brother of the said Richard and his heirs and in default to the right heirs of the said Richard for ever."

The marriage took place on the 8th April, 1616. Richard Gippes died about 1644, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Gipps, on whose death about 1666 it passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Gipps. He was knighted at Little Saxham 20th Oct. 1676, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Poley, of Badley. He died 28th Sept. 1681, and she in Nov. 1715, when the manor passed to their son and heir, Richard Gipps, of Badley, a major in the army. He is described in a deed by which he mortgaged the manor for £1,000 to Edward Ventris, of the Inner Temple, by deeds dated 19th and 20th Feb. 1706, as of "Little Hollingshearth *alias* Horringer." This mortgage was paid off and a reconveyance taken 3rd March, 1720. He sold the manor in 1721 to Edward Whitaker, serjeant-at-law, of whom Samuel Kent purchased the same in 1731. Mr. Kent represented the borough of Ipswich in Parliament for several years, was surveyor to Chelsea Hospital, and High Sheriff in 1730. He was the son of Thomas Kent, of Christchurch, Southwark, an eminent Norway merchant. Samuel Kent is described in leases in 1717 as of "St. Saviour, Southwark, distiller," afterwards of Vauxhall, where he carried on business as wholesale distiller with his son Thomas. By his will he settled his estates in strict settlement and died 8th Oct. 1759, his will being proved P.C.C. 19th Oct. 1759. He married Sarah, only daughter of Richard Deane, citizen and distiller, of London, and left an only daughter surviving, Sarah, married to Sir Charles Egleton, Knt., son of John Egleton, citizen and goldsmith, of London, High Sheriff of the City of London in 1743, her marriage settlement being dated 26th Jan. 1742. Sir Charles's will and codicils, dated 6th July, 1765, 10th Sept. 1766, and 8th July, 1768, were proved P.C.C. 18th May, 1769. He left an only child, Charles Egleton, who assumed the name of Kent in compliance with the will of his grandfather, and was created a baronet in 1782. He married 20th May, 1771, Mary, daughter and coheir of Josias Wordsworth, of Wordsworth, co. York, and the marriage settlement is dated 7th and 8th May, 1771. Sir Charles Kent sold the manor in 1789 to Bernard Edward Howard, who in 1815 succeeded his cousin to the dukedom of Norfolk as 12th Duke. He married in 1789 the Lady Elizabeth Belayse, 3rd daughter of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg (from whom he was divorced in 1794). He was a Knight of the Garter, and died 16th March, 1842, when the manor passed to his only son, Henry Charles, the 13th Duke of Norfolk.

In July, 1843, the estate, comprising the mansion house called Fornham Park and pleasure grounds, the manors of Fornham St. Genevieve, Fornham St. Martin, with the advowson of the rectory of the last-mentioned of these places, two villa residences, a water corn mill, forty cottages, and about 1,600 acres of wood, pasture, and arable land, were sold by public auction for £75,500, exclusive of the timber, to John Thomas Manners Sutton, Baron Manners, of Foston, co. Lincoln, son of Thomas Manners-Sutton, Baron Manners, sometime Lord Chancellor of Ireland.¹ Lord Manners married 28th Sept. 1848, Lydia Sophia, 3rd daughter of Vice-Admiral William Bateman Dashwood, R.N., and in 1862 sold the manor to Sir William Gilstrap, Bart., for £85,000. Sir William Gilstrap died in Feb. 1896, when the manor passed to his relative, George Espec John Manners, of Fornham Park, J.P., the present lord.

Fornham Hall was almost entirely rebuilt by the 12th Duke of Norfolk. Though pleasantly situated, the surrounding country is not much to boast of.

A transcript made in the 15th century of deeds relating to the manor, rentals, &c.,² will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.³

The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John Curson in 1471.⁴
Arms of GIPPS : Az. a fess between 6 stars Or.

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 27th May and 22nd July, 1843.

² Will. I. 1442.

³ Add. MSS. 34689.

⁴ I.P.M., 11. Edw. IV. 32.

FORNHAM ST. MARTIN.



MANOR was held here in Saxon times by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 villeins, 4 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne (increased to 2 at the time of the Survey), 4 thralls (decreased by 1 at that time), 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 80 sheep, and at the time of the Survey 12 hogs, and 10 freemen and 6 bordars held 30 acres of land with a ploughteam. These were wholly under the abbot as to all customs and as to the fold.

In this place was also an estate of a freeman consisting of 12 acres, which land he could give and sell, so that soc, sac, and commendation remained in the abbot's possession, and 16 acres of free land in alms belonged to the church of this township. The Domesday tenant of the manor and estate was the Abbot of St. Edmunds, the value being £4 as against the value of £3 in the Confessor's time.

It was 9 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 6½d.¹

MANOR OF FORNHAM ST. MARTIN.

This manor, like the Manor of Fornham St. Genevieve, on the suppression of the religious houses was granted by the Crown in 1539 to Sir Thomas Kitson, Knt., and from this time to 1707 when it passed to Sir William Gage, the devolution is the same as that of the Manor of Hengrave, in Thingoe Hundred.

In 1717 Sir William Gage sold this manor to Philip Holman, who sold it by deeds dated 24th and 25th April, 1760, to Sir Charles Egleton as executor of his father-in-law, Samuel Kent, from whom it has descended in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Fornham St. Genevieve, and is now vested in George Espec John Manners.

The manor and advowson were included in the purchase made by Lord Manners as mentioned in the account of the Manor of Fornham St. Genevieve.

A 15th century transcript of deeds relating to the manor, rentals, &c., Will. 1-1442, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum,² and the manor, like that of Fornham St. Genevieve, is also mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John Curson in 1471.³

Livery of the manor and advowson was in 1630 made to Thomas, Earl Rivers, in right of Lady Mary his wife, daughter of Elizabeth, Lady Kitson.⁴

¹Dom. ii. 357b, 361b.

²Add. 34689.

³I.P.M., 11 Edw. IV. 32.

⁴Chancery D.K.R. 43, App. i. p. 155.

GEDDING.



TWO holdings in this place are mentioned in the Survey. The first was formerly the estate of 13 freemen, and consisted of 55 acres of land and half a ploughteam. The men could give and sell their land, provided the soc remained with the abbot.

The value was formerly 16*d.* increased to 2*s.* when the Survey was made, at which time the estate was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds. There was also a church with 6 acres of free land in alms. The Survey says: "It," probably the township, "was 3 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d.*" Others had holdings here.¹

The second estate was formerly that of 2 freemen under the commendation and soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 60 acres



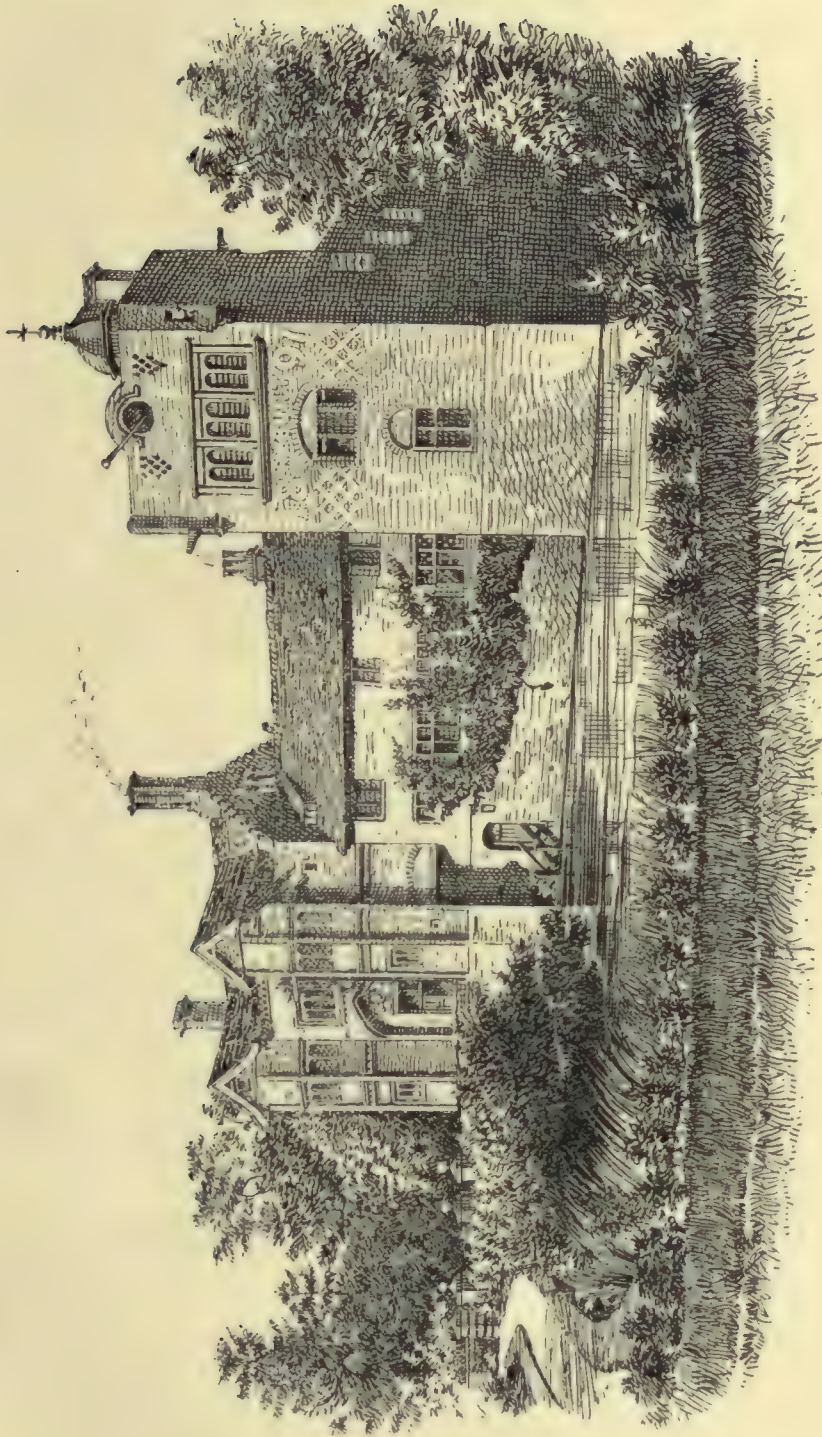
GEDDING HALL.

of land, 3 bordars, a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and 5 acres of meadow, valued at 5*s.* It was held at the time of the Survey under the Lewes exchange by William de Varennes.²

GEDDING MANOR *al.* GEDDING HALL MANOR.

This formed part of the possessions of William de Warren at the time of the Survey. The ancient family of Geddyng derive their name from the parish of Gedding, and in the time of Rich. I. we find a Gedding holding this lordship. A little later in 1196 Adam de Gedding held the fourth part of a knight's fee here. The advowson was apparently held with the manor, and in the time of King John [1199-1216] we find it recorded that William, son of Peter, Archdeacon of Rochester, claimed the right of presentation to Gedding church against Robert de Walsham and Basilia his wife. The jurors found that William presented on the last vacancy, and gave him a writ to the Bishop to admit his clerk, the same being then vacant. It is, however, not unlikely that this claim related not to the

¹ Dom. ii. 363.² Dom. ii. 398.



GEDDING HALL (restored).

advowson of the Suffolk Gedding church but of Gedding in Kent. The manor continued during the 13th and well into the 14th century in the Gedding family.

At the close of the 13th century the manor was vested in Robert de Gedding, and passed on his death about 1308 to his son and heir, Edmund de Gedding. He was succeeded, according to Davy, by Nicholas de Gedding, and he by Edward de Gedding, who had a grant of free warren here in 1327.¹ We find, however, that the presentation to the church in 1312 was made by Sir John de Geddyng.

A fine was levied in 1341 of a moiety of this manor by Richard Freysel against William de Stonham, of Hegeseth, and Joan his wife with a moiety of the advowson of Gedding church.²

In 1364 the manor appears to have been vested in William de Penbrugge, who presented to the living 10th Feb. 1364, 28th Nov. 1374, 4th Feb. 1376, and 20th Feb. 1379. That the whole manor was vested in him is evidenced by a fine levied in 1365 by William Steel, Archdeacon of Toton, Thomas de Gildesburgh, parson of the church of . . . geham, John de Lakyngeheath, and Peter de Aldewyk, chaplain, against the said William de "Penbrugge" and Margaret his wife. This fine related to the Manor of Geddyng, and 1 messuage, 400 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 40s. rent in Magna Welnetham and Parva Welnetham, Ratlesden, Falsham, Bradefeld Monachorum, Drenkeston, Bradefeld Combusta, Stanefeld, Hawstede, and Lausele, and the advowson of the church of the said manor.³

In the time of King Edw. III. the family of Chamberlain were resident in Gedding, and Ralph Chamberlain, eldest son of Roger Chamberlain,⁴ of Stoke by Nayland, held the manor in 1357. On Ralph's death the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Deneys, Knt., of Tannington, who presented to the church 28th July, 1428. She was succeeded by her son and heir, Sir Roger Chamberlain, who in 1429 presented to the church, and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1441. He again presented to the church in 1448, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Martin, Justice of the Common Pleas. On Sir Roger's death in 1464, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Chamberlain, Knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Fitz Ralph.

Sir Robert Chamberlain was attainted and beheaded in 1491, when the manor passed to the Crown, and in 1495 was granted by the Crown to Sir Roger Ormeston, who had married Elizabeth, widow of the said Sir Robert Chamberlain.

Sir Roger Ormeston died in 1500, and his widow 23rd May, 1517,⁵ when the manor passed to her son and heir, Sir Fitz Ralph Chamberlain, and on his death 4th March, 1523,⁶ without issue, went to his son and heir, Sir Edward Chamberlain, Knt. The manor was at that time held of the Bishop of Ely, and valued at £10 per annum. The statement in the inquisition is that Edward was son and heir of Sir Fitz Ralph Chamberlain, but the Norfolk Visitation,⁷ and also the Davy MSS., state that Sir Fitz

¹ Chart. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. 50 mentioned ;
Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. pt. vi. 27.

² Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. III. 19.

³ Feet of Fines, 38 Edw. III. 30.

⁴ See Manor of Chamberleyns in Stoke by
Nayland, Babergh Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 117.

⁶ I.P.M., 14 Hen. VIII. 106.

⁷ Harl. 1552.

Ralph Chamberlain died without issue, and that Sir Edward Chamberlain was his brother and heir. Sir Edward Chamberlain married Jane Starkey (the Davy MSS. say Anne Storkey), and in 1528 presented to the church, dying 15th July, 1541, when the manor passed to his son and heir Ralph, afterwards Sir Ralph Chamberlain, who attended Hen. VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and was knighted in Oct. 1553. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Fienes, Knt., and presented to the church in 1572. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action respecting copyholds of this manor by William Nunne against Sir Ralph Chamberlain and others.¹ Sir Ralph Chamberlain was succeeded in 1575² by his son and heir, Fitz Ralph Chamberlain.³ He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Dacres, of Hertford, and had a son named Thomas. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings is a bill by John Colton against this Fitz Ralph Chamberlain and others for quiet possession under an extent as to this Manor of Gedding Hall and the manors of Thurnewood and Stoneham in Gedding, Felsham, Rattlesden, Drinkstone, Hitcham, and Thorpe Morieux, the inheritance of defendant Chamberlain.⁴ A fine was levied of the manor in 1582 by William Cavendyshe against this Fitz Ralph Chamberlain and others.⁵

By 1599 the lordship of the parish had passed to Robert Page, of Gedding, yeoman, who 4th Sept. that year presented to the church of Gedding. He appears again to have presented 24th May, 1603, and the manor to have subsequently passed to Philip Page. He died in 1619, and was buried at Gedding 2nd Feb. 1619. In 1651 the lordship was held by Philip's son, John Page, and Margaret his wife. They 7th July, 1651, mortgaged the manor and advowson to Francis Theobald as security for £500. In 1653 John Page was still lord, but before 1658 the manor and advowson had passed to Robert Page, who sold the advowson to Jeremiah Catlyn, minister, of Wickham Market, whose will dated 31st Jan. 1694, has the following gift: "Item, I doe hereby give the perpetual patronage and right of nomination and presentation of a Clerk unto the Rectory of Gedding in Suffolk, to the Corporation of Ipswich in the same County in which I was born, to be disposed of freely by the Bailiffs of the same for the time being, together with the eldest Portman who is not one of the Bailiffs, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, or the greatest number of them, whensoever it shall be void by the death or otherwise of my nephew Thomas Ramsford, to whom I have given the next advowson after the avoidance thereof by death or otherwise of the present Incumbent, and I will that the writings of the alienation thereof from Robert Page, Lord of the Manor be accordingly delivered to them."⁶ The advowson remained with the Corporation of Ipswich until 1843, when it was sold to William Sorsby, of Doncaster, whose trustees presented in 1872-3. In 1881 it was purchased by the Rev. R. Townson, who the following year exchanged livings with the then rector John Hammersley. In 1884, however, Mr. Robert Townson presented another, and a second time in 1895. In 1897 the advowson was purchased by the present lord of the manor, Mr. Arthur Wakerley, and thus after an

¹ C.P. ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 85.

² He was buried at Gedding, 3rd June, 1575.

³ A "Ladye Elizabeth Chamberleine" was buried at Gedding, 13th May, 1586. She was no doubt the widow of Sir Ralph. A Robert Chamberlain was baptised at Gedding, 20th Sept. 1545.

⁴ C.P. i. 219.

⁵ Fine, Easter, 24 Eliz.

⁶ S. Pickering's MS. Coll. iii. fol. 50, cited E.A. N. and Q., 3rd Ser., vol. xi. 172.

interval of about 250 years the patronage has again become linked with the lordship of the parish. Mr. Wakerley (with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury) presented the Rev. Joseph Hind, rector of Felsham, to the living in 1903.

In 1658 the manor was held by Leonard Goodburne, and shortly afterwards became vested in Thomas Bokenham, of Bury St. Edmunds, Doctor of Physic, who was probably the son of Reginald Bokenham, of Wortham, and Alice his wife, and brother of Henry Bokenham, M.D., who died in 1696 at the age of 80, and was buried at St. Gregory's, Norwich. Thomas Bokenham in 1664 married Mary, daughter and heir of Timothy Birchmore, of Hertford, and died 14th Nov. 1682, being buried at St. James's, Bury. His will was proved 26th Dec. 1682, by his two daughters, Mary and Dorothy. The latter died in 1686, and was buried in the chancel of St. James's church, Bury, her will being proved in 1686 by her sister Mary, who was sole executrix. The manor passed to the elder daughter of Dr. Thomas Buckenham, Mary, who died 19th Sept. 1691, and by her will, in which she describes herself as of Bury St. Edmunds, spinster, refers to her sister Dorothy deceased and to her cousins Thomas Buckenham, of Norwich, Roger Seaman and Frances his wife, Mary and Dorothy Burton, daughters of Thomas Burton, of Diss, Frances Burton, and Buckenham Brown. She devises: "To my cousin Thomas Buckenham, Mercer, City of Norwich," amongst other property, "all my Manor of Gedding with Thurmond." The will was proved in November, 1691. The cousin, Thomas Bokenham, was the son of Henry Bokenham, M.D., who died in 1696, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Francis Nicholson, of Ipswich, which Henry Bokenham was the son of Reginald Bokenham and Alice Derehaw, of Oulton Hall, in Suffolk, the brother of Thomas Bokenham, the father of the testatrix Mary Bokenham. Thomas Bokenham was of Thorpe, co. Norfolk. He lost no time in settling in life so soon as he received his cousin's benefit, for by an indenture dated 23rd Jan. 1691, between himself described as "Thomas Bokenham of the City of Norwich, Merchant," of the first part, Henry Bokenham, of the same city, Doctor of Physic (no doubt Thomas's father), and Hamon Lestrange, of Pakenham, in the County of Suffolk, Esq., of the second part, and Judith Lestrange, one of the daughters of the said Hamon Lestrange, of the third part, the Manor of Gedding was, with other properties in consideration of a marriage and the payment of certain moneys settled by Thomas Bokenham for the benefit of his wife. Thomas Bokenham and Judith were accordingly married at Barton Magna 26th Jan. 1691-2. She died 7th June, 1739, aged 76, and was buried at St. Gregory's, Norwich. Thomas Bokenham held his first court 1st Jan. 1740, and died in 1743, and was buried also at St. Gregory's, Norwich. He seems to have had six children—(1) Rev. L'Estrange Bokenham, M.A., baptised at St. Gregory's 31st Dec. 1693, but died unmarried in his father's lifetime, 11th May, 1719, being buried at Regrave St. Mary; (2) Thomas, baptised 24th July, 1694, died 22nd July, 1698; (3) Henry, baptised 19th June, 1695; (4) Judith, baptised 19th Jan. 1692-3; (5) Mary, baptised 6th Dec. 1699; (6) Elizabeth, baptised 1st Dec. 1700. Henry the son seems to have died in his father's lifetime, or at least soon after, for the three daughters, Judith, Mary, and Elizabeth, held their first court 23rd April, 1747. All these sisters were living and spinsters in 1760, when 17th Nov. that year they held a court, but four years later Judith and Elizabeth had died, and the survivor, Mary Bokenham, made her will dated 9th Oct. 1764, and bequeathed the manor of "Gedding Hall with

Thurmwoods" to her cousin Mary, the wife of Samuel Johnson, of Norwich, Esquire, appointing him her sole executor. The will was proved 5th June, 1766.

Mary Johnson was daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, of Bury St. Edmunds, and Christian Isabella his wife, daughter of C. J. Harvey, of Cookfield. This Hamon L'Estrange was son of the above-mentioned Hamon L'Estrange, by Barbara, daughter of James Bullock, of Faulkbourne, co. Essex, his 2nd wife.

Samuel Johnson died shortly afterwards, 18th Aug. 1766, and Mary Johnson, described on the Rolls as a widow, held her first court 18th Aug. 1767, and her last court 3rd June, 1808. She left two daughters, Caroline Isabella Johnson and Anna Maria Johnson, and the manor appears to have passed to the elder daughter, who held her first court for the manor 29th June, 1810, and her last court in 1830. On her death about 1830 the manor passed to Thomas L'Estrange Ewen, J.P., of Dedham, who had married her niece Mary, the only child of her sister Anna Maria and her husband, the Rev. Thomas Greene, rector of Offord Darcy, co. Hunt. This niece was the wife of Thomas Glove Ewen, and on her death the manor passed to her son and heir, Thomas L'Estrange Ewen, of Dedham. He held his first court for the manor 2nd Nov. 1840, and died in 1879, and letters of administration with the will annexed were granted 11th Aug. 1879, and the sole acting trustee under the said will agreed 16th Jan. 1889, to sell the manor to C. H. T. Marshall and Mr. Potter, of Colchester, from whom it was purchased by the present lord, Arthur Wakerley, of Gedding Hall and Leicester.

The Wakerleys were at an early date connected with Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and the name, we understand, has been said by Professor Skeat to be one of the rarest of English surnames. It is practically limited to a small area, comprising adjacent portions of the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland, and is found in these but rarely.

In a tallage roll of 1269 for the assessment of four score marks from the Borough of Leicester, Galf de Wakirle makes a payment of 6*d.*

In a list of Gild entries in the same borough 1311-12 occurs the name of Hugo de Walkerleye.

Probably the rarity of the surname is accounted for by the fact that many of its members were clerks in holy orders; for example, William de Wakerlee was rector of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, 1288 to 1297; and in Bridge's "Northamptonshire" the following institutions are recorded: Roger de Wakerle, incumbent of Braybrooke, 1292; Henry de Wakerle, Higham Ferrers, 1365, and of Hargrave, 1639; Henry Wakerle, of Stowe, 1386, and Laur. Wakerley, of Flore, 1421.

Sir John La Warre, in his will dated 11th August, 1345, mentions John de Wakerley, Hawise de Wakerley, and John her son. John de Sutton, sen., citizen of Lincoln, in his will in 1391 refers to Johanna de Wakerley. This will was made at Wakerley in Northants. At the same place Sir Roger La Warre made his will dated 28th April, 1368, in which he styles himself "lord of the Manor of Wakerle." Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, also made her will at Wakerley in 1323, and John Huntingdon in 1409.

In 1425-6 John Wakerley was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire.¹ In 1442 licence was granted by the Bishop of Lincoln to John Wakerley,

¹Henry Pyell, Archdeacon of Northampton, in his will dated 15th April, 1379, refers to Alice, wife of William Wakelyn, of Northampton, and to Agnes, her sister, giving them *x. li.* each. These were not unlikely of the same family.

Catherine his wife, John Wakerley their son, and Margaret his wife, for the celebration of mass and other divine offices in a low voice within the manor house at Walton, in the parish of Paston, by a proper capellan in the presence of their children, servants, and friends.

The will of a William Watryley was proved at Bury St. Edmunds 1st June, 1488.

From the Archdeaconry Court of Northampton among the wills filed at Peterborough Registry is that of Eme Wakerley, of Peterborough, "wedowe," dated 11th Aug. 1556, in which she directs "her body to be buried within 'the Cathedral Church of Peterborough nyghe unto her brother Lord Byshope of the said Cathedral Church.'"

A family of the name of Wakely is met with in the County of Cork, in Ireland, in the early part of the 18th century, and a Samuel Wakely was a churchwarden of Christ Church, Cork, with one John Terry, in 1730.

From John Wakerley who was living at Twyford, co. Leicester, in 1583, Arthur Wakerley, lord of the Manor of Gedding, is the 8th in descent,¹ being the 2nd son of the late John Wakerley of Melton Mowbray, the other two sons being the Rev. John E. Wakerley, Ticehurst, co. Suffolk, and Mr. Joseph E. Wakerley, J.P., Melton Mowbray.

Mr. Wakerley's mother was a Smith, of Wyfordby, the family whose remarkable vicissitudes from Michael Carington, standard bearer to Richard Cœur de Lion, has been dealt with by the writer in his book on the Smith-Carington family.

Mr. Wakerley, born at Melton Mowbray in 1862, is an architect by profession, is a J.P. for the County Borough of Leicester and for the County of Suffolk. He was Mayor of Leicester 1897-8. In the general elections of 1895 and 1900 he waged strenuous warfare against the House of Rutland for the representation of the Melton Division in the House of Commons, on the latter occasion being defeated by 392 votes. At this juncture the Manners family decided to abandon the contest, and Mr. Wakerley was compelled to retire through ill-health. He married in 1886 Bertha Elizabeth, daughter of T. J. Gunn, of The Lodge, Stoneygate, Leicester, by whom he has living one son and four daughters.

A representation of the manor will be found amongst the Lansdowne MSS.² The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Anthony Wingfield, who died 20th Aug. 1552,³ leaving Robert his son and heir. A fine was levied of "Gedding Hall Manor" in 1565 by Thomas Hamond against Robert Peyton and others.⁴

Gedding Hall is a fine old moated mansion erected in the 13th century by the Geddings and rebuilt by the Chamberlains in the 15th. The hall has been recently repaired and rebuilt by the present lord. The ancient gatehouse is now incorporated with the mansion, but the foundations and walls of a larger house or castle are still visible.

Rickman writing in the early part of the 19th century describes it as one of the best examples of brick architecture in the county. An interesting feature is a water door to the moat, and a detail believed to

¹ From the birth of John, John Wakerley's son, in 1594 to that of Arthur Wakerley in 1862 is 268 years, covered by seven lives, which gives

the unusual length for a generation average of over 38 years.

² 106, 41.

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 65.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.

be unique is the ball flower in brick. In the hall windows are the arms of De Geddyng, Chamberlayne, and Bokenham, impaling L'Estrange.

In the park at Gedding is preserved the sole remaining herd of the ancient breed of Suffolk cattle known as Suffolk Dun Polls. They were purchased in 1904 from Lord Iveagh, of Elveden, having previously passed through the hands of His Highness Prince Frederick Duleep Singh and Mr. Capel Lofft respectively. The latter purchased them from the executors of the late Sir Thomas Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, co. Norfolk. As anciently there flourished a family of "De Riddlesworth," who bore for their arms a golden bull on a green ground it is possible that this is an allusion to these cattle, their colour being mostly of a creamy or golden hue. Of their origin nothing certain is known, but it is claimed that they are a survival of the Roman occupation.

Arms of GEDDING: Chequy, Argent and Gules on a fesse Azure, three buckles Or. Of CHAMBERLAIN: Argent, fretty, on a chief Sable, three torteaux. Of EWEN: (?) Sa. a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis Or. Of WAKERLEY: For a very long period the Wakerley family has not claimed the right to bear the arms of their ancestors. From time immemorial they have followed the art or craft of master masons, builders, or architects, and in 1809 Joseph Wakerley, of Melton Mowbray, grandfather of the present lord of the Manor of Gedding, had manufactured in Staffordshire a large earthenware pitcher, still in the possession of the family, upon which is painted not only his name with date, but on one side the representation of a building in course of construction, and on the other a shield upon which are quartered many of the tools and implements used in building. These are probably the arms assigned by Burke to the Wakerley family: "Sa. three mortars Arg. in each a pestle Or."

The following is an abstract of the court rolls made the 22nd Jan. 1607:—

GEDDING.	An Abstract of the Court Rolls of the Manor then made the xxiiij day of June A ^o 1607 in the fifth year of King James of England.
WITHERSDEN AND LIVERFELDE.	xiiij Acres of Ffree Land by estimation called Withersdens and Lyberfelde by the service of ijs. viij <i>d.</i> and <i>halfe a pound of pepper</i> per ann: and John Cage acknowledged and made ffealty A ^o 16 ^o Hen. viii. William Berry acknowledged certaine Lands by estimation viij acres of Land lying in Lyverfelde called the Almes-land by ye rent of ijs. viij <i>d.</i> and <i>1 pound of pepper</i> A ^o 12 ^o Henry viii. The Executors of Michael Sharpe hold Lyverfelde aforesaid in And Grome holds Wethersden.
Rent xxij <i>d.</i>	Rent xxij <i>d.</i> going out of ye Lands and Tenements in Rattlesden in times past of Thomas Smyth.
A ^o 16 ^o H. viii.	It appears <i>the Bayliffe distrained for arearages.</i> A distress appears A ^o 15 ^o Hen. viii. for the rent aforesaid.
THURMWOODS.	One Close conteyning by Estimation ij Acres of Land and Pasture late in the tenure of W ^m . Atwood lying in Rattlesden between the Land of the Manor of Thurmswood on ye one part, and ye Lands of John Coppings on ye other, And abutts upon ye Wood of ye said Manor towards ye West, and upon ye King's way leading from Bylston towards Woolpet towards ye East.
Rent xxij <i>d.</i>	John Atwoode of acknowledged by ye rent of xxij <i>d.</i> and and made ffealty A ^o 6 ^o Hen. viii. Peter Atwoode held of ye Dale of John Atwoode by ye rent of xxij <i>d.</i> A distress appears A ^o 28 ^o Henry viii. Now Nun of Wood holds.

- BELPHIN'S TENEM^t.** One tenement and Land called Belphin's tenement by ye rent of
Rent *xiiijd.* *xiiijd.* per ann:
Belphins A° 15° Hen. viii. in times past of Thomas John Scarpe ought
to pay and detaines it. A distress appears A° 16° Hen. viii. John
Scarpe holds A° 15° Hen. viii.
- HODS.** Lands of ye Lord of this Manor called Hods next ye land of Agnes
Boll A° 15° Hen. viii.
- PAKENHAMS.** Lands and free tenements in times past of Thomas Pakenham held
Rent *vd.* by ye annual rent of *vd.*
A distress appears A° 16° Hen. viii. A distress appears A° 15°
Hen. viii.
- HOBBSYS.** One Close called Hobbsys conteyning by Estimation x Acres lying
beneath.
- Rent *10d.* Ten Acres of Copy Lands purchased of Robert Nun held by ye annual
rent of *xd.* and it lyes between ye Land of George Nun called
ye Maroh on ye East, and ye Land of Agnes Boll Widowe called
10 ACRES NEXT MILNER'S. Myllners on ye West A° 18° Hen. viii.
Robert Welbury sold to Rob^t. Nun A° 17° Henry viii.
Robert Nun tooke it to him and his heires of ye surrender of Robert
Welbury by ye rent of *xd.* A° 18° Hen. viii.
Rob^t. Welbury tooke it to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye
Lord by ye rent of *xd.* and A° 6° Hen. viii.
Now in ye tenure of Martin Nun late of Richard Nun of ye surrender
of George Nun Son of ye said Richard.
- HODS.** One Copy Croft called Hods.
Agnes Boll occupys *and encroach't without title* A° 17° Henry viii.
therefore
- RATTLESDEN.** One acre of Land lying in Ratlesden in a certaine Croft called Ratlesden
Croft between the Land of Thomas Spring on ye South, and ye lands
of divers men on ye North and abutting upon the Street called Coko
Coko Street. Street towards ye East, and upon ye Croft called Lavenham Croft
Rent *ijd.* towards ye West.
Augustina Seman *Cofeoffee* of Thomas Spring *and his Attorney* acknow-
ledged by ye rent of *ijd.*
Late of Agnes Boll and made fealty A° xij Hen. viii.
- STARLINGS CROFT.** One rood of Land lying in a certaine Croft called *Pertrecroft* in Ffelsham
PERTRECROFT. held by ye rent of *1d.* ob. per ann.
Rent *1d.* ob. A distress appears of W^m. Harmyn, A° 2° Ed. vi.
A distress appears of W^m. Harmyn, A° 37° Hen. viii.
A distress appears of W^m. Harmyn, A° 2° Ed. vi.
A distress appears Thomas Harmyn in ye premises A° 2° of King
James, and in One Messuage and One Croft of Land to ye same
adjoyning, called Starlings, late of William Harmyn, by ye rent of
1d. A° 37° Henry viii.
- BLACKSALTES.** One tenement called Blacksalties built with one close adjoyning
contayning by estimation *iiij* acres, and lyes between ye Land of
PYKESCROFT. ye Manor of Gedding called Pykescroft on ye East, and ye Land of
ye same of Robert Tripp and the Common towards ye West
and abuts upon the way leading from towards ye Manor of
Gedding towards the North of ye rent of *xiiijd.* p. ann. 1 pound of
and 1 *Capon.*
- WENT'S TENEMENT.** One tenement called *Wents* with divers parcells to ye same belonging
Rent *xijd.* in Gedding by ye rent of *xijd.*
- BRIGGS TENEMENT.** One messuage late built and other parcells of Land late of William
Rent *vjs. iiijd.* Scarpe called Briggs Highfield and Whitebredfeld with ye appur-
tenances in Gedding by ye rent of *vjs. iiijd.*
- WHITEBREDFELD.** One Medow lies next Whitebredfeld with ye appurtenances in Gedding
Rent *ijs. iiijd.* in times past of Thomas Bond by ye rent of *ijs. iiijd.*
Roger Tripp son and heire of Robert Tripp took it to him and his
heires by ye rent aforesaid A° 3° Edward vi.
- WENT'S TENEMENT.** One messuage called Went's and One tenement called Bagges with
BAGGES TENEMENT. divers Lands to ye same belonging.

- BEARN CLOSSE.** One Close called *Bearn* closse contayning 4 acres of Land and pasture and one Meadowe by ye rent of *xs. iiijd. 1 lb. of Wax*, and 1 *Capon* p. ann. and
A distress appears John Harrys Brother and heire of Phillip Harrys for relief and fealty in ye premises A° 30° Eliz.
Now of Thomas Bomsted.
- BUXHALL YARDE.** One messuage with One Close of Land called Buxhall Yarde late of
Rent 1 lb. Wax. *Petronill Babon* by ye rent of 1 *pound of Wax*.
A distress appears Margaret Grome daughter of John Grome who
ye aforesaid to Margaret for term of her life A° 3° Edward vi.
Roger Grome who dyed held ye premises. A distress appears of ye
heires thereof for fealty. A° 44° Eliz.
Now ye heires of Roger Grome.
- HOBBYS.** The Tenement called Hobbys containing by estimation ten acres
with the appurtenances in Rattlesden as it lies between ye Land of
James Nun called ye Marsh towards ye East and ye Land late of
John Harmyn now of Margaret Harmyn Widowe and held of John
Harmyn called Myllner on the West A° 30° Eliz.
James Nun Son of Robert Nun tooke it to him and his heires of ye
surrender of George Nun one of ye Sons of George Nun ye elder by ye
rent of *xd.* — A° 30° Eliz. ye said Robert upon condition A° 2°
Edward vi.
Richard Nun tooke it to him and his heires of ye surrender of George
Nun one of ye sons of George Nun ye elder by ye rent of *xd.* —
A° 30° Eliz.
John Nun, *Robert Coppinger*, George Nun and Martin Nun tooke it
to them and their heires according to ye effect of ye Testament of ye
aforesaid Richard Nun of ye surrender of ye said Richard by ye rent
of A° 4° King James.
Now of Martin Nun.
- TURNORS.** One Close of Arable Land called Turnor's of ye Hill and one pightell
BRADFELD. — to ye same — adjoining, containing in ye whole viij acres
Rent viijs. 1 Rood with ye appurtenances in Monk Bradfeld parcel of ye tenement
called Turnor's tenement by ye rent of viijs.
Henry Gooth holds of ye sale and surrender of Clement Smyth A° 1°
and 2° Phil. & Mary by ye rent of viijs.
Henry Gooth and Catherine his wife tooke it to them and their heires
of ye said Henry by ye rent of viijs. and of *xxijd.* — of ye surrender
of Clement Smyth A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
Katherine Gooth holds by right growing after ye decease of ye said
Henry Gooth by ye rent of viijs. A° 3° Eliz.
Rob^t. Barker acknowledged and sold ye premises in right of ye aforesaid
Catherine his wife, by ye rent of viijs. Enquire who sold. Now ye
Executors of John Smyth holds.
- HOGGES MEADOWE.** Certain Lands and pightell — called Hogges Meadowe by ye rent
Rent *xxijd.* — p. ann.
Henry Kembold acknowledged and made fealty by ye rent aforesaid
A° 34° Henry viii.
Mark Salter acknowledged and made fealty A° 1° of King James.
- EDERYDES.** Three Closes called Ederidds Melfeld and Mellcroft lying together
MELFELD. contayning by estimation *xx* — acres of Land more or less, of
MELLCROFT. ye Lordship of this Manor.
One pightell of land to ye said Closes adjoining, likewise of ye said
Lordship.
Margaret Harmyn Widowe tooke it out of ye hands of ye Lord to
remaine to William her Son.
Rent *xvjd.* A° 34° Henry viii. by ye rent of *xvjd.* — seised into ye hands of
ye Lord. — A° 1° Edward vi. for waste there made.
Margaret Harmyn dies thereof seised A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- RYDNALLS.** Two Closes with one pightle of Land containing vij acres by estimation

- Rent *ixd.* which said Close and pightell in times past were Rydnalls and afterwards in ye occupation of Robert of ye Lordship of this Manor lying in Rattlesden.
Thomas Goodwyn took it to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of *ixd.* p. ann. A° 34° Henry viii.
Beatrice Goodwin took it for term of her life of ye surrender of ye aforesaid Thomas Goodwin A° 4° Eliz. by ye rent of
Roger Goodwin took to him and his heires after ye decease of ye aforesaid Beatrice his mother by ye rent of *ixd.* A° 30° Eliz.
- Rent *iiijl. xiijs. iiijd.* Certain Lands Meadowes and Pastures with One Wood adjoining lying and being divers pieces in Ratlesden and late in the tenure of John King the Father of
Rob^t. King of Bretenham tooke it to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of *iiijl. xiijs. iiijd.* (ye yeare is wanting).
- BANTONFELD. Eight acres of free Arable Land lying in Ratlesden in Bantonfeld by ye rent of *vijs. and 1 lb. of Wax.*
W^m. Beryalb Awsten purchased of Margaret Warren Widowe and made fealty by ye rent of *vijs.* (the yeare wanting).
William Beryalb Awsten acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A° xij Henry viii. Now John Moor.
- STONEWELLS. One Tenement with the Appurtenances containing by estimation Eight Acres of Land called Stonewells in Ratlesden A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
William Dobbes of Bretenham is supposed to occupy without title A°.
William Stonewell Son and heir of John Stonewell took it to him and his heires A° X° H8 (Henry VIII.).
William Stonewell Son and heire of John Stonewell tooke it to him and his heires A° 18° Henry VII.
Michael Stonewell Son and heir of William Stonewell took it to him and his heirs A° 21° Henry VII.
Anne Stonewell Sister and Heire of ye aforesaid Michael Stonewell took it to her and her heirs A° 3° Henry viii.
Roger Salter and Margaret his Wife took it to them and their heires of ye said Margaret upon condition of payment of ye surrender of Eliz. Widow A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary. Now Anthony Scarpe.
- 5 ROODS WITH A COTTAGE. One Cottage with a Close adjoining containing by estimation five roods lying in Rattlesden by ye rent of *xviijd.* and
Rent Walter Amor purchased it of John Grome and made fealty A°.
- STONEHAM'S. Divers parcels of Land called Stoneham by the rent of *xviijd.* One
Rent *xviijd.* Messuage and certaine Lands called Stoneham in times past Rushbrooks late of by ye rent aforesaid A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary and *ij Capons.*
- Rent *xviijd.* Divers parcels of free Land late of John King of Bretenham by ye rent of A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
One acre late of Stephen rent p. ann. 1 lb. of Wax. A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- MANFELD. Certain parcels of Land of ye tenement called Manfeld by ye rent of
Rent *ijs. ixd.* of and 1 lb. of Wax.
One Messuage with certain Lands called Manfeld late of William Edwards by ye rent aforesaid A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- WOODHALL. Certain Lands, parcel of ye Manor of Woodhall by ye rent of *iiijs.*
Rent *iiijs., 1 lb. Wax.* 1 lb. of Wax, one Messuage called Woodhall and certaine Lands to ye same belonging late of John Ward by the rent aforesaid A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- 4½
COCKENS R *id.* Certain Lands called Cockens by ye rent of *1d.* p. ann.
Certain Lands late of George Haman in times past of Thomas p. ann. *xd.* A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- BALDMANSCROFT. *ij* acres of Land in Baldmanscroft late of Alexander p. ann. *ijd.* A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
John Spring of Loneham made fealty for ye premises by ye rent aforesaid A° 23° Henry VII.

- WOODHALL. One messuage called Woodhall by ye rent of iijs. 1 lb. Wax, and other parcels of Land late of *John Spring, Knight*, held by ye rent of xxixs. ix*d.* ob. *iiij lb. of Wax, 1 lb. of Comyn & 2 Capons* p. ann. and A distress appears of *Wm. Spring Esqre* upon ye—for ye rent aforesaid A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- TOWNEMEADOWE. One Meadow called Towne Meadowe late of James — by ye rent of vijs. v*d.* A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- BOMSTED'S TEN^r. One Messuage and certain Lands late of John Bumpsted afterwards of John Seaman by ye rent of ijs. iiij*d.* A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- BERELANDES. One Close of Land called Berelands late of George Seaman by ye rent of vij*d.* A° 1° & 2° Ph. & Mary.
- HARDHEDS. Certain Lands called Hardheds late Lompkyn p. ann. vij*d.* 1 lb. *Comyn* A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary.
- WHYTESCROFT. One Croft of Land called Whytescroft late of George Seaman p. ann. *ij lb. of Wax.* Certain Lands late of Simon Brend—p. ann. iijs. iiij*d.* ob.
- SLYESTOFT. One pightell of Land called Slysetoft late of ye said Alexander and late Baldwin *rd.* Cookhedge, and One Croft of Land in Brettenham called *rd.* Cookins late of Walter Wright p. ann. *ij*d.** A distress appears of *Thos. Rydett Gent*, Son and heire of James Rydett Esq. to make fealty A° 32° Eliz.
- BUXHALL. Certain Lands in Jacob's Croft late of W^m. Edwards p. ann. vj. A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary. One Barn called Buxhall's barn late Lompkyn before that of Rich^d. Rushbrooke by ye rent of xvij*d.* ye yeare aforesaid for ye whole 29s. 2*d.* ob. 4 lbs. of Wax and 1 lb. *Comyn.* A distress appears of W^m. Spring Esq^r upon ye premises late of John Spring K^{nt} for a release A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary, and a distress appears of the said W^m. Spring A° 4° Eliz. A° 6° Eliz. W^m. Spring Eliz. by W^m. Povie his Attorney acknowledged ye premises by ye Rent aforesaid and made to ye Lord fealty.
- 5
RAMSEY'S
TENEMENT.
Rent iijs. iiij*d.* One free Tenement late of William Ramsey. William South purchased of Isabell Rushbrook wife of John Rushbrook A° 1° H viii. William Sowth made fealty free by Charter by ye rent of iijs. iiij*d.* A° 3° and A° 3° H 8. A° 12° H 8 The Wife of William South acknowledged to hold free of ye Lord certaine Land and tenem^m free in Gedding by ye rent of iijs. iiij*d.* A° 12° H 8 also saith that William Sowth dyed since ye last Court who held of ye Lord free by Charter certain Lands and tenements in Gedding *but the quantity they know not therefore a day is given to better enquire against ye next Court by Knight.*
- RAMSEY'S
TENEM^{NT}. One Tenement with divers Lands and pastures to ye same belonging in Gedding called Ramsey's containing by estimation xxij acres. Thomas Sowth acknowledged to hold free by ye rent of iijs. iiij*d.* and made fealty.
- WHITEBREADFELD. Two pieces of Land lying in the field called Whitebreadfeld and one piece of Meadow whereof the first piece of Land contains 1 acre and an halfe by estimation and lyes in Geddinge betweene ye Land of ye Lord on ye East and ye free land of Roger Tripp before of Robert Tripp his Father on ye West and abutts upon ye Land of ye said Lord towards ye North and upon ye Water Course towards ye South. The seconde piece contains three acres of Land by estimation and lyes between ye free Land of ye said Robert Tripp late of Roger Tripp on the East, and ye Land of *Thomas Strange Knt* now of *Wm. Risbye Gent.* on ye West, One head abutts upon ye Copy Meadowe of Robert, late of ye said Roger Tripp towards ye South and upon ye King's way towards ye North: and ye aforesaid piece of Meadow contains iij roods and lyes at ye South end of ye said piece of Land between ye Copy Land of ye aforesaid Thomas Strange now William Risby towards ye South and ye aforesaid iij acres of Land towards ye North. One head abutts upon ye free land of ye said Robert
- UPON YE KING'S
WAY.

- late of Roger Tripp towards ye East and upon ye Copy Meadowe late of John Harwyn now Abraham Harwyn called Reynes towards ye West.
 Rob^t. Tripp and Roger Tripp ye Sonne took to them and their heires out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of
 for free Land abutting by ye rent of *iiijd.*
 Roger Tripp sonne of ye aforesaid Robert Tripp acknowledged ye
 by ye rent aforesaid A^o 3^o E. vi.
 Appears after ye death of Roger Tripp A^o 4^o Eliz.
 Thomasin Wife of Rob^t. Daniell, Johanna Tripp, Susan Tripp, Rose Tripp ye daughters and heires of Roger Tripp are admitted to them and their heires A^o 4^o Eliz. by ye rent of *viijs. iiijd.*
 William Tripp brother of Roger Tripp the Father's brother and heire of Elizabeth Tripp took ye fifth part of ye after ye death of ye said Elizabeth A^o 6^o Eliz.
 Robert Daniell and *Thomasine* his Wife, *Johanna* Tripp, Susan Tripp and Roger Tripp ye daughters and heires of ye aforesaid Roger Tripp took to them and their heires A^o 5^o Eliz. by ye rent of *viijs. viijd.*
 Walter South took to him and his heires of ye surrender of Henry Colman who had ye of ye surrender of Richard Daniell and *Thomasine* his Wife A^o 32^o Eliz.
 A^o 42^o Eliz. appears for made by Walter South and ye , ye same year.
 Thomas South took to him and his heires by ye rent aforesaid of ye surrender of ye aforesaid Walter South A^o 2^o King James.
 One messuage and certain Lands to ye same belonging called Blacksalts in times past by ye rent of *ijs. iiijd. 1 Capon.*
 Roger Tripp acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A^o 12^o Henry viii. A^o 23^o Hen. viii. now Thomas or Tho^s. Symonds.
 One free tenement with *iiij* roods of Land by estimation by ye rent of *xviijd.* and
 Robert Beamond acknowledged and made ye Lord fealty A^o xx^o Henry viii.
 Forty yards of free Land by estimation by ye rent of *vs. viijd.* and *p. ann.*
 John Grome acknowledged and made fealty A^o xx^o Hen. viii.
 Three acres of free Land lying in ye field called *Le Downe* in times past of Alice Abell by ye rent of *vjd. p. ann.* and John Moore.
 Ten acres of free Land late purchased of William Abury by ye rent of *vijs.* and *1 lb. of Wax p. ann.*
 Now John Moore.
 John Grome acknowledged and made fealty to ye Lord A^o 20^o Hen. viii.
 Eight acres of free Land lying in Brantonfeld by ye rent of *vjd. 1 lb. Wax.*
 W^m. Beryall Awsten acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A^o 12^o Henry viii.
 It appears a distress George Grome son and heire of John Grome for a relief and fealty after ye death of ye said John by ye rent aforesaid A^o 3^o Edward vi. Now Jno. Moore holds.
 Two Closes of Copy Land contayning by estimation *xxvj* acres of Land and pasture Salter.
 John Sadler purchased to him and his heires of Rob^t. Nun A^o 22^o Henry viii. Now Gyles Keeble.
xxvj acres of Copy Land lying in Ratlesden in a certain field called *le* whereof one Close lyes between ye Land of *John Springe Esquire* on ye East and ye land of Agnes Campe on ye West and one head abutting upon ye Land of ye Lord toward ye North and ye other head upon ye Land of ye said John Spring towards ye South. Now Edward Skott.
 Another close lying between ye King's way called Brodewaye towards ye East and ye Lands of ye Lord towards ye West. The North head abutting upon ye Land of ye Lord and towards ye South upon ye Land of ye said John Springe in part and upon the said Close of ye said Robert Nun towards ye South.
- BLACKSALTS.
 Rent *ijs. iiijd.* and
 1 Capon.
 Rent *xviijd.*
- LE DOWNE.
 Rent *vjd.*
- BRANTONFELD.
- BRODEWAYE.

- Rent *xiiijd.* John Salter Sen^r and Edmund Salter his Son took it to them and their heires of ye surrender of Robert Nun A^o 22^o Henry viii. by ye rent of *xiiijd.* p. ann. and Robert Barwell tooke one Close called late into ye hands of ye Lord out of his hands A^o x^o Hen. viii. late of Richard Torrington. John Salter took to him and his heires by ye rent of *xiiijd.* of ye surrender of Edmund Salter A^o 1^o Edward vi. Elizabeth Salter took ye aforesaid xxv acres of Land until John Salter should come to his age of xxij yeares of ye surrender of John Salter by ye rent of *xiiijd.* A^o 3^o Eliz. Roger Grome held certain Copy Lands upon condition of payment of of ye surrender of John Salter. Thomas Py Esq^r took ye of ye sale of John Salter and Dorothy daughter of George Grome deceased Son and heire of Roger Grome and of ye release and surrender of ye said John Salter A^o 1^o of King James.
- BRIGGESCROFT. A certain messuage and Land called Briggescroft containing by estimation ij acres and a halfe of Land. Now Thomas Bomsted.
- BRIGGIS HIGHFELD. One field called Briggis Highfeld held by ye annual rent of *iiijd.* Now Thomas Bomsted. A distress appears Roger Tripp and John Skarpe upon ye for ye rent aforesaid A^o 6^o Henry viii. A distress appears A^o 17^o Henry viii. A distress of ye Tenants aforesaid for ye rent of *iiijd.* aforesaid A^o 18^o Henry viii. A distress appears Robert and John Skarpe for ye rent of *iiijd.* and for thereof for 13 yeares *xxxixd.* A^o 20^o Hen. viii. A^o 15^o Henry viii. A distress appears.
- DEBONS. Land called Debons late of Alice Wentworth Widowe held by ye Rent 1 lb. of Wax. rent of 1 lb. of Wax. It appears ye Bailiff distrayned ye Tenants of ye Land aforesaid for of rent aforesaid. A^o 16^o Henry viii. John Sampson dyed seised thereof A^o x^o Hen. viii. Now John Cooke, Gent holds.
- BALDEMANS CROFT. Two acres of free Land lying in ye field called Baldemanscroft held Rent *ij d.* by ye annual rent of *ij d.* A distress appears A^o 16^o Henry viii.
- BUBSALYSCROFT. One Croft called Bubsalyscroft p. annual rent of 1 lb. of wax, and The wife of William Crofts Gent, daughter and heire of Alice Wentworth Widowe holds a distress appears for a relief and fealty after ye death of ye said Alice A^o 17^o Henry viii. Now John Cooke. Two acres of free Land held by ye rent of *vjd.* Robert Warreyn died seisen William Warreyn to his son and heire. A distress appears A^o 17^o Hen. viii. A distress appears William Warren for ye rent afores'd and for fealty A^o xx^o Henry viii.
- COLMANS BUSHOPPECLOSE. Two acres of Copy Land in times past William Colmans and late of John Smyth (Jenkyn) lyes next ye close called Bushoppesclose between ye Land of ye said Robert Yaxley on both parts. Robert Yaxley Gent holds without Title therefore appears A^o 17^o Henry viii. Appears and issues *ij d.* A^o 18^o Hen. viii. into ye hands of Robert Yaxley. Issues *ij d.* seised into ye hands of ye Lord ye first proclamation A^o 3^o Ed. vi. and likewise in issue A^o 2^o Ed. vi. The were seised into ye hands of ye Lord and in issue A^o 1^o Ed. vi. in issue A^o 4^o Eliz. Now William Colman.
- Rent *iijs. iiij d.* Which Land and tenements William Sowth holds free by Charter in Gedding by *Kn' service* and rent of *iijs. iiij d.* p. ann. A^o 13^o Henry viii. One piece of Land containing v acres of Land and ij roods of Meadow

- KENYS ALS: KINGS.** called Kenys (Keyings) with ye appurtenances in Gedding whether more or less lying next ye land of (now Geffery Bury) *Thomas Strange Knight* on ye East and ye Land of *John Abbott of Bury St. Edmunds* called Cartheward and ye Land of ye said John Harmyn towards ye West and abutting upon King's way leading from Gedding towards Bury St. Edmunds towards ye North and upon ye Land of ye said Thomas Strange K' and ye Land of W^m Ostler afterwards of John Harmyn towards ye South.
 A° 15° Hen. viii. from Rob' Justin and others to Stephen for life to remain to *Ralph Chamberleyn Knight* and his heirs.
 A° 34° Eliz. 7 April *Edward Rookwood* and others gave ye aforesaid piece by rent of of 8 acres by ye rent of ijd. to Robert Beane and his heirs viijd.
- A° 35° Eliz. *Edward Rookwood* covenanted with *Rob' Page* that it shall be lawful for John Harmell and his heires to perfect Robert Beane's estate in ye Copyhold.
 John Harmyn took to him and his Assigns out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of viijs.
 A° 24° Hen. viii.
- Margaret Harmyn took to her h her assigns after ye death of John Harmyn A° 4° Eliz. The eighth of October A° xvj° Eliz. it is found that Abraham Harwell xxi° April last sold ye aforesaid Land called Kenes to *Ralph Chamberleyn Lord of ye Manor* and his heires and ye aforesaid Abraham surrendered ye premises to ye said therefore
 1 October A° xvj° Eliz. it is found that Abraham Harwell *about ye Feast of ye Purification* last sold to Robert Barker and his heires certain Copy Lands called Kenes and that the said Robert Barker the first of April last sold ye premises to ye said *Ralph Chamberleyn Knight* and his heires.
 John Harmyn surrendered ye same to ye use of Margaret his Wife for life, remainder to John her Son and his heires.
 John Harmyn desired to be admitted into his remainder after ye decease of ye said Margaret but because upon ye premises was made by one Robert Beane who clayms ye premises free by Charter therefore ye Lord will be advised. A° 42° Eliz. and A° 44° Eliz.
 Two acres of free Land in Gedding.
Thomas Bacon Gent purchased of *John Atwood Sheppard* A° 28° Henry viii.
 Alice Atwood Widowe holds of ye Sale of Thomas Bacon gent A° 28° Henry viii.
- Rent *xd.* Two acres of free Land in Gedding by ye rent of *xd.* and John Grome purchased of Walter Amor and made fealty.
- Rent *xd.* Two acres and 1 Rood of Land by estimation in one piece by ye rent of *xd.*
 John Grome acknowledged A° 12° Henry viii.
- COWPER'S CROFT.** One Croft of Land called *Cowper's Croft* lying in Ratlesden as appears
 Rent *xvjd.* A° 13° Ed. iv.
 Robert King and *Johanna* his Mother took to them and their heires of ye said Robert as Son and heire John King out of ye hands of ye Lord upon showing his Copy of A° 3° Ed. iv. aforesaid A° x° Hen. viii. and A° 10° Hen. vii. ye like
 Robert King acknowledged by ye rent of *xvjd.* A° xij Hen. viii.
 Now Stephen Downing.
- HOBHAUNCELLS.** Nine acres of Arable Land parcell of ye tenement called Hobauncells.
PELLEYSWHITE STREET. One acre of Land called Pellers lying in White Street. Now Thomas Brandish.
 John Bomsted's Son took to him and his heires of ye surrender of John Bomsted A° x° Hen. viii. and likewise A° 18° Henry vii.
- TURNOR'S TENEMENT.** One tenement called Turnor's with xv acres iij roods and halfe a rood
 Rent *xiiijd.* of Land, Meadowe and pasture in Munck Bradfeld.
 Clement Smith and Marion his Wife took for terme of their lives of ye surrender of ye said Clement to remain to John Smith Son and heire, gent, A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary by ye rent of *xiiijd.* parcell of *xxijs.* besides *viijs.* residue of ye aforesaid *xxijs.* to be paid by Henry Gooth and bonds *iiijs.* annual rent to be paid to ye Lord and his heires by ye assent and command of *Thomas Jermyn Kn'* A° 1° & 2° Phil. and Mary.

- Anno 34 Eliz. John Smith obtayned to pay xxjs. for of rent of a certaine tenement called Turnor's and xv acres iij roods and a halfe of meadow and pasture for one year and a halfe ending at ye end of ye last year past xiiij*d.* p. ann. but because it appears that he paid xviiij*d.* p. ann. therefore ye Lord will advise A° 34° Eliz. Lawrence Whytaker, George Hunt, *John Buskenham*, and Henry Wright jun^r. Executors of ye Testament of John Smyth took ye premises for xij yeares of ye surrender of ye said John A° 2° of King James.
- BRADFELD** (now Rob^t Barker) Eight acres of Land in Bradfeld and lyes between ye Land of ye Manor of Bradfeld on ye one part and ye Land of ye Manor of parva of ye other A° 2° of King James.
- GIPPESFELD.** Two acres of Land called Gippesfeld.
- HELLS.** One rood of Meadow called Hell's Hill late of John Tonny held by ye rent of iiij*s.* vjd. and
Rent iiij*s.* vjd. A distress appears *Ambrose Jermyn Kn^t* after ye death of *Thomas Jermyn K^t* for rent rel. aforesaid A° 1° & 2° Phil. & Mary. The distress aforesaid appears *Ambrose Jermyn Kn^t* upon ye by ye rent aforesaid A° 3° Eliz.
- BOGEYS.** One called *Bogeys* and contayns Land called and
SOUTHFELD AND ROMBRYDGE. ij pieces of Land called Southfeld and Rombrydge with ye appurtenances in Felsham by ye rent of ijs. vjd. and
A distress appears *Robert Risby Gent* A° 1° et 2° Phil. & Mary after ye decease of William Risby of his father.
A distress appears of ye Tenants of ye Land of Robert Risby upon ye for fealty A° 4° Eliz.
A distress appears W^m. Risby Gent A° 2° of King James. Now William Risby Esquire sold.
- SOUTHFELD.** Anno 1 Eliz. enquiry made who held a certain piece of Land in times
Rent ij*d.* past of the heires of *Thomas Norrys*
It lies in ye field called Southfeld held by ye rent of ij*d.*
- MELCROFT.** Rent 1*d.* One Croft called Melcroft by ye rent of 1*d.* in times past of Geffory.
- WHYTEBREADFELD.** One Croft of Land enclosed contayning by estimation iij roods in Gedding parcell of Whytebreadfeld between ye Copy Land of ye Lord of this Manor in ye tenure of Thomas Knopwood on ye East and ye Lands of ye Manor of Felsham on the West and abutting upon the King's way leading from Gedding to Bury towards ye South and upon ye Meadow of ye *Lord called ye Park Meadow towards ye North*. Thomas Knopwood took to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of vjd. A° 4° Eliz. Now in ye tenure of Rob^t. English without title there appears A° 44° Eliz.
It appears to be seised A° 2° King James, held by ye rent of vjd. Now Poskill sold.
- SHEPPARD'S TEN^r.** One free tenement and 1 Garden with a in times past of
Rent iiij*d.* Walter Sheppard afterwards of Thomas by rent of iiij*d.*
- SOUTHFELD.** Halfe an acre of Land in Southfeld in times past of Thomas Sheppard
Rent iiij*d.* and before of Thomas Wood by ye rent of iiij*d.* late of James before of Robert Malden.
Robert Barker acknowledged and made fealty A° 14° Eliz. by ye rent aforesaid. Now Anthony Sharpe holds.
- LEVERFELDE.** Divers Lands in ye field called Le Berfeld (Leverfeld). Now in ye
Rent ijs. vjd. tenure of Michael Sharpe Copy Tenant of ye rent of ijs. vjd. 1 lb. of
1 lb. pepper. *pepper*.
The same Michael is to show at ye next Court A° 44 Eliz.
Distress John Scarpe Sonne of Michael Scarpe deceased for a relief and fealty A° 1° of King James.
A distress appears ye aforesaid John Scarpe A° 2° King James. Now John Skarpe.
- COWARD'S CROFT.** One free pightell called Coward's Croft containing by Estimation ij acres in Gedding, lies between ye Land of *Thomas Styanng* K^t on ye East, and ye Land late of Robert Heyward on ye West and abutts

- LE WATERCOURSE.** upon ye King's Way leading from Gedding to Ffelsham towards ye South and upon ye Watercourse towards ye North late of John Scarpe by ye rent of *iiijd.* and *one lb. of pepper* A° 30 Hen. vii.
A distress appears *Jeronomas Heyward* for release and fealty A° 2° of King James; now *Jeronomas Heyward*.
- WOODHALL.** Certain Lands in Ratlesden called Woodhall by ye rent of *iiijd.* and *1 lb. of Wax.*
- HARDHEDS.** One Tenement and Containe free Lands in Ratlesden contayning 50 Acres called Hardheds by ye rent of *vijd.* and *1 lb. comin.*
- BUXHALL BARNE.** Contains free Lands called Buxhall barne held by ye rent of *xvjd.*
There appears a distress for release and fealty *Thomas Pyvett Esquire* after ye decease of *James Pyvett Esq're* A° 2° of King James relief vs. *xjd.* *1 lb. of Wax* and *1 lb. of*
- Rent vs. *vijd.* divided.
The effect of ye agreement of *George Grome* and *Roger Grome* for ye rent of one and one acre of meadow lying near unto *Bond's Croft* with *xxxiiij* acres of Land medow and pasture called *Coldham* lying in Ratlesden late *Cage's* and *George Nun*, and after *John Grome* holden by ye rent of vs. *vijd.* p. ann. because ye said *John Groome* was owner of all ye and He did give part of ye said *Coldhams* with an acre of meadow and an to *Grome* and ye other part of *Coldhams* to *Roger Grome* all ye said *John Grome* bought of one *John Nun* by estimation *xx* acres.
- George Grome* *ijs. vjd.*
Roger Grome *ijs. id.*
It is agreed that ye said *George* shall pay for his part of ye said rent *ijs. vjd.* p. ann. and ye said *Roger* to pay for his part *ijs. id.* p. ann. and ye said *George* and *Roger* have at this Court paid ye said rents each of them according to ye said division and done their fealty to ye Lord A° 6° Eliz.
- A° 5° Eliz.
BUXHALL LANE. *Thomas Callowe* Son and heir of *Thomas Callowe* held A° 44 Eliz. A distress appears lyes in *Brettenham* by ye rent of *xxd.* A° 44° Eliz.
See deposition to proove ye way of ye Lord from *Ffelsham* to *Drinkston* called *Buxhall Lane*.
- Rent *xxd.*
Thomas *Callowe* Son and heir of *Thomas Callowe* held A° 44 Eliz. A distress appears lyes in *Brettenham* by ye rent of *xxd.* A° 44° Eliz.
- Rent *xd.*
And Lands *Robert Cobbold* holds A° 44° Eliz. *ij* acres free in *1* pightell in Ratlesden which he purchased of *Azaria Rampton* by ye rent of *xd.* as appears A° 44° Eliz. Appears a distress *Reynold Cobbold* Son and heire of *R' Cobbold* for rent and relief *xxd.* A° 2° of King James.
All the Customary Lands held of that Manor.
John Browne surrenders to ye use of *Rob'. Thompson* and his heires A° 19° Eliz. Now *Thomas*
Andrew Hawes and *George Hunt* tenants of this Manor upon ye homage A° 19° Eliz.
- NUN PLACE** part of
WOODHOUSE LAND. Anno 19° Eliz. there say that the place called *Nun* parcel of ye *Woodhouse* Land doth abutt from ye *Ash* standing on the South end into a *maple*, ye North side ye *Westhead* abutting upon ye *Queen's Land* and ye East upon the *Queen's highway* leading from *Ratlesden* to *Bylston* and contains by estimation *ij* acres more or less and that this abutt all hath been altered at ye West end before this time, and that *William Elye* continues the same conversion and altering of ye bounds until this present.
- Rent *xd.*
ij Acres of pasture with ye appurtenances by ye annual rent of *xd.*
Ralph Nun Son and heire of *Martha Elye* late Wife of *Ralph Nun* of *Woodhouse* made reliefe and fealty A° 30° Eliz. Now ye Wife of *Tho. Norman*.
- STONEHAMS.** One Tenement with the appurtenances called *Stonehams*.
Rent xviijd. *Robert Rushbrooke* Son and heire of *John Rushbrooke* made fealty by ye rent aforesaid A° 19° Henry vii.
ij Capons.

- Robert Rushbrooke, Son and heire of John Rushbrooke of Ratlesden desired to be admitted and acknowledged to hold by ye rent of xx and *ij Capons* p. ann. A° 10° Hen. viii. Now of Anthony Skarpe.
- HODGES CLOSE.** One close of Land and pasture called Hodges lying in Ratlesden between ye Land of ye Manor of Thornwoods on ye one part and ye Lands of John Coppinger, now of Henry Coppinger, on ye other part, and abutts upon ye Wood of ye Manor towards ye West and upon ye King's way leading from Bylston to Woolpit towards ye East by ye rent of *xxd.* A° 4° Eliz.
- MANOR OF TURNEWOODS.** John King of Brettenham made fealty A° 16° Hen. vii.
Cecilia Kimbald Widow acknowledged and made fealty by ye rent of *xxijd.* A° 4° Eliz. Now Mark Salter.
- WALLMANS.** Certain Lands called Wallmans.
 2 acres of Land in times past Wallmans, before Parker's.
 By ye rent of *vjd.* A° 22° Hen. vii. J^{ro} Rushbroke did fealty.
Thomas Spring of La purchased of John Rushbrooke A° 5° Henry viii.
 Thomas Goode dyed seised of Wallman's Croft held by ye rent of *xviijd.* A° 5° Eliz.
- ROBERT WARREN.** *iiij* Acres of free Land held of ye sale of John A° 5° Henry viii.
- JUXTA RIVOLUM.** One Meadow contayning 1 acre and a halfe by ye rent of *1d.* lying in *1d.* Ratlesden next ye River on ye North A° 12° Henry viii.
Thomas Rushbrooke held by ye homage A° 1° Hen. viii. and acknowledged.
 Thomas Rushbrooke acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A° 12° Henry viii.
- JUSTANS.** Two pieces of Land called Justans by ye rent of *xd* and John
 Rent *xd.* Cage acknowledged A° 1° Henry viii. Now Roger Groome
 Cocksedge.
- DOWES CLOSE.** One Close called Dowes Close contayning *vij* acres lying in Ratlesden A° 12° Henry viii. by ye rent of *xiiiijd.*
 Thomas Rushbrooke acknowledged A° 1° Henry viii.
 Thomas Rushbrooke acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A° 12° Henry viii. and other Lands and Meadows in Ratlesden by ye rent of *xd.* Now Richard Baker.
- MELLCLOSE.** One close called Melclose by ye rent of *1d.* A° 16° Eliz. This Croft
 Rent *1d.* is presented to be in ye hands of John Harwell of Ffelsham by ye rent of *1d.*
- LEHAWE.** One acre of Land lying in Lehawe by ye rent of *ijd.*
 Rent *ijd.* John Boll acknowledged by ye rent aforesaid A° 1° Henry viii.
 Rent *vjd.* Three acres of free Land held by ye annual rent of *vjd.*
- ALICE BELL.** Died, and held a distress appears A° 18° Henry viii.
- LEDOWNE.** Three acres of free Land lying in ye field called Ledowne together
xijd. with Robert Warren by ye rent of *xijd.* p. ann. and
 Alice Abell Widow by William Abury also William Austin made
 thereof fealty A° 15° Hen. viii. by ye rent aforesaid *xijd.*
- LE SEATE.** *xxx* acres of Copy Land by estimation called Le Seate. Robert
 Nun dyed and surrendered to ye use of Robert Nun and his heires
 A° 18° Henry viii.
 One Close called Le Sete as it lies together in Ratlesden.
 Robert Nun tooke to him and his heires of ye surrender of George
 Nun by ye rent of *xxxiijs. iiijd.* p. ann. A° 18° Hen. viii.
 One field called Le Sete.
- Rent *xxxiijs. iiijd.* John Bowden and George Nun tooke to them and their heires of
 ye surrender of Thos. Harwell A° 21° Henry vii.
 George Nun held to him and his heires and assigns out of ye hands of ye
 Lord after seisure by ye rent of *xxxiijs. iiijd.* A° xij Henry viii.
- COLDHAMS.** *xx* acres of Land and pasture free called parcell of Coldhams by ye
 Rent *vs. vijd.* annual rent of *vs. vijd.* per ann. together with another parcell of ye
 same pasture called Coldhams in ye tenure of Henry Cage.
- GEORGE NUN.** held and dyed A° 18° Henry viii. divers parcells of free Land called
 Coldhams held by ye rent of *vs. vjd.*
 Henry Cage Son of W^m Cage made thereof fealty by ye rent aforesaid
 A° 20° Henry vii.

- There appears a distress George Grome Son and heire of John Grome for one and for another after ye decease of Martha Grome late ye Wife of ye aforesaid John Grome A° 6° Edward vi.
- COLDHAM LAND.** Three acres of Land late of Rob' Juxton called Coldham Land with one Croft contayning ij acres of Land by ye annual rent of *xd.* and
 Rent *xd.*
 Four acres of Land in times past of John Colvy and before of William Comayn by the rent of *xvd.* ob and halfe a pound of Wax.
 Rent *xvd.* ob *halfe a pound of Wax.*
 Anne Rushbroke Widowe acknowledged to hold ye premises by ye rent aforesaid A° 15° Henry viii.
 Ten Acres of Customary Land.
 W^m Abury sold to John Grome A° xix Henry viii. issue iij^{s.} iiij^{d.} A° 19° Henry viii.
 xx acres of free Land held of Henry Cage.
 John Nun sold to John Grome A° 19° Henry viii.
 One tenement with iij acres of free Land.
- SKABBCROFT.** *Margery* Amor sold to Rob' Beamont A° 19° Henry viii. 5 acres of Land called Skabbcroft by ye service of iij^{s.} per ann.
 Rent iij^{s.}
 Peter Glamfield acknowledged to owe to ye Lord of ye ffee aforesaid for xiiij yeares vjs. A° 19° Henry viii.
 A° 19° Eliz. They say that the way leading through Skabbecroft at ye North end thereof is parcell of ye Lord's Customary ground, and that that Croft doth extend to ye *ditch beyond ye trees.* Now in ye tenure of Robert Dynes.
- CHIRCHES.** vj acres of Land late of John Atmor ye Ffather in *times past* Chirches by ye rent of *xxd.*
 John Atmor Son made fealty by ye rent of *xxd.* A° 1° Henry viii.
- JONES CLOSE.** One Close contayning xx acres by estimation called Jones Closes.
 Thomas Hunt tooke to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye Lord by ye rent of *xxijs.* A° 1° Henry viii.
- GOODWINS CROFT.** One Croft of Land contayning by estimation one acre of Land called Goodwingscroft lyes between ye Land of this Manor on ye one part and ye Land of Thomas Harwell on ye other and abutts upon ye Meadowe called Bull Meadowe towards ye East and upon ye Land of ye said Thomas towards ye West.
 Thomas Harwell tooke to him and his heires out of ye hands of ye Lord A° 3° Henry viii.
- BULLSMEADOWE.** Six acres of Land lying in Ratlesden in a field called Oxeney in times past of Peter Motheham.
 Robert Warren acknowledged by ye rent of *xijd.* per ann. Anno xij° Henry viii.
- OXENEY.** One pightell called Oxeneys in Ratlesden by ye rent of *vjd.*
 Rent *xijd.*
 Robert Skarpe made fealty by ye rent of *vjd.* A° 1° of King James.
 One acre of Land and meadowe in Whytebrefeld.
 Robert Scarpe acknowledged to hold at farm by ye rent of *vjs.* viij^{d.} A° xij° Henry viii.
- OXENEY'S.** One pightell called Oxeneys in Ratlesden by ye rent of *vjd.*
 Rent *vjd.*
 Robert Skarpe made fealty by ye rent of *vjd.* A° 1° of King James.
- WHYTEBREFELD.** One acre of Land and meadowe in Whytebrefeld.
 Rent *vjs.* viij^{d.}
 Robert Scarpe acknowledged to hold at farm by ye rent of *vjs.* viij^{d.} A° xij° Henry viii.
- MELFELD.** One close called Melfeld by ye rent of *ixs.*
 Rent *ixs.*
- EDRYERS.** One tenement called Endryers by ye rent of *vjs.*
 Rent *vjs.*
 Margaret Harwell and John Harwell took to him and his assigns out of ye hands of ye Lord A° 2° Henry viii.
- PELLERS PIGHTLES.** Two acres of Land called Peller's Pightles.
 Rent *ijs.* iiij^{d.}
 William Ridnall acknowledged in right of his Wife and made fealty by ye rent of *ijs.* iiij^{d.} A° 22° Henry viii.
 Robert Pryse and *Johanna* his Wife tooke out of ye hands of ye Lord to them and their Assigns by ye rent of *ijs.* iiij^{d.} A° 3° Henry viii.
 One Pightle contayning ij acres called Pellers protell.
 William Brome took to him and his heires of ye surrender of Robert Pryse by ye rent of *ijs.* iiij^{d.} A° 12° Henry viii.
 Robert Thompson tooke to him and his heires of ye surrender of John Brome A° 22° Eliz. by ye rent of *ijs.* iiij^{d.}
 Thomas Brundish and Agnes his Wife tooke to them and their heires of ye said Thomas of ye surrender of Robert Thompson A° 4° of King James.

- LE SETE. Containe Lands called le Sete contayning xxxv acres of Land Copy lying in Ratlesden between ye Land of *John Springe Esquire* on ye North and ye Copy Land of John Salter which were part of le Sete on ye South and one head abutts upon ye King's way leading from Woolpit to Bylston towards ye East, and ye other head upon ye Land of John Crofts Son in part and upon ye Land of Agnes Campe widow in part towards ye West late of George Nun as appears in ye Roll A° 18° Henry viii.
- Rent xijs. iiij*d.* Rob' Nun took to him and his heires of ye regrant of ye Lord by ye rent of xijs iiij*d.* per ann. A° 22° Hen. viii.
Rob' Nun tooke to him and his heires of ye regrant of ye Lord by ye rent of xixs. iiij*d.* per ann. A° 23° Hen. viii.
William Nun Son and heire of Rob' Nun was admitted to him and his heires by ye rent of xixs. iiij*d.* 36 acres A° 1° Eliz.
- LE SEATE. One tenement built called Le Seate and divers Closes in Ratlesden contayning together by estimation xxx acres parcell of xxxvj acres. Edmund Skott jun' tooke to him and his heires of ye surrender of Edmund Skott, Sen., of ye rent of xixs. iiij*d.* A° 4° of King James.
- WOOD'S TENEMENT. One tenement with ye appurtenances called Woods by ye rent of iiij*d.*
Rent iiij*d.* John Awoode of Ffelsham acknowledged and made fealty A° 20° Hen. vii.
- Rent iiij*d.* One messuage with certain Lands Copy lying in Ffelsham and Gedding. John Awoode acknowledged free by ye rent of iiij*d.* A° 12° Henry viii.
- WELYMARSHE. Eight acres of free Land by estimation lying in Ffyschcroft and Ffyschcroft.
FFYSCH CROFT. Welymarshe.
Rent xx*d.* John Amor acknowledged by ye rent of xx*d.* A° 12° Henry viii.
FFYSCROFT. One close with a parcell of Meadowe called *Ffyschcroft* lying in Gedding held free by ye rent of *xd.*
Rent *xd.* Two acres of free Land lying in Ratlesden by ye rent of *xd.*
Azarias Rempton Purchased of Rob' Grome. A distress appears A° 44° Eliz.
- HIGHFELDE. One acre and a halfe Copy by estimation lying in le Highfelde.
Rent xiij*d.* John Amor acknowledged by Copy by ye rent of xiij*d.* A° 12° Henry viii.
John Springe Gent for Lands and tenements called Woodhall for Lands called Stonehams iiij*d.* in times past of Robert Rushbroke for a certaine meadow for Lands and tenements called *Bumsteds* iiij*d.* for Lands called Manfelds iiij*d.* for Lands called Berelands for Lands called Berdhedds iiij*d.* for Lands called Whyttecroft iiij*d.* for Lands called Bulls iiij*d.* for Lands late of Stephen *Wymbysch* iiij*d.* for Lands late of Thomas iiij*d.* and Alice Spring widow for Lands called Brend's place iiij*d.* for Lands called Cockins iiij*d.* for Lands called Kinges of Brettenham iiij*d.* and for Lands late of Godwine Cokkyssage Chey A° 16° Hen. viii.
- One messuage with certain free Lands called Woodhall by ye rent of iiijs. 1 lb. Wax.
One messuage with certain free Land called Stonhams by ye rent of xviiij*d.* and 2 Capons.
Towne Meadowe by ye rent of vijs. v*d.*
One messuage with certain Lands late of John Brumpsted by ye rent of ijs. iiij*d.* per an.
One messuage with certain Lands called Manfelds by ye rent of ijs. ix*d.* and 1 lb. Wax.
One close called Berelands by ye rent of viij*d.* per ann.
One messuage and certain Lands called Hardhead, by ye rent of viij*d.* and 1 lb.
One Croft called Whyttecroft by ye rent of 1 lb. Wax and ye feast
One acre late of John Boll called Bollys by ye rent of ij*d.*
Certaine Lands late of Stephen Wymbysch by ye rent of ix*d.* ob 1 lb. Wax.
Certaine Lands late of Thomas Illes by ye rent of *xd.*
Rent xxis. John Spring Esqre by William Brett his Attorney acknowledged to hold ye premises after ye death of Thomas Spring Esqre and made to ye Lord fealty and gave release xxis. A° 18° Hen. viii.
W^m Spring Esqre by W^m Poley his Attorney acknowledged and made fealty A° 6° Eliz.
There appears a distress of Thomas Pyvett gent Son and heire of James Pyvett Esqre for a release iiijs. A° 30° Eliz.

- Rent *1d.* Ffelsham. One messuage and one Croft adjoyning with ye appurtenances in Ffelsham by ye rent of *1d.* per ann.
Margaret Harwell Widow acknowledged and made fealty by ye rent aforesaid A° 16° Henry viii.
One Croft of Land by estimation j acre lyes between ye Lands of ye Lordshipp and this Manor of ye one part and ye Land of ye said Thomas Harwell of ye other part and abutts upon ye meadowe called Bull Meadowe towards ye East and upon ye Land of ye said Thomas towards ye West.
- BULLESMEADOWE. Robert Harwell Son and heire of Thomas Harwell who was of ye age of xvj years took by Margaret his Mother during his minority of age to his age took to him and his heires ye premises A° 7° Henry viii. ij pieces of Customary Land contayning by Estimation ij acres of land more or less.
Ann ye Wife of Geoffrey Barker ye daughter and heire of John Amor son tooke to him and his heires after ye decease of ye said John A° 22° Henry viii.
John Almor tooke to him and his heires of ye surrender of John Atmor his Ffather A° 21° Henry vii.
It is put to ye homage to enquire by what right William Bowle occupies ye premises A° 4° Eliz.
John Barker Son and heire of ye aforesaid Anne Barker tooke to him and his heires A° 30° Eliz.
John Barker Son and heire of John Barker tooke to him and his heires A° 4° of King James.
- HIGHFELDE. Certaine ffree Lands which they know not viz x acres of Land and Rent *xijd.* Meadowe called Highfelde by ye rent of *xijd.* A° 30° Eliz.
Ann ye Wife of Geffery Barker daughter and heire of ye aforesaid John Amor is heire thereof. A distress appeares A° 22° Henry viii.
John Barker made thereof fealty by ye rent of *xijd.* A° 30° Eliz.
- Rent *xijd.* Anne Barker late Wife of John Barker made fealty and relief by ye rent of *xijd.* A° 4° of King James.
- Rent *xd.* One Croft of ffree Land contayning vj acres in Ratlesden late of John Grome his Ffather by ye rent of *xd.*
- LE DOWNE. One ffree tenement and one piece of Land called Le Downe in Ratlesden Rent *vjd.* by ye rent of *vjd.* of John Grome ye Ffather. Roger Grome made ffealty A° 1° et 2° Phil. & Mary by ye rent aforesaid.
- BADGECROFT, One messuage, empty, called Badgecroft, Bridges Highfelde and BRYDGES Whytebredfelde whereof ye aforesaid void messuage contayns by HIGHFELDE, estimation 1 acre and a halfe of Land.
- WHYTEBREDFELDE. A certaine piece of Land contayning iij acres by Estimation late Rent *ijs.* parcell of Whytebredfeld with ye appurtenances in Gedding, lyes between ye Land of ye Manor of Ffelsham on both parts by ye rent of *ijs.* per ann. and
- BRIDGEHIGHFELD. One field called Bridges Highfeld contayning by Estimation ij acres and an halfe.
- WHITEBREDFELD. A certaine piece of Land parcell of Whitebredfeld contayning by Rent *iijs. iiijd.* estimation iij acres and an halfe with ye appurtenances in Gedding by ye rent of *iijs. iiijd.*
Upon agreement between ye Lord and Roger Tripp and Robert Heyward made ye same—Tenants made to ye Lord fealty and attorned by ye rent aforesaid A° 1° Phil. & Mary.
- HIGHFELD. vj acres ffree Land called Highfeld Croft contayning vj acres held Rent *xijd.* by ye rent of *xijd.*
John Warde dyed thereof seised and gave ye premises to Agnes Warde his Wife for terme of life, ye remainder to George Warde his Son and heire, and made ffealty, A° 5° Eliz.
- PYSSERS TENT. One tenement of late built called Pyssers with a gardine adjoyning and one Shopp, and one fiabrik to ye same tenement annexed. . . .
One piece of Meadowe or pasture enclosed called Pyssers Meadowe lying next ye said tenement contayning by estimation one acre in Gedding.
Said tenement with ye Gardine adjoyning is situate and lyes between ye Common way leading from Ffelsham to ye Manor of Gedding

- on ye West of ye said meadowe called Pyssers Meadowe towards ye North and upon ye Common way leading from Ffelsham to Ratlesden towards ye South.
 And ye aforesaid Meadow lyes between ye Land late of Roger Tripp on ye East, West, and South parts and ye said Common way from Ffelsham to Ratlesden on ye North by ye rent of xxxijs. iiij*d.* per ann. Michael Bumpsted tooke out of ye hands of ye Lord to him and his heires by release by ye rent aforesaid, A° 16° Eliz.
 Thomas Bumpsted tooke to him and his heires of ye surrender of ye aforesaid Michael A° 35° Eliz.
- ROGEN'S TENEMENT. One Messuage with one acre of ffree Land lying in Ratlesden called Rogens by ye annual rent of xvii*d.* and suits in times past of Johanna Grome.
 Walter Amor dyed and held A° 18° Henry viii.
 John Rushbroke made thereof ffealty by ye rent of xvii*d.* A° 23° Henry vii.
 Walter Amor acknowledged by ye rent of xvii*d.* A° 12° Henry viii.
- WALLMANSCROFT. One tenement with acres called Wallmanscroft.
 Alice Beamont Widow holds A° 18° Henry viii.
 Thomas Goode died seised of one Croft called Wallmanscroft held by ye rent of xviii*d.* A° 5° Eliz.
- SOUTH MEADOWE. One Copyhold Meadowe called Southmeadowe contayning ij acres of Meadowe with ye appurtenances in Gedding and Ffelsham.
- MEADOWE. One acre of Meadow late of Henry Peyton lying in Gedding aforesaid.
 Rent xxs. iiij acres of Arable Land lying in divers pieces in ye Towne aforesaid
 HIGHFELDE. in ye field called Highfield late in ye tenure of Peter Drought by ye rent of xxs. per ann.
 And Sutc
 Thomas Bedge Rector of ye Church of Ffelsham holds therefore appears seisure A° 18° Henry viii. He held for term of xxiiij years.
 Thomas Knopwood holds without title after ye terme of xxiiij years ended by ye *Feast of ye Annunciation* of Mary A° 17° Henry viii. As it is presented A° 20° Henry viii.
- LE SHONE. One acre of ffree Land lying in Le Shone between ye Land of ye B^p of Ely in ye tenure of Thomas Springe late of John Bomsted on ye South and ye Land of ye said John Boll on ye North and abutts upon ye Land of ye B^p of Ely towards ye West and East.
 Rent ij*d.* Agnes Boll Widowe late Wife of John Boll of Bablyshew made ffealty and acknowledged to hold by ye rent of ij*d.* and of Court A° 6° Henry viii.
- BIGGONS TENEMENT. One tenement with ye appurtenances, hedges and ditches situate in Gedding between the *demesnes* of this Manor on both parts and abutts upon ye Land of ye Manor towards ye North and upon ye Land of ye said Manor towards ye South.
 Rent iiij*d.* Robert Scarpe acknowledged and made ffealty by ye rent of iiij*d.* and A° 7° Henry viii.
 Thomas Knopwood made ffealty for one tenement late of Thomas Biggon and afterwards Robert Scarpe by ye rent of iiij*d.* A° 28° Henry viii.
 Robert Scarpe acknowledged free by ye rent aforesaid one messuage in which he abides and containing Lands to ye same belonging A° 12° Henry viii.
- Rent iiij*d.* Certaine Lands ffree late of Robert Scarpe held by rent of iiij*d.*
 Robert Heyward purchased of Rob^t Scarpe by ye rent of iiij*d.* A distress appeares A° 28° Henry viii.

HESSETT.



HERE were two estates in this place mentioned in the Survey. The first was formerly that of six freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, consisting of a carucate of land, a bordar, 3 ploughteams (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and an acre of meadow, valued at 60s. When the Survey was taken this was the estate of Frodo, the abbot's brother, and was worth only 20s.¹

The second was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds at the time of the Survey. It consisted of 5½ carucates of land and 6 bordars, formerly held by 60 freemen. At the time of the Survey half a carucate, 2 bordars, and a ploughteam were held by Berard, and valued at 20s. over and above his payment (?). Among the freemen were 6 ploughteams and 5 acres of meadow, and these freemen were able to sell and give their land, the soc remaining in the abbot's possession, and they owed all services in Rougham. All except 6 belonged to the abbot's fold, and 12 acres belonged to the church. The value of this estate was 40s. It was 8 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 18*d.* whoever had the lands.²

MANOR OF HESSETT.

This manor with the advowson was given to the Abbot of St. Edmunds by Earl Ulfkettel, and continued with the abbey until the suppression of that house by King Hen. VIII., who in 1540 sold and conveyed the manor to Thomas Bacon.

The assurance included the advowson of the church of Hessett, Chevins Wood, and Monkes Wood, and other lands and hereditaments in Hessett, Beyton, Bury, Thurston, Drinkstone, and Monks Bradfield, and were to be held of the King in chief by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee and a payment of £2. 7s. annually.³

The Bacons had long been settled in Hessett, certainly from the time of Edw. I., when we find Robert, 2nd son of Adam Bacon living here. The Crown grantee, Thomas Bacon, was the son of John Bacon by Margery Tyllott, which John was the son of Stephen Bacon who died in 1444.

Thomas Bacon married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Jarvis, of Long Stratton, and 2ndly Ann, daughter of Henry Rows, of Dennington, who after his death remarried Robert Gosnold, of Otley.

Thomas Bacon⁴ died 2nd June, 1547,⁵ when the manor passed under his will dated in 1546⁶ to his eldest son, Edmund Bacon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Page, of Weelley. He made his will in 1553, and says: "I will have dealte the day of my burialle to the poore and nedye people of the same towne twentie shillings. Item, I will have dealte and given to the poore people of that same towne that day xii months twentie shillings. And so fourthe by the space of fyve yeres every yere twentie shillings." He gives to Johne Bacon his eldest sonne his "best goun of chamblet furred with foynes," or tooynes.

In Canon Cooke's "Materials for a History of Hessett,"⁷ he says: "He (Edmund) leaves the larger part of his lands with the manor and

¹ Dom. ii. 355.

² Dom. ii. 362*b*.

³ Harl. 1232; S.P. 1540, 436 (58).

⁴ He was the great-grandfather of Sir

Francis Bacon, the celebrated Lord Verulam.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Edw. VI. 29.

⁶ Liber Alen, p. 41, P.C.C.

⁷ Suff. Inst. vol. v. p. 85.

advowson of Hessett to his wife Elizabeth for her life : other lands to his eldest son John ; and bequests of land and money to his son William, to his son Fraunces, at this date under twenty-one years of age, to his daughter, Marie Fuetner, who is called Mary Fuller in the will of his widow, and to his brother-in-law, Robert Kene ; and mentions ' one Anne Gosnolde my mother-in-law,' (once in the will by a clerical error called brother-in-law) ' now the wife of Robert Gosnolde of Ottley gentilman ' ; and he names ' one annuitie of sixe poundes by yere, which I am bounde to pay to the said Anne during her lief naturalle ' ; *i.e.*, bound by his father's will. And it seems that he had called two sons by the name of John, as is made clear in his widow's will : for he makes this bequest : ' Item I give and bequeathe to John Bacon my son of Callys three score pounds sterling.' "

The name in the will is distinctly " John of Callys," but it ought to have been written either Gatles, as in the will of John Bacon the elder, or Catelys, as in the inquisition taken at the death of John Bacon, the eldest son of this Edmund, " omnia illa terras tenementa . . . vocata seu cognita per nomen de Cateleis." "

The testator died 10th Oct. 1553,² and the manor passed under his will to his widow Elizabeth for her life, with all the lands both free and bond, meadowe, pastures, rents, and services, and also the " capital house in which he was dwelling as well as the lands which he had purchased lately of Sir Thomas Jermyn." By an inquisition made at Bury 2nd of June, 1554, he was found to hold of the King in capite by service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 9s. 1d. the Manor of Hessett, with the advowson of the church, two woods, Chevins and Monks, six messuages with 760 acres of land in Hessett and Monks Bradfield : to hold of the King in socage three messuages with 519 acres of land in Thurston, Drinkstone, Bayton, and Tostock : to hold by fealty only, of the Manor of Lytton in Norton, one messuage called Barton Mere, with 248 acres of land ; and to hold of the King in socage as of his Hundred of Thedwastre one messuage and 228 acres in Thurston at a rent of 10s.³

John Bacon, son and heir of Edmund Bacon, who resided at Troston, never came into possession of the manor, for he died 13th Jan. 1566-7⁴ three years before his mother's death. He had married twice, 1st Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook, and 2ndly Katherine Perient, and dying 13th Jan. 1567, intestate,⁵ the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Bacon. By the inquis. p.m. of John Bacon, 26th May, 1567, he was found to have had the reversion of all the manors, messuages, lands, and tenements which formed the jointure of his mother ; and to have held of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, as of his Hundred of Blackbourn, lands and tenements in Troston, Great and Little Livermere, Ixworth Thorpe, Sapiston, and Honington. His son and heir was declared to be Edmund, who on the day of his father's death was of the age of 13 years and 13 weeks. His widow Elizabeth died in 1570.

Edmund Bacon married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cornwaleys, of Shotley. He obtained from the King authority to alienate this manor

¹Liber Tasche, fol. 20, P.C.C.

²I.P.M. at Bury, 7th March, 1553-4,
1 Mary, 112.

³Suffolk Inst. vol. v. p. 52.

⁴I.P.M. at Bury, 26th May, 1567.

⁵The inquis. p.m. of this John Bacon from the Harl. MSS. 639, 145, is printed at length in the Suff. Inst. v. 86-88.

in 1606, and in his will dated in 1624 he states that he had already made conveyances of his manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments according to his mind and good liking. His first bequest is as follows: "ffirst and above all things I commend my soule into the most mercifull hands of allmightie God, assuredly trustinge, that by the death and meritts of my sweet Saviour Christe Jesus, I shall have free remission of all my sinnes and transgressions, and that I shal be pertaker of the heavenly ioyes prepared for his elect; my bodie I comitt to the earth from whence it came." He leaves to the poor of Hessett, Woolpit, and Drinkstone twenty shillings and to the poor of Beyton ten shillings; to one servant ten pounds; to each of four other servants, six pounds thirteen and fourpence; and to each of other, three pounds. He makes provision for the poor of Hessett: "Item I will that soe soon after my death as convenientlie maie bee my executors shall deliver into the hands of six men or moe of the honest inhabitants of the toune of Hedgessett aforesaid five pounds of lawfull English money to bee employed to some profitt and to remayne in a stocke for the releife and benefitt of the poore of y^e said towne of Hedgessett for ever, and the same five pounds to be so disposed of from tyme to tyme and at all tymes as that some six or moe of the honest inhabitants of the said towne of Hedgessett for the tyme beinge in all tymes to come maie allwaies have the government of the same five pounds and the disposition of the profitt which shall be raysed thereof at all times to the benefitt of the most poore and needy people of the saide towne of Hedgessett. . . . Item I will that soe soone after my death as convenientlie may bee my executors shall deliver ten pounds into the hands of those honest inhabitants of the saide towne of Hedgessett which shall have the government of the aforesaid five pounds given for a stocke for the poore there as aforesaid and they to have the government of the saide tenn pounds for the releife and benefitt of Jane Jennings my poore servant duringe all her life and out of the same ten pounds and of the profite which maie bee made thereof by some ymployment thereof to bee made to give what shalbe needful towards the mayntenance releife and comfort of the said Jane duringe her life. And after her decease the saide ten pounds or what shalbe left thereof unspent by the said Jane to goe and bee alwaies employed to the increase of the aforesaid stocke given for the benefitt of the poore in Hedgessett as aforesaid and to bee alwaies employed as I have appoynted the said five pounds to bee for the releife of the poore in the said toune of Hedgessett."

He mentions that his eldest son Edmund has deceased, and names ten of his children who are alive. He calls "the wife of his loveinge brother Robert" the Lady Harris; to her, to Robert Bacon, and to the wife of his son Lionel "for a remembrance of his love and hartie affeccyon," and to each of his ten children "in remembrance of his love" he gives "a peece of plate of the value of five pounds, to bee bought and delivered to every of them" by his executors. He leaves his plate and household stuff, mentioned afterwards in his will, to his well-beloved grandchild, Edmund Bacon, "the sonne and heire of his eldest sonne Edmund Bacon deceased when he shall attayne to the full age of twentie and one yeres; and if the saide Edmund his grandchild shall die before the age of twenty-one to his grandchild Thomas the brother of the said Edmund his grandchild, to be delivered to him at his full age of twenty and one yeres." The plate named by him is "my best bason and ewer of silver parcell giult, my nest of bowles with the cover to the same silver and gilt, my standinge

cuppe silver and gilt, my silver salt gilt, my trencher salt of silver and gilt, my dozen of apostle spoones of silver parcell gilt.”

The above is taken from the will as printed in the paper of Canon Cooke, to which we have already referred.

Edmund Bacon was buried² in Hessem, against the south wall of the chapel of which is a rectangular tablet of black marble in a white-flowered border of Jacobean character bearing an inscription in capital letters :—

HERE LYE INTERRED THE BODYES OF EDMUND
BACON ESQ. AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE DAUGH
TER OF RICHARD CORNWALEYS ESQ. WHICH
EDMUND AND ELIZABETH LIVED HAPPILY
TOGETHER IN WEDLOCKE BY THE SPACE OF
LII YEARES AND HAD ISSUE VIII SONNES AND VIII
DAUGHTERS. ELIZABETH DYED UPON THE
XXVTH OF DECEMBER 1624 AND EDMUND UPP
ON THE IXTH OF FEBRUARY NEXT FOLLOWING.

Above are the arms of Bacon impaling Cornwallis. The crest is broken, but sufficient remains to show it to be on a torse, a talbot passant holding in his mouth a deer's leg.

The manor passed to Edmund Bacon's grandson and heir, Edmund Bacon, son of Edmund Bacon (who died in 1617 in his father's lifetime) by his wife Phœbe Marsham, youngest daughter and coheir of John Marsham, of Badwell Ash.

Edmund Bacon died in 1627, and the manor passed to his brother and heir, Thomas Bacon, who died 18th Dec. 1635, without issue. The manor then passed to Henry Bacon, the uncle of Thomas, the 3rd son of Edmund and Elizabeth, who died without issue in 1651, when it went to Lionel Bacon, the 5th son of Edmund, who also died without issue in 1653, when the estate became the inheritance of the surviving sisters and coheirs. Elizabeth, the eldest, married Calibut Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford. Ann, another daughter, married John Aldrich. The manor or a moiety passed to Robert Walpole, the grandson of Elizabeth and Calibut Walpole. This Robert Walpole died in 1700, when his interest vested in Sir Robert Walpole, his son.

In 1708 Aubrie Porter appears as lord and patron, and his nephew, John Porter, and others sold the manor and advowson in 1724 to Thomas Le Heufe,³ by whom they were settled on Michael le Heufe his son on his marriage with Elizabeth Gery in 1729. Thomas Le Heufe died 26th Dec. 1736, at the age of 69, and was buried in Hessem, where at the east end of the chancel is a marble mural monument to his memory and that of his wife, who died 24th Dec. 1725. Michael was secretary of the presentations to the Lord Chancellor, and died seised of the manor 23rd July, 1749,⁴ when it passed to his son and heir, Michael le Heufe. He married in 1755 Merielina, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Discipline, and died 9th April, 1792, aged 60. His wife predeceased him six days, and the inscription on the wall of the north aisle towards the westward in an oval tablet of white marble states: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives

¹ Suff. Inst. vol. v. 90 and 92.

² I.P.M., Bury, 13th April, 1625.

³ Thomas Le Heufe does not seem to have purchased Thomas Aldrich's moiety until 1730.

⁴ 24th July, Gent. Mag. 1749, p. 332.

and in their death they were not divided." The manor passed to his son and heir, Michael William le Heufe. He married a Waddington, and on his death 22nd June, 1809, the manor went to his only son, Michael Peter le Heufe, who died 10th Dec. 1837, without surviving issue (his only child Merielina Agnes, married to Michael Peter Carpenter, having died 20th April preceding her father's decease), when the manor passed to the issue of Merielina Agnes, Michael Peter le Heufe's sister, wife of the Rev. Thomas Ellis Rogers, rector of Hessett and Lackford, namely, their only son, Michael Edward Rogers.

Canon Cooke, writing in 1873, says that upon the death of Michael William Le Heufe in 1809 the manor and advowson passed to his two daughters, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Cocksedge, and were then in the joint possession of their representatives, the families of Marshall and Tinling. Mrs. Rogers died 12th May, 1816, at the age of 25.

In 1853 the manor belonged to Mrs. M. E. Rogers and Mr. Charles S. Tinling, in 1885 to C. T. Tinling and the Rev. J. H. Marshall, and in 1896 to Thos. Tinling and Mrs. White, and now to Mrs. Tinling and Mrs. White.

Page says that the family mansion of the Le Heufes in Hessett was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. They afterwards resided at Bury St. Edmunds.¹

Arms of BACON : Argent on a fesse engrailed betw. 3 escutcheons Gu. 3 mullets of the field. Of LE HEUFE : Gules, three bee-hives, beset with bees, diversely volant, Or.

¹ Page's Hist. of Suff. p. 722.

LIVERMERE (GREAT).



THE Abbot of St. Edmunds had the only estates in this place mentioned in the Survey under Thedwestre.

The first consisted of a carucate of land, 3 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, formerly held by 10 freemen who could both give and sell their land so long as the soc remained to the abbot. The value was 10s. 8d.

The second was held when the Survey was taken by Frodo, and consisted of 12 freemen with 2 carucates of land and 5 ploughteams, valued at 60s.

The third was also held by Frodo, and consisted of a freeman formerly under Edric, of Laxfield, with 2 carucates of land, and his wife under the abbot. There were also two villeins, 8 bordars, 2 thralls, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, and 4 acres of meadow. The men could give and sell their lands, but the sac, soc, and commendation over the woman had to remain in the abbot's possession. The man's land the King received from the abbot and gave to Gernon de Peiz, who later by the King's licence becoming a monk, gave back the land. The value of it was 40s. There was also a church advowson with 12 acres of land. This estate was 10 quarentenes long and 8 broad, and paid in a gelt 12d.¹

Under Lackford we find the following entry of lands in Livermere : In Saxon times a manor was held in this place by Goodmund under the Abbot of Ely, and he could not sell it. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 villeins, 3 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, a fishery, a horse, 3 beasts, 10 hogs, and 160 sheep. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Hugh de Beverda of Hugh de Montfort, and the serfs were reduced to 1, the ploughteams belonging to the men to 1, the hogs to 3, and the sheep to 100. The soc and sac belonged to the Abbot of Ely. And the said Hugh de Montfort held 80 acres which three freemen under Goodmund by commendation and by soc and sac under the Abbot of St. Edmunds had formerly held, and half the commendation of one freeman (?) with the land which the Abbot of St. Edmunds had in the time of the Confessor. Among them all were 2 ploughteams and an acre of meadow. The manor was valued at 40s., and the freemen at 13s. It was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 4d.²

There were two other holdings in this place. The first estate belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and was held by Fulcher. It consisted of two freemen with 20 acres of land, a bordar, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow. These men could give and sell their lands, but the sac, soc, and commendation remained in the possession of the abbot. The value was 3s.³

The second estate was held by three freemen under the Abbot of Ely, by commendation only, in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of 29 acres of land and half a ploughteam, valued at 5s. It was held at the time of the Survey by the Abbot of Ely.⁴

MANOR OF LIVERMERE MAGNA *al.* UPHALL *al.* BROME HALL.

The abbot and convent at Ely held a manor in Great Livermere in 1045, and Wilfric, the 6th abbot of that house, privately made over the same

¹ Dom. ii. 363b.

² Dom. ii.

³ Dom. ii.

⁴ Dom. ii.

to his brother Gudnund. The monks re-claimed the same, and Thurston, his successor, prosecuted their claim and came to an agreement that Gudnund should enjoy it for life. In the interval the Norman invasion occurred, and Hugh de Montfort, who accompanied the Conqueror as standard bearer, obtained possession of the manor and withheld it from the monastery. Under Hugh de Montfort, Hugh de Bemda held.

The manor was vested in Matthew de Thelnetham in the reign of Hen. III.

Peter de Thelnetham held a fee here in 1240, and in 1274-5 Matthew de Thelnetham was lord. A Court Roll of his will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹ In the time of Edw. II. Sir John de Thelnetham was lord. The manor no doubt descended in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred.

In 1318 a fine was levied of the manor by John de Thelnetham and Matilda his wife against Edmund de Gunvill, parson of Russheworth church, and Peter, son of Robert de Hoo, of Bernham.² The fine included also the advowson of the church of Magna Livermere. Davy says that Peter de Thelnetham, his son and heir, was the next lord, and that his daughter and heir Juliana succeeded, and married Hugh de Bokenham, but this is not exactly correct.

In 1339 the manor and the advowson were in Matthew de Thelnetham and Margaret his wife, for this year they levied a fine of them against Robert Peyvere, parson of the church of Magna Livermere and William Payn, parson of the church of Flemton.³ The manor continued with the family of Thelnetham until it passed to the Bokenhams in the person of Juliana, daughter of Peter, and sister and heir of John de Thelnetham, widow of Hugh de Bokenham, of Snetterton, in Norfolk,⁴ who had died in 1373.

It is said Juliana concurred with her trustee in 1385 in settling the manor on Hugh de Bokenham, her son, on his marriage with Joan, daughter of Robert Ashfield, but as John de Thelnetham, Juliana's brother, is said not to have died until 1399, and Joan, the wife of Hugh de Bokenham, died about 1393, it is not easy to see how this could be. Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a lease of Brome Hall Manor with the advowson, &c., dated 18th Rich. II. [1394.] It is a demise by Robert de Aisshefeld to Hugh Bokynham and Joan his wife, daughter of the said Robert, and includes 5 acres of land and 2 acres of pasture in Great and Little Livermere, and £7 rent in the same manor.⁵

In 1399 the trustees of Hugh de Bokenham covenanted to settle the manor on Hugh and Joan, daughter of Sir John Brewse, Knt., and their heirs male, reserving Juliana's life interest in it.

Hugh de Bokenham, died before 1425, and from this time to the time of Sir John Carryll, son of Thomas Carryll and Dorothy Bokenham (which John had livery of the manor in 1577), it passed in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred. This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John Bokenham, who died in 1484,⁶ of George Bokenham, who died the 21st Sept. 1523,⁷ of Thomas Bokenham, who died 9th Dec. 1534,⁸ and of John Bokenham, who died 1st Aug. 1551.⁹

¹Add. Ch. 9096, 9097.

²Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 39.

³Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. III. 38.

⁴See Thelnetham Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁵Harl. 45 D. 27.

⁶I.P.M., 2 Rich. III. 7.

⁷I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 44.

⁸I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 26.

⁹I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 56.

A fine was levied of this manor and of the manors of Furneux, Whatfield, Worlington, Hethese (?) and Mildenhall in 1558, by Richard Nye against Thomas Carill and others.¹

A fine was levied of the manor in 1588 by Henry Campyon against Sir John Carill,² and he levied one in 1590 against Edmund Buckenham,³ but he does not appear to have retained the manor long, as before the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign we find it vested in Hamon Claxton.

Page gives an account of this family, in which he says that Hamon Claxton was the 2nd son of William Claxton, of Chediston, in Blything Hundred, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Throgmorton, of Allhallows, in South Elmham. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Clarke, of Oakley, in Somersetshire. She died in 1605, and the property (Page rather infers the manor) passed to their son and heir, Hamon Claxton.

Davy does not give this devolution of the manor, but states that it passed from Hamon Claxton, who died in 1592, to his son and heir, John Claxton, and that two other John Claxtons succeeded, being sons of those formerly holding the lordship. This devolution of Davy is verified by one of the Rawlinson MSS., in the Bodleian,⁴ where it is stated that in 1597 John Claxton was the holder of the Manor of Uphall, and we find that in 1613 John Clayton (no doubt an error for Claxton) was called upon to show title to the manor and the advowson.⁵

The descent of the manor is perfectly clear. On Hamon's death 20th Aug. 1594,⁶ the manor passed to his widow Anne, and on her death in 1605 went to Hamon's son and heir, John Claxton. He married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Barrow, of Shipdam, in Norfolk, and dying was buried 26th Jan. 1619, when the manor passed to his son and heir John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Newtas, of Ham, in Middlesex. On his (John Claxton's) death, the manor passed to his son and heir, Hamon Claxton, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir Robert Bacon, of Redgrave, Bart., and died 19th June, 1671, his widow surviving until 13th Jan. 1683. On her death their son Maurice succeeded to the lordship. He married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Felton, of Playford, Bart., and died in 1687 without surviving issue, his only daughter Elizabeth having died in 1683, and leaving his widow, who remarried Sir John Poley, of Boxstead, and died in 1713.

The manor subsequently became the property of Baptist Lee by purchase. He died in 1768, and devised the same to his grandson, Nathaniel Lee Acton, who died in 1836, from whom the manor has descended, and passed in the same way as the Manor of Lawshall, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in Lord De Saumarez.

Court Rolls of the Manor of Great Livermere in 1295 and 1309 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁷

A fine was levied of the manor under the head of "Bromhall Manor and Advowson" in 1387 by Margaret Mareschall, Countess of Norfolk, Richard Upton, parson of Shimpling church, Robert Hotot, John

¹ Fine, Mich. 6 Mary, I.

² Fine, Mich. 30-31 Eliz.

³ Fine, Trin. 32 Eliz.

⁴ B. 319.

⁵ Memoranda, 10 James I.; Mich. Rec. Rot. 195.

⁶ I.P.M., at Bury, 18th July, 40 Eliz. [1598].

⁷ Add. Ch. 9096, 9097.

Roughened, jun., and William, parson of Thelnetham church.¹ The Manor of "Uphall," in Great Livermere, is included in the inquis. p.m. of John Smith in 1482.²

Another fine was levied of the same manor under the head "Uphall *al.* Magna Lyvermere Manor," in 1554, by Nicholas Ridley against Thomas Clarke and others.³ And the same year of the same manor by William Watson and others against Henry Clarke and others.⁴

There would appear to have been two separate manors of Uphall and Bromhall, not, as Davy makes out, one manor indifferently called the one or the other, for amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of Hen. VIII. we find an action by William Cok and Thomas Symond against Thomas Bromwich and George Bokenham, in which the customs of the "manors of Uphall and Bromhall" are involved.⁵ Bromhall was evidently the manor of the Bokenhams. This view, too, is fortified by the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, in which the descent of the "manors of Brom-hall and Up-hall," in 1597, are given.⁶

LIVERMERE MAGNA OR GRANGE.

This manor was held in 1198 by the abbot and convent of Warden, in Bedfordshire, where it remained until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1546 to Richard Taverner and Roger Taverner, who had licence the same year to alienate to Nicholas Rookwood, who 10 years later had licence to alienate to John Dowvys, and a fine was levied of the manor in 1557 by the said John Dowvys against Nicholas Rokewood and others.⁷ The fine included lands in Wangford, Brandonferry, and Lakengheath. John "Dawys," no doubt the same man, was called upon in 1559 to show title to the manor.⁸

John Doubs or Dowvys died in 1577, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Anne, married to William Barwick, and they in 1597 sold the manor to Thomas Wright.⁹

From this time the manor seems to have devolved on the Wright family in the same course as the Manor of Wangford, in Lackford Hundred.

¹Feet of Fines, 11 Rich. II. 23.

²I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 30.

³Fine, Mich. 2 Mary I.

⁴Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.

⁵Star C.P. Hen. VIII. vol. 17, 72.

⁶B. 319.

⁷Fine, Trin. 4 Mary I.

⁸M. 1 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 121.

⁹Fine, Easter, 39 Eliz.

PAKENHAM.



ALL the land mentioned in this place at the time of the Survey belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The first estate was a manor held by the abbot, also in the time of the Confessor, and consisting of 7 carucates of land, 44 villeins, 23 bordars, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 23 belonging to the men, 6 thralls, 26 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 100 hogs. Also 2 mills, 3 rouncies, 48 beasts, 65 hogs, and 190 sheep. When the Survey was taken some of these details had changed ; there were 4 ploughteams in demesne, 9 thralls, 1 mill only, but additionally 8 hives of bees. Another holding was that of 31 freemen and a bordar, in the time of the Confessor, consisting of 2 carucates of land, 11 ploughteams, and 3 acres of meadow. All these belonged to the abbot with sac and soc and all customs, and to the abbot's fold.

In the same township was an estate formerly of three freemen consisting of 30 acres of land, a ploughteam, and wood sufficient for the maintenance of 4 hogs. The freemen could give and sell the land, the sac, soc, and customs still remaining to the abbot.

In the same township in the Confessor's time was a freeman with a carucate of land, and the Survey says : " He got the Abbot's consent to lease him half a carucate of land on condition that the whole of his land wheresoever it might be should remain in the Saint's possession after his death." And at the time of the Survey out of this freeman's land a carucate lay in Pakenham in demesne. There was also a ploughteam as well as 5 bordars, 2 thralls, and a winter mill. The abbot had commendation, sac, and soc over the freeman. To the church lay 30 acres of land as alms. The value of the whole was £10, increased to £25 at the time of the Survey. It was 16 quarentenes long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 13½d.¹

MANOR OF PAKENHAM HALL.

This was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of St. Edmunds. In 1199 Abbot Sampson assigned one-third of the demesne and tithes of Pakenham to St. Saviour's Hospital, Bury. The lordship remained with the abbey.

We learn from the Consuetudinary of Sampson the abbot that Pakenham owed many customs to the abbey, and amongst others that of keeping watch and ward in the town when required. This consuetudinary contains a list of the Pakenham tenants. One of the entries is :—

" In 1256 Abbot Edmund de Walpole, reserving the advowson of the vicarage, appropriated the church of Pakenham to the maintenance of hospitality at Bury, the Vicar being allowed to retain the church manse and land, with the tithes thence proceeding (which last he now has to pay to the Abbot's successor) with all altar dues, the tithes of grist, hay, lambs, calves, poultry, milk, and all other small tithes, oblations, and obventions,

¹ Dom. ii. 361b (bts).

from which it is clear that the Vicar's income ought to be independent of the price of wheat, barley, and oats, upon which it has been made to depend entirely."¹

The lordship remained with the abbey until the dissolution of the same, when it reverted to the Crown, and was 27th Sept. 1545, granted to Robert and Thomas Spring, his son. The grant will be found on the Originalia Rolls 37 Hen. VIII.,² and particulars for the grant are still preserved in the Record Office.³

The name and origin of the family of Spring is presumed by some to be derived from an ancestor seated at Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham, but we first meet with the family in Suffolk in the town of Lavenham, where they were eminent merchants. Thomas Spring, son of Thomas and Agnes, has a monument erected to his memory in Lavenham church, and his effigies and those of his wife and children in brass. His father died in 1440, as appears by Baldwin's MS. Register. In the inscription on his monument it is stated that he built the vestry of the church where he lies interred. Thomas Spring died 7th Sept. 1486, and left by Margaret his wife two sons, Thomas and James, and a daughter Cecilia. James, the 2nd son, was slain in a fight between Lavenham and Brent Eleigh in 1493, and lies buried in Lavenham vestry. Weever mentions a James Spring, probably the same, who, he says, died in 1483, and he gives the following inscription:—

"Orate pro anima Jacobi Spring qui obiit iij die Augusti MCCCCLXXXIII. cujus animo propitietur Deus, Amen." Thomas, the eldest son, was a great benefactor to Lavenham church, and built the greater part of the steeple, the great chapel on the south, and afterwards the carved chapel on the north where he lies interred. His will is dated 13th June, 1523, and it was proved 3rd July, 1524. By his 2nd wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, by Margery, daughter and heir of Robert Crane, of Stonham Parva, he had two sons, Sir John Spring, Knt., of Hitcham, and Robert Spring, the purchaser of this manor. Robert Spring lived at Lavenham, and married 1st Ann, daughter of Thomas Eden, of Lavenham and London, but originally seated at Sudbury, and 2ndly Emma, daughter of Parris, of Linton, in Cambridgeshire. He died 3rd April, 1550,⁴ when the manor vested in his son and heir, Thomas Spring, who married 1st Alice, daughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, and 2ndly Juliana, daughter and heir of John Fayer, sheriff of London, and died 15th Jan. 1556, when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert, of Icklingham. He married 1st Joane, daughter and coheir of George Foster, of Essex, and widow of Peryn, and 2ndly Anne Hogan, of Norfolk.

A fine of the manor was levied by Robert Spring against Thomas Poley and others in 1572, and he had licence to alienate the same in 1573 to his cousin, Sir William Spring, Knt., of Pakenham,⁵ the son of Sir John Spring, of Hitcham, and of Dorothy his wife, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, of Smallbridge. This Sir John Spring was the son of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham.

¹Cited Suff. Inst. vol. x. 172.

²O. 6 Pars. Rot. 38.

³D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 276.

⁴I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 141.

⁵Fine, Trin. 15 Eliz.

Sir William Spring was knighted by Queen Elizabeth by the title Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1578 and 1596; but a claim for forfeiture of this manor had been made upon him the very year he acquired it.¹ He married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, and 2ndly Susan, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, and widow of Lionel Tallemache. Letters of Sir William to B. Gawdy before 1596 and in 1598 will be found amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.² He died 3rd Feb. 1599, and the manor passed to his son and heir, John Spring, of Pakenham, who married Anne, daughter of J. Trelawney, of Minn, in Cornwall, and sister of Sir Jonathan Trelawney. Letters of his to B. Gawdy in 1589, 1591, and 1600 will be found amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.³ He changed the arms of the family by leaving out the three cinquefoils Or with which the chevron had been charged, and bore only a chevron engrailed between three mascles Gules.

A fine was levied of the manor against him in 1601 by Sir Jonathan Trelawney and others, probably by way of settlement.⁴ He died 14th Nov. 1601, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Spring, Knt., who was High Sheriff 18 Jac. I., and M.P. for Suffolk, knighted by Jas. I. at Theobalds, Feb. 1610-11. There is a letter to Sir William Spring from Lord Hunsdon [1603-1617] amongst the Egerton MSS.⁵ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Smith, of Mounthall, in Essex, a colonel in the army serving in Ireland, who died 12th Dec. 1626, aged 76. Sir William died in 1637-8, at Gawdy Hall, Redenhall, the residence of his son-in-law, and was buried at Pakenham. The manor passed to her son and heir, Sir William Spring, Knt., of Pakenham, who was baptised at Stanton 13th March, 1613, created a baronet 11th August, 1641, the same year in which he was High Sheriff for Suffolk, and in 1646 he was M.P. for Bury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hamon L'Estrange, Knt. and Bart., of Hunstanton, co. Norfolk, and died 17th Dec. 1654,⁶ and is buried in Pakenham church, with the following inscription to his memory:—

Hic jacet

Dns. Gulielmus Spring, Baronettus,
 In Deum }
 In Parentes } Pietate spectabilis
 In Patriam }

Mira dulce dine morum omnibus charus
 Elizabetha mvereus insignis amoris ergo

P

Obiit 17 mo die Decembris 1654.

Sir William's widow survived for 24 years, and died 21st March, 1678-9, and is buried at Pakenham, where there is a monument to her memory,

¹ M. 16 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 71.

² Eger. 2713.

³ Eger. 2713, 2714.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.

⁵ Eger. 2715.

⁶ Will 18th Oct. 1653, proved 1655.

with the following inscription under a shield bearing the arms of Spring, with an escutcheon of Ulster impaling L'Estrange :—

Domina Elizabetha Spring
 nata Hamoni Le Strange militi 10 Martij
 1613 Uxor Gulielmi Spring, Baronetti,
 Mater Gulielmi Spring, Baronetti,
 Et Dorofheæ nuptæ Christophoro
 Calthorp militi Balnei quos solos
 ex octo liberis sui superstites
 reliquit femina æquis dotibus
 corporis ingenii gratiæ a Deo dum
 vixit ditata ab omni bono colenda
 nunc pie lugenda post 64 annos
 quibus vitæ hujus ærumnas
 fortitudine vere piâ, vere Christiana
 toleraverat in beatam assumitur
 21 die Martij, 1678
 Cujus Memorïæ Sacrum hoc
 marmor posuit Domina Sarah
 Spring murus digna, et omni pio
 Seculo Memoranda.

The manor passed to Sir William's only surviving son and heir, Sir William Spring, 2nd Bart., who married 1st Mary, daughter of Dudley North, brother of Lord North, who died 23rd Oct. 1662, leaving a son, William Spring, who died in infancy, and 2ndly Sarah, daughter of Sir Robert Cordell, of Long Melford, 1st Bart., who died 2nd Aug. 1689. Sir William Spring died 30th April, 1684, and was buried at Pakenham 3rd May following, where in the chancel of the church is a flat stone with the following inscription :—

Memoriæ Sacrum
 Domini Gulielmi Spring Boronetti
 Ingenti Ingenio
 Suavissimis moribus viri
 Qui die Maij, 1642 natus
 et 30 Aprilis 1684 denatus
 His jacet sepultus
 vxores ducit
 Primam Mariam Dudlei North
 De Kirtling Baronis
 Filiam natu maximam
 Fæminam lectissimam
 Alteram Saram Roberti Cordell
 De Melford, Baronetti,
 Filiam etiam natu maximam
 conjugem optimam
 Quæ non integra conjugis superstes
 Hoc mœrens posuit.

The Manor passed to Sir William's son and heir, Sir Thomas Spring, 3rd Bart., baptised at Pakenham 12th Dec. 1672, and married at Rushbrooke 28th May, 1691, to the Hon. Merolina, 5th daughter and coheir of

Thomas, Lord Jermyn, 2nd Baron,¹ and dying 2nd April, 1704,² the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Spring, 4th Bart., baptised at Pakenham, Jan. 1696-7, and died unmarried, and was buried at Pakenham, 22nd Mar. 1735-6, and his estate valued at £1,500 a year descended to his two sisters and coheirs—Merolina, married to Thomas Discipline, of Bury St. Edmunds, and Mary, married to the Rev. John Symonds, D.D., rector of Horningsheath, and as a portion of the estates in 1748 this manor and the advowson were allotted to Thomas Discipline.

Thomas Discipline died 18th April, 1752, and his widow 6th Nov. 1761, aged 66. They had issue two daughters, the eldest of whom, Delariviere or Delaverie, married John Godbold, and died without issue in 1788 at the age of 53, and the other, Merolina, married 14th Aug. 1755, to Michael William Le Hemp, of Hessett. Michael William Le Hemp died April 9th, 1792, aged 60, and was buried at Hessett, leaving issue one son and two daughters. The son died without issue, the elder daughter married Martin Cocksedge and had issue, and the younger married the Rev. — Rogers, rector of Lackford, who left one son, married to Emily, daughter of Sir James Blake, Bart., and had issue. The manor was, however, sold by John Godbold and his wife Delaverie in Sept. 1786, to Sir Henry Gough, who assumed the surname of Calthorpe on inheriting in 1783 the estates of Elvetham, in Hampshire, from his uncle, Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B., and was elevated to the peerage in 1796 by the title of Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk.

At this time the fines and quit rents amounted on an average to £37. 10s. 6d. per annum.³ From this time to the time of Frederick Gough Calthorpe, 4th Baron, the manor passed in the same course as that of Ampton, in this Hundred. On the death of the 4th Lord Calthorpe, 2nd May, 1868, this manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe, 5th Baron, and on his death in 1893 passed to his brother, Augustus Cholmondeley Gough Calthorpe, 6th Baron. He married in 1869 Maud Augusta Louisa, younger daughter of the Hon. Octavius Duncombe.

A rental of the manor *t.* Hen. VIII. is preserved in the Public Record Office.⁴

Arms of SPRING: Argent, on a chevron, between three mascles Gules, as many cinquefoils Or.

A "Pakenham" Manor belonged to Henry le Strange, whose will is dated 1483.

MANOR OF NEWHALL *al.* MALKINSHALL *al.* BEAUMONTS.

This manor belonged at the time of the Norman Survey to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and the chief lordship at least continued with the great abbey until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it passed to the Crown. We say chief lordship, for we find that Henry le Strange died seised of the manor called "Bemans Manor, in Pakenham," held of Thomas, Abbot of Bury, in 1486, and apparently this is the same manor with New Hall. It was then found that Roger, his son and heir, was then aged 17.⁵

¹ She died 29th Aug. 1727, aged 52, and was buried at Pakenham.

² Adm. 20th Sept. 1710, and 28th Nov. 1727.

³ *Ipswich Journal*, 29th July and 26th Aug. 1786.

⁴ Exchequer, 1st Rep. on Pub. Rec. (1800), p. 195.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Hen. VII. 52.

This Roger, afterwards Sir Roger le Strange, died seised of the manor 23rd Oct. 1505, leaving John, his son and heir, aged 4 years.¹ In 1545 the manor was granted by the Crown to John Seaman *al.* Turner. Particulars of farm of the manor for this grant are still preserved in the Record Office.²

A John Holle held his first court for the manor on Thursday in Easter week 1 Eliz. [1559]³ but probably on behalf of Richard Turner, son of John, who died 24th Nov. 1551.⁴ The impression of this Richard being an infant at the time is rather strengthened by the fact that he did not have livery of the manor until 1562.⁵ He died in 1588, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Turner, who held his first court in 1591, and had licence about 1598 to alienate to John Pretyman. Pretyman had licence to alienate in 1615 to Anne Drury, widow, and she had licence to alienate, and bequeathed the same to her brother, Nicholas Bacon. The manor was shortly afterwards acquired by Paul D'Ewes. Amongst the Harleian Charters is a memorandum of the expenses attending a plea of Paul D'Ewes for this manor in 1624.⁶ Also an acquittance in 1623 of 50s. 4d. for the homage of Anne Drury, and other acquittances in 1624.⁷ Paul D'Ewes died in 1630, when the manor passed to his son and heir, the celebrated antiquarian, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and amongst the Harleian Charters we find acquittances in respect of this manor by him in 1632, 1633, 1634, and 1637.⁸ And in the last-mentioned year a lease by him described as of Stowhall, to William Sire, of Langham, for 15 years, of the Manor of Malkin's Hall, and various pasture called Laywood, in Pakenham, at the yearly rent of £92, if Robert Clarke, yeoman, then holding the lease, would yield up possession under certain circumstances.⁹ The following year by deed dated 20th Jan. 14 Car. I. [1638] the lease seems to have been granted to the said William Sire at the same rent, but for 21 years.¹⁰

From this time the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Stowlangtoft, in Blackbourn Hundred, until the death of Sir Jermyn D'Ewes, 4th Bart., unmarried, in 1731.

The manor subsequently vested in Thomas Browne Tonns, of Norwich, who sold the same to Sir George Wombwell, Bart., and it was later purchased by Henry Wilson, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the manors of Stowlangtoft and Langham, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in Arthur Maitland Wilson, of Stowlangtoft Hall.

A survey and rental of this manor will be found referred to in the 1st Rep. on Public Rec. [1800] p. 193, as being preserved in the Exchequer.

Court Rolls of Malkin's Hall Manor, 1316-1393, 1596-1667, are amongst the Harleian Rolls in the British Museum.¹¹

Extracts from Court Rolls of the manor in 1559 will also be found amongst the Harleian Charters.¹²

MANOR OF NETHERHALL *al.* LADIES' HALL *al.* RICHARDSHALL.

This is situate partly in Pakenham and partly in Thurston. It was the lordship of the Abbot of St. Edmunds at the time of the Survey, and in

¹ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 107. See Manor of Thorpe Morieux, in Cosford Hundred.

² 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 267.

³ Harl. 58 F. 10.

⁴ I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 88.

⁵ Fine, 4th May, 4 Eliz. 44.

⁶ Harl. 58 H. 30.

⁷ Harl. 49 F. 41, 42; 49 E. 14.

⁸ Harl. 49 E. 35, 37, 38, 48.

⁹ Harl. 49 E. 44.

¹⁰ Harl. 49 E. 50.

¹¹ Harl. Rolls, K. 15, 21.

¹² Harl. 58 F. 10.

the time of Hen. III. was vested in John de Pakenham, steward to the Bishop of Ely in 1253. Of this individual Blomefield, the Norfolk historian, relates the following: "That coming into the Exchequer Court, where the King himself was sitting, he claimed a monstrous fish, taken in one of the Bishop's wards, whose ancestors claimed wreck at sea: the King himself made answer, and ordered him to produce the charter by which he claimed, which being done, it was then asked if the sea fish was taken on the land, or in the sea? and it was answered in the sea, not far from the land, and taken alive; when the King replied, that since it was acknowledged that the fish was taken alive in the sea, it could not be wreck and he would further consider of it, and the cause was adjourned to the Parliament."

This happened in 1255. Upon which the said author notices: "First that the King himself sate in the Exchequer at this period, asked questions, gave answers and judgment; secondly, that no persons could claim wreck but by charter; and thirdly that the cause was adjourned to the Parliament. Query may be made if this word Parliament occurs in any record prior to this time."

This may be the same John, son of John Pakenham, to whom about 1260 Simon, Abbot of St. Edmunds, gave lands. He was lord of the manor of Dersingham, in Norfolk.

John de Pakenham had a grant of free warren here in 1265,¹ and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Pakenham. Of him we hear that about 1275 he held Bishopscroft, near the church in Pakenham, and in 1281 an action was brought against him by Henry de Pakenham relating to common of pasture in Pakenham.² He had a grant of free warren here in 1292.³ He seems to have died this year, for we find that in 1292 John, son of William, son of John de Pakenham, settled this manor on his brother, Edmund de Pakenham, and his heirs.

We find from the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1306 that Edmund de Pakenham, son and heir of Sir William de Pakenham, renounced to Lord Henry de Staunton, the clerk, all lands in Pakenham, Thurston, Stowlangtoft, Ixworth, Barton and Forton (?) which belonged to John, son of William, son of John de Pakenham, and Matilda, mother of the said John, son of William,⁴ and amongst the Bodleian Charters will be found an agreement in 1308 between the abbey of St. Edmunds and Sir Edmund de Pakenham as to the rents of lands in Pakenham, Barton, and Rougham.⁵ On the death of Sir Edmund Pakenham in 1332 the manor passed to his widow Rose, daughter and heir of Robert de Valoines,⁶ for life, and on her death in 1353⁷ passed to their son and heir, Sir Edmund de Pakenham. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Comyn, of Scotland, and died in 1352. His widow Mary survived until 1359 or 1361, but her eldest son Edmund having died in her lifetime without issue, her 2nd son, Sir Thomas Pakenham (who also died in his mother's lifetime in 1356), gave the manor to his mother, and she gave the same to Richard de Pakenham, cousin to her son Thomas, and the reversion to the Abbot of St. Edmund's by Ralph de Hemenhale.⁸ Richard de Pakenham was the son of John, the elder brother of Sir Thomas's grandfather, and of Margery his wife, daughter of Robert de Northwold. He married Joan, the heir

¹Chart. Rolls, 49 Hen. III. 6.

²Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 26*d*.

³Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 22.

⁴Abbr. of Pleas, 34 and 35 Edw. I. Mich. 62.

⁵Bodl. Suff. Ch. 96.

⁶See Manor of Walsham, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁷I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 64.

⁸Feet of Fines, 43 Edw. III. 1.

of the Cricketots, and died in 1383,¹ leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, then aged 11 years. She probably died under age, and the limitation to the abbot took effect, for from this time to the dissolution of the monastic houses the manor remained with the abbey of St. Edmunds. The abbot, however, in 1385 (possibly on the death of the heir Anne) levied a fine of the manor against John de Pakenham, son of Theobald de Pakenham, no doubt with the object of strengthening and conferring the estate of the abbey.²

It passed on the Dissolution to the Crown, and in 1544 was granted to Thomas Bacon and George his son. The particulars for the grant were made out for George Bacon alone.³ Thomas Bacon died 2nd June, 1547,⁴ leaving Edward his son and heir, but the manor survived to George Bacon, who died in 1579, when it passed to his son and heir, John Bacon, and we find amongst the Chancery Proceedings a bill to recover copyholds in Thurston held of the Manor of Netherhall, sometime the estate of Thomas Betoune, the plaintiff's grandfather, by Agnes Bright, against "John Bacon, lord of the manor," who claimed them as forfeited.⁵ John Bacon had licence in 1586 to alienate to Thomas Bacon and others.

In 1601 John Bacon, gent., Elizabeth his wife, and George Bacon gent., their son and heir-apparent, were licensed to alienate the Manor of Netherhall, with its appurtenances, 3 messuages, 3 tofts, 1 dovecote, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 20 acres of marsh, 100 acres of firs and heath, situated in Pakenham, Thurston, Great Barton, Stowlangtoft, and Tostock, together with the advowson of the church of Thurston, held by the Queen *in capite*, to Robert Bright, citizen and sadler (salter), of London. The following is an abstract of the deed of conveyance, which is dated 16th Dec. 1601:—

"Indenture between John Bacon, of Westham, co. Essex, Gent., son and heir of George Bacon, and Margaret his wife, and Elizabeth, wife of the said John and their son George, heir-apparent, of the one part, Robert Bright, of London, citizen and salter, of the other part. Said Bright to pay to Bacon £3,800 for the Manor of Netherhall, otherwise called Pakenham, in the parishes of Pakenham, Thurston, Barton, Bayton (Beyton), Norton, Rougham, and Corton, in the county of Suffolk, with the right of patronage and advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Thurston, also lands in Stowlangtoft and Ixworth which were lately purchased of William Sterne, late of Pakenham, Gent., by the aforesaid George Bacon, father of John, who had lands purchased by the said Bacons, father and son, of Robert Page, Robert Cobbold, and William Pryor. The deeds to be delivered to Robert Bright at his dwelling-house in Candleweeke Street, London."

Robert Bright, the purchaser, was son of Thomas Bright the elder, and Margaret Payton, his wife. A fine was levied of the manor the same year against John Bacon and others.⁶

Davy informs us that the manor next vested in Sir John Ashfield, Bart., and from him passed to his son and heir, Sir George Ashfield. This, however, was not the case, for 1st, Sir John Ashfield, Bart., had no son and heir George; 2nd, Sir John Ashfield had no connection with this manor, but with the Manor of Netherhall, in Harkstead, in Samford Hundred; 3rd, at the time referred to this manor was vested in the Bright family. That Robert

¹I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 62.

²Feet of Fines, 9 Rich. II. 27.

³36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 161.

⁴I.P.M., 1 Edw. VI. 29.

⁵C.P. i. 142.

⁶Fine, Hil. 44 Eliz.

Bright then held the manor is clear, and there is a record in existence to the effect that on the 1st August, 1627, it was vested in him, and that Thomas Bright was the son and heir-apparent, William Bright and Henry Bright¹ being two other sons. The writer has a deed of 1627 in which these facts are stated. The will of Robert Bright is dated 1st Oct. 1630.² He was buried at Thurston 24th Dec. 1630.

Thomas Bright, the son, about 1622 was married to Agatha, daughter of Edmund, and sister of Borodale Milson, of Norton. Thomas Bright was the first of four successive lords of this name. He was probably born in London, and in the parish register of St. Saviour's, Southwark, we find the following entry: "Baptised Dec. 12th, 1585, Thomas, son of Robert Brighte, grocer." He was mentioned in the will of his grandmother, Margaret Brighte, of London, in 1597, with the other children of her son Robert. The will of Thomas Bright, the first of the name, was proved at Thurston 8th August, 1661. He had the arms confirmed to him as the "eldest son of Robert, the 2nd brother of Thomas Bright, of St. Edmundsbury, by Sir John Borough, 29th July, 1641, and seventeenth year of the reign of Chas. I."

Thomas and Agatha his wife had nine children. Thomas, the son, was baptised at Thurston 28th Feb. 1629. He seems to have been engaged in a law-suit with his neighbours, Sir William Spring and Lady Spring, for laying violent hands upon him in church. This seems to have hung over the parties some years between 1668 and 1672. Thomas Bright, the second, married Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Heigham, one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, and descended from Sir Clement Heigham, who was Speaker of the House of Commons under Queen Mary, and died in 1570. He, in 1711, executed a deed by which he conveyed to his son Thomas this manor and all his other lands in Suffolk; this son was already in possession of Netherhall, the father at the time residing with his son-in-law, John Risby, at Thorpe, 31st Jan. 1711. The deed is as follows:—

"Know all hereby: yt I Thomas Bright Senr. of Thorpe Morieux, in ye County of Suff: Esq. in consideracon of ye Naturall loue and affection wch I bear unto my son Thomas Bright, Iunr, Haue remised released and for ever Quit-claimed: and by these presents, do remise, release and for ever Quit-claim unto my sd son Thomas Bright (being now in ye full and peaceable posson and seisin of ye Manor Messuages, Lands, Tenemts and hereditamts herein-after mencond, or intended to be released) and his heirs, All my right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of, in, and to all yt ye Manor of Netherhall in Pakenham in ye sd County wth every ye services, rents, fines and appurtncies thereunto belonging: and all yt ye Manor-house or Capitall-Messuage calld Netherhall: wth all ye Outhouses, buildings, barns, stables, yards, gardens to ye sd Capitall-Messuage, in any wise appurteining, now in ye posson of my sd son: And all those two Messuages in Pakenham and Thurston in ye sd County: wth all the Outhouses, buildings, lands, meadows, pastures, woods, and appurtncies: to ye sd two Messuages or either of them belonging: or wth ye same now used: as they are in ye respective Tenure's: of Thomas Bowls, and George Betts, or their undertenants: And all other ye Messuages, lands, Tenements and hereditaments vttsoever, late or now of me ye sd Thomas Bright Senr. in Pakenham and Thurston aforesd, or in

¹ He was buried at Pakenham 15th March, 1653, having married Martha, eldest daughter of William Fiske, of Norton.

² Proved at Norwich, 1st March, 1631.

any other Town or Towns wth in ye sd County, wth every their appurtnces : To Haue and Hold all and singular ye sd premises : wth every their sd appurtncies to him my sd Son Thomas Bright and his heirs To ye use only of him my sd son Thomas Bright his heirs and assigns for ever. In Witness whereof I ye sd Thomas Bright Senr. haue hereto sett my hand and seal this one and Thirtieth day of January in ye year Seaventeen hundred and Eleven. 17ii.

“ Thomas Bright Senr (Seal).

“ Sealed and deliverd in ye psence of

“ Jo. Darren (?)

“ J. A. Harvey.”

The extent or value of the farm called Batlie or Barelies, to which so many of the letters relate, is not stated ; but this farm was situated in the village of Rougham. This property was settled on the father of Thomas Bright, sen., by his father Robert, in 1621, on the marriage of the son, and was retained by the latter after he gave possession of Netherhall to Thomas Bright, jun.

He made his will dated 4th May, 1713, under the style of “ Thomas Bright the Elder.” He recites that his son, Thomas Bright, had by his note obliged himself to lay out £100 in the purchase of land for the benefit of the poor of Thurston and Pakenham as should be directed by his (the testator's) will directed the rents thereof to be given to twelve such poor men and women, or children of the said parishes, as should most want or deserve the same. In satisfaction of this charity, £5 a year is laid out in articles of clothing by the owner of the Netherhall estate.”

He was buried in Thurston church 8th June, 1713, at the age of 84, and his will was proved at Bury St. Edmunds 18th Nov. 1713. Thomas Bright the son, and third of the name, was baptised at Barrow 5th Jan. 1660. He married Mary Grigson, of Fornsett St. Peters, co. Norfolk. He made his will 26th Dec. 1713, a few weeks after his father's will was proved. It was as follows :—

“ This is the last Will and Testament of me Thomas Bright of Pakenham in ye county of Suffolk, Gent. bearing date ye twentye six day of December in ye year of our Lord 1713.”

“ Impris I give all my estate wtsoever, that is not in Joynture, towards ye payment of my just debts and desire my Extrix hereinafter named to see them punctually paid and when ye sd debts are fully satisfied and discharged by sale or otherwise as my Extrix seeth most fitt I give all my said estate to my dear wife as an addicon to her jointure and upon sure trust and confidence yt she will allow to my only son Thomas such a competent maintenance as his growing in up in years shall be necessary and convenient till he arrives at age and yt she will manage ye sd estate for ye best advantage to ye benefit of my son to whom at ye age of twenty one years I give all my estate both real and personall (viz) to him and his heirs forever provided my debts be in ye first place satisfied and paid and that my wife has what psonall estate necessary for her during her life. I give unto ye poor of Thurston tenn pounds to be distributed as my Extrix shall appoint within two months or ye Christmas following or at severall times after my decease as my Extrix shall find most proper. I desire my Extrix to take care of my father's will relating to ye Charity to ye poor of Thurston and

Pakenham be exactly pformed and land settled at as convenient opportunity for ye securing ye sd Charity. I nominate and appoint my deare wife sole Extrix of this my will and desire my brother-in-law Mr. William Grigson, to be supvisor hereof and to see and take care that this my will be in every respect observed and executed according to ye true intent and meaning thereof, and I give to my said supervisor ten pounds for his trouble. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal declaring and publishing this to be my last Will and Testamt. containing one sheet of paper ye day and year abovesaid, all written with my own hand.

Tho. Bright.

“ This acknowledged to be my last will signed and sealed in ye psence of Richd. Mosely. Tho. Taylor. Sam. Fisher Junr.”

Aug. 14th, 1718.

“ Memorandum. Since ye writing of my will above specified, it has pleased God to bless me with a daur nam'd Mary, for a maintenance and support of my sd daur I give fifty pounds pr ann to ye time of her marriage and at her marriage I give her One Thousand pound in money for her portion and I hereby charge and engage all my lands that are not in jointure for ye payment of ye said fifty pound pr ann to be paid half yearly, and ye said One Thousand pound on her marriage, relying also upon my dear wife that she will giue Winterton farme to my said daur as she has promised me.

“ Witness my hand and Seal hereunto this being added to my will as a codicil with my own hand.

“ Tho. Bright.

“ Richard Mosely. Tho. Taylor. Sam. Fisher Junr.’

He died 27th April, 1727, at the age of 54, and was buried in Thurston church. On the floor and near the chancel is a stone with the following inscription :—

“ Here Lyeth the Body of
Thomas Bright of Netherhall Esqre.”

The remainder of the inscription is covered by a pew, but is given in Sir John Cullum's MS. Ch. Notes thus :—

“ Who departed this Life
Upon the 27th Day of April
In the year of our Lord Christ
1727 and in the 54 year of his
age.

The family arms are on a slab empaling those of Grigson. The stone placed over the remains of the wife is near those of the husband.

Mary Bright, the widow, survived her husband 17 years, and her only son 8 years, leaving a daughter to inherit the estates. Her will, executed in 1743, is as follows :—

In the name of God Amen. I Mary Bright of Pakenham in the county of Suffolk, Widow, do make, ordain and declare this my last will and Testament in manner following that is to say. First I do hereby order and direct that my body be interred within the parish church of Thurston in the said county of Suffolk as near the remains of my late son as conveniently may be, and that a stone be laid over my grave of the same sort as is laid over the grave of my said late son. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the said parish of Thurston the sum of ten pounds, to be distributed

¹ Proved by the widow May 4th, 1727

amongst them in such manner as to my Executor shall seem meet, within two months after my decease. Item I do hereby order and direct that the sum of One hundred pounds be laid out by my said Executor at such time and manner as he shall think proper towards rebuilding the messuage or Farm house in Pakenham aforesaid now in the tenure or occupation of Charles Jennings.

Item I give and bequeath unto my brother Mr. William Grigson the sum of ten pounds to buy him mourning. Item I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my personal estate and effects of every sort (after payment of my just debts, funeral charges and probate of this my last will and testament) unto my daughter Mary Bright, but my mind and will is and I do hereby order and direct that the same shall be paid to such person or persons as my said daughter notwithstanding any coverture and whether she shall be covert or sole shall by writing under her hand direct and appoint and in default of such direction and appointment into the proper hands of my said daughter to the intent that the same may be for her separate use and disposition and may not be subject to the disposition or engagements of Edmund Tyrell Esq. her intended husband or any other after taken husband and for which the receipt or receipts of my said daughter or of such person or persons as she shall appoint to receive the same, shall be a sufficient and effectual discharge, and I do hereby nominate and appoint my said brother William Grigson sole Executor here of, and I do hereby revoke all former Wills by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty three.

M. Bright.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testatrix Mary Bright, as and for her last will and testament in the presence of us who in her presence subscribed our names as witnesses thereto. Mary Skulthorp, John Betts, Neale Ward.

Octo. 16th, 1744.

Mary the wife of Edmund Tyrell, Esq. was sworn adratix with will annex by reason of the death of the Extor, before me

John Bridge Surro.

The testatrix died 19th Sept. 1744, aged 56. The manor had passed under the will of the 3rd Thomas Bright in 1727 to his son, the 4th Thomas Bright, who died 21st Dec. 1736, at the early age of 23 unmarried and intestate, when the manor passed to his sister Mary, married to Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping. She survived her husband some years, and died at the age of 37, being buried in Stowmarket church 18th Sept. 1753, when the manor passed to her son and heir, Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping Hall. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1774, and died unmarried 30th March, 1799. His will is dated 25th August, 1798,¹ and by it he devised his estates to his cousin, the Rev. Charles Tyrell, rector of St. Peter's Church, in Thurston, the son of Edmund Tyrell, of Stowmarket, and Jenny his wife, the latter being the sister of the testator's father, and a cousin of her husband, the Rev. Charles Tyrell, who sold the manor to George Chinery,² of Bury St. Edmunds, from whom it passed to his widow, and later to his nephew, the Rev. William Bassett, rector of Thurston, from whom it passed to his son,

¹ Proved in the Prerogative Court, London, 31st July, 1799.

² Possibly the manor was purchased by Chinery from Edmund Tyrell before his death in 1799.

William Chinery Bassett, who succeeded under an entail, and was residing here in 1857. In 1885 Edmund Greene was lord, and in 1896 the manor was vested in Sir Edward Walter Greene, of Nether Hall, a fine mansion of brick in the Queen Anne style standing in a well-kept and wooded park.

A survey of the manor in 1620 was made by Henry Bright, son of Robert Bright, the purchaser from the Bacons, with a map 19 by 27 inches. It had on one corner an outline sketch of the old hall, and a facsimile of this is given in the History of the Brights of Suffolk, p. 116. Some paintings were up to 1858 preserved in the hall, and of these Mr. J. B. Bright, in his history referred to, says: "Several paintings which adorned Netherhall when it was the residence of the Brights, still remain as ornaments of the manor house. The present proprietors point out four portraits of the Brights on the staircase of the hall; but there are at present no means of determining what members of that family they represent. Two of the portraits, half length, are of ladies, one of them apparently about eighteen, the other from thirty to forty years of age. The other two are portraits of gentlemen, and of the same size, one of them being in armour, about fifty years of age; the other somewhat younger. Those of the gentlemen are finely executed, and, from the costume, supposed to be of the time of James II. At that period, or in 1685—the commencement of that monarch's reign—Thomas Bright, of Netherhall, the second of that name, and the proprietor at the time, was fifty-six years old, and though the age answers to the description, yet as he was educated a merchant, and not a soldier, it is doubtful if it were intended for his portrait. We think it more likely to be that of Captain John Bright, of Talmach Hall, who was in the Parliamentary army, and died in 1660; and that the other, representing a person somewhat younger, is a portrait of Thomas Bright. His son Thomas, but twenty-five years of age in 1685, and his brother Borodale, who disappears after 1666, if then living, were the only male members of the family, and too young to answer the description. The portraits of the females are possibly those of Elizabeth (Heigham) Bright, the wife of Thomas Bright, sen., whose age is unknown, and of one of their daughters, Agatha, aged twenty-two in 1685; or Mary, aged eighteen years. In the drawing-room are two full-length portraits of gentlemen, represented as masterpieces, once the property of the Brights, one of which is said to be an original portrait of William III., and the other, that of an unknown personage. On the corner of one of these paintings is 'Murrey pinxt. 1698.' We are not informed how or when they came into the possession of the Bright family."

Arms of PAKENHAM: Quarterly Or, and Gules, in the first quarter, an eagle displayed Vert. Of BRIGHT: Sable, a fesse Argent between three escallops Or.

MANOR OF RED CASTLE.

We know nothing of this manor (which is not mentioned by Davy) save the statement in a paper read before the Suffolk Institute in 1899 that it was one of the manors of Pakenham and then belonged to Prebendary H. Jones.

RATTLEDEN.



SEVERAL estates in this place are mentioned in the Survey. The first was formerly that of a freeman under the Abbot of Ely by commendation and soc, and he could not sell. It consisted of 60 acres, a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. The Survey says: "And now Heltret holds (the freeman) under Earl Eustace, who encroached upon 7 acres of Saint Etheldreda's demesne in the same township, as belonging to the fee of Earl Eustace."¹

Another was formerly held by a freeman, and consisted of half a carucate of land and 4 bordars and a ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, and enough wood to support 4 hogs. The value was formerly 10s., but at the time of the Survey was double, when it was held by Peter of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The freeman had power to give and sell his land, so that the soc remained in the abbot's possession.²

Among the lands of the Abbot of Ely at the time of the Survey were three holdings in this place. The first consisted of 6 carucates of land, 18 villeins, 20 bordars, 6 thralls, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 12 belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient for the maintenance of 24 hogs, 16 acres of meadow, 5 rouncies, 12 beasts, 90 sheep, and 40 hogs. When the Survey was taken some of these details had changed: there were 27 bordars, 4 thralls, 3 ploughteams belonging to the men, and 11 goats. The value at both periods was £10. There was also a church advowson with 24 acres, and at the time of the Survey 15 acres were held by Hunfrid, William de Varennes' man, and 2 by Goscelen, the Earl of Moretaigne's man. This estate was 16 quarentenes long and 10 broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d.* The soc belonged to the abbot.

The second holding was that of a freeman under the Abbot of Ely by commendation and soc in the Confessor's time, consisting of 3 acres valued at 6*d.*

The third was also that of a freeman under the Abbot of Ely by soc and sac, and consisted of 8 acres valued at 2s. The Survey goes on to say: "Falco, Saint Edmund's man, had these 8 acres while the Abbey of St. Etheldreda was in the King's hand, and has held them up to this time; but he denies that he withheld the service."³

Another holding in this place was that of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, who held 7 acres valued at 12*d.* which had formerly been held by 2 socmen.⁴

Another holding was that of two freemen under the Abbot of Ely, and they had the sac and soc. One could sell the land and the other could not. The one who could sell had 40 acres and 5 bordars, and the other had 60 acres, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. At the time of the Survey Humfrey, son of Roderic, held this of William de Varennes, who had obtained the estate under the Lewes exchange.⁵

The last holding mentioned was that of a freeman under commendation to and in the soc of the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of a carucate of land, a bordar, and a ploughteam, valued at 10s. The Domesday tenant was Robert, Earl of Moretaigne.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 303.

² Dom. ii. 363.

³ Dom. ii. 381*b.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 391.

⁵ Dom. ii. 398.

⁶ Dom. ii. 291.

RATTLESDEN HALL MANOR.

Elfwara, a noble lady, gave this lordship to St. Etheldred between 981 and 1020. We learn from the Close Rolls in 1204 that permission was given to the bishop if he could purchase up to 20 acres in Rattlesden to enclose the same for a park, and for this permission he rendered two palfreys.¹ The Bishop of Ely, Hugh de Northwold, had a grant of free warren here in 1251,² and an inquisition as to the lands of the bishop in Rattlesden in 1356 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.³

In 1561 Queen Elizabeth took the manor, then valued at £34. 17s. 1d., in exchange for the pension of £135. 7s. 3½d., and granted the bishop several impropriations in Cambridge and the tenths of the diocese of Ely.⁴

Rattlesden Hall and Woodhall, partly in Rattlesden and partly in Buxhall, were purchased of Queen Elizabeth by James Revett, who became seated here. He was a Custos Rotulorum and a man of importance in this county. He is supposed to have been honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth during her well-known progress through Suffolk in 1578. He died 30th Jan. 1587, and from this time to the death of Edward Revett, in 1660, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Fenn Hall, in Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

The manor was then acquired by William Pooley, who presented to the living in 1671. Later the manor passed to George Goodday,⁵ of Fornham All Saints, who presented to the church in 1711, 1731, and 1747. He died unmarried in 1758, and by his last will dated 1st June, 1735,⁶ left his Manor of Rattlesden Hall to his mother Sarah, daughter of Richard Moseley, and wife of George Goodday, for her life, and it subsequently devolved on his (George Goodday's) sister and sole heir Sarah, married to Thomas, son of Thomas Moseley, of the City of London, which last-mentioned Thomas was a younger brother of Richard Moseley, of Ousden, the father of Sarah Goodday, the mother,⁷ and she held also the patronage of the rectory. Thomas presented to the living in 1763 and died 8th Dec. 1776, at the age of 86, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Moseley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Cocksedge, of Drinkstone, and died 17th Feb. 1785, when it went to his son and heir, John Moseley, of Glemham House, who married Charlotte, daughter of Stephen Payne Galway, of Tofts, co. Norfolk.

The manor was offered for sale 26th Oct. 1841, described as "the Manor of Rattlesden extending over the greater part of the parish of Rattlesden with the rights and royalties." The fines, which were arbitrary, averaged during the 10 years preceding 1838 £100. 19s. per annum, and the quit and free rents amounted annually to £18. 15s. The property was not sold, but bought in at £2,980.⁸

The manor was, however, disposed of two years later to Henry Le Heup Cocksedge. He was the 2nd son of Martin Thomas Cocksedge and Mary Susanna his wife, daughter of Michael William Le Heup, of Hessett, which Martin Thomas was the son of Thomas Cocksedge, of Bury, and Mary

¹ Close Rolls, 6 John, 21, 6.

² Chart. Rolls, 35 Hen. III. i.

³ Add. 6165.

⁴ See 37 Eliz. Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 54.

⁵ See Manor of Ousden, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁶ Proved London, 14th June, 1758.

⁷ See Manor of Ousden, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁸ *Ipswich Journal*, 30th Oct. 1841.

Garnham his wife. The purchaser, Henry Le Heup Cocksedge, married Mary Carolina, 4th daughter of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke.

Particulars of a survey of the Manor of Rattlesden from an Extent of 1277 is amongst the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. A translation of this interesting document made by the Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw, is given in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, Vol. X., p. 334.

A survey of the manor in 1601 and rental in 1602 will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian,¹ and a survey of the woods, &c., of the manor the 2 Jac. I. is still in existence.² Estreats of the manor 25 Eliz. will be found in the Public Record Office.³

Abstracts of the Court Rolls of Rattlesden Manor, 1344-1595, will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian,⁴ and a rental of the manor, six skins in length, 34 Hen. VI., is referred to in the 1st Report on Public Records [1800], p. 185.

The woods belonging to the manor in the time of Elizabeth are mentioned in the Exchequer Special Commission.⁵

MANOR OF WOODHALL.

In the time of Hen. III. this was the estate of Roger de Ratlesden, who held half a fee of Hugh de Plaiz, who held of Earl Warren.⁶ Hugh de Plaiz married Philippa, one of the sisters and coheirs of Richard de Montfichet, and 2ndly Beatrice de Say, and 3rdly a wife named Alice. By his 1st wife he had three sons, Ralph, Hugh, and Richard, the last succeeding to the lordship of this manor. Richard married a wife named Isabella, and died in 1268, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Giles de Plaiz, who was summoned to Parliament 22 and 25 Edw. I., and died seised of the manor in 1303.⁷ At this time it appears that Simon de Ratlesden held the manor under the said Giles de Plaiz. On Giles's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard de Plaiz, who had summons to Parliament from 1317 to 1321-2. From him it passed on his death in 1337 to his son and heir, Giles de Plaiz, who died under age and unmarried before 1334, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Richard de Plaiz, who with Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich, are stated to have held one fee here. He died in Oct. 1359.⁸ This Richard seems to have parted with the manor, for we find it vested in Richard Buk in 1342, as he then enfeoffed William del Touse, Robert le Gardener, and John Lanthcolde. The feoffment was probably made to these feoffees as trustees, for we find that Agnes, daughter and heir of Richard Buk, subsequently held the manor. Davy then mentions John Holgate as lord, he holding what was formerly the estate of George de Halle, and that in the time of Hen. VI. John Jerveys had a knight's fee in Rattlesden near Woolpit, in his occupation, called Wode Halle, of the Countess of Oxford.

The beneficial interest in the manor was vested in Thomas Spring at the time of his death, 28th Sept. 1486, trustees being seised to his use in fee of a "tenement called Woodhall worth 6 marks held of the Bishop of Ely as of the Manor of Ratylsden Hall by fealty and 2s. rent," and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Spring, then aged 30.⁹

¹ Rawl. B. 427.

² Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 74.
ser. 107, 110.

³ Court Rolls, Portfolio 203, 104

⁴ Rawl. B. 426.

⁵ D.K.R. 38 App. p. 70.

⁶ T. de Nevill, 292.

⁷ I.P.M., 31 Edw. I. 37.

⁸ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 43.

⁹ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VII. 234.

The manor passed on the death of Thomas Spring in 1523 to his son and heir, John Spring.¹

No doubt in the exchange made by the Bishop of Ely in 1561 with Queen Elizabeth of the chief lordship, this manor was included. It was granted by the Queen to James Rivett, who died in 1587, and from this time to the death of Edward Rivett in 1660 passed in the same course of descent as the Manor of Fenn Hall, in Buxhall, in Stow Hundred, and the main Manor of Rattlesden. The descent of the manor is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.²

In 1591 a fine was levied of the manor by Valentine Saunders and others against Thomas Rivett and others.³

Early in the last century the manor passed to Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley, who married 10th Aug. 1824, Charlotte, only daughter of John Moseley, of Great Glemham House, and was subsequently acquired by Col. Windsor Parker, and is now vested, like the Manor of Clopton Hall, in Rattlesden, in his son and heir, Duncan Parker, of Clopton Hall.

MANOR OF RATTLEDEN CASTLE OR THURMODES.

On the opening of the 13th century Hubert Thurmod held the fourth part of a knight's fee here of the Bishop of Ely.⁴

About this time Roger Thurmoode held a fee here, and he was succeeded by Henry Thurmoode.

In 1428 the manor was vested in Robert Marchant, who held what was formerly the estate of Henry Thurmode. Somewhat later the manor vested in Sir Robert Chamberlain, Knt., who was attainted and beheaded in 1491, when the manor was forfeited to the Crown. The Chamberlain family⁵ had been interested in lands in Rattlesden at a much earlier date, for amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings between 1407 and 1457, we meet with a suit between Sir Roger Chamberlain and William Man as to messuages and lands here.⁶

In 1495 Sir Roger Ormeston, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Fitz Ralph, and widow of Sir Robert Chamberlain, had a grant of the manor. She died in 1516. In 1548 the manor was held by John Clark or Cheke. Probably these were not grants in fee, but limited to the lives of the grantees or during some other period. In 1604 Philip Tyse and William Blake had a grant in fee farm of the Manor of Rattlesden and other lands at the suit of Lord Southampton.⁷ This entry Davy assigns to the main manor, but it probably belongs to this.

This manor now belongs to Arthur Wakerley, and is attached to the Manor of Gedding.

MANOR OF CLOPTON HALL.

At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Peter under the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and reverted to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses. The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of John Broughton, who died 24th Jan. 1517,⁸ leaving John Broughton, his son and heir, and it

¹ See Manor of Netherhall, Little Waldingfield, in Babergh Hundred, and Pakenham Manor, in this Hundred.

² Rawl. B. 319.

³ Fine, Trin. 33 Eliz.

⁴ Red Book of the Exchequer, 1210-1212, 140d.

⁵ See Manor of Gedding, in this Hundred.

⁶ E.C.P. 8 Hen. V.; 35 Hen. VI. 16, 344.

⁷ S.P. 1604; 175.

⁸ I.P.M., 12th Oct. 10 Hen. VIII. 148.

no doubt descended in the same course as the Manor of Stansfield, in Risbridge Hundred, John, Lord Russell, obtaining a grant or confirmation from the Crown in 1539. Particulars for this grant are still preserved in the Public Record Office.¹

Lord Russell had licence in 1540 to alienate it to John Smyth, junior, and Anne his wife, who had licence to alienate in 1543 to George Smyth, who did homage for it, and had licence to alienate in 1558 to John Waller and James Wood to the use of Elizabeth his wife for life. She remarried William Castleton,² of Bury, who in 1565 levied a fine of the manor with others against John Smyth and others.³ He died 24th May, 1616, having sold the manor to William Fiske, of Pakenham. He was the 2nd son of John Fiske and Joan Cooper his wife, which John was the 4th son of William Fiske and Margaret Bull his wife, which William was the son of Thomas, the son of William, son of Simon Fiske, of Studhaugh, in Laxfield. William Fiske, the purchaser, married Ann Hart, and died in 1648,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Lieut.-Col. John Fiske. He married Alice, daughter of William Hare, of Beeston, in Norfolk, and died 14th June, 1684, at the age of 75, when the manor passed to his 3rd son, Thomas Fiske,⁵ who died 1st Nov. 1688, and subsequently to his (Col. John's) 4th son, Samuel Fiske, who died 13th Sept. 1691.

The manor was sold by the Fiskes to Adam Chadwick. We find the manor advertised for sale by auction 28th Aug. 1805, at the Angel Inn, Bury St. Edmunds. The property was then described as "The Manor or Grange of Clopton, in Rattlesden, together with two-thirds of all tithes to the same manor belonging, annual quit rents, fines, &c., and mansion-house and offices, fore court, garden, orchard, dove house, farm yard, &c., large fish ponds, &c., and surrounding rich meadow, pasture, arable land, containing about 147 acres within a ring fence, in the occupation of F. W. Wootton, Esq. The estimated value about £350 per annum."⁶ Adam Chadwick died in 1832, when the manor was again offered for sale by his executors 24th May, 1833. The estate had by this time swollen to about 600 acres let to tenants at rents amounting to about £700 per annum.⁷ The estate was said to have sold for £13,340, the purchaser being William Parker, of Hardwicke, co. Gloucester. He married Anne, daughter of William Windsor, and on his death in 1834 the manor passed to his son and heir, Colonel Windsor Parker, High Sheriff in 1854.

He served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6, was aide-de-camp and interpreter to Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, and Major of Brigade to the Troops in Malwa and Lucknow 1829-36, M.P. for West Suffolk 1809. In 1830 he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Gen. Alexander Duncan, and dying in 1892, the manor vested in his son and heir, Duncan Parker, the present lord. He in 1877 married Margaret Fanny, daughter of Henry Leheup Cocksedge, of Drinkstone House, and has with other issue a son, Windsor Duncan Parker, born in 1878.

¹ 31 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 263.

² By other authorities, however, this William Castleton, who died in 1616, son of John Castleton by his 2nd wife, a daughter of one Clement, of Kent, and father of Sir William Castleton, created a baronet, 9th Aug. 1641, married Anne, daughter of William Hill, of Bury.

³ Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.

⁴ Will 20th March, 1648, proved 9th Jan. 1649.

⁵ Not verified.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, July, 1805, and April, 1806.

⁷ *Morning Herald*, 1st May, 1833; *Ipswich Journal*, 18th May, 1833.

Arms of CASTLETON : On a bend Or, 3 adders (or snakes) wound up of the first. Of FISKE : Chequy Arg. and Gu. on a pale Sa. 3 mullets Or.

MANOR OF STANHAM'S OR STONHAM'S.

In 1205 we find that John de Stanham held a free tenement here, and there was an assize of novel disseisin between Richard de Benges and himself as to this free tenement.¹ By the time of Edw. I this free tenement had apparently developed into a manor. John de Stanham was succeeded by Robert Stonham, who married Katherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Wm. Burgate, and died in 1397.² The manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Stonham. A settlement was made of the manor in 1416, as we gather from the Feet of Fines this year. The fine was levied by this Robert Stonham and Mary his wife (daughter of Sir John and sister and coheir of Edmund Bernake), plaintiffs, against John Spenser and Katherine his wife deforciant, whereupon the said John and Katherine granted the manor to the said Robert and Mary and to the heirs of their bodies for ever, and in default after the decease of the said Robert and Mary to the heirs of the body of the said Robert for ever, and in default thereof to remain to Eleanor, wife of Robert Asshefield, sister of the said Robert Stonham, and to the heirs of her body for ever, and for default the said manor to remain wholly to the right heirs of the said Robert Stonham for ever. On the acknowledgment and fine the said Robert and Mary granted to the said John and Katherine 100 marks of silver.³ On Robert Stonham's death the manor passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to John Broughton, who held the manor, then valued at 5 marks, of the Abbot of Bury by a service said to be unknown. He died 23rd July, 1489, when the manor passed in the same course as that of Denstons, in Risbridge Hundred,⁴ to the time of John Broughton, who died in 1529.

¹ Abbr. of Pleas, 7 and 8 John, 2.

² Will 26th Nov., proved 16th Dec. 1397.

³ Feet of Fines, 3 Hen. V. 22.

⁴ See Manor of Denston Hall, in Risbridge Hundred.

ROUGHAM.



MANOR was held here in Saxon times by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of 5 carucates of land, 15 villeins, 4 bordars, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 6 thralls, 4 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 22 beasts, 25 hogs, and 55 sheep. At the time of the Survey there were also 90 freemen with 11 bordars, a thrall, 5 carucates of land, 18 ploughteams, and 3 acres of meadow. These were held under the abbot by commendation, and all customs, and as to the fold. To the church of this township lay 40 acres of free land in alms. The whole was valued at £14, increased to £16 when the Survey was taken. It was 16 quarentenes long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 20d.¹

MANOR OF ROUGHAM HALL.

The principal lordship of the parish of Rougham was given by Earl Ulfketel to the Abbey of St. Edmunds, and continued with this house until the Dissolution, when it was granted by the Crown, Davy says, to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who the same year had licence to alienate the same to John Drury,² of Rougham, son of John Drury and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir William Felton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Goldingham, of Belstead, Essex, one of the three coheirs of her mother, Thomasine Liston, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Robert, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tay, of Laver de la Hay, in Essex, who was afterwards married to Edmund Gooding, of Thurston, and had two sons, Robert and John. John Drury, of Rougham, died 3rd Aug. 1556,³ and his eldest son, Robert Drury, having died in his father's lifetime he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Robert Drury, Knt. He had licence in 1564 to alienate to Elizabeth, widow, Lady Drury, and Henry Drury her son.

The manor next vested in Charles Drury, grandson of Robert, and on his death in 1623 passed to his son and heir, Seckford Drury, who died in 1634 without issue, when it went to his uncle, Roger Drury, who also died without issue, when it devolved on his three sisters, Anne, Cecily, and Elizabeth. Anne married Charles Alexander, youngest son of the Earl of Stirling; Cecily married George Douglas, D.D.; and Elizabeth married the Rev. William Wells, rector of Rougham. There is a bargain and sale dated 19th Sept. 1645, between Jeffrey Burwell and Nicholas Burwell of the first part, Robert Wells, son and heir of William Wells and Elizabeth his wife of two-thirds of Rougham Hall, and Mr. S. Le Blanc gave it as his opinion 23rd Aug. 1788, that by this assurance the manor had not passed.

The manor passed to Edmund Burwell, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Jeffrey Pitman, of Woodbridge. He died in 1652, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Rougham. Sir Jeffrey Burwell, Knt., their son, succeeded, and died 6th July, 1684, and was also buried there. By a deed in 1671 Sir Jeffrey Burwell settled a messuage and 4 acres of land in this parish, in trust, to employ the yearly rents towards the clothing of poor women. This estate comprises four cottages with gardens, and about 4½ acres of land, let together for £25 a year, which is expended in

¹ Dom. ii. 362.

³ I.P.M., 3 and 4 P. and M. 141.

² See Weston Market Manor, in Black-bourn Hundred.

the purchase of stuff for gowns ; and the clear residue of the same is applied in the payment of interest upon, and part liquidation of, a debt incurred in erecting two of the cottages ; the sum of £80, bequeathed by Sir Jeffrey Burwell, to purchase £4 per annum, to be applied towards placing out apprentice a poor child, &c ; the same was expended in the purchase of £135. 10s. 10d., Old South Sea annuities ; the dividends of which are applied, subject to the payment of 20s. a year to the parish clerk in binding out a poor child apprentice, from time to time.¹ Sir



ROUGHAM HALL.

Jeffrey Burwell left issue by Elizabeth his wife, the only daughter of Thomas Derehaugh, an only child Mary, wife of Robert Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, mother of Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister to King Geo. I., afterwards Earl of Oxford. Robert Walpole succeeded to the lordship upon the decease of Sir Jeffrey Burwell, and sold the same to Sir Robert Davers, Bart., who having acquired a considerable fortune in Barbadoes, returned to this country and purchased various estates in Suffolk. Sir Robert Davers married Eleanor, sister of Geo. Luke, and died in June, 1684,² and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert Davers, 2nd Bart., who married 2nd Feb. 1681-2, the Hon. Mary Jermyn, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas, 2nd Baron Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, by which marriage he acquired one-fifth, and purchased of his wife's sisters the remaining parts of that property upon the death of Lord Jermyn in 1703.

Sir Robert Davers, between 1705 and 1710, sold the manor to his son-in-law, Clement Corrance, of Parham, who represented Orford in Parliament from 1708 to 1714, and from this time the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Parham, in Plomesgate Hundred, to 1792. Upon petition of the Corrance estates the manor was appropriated to William Castle, the son of William Castle, the husband of Mary, the daughter of Clement Corrance, and sister of John Corrance, which William Castle the son left an only daughter Catherine, who married in 1788 Edward Bouverie,

¹ Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 757.

² Will, 4th to 17th July, 1679, proved 29th June, 1688.

of Delapre Abbey, in the County of Northampton. They sold the manor (with the mansion-house known as Rougham Place, which had been erected by Sir Robert Davers, 1st Bart.) to the Rev. Roger Kedington, son of Henry Kedington, and Sarah his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Martin, of Burrards Hall, in Whatfield. Roger Kedington, by his will in 1702, directed £200 to be laid out in lands to be vested in trustees, to apply the rents in binding out a boy apprentice every two years, to be chosen alternately from poor boys born within this parish, or the parish of St. Mary, in Bury St. Edmunds, one at the end of two years, from each parish by turns.

This legacy was laid out, with some addition made to it, by the testator's niece, Martha Cooke, in the purchase of an estate at Barningham, conveyed to trustees in 1758; it comprises 2ra. 3r. 19p. of land, and lets at £35 per annum.¹

Sir John Cullum, in his MS. Ch. Notes says: "Roger Kedington succeeded to the Estate of Rougham Hall, in Suffolk, by the Will of Ann Neden, relict of Gerard Neden, D.D., rector of Rougham, and daughter and sole heiress of John and Martha Cook, which Martha Cook was daughter and sole heiress of Martha Westhorp, sister of Roger Kedington, of Rougham Hall, who was High Sheriff for the County of Suffolk in 1690."

The Rev. Roger Kedington married three times: 1st Jane, daughter of Robert Butt, rector of Long Melford and Glemsford; 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Brundish, rector of L. Cressingham and Didlington, in Norfolk; and 3rdly, — Wilson, the relict of Russell. He had issue by his 1st wife only a daughter Jane Judith, born 29th April, 1775, just a month before her mother's death. This daughter, 12th June, 1794, married Philip Bennet, of Tollesbury Lodge, co. Essex, to whom Roger Kedington, on his death, 26th Aug. 1818, devised the manor. Philip Bennet forthwith erected a new mansion situated on a gentle eminence, as Page expresses it, a short distance northward from Rougham Place. On Philip Bennet's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Capt. Philip Bennet, who married Anne, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart., of Prevet, and had a son Philip born 16th Dec. 1837.

The manor was later acquired by E. J. Johnstone, son of the editor of the "Standard." In 19— the manor was sold to G. W. Agnew, M.P., &c.

On the Memoranda Rolls we find that Sir Hamon L'Estrange and his wife were in 1611 called upon to show title to Rougham Manor.² On a survey taken in 1630 it appeared that there was one manor of Rougham called the Manor of Rougham Hall and Rougham Place, of which manor the mansion house of Rougham Hall was then considered as the manor house. In 1843 a case was laid before Counsel to advise whether upon the division of the Rougham estate the conveyance of the site of the manor with the demesne and other land belonging to Rougham Hall in 1645, and the payment of the King's rent for the same, and the appointment of a gamekeeper (which appeared to have been the only manorial right actually exercised), the owners of Rougham Hall acquired such a right in part of the manor as to enable them to authorize a person to kill game upon the demesne and other lands comprised in the conveyance of 19th September, 1843.

¹Page, Hist. of Suff., p. 737.

²M. 8 Jac. Trin. Rec. Rot. 169.

Arms of KEDINGTON : The following note on the arms and family of Kedington made by the well-known genealogist, Robert Dale, is preserved in the Cullum MS. Church Notes : "Arms of Kedington are Erm. on a bend Az. 6 Battleaxes Saltierwise Arg. hilted and pomelled Or. Crest on a wreath of the colours, a demi Lion proper gutt. de sang : crowned or holding in his right paw a Cuttelax, as in the Arms. Motto—Virtus coronat opus. N.B. The antient Arms of Kedington are : ar. 3 piles Gu. (Pedigree).

"These are the Arms and Crest of Ambrose Kerrington *alias* Kedington of Acton in the County of Suffolk Gentleman whose Father Mr. Ambrose Kerrington *alias* Kedington late of Acton aforesaid, was the second Son and surviving Heir of Roger Kerrington *alias* Kedington of the same place, who inherited his Father Roger's Patrimony at Lavenham in the said County : which Roger was born at Reed in the said County, A.D. 1567 and buried at Lavenha aforesaid Anno 1659 and was the youngest Son by the first Wife of Robert Kedington *alias* Kerington who was born at Reed aforesaid in the Year 1536, and buried at Risby in the said County in 1615, and had a good Estate in Lands within the Parishes of Reed, Cheteboe, Brockley, Stansfield, Wickhambrook, Stanefield *alias* Stanningfeld, Thorp Morieux, Lavenham, &c., in the said County of Suffolk, which he gave in his lifetime, and by Will at his Death, to his Sons, besides considerable Legacies in Money to some of them as also to his Grandchildren, being the eldest Son and Heir of Henry Kedington of Reed aforesaid who was buried there anno Dom. 1559 the Ancestors of which Henry were originally of Kedington Hall in the Parish of Kedington commonly called Ketton in the said County, and extracted from an Antient Family of Gentry Two whereof viz. Robert de Kedington of Kedington Hall aforesaid and Philip Kedington his Son, lived in the successive Reigns of King Edward the 3rd and King Richard the 2d. having fair Possessions in the several Parishes of Kedington, Wethresfield, Wickhambrook, Chevington, Cheteber and Reed beforementioned in the County of Suffolk ; as well as in the Parish of Ashdon in the County of Essex, as by the said Robert de Kedington's Will in the Prerogative Office dated 4 June, 1391, and other antient Records, Wills, Public Registers and Authorities may appear.

"30 Aug. 1709."

MANOR OF ELDE *al.* OLDHALL *al.* OLDHAUGH AND LE HOO.

This was a grange belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and remained in the possession of the abbey until the Dissolution, when it was granted by the Crown in 1542 to Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. Just prior to this grant, and in the same year, we find amongst the State Papers note of a lease by the Crown for 21 years to Sir Anthony Wyngefild of pasture for 600 sheep upon "Rougham Manor or grange of Eldawe which belonged to Bury monastery," at £3 rent.¹ In 1545, however, the manor was granted by the Crown to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had licence the same year to alienate the same to Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Knt., and from him the manor devolved in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Rushbrooke Hall, in this Hundred, to Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., in 1614. Sir Thomas Jermyn and his wife Katherine had licence to alienate to Sir William Povery and others, probably by way of settlement for we find that the manor descended to Thomas Jermyn, son and heir of Sir Thomas, on his death in 1644-5, and on the death of Thomas Jermyn in 1659 passed

¹ State Papers, 1542, 714 (18), 1358.

to his son and heir, Thomas Jermyn, who was created Lord Jermyn, and died in 1703, when the manor passed to Sir Thomas Spring, of Pakenham, who had married Merilina, the 5th daughter and coheir of Lord Jermyn. Sir Thomas Spring died in 1704,¹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Wm. Spring, on whose death unmarried in 1736 it passed to his 2nd sister and coheir Mary, married to the Rev. John Symonds, D.D. He died in 1757, when it passed to his son and heir, John Symonds, who sold the manor to Thomas Cocksedge, of Bury St. Edmunds, on whose death in 1811² it passed to his son and heir, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, who dying in 1824³ it devolved on his son and heir, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, who married Anne Whale, and was burnt to death 5th May, 1846, at the age of 31.

MANOR OF LAWNEYS.

This also formed part of the gift of Earl Ulfketel to the Abbey of St. Edmunds, and on the Dissolution of this house passed to the Crown, and was granted to Sir William Drury, Knt., who died about 1450,⁴ when it passed to his widow Katherine for life. She died in 1479, when it vested in their son and heir, Thomas Drury, who died 12th Dec. 1487,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, John Drury, who died in 1498, when it passed in the same course of descent as the main manor until the death of Seckford Drury in 1634.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John Drury, who died 3rd August, 1556, leaving Robert, son of Robert his grandson, his heir.⁶ We next find the manor vested in John Corrance, who died in 1742, from which time it apparently has devolved in the same course as the main manor, being like that manor, on the petition of the Corrance estates, allotted to the Castle family.

MANOR OF KING'S HALL.

This manor was also vested in the abbey of St. Edmunds from Saxon times to the dissolution of the religious houses in the time of Hen. VIII.

On the opening of the 18th century we find the manor vested in Edward Crispe, of Bury (son of Edward), who died 12th June, 1709, when it passed to his son and heir, Edward Crispe, who was murdered by his brother-in-law, Arundel Coke, in 1746, and was buried 10th Sept, 1746. Crispe dug a moat at King's Hall.

In 1810 Mr. Cropley was lord.

MANOR OF CHAVENTS.

In 1271 this manor was held by Peter de Chauvent, and he had a grant of free warren here in 1289,⁷ and died in 1293. He no doubt held under the Abbot of Bury as chief lord.

In 1364 we find the lordship held by Walter Beneyt and others under the abbot.

A lease was in 1394 granted by William, the abbot, and the convent of St. Edmunds, to John Bacon, of Hessett, of the Manor of Hessett,

¹ See Pakenham Hall Manor, in this Hundred.

² Davy says 2nd Feb. 1833, at the age of 84.

³ See main Manor of Rougham.

⁴ See Weston Market Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 3 Hen. VII. 305.

⁶ I.P.M., 3 and 4 P. & M. 141.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 17 Edw. I. 7.

with two parts of this Manor of Chavents for eight years from Michaelmas 18 Rich. II.¹ But about this time the manor, and probably some time previously a third of it, became vested in Sir Thomas de Naunton, 3rd son of Hugo de Naunton and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Sir Thomas de Naunton granted a rent charge of 20s. out of his lands in Monewden to the Abbot of Sibton in 1367 in exchange for a mill in Tostock. His only daughter and sole heiress Margery married Sir Roger Drury, Knt., son of Nicholas Drury, of the adjoining parish of Thurston, and of Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Saxham of the same parish. He died in 1418, his lady in 1405, and were both interred at the east end of the north aisle of Rougham church, where a brass still remains to their memory, an etching of which appears in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1813, part 2, p. 17.²

From the time of Sir Roger Drury the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Weston Market, in Blackbourn Hundred, through the Drury family—certainly to the time of John Drury, who died in 1556.

MANOR OF LEE HOO.

This was anciently held by James de Gedding, and passed to his son and heir, John de Gedding, who seems to have given the same in 1293 to Robert, son of Thomas de Bradfield and Cecily his wife, who about the same time, or a little later, had a gift of lands in Rougham from Sir Robert de Hoo, Knt. Robert de Bradfield granted all his lands in 1318 to Peter Osborne, rector of Thorp Abbots, who had licence to grant the reversion after the death of Robert and Margaret his wife to the abbey of St. Edmunds to the use of the sacristan.³ The whole transaction appears clearly in the licence for alienation in mortmain to the abbey, which is on the Patent Rolls in 1318. It is given to Peter Osborne, parson of Thorpe Abbots in respect of a remaindership in a messuage, a mill, 360 acres of land, 6 of pasture, 12 of wood, 16s. 4½*d.* rent, and a rent of 1*lb.* of cummin, and a hen, in Rougham, Rushbrook, and Whelnetham, held of the abbot, and worth £7. 5s. 6½*d.* a year as appears by inquisition on death of Robert, son of Thomas de Bradfeld, and Margaret his wife, to whom he was also licenced to grant the said messuage, land, &c., for their lives to hold to the abbey for the maintenance of the office of their sacristy.⁴

With the abbey this manor continued until the Dissolution, when it was granted by the Crown in 1545 to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had licence the same year to grant it to Sir Thomas Jermyn, from whom it descended to Robert Jermyn, his grandson, in 1577, like the Manor of Elde *al.* Oldhall.

MANOR OF SUDBURYES *al.* DRURYE'S.

This was vested in Sir Roger Drury, Knt., of Thurston, and afterwards of Rougham, who died in 1418, from which time to the death of John Drury in 1498, it descended in the same course as the Manor of Chavents, and as is given in the account of Weston Market, in Blackbourn Hundred. Lands and tenements called Druryes or Sudburyes are specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Katharine Drury in 1480.⁵ But eight years later in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Drury the entry is of the "Manor of Sudburyes *al.* Drurye's, in Rougham," then held of the Abbot of Bury.⁶

¹Bodl. Suff. Ch. 110.

²Page, Hist. of Suff., p. 734.

³Add. MSS. 19109.

⁴Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. pt. i. 6.

⁵I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 37.

⁶I.P.M., 3 Hen. VII. 305.

MANOR OF NETHERHALL OR NETHERPLACE.

This manor was vested in John Drury, who died seised of it 3rd Aug. 1556,¹ from which time to the death of Seckford Drury in 1634 it devolved in the same course as the main manor. On the death of Seckford Drury the manor passed to his uncle, Roger Drury, who died without issue, when it devolved on his sisters and coheirs Anne, Cecily, and Elizabeth. Anne married Charles Alexander, youngest son of the Earl of Stirling; Cecily married George Douglas, D.D., and Elizabeth married the Rev. William Wells, rector of Rougham.

Abstracts of various deeds relating to Rougham Hall will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.²

¹1.P.M., 3 and 4 P. & M. 141.

²Tanner, cclxxxiv. 35.

RUSHBROOKE.



THE main holding mentioned here was that of 22 freemen, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 4 ploughteams among the men, and 2 acres of meadow. These freemen might give and sell their land so long as the soc remained in the abbot's possession, and the service in Rougham. At the time of the Survey they all still belonged to the abbot's fold except three. The value was in Saxon times 16s., but at the time of the Survey had gone up to 20s. 23*d*. The Domesday tenant was the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The estate was 7 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 7*d*.¹

MANOR OF RUSHBROOK.

The lordship was at the time of the Survey vested in the Abbot of St. Edmunds, under whom at a later date a family held here who derived from Scotland, of Scotland Hall, in Polstead, who assumed the name of Rushbrook. In 1180 Scotland de Rushbrook held lands in Rushbrook, of Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, and in 1244 Walter, son of Walter de Saxham, granted to Thomas, son of Michael de Rushbrook, 18a. 3r. of arable land in Little Saxham. On the Patent Rolls in 1276 we find an action by Nicholas de Rissebrok against Lucy, daughter of Michael de Rissebrok and others touching a tenement in Rushbrooke.² Thomas, son of Michael, was grandson of Scotland de Rushbrook, and from him the property held here passed to his sister and coheir Agnes, wife of Thomas, father of John Jermyn, of Rushbrook. Isabella, the other sister and coheir, married William le Large.³ John Jermyn and William le Large were tenants in 1286, but the lordship does not seem to have been in the Jermyn family until a later date. At least, there is the difficulty that we meet with a lordship of "Rushbrok," in 1359, vested in Sir William de Russhebrok and Joan, these having this year levied a fine against John de Cavendyss, Michael Bures, Ralph de . . . and William de Rakelound,⁴ and Sir William by his will proved in 1383, gave the manor to his son, Thomas Rushbrook, whose sister Alice married Hugh Hunt, of Rushbrook, and the manor was inherited by their son and heir, Robert Hunt. Amongst the early Chancery Proceedings 15 Rich. II. to 10 Hen. VI.⁵ we find an assize of novel disseisin of a rent on the manor granted by Sir William de Russebrok. The action was between Henry Hunte and Thomas Ewelle and William Page, bailiff and only bailiff of Bury St. Edmunds, and in 1458 William Holcot, son and heir of Margaret, one of the sisters of the above-named Robert Hunt, and George Holcot his brother, released to John Green and others.

The Manor of Rushbrook, however, was clearly vested in Thomas Jermyn, the father of Sir Thomas, in 1496, for it is dealt with by him specifically in his will made partly 12th Jan. 1466-7 and partly 6th July, 1503, and proved in London 4th Nov. 1504.⁶ After making certain specific devises of manors and lands he wills "that all myn other lands, &c., remayne to Merget my wif for hir life to the entente that she shall kepe my children and fulfill my will, if she kepe herself soole and unmarried. And if she be

¹ Dom. ii. 363*b*, 369.

² Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 22*d*.

³ See Large's Manor, in Little Saxham, Thingoe Hundred.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. III. 16.

⁵ Bundle 7240.

⁶ P.C.C. 39 Holgrave.

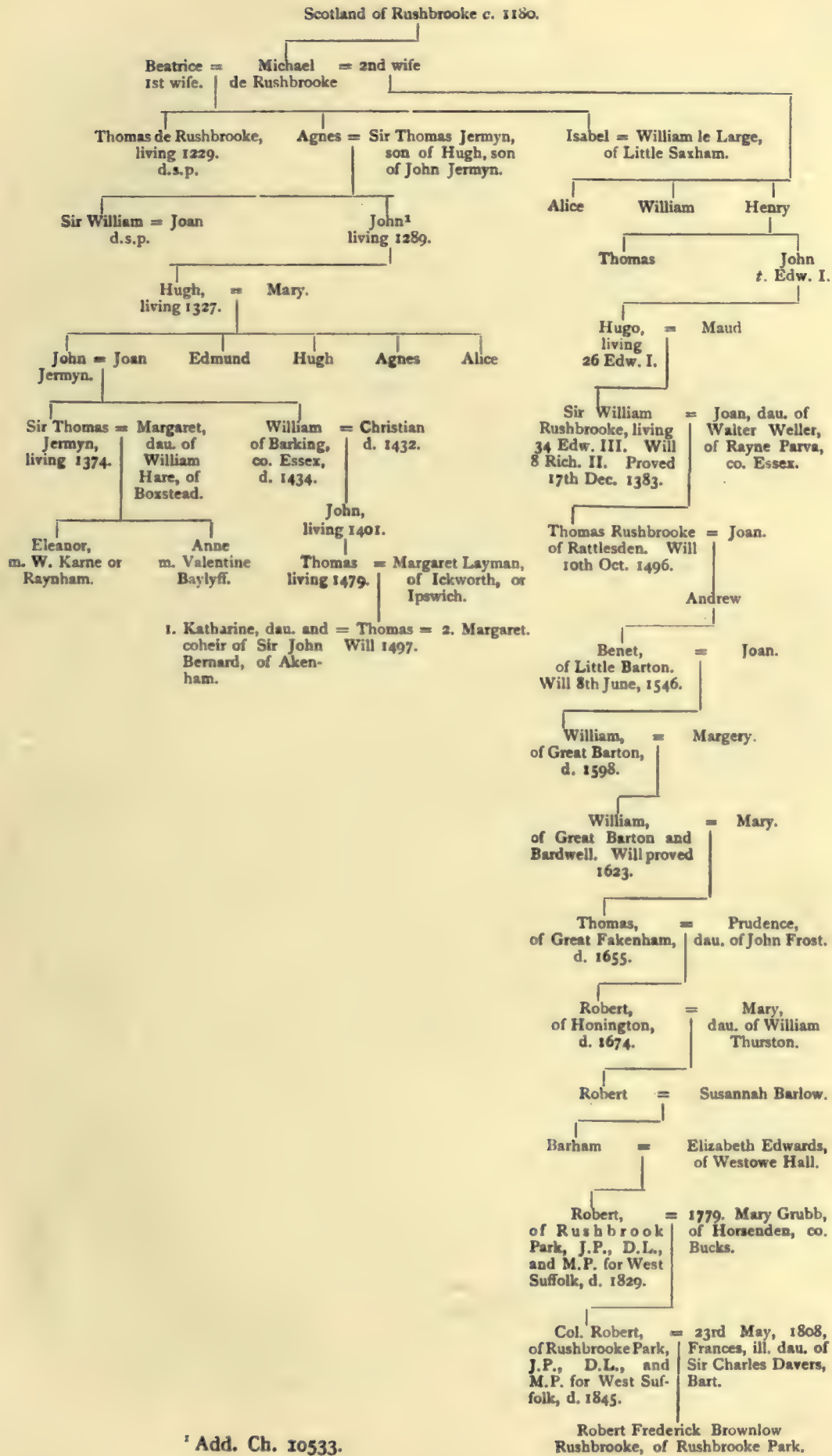
married, then I will that the said londes remayne to myn executors to the entente that they shall yerely pay to the said Marget my wif £XX at IIII. times in the yere by even porcions And after the deceasse of Margete my wife I will the Manor of Rasshebrok . . . and all other lands that I have within the said toune of Rasshebrok, Rougham, Welnetham magna, Welnetham parva, Bradfeld monachorum, Hawsted Nowton, Bury Seynt Edmund, fforham Marteyn and Berton (except the said manor of litell Whelnetham as is before rehersed) remayne to Thomas my son and the heires male of his body," the remainders are to Robert and Francis and their heirs male successively. "And if it fortune my sonnes to dye without heirs male I will that the said manors &c. remayne to Agnes, Alys, and Mary my daughters and to the heires male of their bodyes. And for defawte of such yssue male of my III. daughters I will that the said manors, &c., be sold by myn executors and the half dell of the money thereof comyng to be distributed betwixt my childerns childern if any ther be, and the other half to be distributed for the wele of my soule and of Mergete my wif, and the soule of our faders and our moders, and for the soules of Dann John Swaffham sexteyn of the monastery of Bury Seynt Edmund and Thomas Edon the elder, and for the soules of all my frendes and of all other that I am most bounde to praye for."

The ancestry of this Thomas Jermyn will best appear from the following pedigree on opposite page, which we find amongst the Howard MSS. and stated to be copied from "Suffolk Collections in Ipswich Museum," with a few additions from other sources.

Thomas Jermyn the son held in 1532, for there is an indenture of sale amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum which bears date 9th Dec. 24 Hen. VIII., by which Thomas Jermyn sells to Thomas Snellyng, of Drinkstone, lands in Drinkstone, on condition that the said Thomas Snellyng makes a ceiling and wainscot to a room at the Manor of Rushbrooke.¹ The 4th Feb. 1535-6, the manor was transferred by Sir Thomas to his son, Sir Thomas. In 1530-1 Thomas Jermyn had been Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and 29th May, 1533, was made a Knight of the Bath, this being a few days before the coronation of Anne Boleyn. The Duke of Norfolk, writing to Cromwell from Colchester, 10th Oct. 1536, says: "The King has commanded divers gentlemen, abbots, and priors of the county to send men. I am steward and founder of most of the houses of religion, and under me many of the gentlemen have the rules of them, as of Bury, Sir Thomas Germyn." In 1539 Sir Thomas was appointed one of the Commissioners to search and defend parts of the coast.

In March, 1540, some of the manors of the abbey of St. Edmunds were granted to Sir Thomas Jermyn in consideration of the sum of £1,305. 11s. 8d. These were the manors of Monks Bradfield and Stanton, divers woods which are specified in Monks Bradfield, Bradfield St. Clare, and Felsham, the advowson of the churches of Monks Bradfield and Stanton, and all the appurtenances of the said manors in Monks Bradfield, Tostock, Hessett, Little Whelnetham, Barton, Drinkstone, Felsham, Thorpe, Norton, Gedding, Rougham, Bradfield St. Clare, Bradfield Combust, Pakenham, Wetherden, Rushbrook, Stanton, Over Stanton, Nether Stanton, Ixworth, Bardwell, Stowlangtoft, Wattisfield, Walsham, and Hepworth, all which premises belonged to the abbey; also other possessions of the abbey in Monks

¹ Rushbrooke Parish Registers, by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, Woodbridge, 1903, p. 122-124.



¹ Add. Ch. 10533.

Bradfield and Stanton, and all those parcels of land then in the possession of Sir Thomas Jermyn, parcel of the Manor of Olde Hall, a tenement called Le Sextens, the grove of wood called Northland grove in Rushbrook which belonged to the abbey.¹

Sir Thomas Jermyn² married 1st Ann, daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham, and 2ndly Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hawstead, and widow of George Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, and died 8th Oct. 1552.³

His will is dated 26th Sept. 1552, and was proved in London, 16th Dec. following.⁴ The will contains the following devise of the manor : " To Ambrose Jermyn, my sonne and heyre apparunte, I give my manors of Rushebroke and Owldhall, to him and his heyres with all my flocke of shepe now pasturing and going in Roshebrok, which ben nowe knowen or reputed for my flocke of Roshebrok also my flocke of shepe going uppon my manor of Owldhall, my best carte horses and my best carte with all thereto belonging. And one ploughe with the horses and harnes belonging thereto. Also two my other plowes with all thereto belonging, as horses, geldinges, cart trassys, plowys, harrows, tomberelles, with all incydentcs to them belonging. Also all the apparell of my chambers in the newe works, as well all the chambers above as those that be beneth next the grounde, together with all th' apparell and forniture as they be nowe appoynted, with all other thinges therein conteyned, together with all my kytchyn stuff at Roshebroke and all things in the backhouse, brewhouse, wynhouse, buttery, pantry, and the deyehouse, with all my hogges and swyne. Also my best basson and yewer of silver parcell gilt, my best standing cuppe with a cover all gilt (except the standing cuppe and cover which is before bequeathed to my wief), two sylver gobletts with one cover, with a knope which were my fathers being parcell gilt ; two saltes all gilte with one cover, both the saltes being of one fasshion ; elevyn spones of sylver with woodhouses at thende, and one spone of sylver more to make up the dosson ; a litle pott with two eares having a cover of gilte. Also all my hanginges and other implementes being in my hall and parlour in Roshebroke ; and a chalice with a cover all gilte, and the hanginges abowte the chamber called the bell chamber, except such as has been bequeathed to my wief. Also all my mylche beastes now going with them that occupie and kepe my plowes in Roshbroke and Wheltham. Also mylche neate now in Roshelbroke. Also all my grayne and corne as well being nowe sowen as in my barns except as moche rye and malte as is above bequeathed to the householders in Roshebroke. Also all my chappel stuf both that which is nowe in my chappel at Roshebroke and that which is in my chapell chamber with one chalyce of sylver and gilt. Also my lease which I have of the medowe callyd Syclesmere medowe, and two of my geldinges."

The manor passed to Sir Thomas's son, Ambrose Jermyn. He was knighted soon after the coronation of Queen Mary, 2nd Oct. 1553, "at Westminster Palace before her in her chamber of presence, under the cloth of estate by the Earl of Arundel who had of her Highness commission to execute the same."⁵ His will is dated 28th March, 1577, and was proved 1st May following. It contains devise of this manor as follows : " I gyve

¹ S.P. 1540, 436 (31).

² See further as to the Jermyns, Bardwell Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 66.

⁴ P.C.C. 33, Powell. A copy of the will appears in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 128.

⁵ Stryp Eccl. Mem. iii. pt. ii. 181.

unto Robert Jermyn my eldest sonne all those my mannors *etc.* lying in Rushbrooke, litle Wheltham, Brent Bradfeild, Ouldhall in Rowgham, Stanton, Hepworth, Wattesfeild, Bardwell with the reversion of all those other my mannors *etc.* lying in litle Horningsheath, Monckes Bradfeild and Bradfeild St. Clare, imediatlie after the deceasse of my wieff and the Ladye Magrett Poyntes, to whom the three last mannors ben sett over in consideracion of Joyncture. To have and to hold to the said Robert and the heirs male of his bodye; with remaynder successively to Ambrose Jermyn, my second sonne; Edmund Jermyn, my third sonne; Anthony Jermyn, my fourth sonne; William Jermyn, my youngest sonne; my brother John Jermyn, my brother, Thomas Jermyn; them and their heirs male, with remainder to me Ambrose for ever."

The testator married 1st Ann, eldest daughter and coheir of George Heveningham, 2nd son of Sir John Heveningham, and 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of William Badby, of Laymarney, in Essex, and widow successively of Sir George Blagge, who died in 1551, and Richard Goodrick, who died in 1562. He died 5th April, 1577, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Jermyn, who was High Sheriff of the county and was knighted in one of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth at Bury St. Edmunds, the 1st Aug. 1578, and afterwards represented Suffolk in Parliament in 1584 and 1586, and East Looe in Cornwall.

There are numbers of letters from the Privy Council to Sir Robert Jermyn in the State Papers, and letters amongst the Hatfield MSS. Full particulars will be found in the notes on Sir Robert Jermyn attached to the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Rushbrooke Parish Registers. Sir Robert married Judith, daughter of Sir George Blaze, Knt., and died in April, 1614. His will was made in April, and proved in London in June, 1614.¹ The manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Jermyn, who was M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds from 1621 until disabled in 1644. He was knighted by the Earl of Essex before Rouen, in 1591, and of him Gipps says: "He was a gallant and loyal gentleman, a faithfull Subject to his Prince and a true Lover of his Country. He joined with King Charles 1st against his rebellious Parliament, and served him faithfully both in Council and on the Feild, till he was murder'd by his own Subjects, and then was forc'd to compound with these bloody Murderers for his estate." He was Comptroller of the Household and a Privy Councillor to King Chas. I., and in 1640, on the death of the Earl of Suffolk, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County jointly with the new Earl next of age. He married 1st Catherine, daughter of Sir William Killigrew, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Edmund Barber, and widow of Thomas Newton, of Edgfield, Norfolk, and his will is dated 4th Jan. 1644, and proved 24th of the same month.² He died in January, 1644-5, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Jermyn, who was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Prince Charles in 1639, and was collogued with his father in the representation of Bury St. Edmunds in the Long Parliament. He married Rebecca Rodway, afterwards wife of Henry, 3rd and last Viscount Brouncker. He seems to have followed the Royal family in exile, and we find that 6th May, 1646, the House of Commons ordered that the proceeds of two-thirds of the estates of Sir Thomas Jermyn, deceased, and his son Thomas in Suffolk, not exceeding £1,500 a year, be

¹ P.C.C. 56 Lawe. A copy may be seen in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 150.

² P.C.C. 23 Rivers.

paid by the County Committee to the Earl of Stamford for his support and subsistence, and the remaining one-third to the use of the county. If the two-thirds did not amount to £1,500, the amount was to be made up from some other sequestered estate. In 1649 he returned to England and compounded for his estates. The amount paid was apparently £2,750. By his will dated 9th Nov. 1659, he gives "unto Thomas Jermyn my eldest sonne all the hangings, bedding, linnen, woollen, brasse, pewter, pictures, books, and household stuff now at my house at Rushbrooke where I sometymes dwell ; or in my house att Bury where I now dwell ; provided that Rebecca my wife shall have the use of them for the term of her naturall life." This will was proved 10th Jan. 1661.¹ The testator died 11th Nov. 1659, aged 58, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Jermyn. He represented Bury St. Edmunds in Parliament in 1679, and 4th Jan. 1683-4, succeeded his uncle Henry, Lord Nalbans, in the title of Lord Jermyn.² He was Governor of Jersey, and married Mary, daughter of Henry Merry, eldest son of Sir Henry Merry, of Derbyshire, and granddaughter of Sir John Gage, and by her had an only son Thomas, who 27th Dec. 1692, being then in his 16th year, met his death by the fall of the mast of a ship which the seamen were raising on a stormy day behind Beaufort house ; and four surviving daughters, coheirs to their father. There were five daughters, one dying in her father's lifetime. Thomas, Lord Jermyn died at Old Spring Gardens, London, 1st April, 1703, at the age of 69, and was buried at Rushbrooke, 7th April. His will is dated 19th Jan. 1702, and was proved, with two codicils, in London, 29th April, 1703.³ Of the daughters, Mary married in 1682 Robert Davers, of Rougham, Henrietta Maria married Thomas Bond, 2nd son of Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, 1st Bart., Comptroller of the Household to Henrietta Maria. Delariviere married Sir Symonds D'Ewes, 3rd Bart., of Stowlangtoft. Penelope married in 1700 Grey James Grove, of Pool Hall, in Shropshire. Merelina married 1st in 1691 Sir Thomas Spring, of Pakenham, 3rd Bart., and 2ndly Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, 2nd Bart.

The 2nd Aug. 1703, Sir Robert Davers, husband of Mary, one of the coheirs, bought out the interests of the other four coheirs and became possessed of the Manor of Rushbrook, and removed to the manor house from Rougham Place. The grounds and park were valued and let at £600 per annum, and were charged with £60 a year to Mr. Agas for serving the cure of Rushbrook, and with £25 a year to one Mistress Margaret Orthington for life. The purchase was effected under the provisions of a private Act of Parliament in 1704. The value put upon Rushbrook Hall, great stable, garden, advowson of Rushbrooke and Little Whelnetham and the park was £180 a year.

Sir Robert Davers frequently represented Suffolk in Parliament during the reigns of Queen Anne and King Geo. I. In 1683 he was appointed

¹ P.C.C. 6 Laud. A copy is given by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 156.

² Henry Jermyn, 3rd son of Sir Thomas Jermyn, K.B., of Rushbrooke, had been Vice-Chancellor to the Queen Consort and Master of the Horse to the said Queen in 1639, and Colonel of the Queen's regiment of Horse Guards in 1643, being for

his services in the Royal cause created 8th Sept. 1643, Baron Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, and 27th April, 1660, Earl of St. Albans. The idea adopted by Hallam as a fact, of his private marriage to Queen Henrietta Maria, is mythical.

³ P.C.C. 69 Degg. A copy of the will is given by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 161.

Baron of the Court of Exchequer and Court of Pleas of the Crown in Barbadoes.

His will is dated 14th March, 1714, administration granted 13th Dec. 1722, to Sir Robert Davers, Bart., son of the deceased, Dame Mary Davers, the executrix, being dead.¹ In the will testator gives "to my wife for her life my capital messuage or mansion house called Rushbrooke Hall wherein I now live, with the gardens, grounds, parks, &c., thereto belonging and all my lands, woods, farms, &c., in Rushbrooke, and the towns adjoining, late parcel of the estate of said Lord Jermyn which estate I purchased under Act of Parliament passed after said Lord Jermyn's death, which last-mentioned devises are made to my wife under condition that she releases to my son Robert all such sums of money as are charged for her use upon those and other estates by the said Act of Parliament. And I request that my wife will keep the houses and gardens in Rushbrooke in such good repair as I shall leave them to her, to the end that my son Robert may find them well repaired when it pleaseth God they come to him."

Sir Robert Davers, 2nd Bart., died 1st Oct. 1722, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Davers, 3rd Bart., Auditor of the Excise, who died unmarried 20th May, 1723, at the age of 39. By his will dated 28th Nov. 1722, he gives all his manors, messuages, &c., within the kingdom of Great Britain, the office and place of Chief Steward of the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds, all his plantations, houses, miles, negroes, grounds, &c., in the island of Barbadoes, and all other his real estate to his brother, Jermyn Davers, and his heirs for ever, but subject to the payment of all the legacies given in the will of his late father. The will was proved in London with two codicils 18th July, 1723, by Sir Jermyn Davers, executor.²

On Robert's death the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Jermyn Davers, 4th Bart. He had been elected M.P. for St. Edmunds Bury, in 1722, and was chosen Knight of the Shire for Suffolk in 1727 and 1734 and 1741. He married at Rushbrooke, Oct. 21st, 1729, Margaretta, eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Edward Green, rector of Drinkstone, and died 20th Feb. 1742-3, at the age of 56. His will is dated 30th Aug. 1740, and was proved, with a codicil, in London, 31st Oct. 1743.³ After declaring amongst other things that the goods, plate, and furniture at the mansion house at Rushbrooke both within doors and without should be looked upon as real estate and go with the said mansion house, and requesting that his wife would live in the mansion house until his eldest son Robert should be of age, and that she would keep up the house and park and furniture in good condition, the charges being paid out of his Suffolk estate, he says: "As to my estate in Suffolk with the furniture and plate in my mansion house at Rushbrooke, I give them to my eldest son Robert subject to the charges herein mentioned, and after his death to his eldest son lawfully begotten and to all his sons successively in tail male, with remainder to his brothers Henry, Charles, and Thomas in like manner, with remainder

¹P.C.C. 234 Marlboro'. A copy of the will is given in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 174.

²P.C.C. 142 Richmond. A copy of the will is given by the Rev. S. H. A.

Hervey, in his Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 176.

³P.C.C. 308 Boycott. A copy is given in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Rushbrooke Parish Registers, p. 177.

to my brother Thomas and his sons in like manner, with remainder to my natural sons, James Davers and Jermyn Davers, in like manner, with remainder to my two daughters Mary and Elizabeth and their heirs equally between them." After appointing his wife sole executrix, and beseeching her to carry out his directions strictly, he begs she will live at Rushbrooke and keep up his house, park, and estate in a proper manner, the charges of which and of the executorship to be allowed out of the rents and profits.

The manor passed to Robert Davers, 5th Bart., the eldest son, who appears to have been killed by the Indians near Lake Huron, in Canada, in June, 1763. He died unmarried and the manor went to the next brother, Sir Charles Davers, the 3rd son of Sir Jermyn Davers, who succeeded as 6th Bart. He represented Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in Parliament, and was Chief Steward of the Liberty of St. Edmunds, for which borough he was returned representative in five successive Parliaments. In 1802 he retired to private life, and received the unanimous thanks of the corporation for his steady and upright conduct during the several sessions he represented them. He died 4th June, 1806, aged 69, unmarried,¹ when the title became extinct, and the manor passed to his only surviving sister Elizabeth, married to Frederick, 4th Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry, whose eldest son and heir, Frederick William Hervey, 5th Earl of Bristol, afterwards 1st Marquis, succeeded to his estate as heir-general of the Davers family, and upon the marriage of Robert, son of Robert Rushbrooke,² by Mary Grubb his wife, of the family of Grubb, of Horsenden, co. Bucks., with Frances Davers, one of the natural daughters of Sir Charles Davers, 23rd May, 1808,

¹ Charles is stated to have married when in America the daughter of a miller, by whom he had one son, who served as a private soldier in the American army, and is said to have married and had a family. By Frances Treice, of Bury St. Edmunds, he had eight illegitimate children.

² This Robert Rushbrooke was the son of Barham Rushbrooke. The present Rushbrooke family apparently assert that Michael, of Rushbrooke, had by a second marriage a son, Henry, from whom they descend (see Burke's L. G. "Rushbrookes, of Rushbrook"), but this would leave unaccounted for the fact that the manor went to a daughter, who carried it into the Jermyn family. It is far more probable that Henry was a younger brother of Michael. The course of descent of the Rushbrookes from Henry is as follows: He had two sons, Thomas and John; John had a son, Hugo, who by Maud his wife was the father of Sir William Rushbrooke, living 34 Edw. III. His will is dated 8 Rich. II., and it was proved 17th Dec. 1383. He married Joan, daughter of Walter Weller, of Reyne Parva, co. Essex, and was the father of Thomas Rushbrooke,

of Rattlesden, whose will is dated 10th Oct. 1496, and proved at Bury by his wife Joan in Nov. 1497. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, and he by his son Bennet, of Great Barton, whose will was dated 8th June, 1546, and was proved at Bury the same year. His son, by Joan his wife, William, succeeded, and his will was proved at Bury in 1598, he being buried at Great Barton in June the same year. By Margery his wife he had a son William, whose will was proved at Bury, 1623. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, of Great Fakenham, who married Prudence, daughter of John Frost, and was buried at Fakenham in Sept. 1655. His will was proved in 1657 (P.C.C.). His son and successor, Robert, of Honington, married Mary, daughter of William Thurston, and was buried at Honington in Sept. 1674, being succeeded by his son, Robert Rushbrooke, who by Susannah Barham was the father of Barham Rushbrooke, who married Elizabeth Edwards, of Westowe Hall, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Rushbrooke, who in 1779 married Mary Grubb, as above, and was the father of Col. Robert Rushbrooke.

an arrangement was effected between Lord Bristol and the Rushbrooke family, whereby the latter received Rushbrooke in exchange for their estate in Little Saxham.

Robert Rushbrooke was a J.P., D.L., and M.P. for the Western Division of the County of Suffolk. He was first elected in 1835, the period of Sir Robert Peel's short-lived cabinet, in conjunction with Henry Wilson, and again in 1837 with Mr. Logan, and at the election in 1841 was returned without opposition. He was strongly attached to Conservative principles, and deeply interested in the matter of agriculture. He had entered the Suffolk Militia as Captain in 1803, and in 1809 was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of Suffolk Militia. Mr. Hervey says of him :¹ " He was a man of many accomplishments. The books bought by him show him to have been a scholar and a linguist. He had a turn for music, drawing, and acting. His special delight seems to have been in wood carving. The seats in Rushbrook church, which are arranged chapell wise, are all of his carving. An old inhabitant of Rushbrook, who once lived in service at the hall, has told me that he has spent half his nights at work in the church. But one cannot help wishing that his industry and skill had found some other vent. The church has not been improved by his work, and rooms at the hall have been dismantled to furnish him with material." Col. Rushbrooke died 17th June, 1845, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Frederic Brownlow Rushbrooke, a major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who married 1st in 1844 Albinia Maria, daughter of Thomas Evans, of Lyminster, Sussex, which marriage was dissolved in 1853. He married 2ndly, in 1854, Violette Emily, 2nd daughter of John Alfred Trimmer, of Haslemere, Surrey, and 3rdly in 1859, Eliza Catherine, daughter of W. W. Ray, of Boxford, and dying 14th Aug. 1870, the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Wyndham Jermyn Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke Park, who in 1885 married Constance Julia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Berridge Sparrow, of Algarkirk Hall, co. Lincoln, and dying in 1908, left with other issue a son, Robert Basil Wyndham Rushbrooke, born in 1886, who is the present lord of the manor.

Rushbrooke Hall is a fine moated mansion situate on an eminence surrounded by a park of about 150 acres, skirted on the west by the river, which supplies the moat and a lake of 7 acres. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, the front facing south. It is said that the east wing was erected in the time of King John, but the west wing undoubtedly belongs to the Elizabethan period, and was no doubt erected by Sir Robert Jermyn. No further description is needed here. The hall is fully and accurately described, with an excellent ground plan and various views by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, in his "Rushbrooke Parish Registers" (Woodbridge, 1903), a work which should be in the hands of every lover of his county, if alone as an example of what can be achieved by a combination of learning, accurate investigation, and sound judgment.

Queen Elizabeth was hospitably entertained here by Sir Robert Jermyn in 1578.² Views are given in the Suffolk Institute, vii. 328, 329.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a covenant for repairs to the manor house in 1532.³

Lord Jermyn's almshouse comprises four tenements, occupied by three poor women and one poor man, and it is endowed with two annuities, or

¹ Rushbrooke, page 393.

² Suff. Inst. vii. 330, 331.

³ Add. Ch. 10533.

yearly rent charges, of £15. 8s. 4d. and £5, some pieces of land, and the sum of £125, 3 per cent. Consols. The first is payable out of a house in St. James's Square, London, now belonging to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the other out of the moiety of the Manor of Thorpe Hall, in West Wrotham, in Norfolk, belonging to Wyrley Birch, Esq., which has not of late been duly received. The land is in three pieces lying in the parish of St. Mary, in Bury, containing together 10a. 2r. 13p.; rent £8 per annum. An allowance of fuel, and 2s. a week to each of the almspeople, and occasional supply of clothing. Another almshouse in this parish, consisting of four tenements, was erected by Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., in or about the year 1724, but is unendowed. The building is kept in repair by the owner of the Rushbrooke estate for the time being, and is occupied by poor families rent free.¹

Arms of RUSHBROOKE : Sable, a fesse between three roses, Or. Of JERMYN : Arg. a crescent between two mullets in pale Sa; *or* Sa. a chevron between two mullets in pale Arg. Gipps says Sa. a crescent between three estoiles in pale Arg. Of DAVERS : Argent, on a bend Gules, three martlets Or.

¹Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 740.

STANNINGFIELD.



HERE were three estates here at the time of the Survey. The main estate here was that held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and formerly by 11 freemen. It consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 12 acres of land, and at the time of the Survey Gaurine held of the abbot 80 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ plough-teams, valued at 20s. On the abbot's demesne were 5 bordars, 4 ploughteams, and 9 acres of meadow, and they might give and sell their land so that the soc and service should remain in the abbot's possession. The value of this estate was 12s. There was also a church advowson with 16 acres of free land in alms. The township was 8 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 10d. Others had holdings here.¹

The second estate was held by Ralph Baignard, and in the Confessor's time by Elflet, a freewoman under the Abbot of St. Edmunds. This consisted of a carucate of land, a bordar, 2 thralls, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 5 acres of meadow, valued at 30s. When the Survey was taken this estate was held through the exchange by Baignard, and there were 3 bordars only, 1 thrall and 1 team in demesne only, it having been reduced to half a team first. There was also a mill, and the whole was valued at 40s. In the same township three freemen under Elflet by commendation held 30 acres of land in the abbot's soc, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5s.²

The third was held by Robert, Earl of Moretaine, and formerly by a freeman under commendation to Bishop Aylmer in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 60 acres of land and a ploughteam (reduced at the time of the Survey to half a team). The value was formerly 10s., increased at the time of the Survey to 30s., but scarcely returned so much. All this was delivered to Earl Brien, Robert the Earl's predecessor, as 2 carucates and 40 acres of land.³

MANOR OF STANNINGFIELD HALL.

This was the estate of Elflet, a freewoman under the Abbot of St. Edmunds in Saxon times, and at the time of the Survey formed part of the possessions of Ralph Baignard.

The Honor of Baynard's Castle becoming forfeited in the 10th year of Hen. I. by the treason of William Baynard, his estate, including the lands of his ancestor in Stanningfield, was given by the King to Robert Fitz-Walter, and upon the defection of William, Earl of Moreton, the fee in Stanningfield of his father became either immediately or at all events after subsequent escheats, vested in St. Edmund, half a knight's service being due in respect of the Baynard fee, and the same service from that of St. Edmund.

Before the close of the reign of Hen. II. five suits were due to the Hundred in Stanningfield; that is to say, from the lands respectively of Baynard, William de Coi, Aveline, Godfrey, and the socmen. William de Coi and Simon his brother held half a knight's fee of Robert de Presseney, and he was tenant of Robert de Cokefeld.

¹ Dom. ii. 363b.

² Dom. ii. 415b.

³ Dom. ii. 291.

Belet, Richard Fitz-Saxey, Gocelin, Langlif, Fulch miles, Hereward, Wudard, and other socmen, held 60 acres of land and 48 acres *de wara*, rendering warpenny and other rents and services to the sheriff and the Abbot of St. Edmunds respectively.

Robert de Presseney appears to have united in himself the fees of Baynard and of St. Edmund, in Stanningfield, and was living in 1200. Thomas de Presseney succeeded Robert. In 1230 Geoffrey de Felsham conveyed to John de Presseney 40 acres of land in Stanningfield. In 1286 Richard Presseney held here a messuage and 60 acres of land, 2 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood, of the Abbot of St. Edmund, by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee.

Although the family of de Presseney continued owners of lands here in the time of King Edw. I., the whole of the Baynard fee in Stanningfield and Holme-hale had passed from them during the preceding reign, to the family of de Illeigh or Illey, who also had acquired part of the lands in Stanningfield, holden of St. Edmund.

In 1267 by a fine levied between Benedict de Blakeham and Edmund de Illeigh and Joan his wife, the manor and advowson of Stanningfield were granted to Benedict for his life, nevertheless, so that from the Feast of All Saints he should hold for 18 years without other service than was accustomed to be done to the lord of the fee, and after the term pay during his life a rent of £40, and if he died during the term his heir was to hold for the remainder of the term, and after his decease, and subject to the term, the manor and advowson were to remain to Edmund and Joan and her heirs.

From the tenor of this instrument it may be presumed that Joan, wife of Edmund de Illeigh, was the heiress of Thomas de Presseney.¹

It is clear that in 1286 Edmund de Illeigh was chief lord of Stanningfield, and held in demesne of Robert Fitz Walter as of his fee of Baynard by half a knight's service, and of the Abbot of St. Edmunds of his barony respectively, a messuage and 260 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, 18 acres of wood, and a windmill, with right of boar and bull, and the villeins of the lord held 65 acres of the same fee respectively, and the cottagers an acre of land. The said Edmund also held the advowson of the church of Stanningfield, to which belonged 50 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, an acre of pasture, and an acre of wood, with which the church had been endowed by the ancestors of Thomas de Presseney. Edmund de Illeigh died about 1290, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Illeigh, who married a wife named Agnes, and died in 1312, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Edmund de Illeigh.

We find that this same year Sir Edmund de Illeigh, then Edmund de Illeigh, son of Thomas and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of John de Plumpstede, settled the Manor of Hale Hall on themselves in tail, subject to the dower of Agnes, widow of Thomas de Illeigh, and in 1341 this Sir Edmund, grandson and heir, as it is presumed, of Edmund, first-named, obtained free warren in his manors of Holme-hale and Stanningfield.

In 1343 he was summoned by the Sheriff of Norfolk, among the knights-at-arms, to attend the King at Westminster, and in 1346 was rated to the aid for knighting the King's son in respect of half a knight's fee in Stanningfield held of John Fitz-Walter. Sir Edmund died in 1349,

¹ Suff. Inst. vol. iii. p. 299.

leaving three sons, Sir Richard, Sir Robert, and Alan ; and was buried with Alice his wife in the church of Hale, as appears by a brass on a gravestone near the reading desk :—

Vous que cette Tombe boies, pour les ames Edmond Illeye Chevalier, et Alice sa femme et les Enfans priez.'

Sir Richard de Illeigh, the eldest son and heir, in 1359 sold his Manor of Stanningfield to John, afterward Sir John de Rokewode and Joan his wife, the advowson being then appendant to the manor. This Sir John was of Stoke by Nayland, and was the son and heir of Sir Robert de Rokewode and Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael de Bures, son and heir of Alan de Rokewode by Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John de Clerebecke, in whose right Alan Rokewode was seised of lands in Acton in 1302. From the time of the purchasing of this manor in 1359 by John de Rokewode to the time of Sir Robert Rookwood, who was knighted by King Jas. I. in 1624, the descent is identical with that of the Manor of Scotland Hall, in Stoke by Nayland, in Babergh Hundred. In 1612 we find that the King demised to William Asheton two parts of this manor, the property of Elizabeth Rokewode, widow, a recusant. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tyrwytt, and widow of Ambrose Rookwode, who had been executed at Tyburn for participation in the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. On the death of Sir Robert Rookwood, who was buried in Stanningfield church 10th June, 1679, the manor passed to his son and heir, Ambrose Rookwode, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of — Cardwell, of Cantys, in Dunton, co. Essex, and dying in 1693 was buried 6th Dec. in Stanningfield church. The manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Rookwood, who died without issue, when the manor devolved upon his brother and heir, Thomas Rookwode, who married 1st Tamworth, daughter of Sir Roger Martin, of Long Melford, Bart., and 2ndly Dorothy Maria, daughter of Compton Hanford, of Woollers Hill, in the County of Worcester. Thomas Rookwode died 21st Aug. 1726, and the manor passed to his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Rookwode, who 7th Jan. 1717, married John Gage, 2nd son of Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, Bart. He died 20th July, 1728, and was buried at Stanningfield, and she died 30th Jan. 1759, and was buried here 5th Feb. following.

The manor passed to Sir Thomas Rookwode Gage, of Hengrave, Bart., who previous to the death of Sir William Gage had used the name and arms of Rookwode only pursuant to the conditions of a settlement executed in 1728 of the Rookwode property by Elizabeth his mother. He married 1st, in 1746, Lucy, daughter and heir of William Knight, of Kingerby, co. Linc., and 2ndly in 1783 Mary, daughter and coheir of Patrick Fergus, of the Island of Montserrat. Sir Thomas died in 1796, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., who married 1st, in 1779, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, co. Staff., and 2ndly, in 1796, Charlotte, daughter of John Hook Campbell, of Bangerston, co. Pembroke, Lord Lyon of Scotland, and dying in 1798 the manor passed to his 2nd son, Robert Joseph Gage Rookwode, of Coldham Hall, who assumed the surname of Rookwode by virtue of the King's sign manual dated the 12th April, 1799. He married 1st, in 1804, Mary, daughter of Thomas Worswick, of Lancaster, and 2ndly, in 1809, Elizabeth, only child of Manus O'Donel, of Newcastle, co. Mayo, a general in the Austrian army and Count of the Roman Empire.

¹Suff. Inst. vol. iii. p. 302.

Robert Joseph Gage Rookwode died 31st July, 1838, without issue, when the manor passed to his brother, John Gage Rokewode, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and director of the Society of Antiquaries, 4th and youngest son of Sir Thomas Gage, the 6th Bart. He published in 1822 "The History and Antiquities of Hengrave in Suffolk," 4to, and in 1838 "The History and Antiquities of Suffolk. Thingoe Hundred," the most satisfactory historical account of any Hundred of the county. It was on succeeding to the Coldham estate that he assumed by sign manual the 20th Nov. 1838, the name and arms of Rokewode in compliance with a settlement made by his brother Robert. He died unmarried in 1842. Gage Rokewode in 1840 edited for the Camden Society a very curious piece of monastic biography, entitled "Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda," &c. He was also an occasional contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and to the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica"; in the latter of which he printed, in Vol. 2, an ancient manuscript containing the genealogy and charters of the Rokewode family, with a continuation.

As an antiquary Mr. Rokewode was highly accomplished, well versed in English history, in records, in genealogy, and in heraldry, with a correct eye and an elegant taste in art. Whilst out with a shooting party at Claughton Hall, in Lancashire, he was suddenly seized with an affection of the heart, when in the open fields, and on being removed to a neighbouring cottage shortly after expired, 14th Oct. 1842. His nephew, Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., succeeded to the Stanningfield estate.¹

Sir Thomas Gage in 1843 assumed the additional surname and arms of Rokewode by Royal sign manual in compliance with the provisions of the will of his uncle, John Gage Rookwode. He married in 1850 Adelaide, youngest daughter and coheir of Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, and the Lady Harriet Drummond his wife, sister of Thomas Robert, 10th Earl of Kinnoul. Sir Thomas Gage Rokewode died the 7th June, 1866, and the manor passed to his brother, Sir Edward Gage, 9th Bart., who in 1867 assumed by Royal licence the additional surname and arms of Rokewode.

He married, in 1842, Henrietta Mary, 2nd daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

In 1885 the manor was vested in Richard Holt Lomax.

In 1896 the manor belonged to Col. Henry Trafford-Rawson, who resides at Coldham Hall.

The old mansion of the Rokewodes, Stanningfield Hall, stood on the rising ground facing the tower of the church on the opposite side of the public road. The site is known by the moat and fishponds still observable there.

Arms of PRESSENEYS: A cross between four leopards' heads. Of ILLEIGH: Ermine, two chevronels Sable. Of ROOKWODE: Argent, six chess rooks Sable.

MANOR OF COLDHAM HALL.

This was held by Thomas de Swynbarn, who died seised of it in 1348. In 1387 we find it vested in Sir Robert Swynburne, Knt., to whose daughter and heir Joan it passed. She married Sir John Rookwode, Knt., and died in 1391. From this time until the death of Robert Rokewode in 1566 the manor practically devolved in the same course with the main manor,

¹Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 742.

passing with Scotland Hall Manor, in Stoke by Nayland, in Babergh Hundred, though Davy informs us that in 1541 the manor was granted to John Smith, and in 1543 Geo. Smyth, tenant, did homage, but he has confused this manor with Cold Hall Manor, in Woolpit. Davy also states that in 1548 Robert Rokewode and Anne his wife held. This refers no doubt to Anne, 1st wife of Robert Rokewode. She was daughter of Nicholas Asheton, of Ashton, co. Lancaster. Further, Davy informs us that in 1558 George Smyth had licence to settle the manor. The Crown does not, however, seem to have ceased to claim the manor, for in 1574 we meet on the Memoranda Rolls with an acquittance of William Castleton and wife in respect of the issues of the manor,¹ and further, in 1601, Queen Elizabeth let the manor to farm to John Scarven for 21 years. In 1599 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir John Heigham and others against Robert Rookwoode and others,² and in 1612 the manor was held by Elizabeth Rookwoode, the recusant widow of Ambrose, executed in 1608; but two years later we find amongst the State Papers a demise of the manor by the Crown to Hugh Floyd and Thomas Vyse, of parcel of the manor and lands in Stanningfield, Halsted, and Lawshall, "which ought to come to the King by attainder of Ambrose Rokewode, value £500 per an."³

We next find the manor in Sir Robert Rookwoode, Knt., son and heir of Ambrose, who died in 1653, and from this time it devolved with the main manor until 1889, when the manor was sold. It now belongs to Lt.-Col. Henry Trafford-Rawson.

There is a grant of Coldham Manor *t.* Edw. I. [1296-1297], Harl. 48 G. 13, 15-17.

The manor is specified in the inquis. p.m. of John Rookwoode, who died 11th April, 1520, leaving Robert his son and heir,⁴ and of Thomas Rookwoode, who died 8th Sept. 1520, leaving John his son and heir.⁵

The present manor house called Coldham Hall was built in 1574 by Robert Rokewode, whose initials with the date are over the porch. The hall windows, filled with stained glass of elegant design, displaying the shields of arms of the family and its various alliances, and which commemorate the ancient and direct descent of the property, were executed by Willement in 1838, and placed in their present position by John Gage Rokewode.

MANOR OF SAXIES.

In the 14th century this was the lordship of Edmund Saxy, of Stanfield, and in 1358 passed to his son and heir. He was a witness to the deed of conveyance by which Stanningfield Hall passed from Richard de Illeigh to John de Rookwoode and Joan his wife.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1581 by Thomas Bright against Tristram Saxey and others,⁶ and in 1587 by Robert Kedington, Robert Nunne, and others against Thomas Bright senior and others.⁷

In the time of King Chas. I. we again meet with the manor, which passed on the death of George Coppinge, 20th June, 1627, to his grandson and heir, William Coppinge.

In 1641 a fine was levied of a third of the manor by this William Coppinge.⁸

¹ Memoranda, 16 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 65.

² Fine, Easter, 41 Eliz.

³ S.P. 1618, 550.

⁴ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VIII. 125.

⁵ I.P.M., 17, 12 Hen. VIII. 29.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 23 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 29 Eliz.

⁸ 12th July, 17 Car. I. pt. i. 16.

THURSTON.



MANOR was held here in Saxon times by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams and 1 belonging to the men, 5 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 8 hogs, 5 beasts, 32 hogs, and 52 sheep. When the Survey was taken the manor still belonged to the abbot, but some of the details had changed; there were 8 bordars, a thrall, and a rouncy in addition to the other live stock.

In Saxon times there were here also 28 freemen with $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, and when the Survey was taken Richard held of the abbot a carucate of land, 8 freemen, 12 bordars, 8 ploughteams, 5 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 3 hogs, and a portion of a vineyard valued at 40s., the abbot's other men being valued at 12s. These freemen could give and sell their land, the soc and service remaining in the abbot's possession. The holding was valued at £2. There was a church advowson also with 30 acres of free land in alms. The manor, with the exception of the freemen, was valued at £1½. The estate was 10 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 16d. Several persons had holdings here.¹

Among the lands of Ralph the Earl, in the King's hands but kept by Goodrich the steward, was a holding in this place, consisting of 14 freemen. Out of them the Abbot of St. Edmunds had commendation with all customs over four full men and four half men belonging to Norton. But Earl Ralph held them at the time he incurred forfeiture. They had half a carucate of land, and under them 3 bordars, an acre of meadow, and 2 ploughteams, the value being 6s. 8d.²

MANOR OF THURSTON.

The Abbot of St. Edmunds had this lordship in the time of the Confessor and of William the Conqueror, and from an early date the family of Drury held land here under the abbot. The first of the family settling in the parish was John Drury, son and heir of Drury the Norman, and Henry Drury, the 5th in descent from the said John, was called Henry of Thurston.³ It does not appear, however, that the Drurys were at so early a date lords of Thurston, though the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Drury, who died 12th Dec. 1487, leaving John Drury his son and heir then aged 31, who dying in 1498 was succeeded by his son and heir, John Drury.⁴ The manor was held of the Abbot of Bury, and we find that on the dissolution of that house the chief lordship vested in the Crown.

MANOR OF NETHERHALL OR NETHERPLACE IN THURSTON.

The manor is in Pakenham as well as Thurston, and is treated of as a Manor of Pakenham.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings⁵ there is an action as to marriage portions out of Thurston, Beighton, Rougham, and Hessett called "Netherhall."

¹ Dom. ii. 362b.

² Dom. ii. 284b.

³ Page, Hist. of Suff. pp. 745-6.

⁴ See Manor of Weston Market, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁵ 38 Hen. VI. to 5 Edw. IV. 27-153.

TIMWORTH.



IN this place was an estate in Saxon times belonging to 29 freemen and consisting of 3 carucates and a half of land. At the time of the Survey John held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds six freemen with a carucate of land and 2 plough-teams valued at 2s. On the abbot's demesne were formerly 8 bordars, 5 ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow. The freemen might give and sell their land provided the soc and service remained in the abbot's possession. The value was in Saxon times £1. 10s., but at the time of the Survey 20s. only. There was also a church advowson with 30 acres of free land in alms. It was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 14*d.*¹

The only other holding was that of a freeman under Wisgar, Richard's predecessor in Saxon times, by commendation, and consisted of 60 acres and a ploughteam valued at 10s., the soc belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.

The Domesday tenant was Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.²

MANOR OF TIMWORTH.

The lordship was at the time of the Conquest vested in the Abbot of St. Edmunds, who seems to have retained the over lordship until the dissolution of the monastic houses.

Guy de Tymworth held the lordship, no doubt of the abbey, in 1286, and in 1393 it belonged to Richard de Tymworth, and descended to his son, John de Tymworth. They were the common ancestors of Strange, of Timworth, Ampton, and Brockley. John Strange was the son of Robert de Tymworth and Mabel his wife, and in 1367 he presented to the churches both of Timworth and Ampton, and in 1386 Joan, widow of William Strange, presented to Timworth. The wife of John Strange was Elizabeth, sister and heir to William, son and heir of Geoffrey Boteler, of Botelers, at Walden, in Essex. There were three children of John Strange and Elizabeth, namely, John who died without issue in his father's lifetime; Elizabeth, wife of John Warren; and Agnes, wife 1st of Robert Mordaunt, of Turvey, in the County of Bedford,³ and 2ndly of Thomas Foderingay.

In the time of Hen. VI. Agnes Foderingay and Robert Mordaunt, her son, released Timworth and its appurtenances. Agnes survived her sister Elizabeth, who died without issue, and became the sole heir.

The estate soon afterwards became vested in the Hethe family, and a fine was in 1394 levied of the manor and advowson by Thomas Hethe against Henry Isham and Joan his wife.⁴ By the will of Thomas Hethe,⁵ of Mildenhall, dated in 1440, he gives all his lands in Timworth with the advowson of the church there after the decease of Elizabeth his wife to remain to William his 2nd son in tail, remainder to John his 3rd son, remainder to George his eldest brother, remainder to the testator's right heirs.

¹ Dom. ii. 363.

² Dom. ii. 391.

³ By this marriage she had a son, Robert, ancestor of the Earls of Peter-

borough and Monmouth, and a daughter, Cassandra, a nun.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 18 Rich. II. 7.

⁵ See Furneaux Manor, Whatfield, in Cosford Hundred.

William Hethe died without issue, as did John his younger brother, and this estate reverted to George Hethe, of Mildenhall, their elder brother, or his son, Francis Hethe, of that parish, whose only daughter and heir Margaret married George Bokenham, of Great Livermere. Thus far we have taken from Page.¹

In the reign of Hen. VII. John Cockett held the manor under the Abbot of Bury, and died seised of it 30th Aug. 1494.² It was then found to be worth 6 marks, and held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The manor passed to his son and heir, John Cockett, then aged 27 years. He died in 1518, when it went to his son and heir, Edward Cockett,³ and on his death in 1541 vested in Anthony Cockett, and a fine was in 1546 levied against him of the manor by George Gwyton. The fine included the advowson of the church of Timworth.⁴ On the suppression of the monastery of St. Edmunds the lordship seems to have passed to the Crown, and prior to 1553 a grant of it was made to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper, for a fine was this year levied by him of the manor against John Talbott.⁵ The fine included lands in Timworth, Ampton, Livermere, and Ingham. The manor was no doubt settled by Sir Nicholas, for a fine was levied against him in 1562 by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and others,⁶ and another in 1566 by Sir Robert Catlyn and others.⁷ Sir Nicholas Bacon died in 1579, when the manor passed to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knt., his youngest son, who died in 1627, from which time to the time of Rev. Edward Richard Bunyan the devolution of this manor is the same as that of the Manor of Culford, in Blackbourn Hundred.

In 1885 Richard Berens was lord, and in 1896 the manor was vested in the trustees of George Arthur Paley,⁸ eldest son of John Paley, of Langcliffe, Yorkshire, and Ampton Hall (who died in 1894), by the Hon. Clare Emily Charlotte, daughter of John James, 2nd Lord Rayleigh.

Arms of STRANGE: Gules; an eagle displayed Argent, within a border engrailed Or.

¹ Hist. of Suff., pp. 748-749.

² I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1007.

³ For the marriages of the Cocketts, see Ampton Manor, in this Hundred.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 38 Hen. VIII.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 1 Mary.

⁶ Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Trin. 8 Eliz.

⁸ See Manor of Ampton, in this Hundred.

TOSTOCK.



MANOR was held here in the time of the Confessor by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, consisting of a carucate, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, and 4 acres of meadow. Also wood enough for the maintenance of 8 hogs and a rouncy, valued at 20s. When the Survey was taken Frodo held this manor of the abbot, and there was but one bordar attached. There were also 17 freemen and a half with a carucate of land, 3 bordars, and 3 ploughteams (which were reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow. These freemen could give and sell their land so that the soc and service remained in the abbot's possession. The value was formerly 10s., at the time of the Survey 8*d.* more. Belonging to the manor was a church advowson with 12 acres of free land in alms. This manor was 7 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 10½*d.* Others had holdings here.¹

The only other holding in this place at the time of the Survey belonged to Ralph the Earl, but in the King's hand, and kept by Goodrich the steward. The King had here 36 freemen in Saxon times under commendation to Edith the Rich, and they belonged to Norton. Amongst the men was a carucate of land, also 5 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*²

MANOR OF TOSTOCK.

The chief lordship belonged to the Saxon Britulf, whose lands the Conqueror bestowed on the monastery of St. Edmunds. This Britulf was son of Leomar, and his inheritance besides the parish of Tostock comprised Great Saxham, Chevington, Dunham, and Somerton. It appears that Baldwin, Abbot of St. Edmunds, retained Saxham and Chevington to the use of the monastery, and enfeoffed his brother Frodo with the other lands, and gave Mendham and Loddon in lieu of Saxham and Chevington.³

In the time of King Edw. I. John de Manston received on marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of William de Tostock, half this manor and the advowson of the church.

In 1548 Thomas Woodhous held the lordship, and in the time of King Chas. I. it was vested in Henry Lambe, who sold it to Sir Dudley North, Knt., eldest son of the Lord North, of Catleye, co. Cambridge, who was owner thereof in 1655, and made Tostock Place his occasional residence.

The manor passed to Dudley, 4th Lord North,⁴ of Kirtling, co. Cambridge, who died in 1677, when it went to his son and heir Charles, 5th Lord North. Shortly afterwards the manor passed to William Cooke, of Lavenham, who died in 1710, when it passed to his daughter and heir Mary, married to Richard Moseley, of Ousden. From this time to the time of John Moseley in 1800 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Rattlesden, in this Hundred, and the Manor of Ousden, in Risbridge Hundred.

John Moseley, who resided at Glemham House, sold both manor and advowson to George Brown, and on his death they went to his widow for life. The manor seems to be now known by the name of New Hall. In 1855 it

¹ Dom. ii. 363*b.*

² Dom. ii. 284*b.*

³ Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 744.

⁴ See Shardelowes Manor, in Cowling, in Risbridge Hundred.

was vested in G. J. E. Brown, in 1885 in the trustees of his will, and in 1896 in Walter Thomas Brown, who died in 1905, when it went to the executors of his will, who sold to Sir James W. Malcolm, Bart.

MANOR OF TOSTOCK HALL OR BERDWELLS.

This was, Davy considers, the estate of Ralph the Earl, and at the time of the Survey kept by Goodrich the steward for the King.

In 1234 the manor was held by Robert de Norton, and subsequently by Thomas de Norton.

On the Patent Rolls in 1275 we find an action by John de Norton against the Abbot of St. Edmunds and Nicholas de Pulham touching the church of Tostock,¹ and three years later on the same Rolls we find notice of an action by Thomas, son of John de Norton, against Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and others touching a tenement in Tostock, Elmswell, and Thurston, and by the said Thomas against William de Pakam and others touching a tenement in Norton and Tostock.² The following year on the same Rolls we find notice of another action by Thomas, son of John de Norton, against Roger de Scales touching a mill in Tostock,³ and also against Alice de Scales and others touching a tenement in Tostock, Hunston, and Stowlangtoft.⁴

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in Robert Berdewell, of Belaugh, in Norfolk, who married Margery, daughter of Thomas Jenney, and died 22nd Jan. 1455. He devised the manor by his will to his grandson, William Berdewell, of West Herling, in the same county. This William was the son of William and Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of John Crabbe. William Berdewell, the grandson and lord of the manor, married 1st Elizabeth, widow of John Cheke, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edmund de Wickingham. On the death of William Berdewell the manor passed to his son and heir William, who married Margaret, daughter of John Framlingham, of Crows Hall, Debenham. He died in 1508, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Berdewell, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Bacon, of Hesselton, and died in the King's service abroad, 20th Oct. 1512.⁵ The manor passed to his widow, who in 1513 married William Rokewode, and after his decease married Robert Keene, of Thrandeston. On her death the manor passed to her daughter and heir, Elizabeth Berdewell, married to John Wotton, of North Tuddenham, in Norfolk. He died in 1545, and she 26th Feb. the following year,⁶ when the manor passed to her daughter, Anne Wotton, who married 1st Sir Thos. Woodhouse, 2ndly John Reppes, and 3rdly Bassingbourne Gawdy.

A fine was levied of the manor and the advowson of Tostock in 1556 by John Reppes and others against Anna Woodhouse *al.* Reppes,⁷ and in 1565 by George Nunne against the said Bassingbourne Gawdy and others.⁸

In 1570 a fine was levied of the manor by John Webbe and others against William Folkes and others,⁹ and in 1581 by Thomas Charyte against Roger Borowdale and others.¹⁰

¹ Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 29d.

² Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. I. 6d.

³ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 12d.; 8 Edw. I. 16d.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 18d.

⁵ I.P.M. 5 Hen. VIII. 3.

⁶ I.P.M., 38 Hen. VIII. 53.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 4 Mary I.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.

⁹ Fine, Mich. 12 Eliz.

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.

Amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is the descent of the "Manor of Berdwells in Tostock," in 1597.¹

This manor now seems to be known by the name of Little Hall.

In 1855 it was vested in Peter Huddleston, and is now vested in his representatives under his will.

Arms of BERDEWELL : Gu. a goat saliant Arg. attired Or.

¹Rawl. B. 319.

WHELNETHAM.



HERE were two holdings in this place. One was formerly that of a freeman under commendation to Bishop Aylmer in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of 40 acres of land and a ploughteam, reduced to 2 oxen at the time of the Survey. The value was formerly 10s. but when the Survey was taken it belonged to Robert, Earl of Moretaine, and was double.¹

The other was formerly the estate of 41 freemen with 6 carucates of land. At the time of the Survey it belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and Ernulf held of these 6 carucates, one from him, valued at 20s. over and above his payment. And Robert held of him 20 acres, 12 bordars, 16 ploughteams, 13 acres of meadow, and wood enough to support 10 hogs. They could all give and sell their land so that the soc remained in the abbot's possession.

The value in the Confessor's time was £2, but at the time of the Survey £3. 10s. There were two church advowsons with 40 acres of free land for alms. The township was a league long and 6 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 10d.²

WHELNETHAM MAGNA MANOR.

A family who derived their name from the parish of Whelnetham were at an early period settled here, and in the time of Hen. III. Edmund de Welnetham held this lordship. He died in 1234, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Welnetham, from whom it went to his son and heir, Sir Edmund de Welnetham, Knt., and then passed to his son and heir, John de Welnetham. He and Alice his wife levied a fine of two parts of the manor in 1311 against Geoffrey de Ketelberston, chaplain, and Nicholas de Whelnetham.³ John de Whelnetham had a grant of free warren here in 1318.⁴ From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Welnetham, who was dead by 1365, for in that year Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, granted to all who would pray for the soul of Sir John de Whelnetham, Knt., deceased, whose body was buried in the church of Great Whelnetham, and for the souls of Lady Alice, late his wife, of Sir John de Brokesbourne, Knt., John de Cockfield and others, forty days' pardon.

In 1371 the inheritance of Sir John de Welnetham became divisible between his three daughters—Mary, married to Michael de Bures; Avice, married to Thomas Deschales, Knt.; and Margaret, married 1st to Sir John Brokesbourne, Knt., and 2ndly to John de Cockfield, and 3rdly to Sir John Sutton, Knt. The manor on a division of the estates appears to have fallen to Margaret, and subsequently passed to her son by Sir John Brokesbourne, namely, Edmund. His only daughter and heir Eleanor married Sir William Raynforth, and they held this manor with Alpheton⁵ and divers lands in Lawshall. Sir William Raynforth died in 1434, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Lawrence Raynforth, of Bradfield, Essex, Knt., and on his death passed to his son and heir, Sir John Raynforth. Sir John married 1st Margaret, widow of Sir Edward Shaa, of London, and 2ndly Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Starkey. Sir John

¹ Dom. ii. 291.

² Dom. ii. 363.

³ Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. II. 22.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 88.

⁵ See Alpheton Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

settled the manor upon his son and heir, Sir John Raynforth, on his marriage with Elizabeth Knevet. They, however, died without issue. Sir John Raynforth the son married as a 2nd wife Winifred, daughter and heir of John Pyme, of Kent, and in 1565 we find the manor held by Sir George Howard, Knt., as guardian of Dame Winifred Raynford, widow, stated to be a lunatic and 2nd wife of late Sir John Raynford.

The manor immediately after this vested in the Drurys, and we find in 1567 a fine levied of it by Lady Elizabeth Drury, widow, and others against William Waldegrave.¹ The manor then passed to Henry Drury, who in 1577 was called upon to show by what title he held the same.² He died seised in 1587, when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Drury, and this year we meet with a fine levied of the manor between Thomas Townesend and others and this Henry Drury.³

In 1590, however, the manor was vested in Thomas Pendleton and Anthony Wynter, for 5th April this year they held their first court, probably as trustees, for shortly afterwards we find the manor in Sir Robert Jermyn, Knt., who married Judith, daughter of Sir George Blage, Knt., and died in April, 1614,⁴ when it went to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Jermyn. He married 1st Katherine, daughter of Sir William Kellygrew, Groom of the Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Edmund Barber, of Bury, and widow of Thomas Nowton, and died and was buried 7th Jan. 1644-5, when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas. Thomas Jermyn married Rebecca, daughter and heir of — Rodway, of London, and died 11th Nov. 1659, when the manor apparently went not directly to his son but to his brother Henry, Earl of St. Albans, who died without issue, and was buried at Rushbrooke 10th Jan. 1683. The manor then passed to his nephew and heir Thomas, Lord Jermyn, the son of Thomas, who died in 1659.

He married Mary Merry, and died in 1703, when the manor passed to his daughter Merolina, widow of Sir Thomas Spring, Bart.,⁵ who held her first court 27th Oct. 1704. She remarried Sir William Gage, and on her death the manor passed to her son and heir by Sir Thomas Spring, Sir William Spring, Bart., who held his first court 13th Oct. 1730, and died unmarried and was buried at Pakenham 22nd March, 1736. The manor then passed to Sir William's sister and coheir Merolina, married to Thomas Discipline, of Bury, and to Mary, another sister and coheir married to the Rev. John Symonds, D.D., rector of Horningsheath. Thomas Discipline and Rev. John Symonds held their first court 18th Oct. 1737. This manor seems then to have been partitioned in favour of the Symonds, and on John Symonds's death 12th Oct. 1757,⁶ passed to his widow Mary, on whose death in 1764 it vested in their son and heir, John Symonds, LL.D., of Bury, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge, and Recorder of Bury, who died unmarried 18th Feb. 1807, and devised the manor to John Benjafield, who had married Marianna, daughter of Thomas Symonds, Capt. R.N., and niece to Professor Symonds. John Benjafield and his wife held their first court 13th March, 1809.

In 1853 the manor had passed to the Rev. James William Wenn, and in 1885 and 1896 belonged to James Henry Porteus Oakes, of Nowton

¹ Fine, Hil. 9 Eliz.

² Memoranda, 19 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 48.

³ Fine, Mich. 29-30 Eliz.

⁴ See Manor of Rushbrook, in this Hundred.

⁵ See Manor of Pakenham, in this Hundred.

⁶ Buried 16th Oct. 1757.

Court, from which time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Nowton, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in Lieut.-Col. Orbell Henry Oakes, of Nowton Court.

Arms of RAYNFORTH : Gu. a chevron engrailed between 3 fleurs-de-lis Arg.

MANOR OF SICKLESMERE OR SYGELSMER.

In 1499 Sir John Raynford held the lordship, for he settled it upon his son John's marriage with Elizabeth Knyvet. He, the father, died in 1527, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Raynford, who died without issue.¹

We next find Henry Drury dying seised of the manor in 1587, when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Drury.

MANOR OF COPDOCK'S OR COBDOES OR COPDOES.

This manor was the lordship of Thomas de Weyland in 1280, and devolved in the same course as the Manor of Whelnetham Parva next mentioned to the time of Thomas le Despencer, 2nd Baron Despencer, and Earl of Gloucester. He married Edmund de Langley, the Duke of York's daughter, but strangely we find the manor mentioned in his inquis. p.m.² The manor certainly belonged to Isabel, daughter of Thomas le Despencer and Constance Plantagenet, married to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny and Earl of Worcester, and there was a fine levied in 1430 by John Verney, clerk, and William Lee, against this Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and "Isabella" his wife.³

The manor was acquired in 1544 by Robert Garneys, and a fine was levied of it this year by him against Eustace Sulyard and others.⁴

From Robert Garneys the manor passed to his grandson, Thomas Garneys. He married Frances, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, Knt., of Wetherden, and had one child only, a daughter Elizabeth. The manor, on Thomas Garney's death, 20th Dec. 1566, passed to his brother, Nicholas Garneys.⁵ He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Clere, of Stokesby, in Norfolk. A fine was levied of the manor in 1586 by Sir William Drury,⁶ but Nicholas Garneys died seised of it about 1623, leaving a son, Charles Garneys, of Boylands Hall, Norfolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wentworth, of Somerleyton, and died 30th Jan. 1657.⁷

A fine was levied of the Manor of Whelnetham Magna and the advowson, probably of the main manor, in 1422 by Sir William Phelyp, Sir Thomas Marny, Sir Richard Waldegrave, jun., Sir William Berdewell, William Swynbourne, John Wodehous, Robert de Tye, John Lancaster, Richard Baynard, Guido Corbet, William Rokewode, sen., John Rokewode, and John Chelebere, clerk, against William Rokewode, jun., and Agnes his wife.⁸

WHELNETHAM PARVA MANOR.

This was the lordship of Thomas de Weyland, who had a grant of free warren here in 1280,⁹ and he in 1282 with William his son levied a fine of two parts of the manor against Thomas de Cayley, Simon his brother, and Joan,

¹ See the main Manor.

² I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 45.

³ Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. VI. 14.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 36 Hen. VIII.

⁵ See Manor of Kenton, in Loes Hundred.

⁶ Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.

⁷ Will 11th Aug. 1643, proved 6th July, 1658.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 9 Hen. V. 50.

⁹ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 2.

wife of Alexander de Whelnetham.¹ The unfortunate Thomas, Lord Justice of the King's Bench, had to abjure the realm in 1288, as mentioned in the account of Brandeston Manor, in Loes Hundred. This manor, or at least two parts, went to his son John de Weyland,² who had a grant of free warren in 1301,³ and died in 1312,⁴ when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Richard Weyland,⁵ who died in 1319, when it vested in his daughter and heir Cecily, married to Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, who had a grant of free warren here in 1349.⁶ He died in 1369,⁷ when the manor passed to his daughter and heir, married to Edward le Despencer. She died in 1360, and he in 1375,⁸ when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas le Despencer, 2nd Baron Despencer, Earl of Gloucester. He married Constance, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed De Langley, Duke of York, and the manor passed to Isabel his daughter, married to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny and Earl of Worcester.

It subsequently vested like the Manor of Whelnetham Magna in Sir John Raynsford, and was settled by him upon his son on his marriage with Elizabeth Knevitt.

A little later we find the manor vested in Thomas Jermyn, who by his will dated 2nd Jan. 1496, and 6th July, 1503, declares: "First I will that my feoffees shall be feoffees in all the said manors, &c., unto the fest of Seynt Mighell 1506 to the use of myn executors. And after the said fest I will that my feoffees shall make a state of my manor of litell Whelnetham (except all those londes and woodes that lyen on the north side of a waye that ledyth from Gyppysfelde unto Syckolsmer townes ende) to Thomas Jermyn my son to him and to his heires lawfully begotten without ende." He then limits remainders successively to Robert Jermyn and Francis Jermyn his sons in tail male and to his own "next heirs without end." The will was proved 5th Nov. 1504, and the manor vested in testator's son, Sir Thomas Jermyn, who died seised of it 8th Oct. 1552 (? 13th Oct. 1553)⁹ from which time it has passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Rushbrook, in this Hundred, down to Frederick William, Marquis of Bristol, in 1827.

In 1855 the manor belonged to the Rev. James William Wenn, in 1885 to Henry J. Oakes, from which time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Nowton, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in Lieut.-Col. Orbell Henry Oakes, of Nowton Court.

¹ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. I. 8.

² Abbr. of Pleas, 18 Edw. I. Trin. 62.

³ Chart. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 7.

⁴ I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

⁵ See Manor of Onehouse, in Stow Hundred.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.

⁷ I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

⁸ I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.

⁹ I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 66.

WOOLPIT.



THE only estate in this place specified in the Survey was that of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and was held as a hamlet. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, and the hall to which it belongs was in another Hundred. There were 17 villeins, 3 bordars, 3 ploughteams belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow in demesne, and wood for the maintenance of 20 hogs. There were also 40 freemen with a carucate of land, 6 ploughteams, and 3 acres of meadow. In the time of the Confessor all had power to give and sell their lands so that the soc and all services remained in the abbot's possession; and they all belonged at the time of the Survey to the abbot's fold. The value was 10s. 8*d.* When the Survey was taken 15 acres in alms belonged to the church.

The Survey states that this hamlet was always valued at £3. It was 9 quarentenes in length and 6 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 11*d.* Several persons had holdings here.¹

WOOLPIT MANOR OR COLD HALL MANOR.

This lordship and the advowson of the church of Woolpit became vested in the Abbot of St. Edmunds by the gift of Earl Ulfketel, the church being appropriated by Hen. II. after the death of the then parson to the use of the sick monks.

An extent and customary of the lands of the monastery in Woolpit in 1357 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.²

The abbots continued to hold until the suppression of the abbey, when the manor passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1541 to John, Lord Russell.³ The particulars for the grant are still in existence, and may be seen in the Record Office.⁴

Lord Russell had licence the same year to alienate to John Smith,⁵ who had licence two years later to alienate to George Smith, who died in 1560, leaving John Smith his son and heir. Though Davy makes Woolpit Manor the same as Cold Hall Manor, it is possible that in the 16th century and prior thereto there were two manors in Woolpit—otherwise it is difficult to understand how there could be grants to different persons of the same manor at the same time. The grant to Lord Russell in 1541 is distinctly of "Cold Hall Manor, Woolpit." In 1542 on the State Papers we find a lease mentioned as made that year by the Crown to Sir Thomas Darcy, of "Woolpit Manor," with warren of coneyes, fairs, &c.⁶ Further we find that four years later, namely, in 1546, Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt., had a grant of the manor, and the same passed on his death to Thomas, Lord Darcy, of Chick, who had licence to alienate in 1584 to William Risby and Katherine his wife, daughter and coheir of George Smith. This is not unlikely the date when the two manors coalised.

In 1587 a fine was levied of the manor by William Castleton against John Agmondesham and others. It related also to lands in Rattlesden and Woolpit.⁷ John Wymondesham had married Elizabeth, daughter and

¹ Dom. ii. 362b.

² Add. MSS. 14849.

³ S.P. 1541, 1056 (60).

⁴ 33 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 263.

⁵ *Ib.* 74.

⁶ State Papers, 1542, 1258.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 29 Eliz.

coheir of George Smith, and we find that in 1597 they had licence to alienate a moiety to Sir Robert Gardiner. Also that the same year Daniel Curtys and Katherine his wife had licence to alienate a moiety to the said Sir Robert Gardiner. We find, too, that in 1596 Davy enters Sir Robert Jermyn and Robert Gardiner as lords. There is certainly a fine in 1590 said to be levied by Sir Robert Jermyn and others against Thomas, Lord Darcy, of Chiche, and others.¹ This fine included Elmswell Manor.

If we might venture to suggest a solution of the various transactions we should say that George Smyth died seised in 1560, leaving a son John, who died without issue, whereupon the manor descended to his two sisters and coheirs, Elizabeth and Katherine. Elizabeth married John Agmondesham, and Katherine 1st William Risby and 2ndly Daniel Curtys, and each of these daughters and their husbands sold their moieties of the manor to Sir Robert Gardiner.² Also that Darcy and Jermyn were merely trustees.

Sir Robert Gardiner seems to have obtained a grant by way of confirmation from the Crown in 1610, and died 12th Feb. 1619, aged 80, without issue, leaving the manor to his nephew, Gardiner Webbe, and giving an annual rent charge of £10 issuing out of the manor to the almshouse founded by him in the adjoining parish of Elmswell. Gardiner Webbe married Mary, daughter of Sir Martin Stuteville, of Dalham, Knt., and died 15th March, 1674,³ leaving an only daughter Katherine, who died 30th March, 1675. It is stated in the deed of partition of Sir Henry Wood's estates, 5th Dec. 1747, that Sir Henry had purchased this manor from George, Lord Berkeley. It is included in this partition,⁴ and those allotted to Dorothy, wife of John Robinson. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Elizabeth Chester, and coheir of Sir William Chester, Bart., who was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Chester, Bart., who was eldest son and heir of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., by Dame Mary his wife, who was daughter of Samuel Cranmer by Mary his wife, afterwards Dame Mary Chester, wife of Sir Henry Chester, K.B., which Mary Cranmer afterwards Dame Mary Chester, was one of the sisters and coheirs of Sir Henry Wood, the purchaser of this manor.

In 1764 Joshua Grigby⁵ was lord of the manor, which passed on his death in 1771 to his son and heir, Joshua Grigby, who died in 1798, when it passed to his son and heir, Joshua Grigby, who married 1st in 1784 Mary Brackebury, who died 5th Jan. 1823, and 2ndly in 1827 Anna, 2nd daughter of William Crawford, of Haughley Park. Joshua Grigby was High Sheriff in 1810, and died in 1829, when the manor passed to his widow, and on her death, 5th March, 1853, passed to Grigby's eldest nephew, John Harcourt Powell, who married Mary, daughter of H. Waddington, and dying 1855 the manor passed to his son, Capt. Thomas Harcourt Powell, who dying in 1892, it went to his nephew John Harcourt Powell. The manor is now vested in John Reginald Hargreaves, of Drinkstone Park, and of Arborfield, co. Berks., son of Thomas Hargreaves, of Arborfield, J.P. for Berks., High Sheriff 1867, and of Sarah, daughter of Washington

¹ Fine, Easter, 32 Eliz.

² See Elmswell Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

³ This is according to the Martin MSS. Page says he died in 1668. See Elmswell Manor.

⁴ See Manors of Dunningworth, in Plomesgate Hundred, Blythforth Manor, in Blything Hundred, &c.

⁵ See Liffey Hall Manor, Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

Jackson, of Liverpool. J. R. Hargreaves, 15th June, 1891, married Bertha Gamage De Lacy, daughter of John Whitlock Stradling Carne, of St. Donat's Castle, co. Glamorgan.

Arms of HARGREAVES: Quarterly, Or and Vert on a fesse Erm. between 3 bucks courant counterchanged a fret Gules.

ADDENDA.

VOL. I.—ADD TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

MANOR OF HABYRDON.

No such manor is mentioned by Davy, but many references to it appear in Gillingwater's Historical and Descriptive Account of St. Edmund's Bury, 1804.

The first is dated 4th June, 1487, and quoted from the register as follows :—

“ This Indenture Witnesses that Mr. John Swaffham, sacrist of the Monastery of St. Edmund of Bury with the assent and will of the Prior and Convent of that Place has granted and to Farm Let to Simons Lolepeke of Bury aforesaid, yeoman, the Manor called Habyrdon in Bury aforesaid &c. To Hold, &c. for the Term of seven years &c. yielding therefore yearly, &c. And the said Simon his Executors and Assigns shall find or cause to be found One White Bull every year of his said term as often as it shall happen that any Gentlewoman or any other Woman from Devotions or Vows by them made shall visit the Tomb of the glorious King and Martyr St. Edmund, and make the oblation of the said White Bull, &c. In Witness whereof to one part the seal of the Sacrist is affixed, &c. Dated the 4th day of June in the 2nd year of the Reign of King Henry King of England, the seventh since the Conquest.”

Another lease is in 1520 : “ This Indenture made the 12th Day of September in the 12th year of the Reign of King Henry the VIII. Between Master John Eye, Sacrist of the Monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, and Richard Skinner of Bury aforesaid Husbandman, Witnesses that the aforesaid John Eye with the consent &c. Hath Demised and to Farm Letten to the aforesaid Richard the Mannor of Habyrdon &c. for the term of ten years, &c. And the said Richard shall find One White Bull as often as it shall happen,” &c. as in the former deed.

A third lease is in 1533 : “ This Indenture Witnesses that we John by Divine permission Abbot of the Monastery of St. Edmund's Bury with the consent and permission of the Prior and Convent of the same have Demised and to Farm let to Robert Wright Glazier and to John Anable Pewterer of Bury aforesaid, our Mannor of Habyrdon with the appurtenancies pertaining to the Office of Sacrist of our said Monastery, &c. To Hold, &c. for the Term of 20 years, &c. Yielding yearly to the said Abbot, &c. for the use of the Office of Sacrist 20*l.* 4*s.*, &c. And the said Robert and John shall find One White Bull every year of the aforesaid Term as often as it shall happen that any gentlewoman or any other woman from Devotion or Vows by them made shall visit the shrine of the glorious King and Martyr St. Edmund to make the oblations of the said white bull, &c. In Witness whereof to one part of this Indenture remaining with the above

named Abbot Prior and Convent, the said Robert and John have affixed their Seals and to the other part remaining with the said Robert and John we the above named Abbot, Prior and Convent have caused the Common Seal of our Chapter to be affixed. Given in our Chapter-House the 28th Day of April in the 25th year of King Henry VIII., and in the year of our Lord 1533."

Several of the leases of the abbey show that they required their tenants to keep a white bull always in readiness for the use of the abbey, and in order to support their ceremony of the "White Bull." The idea was that if any married woman who had no children and wished to become a mother would but come with a white bull to the shrine of St. Edmund, and make her offerings and vows, she would presently obtain her desire, and as it was usual for processions to give great dignity and solemnity to any ceremony, therefore it was thought necessary to have a very public one on this important occasion, and for this purpose a white bull was provided, elegantly adorned with garlands of flowers, ribbons, &c., which, being led by one of the monks, the woman at the same time following him, and after stroking his milk-white side, the procession thus proceeded through Church-gate and Guild-hall Street, and along the Cook-row down to the great West-gate of the abbey, attended by all the monks singing, accompanied with a prodigious concourse of people forming a very numerous cavalcade; the bull being dismissed, the woman entered the church, advanced to St. Edmund's shrine, said her prayers, made her offerings at his altar, kissing the stone, and entreating with tears the blessing of a child; she then returned from the abbey with the full assurance of speedy success.¹

The remarkable custom brought many from afar, and was so profitable as a means for replenishing the monastic coffers that for the convenience of those living at a distance it was pronounced to be equally efficacious for them (and probably it was so) if they caused to be offered by any other means one of these white bulls at St. Edmund's shrine. There is in the Record Office a deed in proof of this. It runs thus: "To all Faithful Christian People that shall inspect these Presents. John Swaffham sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund of Bury an exempt jurisdiction appertaining immediately to the Apostolic See, and Arch Deacon of the same place, Health on the Author of Health: We make known to you all by these Presents that Father Peter Minnebode, Licentiate in Holy Theology, and Father Peter Brune together with Father Carmelites, a lay Brother of the Order of Carmelites of the City of Gaunt, on the second day of the Month of June in the year of our Lord 1474 did in the presence of many credible persons offer at the Bier of the Glorious King, Virgin and Martyr St. Edmund of Bury aforesaid One White Bull, according to the ancient custom to the honour of God and the said glorious Martyr in relief of the desire of a certain Noble Lady. Sealed with the Seal of our Office. Dated the Day, Place and Year abovesaid."

One cannot help being reminded of the ancient heathen festival called Lupercalia, at which goats being killed, whips were made of their skins, and with these instruments boys almost naked ran through the streets, and therewith scourged the women they met, who offered themselves to those lashes as fancying the like result as the offering of the White Bull.

The white bull kept in reserve by the abbey had a pleasant time, and enjoyed ease and plenty in the fields of Habberdon. It was never yoked to the plough or employed in any labour.

¹ Gillingwater, pp. 142, 143.

The manor, subject to the lease of the 28th April, 1533, to Robert Wright and John "Hannable," was with other property demised by Hen. VIII. in his 33rd year to Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., and Comptroller of the Household for 21 years, and apparently by Edw. VI. the 28th May in his fourth year to the said Sir Anthony Wingfield for 22 years from the end of the said Robert Wright and John Hannable's term, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth 14th Feb. 1560, to John Eyre in fee. The manor is not expressly mentioned in this grant, and was apparently then extinguished.

From a MS. in the writer's possession, he takes the following:—

"The Manor of Bury was vested in the Crown James 1st by Letters Patent in the 4th and 5th year of his Reign granted to the Aldermen and Burgesses of Bury and their successors for ever the view of frankpledge and C. of frankpledge of all Inhabitants within the Town and all amerciements and penalties within the same paying therefore yearly 20s. Also the Fairs and Markets of the Town and the ground and soil thereof. And also Cottages, tenements and stalls within ye Fair and Market and the Tole, Stallage and piccage fines and amerciements of the same paying therefore yearly 8*li.* 10s. as a fee farm rent. Also the Goal, Prison and Tole House and Market Cross without Rent. The Goods and Chattels of felons, felour de see, clerks convicted; fugitives, outlaws, condemned persons, Deodands, waifs and estrays within the said Borough of Bury and the Limits thereof paying the yearly rent of 10*li.*"

These grants were confirmed by charter dated 17th Sept. 12 Jac. I. and by the said charter of 6 Jac. the said aldermen and burgesses were constituted and ordained bailiffs and collectors of all farms, rents, revenues, and profits within the aforesaid Lordship of Bury and Manor of East Gate Barns, and were yearly to gather, collect, account for, and pay the same to the Receiver for the time being without any fee to be allowed therefore, which they have performed and are for ever to perform, but by reason hereof the rents of the said Manor and Lordship of Bury and the Manor of East Gate Barns are much intermixed and confounded, the said Manor of East Gate Barns being granted in fee farm unto the City of London, for which the yearly rent of £27. 4s. 4*d.* is reserved, but gathered and paid by the town clerk of the said town, and the yearly rent of £60. 6s. 9½*d.* being for the Lordship of Bury collected also by the said town clerk promiscuously with the said £27. 4s. 4*d.* and yearly answered and paid to the Receiver, whereof there is also granted in fee farm by several letters patent unto sundry persons in all the yearly rent of £21. 9s. 1*d.*, so that the yearly rent of the said Manor and Lordship is but £38. 7s. 8½*d.* besides the said fee farm rents.

The above premises were conveyed by the contractors to John Moodie, of Sproughton, in the County of Suffolk, Esq., for £1,156. 16s. 9*d.*

VOL. III.

Having obtained some additional information respecting the Manor of Brentha, Clopton, in Carlford Hundred, substitute the following account for that given in Vol. III., pp. 30, 31, 32:—

MANOR OF BRENTHA *alias* BRENDHALL.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this manor was held by Edmund the priest a freeman under the Abbot of Ely, and at the time of the Great

Survey by William de Arcis. William de Arcis was probably the son of Osbern de Arcis, who came over with the Conqueror, though his name does not appear on the Rolls of Battle Abbey. An account of him will be found in "Recherches sur Le Domesday" by Lechandé-D'Ainsy et de St. Marie, page 200. By the time of Hen. III. the manor had passed to Robert de Brendhall or de Aula Combusta, of Clopton. He was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Brendhall, and he by William de Aula Combusta, of Clopton, in 1284. He was succeeded by his son, Nicholas de Brendhall, who had the manor in 1291, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas de Aula Combusta, who had it in 1298. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Nicholas de Aula Combusta, who had it in the time of Edw. III.

It does not appear that Nicholas de Aula Combusta had any issue, and the manor probably reverted to the Crown, and was granted by King Edw. III. to Sir Bartholomew de Burghersh. He was the son of Bartholomew de Burghersh, Constable of the Tower, who died 2nd Aug. 1355, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Theobald, 2nd Lord Verdon, which Bartholomew was son of Robert de Burghersh, of Burghersh, in Sussex, and Chiddingstone, in Kent, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, by his 2nd wife, a daughter of Guncelin de Badlesmere, Chief Justice of Chester, 2 Edw. I. The lord of this manor was in the wars in Gascony, and distinguished himself at Cressy in 1346 and Poitiers in 1356. Sir Bartholomew died 5th April, 1369, his will being dated the day before. Sir Bartholomew constituted Margaret, his 2nd wife, widow of William Pichard, sister of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere (who remarried William de Burcester), and Sir Walter Paveley his executors. The manor passed to Sir Bartholomew's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Edward Despencer, Lord le Despencer, K.G. His lordship had been under the tuition of Bartholomew de Burghersh when Lord Chamberlain to the King. In 1356 he had attended the Black Prince into France, and was present at the victory at Poitiers, while the following year he made proof of his age and had livery of his lands, his homage being respited on the ground of his services in France and his being still there. He formed part of the retinue of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in 1368, and accompanying the Duke of Lancaster into France in 1373 commanded the rear of the army. The same year he was in Flanders, the next year in the wars in France, and the following year with Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, and divers others of the nobles in Brittany, in the service of the Duke de Montford. He is said by Froissart to have been "a great Baron and a good Knight." By his will dated at Lanblethian 6th Nov. 1375, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the Abbey of Tewkesbury, near his ancestors, on the south part, and gave to Elizabeth his wife his great bed of "Camaka-blu, with Griffons," as also another bed of camaka, striped with white and black, and all the furniture belonging thereto. Moreover, to the abbot and convent of the House of Tewkesbury he gave a whole suit of his best vestments, as also two gilt chalices, and a Hanap gilt, likewise the Ewer wherein to put the Body of Christ on Corpus Christi day which was given him by the King of France. He died in his castle of Kaerdiff 11th Nov. 1375, and was buried at Tewkesbury before the door of the vestry, near the choir, and his widow built for a tomb the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.¹ The manor does not appear amongst those assigned to the widow in dower.² She made her will 4th July, 1409, as Elizabeth de Burghersh, Dame le Despenser, and bequeathed her body to be buried in the Church of Our Lady at Tewkesbury

¹ I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.

² Close Rolls, 50 Edw. III., i, 13.

betwixt Edward, Lord Despencer (her husband) and Thomas le Despencer her son, appointing her interment to be within three days after her decease, and that a black cloth with a white cross should be laid over her corpse, with five tapers about it, and no more, during the office of burial; likewise that a stone of marble should be placed over her grave with her portraiture thereon. She also appointed that seven of the most honest priests that could be found should sing for her for the space of one whole year next after her death, and each of them for so doing should receive five pounds. Moreover, she willed that 1,000 masses should be sung for her. To the Lady Morley, her daughter, she bequeathed her best chalice; to the Lady Margaret Ferrers, her daughter, two chargeons and 12 dishes of silver; to her daughter Philippa a bed of red worsted, with all the furniture appertaining thereto; and to Elizabeth, her granddaughter, daughter to the above-mentioned Margaret, two other chargeons, 12 dishes, and six saucers of silver.¹

Her son Thomas, commonly called Thomas Lord Despencer, served in Ireland in 1394, but two years later was with Edward, Earl of Rutland, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and others, arrested at Nottingham and charged with high treason. However, Thomas did not long remain under a cloud, for in 1397 he was created Earl of Gloucester by reason of his descent from Gilbert de Clare, viz., son of Edward, son of Edward, son of Hugh (who in 15 Edw. II. was banished the realm), by Eleanor, one of the sisters and coheirs of the said Gilbert. It appears from his petition to Parliament for the revocation of the decree of banishment against his great-grandfather, Hugh le Despencer, that this Hugh had no less than 59 lordships in various counties, 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, 40 mares with their colts of two years, 160 draught-horses, 2,000 hogs, 3,000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, 80 carcasses of Martinmass beef, 600 muttuns in his larder, 10 tuns of cider, armour, plate, jewels, and ready money upwards of £10,000, 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books.²

Thomas, Earl of Gloucester, married Constance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, 5th son of Edw. III., and attended Rich. II. into Ireland in 1398. The following year, however, he was one of the chief of those nobles who acted in the deposition of the King, but the very first Parliament of Hen. IV. brought him to account. He seems to have been in league with the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon to surprise King Henry at Windsor, and the plot leaking out he attempted flight, but was caught at Bristol and taken to the market-place, and there summarily beheaded by the rabble 5th Jan. 1399-1400. He was buried in the choir at Tewkesbury, and certain of his lands (but not this manor) were granted by the King to his widow Constance, who died in November, 1416. Thomas and Constance left issue one son Richard, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabel. Richard Despencer married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, but died at Merton, near London, 7th Oct. 1414, being then but 14 years of age, without issue, and was buried at Tewkesbury on the left side of his father. His widow became the wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Elizabeth, sister of Richard Despencer, died in childhood, and Isabel, the other sister, was married 1st to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and afterwards Earl of Worcester, and 2ndly (under a special dispensation from the Pope) to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

¹ Pr. 10th Aug., 1409.

² Dugdale, Baronage, 397.

This manor, however, does not appear on Richard le Despencer's death to have passed to his sister, but to his aunt, Anne, who had married Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., of Elsing and Gressinghale, in Norfolk. She subsequently married Thomas, Lord Morley, of Hingham, in Norfolk, and surviving him, died seised of this manor, as also of Blaxhall, in 1426.

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor passed to the Leweger or Lewgore family, and amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we find an action as to a messuage and land in Clopton brought by Thomas Hervy against Alice, wife of John "Leweger."¹ Amongst the wills proved at Ipswich, 1458-1477, is one said to be of one "John Lewood," of Clopton. The probability is that this name is "Lewgore," as no one of the name of "Lewood" has been found amongst the family names of Clopton. It is clear that in the time of Edw. IV. the Lewgores resided in the parish of Clopton, and a William Lewgore farmed Kingshall Manor. We learn this from certain Early Chancery Proceedings recording an action as to copyhold lands in Clopton stated to have been formerly held by Thomas Clamston. The action was between Margaret, widow of the said Thomas Clamston, and William Base, tenant, and William Lewgore, stated in the action to be "farmer, of Kyngeshall Manor."²

In the time of Hen. VIII. we find the manor vested in Alice Lewgore (the wife of William Lewgore), who died seised of it 27th Feb. 1524,³ when it passed to her son and heir, George or Gregory Lewgore, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Latimer, of Freston, and died 19th Jan. 1540,⁴ when it passed to his cousin and heir, George or Gregory Lewgore. He married Joane, daughter and coheir of John Frewar, of Hadleigh. In 1543 a fine of the manor was levied by Augustus Parys, clerk, and others, against this Gregory Lewgore,⁵ and in 1544 a claim was made upon him and his wife for forfeiture of the manor.⁶ In 1551 George Lewgore sold the manor to Thomas Codd, alderman of Norwich,⁷ who in 1557 was called upon to show title to the manor.⁸ However, he died seised of the manor in 1558, when it vested in his cousin and heir, Thomas Codd, from whom it passed to Thomas Rous, son of Sir Anthony Rous, of Henham, by Agnes, daughter of Thomas Blennerhasset, of Frenze Hall, co. Norfolk. Thomas Rous, in 1562, was, like Thomas Codd, called upon to show title to the manor,⁹ but seems to have been able to show this satisfactorily. He appears to have resided at Dennington, and married 1st Catherine, daughter and heir of Gyles Hansard, of Lincolnshire, and by her had no issue. He married 2ndly Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Hare, of Bruisyard, Knt., Master of the Rolls, and by her had issue Sir Thomas Rous, his son and successor, Anthony, Margaret, who married Henry Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk, and Lucy, and died in 1573. Sir Thomas Rous the son married Parnel, daughter of Sir John Goodwyn, Knt., of Winchendon, co. Bucks., and had issue a son, Sir John Rous. Sir John resided at Henham Hall, in Suffolk, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton, co. Northampton, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

¹ E.C.P. 35-38 Hen. VI. 26, 126.

² E.C.P. 5 Edw. IV.—49 Hen. VI. 32, 264.

³ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 16.

⁴ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 17.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Memoranda Rolls, 36 Hen. VIII. Pas. Rec. Rot. 10.

⁷ Fine Mich. 5 Edw. VI.

⁸ Memoranda Rolls, 4 and 5 Phil. and M. Mich. Rec. Rot. 48.

⁹ Memoranda Rolls, 4 Eliz. Hill. Rec. Rot. 35.

Sir John Rous, of Henham Hall, the eldest surviving son, succeeded to the lordship of this manor on the death of his father in 1652, and was advanced to the dignity of a baronet 17th Aug. 1660. He served as burgess in Parliament for Dunwich in 1661, and married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Gillingham, co. Norfolk, Bart., by whom he had no issue. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwell-Thorp, co. Norfolk, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Sir John, 2nd Bart. He was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1681, and married 1st Philippa, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham Hall, sister and coheir of Thomas Bedingfield, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the time of Chas. I. He married 2ndly Anne, daughter of Robert Wood, of Kingston-on-Thames, co. Surrey.

Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., appears to have disposed of the manor to Arnald or Arnold Browne, for in 1684 we find him holding his first court. He did not long retain the manor, for nine years later it was vested in William Betts, of Yoxford, who held his first court 23rd Oct. 1693. It is not unlikely that a John Betts held before William, for amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth we find a claim by John Betts against Margaret Deaves and George Booke for production of deeds relating to Clopton Hall, the main manor.¹

William Betts married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Mann, of Yoxford. His will is dated 17th Jan. 1708, and he was buried at Yoxford 3rd Mar. 1709, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Betts, who died without issue in 1716, when the lordship vested in his brother and heir Henry Betts, who married Elizabeth, and died 18th Nov. 1721,² when it passed to his widow Elizabeth. She died in 1774,³ when the manor passed to Rebecca, daughter and eventual heir of Henry Betts,⁴ married to Edmund Anguish, from whom the manor went to their only child Anne, married to Matthew Raper, of Wendover Dean, co. Bucks., on whose death, 26th Nov. 1826, it devolved on Felix Vincent Raper, a Lieut.-Col. in the service of the East India Company, who held a court for the manor 13th April, 1830, and again 7th Sept. 1835, 20th May, 1839, and his last court 31st May, 1849. He died 14th Nov. 1849, when the manor passed under his will to his widow and Chas. Fraser as trustees. They held a court 23rd May, 1850. In 1852, after the widow's death, Chas. Fraser, as surviving trustee, sold this with the three other manors in Clopton by deed dated 17th May, 1864 (Joseph Beaumont, of Coggeshall, concurring in the assurance) to Joseph Erck, Thomas Cree the younger, and Richard Stevens in undivided third shares. By deed dated 4th June, 1865, Joseph Erck conveyed his undivided third share to Joseph Beaumont, and by deed dated 24th Feb. 1871, the said Thomas Cree, Richard Stevens, and Joseph Beaumont conveyed the whole of the four manors to John Frederick Robinson, of Hadleigh.

By indenture dated 10th Jan. 1872, John Frederick Robinson conveyed the same four manors to William Sidney Calvert, of East Bergholt. Ten years later, by deed dated 4th Jan. 1882, the said William Sidney Calvert conveyed the four manors to Edward Broughton Rouse, M.A., LL.D., of Ipswich. The parcels of the deed of 1864, practically adopted in the

¹ C.P. i. 83.

² Will, 29th July, 1721.

³ Will, Aug. 1771, proved 29th Dec. 1774.

⁴ His son William having died without issue in 1771.

subsequent assurance, were : " All that the Manor or Lordship of Brentha *alias* Brendhall in Clopton or elsewhere in the County of Suffolk, or by whatsoever other name or names the same is or has been called or known. And also all that the Manor or Lordship of King's Hall, *alias* Kinshall in Clopton aforesaid or elsewhere, &c. And also all that the Manor or Lordship of Rouse Hall in Clopton or elsewhere or by whatsoever other name or names, &c. And all that Manor or Lordship of Wascolies *alias* Wastcolies in Clopton aforesaid or elsewhere, as the said manors are situate, lying and extending in the towns, fields, and hamlets of Clopton aforesaid, and in Otley, Burgh, Grundisburgh, Charsfield, Debach, Monewden, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Hasketon, and Helmsley, or any of them, or elsewhere in the said county of Suffolk, together with all courts, royalties, privileges, rights, members, and appurtenances whatever to the same respectively belonging or appertaining."

Edward Broughton Rouse, by deed dated 23rd May, 1908, conveyed this manor and the Manor of Wascolies to William James Anton, of Bristol, and he, by deed dated 27th May following, conveyed the same in fee to the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr, of Portland, Oregon, United States of America, of the ancient family of which the Marquis of Lothian is the present representative in Scotland. The Hon. A. H. Kerr has since conveyed the manor to his son, Alexander Thomas Warwick Kerr, who is the present lord, and heir-apparent to the lordships of Kingshall, Rousehall, and Wascolies.

The Court Rolls of this manor and that of Wascolies, eight in number, commencing with the reign of Charles, and continuing complete up to the present time, are in the possession of the lord of the manor.

The fines are arbitrary.

The custom of this manor is that the youngest son is heir, the widow is entitled to one-third for dower, and forfeiture is incurred for taking down trees on the copyholds without the lord's licence. On licence to fell timber one-third of the value is paid to the lord.

Some of the customary freeholders pay in addition to the free rent a castleward rent, and for every penny of such rent the lord takes on death or alienation a castleward relief of 5s.

Courts were held as follows : 24th Oct. 1698 (William Betts, lord) ; 24th Oct. 1700 ; 6th Sept. 1703 ; 29th March, 1704 ; 31st Oct. 1705 ; 28th Sept. 1707 ; 2nd Nov. 1708 ; 8th Nov. 1709 ; Thomas Betts' first court 6th Nov. 1710 ; 3rd April, 1712 ; 9th Nov. 1713 ; 3rd Feb. 1714 ; 14th April, 1715 ; 3rd May, 1715 ; first court of Henry Betts, 11th Oct. 1716 ; 6th May, 1717 ; 12th Nov. 1717 ; 6th Oct. 1719 ; 3rd Dec. 1722 ; 27th Sept. 1723 ; 7th July, 1724 ; 6th Dec. 1728 ; 3rd Dec. 1731 ; 4th Feb. 1732 ; 30th Oct. 1732 ; 1st Aug. 1737 ; 4th Aug. 1770 ; 1st Oct. 1771 ; 18th April, 20 Jac. ; 3rd Oct. 20 Car. ; 27th March, 11 Jac. ; 12th June, 1660 ; 5th Oct. 16 Jac. Courts have also been held in 1908 and 1909.

Arms of BURGHERSH : Gules, a lion rampant, double queued Or. Of DESPENCER : Quarterly, Or and Gu. in the second and third a fret Or. Of KERR : Azure on a chevron Argent between in chief two Suns in splendour and in base a unicorn rampant Or, three mullets Gules. *Crest* : Issuant from a crest coronet of fleurs-de-lis Argent, a demi-figure representing an angel proper vested and with wings erect Azure crined and holding with

both hands a mullet Or. Of LEWGORE : Arg. a bend ragulée Vert., betw. 2 escallops Gu. Of ROUS : Sable, a fesse dancettér Or, between three crescents Arg.

Vol. V. p. 65. The fifth paragraph refers, of course, to the *Old* Hall now pulled down, and not to the present Hall, of which an illustration is given, as pointed out, in "The Athenæum" of the 19th Feb. 1910.

INDEX RERUM.

- Alston Arms, 225
 " Sir Joseph, Will of, 223
 Alton H., Account of, 103
 Amor H., View of, 4
 Ampton M., Leases of, 246, 247
 Angerville Arms, 90
 " Family, 90
 Anstruther Arms, 57
 Aspal Arms, 83
 Audley Arms, 253
 " Family, 252
 Bacon Arms, 298
 " Edmund, Inscription on, 297
 " " Will of 1553, 294
 " " " 1624, 296
 " Family, 294-298
 Badlesmere Arms, 258
 " Barth. de, Account of, 255
 Barker Arms, 66
 Barent Family, 155
 Baynard Arms, 83
 Beauchamp's Tower, Prison for State criminals, 185
 Beaumont Arms, 107
 " Joseph, D.D., Will of, 106
 Bentley, Curious story as to Farms at, 11
 Berdewell Arms, 349
 Bereford (? Hillary) Arms, 83
 Bergholt, Curious Sign at Alehouse in, 15
 Berners Arms, 39
 Betts, William, Will of, 1551, 140
 Blosse Arms, 7, 8
 " Thomas, Effigy of, 7
 Boitwell M., List of Lords of, 29
 Bokenham Family, 276
 Boleyn, Anne, Tradition as to disposal of Heart of, 39
 Boss H., Built or Rebuilt by Anthony Bull, 92
 Bottiller or Butler Arms, 179
 Boys' Hospital founded by Jas. Calthorpe, 250
 Boyton Arms, 69
 Bradfield Combust, Origin of name, 255
 Breton Arms, 45
 Brewse Arms, 116, 118
 " Family, 115-118
 " Sir John, Inscription on, 116
 " Thomas, Description of Effigy of, 115
 Bright Arms, 315
 " Family, 310-315
 " " Portraits of, 315
 " Mary, Will of, 1743, 313-314
 " Robert, Conveyance to, 1601, 310
 " Thomas, Conveyance to, 1711, 311
 " " Will of, 1713, 312
 " " jun., Inscription on 313
 " " " Will of, 1713, 312-313
 Browne Arms, 192
 Brownrigg Arms, 107
 Buck, Penalty exacted for killing a, 58*n*.
 Bull Arms, 92
 Bull, White, Ceremony of the, 358
 Burghersh Arms, 364
 Bury St. Edmunds, *see* Addenda, pp. 357-359
 Calthorpe Arms, 251
 Cardinal Arms, 19
 Carey, Sir Robert, Action brought by, 233
 " " in a Tournament, 233
 Castleton Arms, 321
 Catlyn, Jeremiah, Will of, 1694, 275
 Chamberlain Arms, 279
 Chaplin, Joseph, Charitable Bequests of, 18
 Clench Arms, 66, 67
 Clenche, Sir John, Monument to, 65-66
 Cockerells Hall Manor, 139-142
 Coell Arms, 250
 Coket or Cocket Arms, 250
 Coldham H. built in 1574, 343
 Columbine H., Curious Note on, in Carey's Memoirs, 232
 Combs Curious entry in Domesday as to, 149
 " H. rebuilt by O. Bridgman, 154
 Cook Family, 117
 Copinger, Alice, murdered at Fasbourn Hall in 1240, 136
 " Arms, 139
 " Family, 131-142
 " " Letter in 1717 as to antiquity of, 131
 " Gregory, High Sheriff, 1724, 141
 " Hall or Court, 135
 " Henry, Friend of Rev. Geo. Ruggle, 133
 " " Monument to, at Lavenham, 133
 " John, Account of, 132
 " " Will of, 1441, 136
 " Walter, Curious Grant to, 132
 " " Inscription on, 132
 " Sir William, Lord Mayor of London, 1512, 132
 " " Will of, 1512, 136
 Cornwall, Robt., E. of, Account of, 149-150
 Court Rolls of Bergholt described, 18*n*.
 Creping H., Description of, 101
 Croftes, Edmund, Will of, 248
 Croypley Arms, 226
 Custom, Curious, at Bergholt, 14
 Customs, Curious, in Haughley M., 205
 Dagworth Arms, 166
 " H., King John at, 166
 " Nicholas de, 163
 Darcy Arms, 7
 Davers Arms, 338
 " Sir Charles, Account of, 336
 " Sir Jermyn, Will of, 1740
 " Sir Robert, Will of, 1714, 335
 Davillers Arms, 39
 Davy, Rev. Chas., Account of Writings of, 220, 221
 Debenham Arms, 116, 118
 Derehaugh Arms, 19
 Despencer Arms, 364
 " Edward, Lord, Account of, 360
 " Thomas, Lord, Account of, 361
 Devereux Arms, 225
 Digby Arms, 175
 Drinkstone Rectory Ho. built by Moseley, 1760, 264
 " M., Particulars of Sale of, 263
 Erwarton H., Description of, 38
 " " Peculiar Gateway at, 39
 " " View of, 38
 Essex, Henry de, Tried for Treason, 94
 Esturmy Arms, 139

- Everett, Isaac, Descendants of, 304.
 Ewen Arms, 279
 Fakenham Wood, Settlement respecting, 74
 Fasbourn Hall, 131-138
 " " Ancient Mount at, 135
 " " Description of, 135
 " " View of, 137
 Ferneley Arms, 161
 Finborough, Anglo-Saxon Ode on Defence of, 168-171
 " H., Description of, 174
 " " Twice Rebuilt, 173, 174
 Fish, Curious Claim to, in 1255, 309
 Fishery Rights, Action respecting, 23
 Fish-hawk, Ancient Service of, 54
 Fiske Arms, 321
 Folkes Arms, 321
 Fornham Hall Rebuilt, 270
 Forster Family, 34
 Freston Arms, 42
 " Family, 40
 " Tower, Description of, 41
 Gage, John, Account of, 342
 Gambling, Estates lost by, 11
 Gant, Gilbert de, at Battle of Lincoln, 199
 Gedding Arms, 279
 " Family, 272-274
 " Hall, Description of, 278
 " " Restoration of, 278
 " " Views of, 272, 273
 " Manor, Abstract of Court Rolls, 1607-279-293
 Gilbert or Gilbert Arms, 175
 " " " Family, 514.
 Gilbert, Henry, Account of, 173
 " Dr. Will., Account of, 514.
 Gipping Chapel, Erection of, 185
 " H., Description of, 192
 " " Inventory of Goods at, 188-190
 " " M., Conveyance of, 1676, set out, 186
 " River, 192
 Gipps Arms, 270
 Gislebert, Rich., son of Earl, Curious Services of, 36
 Gloucester, Thos., E. of, beheaded, 361
 Goldingham Arms, 8
 " Elizabeth, Inscription on, 6
 " Family, 5-6
 " John, Monument to, 6
 Gooding Arms, 42
 " Family, 40, 41
 " Thomas, Will of, 40
 Gough Arms, 251
 Grey Arms, 34
 " Sir Will. de, C.J., 33
 Hall Arms, 122
 Hargreaves Arms, 356
 Harland Arms, 8
 " Family, 7
 " Sir Robt., distinguished naval officer, 7
 Haughley Castle, Description of, 197-198
 " Manor, Rental of, 206-211
 " Park, View of, 205
 Haynes Arms, 200
 Hill Arms, 139
 Hillary Arms, *see* Bereford.
 Hintlesham H., Description of, 56, 57
 " " View of, 62
 " " Priory, Account of, 8, 58.
 " " Agreement on Sale of, 1699, 61
 Holbroke Arms, 67
 Holbrook Arms, 116
 Hollingsworth, Mr., Fanciful suggestions of, 220
 Honors, Creation of, 197
 Houghton Arms, 147
 Illeigh Arms, 342
 Ireland, King of Arms, Office of, created, 177
 Jermy, John, Inscription on, 99
 " " Verses by, 99
 Jermyn, Ambrose, Will of, 1577, 332-333
 " Arms, 338
 " Sir Thomas, Curious Will of, 1552, 332
 " " Gipps' Account of, 333
 " Thomas, Will of, 329, 353
 Keble Arms, 238
 Kedington Arms, 325
 " Family, 324-325
 " —, Will of, 1702, 324
 Kemp, Robert, Curious Letter of, in 1690, 74-76
 Kerr Arms, 364
 Kerridge Arms, 84
 " Family, 81, 82
 " Capt. Thos., Grant of Arms to, 84
 Kilkenny Castle, 1391, 177
 Lambe, Thomas, Singular Epitaph on, 16
 Latimer Arms, 116
 " John, Ld., in "Pilgrimage of Grace," 65
 Lavenham Church, Verses on, 133
 Le Heufe Arms, 298
 " Michael, Inscription on, 297
 Lewgore Arms, 365
 L'Isle Arms, 57
 Littel Arms, 102
 Lloyd Arms, 57
 " Harriet, Charitable Bequests of, 56
 Loveday, Roger, engaged in a Trial in 1275, 89
 Lovell, Sir Thomas, Statute touch., 256, 257
 Lupercalia, Ancient Festival of, 358
 Market, Petition to Parliament respecting a, 234
 Marriage Custom, Ancient, 14
 Mausoleum at Felsham Hall, 266
 Moat dug at King's Hall, 326
 Monks Horton Priory founded, 198
 Morley, Alice, Lady, Curious Will of, 1518, 144-145
 " " " Epitaph on, 145
 " Elizabeth, Lady, Inscription on, 144
 " Family, 142, 143, 143.
 " Henry, Lord, Account of, 143
 " Will., Lord, Epitaph on, 144
 Murder of Princes in the Tower examined, 182-185
 Muskett Arms, 196
 " Henry, Grant of Arms to, in 1576, 193
 Necton Hall, Situation of, 253
 Nerford Arms, 118
 North Arms, 175
 Onehouse H., Description of, 219, 220
 " " Origin of Name, 219
 Ormond, Jas., E. of, Account of, 177-178
 Ositha, Martyrdom of, 229
 Pakenham Arms, 315
 " John de, Blomefield's Note on, 309
 " Manor, Early Customs in, 303
 Paley Arms, 251
 Parker Arms, 39
 " Sir Philip, High Sheriff, 37
 " Col. Windsor, Account of, 320
 Partridge Family, 84
 Pettiward Arms, 175
 " Roger, Account of, 174
 Pipard Arms, 57
 Plantagenet, Richard, Account of, 199

INDEX LOCORUM.

- Abbot's Bridge, 135
 Abbot's Mill, 268
 Abington, co. Camb., 106
 Acres, 143
 Acton, 72^{n.}, 73, 76, 77, 120,
 121, 121^{n.}, 132, 165, 325
 Acton, co. Middx., 46
 Acton Burnell, 204
 Agincourt, 96
 Akenham, 331
 Albemarle, &c., Abbey, 3
 Albury H., co. Herts., 106
 Albury Park, 342
 Aldeby H. M., 250^{n.}
 Alders M., 179
 Alderton, 200, 210
 Aldham, 14, 58^{n.}
 Algarkirk H., co. Linc., 337
 All Hallows, co. Kent, 133
 Alphamstone, co. Essex, 117
 Alpheton M., 350, 350^{n.}
 Alrys, 120
 Alsildeston, 98
 Altamounton Spettel or Bent-
 ley M., 13
 Alton H. M., 2, 98, 103
 Alverdiscott, co. Devon, 95
 Amer. &c., H. M., 1, 3-4
 America, 336^{n.}, 364
 Ampton, 46, 243, 245-251, 307,
 345-346^{n.}
 Anjou, 165
 Aquitaine, 114, 165
 Arborfield, co. Berks., 355
 Arcot, 7
 Ardleigh, co. Essex, 117
 Argents M., 2, 102
 Arundel, 177
 Ash Bocking, 30^{n.}, 40
 Ashdon, co. Essex, 249, 325
 Ashfield, 242
 Ashton, co. Lanc., 343
 Ashwell Thorpe, 80, 363
 Aspall, 116
 Athilburgh Ch., 17
 Attleburgh, 80
 Ayr, N.B., 192
 Babergh Hund., 1, 17^{n.}, 49,
 68, 68^{n.}, 69^{n.}, 72^{n.}, 73^{n.},
 76, 77, 97, 120-121^{n.}, 148,
 233^{n.}, 243, 274^{n.}, 319^{n.},
 341, 343, 350^{n.}
 Bablyshew, 293
 Bacton, 150, 162, 210, 213, 226
 Badgecroft, 292
 Badingham, 7, 23, 54, 160,
 160^{n.}, 235^{n.}
 Badlersmere, 255
 Badley, 16, 154, 155, 233-234,
 260
 Badmondsfield M., 173^{n.}
 Badwell Ash, 297
 Bagges, 280, 285
 Balcaskie, co. Fife, 38, 56
 Baldmascroft, 282, 285
 Bangerston, co. Pemb., 341
 Bantonfeld, 282
 Barbadoes, 323, 335
 Bardfield Magna, 82
 Bardwell, 330-333
 Barking, 81, 154^{n.}, 331
 Barkingham, co. Norf., 99
 Barley, co. Herts., 175
 Barnelmes, 204
 Barnham, 248
 Barningham, 324
 Barrardys M., 214
 Barringham M., 73^{n.}
 Barrow, 312
 Barrowden, co. Rut., 172
 Barsham, 23, 113^{n.}
 Barton, 247, 253, 309, 310, 330
 Barton, Gt., 243, 252-253, 276,
 310, 331, 336^{n.}
 Barton, Little, 331
 Barton Mere, 295
 Basse M., co. Herts., 222
 Bath, 101, 174, 175
 Batlie or Barelies, 312
 Battisford, 21, 237
 Battle Abbey, 131, 360
 Bavents M., 129, 149, 155-157
 Bawdsey, 152-153
 Baylham, 130, 240
 Baynard's Castle Honor, 339
 Baythorn Pk., co. Essex, 135
 Bayton, 295
 Bearn Close, 281
 Beauchamp's Tower, 185
 Beaufort, 334
 Beaulieu, 185
 Beck-holt, 14
 Bedall, co. York, 172
 Bedford, 55
 Bedford, co., 145, 302, 345
 Beeston, co. Norf., 320
 Begatona, 254
 Beighton or Beyton, 243, 254,
 294, 296, 310, 344
 Belaugh, co. Norf., 348
 Belnei (?), 126
 Belphin's, 280
 Belstead, 34, 93
 Belstead, Gt., or Washbrooke,
 1, 3-4, 34
 Belstead, Little, 1, 3, 5-8, 117,
 121
 Belstead, co. Essex, 322
 Bemans M., 307
 Benetleygh, 72
 Benhall, 42^{n.}, 76, 82, 190
 Bentley, 1, 9-13, 35, 110, 115,
 118
 Beoly, co. Worc., 204
 Bercolt, *see* Bergholt.
 Berdhedds, 291
 Berelands, 283, 291
 Bergavenny, 155, 177
 Bergholt, East, 1, 14-22, 24,
 25, 28, 32, 38, 47, 53, 64, 70,
 71, 77, 79, 85, 95, 97, 104-
 106, 108-111, 119, 126-128,
 363
 Beria, 119, 122
 Berkhamstead M., 199
 Berking, 168
 Berks, co., 355
 Bermuda, W.I., 106
 Bernard's Inn, 75
 Bernham, 300
 Bersted, co. Essex, 259
 Beyton, *see* Beighton.
 Bhurtpore, 320
 Biggons Ten., 293
 Bildeston, 82, 262, 266^{n.}
 Birch, 230
 Birne H. M., 122
 Bishopscoft, 309
 Blackburn Hund., 37^{n.}, 73^{n.},
 96^{n.}, 129, 201, 222, 222^{n.},
 243, 248, 262^{n.}, 264^{n.}, 295,
 300-301, 308, 309^{n.}, 326^{n.},
 327, 332^{n.}, 344^{n.}, 346, 355^{n.}
 Blackmere, 165, 200
 Blacksaltes, 280, 284
 Blakenham, Little, 118
 Blakeshall, 131^{n.}
 Blaxhall, 40, 217^{n.}, 362
 Bletso, co. Beds., 145
 Blickling, co. Norf., 362
 Bloxwith, Gt., 173
 Blythford M., 213^{n.}, 264^{n.},
 355^{n.}
 Blything Hund., 111^{n.}, 213^{n.},
 264^{n.}, 301, 355^{n.}
 Bocking M., 151^{n.}
 Bodmin, 38
 Bogeys, 287
 Boisledne, 204
 Boitwell or Boyton H. with
 Groats M., 2, 28-29
 Bolesover Castle, 176
 Bollys, 291
 Bolom M., co. Northd., 120^{n.}
 Bond's Croft, 288
 Bonds H. M., 2, 42
 Bonington, co. Kent, 100
 Bononia, *see* Boulogne.
 Boos Hall, 91
 Bordeaux, 165
 Bordeshaw or Bradshaw or
 Bosford *al.* Boss H. M., 2,
 91-92
 Boresplace, co. Kent, 132
 Boroughbridge, 255
 Bosmere and Claydon Hund.,
 1, 11, 13, 25^{n.}, 30^{n.}, 33,
 58^{n.}, 65^{n.}, 89, 100, 129,
 151^{n.}, 154^{n.}, 155, 156^{n.}, 158,
 233-234, 236^{n.}
 Boss H. M., 26^{n.}, 92
 Boston, co. Linc., 15

INDEX LOCORUM.

v.

Bosworth, 147, 172
 Botelers, 345
 Boulogne Honor, 176, 197, 240
 Bowen H. M., 2, 122
 Boxford, 337
 Boxstead, 233*n.*, 301, 331
 Boyland Hall, 249, 352
 Boyton, 2, 24, 28, 55, 68, 69, 69*n.*, 110, 129, 179
 Brabant, 204
 Bradfield, 153, 254-261, 287
 Bradfield Combust, 243, 254-258, 274, 330, 333
 Bradfield Monks, 274, 281, 286, 294, 295, 330, 332, 333
 Bradfield St. Clare, 84, 243, 254, 259-260, 330, 333
 Bradfield St. George, 243, 254, 260-261
 Bradfield, co. Essex, 350
 Braham H., 1, 23-24, 105
 Braintree, co. Essex, 66
 Bramford, 16, 25, 26, 91, 161
 Brandeston, 2, 45, 142*n.*, 217*n.*, 353
 Brandon Ferry, 302
 Brantham, 1, 15, 19, 22-24, 101, 105, 110
 Branthram (?), 98
 Branton, co. Northd., 192
 Brantonfeld, 284
 Brasiers *al.* Thorney Mompplers M., 129, 161, 238
 Braybrooke Ch., 277
 Brend's Place, 291
 Brendwenham, 72
 Brent Eleigh, 120, 121*n.*, 304
 Brentha *al.* Brendhall M., 359-365
 Brent Pelham, 145
 Bressingham, co. Norf., 249
 Brest, 144
 Brett, River, 82, 243
 Brettenham, 136, 138, 141, 156, 157*n.*, 260, 260*n.*, 282, 283, 288, 289, 291
 Bretton's, 44
 Bricett, Gt., 89, 147
 Bricett Priory, 180
 Bridge Place M., 1, 24
 Bridges Highfield, 285, 292
 Briggescroft, 285
 Briggs, 280
 Brightlingsea, co. Essex, 43
 Brightwell, 99
 Brimsfield, 155
 Bringley's Grove, 260
 Brinton, 145
 Brisingham, 24
 Bristol, 95, 255, 361, 364
 Brittany, 144, 360
 Brockdish, co. Norf., 146
 Brockley, 245, 325, 345
 Brodewaye, 284
 Broke H. M., 12*n.*, 42, 64*n.*
 Brokes, 1, 25-26, 91, 231*n.*, 238
 Brome, 36, 37, 37*n.*
 Bromehall Ho., co. Norf., 141
 Brook H. M., 243, 266-267
 Brookes *al.* Whiney Close, 187
 Bruckley Bond M., 2
 Bruges, 160*n.*
 Bruisyard, 55, 362

Brunanburgh, 168
 Bubsalyscroft, 285
 Buckenham C., 79, 80
 Bucks, co., 37, 331, 336, 362, 363
 Buckler's Bond M., 45
 Bull Meadow, 290, 292
 Bulls, 291
 Bumstead, co. Essex, 160
 Bumsteds, 291
 Bungay Castle, 112
 Bures, 69*n.*
 Burgate Ch., 10
 Burgh, 364
 Burghersh, co. Sussex, 360
 Burnt Wenham, 77
 Burrards Hall, 324
 Burstall, 1, 11*n.*, 25-27, 89
 Burston, co. Surrey, 260
 Burt's Manor, 173*n.*
 Bury St. Edmunds, 33, 135, 138, 141, 146, 166, 174, 187, 190, 197, 207, 218, 223, 243, 245, 246, 248, 255, 256, 259, 260, 268, 276, 277, 278, 286, 287, 294-295*n.*, 298, 301*n.*, 303, 305, 307, 311, 312, 314, 317, 320, 320*n.*, 324, 326, 329, 330, 333-336*n.*, 338, 351, 357-359
 Bury Abbey, 173, 217, 239, 252, 254, 255, 260, 261, 286, 303, 307, 309, 310, 322, 325-327, 330, 346, 347, 357, 358
 Bushey Close, 207
 Bushoppesclose, 285
 Butley, 15, 131*n.*, 173, 175, 193
 Buxhall, 54*n.*, 59-60*n.*, 62, 114, 129-149, 173, 174, 176, 179, 210-212, 217, 225, 264, 281, 283, 288, 317, 319, 355*n.*
 Byall Fenn, co. Camb., 37
 Bylston, 279, 288, 289, 291
 Cachefache, 246
 Caistor, co. Norf., 68
 Calais, 143, 177
 Caldecot H. M., 219*n.*
 Caldecotes M., 129, 219-221
 Caldewell, 120
 Callys, 295
 Calo-Wetuna, 126
 Caltham M., 2, 118
 Calthorp H. M., 248
 Calthorpe, co. Norf., 37, 250, 307
 Calthorpe, co. Oxford, 172
 Cambridge, 11, 29, 30*n.*, 37, 52, 68, 82, 106, 116, 121, 125, 133, 133*n.*, 135, 166, 180, 223, 225, 249, 253, 317, 351
 Cambridge, co., 304, 347
 Campsey Abbey, 236
 Campsey Ash, 40, 236
 Canada, 336
 Canapetuna, 32
 Canteleons M., 179
 Canterbury, 117, 118, 177, 255, 257
 Cantilupes *al.* Cantelowes *al.* Cantelos M., 129, 176-179
 Cantys, 341

Capel, 15, 24, 35*n.*, 72, 97, 105, 114, 117, 118
 Capel St. Mary, 2, 28-31
 Capellys *al.* Felsham H. M., 260
 Cardons, &c., M., 129, 237
 Carisbrook Castle, 182
 Carlford Hund., 3, 43, 64*n.*, 77*n.*, 88, 90, 93*n.*, 115*n.*, 359
 Carlisle, 79, 176
 Cartheward, 286
 Cassenhall, 131*n.*
 Castel's M., 2, 30
 Castillon, 165
 Catleye, co. Camb., 347
 Catnade, 110
 Catts, 187
 Causton Ch., 235
 Chadgrave M., 153
 Chamberleyns M., 274*n.*
 Chantry House, 248
 Charles M., 11*n.*
 Charsfield, 364
 Chattesham, 2, 31, 58*n.*, 114
 Chavents M., 243, 326-327
 Checkley, 195
 Chediston, 301
 Chelmington, 105
 Chelmondiston, 2, 32, 44
 Chelmsford, 87, 102, 261
 Chelsea, 19, 269
 Chelsworth M., 65
 Chemonton, 120
 Cherry Ground, 56
 Chester, 204, 255, 360
 Chester, co., 38, 54
 Cheteboe, 325
 Chevington, 325, 347
 Chevins Wood, 294, 295
 Chiche, 268, 355
 Chick, 230
 Chiddingstone, co. Kent, 360
 Chilham Castle, 255
 Chilton, 49, 211, 227, 228
 Chinery's Hills, 207
 Chinsall Wood, 260
 Chirches, 290
 Churchford H. M., 2, 29-30
 Church House M., 1
 Cinque Ports, 360
 Clapham, 76
 Clapkin M., co. Sussex, 155
 Clare, 147
 Clare Honor, 25
 Claughton H., co. Lanc., 342
 Clauncheferne, 17
 Clavering, co. Essex, 100
 Claxton, Gt., co. Essex, 24
 Claxton, co. Norf., 37
 Clay Close, 225
 Clements M., 129, 237
 Clenchewarten Ch., 71
 Clopton, 3, 43, 243, 319-320, 359, 360, 362-364
 Cloversand Hoggars, 209
 Clowton, 209
 Cobles Pightells, 224
 Cockens, 282
 Cockerells M., 59, 60*n.*, 129, 131, 139-142, 176
 Cockfield, 17*n.*, 105, 264
 Cockins, 291
 Cocksall M., 133, 134

- Cockshott Wood, 187
 Cockthorp, co. Norf., 249
 Coddenham, 120
 Coggeshall, 122, 206, 231, 363
 Cogmans, 138
 Cogsett Gardens, 138
 Cokettes, 248
 Coko Street, 280
 Colchester, 12, 48, 51*n.*, 76,
 80, 81, 113, 161, 259, 277,
 330
 Cold H. M., 343
 Coldham, 243, 288, 289, 341-
 343
 Coldham Land, 290
 Coleshill, co., Warw., 172
 Colkirk, co. Norf., 56
 Colneis Hund., 12*n.*, 42, 109*n.*,
 161, 231*n.*, 238
 Colquhoun, 102
 Columbine H. M., 129, 231-
 234, 237*n.*
 Combs, 129, 149-155, 173, 179,
 231, 234, 235, 264, 266*n.*
 Commandry *al.* St. John's M.,
 1, 15, 20-21
 Conyers Green, 253
 Cookes Meadow, 187
 Cookfield, 277
 Cookins, 283
 Coombe, co. Sussex, 12
 Coopers-in-Newton, 208
 Copdock, 2, 4, 10, 33-35, 93,
 118, 120, 244, 352
 Copdock H., co. Essex, 265
 Copford Church, 12
 Copinger Hall or Ct., 135
 Cork, 278
 Cornwall, co., 182, 184, 305,
 333
 Corsham, 33
 Corton, 310
 Cosbak M., 53
 Cosford Hund., 46*n.*, 72*n.*,
 81*n.*, 129, 154*n.*, 157*n.*,
 180*n.*, 243, 260*n.*, 262, 265-
 267, 308*n.*, 345*n.*
 Cossey, co. Norf., 204
 Cotton, 195, 213
 Covel, 208
 Coventry, 146
 Coward's Croft, 287
 Cowling, 15, 156*n.*, 347*n.*
 Cowper's Croft, 286
 Craneborne Chase, 178
 Cravens M., 213*n.*
 Creak, N., co. Norf., 151
 Creeting, 209, 235
 Creeting All Saints, 65*n.*, 158
 Creeting St. Peters, 129, 158-
 161
 Creeting West, 159, 161, 166
 Creping M., 2, 23*n.*, 100-101,
 105
 Cressingham, co. Norf., 236,
 324
 Cressy, 256, 360
 Cretingham, 16*n.*, 154
 Crimea, 258
 Crowe H. M., 2, 102
 Crowfield, 66
 Crow's H., 81, 348
 Cuckstall Fields, 207
 Culford, 247, 346
 Culpho, 124
 Dagworth, 129, 162-166, 195,
 196, 215
 Dalham, 355
 Dallinghoo, 23*n.*, 200, 225,
 226
 Dalmer, 246
 Dangevilles M., 2, 90
 Darsham, 4, 37, 125, 363
 Dartford, co. Kent, 4, 6, 45,
 156
 Davington Ct., co. Kent, 133
 Dawley M., co. Middx., 133
 Dawos, 208
 Debach, 211, 364
 Debden, 41
 Debenham, 81, 181, 348
 Debons, 285
 Dedham, 113, 277
 Delapre Abbey, 324
 De Montford Ho., 102
 Demseys or Farmers, 209
 Denham, 112
 Dennington, 6, 294, 362
 Denston M., 156*n.*, 321, 321*n.*
 Deny's and Helhouse Lands
al. Beames, 2, 28-29
 Depden, 248
 Derby, co., 176, 334
 Dersingham M., co. Norf.,
 309
 Devil's Ditch, 36
 Devon, co., 16, 95, 172, 174
 Dickleborough, co. Norf., 24
 Didlington, co. Norf., 235, 324
 Dilhorne H., co. Staffs., 106
 Diss, 276
 Ditchingham, co. Norf., 100
 Dixmude, 143
 Dodnash, 1, 9, 11-13, 45
 Doncaster, 275
 Donyland, Gt., H., 113
 Dormisden, 210, 211
 Dorset, co., 178
 Dover Castle, 197, 237, 360
 Doves Close, 289
 Drinkstone, 139, 146, 223, 226,
 231, 243, 262-264, 266, 274,
 275, 288, 294-296, 317, 320,
 330, 335, 355
 Drystock, co. Rut., 172
 Dublin, 222
 Dumfries, co., 106
 Dungarvan Barony, 165
 Dunham, 347
 Dunmow Ch., 222, 262, 267
 Dunningworth M., 264, 355*n.*
 Dunton, co. Essex, 341
 Dunwich, 131*n.*, 363
 Durham, co., 102, 304
 Earl Hanningfield Ch., 265
 Earl's Colne Priory, 101
 Earl's H. M., 17*n.*, 105
 Earl Stonham, 236
 Eastgate Barns M., 359
 East Indies, 7
 Eastlings-in-Newton, 208
 East Looe, co. Cornwall, 333
 Easton, co. Northampton, 362
 Easton Gosbeck Ch., 120
 Easton, Little, 222
 East Raddon, co. Devon, 172
 Eastwood, co. Glos., 46
 Eddington, co. Wilts., 263
 Ederiggs, 281
 Edgbaston, co. Warw., 250
 Edgefield, co. Norf., 34, 333
 Edgehill, 18
 Edminestuna, 126
 Edwardstone, 81, 259
 Egham, 38
 Elde *al.* Oldhall *al.* Old-
 haugh and Le Hoo M., 243,
 325-327, 333
 Eldon, 142
 Elmham S., 301
 Elmsett, 61, 62, 141
 Elmswell, 250, 264*n.*, 348, 355,
 355*n.*
 Elsing, co. Norf., 142, 362
 Eltham, 129
 Elveden, 279
 Elvetham, co. Hants., 250,
 307
 Ely Abbey, 299
 Ely Diocese, 243, 317
 Endryers, 290
 Eresby, 186
 Erith, co. Kent, 247*n.*
 Erstang Parva Ch., 226
 Erveston *al.* Torstun *al.*
 Tor's Hill, 228, 229
 Erwarton, 2, 18, 18*n.*, 32, 36-
 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 87, 100,
 109*n.*, 123, 125
 Escefell, 216
 Esenden, co. Rut., 172
 Essex, co., 6, 19, 23, 24, 30,
 31, 34, 37, 40, 41, 43, 55, 58,
 58*n.*, 62, 66, 76, 80, 82, 94,
 96, 100, 101, 106, 109, 113,
 117, 119, 121, 134, 135, 144,
 148, 150, 160, 171*n.*, 175,
 181, 182, 186, 198, 206, 218,
 222, 223, 229, 231, 249, 259,
 261, 262, 265, 304, 305, 310,
 322, 324, 325, 331, 333,
 336*n.*, 345, 346, 350
 Eton College, 31
 Euston, 54
 Evesham, 171
 Ewell, co. Surrey, 99
 Exeter, 142
 Eye Castle, 200
 Eye Honor, 5
 Eye Manor, 200
 Eyke, 264
 Fakons H. M., 53*n.*
 Fakenham, Gt., 331, 336*n.*
 Fakenham Wood, 74, 75
 Fasbourn Hall, 114, 131-138
 Faulkourn, co. Essex, 265,
 277
 Fawley, co. Hants., 34
 Felbrigg, co. Norf., 33
 Felchurch, 4
 Felix H., co. Essex, 106
 Felsham, 179, 226, 243, 261-
 263, 265-267, 274, 275, 276,
 280, 287-289, 291, 292, 330
 Felstead, co. Essex, 171*n.*
 Fen Farm, 56
 Fenn H. M., 129, 131, 147-148,
 317, 319

- Ffyshcroft, 291
 Fife, co., 38, 56
 Finborough, Gt., 69*n.*, 129,
 138, 140, 167-179, 194, 196,
 212, 214*n.*, 219, 228, 233
 Finborough, Little, 129, 138,
 179-180
 Fincham, 81
 Finningham M., 253
 Firle, co. Sussex, 194, 268
 Flanders, 143, 160*n.*, 186, 204,
 360
 Flempton, 192, 300
 Flixton, 46, 150
 Flore Ch., 277
 Flowton, 59, 60, 62, 141
 Fold Hall, 195
 Folsham, 207
 Forfar, co., 206
 Formcett St. Peters, 312
 Fornham, 253, 270
 Fornham All Saints, 263, 269,
 317
 Fornham St. Genevieve, 198,
 215*n.*, 243, 268-271
 Fornham St. Martin, 330
 Forton (?), 309
 Foston, co. Linc., 270
 Foxhole M., 64
 Framlingham, 82, 166, 202
 Framlingham Castle, 13, 112,
 198
 France, 3, 43, 61, 141, 143*n.*,
 165, 182, 239, 256, 360
 Freemantle, co. Hants., 38
 Frenze H., co. Norf., 362
 Fressingfield, 105
 Freston, 2, 40-42, 44, 103*n.*,
 105, 120, 362
 Fritton, 219*n.*
 Frogmore, co. Hants., 56
 Frostenden, 161
 Furneaux M., 345*n.*
 Furneux M., 301
 Gallows-fields, 196, 208
 Gascony, 360
 Gatles, 295
 Gaunt, 358
 Gawdy Hall, 305
 Gedding, 30, 243, 263, 272-293,
 319, 319*n.*
 Gedding, co. Kent, 274
 Gedgrave, 18
 Geldham H., co. Essex, 76
 Genoa, 178
 Germie M., 114
 Gersyngdon, 20
 Giffard's H. M., 49
 Gifford's H., 68, 68*n.*, 201
 Gillesland, 145
 Gillingham, co. Norf., 363
 Gippesfeld, 287, 353
 Gipping, 7, 129, 174, 181-192,
 209, 211, 212, 225, 231-232,
 235, 236, 314
 Gipping River, 192, 243
 Glamorgan, co., 356
 Glemham Ho., 317, 319, 347
 Glemsford, 324
 Glevering H. M., 26*n.*, 92*n.*
 Gloucester, 132, 182, 184
 Gloucester, co., 46, 205, 320
 Goldingham H., co. Essex, 6
 Goldingham's M., co. Norf., 5
 Goodrich, 165
 Goodwingscroft, 290
 Gosfield, co. Essex, 186, 218,
 265
 Gouldstons, co. Essex, 249
 Grange, The, Colchester, 38
 Grantham, 35
 Gray's Inn, 35, 269
 Greenes Wood, 187
 Greenwich, co. Kent, 155
 Gressenhall, co. Norf., 111,
 362
 Gresten St. Mary, 159
 Gretham, co. Rut., 172
 Grimston H. M., 109*n.*
 Groby, 258
 Grundisburgh, 364
 Guisnes, 182
 Gunnells, 59, 60, 141
 Guthulvesforda, 126
 Habberdon, Habyrdon, 357-
 359
 Hacheston, 26*n.*, 92, 92*n.*
 Hackney, 56, 125, 264
 Hadleigh, 30, 55, 57-59, 72, 81,
 106, 114, 118, 140, 147, 362,
 363
 Hadnam, 140
 Hagoneth, *see* Haughley.
 Hale H. M., 340
 Hales Abbey, 199, 205
 Halfe Pightells, 224
 Hallingbury Morley, 144, 145
 Halls *al.* Timperley's M., 243,
 264
 Halsted, 343
 Ham, co. Middx., 301
 Hamlake, 80*n.*, 255-256*n.*
 Hammersmith, 141
 Hampshire, 34, 38, 56, 250, 307
 Hampton Ct., 56
 Hardhead, 291
 Hardheds, 283, 288
 Hardwicke, co. Glos., 320
 Hareston Castle, 176
 Harfleur, 96, 129
 Hargrave Ch., 277
 Harkstead, 2, 43-46, 310
 Harleston, 129, 193-196, 210,
 211, 225
 Harling, co. Norf., 236
 Harringworth, 114
 Harrold's or Horrold's M., 1,
 25, 26
 Harrowden, 172
 Hartford End, co. Essex, 100
 Hartington M., co. Middx.,
 133
 Hartismere Hund., 1, 37, 37*n.*,
 53*n.*, 121*n.*, 129, 164, 201,
 213, 253
 Hartland, co. Westm., 65
 Harwich, 1, 37, 102, 192
 Hasketon, 115*n.*, 364
 Haslemere, co. Surrey, 337
 Hastings, 162
 Hatfield Peverell, 6
 Haughley, 95, 129, 191, 193,
 195-212, 214, 225, 235, 239,
 240, 242, 355
 Hawstead, 81, 89, 186, 218,
 218*n.*, 226*n.*, 274, 330, 332
 Heagham, 143
 Hedingham *ad.* Cas. Honor,
 34
 Hegeseth, 274
 Heigham, 105, 120
 Hell's Hill, 287
 Helmete, 131*n.*
 Helmingham, 11, 13, 30*n.*, 33,
 58*n.*, 100, 151*n.*, 154, 236*n.*
 Helmsley, 364
 Hengrave, 187, 194, 204, 268,
 268*n.*, 271, 305, 334, 341
 Henham, 213*n.*, 362, 363
 Heningham Honor, 28
 Hepworth, 37*n.*, 253, 330, 333
 Hereford, co., 223
 Herlestede M., 66
 Herling, West, 348
 Heron, 181, 182
 Hertford, 275, 276
 Hertford, co., 33, 46, 106, 142,
 145, 175, 199, 218, 222
 Hertz Manor, 201
 Hessett, 243, 254, 268, 294-298,
 307, 317, 326, 330, 344, 348
 Hethersett, 80
 Hethese (?) M., 301
 Heveningham, 173
 Heygham, 72
 Higham, 2, 47-49, 97
 Higham Ferrers Ch., 277
 Highfield, 280, 291-293
 High Town Green, 263
 Hillesden, co. Devon, 174
 Hillington, co. Norf., 82, 150
 Hindon, co. Wilts., 250
 Hingham, co. Norf., 144, 145,
 362
 Hintlesham, 2, 27, 32, 50-63,
 92, 114, 118, 140, 140*n.*, 179,
 264
 Hitcham, 92, 136, 138, 173,
 179, 275, 304
 Hobbys, 280, 281
 Hobhauncells, 286
 Hodges, 289
 Hods, 280
 Hogges Meadow, 281
 Holbrook, 2, 11*n.*, 12, 26, 32,
 33*n.*, 40*n.*, 44, 65-67, 99, 102-
 105, 124, 173
 Holeton, 72, 111
 Hollingshearth, Lit., *al.* Hor-
 ringer, 269
 Holmebury, co. Heref., 223
 Holmehale, 340
 Holt, co. Norf., 4, 34
 Holton, 2, 15, 59, 68-69, 97,
 118, 140
 Holton St. Mary, 78
 Holy Land, 198
 Honington, 295, 331, 336*n.*
 Hoo, co. Kent, 133
 Hopton M., 222, 222*n.*, 262*n.*
 Horham, 15, 151*n.*, 154
 Horningsheath, 307, 333, 351
 Horse Closes, 210
 Horsenden, co. Bucks., 331,
 336
 Houghton, co. Norf., 297, 323
 Houghton-le-Spring, 304
 How, The, 208
 Howlots, 213

- Hoxne Hund., 42*n.*, 65*n.*, 99*n.*,
 151*n.*, 154*n.*, 160, 160*n.*,
 173*n.*, 218, 235*n.*
 Hoxne Manor, 65*n.*
 Hunsdon M., 96
 Hunstanton or Hunston, 80,
 267, 305, 348
 Huntingdon, co., 277
 Huron, Lake, 336
 Hurts Manor, 96*n.*
 Hynthe Place, 51*n.*
 Icklingham, 304
 Ickworth, 88, 248, 331
 Idvies, co. Forfar, 206
 Iken, 131
 Illarius *al.* New H. M., 1, 15-
 16
 Ingersby, 173
 Ingham, 115, 245-248, 346
 Inner Temple, 138, 269
 Ipswich, 1, 6-7, 11, 12, 23-26,
 28, 31-32, 34, 40, 41, 45, 57-
 59, 65, 66, 71, 72, 92, 93, 100,
 101, 105, 106, 112-114, 117,
 120-122, 136, 140, 152, 154,
 156, 160, 166, 174, 190, 192,
 198, 209, 230, 231, 235, 269,
 275, 276, 330, 331, 362, 363
 Ipswich Priory, 26, 48, 57, 93,
 121, 122
 Ireland, 143-144, 165, 176, 177,
 223, 233, 249, 270, 278, 305,
 361
 Iselham, co. Camb., 116
 Iveletle, 34
 Ixworth, 57, 248, 309, 330
 Ixworth Thorpe, 295
 Jacob's Croft, 283
 Jersey, 334
 Jerusalem, 256
 Jones Closes, 290
 Justans, 289
 Kaerdiff Castle, 360
 Kaffa, 258
 Kedington, 325
 Keverstone, co. Norf., 226
 Kent, co., 4, 6, 45, 48, 99, 100,
 132, 145, 155, 156, 218, 219,
 247*n.*, 249, 255, 274, 320*n.*,
 351, 360
 Kenton, 202, 352*n.*
 Kentwell, 147
 Kenys *al.* Kings, 286
 Kersey, 42, 46*n.*
 Kesgrave, 40
 Kethill, co. Norf., 5
 Ketteringham, co. Norf., 17
 Kettlebaston, 133
 Kettleburgh, 153, 190
 Ketton, 95
 Kilbenny Castle, 177
 Kilverstone, co. Norf., 225
 Kilworth, N., 277
 Kingerby, co. Linc., 341
 Kinges, 291
 Kingsdown, co. Kent, 255
 Kingshall M., 243, 326, 362,
 364
 King's Lynn, 34
 Kingston-on-Thames, 363
 Kirkley M., 26
 Kirkmichael, 106
 Kirkton (Cherchetuna), 85
 Kirtling, co. Camb., 306, 347
 Kirton, 44
 Knalts, 62
 Knodishall, 81, 258
 Knotts, 62
 La (? Lavenham), 289
 Lackford, 298, 299, 307
 Lackford Hund., 240, 253, 302
 Lakengheath, 302
 Lambeth, 143*n.*, 168
 Lamphits, co. Dumfries, 106
 Lanblethian, 360
 Lancaster, 341
 Lancaster, co., 174, 218, 342,
 343
 Lancaster Honor, 89, 131
 Landford, co. Wilts., 175, 176
 Langcliffe, co. York, 250, 346
 Langeston M., 64
 Langford, co. Norf., 214
 Langham, 308
 Langham M., co. Essex, 181
 Langley Pk., co. Norf., 161
 Langston, &c., M., 1, 11*n.*,
 25-27
 Lanherne, co. Cornwall, 182,
 184
 Large's Manor, 329*n.*
 Lark, River, 243
 Lausele, 274
 Lavenham, 17*n.*, 105, 133, 265,
 289, 304, 325, 332, 347
 Lawney's M., 243, 326
 Lawshall, 301, 343, 350
 Laxfield, 118, 173*n.*, 299, 320
 Laver de la Hay, co. Essex,
 322
 Layham, 17, 120*n.*
 Laymarney, co. Essex, 333
 Laywood, 308
 Le Brookhale, 266
 Le Downe, 284, 289, 292
 Leeds Castle, 255
 Lee Hoo M., 243, 327
 Leffey H. M., 129, 131, 142-
 147, 355*n.*
 Lehawe, 289
 Leicester, 180, 277
 Leicester, co., 41, 172, 173,
 277, 278
 Leighs Priory, 109
 Leiston, 118
 Leleseye, 131*n.*, 260
 Lenton (?), 110
 Le Seate, 289, 291
 Le Sextens, 332
 Le Shone, 293
 Letheringham, 23, 115, 160*n.*
 Leverfelde, 287
 Levington, 87
 Lewes, 82, 131, 199, 272, 316
 Leyham, 72, 72*n.*, 81
 Lincoln, 176, 199, 206, 277
 Lincoln, co., 15, 79, 171*n.*,
 204, 270, 337, 341, 362
 Lincoln's Inn, 204, 225, 341
 Link Fields, 208
 Lingle, 195
 Linstead, co. Kent, 218
 Linton, co. Camb., 304
 Little Greene, 187
 Liverfelde, 279
 Livermere, Gt., 243, 245, 247,
 248, 295, 299-302, 346
 Livermere Parva, 247, 248,
 295, 300
 Liverpool, 356
 Loddon, 347
 Loes Hund., 16*n.*, 23*n.*, 26*n.*,
 92*n.*, 142*n.*, 154, 160*n.*,
 217*n.*, 264, 352*n.*, 353
 Lompkyn, 283
 London, 7, 15, 19, 23, 46, 51*n.*,
 52, 54, 56, 61, 74, 76, 81, 82,
 91, 102, 111, 126, 132, 133,
 136, 138, 142, 144, 154, 156,
 160, 165, 172-174, 179, 182-
 184, 186, 203, 218, 219, 223,
 225, 249, 250, 263, 266, 269,
 304, 310, 311, 314*n.*, 317,
 317*n.*, 329, 332-335, 338,
 350, 351, 359, 361.
 Loneham, 282
 Long Stratton, 294
 Lothingland Hund., 219*n.*
 Loudham Hall, 264
 Loughton, co. Warw., 172
 Luberlow Field, 198, 205
 Lucknow, 320
 Lune, co. Norf., 268
 Lupton, co. Devon, 16
 Luss, 102
 Lyere Bretoun Ch., 45
 Lymminster, co. Sussex, 337
 Lynere Fields, 224
 Lynn, 257
 Lynne, co. Norf., 133
 Lytton, M., 295
 Maiden H. M., 243, 265, 267
 Maine, 165
 Malden, 106, 182
 Maldur, 245
 Malwa, 320
 Manchester, 135, 142
 Manesfort, 127
 Manfeld, 282, 291
 Manningtree, 40
 Marcroft, Gt., 187
 Mark's or Merk's, M., 2,
 76-77.
 Marlingford, co. Norf., 259
 Maroh, 280
 Maplestead, Gt., 218, 223
 Marshall, 143
 Martin's Fen, 208
 Martlesham, 364
 Mauntre, 17, 88
 May Close, 224
 Mayo, co., 341
 Meath, co., 177
 Melcombe Regis, 336
 Melcroft, 281, 287
 Melfeld, 224, 281, 290
 Melford, Long, 81, 306, 324,
 341
 Mellclose, 289
 Melton Mowbray, 278, 279
 Mendham, 235, 347
 Mendlesham, 187, 191
 Merton, 4, 33, 34, 361
 Melfield, 99*n.*, 235.
 Mettingham M., 112
 Mickleham, co. Surrey, 142

- Middleham, co. York, 79
 Middlesex, co., 46, 133, 269, 301
 Middle Temple, 37, 102
 Middleton, 150, 239
 Milden, 118
 Mildenhall, 173, 225, 253, 266, 301, 345, 346
 Mill Farm, 56
 Milner (Myllner), 280, 281
 Minn, co. Cornwall, 305
 Minotts or Minetts M., 2, 48-49
 Mistley H., co. Essex, 19
 Monewden, 327, 364
 Monkes Wood, 294
 Monks Horton Priory, 198
 Monk Soham M., 218
 Monserrat Island, 341
 Morley, 143
 Mortimer Cross, 178
 Morton, co. Staffs., 34
 Moscow, 258
 Mose Church, 114
 Moseley, 317
 Mounthall, co. Essex, 305
 Mumses Park, 260
 Muriells M., 248
 Mutford Hund., 26
 Mychell Grove, 55
 Nacton, 12n., 42, 64, 64n., 92, 125, 161, 231n., 238
 Narburgh, co. Norfolk, 6
 Naseby, 95
 Naughton, 82
 Nayland M., 97, 148
 Necton or Conyers H. M., 243, 253
 Necton's or Netton's M., 2, 92-93
 Nedging Manor, 180n.
 Needham Market, 24, 161
 Netherall M., co. Norf., 150
 Netherhall, 2, 29, 45-46, 66, 68n., 190, 209, 268n., 313, 315, 319n.
 Netherhall *al.* Barrards M., 129, 214-215
 Netherhall *al.* Ladies *al.* Richardshall M., 243, 308
 Netherhall *al.* Netherplace M., 243, 244, 328, 344
 Netherton, co. Yorks., 148
 Newbery, 178
 Newcastle, 178, 341
 New Hall or Ho., 252
 Newhall *al.* Malkinshall *al.* Beaumonts M., 243, 307-308
 Newmarket Heath, 36
 New Street, 211
 Newton, 72, 73n., 120n., 121, 211, 213, 214, 223, 228, 232, 235
 Newton, Old, 69n., 129, 133, 179-181, 187, 209, 211-215, 235, 237, 268n.
 Norfolk, co., 4-6, 24, 33, 34, 36, 37, 54-56, 59, 66, 68, 74, 79, 80, 82, 95, 99, 100, 111, 114-116, 120, 131, 133, 141, 144-147, 157, 160, 172, 182, 194, 203, 204n., 214, 218, 225, 226, 235, 236, 239, 249-250, 252, 259, 267, 268, 274, 276, 279, 297, 300, 301, 304, 305, 307, 309, 312, 317, 320, 323, 324, 330, 333, 338, 340, 348, 352, 362, 363
 Normandy, 3, 139, 149
 Norman Farm, 56
 Northampton, 277n., 278
 Northampton, co., 55, 277, 324, 362
 Northland Grove, 332
 Northlands, 56
 Northumberland, co., 120n., 192
 Northwich, co. Ches., 38
 Northwood's M., 2, 93
 Norton, 141, 167, 225, 295, 310-311n., 330, 344, 347
 Nortons (ould) M., 134
 Norway, 269
 Norwich, 34, 39, 41, 74n., 82n., 102, 109, 112n., 116n., 131, 140, 141, 186, 213n., 249n., 259, 266, 276, 277, 308, 311n., 362
 Norwich Diocese, 1, 129
 Nottingham, 361
 Nottingham, co., 197
 Nowton, 330, 351-353
 Nun, 288
 Oakeys, 207
 Oakley, co. Soms., 301
 Oakley, Little, 55
 Offord Darcy, 277
 Offton, 78, 112
 Offton Monks M., 156n.
 Okenhill H. M., 235n.
 Okholt Ch., 212
 Old Hall, 1, 9, 11-13, 15-19, 21, 266
 Old Lawn, 135
 Old Raye, 19
 Ollantigh, co. Kent, 249
 Onehouse, 129, 173, 174n., 210, 216-221, 225, 353n.
 Orcharde Pightle, 187
 Orchenfield, 165
 Oregon, 364
 Orford, 18, 112, 131, 131n., 152, 153, 214, 323
 Orwell Park, 8, 213
 Orwell River, 1, 38, 41, 125, 192
 Osemundeston Ch., 259
 Otley, 111, 114, 173, 294, 295, 364
 Oulton, 10, 276
 Ousden, 317, 317n., 347
 Overbury H., 17, 72n.
 Overhall M., 2, 87, 88, 97
 Owldholt, co. Essex, 23
 Oxal Closes, 208
 Oxburgh, 55, 202
 Oxeney, 290
 Oxenheath, co. Kent, 48
 Oxey, co. Herts., 46
 Oxford, 21, 31, 56
 Oxford, co., 11, 172, 176
 Pakenham, 80, 81, 140, 145n., 147n., 190, 276, 303-315, 319n., 320, 326, 326n., 330, 334, 344, 351, 351n.
 Pallants Farme, 187
 Pametuna, 119
 Pannington H. M., 2, 121-122
 Paphos, 256
 Parham, 116, 152, 153, 200n., 258, 266n., 323
 Paris, 43, 96, 265
 Park Meadow, 287
 Parker's, 289
 Parva Erstangy Ch., 266
 Paston, 278
 Patches, 209
 Paysy Fields, 187
 Peckham, 334
 Pederton, co. Soms., 178
 Pellers, 286, 290
 Pembroke, co., 341
 Pencethorp, co. Norf., 194
 Penfield H., co. Essex, 148
 Pertrecroft, 280
 Peterborough, 278
 Peterhouse, 103
 Peter's Hill, 51
 Petits, 138
 Peverell Honor, 197
 Phillets, 210
 Pike Meadow, 210
 Pipe, co. Staffs., 124n.
 Piperdes, 53n.
 Plashwood, 191, 207, 225
 Platten, co. Meath, 177
 Playford, 77n., 87, 88, 90, 93n., 113, 301
 Plomesgate Hund., 42n., 96n., 152, 200n., 201, 217n., 258, 264, 266n., 323, 355n.
 Pluckley, 87
 Plumpton, co. York, 114
 Plunbridge, co. Herts., 218
 Poictiers, 142, 360
 Poix, 182
 Polstead, 77, 81, 223, 329
 Pond Hall, 54
 Pond Pightell, 225
 Pool H., co. Salop, 334
 Portland, 364
 Preston (? Freston) M., 65
 Preston, co. Rut., 172
 Prevet, 324
 Priory M., 2, 57-58
 Priory Knaps, 60
 Prittlewell, co. Essex, 41
 Pulham H. M., 129, 240, 242
 Purtepyt (?), 127
 Putney, co. Surrey, 174, 174n., 218, 219
 Pykescroft, 280
 Pymans House, 208
 Pyssers, 292, 293
 Quarhams M., 103
 Quidenham, co. Norf., 66
 Raleigh Honor, 163
 Ramsey, 127
 Ramsey's, 283
 Ranworth, co. Norf., 160, 235
 Rattlesden, 59, 60, 138-140, 148, 148n., 174, 224, 225, 243, 263, 264, 274, 275, 279-282, 284, 286, 288-293, 316-321, 331, 336n., 347, 354
 Raven's H. or Reymes M., 2, 49
 Ravysbury, co. Surrey, 172

- Rawood, 260
 Raydon, 2, 54, 70-78, 81, 111, 118, 120
 Rayleigh Honor, 96
 Rayne, co. Essex, 171*n*.
 Rayne Parva, 331
 Read, co. Lanc., 218
 Reading Abbey, 94
 Rectory House, 264
 Red Castle M., 243, 315
 Redenhall, 305
 Redgrave, 301
 Reed, 325
 Regrave St. Mary, 276
 Rembrow M., 2, 31
 Rendlesham, 125
 Reydon, 105, 114, 121*n*.
 Reyne Parva, 336*n*.
 Reynes, 284
 Rhie, 143
 Rickinghall M., 53
 Rickinghall Superior, 53*n*.
 Riddlesworth, 218, 279
 Ringshall, 156*n*., 180
 Risbridge Hund., 15, 156*n*., 173*n*., 236*n*., 260, 260*n*., 317*n*., 320-321*n*., 347, 347*n*.
 Risby, 325
 Rishangles, 121*n*., 235
 Rivenhall Pl., co. Essex, 106
 Rivershall M., 99
 Riveshall M., 37*n*.
 Rochester, 272
 Rockell *al.* Rockylls M., 129, 225, 226
 Rodeham, 181
 Rogens, 293
 Rokeyard Hall, 181
 Rombrydge, 287
 Rome, 203
 Romsey Abbey, 139
 Rotherfield Pipard, 176
 Rouen, 165, 333
 Rougham, 225, 243, 294, 309, 310, 312, 322-330, 333, 334, 344
 Roughtone M., 153
 Rouse H. M., 364
 Rushbrook(e), 133, 194, 243, 257, 261, 289-291, 295, 305, 306, 318, 323, 325, 327, 329-338, 351, 351*n*., 353
 Rushmere, 30*n*.
 Russheworth Ch., 300
 Russia, 258
 Rutland, co., 172, 277
 Rynehill, 218
 St. Albans, 177, 232, 233.
 St. Donat's Castle, 356
 St. Edmund's Ditch, 36
 St. Etheldreda Abbey, 316
 St. Osith Abbey, 185, 185*n*., 229, 230
 St. Osyth, co. Essex, 150
 St. Pierre de Selincourt Abbey, 182
 Samford, 171*n*., 187
 Samford Hund., 1-128, 140*n*., 179, 264, 310
 Sampson H. M., 46*n*.
 Sampsons M., 248
 Sapiston, 295
 Saxham, Gt., 102, 102*n*., 266, 347
 Saxham, Little, 245, 249, 269, 329, 329*n*., 331, 337
 Saxham Street, 181
 Saxies M., 243, 343
 Saxmundham, 96*n*., 118, 201
 Scaveley, 14
 Scole Ho., co. Norf., 147
 Scotland, 144, 239, 309, 364
 Scotland H., 329, 341, 343
 Scottuna, 127
 Seckford, 88
 Shardelowes M., 347*n*.
 Sheepcote Field, 204
 Sheffield, 165
 Shelland M., 262, 263
 Shimpling Ch., 301
 Shipdam, co. Norf., 301
 Shotley, 295
 Sicklesmere or Sygelsmer M., 352
 Skabbcroft, 290
 Skelbertswell, co. Kent, 219
 Shelfhanger, 36, 86
 Shelland, 129, 147, 205, 210, 211, 222-226
 Shelley, 2, 78-84, 114
 Shelton, co. Norf., 145
 Shenfield, co. Essex, 134
 Shenton, co. Leic., 173
 Shiffnal, 34
 Shotley, 2, 38, 44, 85-88, 99
 Shottisham, co. Norf., 59, 141
 Shropshire, 164, 165, 204, 334
 Shrubland H., 125
 Skynners, 48
 Slysetoft, 283
 Smallbridge, 69*n*., 304, 332
 Smithfield Wood, 187
 Snape M., 79
 Snelterton, co. Norf., 300
 Sogenhoe M., 153
 Somerleyton, 150, 202, 352
 Somerset, co., 143*n*., 177, 301
 Somerton, 347
 Southampton, 178
 Southbourne, 131*n*.
 Southern Nigeria, 84
 Southfeld, 287
 South Meadow, 293
 South Town, 37
 Southwark, 76, 269, 311
 Southwold M., 112
 Spalding, co. Linc., 204
 Spanbies M., 2, 97
 Spencer's M., 1, 15, 19-20
 Spring Pightell, 225
 Sproston, co. Norf., 160
 Sproughton, 2, 7, 26, 26*n*., 57, 89-93, 359
 Stafford, co., 34, 106, 124*n*., 173, 341
 Stamborn H., 62, 63
 Stanefeld, 274
 Stanfelda, 127
 Stanfield, 343
 Stanham's or Stonham's M., 243, 321
 Stanningfield, 243, 325, 339-343
 Stansfield, 81, 320, 325
 Stanton, 261, 305, 330, 332, 333
 Stanton, Nether and Over, 330
 Stanton Harcourt, 172
 Stanton, co. Sussex, 82
 Staverton M., 264
 Starlings, 280
 Stiffkey, co. Norf., 37
 Stockelston, co. Leic., 41
 Stodhaugh M., 2, 118
 Stoke, 91, 100, 172
 Stoke by Ipswich, 26, 91
 Stoke by Nayland, 49, 56, 68, 68*n*., 81, 147, 274, 274*n*., 341, 343
 Stokecurcy, co. Som., 143*n*.
 Stokesby, co. Norf., 352
 Stoneham, 275-282, 288, 291
 Stonewells, 282
 Stoneygate, co. Leic., 278
 Stonham, 181, 213, 227
 Stony Lands, 224
 Stour, R., 1, 38, 102, 103, 192
 Stow, 131, 205, 206, 211, 216
 Stow Hund., 60*n*., 69*n*., 95, 129-243, 266*n*., 268*n*., 317, 319, 353*n*., 355*n*.
 Stowe Ch., 277
 Stowhall, 230, 308
 Stowlangtoft, 46, 81, 308-310, 330, 334, 348
 Stowmarket, 55*n*., 77*n*., 78, 129, 138, 149, 165*n*.-166*n*., 173, 174, 179, 181, 181*n*., 185-186, 190, 192, 196, 197, 204*n*., 209, 212, 215, 227-238, 248, 263, 314
 Stowupland, 181, 227-238
 Stow, West, 248
 Stradbroke Ch., 111, 114
 Stratford, 2, 15, 94-96, 111, 118
 Stratford St. Mary, 2, 94-97
 Stratton H. M., 109*n*.
 Stratton, Long, 131
 Stringes Farm, 68
 Studhaugh, 320
 Stutton, 2, 23*n*., 57, 98-103, 105
 Sudbury, 129, 132, 157, 190, 243, 304
 Sudburyes *al.* Drurye's M., 327
 Sulveyes or Sullies or Martyns and Sulveges, M., 2, 77-78
 Sulyard M., 97
 Surrey, co., 55, 82, 99, 102, 142, 172, 174, 218, 219, 257, 260, 337, 363
 Sussex, co., 12, 82, 155, 194, 258, 268, 337, 360
 Sutting Wood, 187
 Sutton M., 243, 258-259
 Swaffham, co. Norf., 6, 121*n*.
 Swannes M., 155
 Swinnerton, co. Staffs., 341
 Swyncombe, co. Oxf., 11, 12
 Syckolsmer, 353
 Syclesmere, 332
 Synoris, Gt. and Lit., 224
 Talbote M., 53, 53*n*.
 Talmach Hall, 315
 Tannington, 274
 Tatshall, 79

- Tattlingstone, 2, 42, 64, 101, 103-107, 111
 Tendring H., 7, 16, 97
 Tewkesbury Abbey, 360, 361
 Thedwestry Hund., 30, 129, 145*n.*, 147*n.*, 215*n.*, 243-356
 Thelnetham, 300, 300*n.*, 302
 Theltham M., 248
 The Park, co. Herts., 33
 Thetford, 225, 249
 Thingoe Hund., 88, 102*n.*, 194, 218*n.*, 226*n.*, 243, 264, 268*n.*, 271, 329*n.*, 342, 352, 353
 Thirkleby, 34
 Thirkleton or Thorkleton *al.* Shecke M., 2, 88
 Thompson, co. Norf., 34
 Thorington H. M., 2, 123
 Thorndon H., 200, 201
 Thorndon, Gt., co. Essex, 182
 Thornewoods, 172
 Thorney, 2, 30, 31, 162, 167, 191, 227, 228, 230-232
 Thorney Campsey M., 129, 236-237
 Thorney H. (Moundevilles) M., 129, 234-236
 Thorney Kebles M., 129, 237
 Thorney Lizon's and Liesnes M., 237-238
 Thorney Mumpliers with Braziers M., 238
 Thornham Magna, 190
 Thornwoods M., 289
 Thorp Abbots Ch., 327
 Thorp(e), 15, 151*n.*, 154*n.*, 229, 330, 338
 Thorp(e) Morieux, 81*n.*, 265-267, 275, 308*n.*, 311, 325
 Thorp Parva, 5
 Thorpe, co. Norf., 276
 Thorpe Market, 235
 Thorrington H., co. Essex, 117
 Thorston, 228
 Thrandeston, 164, 231, 348
 Thrigley, co. Norf. 157
 Thurlow, Gt., 8
 Thurlow, Little, 236*n.*
 Thurmond M., 276
 Thurmwood, 275, 277, 279
 Thurston, 105, 191, 225, 244, 294, 295, 308-313, 322, 327, 344, 348
 Thwaite, 154, 268
 Tibenham Barony, 79
 Ticehurst, 278
 Tichmersh, 143
 Ticklesmere M., 244
 Tilton, co. Leic., 172
 Timworth, 244, 247, 248, 253, 345-346
 Toft, 127
 Tofts, co. Norf., 317
 Tollesbury Lodge, 324
 Topcroft, co. Norf., 115, 116
 Torintuna, 119-120
 Torné M., 228
 Torp, 127
 Tostock, 142, 241, 244, 295, 310, 327, 330, 347-349
 Tothill, 208, 211
 Totnes, 56
 Toton, 274
 Totshill, 228
 Tottenham, 219
 Toulouse, 139
 Tower Hill, 186, 223
 Towne Meadowe, 283, 291
 Towton, 171, 178
 Trafford Pk., co. Lanc., 174
 Trent, R., 71, 193
 Trimley, 15, 156
 Trimley St. Martin, 109*n.*
 Troston, 295
 Trundlege Wood, 187
 Tuddenham N., 348
 Tunstall, 131*n.*
 Turchetlestuna, 128
 Turnewoods M., 289
 Turnor's, 281, 286, 287
 Turvey, co. Beds., 345
 Twyford, co. Leic., 278
 Tyburn, 341
 Tyclesbrigg, 131*n.*
 Tymperleys, 51*n.*
 Tynewith Ch., 245
 Ubbeston, 75
 Ufford, 153
 Ufford Wyke, 91
 Ultun, 228, 229
 Ultuna *al.* Upland, 228
 Uphall M., 150, 151
 Uppingham, co. Rut., 172
 Uttoxeter, 195
 Vaux M., 2, 30, 105*n.*, 111, 112-118*n.*
 Vauxhall, 269
 Veldham H., co. Essex, 82
 Vesey's or Bonhall Payses M., 2, 96-97
 Viners, 210
 Wakefield, 178
 Wakerle M., 277
 Waketon, co. Norf., 131
 Walcote M., 153
 Waldegrave, 332
 Walden, co. Essex, 252, 345
 Waldingfield, 194
 Waldingfield, Lit., 29, 304, 319*n.*
 Wales, 36, 239
 Wallmanscroft, 289, 293
 Walpole, 235
 Walsacks, 207
 Walsham, 12, 65, 309*n.*, 330
 Walsingham, co. Norf., 33
 Walton, 112, 278
 Wandsworth, 204
 Wanesdene, 131*n.*
 Wangford, 302
 Wantisford, 147
 Warcop, co. Westm., 135
 Warden Abbey, 302
 Warham Hall, 34
 Warwick, co., 172, 250
 Wasbroke Honor, 46*n.*
 Wascolies M., 364
 Washbrook, 34, 114, 118, 223
 Wathe M., 150
 Wattisfield, 96*n.*, 201, 259, 330, 333
 Wattisham M., 154*n.*
 Weald H., co. Essex, 206
 Weeding Hill, 207
 Weeley, 294
 Weledana, 239
 Well Ct., co. Kent, 99
 Wells M., 79
 Welymarshe, 291
 Wendover, 106
 Wendover Dean, 363
 Wenham Magna or Combust, 2, 15, 30, 105, 108-111, 114, 118
 Wenham Parva, 2, 72, 81, 105*n.*, 109, 111-118
 Went's, 280
 Werke, 256*n.*
 Westhrom's, 242
 Westhall M., 153
 Westham, co. Essex, 310
 Westhorpe M., 202
 West Indies, 106
 Westminster, 31, 74, 102, 111, 143, 172, 235, 332, 340
 Westminster Abbey, 184, 200, 263
 Westmoreland, co., 65, 135
 Westoe Lodge, co. Camb., 11
 Weston, 54, 156
 Weston Market, 191, 322*n.*, 326*n.*, 327, 344*n.*
 Westowe H., 331
 Wetherden, 129, 142, 186, 195, 196, 202, 203, 210, 211, 217, 225, 239-242, 330, 352
 Wethresfield, 325
 Weting St. Mary, 141
 Weybread H. M., 42*n.*
 Weybridge, co. Surrey, 257
 Weymouth, 336
 Whaddon, co. Wilts., 37
 Whatfield, 301, 324, 345*n.*
 Wheatfield, co. Essex, 62
 Whelnetham Magna and Parva, 244, 274, 327, 330, 332-334, 350-353
 Whepstead M., 264
 Wherstead, 2, 7, 8, 47, 72, 73, 76, 119-123
 Whitchurch, co. Salop, 165
 Whiteacre, co. Norf., 153
 Whitebredfeld, 280, 283, 287, 290, 292
 Whitehall, 249
 White Ho. Farm, 263
 White Street, 286
 Whittingham H., 105, 224
 Whitton, 91-93
 Whytecroft, 283, 291
 Wichingham, 65
 Wickhambrook, 173*n.*, 212, 325
 Wickham Market, 46*n.*, 275
 Wickham Skeith, 213
 Wicks Hill, 210
 Wigenhall, co. Norf., 80
 Wight, Isle of, 232
 Wignall St. Mary, 203
 Wilford Hund., 152*n.*
 Wilts., co., 37, 175, 178, 250, 263
 Wimbledon, 76, 82
 Winchendon, co. Bucks., 37, 362
 Winchester, 34

- Windlestonet, co. Durham, 102
 Windsor, 233, 361
 Wingfield, 51*n.*, 165
 Winterton Farm, 313
 Wisset M., 111*n.*
 Withersden, 279
 Withersfield, 260, 260*n.*
 Withington, co. Essex, 55
 Wivenhoe, co. Essex, 113
 Wix Abbey M., 58, 58*n.*
 Wix Lodge, co. Essex, 30
 Wolf's Farm, 56
 Woodbridge, 105, 153, 180, 238, 322, 330, 337, 364
 Woodhall, 282, 283, 288, 291, 317-319
 Woodhouse Land, 288
 Wood Rising, co. Norf., 252
 Wood's Tenement, 291
 Wooller's Hill, co. Worc., 341
 Woolpit, 125, 174, 193, 224, 225, 244, 263, 279, 289, 291, 296, 318, 343, 354, 356
 Woolverstone, 2, 32, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 66, 120, 124-126
 Wolverton, 105
 Worcester, co., 204, 247*n.*, 341
 Wordsworth, co. York, 269
 Woringford, co. Essex, 113
 Worlingham Scales M., 240
 Worlington M., 301
 Worsop, 165
 Wortham, 6, 207, 276
 Wortham, co. Kent, 145
 Wrentham, 95, 111
 Wrotham W., co. Norf., 338
 Wych, co. Worc., 247*n.*
 Wyck, *see* Wix.
 Wyfordby, 278
 Wyke, 91
 Wykes Priory, 31, 51
 Wykes Ufford, 153
 Wynderbyle M., 153
 Wyvenhoe, 16, 88
 Wyverstone Ch., 171
 Yarmouth, 37, 54, 55
 Yokesford, 150
 York Ch., 133
 York, co., 79, 114, 148, 172, 204, 250, 269, 346
 Yoxford, 363
 Zutphen, 172

INDEX NOMINUM.

- Abbott, 286
 Abel(l), 193, 284, 289
 Abergavenny, *Ld.*, 133, 352, 353
 Abury, 284, 289, 290
 Acelyn, 76
 Acton, 16, 210, 301
 Adams, 207, 208
 Adamson, 208
 Adedlung, 265
 Adeleigh, 182
 Adelund, 265
 Adgor(e), 24, 71
 Aeha, 170
 Aelons, 193
 Aeschylus, 169*n.*
 Agas, 334
 Aggeworth or Dagworth, 162
 Agmondesham, 354, 355
 Agnew, 324
 Aguilon, 143*n.*
 Ailbern, 25, 36
 Ailric, 25
 Aisshefeld, 139, 300
 Alan, *E.*, 9, 22, 28, 45, 50, 57, 64, 98, 108, 113, 119, 120, 122, 124, 126
 Albemarle, Abbot of, 3
 Albemarle, *Tille*, 3, 5, 43, 126
 Albini, 79
 Alderford, 17
 Alderman, 122
 Alderson, 142
 Aldewyk, 274
 Aldrich, 297, 297*n.*
 Aldwick, 139
 Alefounder, 113
 Alexander, 166, 282, 283
 Alfleta, 159
 Alfric, *Bp.*, 261
 Algar, 25, 108, 119, 121
 Allen, 55, 257
 Alleyn, 6
 Almor, 292
 Aln, 22, 29, 98, 127, 128
 Alneto, 217
 Alnold, 98
 Alpage, 132
 Alsi, 212
 Alsies, 3, 22
 Alston, 223
 Altham, 46
 Aluiet, 127
 Alured, 70
 Aluret, 124
 Aluric, 3, 9, 25, 43, 70, 85, 86, 98, 104, 119, 120, 124, 126, 127, 158, 159
 Alverd, 13
 Alviet, 25, 85
 Alwin, 70, 98, 119, 123, 127
 Alwort, 71
 Amondeville, 230
 Amor, 282, 286, 290-293
 Amoundeville or Mandevill, 234, 235
 Ampton, 245
 Anable, 357
 Ancaster, Duke of, 1
 Andrewe, 99
 Andrews, 26, 210, 240
 Angar, 70
 Angerville, 90
 Anne, 105
 Annis, 241
 Anos or Hanes, 150
 Ansaga, 158
 Ansell, 30, 118
 Ansgar, 3, 68, 71
 Ansgot, 108, 113
 Anstruther, 27, 38, 56, 57
 Anstruther, Lloyd-, 56
 Anton, 223, 364
 Apeltweyt, 201
 Appleby, 80
 Appleton, 30, 304
 Arcis, 360
 Ardern, 175, 193
 Ardley, 223
 Argent, 102
 Armiger, 145
 Arnold, 97
 Arundel, 182, 184, 256
 Arundel, *E. of*, 73, 79, 121, 178, 332
 Ashburnham, *E. of*, 155, 234
 Ashe, 248
 Asheton, 341, 343
 Ashfield, 46, 300, 310
 Ashton, 38
 Ashurst, 132
 Aspal(l), Aspale, 64, 83, 89
 Asseman, 47
 Assh, 156
 Asshefeld, 93, 152
 Asshefeld, 321
 Assheford, 199
 Astle, 14
 Astry, 225
 Athowe, 122
 Atmor, 290, 292
 Atwood, 279, 286
 Auberville, &c., 175
 Aubrey, 216
 Audeley, 92
 Audley, 115, 200, 252, 253
 Aula Combusta, 360
 Austin, 289
 Austyn, 139
 Auti, 108, 111
 Aveline, 339
 Avenel, 150
 Awoode, 291
 Awsten, 282, 284
 Ayghe, 148
 Aylmer, *Bp.*, 255, 329, 350
 Ayston, 218
 Babington, 81
 Babon, 281
 Babthorpe, 204*n.*
 Bacon, 12, 36, 37, 62, 76, 120, 122, 125, 154, 156, 160, 160*n.*, 208, 209, 254, 268, 286, 294, 296-298, 301, 308, 310, 315, 326, 346, 348, 363
 Badby, 333
 Badele, 139
 Badeley, 101
 Badlesmere, 255, 258, 360
 Badwell, 260
 Baignard, 339
 Baily, 208
 Baker, 191, 207, 289
 Bakere, 212
 Baldewene, 19
 Baldewyn(e), 17, 20, 88
 Baldock, 74, 75
 Baldrey, 236
 Baldry, 206
 Baldwin, 283, 304, 347
 Ball, 138
 Ballachy, 34
 Balles, 206
 Banbury, *E. of*, 222
 Bangor, *Bp. of*, 29
 Banks, 79, 155, 155*n.*, 164
 Banninge, 213
 Barber, 333, 351
 Barbor, 93
 Bardolf, *Ld.*, 143
 Bardwell, 210
 Barell, 259
 Barfote, 260
 Barker, 6, 26, 66, 156, 207, 209, 226, 281, 286, 287, 292
 Barkworth, 17, 88
 Barlow, 331
 Barnardiston, 95
 Barnes, 207
 Baron, 34
 Baroun, 71
 Barrell, 259
 Barrett, 81
 Barrington, 56, 102
 Barrow, 73, 74, 78, 121, 301
 Barwell, 285
 Barwick, 302
 Base, 362
 Baseley, 34
 Basse(t), 262, 267, 314, 315
 Bassock, 207
 Bassyng, 98
 Bateman, 8, 214
 Bates, 76
 Bath, Countess of, 247
 Bathon, 136
 Batingham, 71
 Baudenyne, 94
 Baudwyne, 19
 Bavent, 155, 156
 Bawdy, 99
 Baxter, 124, 206, 209
 Bayeux, *Bp. of*, 3, 22, 25, 26, 28, 47, 70, 71, 78, 104, 108, 109, 126, 149, 158, 181, 212
 Baylyff, 331
 Baynard, 83, 339, 340, 352
 Beales, 210
 Beamond, 284
 Beaumont, 290, 293
 Beane, 286
 Beauchamp, 177, 200, 239, 352, 353, 361
 Beauclerk, 342
 Beaufort, 178
 Beaufort, *D. of*, 250
 Beaumont, 42, 44, 80, 103, 106, 107, 156, 163, 206, 231, 363
 Beccles, 5
 Beck, 122, 161, 238
 Beckles, 107
 Bedford, *E. of*, 258, 346
 Bedge, 293
 Bedingfield, 4, 35, 37, 55, 99, 125, 202, 213, 363
 Bedyngfeld, 103
 Belayse, 269
 Belet, 222, 340
 Bell, 207, 208, 289
 Bellers, 172

- Belmeis, 229
 Bemey, 65
 Bence, 65
 Bendish, 160, 236
 Bendysh, 37
 Bencyt, 326
 Benges, 321
 Benjafield, 351
 Benman, 171
 Bennet(t), 142, 324
 Berard, 109, 260, 294
 Berdewell, 245, 245^{n.},
 348, 349, 352
 Bereford, 83
 Berens, 346
 Bergavenny, Ld., 58^{n.},
 361
 Berkeley, 355
 Berkyngg, 45
 Bernai, Abbot of, 159
 Bernake, 80, 321
 Bernard, 152, 265, 331
 Berners, 12, 32, 37-39,
 41, 42, 45, 66, 81, 87,
 125, 126
 Berri, 228
 Berry, 279
 Bertie, 1, 154, 259
 Berton, 214
 Betoune, 310
 Betts, 75, 76, 140, 311,
 314, 363, 364
 Beverda, 299, 300
 Beyton, 254
 Bibbysworth, 217, 218
 Bigg, 117
 Biggon, 293
 Bigot, 5, 14, 25, 64, 70,
 85, 86, 90, 104, 108,
 110, 130, 168, 181,
 212, 227
 Birch, 39, 338
 Birchmore, 276
 Bird, 146, 206, 208, 241
 Bishop, 241
 Black, 228
 Blage, 351
 Blagge, 333
 Blague, 187
 Blake, 307, 319
 Blakeham, 340
 Blakes, 210
 Blakeston, 101
 Bland, 105, 106
 Blaze, 333
 Blenerhasset, 24, 362
 Blewett, 77
 Blois and Chartres, E.
 of, 3
 Blomefield, 6, 81^{n.}, 125,
 131^{n.}, 154^{n.}, 164,
 171^{n.}, 204^{n.}, 209, 241,
 259, 309
 Blomvill, 151
 Bloom(e), 207, 241
 Blossie, 6-8
 Blount, 14
 Blunt, 216
 Blyant, 214
 Blyston, 80
 Blyton, 91
 Bocking, 40
 Bogas, 23, 24
 Boggas, 24, 206, 208
 Bogges, 241
 Bohun, 101, 164, 176
 Bokenham, 74, 190, 245,
 276, 279, 300, 302, 346
 Bole, 245, 246
 Boleyn, Anne, 39, 54,
 145, 330
 Boll, 280, 289, 291, 293
 Bolton(e), 24, 96
 Bomsted, 281, 285, 286,
 293
 Bond(e), 42, 44, 45, 64,
 132, 280, 334
 Booke, 363
 Boone, 234
 Booth, 209
 Bordeshawe, 91
 Borough(e), 21, 311
 Borowdale, 348
 Boston, Lord, 33
 Boteler, *see* Butler.
 Bothe, 213
 Botiller, *see* Butler.
 Botreaux, 256
 Boulge, 91
 Boulogne, *Title*, 139
 Bouchier, 27, 81, 93,
 222, 262
 Bourghier, 262, 266
 Bouverie, 323
 Bovill(e), 107, 115, 158-
 160
 Bowde, 6
 Bowden, 289
 Bowers, 102
 Bowle, 292
 Bowls, 311
 Boxford, 53
 Boyland, 150
 Boys, 17, 100
 Boyton, 71, 94, 179, 214
 Brackeburg, 355
 Brackenbury, 182
 Bradefeld, 89, 327
 Bradenham, 23
 Bradfield, 327
 Bradley, 210, 240
 Bradon, 35
 Bradstreet, 206
 Bradwoll, 208
 Bragrove, 161
 Braham, 23, 28, 48, 93,
 104, 110
 Brame, 95
 Brandish, 286
 Brandon, 1, 95, 154, 166,
 193, 202, 259
 Braunford, 71
 Braybroke, 260
 Braybrook, 214
 Breame, 209
 Breme, 162
 Brend, 283
 Brendhall, 360
 Breouse, 114
 Bresete, 212
 Breton, 43-45
 Bretoun, 45
 Brett, 291
 Bretton, 172
 Bretun, 43, 234
 Bretun or Bretton, 44
 Breeves, 105, 219
 Brews(e), 20, 23, 81, 105,
 111-113, 115-118, 267,
 300
 Brewster, 95, 111
 Brian, 73
 Brictmar, 70
 Brictnolt, 108
 Bridge, 277
 Bridgeford, 173
 Bridgman, 154
 Brien, 159, 216, 339
 Bright, 190, 241, 310-
 315, 343
 Bringlove, 84
 Bristol, *Title*, 88, 90,
 336, 337, 353
 Brito, 234
 Brittany, E. of, 9, 11,
 12, 57, 113, 120
 Britten, 77
 Britulf, 347
 Brixi, 28
 Broc(k), 197, 210
 Broke, 12, 25, 42, 92,
 122, 161, 186, 231, 238
 Brokesbourne, 17, 350
 Brome, 290
 Bromflete, 153
 Bromwich, 302
 Brook(e), 26, 30, 77, 87,
 116, 133, 133^{n.}, 206,
 238, 241
 Broughton, 156, 319, 321
 Broun, 159
 Brouncker, Visc., 333
 Brown(e), 13, 191, 192,
 210, 276, 288, 347, 348,
 363
 Brownrigg, 106, 107
 Bruce, 241
 Brumpsted, 291
 Brun(e), 22, 358
 Brundish(e), 267, 290,
 324
 Brunwin, 32, 208
 Bryan, 121
 Buck, 81, 184
 Buckenham, 276, 287,
 301
 Buckingham, 63
 Buckingham, *Title*,
 58^{n.}, 225
 Buggin, 138
 Buk, 318
 Bulbeck(e), 124
 Bull, 25, 59, 60, 92, 141,
 320
 Buller, 16, 106, 120
 Bulleward, 233
 Bulleyne, 122
 Bullock, 277
 Bulman, 91, 92
 Bumpsted, 283, 293
 Bumstead, 240
 Bunbury, 241, 252, 253
 Bunell, 208
 Bunyan, 346
 Burcester, 360
 Burch, 106
 Burcheric, 126
 Burchett, 46
 Burdoun, 89
 Bures, 17, 72, 73, 77,
 120, 212, 226, 329,
 341, 350
 Burgate, 182, 321
 Burgh, 36, 65, 143^{n.},
 149, 199, 239
 Burghard, 152
 Burghersh, 142, 217,
 353, 360, 364
 Burke, 256^{n.}
 Burle, 41^{n.}
 Burley, 96
 Burlz, 41
 Burneston, 56
 Burrell, 56
 Burrough, 223
 Burroughs, 207
 Burton, 276
 Burwell, 322, 323
 Bury, 286
 Bury, Abbot of, 58, 130,
 147, 193, 216, 239,
 242, 245, 252, 254,
 255, 259, 260, 262,
 265, 268, 271, 272, 286,
 294, 299, 303, 307-309,
 316, 319, 321, 322,
 325-327, 329, 339, 340,
 344-348, 350
 Bury, 226
 Bushby, 106
 Bussell, 175
 Busset, 222
 Butler, 73, 77, 164, 176,
 177, 179, 345
 Butt, 324
 Buttes, 120, 121
 Button, 206
 Butts, 76, 102, 121, 122
 Buxton, 205
 Buxtyn (? Baxteyn), 206
 Bybysworth, 208
 Byles, 30^{n.}
 Cage, 6, 7, 279, 288-290
 Cailly, Caily, 80
 Cakestreet, 131
 Cakestrete, 212
 Caldecote, 219
 Caldecotes, 217, 219
 Callowe, 288
 Calthorp(e), 37-39, 249-
 251, 306, 307
 Calvert, 16, 19-21, 363
 Calybutt, 24
 Cambridge, E. of, 360
 Campana, 3
 Campbell, 341
 Campe, 284, 291
 Campsey, Abbess of, 236
 Campsey, Princess of,
 150
 Campyon, 301
 Canham, 6, 257
 Cantelin, 139
 Cantelon or Cantelupe,
 176, 179
 Canteraria, 64
 Canterbury, 76
 Canterbury, Abp. of, 50,
 54, 146, 276
 Capel(l), 28, 139
 Capin, 70
 Capon, 57, 206, 215

- Carbonel, 6, 160
 Cardinal, 18-21
 Cardwell, 341
 Carey, 204, 232, 233
 Carill, 301
 Carington, 278
 Carleton, 156
 Carnac, 260
 Carne, 356
 Carpenter, 250, 298
 Carrick, E. of, 176
 Carryll, 300
 Carte, 184
 Carter, 76, 82, 133^{n.},
 207, 264
 Cartor(s), 207, 208
 Cartwright, 57
 Carvell, 203
 Castle, 323, 326
 Castleton, 320-321, 343,
 354
 Castrick, 241
 Cat, 212
 Catelyn, 125
 Catesby, 25
 Catlyn, 125^{n.}, 275, 346
 Cator, 24
 Caundyshe, 109
 Causton, 120
 Cave, 173
 Cavendish, 53, 103, 109
 Cavendyshe, 275
 Cavendyssh, 329
 Cayley, 352
 Celeolt, 85, 86
 Chadderton, 29
 Chadwick, 320
 Chamberlain, 29, 30,
 274-275^{n.}, 278, 279,
 319
 Chamberlayne, 171, 178,
 279
 Chamberleyn, 17, 286
 Chambers, 13
 Chamley, 135
 Champaign, E. of, 3
 Champion, 160
 Chandos, 227
 Chaplin, 18
 Chapman, 77, 86. *See*
 Felton.
 Charles, 12, 269
 Charlton, 91, 174
 Charyte, 348
 Chaucer, 96
 Chamberleyn, 96, 121
 Chauvent, 326
 Chaworth, 256
 Chedworth, Ld., 37
 Cheke, 348
 Chelabere, 352
 Chelworth, Visc., 109
 Chenery, 101, 206, 241
 Cheseman, 71
 Chester, 355
 Chester, E. of, 199
 Chetilbere, 264
 Chetting, 6
 Cheynewe, 256
 Chinery, 208, 210, 314,
 314^{n.}
 Chok, 54
 Choppin, 96
 Christofer, 105
 Church, 55
 Clamston, 362
 Clanricarde, Marq. of,
 338
 Clare, 43, 76, 143^{n.}, 182,
 200, 228, 255, 361
 Clarence, D. of, 172,
 177, 256, 360
 Clark, 18, 34, 179, 207,
 209
 Clark or Cheke, 319
 Clarke, 21, 103, 106, 174,
 207, 301, 302, 308
 Clavering, 214
 Claxton, 301
 Clayton, 301
 Clement, 131, 208, 237,
 320^{n.}
 Clench(e), 44-46, 65-67,
 122, 173
 Clere, 246, 352
 Clerebecke, 341
 Clerk(e), 24, 114, 166,
 187
 Cleves, Anne of, 155,
 175
 Cleydon, 212
 Clifton, 54, 80-81
 Clopton, 81, 147, 207,
 266
 Clover, 209
 Clovile, 23
 Clyfton, 80
 Coalyng, 94
 Cobbold, 288, 310
 Cobham, Lord, 133
 Cock, 218
 Cockayne, 164
 Cockerell, 139, 140
 Cockerill, 209
 Cocket(t), 247, 247^{n.},
 346, 346^{n.}
 Cockfield, 350
 Cockrill, 139
 Cocksedge, 138, 240,
 289, 298, 307, 317,
 318, 326
 Codd, 210, 241, 362
 Codington, 248
 Coe, 207
 Coell, 248-250
 Cogesale, 17
 Coggeshale, 215
 Coggeshall, 182, 268-269
 Cogleshall, 102
 Coi, 339
 Cok, 302
 Coke, 15, 122, 326
 Cokefeld, 339
 Cokefield, 114
 Cokerell, 214
 Coket, Cocket, 245-248,
 250
 Colby, 46, 179
 Cole, 15, 18
 Coleer, 241
 Coleman, 18^{n.}, 75, 191,
 219
 Colepeper, 48^{n.}
 Collison, 208
 Colman, 92, 174, 284,
 285
 Cologne, Abp. of, 200
 Colquhoun, 102
 Colton, 275
 Columbus, 231
 Colvy, 290
 Comayn, 290
 Combermere, 320
 Comyn, 309
 Coningsby, 44
 Conold, 209
 Constable, 260
 Constantyn, 44
 Conyers, 253
 Cook(e), 7, 61, 117, 122,
 160, 193, 194, 209,
 249, 285, 294, 297,
 298, 324, 347
 Cookhedge, 283
 Cooper, 209, 320
 Copedoc, Copedok, 33
 Copinger, 131-136, 138,
 139, 141, 142, 147
 Coppedoc, Coppedok,
 10, 33
 Coppidhock, 71
 Coppin, 208
 Coppinge, 343
 Coppinger, 281, 289
 Coppings, 279
 Copynger, 132, 264
 Corbet(t), 54, 160, 186,
 352
 Corbution, 108, 111, 119,
 123
 Cordall, 37
 Cordell, 13, 306
 Cornwaleys, 295, 297
 Cornwall, *Title*, 129,
 149, 163, 200
 Cornwalle, 96
 Cornwallis, 23, 28, 81,
 186, 240, 297
 Corrance, 323, 326
 Cosyngton, 109
 Cottenham, Ld., 142
 Cotterell, 236
 Cotton, 48, 148, 253
 Courtely, 93
 Courtnewke, 214
 Coussmaker, 257
 Covell, 75
 Cowell, Byles-, 30^{n.}
 Cowper, 33
 Cox or Cocks, 45
 Coyte, 215
 Crabbe, 348
 Cracherode, 214
 Crane, 49, 93, 304
 Cranmer, 355
 Crasche, 260
 Craston, 11-13, 30
 Crawford, 205, 355
 Crawley, 234
 Creasy, 207
 Cree, 363
 Crek(e), 150, 151, 155
 Cremer, 60
 Creppinge, 100, 101
 Cressener, 73
 Cresswell, 41
 Cricketot, 310
 Cripps, 78, 82
 Crisp(e), 113, 206, 326
 Croc, 130
 Croft(es), Crofts, 247-
 249, 285, 291
 Cromwell, 37, 80, 80^{n.},
 95, 165, 204, 229, 249,
 330
 Cropley, 224-226, 326
 Crosse, 172
 Crossman, 241
 Croun, 113
 Crowley, 154, 155
 Crull(e), 93, 96, 253
 Cuddon, 16
 Cudworth, 11
 Culler, 113
 Cullum, 131, 218^{n.}, 266,
 313, 324
 Culvert, 106
 Curson, 99, 270, 271
 Curtys, 355
 Curzon, 122
 Cutchey, 208
 Cuthbert, 207
 Cutler, 42, 59, 92, 259
 Cuton, 161
 Cutter, 140, 258
 Dacre, Ld., 145
 Dacres, 275
 Daggord, 163
 Dagworth, 101, 105,
 163, 164, 166, 177.
See Aggeworth.
 Dakeny, 19
 Dale, 58^{n.}, 105, 131, 132
 Dalrymple, 7
 Dalton, 204
 Damant, 206
 Damorie, 143^{n.}
 Dancourt or Deyncourt,
 226
 Dandy, 154
 Daniel(l), 161, 231, 284
 Daniels, 157
 D'Anvers, 172
 Darcy, 6-7, 166, 177,
 182, 230, 231, 245,
 247, 325, 354, 355
 Darell, 91
 Darkin, 208
 Darren, 312
 Dartford, Princess of,
 156
 Dashwood, 8, 121, 270
 Daubiney, Ld., 143
 Daundely, 19
 Daundelyn, 20
 Daundy, 160
 Davenant, 29
 Daverous, 223
 Davers, 260, 261, 323,
 324, 331, 334-336, 338
 Davilers, 123
 Davillers, 36, 39
 Davis, 29, 81
 Davy, 220
 Dawes, 103, 166, 219
 Dawney, 204
 Dawson, 48
 Dawys, 302
 Day, 208
 Deane, 35, 57^{n.}, 58^{n.},
 95, 97, 103, 218, 223,
 269

- Deaves, 363
 Debenham, 17, 89, 94, 105, 105^{n.}, 111, 114-116, 118, 219
 De Geddyng, 279
 De Grey, 4, 34
 Delamore, 91
 Denardeston, 114
 Denbeney, 44
 Deneys, 109, 274
 Dengaine, Dengayne, 156
 Denvers, 50
 Denys, 93
 Derby, E. of, 114, 260
 Derehaugh, 18, 19, 21, 323
 Dereham, 276
 Derham, 235
 Derhaugh, 140
 De Riddlesworth, 279
 Derry, Bp. of, 336
 De Saumarez, 301
 Deschales, 350
 Deshaugh, 59
 Desmond, E. of, 256
 Despencer, 20, 142, 177, 217, 255, 256, 352, 353, 360, 362, 364
 Devereux, 222, 223, 225, 233, 262, 263
 Devon E. of, 43, 142
 D'Ewes, 308, 334
 D'Eye, 231
 Dickenson, 133
 Digby, 171-173, 175, 178
 Digche, 222, 262, 267
 Dighton, 183-185
 Dil, 71
 Dillon, 7
 Discipline, 297, 307, 351
 Dixon, 225
 Dobbis, 282
 Dobie, 192
 Dobs, 55
 Dodenes(se), 10, 33
 Doget(te), 34, 103
 Donce or Dom, 226
 Doo, 241
 Dormes, 58
 Doubs or Douvys, 302
 Douglas, 322, 328
 Dove, 225
 Dowlyng, 214
 Down, Coun. of, 143^{n.}
 Downes, 13, 88, 236, 237
 Downing, 286
 Dowvys, Dowys, 302
 D'Oyley, 54, 59, 141
 Draine, 62
 Drane, 208
 Draper, 166
 Driby, 80
 Driver, 206
 Drought, 293
 Drummond, 342
 Drury, 37, 81, 186, 218, 219, 226, 235, 245, 308, 322, 326-328, 332, 344, 351, 352
 Dudley, 18, 21
 Duffield, 241
 Dugdale, 65, 79, 178, 256^{n.}
 Duke, 13, 190
 Duleep Singh, Prince, 279
 Dun, 200, 201
 Duncan, 320
 Duncombe, 7, 307
 Dunmosore, 226
 Dunmowe, 266
 Duraunt, 89
 Durham, Bp. of, 164
 Durrant, 209, 241
 Dynes, 290
 Dysart, E. of, 100
 Dyster, 48
 Dyxson, 91
 East, 37
 East Angles, E. of, 265
 " " K. of, 255
 Eatnod, 98
 Echingham, 80
 Ede, 93
 Eden, 304
 Edeva, 108, 119
 Edgar, 23, 207, 210, 241
 Edith, 3, 9, 22, 28, 43, 45, 64, 108, 113, 119, 122, 124, 126, 167, 254, 347
 Edmund, 9, 85, 119, 120, 359
 Ednod, 70, 71
 Edon, 330
 Edric, 47, 158, 159, 299
 Edwards, 194, 210, 282, 283, 331
 Edwi, 70
 Edwin, 45, 70, 98, 126, 252
 Edwold, 77
 Egerton, 218
 Egleton, 269, 271
 Elfset, 339
 Elfwara, 317
 Elizabeth, Q., 220
 Ellerkar, 52, 53
 Ellis, 207
 Eltham, 200
 Ely, Abbot of, 130, 131, 158, 159, 168, 181, 228, 262, 294, 299, 316, 359
 Ely, Bp. of, 12, 54, 274, 293, 309, 317-319
 Elye, 288
 Elyngham, 163, 164
 Emerson, 241
 Emma of Normandy, 139
 Emoden, 209
 Enefield, 182
 Enefor, 207
 English, 287
 Enyor, 241
 Erck, 363
 Eresby, *Title*, 1, 56, 152-154, 258, 259
 Eric, 252
 Ermiot, 108, 113
 Erniet, 71
 Ernulf, 40, 239, 350
 Erpingham, 17, 97
 Erskine, 57
 Escorcheveile, *see* Sarcheneleye.
 Escudamore, 155
 Essex, 94, 163, 198, 199, 217, 218
 Essex, E. of, 18, 95, 222, 223, 233, 262, 263, 333
 Estmunt, 85
 Esturmy or Sturmy, 131, 139
 Ethelred II., 139
 Eudo, 70, 71
 Eustace, E., 47, 71, 127, 130, 139, 167, 168, 316
 Evan, 228, 337
 Everett, 30, 30^{n.}
 Everson, 138, 207
 Ewelle, 329
 Ewen, 277, 279
 Exeter, Bp. of, 29
 Eye, 357
 Eylmer(e), 81, 214
 Eyre, 175, 208, 238, 359
 Fabyan, 260
 Fairclough, 209
 Fairford, 200
 Fakoun, 200
 Falc, 254
 Fanquier, 174
 Fastolf, 11, 12, 23, 26-28, 64, 68, 93, 110, 160, 219, 235
 Fauconberg, E. of, 269
 Faulconbridge, Ld., 165
 Fausebroun, 114, 136
 Fausebrown, 212
 Fayer, 304
 Felaw(e), 93, 161
 Feleridge, 87
 Fellerigg(e), 90
 Felde, 226
 Fellgate, 93
 Felsham, 340
 Felton, 86-88, 90, 93, 212, 214, 301, 322
 Felton *al.* Chapman, 87
 Fen(n), 222, 241, 262, 267
 Fergus, 341
 Fermens, 5
 Ferneley, 160, 161
 Fernham, 6
 Feron, 182
 Ferrers, 114, 198, 222, 258, 361
 Fielding, 30
 Fienes, 275
 Filiol, 163
 Fin, 25, 28
 Fincham, 81
 Firman, 153
 Firmin, 209, 241
 Fisher, 33, 133, 313
 Fiske, 265, 311^{n.}, 320, 321
 Fison, 100
 Fitters, 241
 Fitz-Alan, 177
 Fitz-Bernard, 255
 Fitz-Elys, 52
 Fitz-Gerald, 30^{n.}, 143^{n.}, 176, 177
 Fitz-Gilbert, 86
 Fitz-Gislebert, 76
 Fitz-Herbert, 172, 341
 Fitz-Isilie, 199
 Fitz James, 73
 Fitz John, 176
 Fitz Lewis, 87
 Fitz Maurice, 256
 Fitz Michael, 20
 Fitz-Nicholas, 176
 Fitz Osbert, 150
 Fitz-Ralph, 28-30, 34, 64, 69, 79, 104, 274, 319
 Fitz-Roy, 56, 250
 Fitz-Saxey, 340
 Fitz-Talbot, 255
 Fitz-Walter, 164, 339, 340
 Fitz-Wanter, 235
 Fitz-Wymore, 120
 Flack, 166
 Flambert, 182
 Flanders, Count of, 139
 Flemeton or Flempton, 245
 Flick, 166
 Flixton, Prioress of, 150
 Flomerdewe, 93
 Floyd, 343
 Foderingay, 345
 Folkes, 82, 252, 253, 348
 Follows, 207
 Ford, 171
 Forester, 54
 Forrest, 183, 184
 Forster, 34, 35, 35^{n.}
 Fortescue, 54
 Forthe, 173
 Fortibus, 3, 43
 Fortrey, 37
 Foster, 35, 35^{n.}, 44, 241, 304
 Fox, 91
 Framlingham, 81, 235, 348
 France, King of, 200, 360
 Fraser, 363
 Fraunceys, 19, 20, 153
 Freelove, 44, 45
 Freeman, 9, 117
 Fremle, 20
 Frenche, 140
 Frenssh, 53^{n.}
 Freston, 40, 42, 103
 Frevyll, 65, 104
 Frewer, 24, 362
 Freysel, 274
 Fribern, 127
 Fringe, 201
 Frithwald, King, 229
 Frodo, 130, 147, 216, 227, 294, 299, 347
 Froissart, 360
 Frost, 208, 331, 336^{n.}
 Froste, 73
 Froximere, 247^{n.}

- Fuctner, 295
 Fulch, 340
 Fulcher, 299
 Fuller, 41, 133^{n.}, 146, 147, 241, 295
 Fullor, 209
 Fulthorp, 65, 101, 104, 105
 Furic, 9
 Furnival, 164, 165
 Fynch (? Lynch), 26
 Fyncham, 93
 Fyshe, 175, 175^{n.}
 Gage, 194-196, 204, 241, 268, 271, 334, 341, 342, 351
 Gages, 147
 Gainsborough, 57
 Gairdner, 185^{n.}
 Galgett, 235
 Galway, 317
 Gamage, 30
 Gant, 199
 Gardener, 233, 318
 Gardiner, 232-233, 236, 355
 Gardner, 233
 Gardyner, 232
 Garenger, 47
 Garner, 142, 223
 Garneys, 202, 352
 Garnham, 207, 318
 Garrard, 82
 Garraway, 215
 Garulf, 170
 Gate, 67
 Gaunsel, 89
 Gaurine, 339
 Gavaston, 200
 Gawdy, 37, 42, 67, 93, 105, 124, 125, 206, 236, 305, 348
 Gedding, 272, 274, 278, 279, 327
 Geffory, 287
 Gerald, 227
 Gerard, 102
 Germie, 114
 Gernain, 23
 Gernon, 88
 Gernoun, 89, 213
 Gerveys or Jervase, 256, 258
 Gery, 297
 Gibson, 168, 190, 236
 Gifard, 119, 123
 Giffard, 171, 182
 Gifford, Ld., 155
 Gilbert, &c., 51-52, 166, 172, 173, 175, 178, 195, 214, 231, 233
 Gildesburgh, 274
 Gill, 174
 Gillingwater, 357
 Gilstrap, 270
 Gipps, 86, 268-270, 333, 338
 Girard, 108
 Gislebert, E., 25, 28, 36, 40, 47, 70, 85, 126-128, 222, 316, 345
 Gislingham, 103
 Glamfield, 290
 Glandfield, &c., 207
 Glanville, 150, 152, 159, 175, 193
 Gloucester, E. of, 43, 143^{n.}, 171, 177, 200, 255, 352, 353, 361
 Glover, 161
 Glynn, 29
 Gocelin, 340
 Goda, 139
 Godbold, 307
 Goddard, 207
 Godestan, 22
 Godfrey, 16, 24, 29, 161, 339
 Godine, 25
 Godman, 64
 Godmerston, 95
 Godric, 47, 86, 108, 126
 Godwin, 22, 25, 26, 28, 108
 Gogh, 54
 Goldewell, 91, 92
 Golding, 44
 Goldingham, 5, 6, 8, 34, 87, 322
 Gondwin, 47
 Gooch, 135, 210
 Goodal(l), 209, 213
 Gooday, 209
 Goodburne, 276
 Goodday, 133, 134, 138, 263, 317
 Goode, 289, 293
 Gooding, 40-42, 322
 Goodmund, 162, 167, 197, 229, 299
 Goodrich, 167, 207, 241, 344, 347, 348
 Goodrick, 333
 Goodridge, 139
 Goodwin, 37, 59, 282
 Goodwyf, 264
 Goodwyn, 122, 282, 362
 Gooth, 281, 286
 Goring, 218
 Goscelen, 316
 Gosnold(e), 81, 173, 294, 295
 Goss, 105
 Gosselyn, 94
 Gough, 250, 251, 307
 Gould, 54
 Grafton, *Title*, 250, 252
 Graham, 101
 Gray, 186
 Green, 58^{n.}, 207, 329, 335
 Greene, 277, 315
 Grene, 182, 266
 Greno or Grenon, 98
 Grenon, 22, 29, 43, 98, 103, 104, 124, 126-128
 Gresham, 154, 156, 156^{n.}, 160, 160^{n.}, 226^{n.}
 Grey, 4, 33, 34, 89, 177, 256^{n.}
 Grigby, 146, 355
 Griggs, 208
 Grigson, 312-314
 Grim, 22, 128
 Grimston, 55, 134, 235
 Grimwade, 30, 78, 118, 147
 Grislinge, 15
 Grome, 279, 281, 282, 284-286, 288, 290-293
 Groom(e), 241, 289
 Gros, 10
 Gross(e), 10, 38, 39^{n.}
 Grove, 233, 334
 Grubb, 331, 336
 Grymesharewe, 19
 Gudgeon, 166, 263
 Gudmund, 300
 Guert, 9, 25, 85, 87
 Gundreda, Countess, 150
 Gunn, 278
 Gunvill, 300
 Gurdon, 18, 21, 103, 209, 225, 241
 Guthere, 170
 Guthlaf, 170
 Gwyder, 56
 Gwyton, 346
 Hacoun, 89
 Hacun, 89^{n.}
 Haddeley, 53
 Haddely, 52
 Hadham, 156
 Hadiscoe, 163, 164
 Hadleye, 94
 Haggar, 56
 Haggit, 166
 Hakebech, 76
 Hakoun, 89^{n.}
 Haldenby, 253
 Hale, 19, 21
 Hales, 34, 82, 232, 233
 Hales, Abbot of, 205
 Hall, 97, 122, 264
 Hailam, 334^{n.}
 Halle, 139, 318
 Haman, 282
 Hamby, 238
 Hamelyn, 52
 Hamilton, 56, 57
 Hamlake, 19
 Hammer, 210
 Hammersley, 275
 Hamond, 278
 Hampden, 218
 Hampson, 208
 Hanes, *see* Anos.
 Hanford, 341
 Hankey, 18, 21
 Hanmer, 210, 224, 252, 253
 Hannable, 359
 Hansard, 362
 Harbord, 210, 225, 226, 241
 Harcourt, 15, 172
 Hardwin, 159
 Hardyng, 101
 Hare, 55, 320, 331, 362
 Harecourt, 259
 Hargreaves, 355, 356
 Harkett, 74, 75
 Harland, 7, 8, 26, 121
 Harleston, 80, 245
 Harlewyn, 236
 Harlwyn, 40
 Harlyston, 245
 Harman, 35
 Harmell, 286
 Harmyn, 280, 281, 286
 Harold, 14, 16, 22, 29, 43, 47, 85, 98, 108, 109, 126, 128
 Harper, 147
 Harris, 296
 Harrison, 142, 206, 241, 265
 Harrys, 281
 Hart, 4, 45, 263, 320
 Hartestong, 236
 Harvey, 187, 277, 312
 Harvy, 209
 Harwell, 231, 266, 289, 290, 292
 Harwood, 120
 Harwyn, 284
 Hastings, 111, 114, 142, 362
 Hatclyff, 256
 Hato, 127
 Haughton, 223
 Havers, 41, 113
 Haward, 124
 Hawes, 288
 Hawkins, 241
 Haydon, 204
 Haynes, 100
 Hayward, 205, 207, 209
 Haywell, 241
 Hedersete, 139
 Hedge, 148^{n.}
 Heigham, 186, 214, 233, 240, 311, 315, 343
 Helle, 264
 Heltret, 316
 Hemenhale, 109, 309
 Hemested, 44
 Hengist, 168, 169
 Hengrave, 151
 Henon, E. of, 20
 Henry, 103, 184, 198
 Henson, 223
 Herbert, *al.* Yaxley, 87
 Hereford, *Title*, 101, 164, 222, 223
 Hereford and Essex, E. of, 176
 Hereward, 340
 Herick, 23
 Herne, 210
 Heron, 241
 Herries, 134
 Hert, 89
 Hervey, 77, 88, 197, 248, 330^{n.}, 332-337
 Hervy, 139, 362
 Hethe, 245, 266, 345, 346
 Heveningham, 172, 173, 333
 Heydon, 24, 148, 201, 235
 Heyward, 287, 288, 292
 Hickers, 168
 Hicks, 206
 Hill, 134, 135, 138, 139, 142, 225, 320^{n.}

- Hillary, 20, 83
 Hillhouse, 138
 Hind, 276
 Hintlesham, 53
 Hitchcoke, 125
 Hobart, 116, 161, 209, 225, 362
 Hobberd, 73
 Hodges, 56
 Hogan, 304
 Holand, 54
 Holbroke, 12, 26, 40, 64, 67, 68, 104, 109, 111, 114, 124
 Holbrook, 11, 22, 26, 27, 32, 33, 64, 68, 104, 116
 Holcot, 329
 Holdich(e), 160, 235
 Holebrok(e), 12, 111, 114
 Holebrook, 114
 Holgate, 318
 Holgill, 91
 Holgye, 91
 Holland, 66
 Holle, 308
 Holleck, 138
 Hollingsworth, 164, 166*n.*, 181, 185-186, 194*n.*, 196, 202, 204*n.*, 220, 228, 230*n.*
 Holman, 271
 Holmes, 147
 Home, 29
 Homer, 169
 Honton, 102
 Hoo, 23, 96, 300, 327
 Hopper, 125
 Hopton, 99
 Hore, 46
 Horne, 88
 Horold, 26
 Horsley, 105
 Horsman, 259
 Hotham, 174, 175, 196
 Hotot, Houtot, 237, 301
 Houghton, 145, 147
 Hovel(l), 155, 171, 259
 How, 207, 209
 Howard, 17, 54, 58*n.*, 80, 81, 97, 132, 144, 147, 205, 263, 269, 322, 325, 327, 351
 Howe, 37, 173, 231
 Howel(l), 155, 207
 Hoxon, 206
 Hubbard, 97
 Hubert, 22
 Huddleston, 349
 Hughe, 5
 Hull, 54
 Hulton, 135
 Hume, 184
 Humfrey, 130, 316
 Humfrid, 110, 122
 Humgate, 240
 Humphrey, 216, 249
 Huna, 86
 Hunfrid, 316
 Hungerford, 54, 146, 178
 Hunsdon, Ld., 305
 Hunt, 187, 191, 209, 287, 288, 290, 329
 Huntingdon, 277, 361
 Huntingfeud, 234
 Huntingfield, 163, 234
 Huswyf, 54
 Ilger, 22
 Illeigh or Illey, 340-343
 Illes, 291
 Illey, 255
 Illyngworth, 91, 92
 Ingelric, 130, 139, 168
 Ingelset, 253
 Ingham, 245
 Insula, 180
 Ipswich, Bp. of, 193
 Irby, 33
 Isaac, 224
 Isacke, 99
 Isham, 345
 Isle, del, 52, 57
 Ive, 179
 Iveagh, Ld., 279
 Jackson, 356
 Jacob, 207, 236
 James, 29, 283, 287
 Janeto Paulo, 152
 Janings, 187
 Jarrald, 107
 Jarrett, 38
 Jarvis, 294
 Jeffery, 81
 Jenkyn, 285
 Jenney, 81, 258, 348
 Jennings, 296, 314
 Jermy, 56, 99, 100, 103, 235, 236
 Jermyn, 133, 194, 248, 257, 257*n.*, 260-261, 286, 287, 295, 305, 307, 323, 325-327, 329, 335, 337, 338, 351, 353, 355
 Jerningham, 202, 204, 242
 Jersey, E. of, 236, 238
 Jerveys, 260, 318
 Jerveys or Jarneys or Gervys, 260
 Jervois, 265
 John, 109, 129, 345
 Johnson, 103, 190, 277
 Johnstone, 324
 Jones, 12, 26, 315
 Josey, 233
 Josselyn, 112, 117, 118
 Jower, 172
 Justin, 286
 Juxton, 290
 Karne, 331
 Keable, 186
 Kebell or Keble, 236
 Keble, 180, 208, 232, 233, 236-238
 Kedington, 132, 240, 241, 324, 325, 343
 Keeble, 284
 Keen(e), 11-13, 73, 348
 Kelet, 253
 Kellygrew, 351
 Kelsale, 81
 Kemball, 118, 241
 Kembre, 217*n.*
 Kembold, 281
 Kemp, 74, 75
 Kemscope, 171*n.*
 Kendall, 225
 Kene, 295
 Kent, 269, 271
 Kent, E. of, 199, 361
 Kenune, 253
 Keppel, 7
 Kerdison, 5
 Kerington, 225
 Kerr, 364
 Kerridge, 81, 82, 84
 Kerrington, 324
 Kerrison, 103, 106
 Kersey, 92
 Ketel, 216-217*n.*, 220
 Ketelberston, 350
 Ketene, 33
 Kettleborough, 250
 Kildare, E. of, 176, 177
 Killigrew, 333
 Kimbald, 289
 King, 81, 160, 237, 241, 282, 286, 289
 Kinnoul, E. of, 342
 Kirby, 125, 197
 Kirkham, 51, 141
 Kitson, 271, 305
 Knevet, 351
 Knevitt, 15, 353
 Knight, 341
 Knipe, 207
 Knollys, 222
 Knopwood, 287, 293
 Knyvet(t), 80, 352, 363
 Kokerel, 176
 Kyllegrewe, 124
 Kyme, 153
 Kyng, 201
 Kytson, 268
 La Bole, 245, 246
 Lacy, 356
 Laing, 184
 Lakyngheath, 274
 Lambe, 15, 16, 20, 347
 Lambert, 196, 207, 236
 Lampet, 86
 Lancaster, 23, 24, 352
 Lancaster, *Title*, 177, 255, 360
 Langeton, 43
 Langley, 352, 353, 361
 Langlif, 340
 Lant, 219
 Lanthcolde, 318
 Large, 329, 331
 Laroche, 38
 Latimer, 40, 65, 102, 116, 160, 362
 Latton, 48
 Laurence, 93, 125, 253
 Laurens, 101
 Laurier (? Lawney), 219
 Law, 204
 La Warre, 277
 Lawency, 219
 Lawnay, 219
 Lawney, 217
 Layer, 208
 Layman, 331
 Layton, 24, 96
 Le Blanc, 322
 Ledmar, 47
 Ledmer, 108
 Lee, 264, 301, 352
 Legat, 260
 Le Heufe, 297-298, 307
 Le Heup, 317
 Leicester, E. of, 21, 172, 197, 198
 Lely, 57
 Lemman, 87
 Lemman, 235
 Lemsey (? Lawney), 217
 Le Neve, 125
 Lenveisie, 90
 Leomar, 347
 Lescrop, 171
 Lesingham, 152
 Leslie, 142
 Lesnes, Abbot of, 237
 L'Estrange, 80, 81, 171, 178, 266, 267, 276-277, 279, 305, 306, 324
 Lesyngham, 153
 Leuric, 25, 70, 76, 126
 Liveryngton, 90
 Leveson, 167, 175
 Levestan, 28
 Leweger, 362
 Lewgor(e), 362, 365
 Lewin, 159
 Lewood, 362
 Leyrebreton, 44
 Lichfield and Coventry, Bp. of, 264
 Lincoln, Bp. of, 277
 Lincoln, E. of, 143, 165, 199
 Lindsay, E. of, 1
 Lingard, 184
 Liscamp, 20
 L'Isle, 57, 165, 193
 Liston, 6, 322
 Littell(l), 61, 102
 Livermere, 245
 Lloyd, 56, 57, 63
 Loch, 142
 Lock, 225
 Loft, 279
 Logan, 337
 Lolepeke, 357
 Lomax, 342
 London, Bp. of, 55, 229, 350
 Long(e), 12, 26, 37
 Longchamp, 113
 Long, Parker-a-Morley-109
 Lopham, 32
 Losa, 167
 Lothian, Marq. of, 364
 Louches, 19, 20
 Loudham, 86, 87
 Lovaine, 266
 Lovaine or Loveyne, 262

- Loveday, 89
 Lovel, 73, 143-145, 206
 Lovell, 55, 121, 178, 236, 256-257
 Lovetot, Ld., 165
 Loveyn, 226
 Lovyne, 260
 Lowe, 113
 Lowth(e), 5, 6
 Lucas, 32, 87
 Lucy, 212, 234
 Luffe, 209
 Luke, 323
 Lumley, 82
 Lyle, 52
 Lynch, 209, 231. *See* Fynch.
 Lyng, 207, 208
 Lyston, 54, 262
 Madyson, 232
 Magnaville, 68, 70, 71, 127, 158, 159
 Malcolm, 348
 Malden, 287
 Malet, 3, 5, 14, 22, 85, 158, 159
 Mallowes, 194
 Mallows, 215
 Malmesbury, Will. of, 149
 Malpas, 54
 Man, 85, 319
 Manby, 209
 Mandeville, 198
 Mandut, 94
 Mann, 363
 Manners, 256*n.*, 270, 271, 278
 Manners-Sutton, 270
 Mannings, 206
 Mannock, 48, 49, 56, 68, 69, 215
 Mannyng, 101
 Mansel, 29
 Manston, 347
 March, E. of, 178
 Marchant, 319
 Marci, 47
 Mare, 19
 Mareschal, 143*n.*, 301
 Mark, 76, 209
 Markes, 65
 Markham, 55
 Marks, 204
 Marlow, 7, 209, 241
 Marny, 352
 Marriott, 231
 Marsh(e), 76, 125, 241
 Marshall, 114, 199, 277, 298
 Marsham, 297
 Martin, 6*n.*, 29, 57, 103, 204, 208, 209, 241, 274, 324, 341
 Masculus, 216
 Maskell, 261
 Maslyne, 233
 Mason, 113, 117, 269
 Matthew, 266
 Maundeville or Amoundeville, 234
 Maunsell, 253
 Mawa, 22
 Maximillian, 143, 184
 May, 29, 100, 101
 Maydenbath, 21
 Mayner, 71
 Meadow, 11-13
 Meadows, 241
 Melreth, 253
 Mendlesham, 212
 Merells, 122
 Merk, 76
 Merkant, 23
 Meron, 104
 Merry, 334, 351
 Methuen, 33
 Middleton, 235
 Mikelfeld, 213
 Milles, 190
 Mills, 102, 102*n.*, 187
 Milner, 29
 Milson, 311
 Milton, 113
 Mistertone, 165
 Moese, 217
 Molines, Ld., 143
 Monceux, 259
 Monchasy, 17
 Monmouth, *Title*, 233, 345*n.*
 Montacute, 255
 Montchensy, 34
 Mont Chesny, 94
 Montchensy, 259
 Montfitchet, 103, 318
 Montford, D. of, 360
 Montfort, 22, 94, 128, 149, 162, 167, 172, 197-199, 212, 227-229, 239, 254, 299, 300
 Montgomery, 150
 Monulf, 130, 131
 Moodie, 92, 359
 Moone, 35
 Moor(e), 48, 282, 284
 Moorbridge, 206
 Moose, 231
 Mootham, 264
 Morant, 6*n.*, 51*n.*
 Mordaunt, 345
 More, 182, 184
 Moretaine, E. of, 140, 150, 159, 168, 216, 229, 255, 262, 316, 339, 350
 Moreton, E. of, 339
 Morieux, 265, 266
 Morley, 38, 39, 142-145, 182, 361, 362
 Morn, 113
 Mortimer, 80, 171
 Mortlock, 174, 219
 Morton, 93
 Morton, *Title*, 16, 19-21
 Mosele, 86
 Moseley, 263, 264, 313, 319, 347
 Mossell, 86*n.*, 87
 Mossell or Moswell, 86
 Mosyll, 99
 Motheham, 290
 Mott, 66
 Mounplers, 161
 Mouchesy, 259
 Mounteney, 212
 Mounteneye, 237
 Mountensey, 181
 Mounteny, 234
 Mowbray, 147, 177, 361
 Mowse, 24
 Moyle, 141, 142
 Munchensy, 48, 94
 Munday, 186
 Mundevill, 237
 Munfichet, 234
 Munne, 218
 Munnings, 196, 210, 241
 Murieus, 36
 Murrey, 315
 Musgrave, 65
 Musgrose, 171
 Muskett, 41, 84*n.*, 193, 194, 196, 201, 207, 208, 210
 Myklefeld, 213
 Mylde, 147
 Mynett, 49
 Mynoth, 48
 Nalbans, Ld., 334
 Nash, 100
 Naunton, 327
 Navetton, 265
 Navor, 247
 Nawton, 93
 Necton, 92, 93
 Neden, 324
 Needham, 81
 Neketon, 139
 Nekton, 92
 Nelson, 175
 Nerford, 72, 111, 114, 118
 Nesebytt, 153
 Neve, 212, 213
 Nevil, 133, 164, 165
 Nevill, 23, 58*n.*, 65, 256
 Nevill or Fitz-Ranulph, 79
 Neville, 252
 Nevyll(e), 101, 155
 Neweman, 64
 Newman, 147
 Newport(e), 103, 145
 Newtas, 301
 Newton, 106, 333
 Nicholas, 103, 179
 Nichols, 87
 Nicholson, 276
 Nicolas, 256*n.*
 Nicoll, 54
 Nigel, 149, 216
 Noers, 50
 Norfolk, *Title*, 5, 48, 54, 58, 58*n.*, 144, 145, 147, 236, 257, 269, 270, 301, 322, 325, 327, 330
 Norman, 130, 226, 227, 288
 Normandy, Duke of, 3
 Norrys, 287
 North, 34, 141, 173, 175, 176, 194, 306, 347
 Northampton, Marq. of, 222
 Northumberland, E. of, 361
 Northwode, 93
 Northwold, 309, 317
 Norton, 10, 139, 348
 Norwich, 318
 Norwich, Bp. of, 29, 166, 237
 Norwich, E. of, 218
 Notteme, 24
 Nottingham, E. of, 361
 Nowel(l), 218, 226, 245
 Nowton, 351
 Nun, 279-281, 284, 285, 288-291
 Nunne, 275, 343, 348
 Nycoll, 105
 Nye, 301
 Nykeman, 264
 Oakes, 142, 351-353
 Oberville, 162
 Oburville, 167, 168
 Odo, 64, 109
 O'Donel, 341
 Offord, 157
 Offwood, 205, 207, 210
 Ogard, 80
 Oldhalle, 153
 Oleville, 172
 Olf, 3
 Olorenshaw, 318
 Olton, 91
 Oneby, 19
 Oram, 208
 Orby or Orreby, 80, 80*n.*
 Ord, Dr., 253
 Ordlaf, 170
 Orebyn, 15
 Ormesby, 89
 Ormeston, 274, 319
 Ormond, E. of, 73, 77, 120, 164, 176-178
 Orthington, 334
 Osbern, 47, 71, 127
 Osborn(e), 44, 146, 208, 240, 241, 327
 Osgot, 108
 Ositha, 229
 Ostler, 286
 Otburville, 227
 Owinge, 268
 Oxford, *Title*, 17, 18, 21, 28, 34, 65, 94, 101, 105, 105*n.*, 190, 198, 240, 252, 297, 318, 323, 327, 348
 Page, 62, 174, 193, 275, 286, 294, 310, 329
 Paget, 55
 Pakam, 348
 Pakeman, 172
 Pakenham, 151, 280, 309, 310
 Paley, 250, 251, 346
 Palgrave, 99
 Palmer, 29, 207, 245*n.*

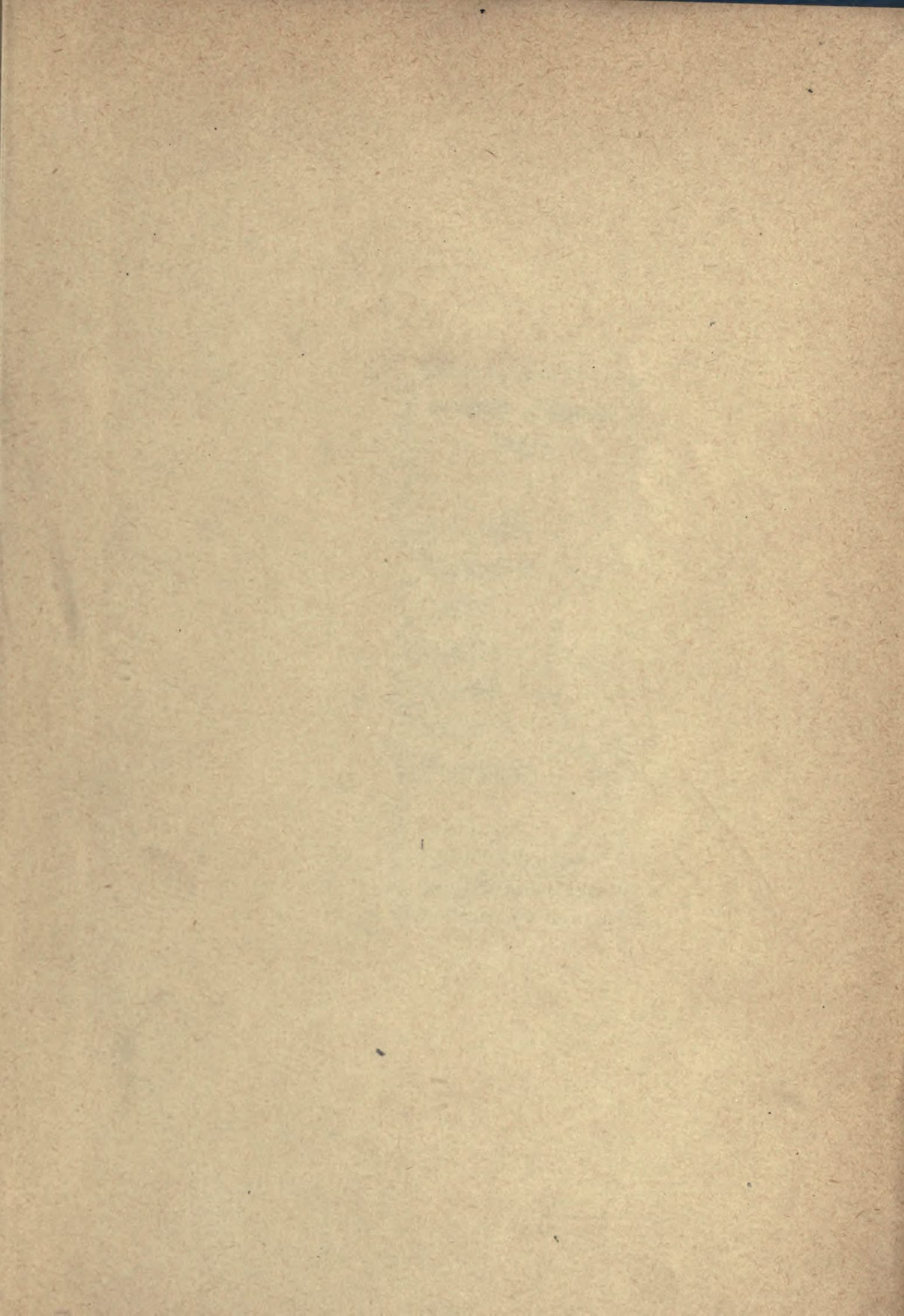
- Pammant, 210
 Panton, 60, 61
 Parcyvall, 92
 Pargiter, 23
 Parker, 18, 37-39, 56,
 91, 93, 109, 123, 125,
 144, 145, 201, 204,
 319, 320
 Parker-a-Morley, 37
 Parkin (? Perkins), 173
 Parmenter, 60
 Parmounter, 264
 Parnell, 217, 218
 Parr(e), 65, 222, 263
 Parris, 304
 Parson, *see* Pers.
 Partridge, 30m., 78, 84
 Paryent, 44
 Parys, 362
 Pascal, Paschal, 77
 Pasgrave, 125
 Pastone, 153
 Patrick, 29
 Patrycke, 40
 Patteson, 264
 Paulet, 263
 Paveley, 98, 360
 Payn(e), 122, 300
 Peacock, 29
 Pearl(e), 148m.
 Pebemarsch, 29
 Pecche, 53, 54
 Peche, 255, 265, 265m.
 Peckenham, 95
 Peel, 337
 Peghan, 101
 Pell, 268
 Pemberton, 75
 Pembroke, *Title*, 114,
 143m., 152, 199
 Pembrugge, 172
 Penbrugge, 274
 Penbrugge, 274
 Pendleton, 351
 Pepes, 122 -
 Pepper, 219
 Pepys, 142
 Perche, 199
 Percy, 19, 80, 361
 Perge, 266
 Perient, 295
 Pers or Parson, 111, 114
 Pery, 138
 Peryent, 44, 66
 Pesserara, 197
 Peter, 17, 193, 268, 272,
 316, 319
 Peterborough, E. of,
 345m.
 Petit, 209
 Pett, 241
 Pettit, Pettyt(t), 132,
 138
 Petteward, 174, 174m.,
 178, 196, 218, 219
 Pettyward, 210
 Peverel, 163
 Peverell, 25, 26, 216,
 217
 Peyforer, 163
 Peyton, 116, 278, 293
 Peyvere, 300
 Phelyp, 352
 Philbrick, 30m.
 Philippe, 152
 Phillips, 95
 Phillipps, 90, 93
 Phin, 5, 36, 47, 222
 Pichard, 360
 Pictaviensis, *see* Poic-
 tou.
 Pierson, 208, 209
 Pike, 80, 81, 102, 171m.
 Pilkington, 324
 Pillet, 42
 Pinel, 71
 Pinges, 265
 Pipard, 57
 Pipard, 50-53, 176
 Pippard, 52
 Pitman, 322
 Plaiz, 318
 Plantagenet, 199, 352,
 353
 Playford, 145
 Playz, 102
 Plumbe, 6
 Plumpstede, 340
 Plumpton, 114
 Plumptre, 29
 Poarle, 207
 Poictou, 5, 130, 131, 159,
 212, 227
 Poictou and Cornwall.
 E. of, 199
 Pole, 48, 80, 96, 129,
 143, 154m., 155, 164-
 166, 186, 201, 202
 Poley, 16, 154, 173, 231,
 233, 250m., 269, 291,
 301, 304
 Pooley, 317
 Poor, 170
 Popham, 59, 140
 Porter, 82, 297
 Poskill, 287
 Potter, 207, 277
 Poverly, 325
 Povie, 283
 Powell, 12, 26, 57, 355
 Powys, 56
 Poynings, 17
 Poyntes, 333
 Pratt, 207, 208
 Presseney, 339, 340, 342
 Preston, 153
 Pretyman, 206, 209,
 210, 213, 226, 241,
 308
 Prior, Pryor, 208, 241,
 310
 Proctor, 161
 Provence, E. of, 200
 Pryce, 264
 Pryse, 290
 Pulham, 348
 Purle, 209
 Py, 285
 Pyell, 277m.
 Pyke, 135
 Pykenham, 97
 Pyme, 351
 Pypard, 51, 52, 176
 Pyshall, 90
 Pyvett, 288, 291
 Quatermayne, 54
 Radcliffe, 41
 Raffe, 206, 241
 Raimes, 47
 Rainelm, 127
 Rakelound, 329
 Raleigh, Ld., 250
 Ralph, 9, 167, 179, 197,
 199, 212, 228, 239,
 268, 344, 347, 348
 Rampton, 288
 Ramsey, 53, 283
 Ramsford, 275
 Ranstorne, 138
 Rant, 231
 Raper, 363
 Rattlesden, 254, 318
 Rattlesden, 217, 259
 Ravenscroft, 204
 Rawson, 342, 343
 Ray, 191, 194, 195, 207,
 225, 337
 Raydon, 54, 68, 77
 Rayleigh, Ld., 346
 Rayment, 208, 209
 Raymond, 207
 Raynford, 351, 352
 Raynforth, 350-352
 Raynham, 331
 Raynsford, 353
 Read, 160, 208
 Reade, 16, 21, 96, 102
 Rebow, 113, 214
 Redstone, 112, 199
 Redvers, *see* Ripariis.
 Reed, 200
 Rees, *see* Riis.
 Reeve, 154, 194-196, 241
 Reignold, 15
 Rempton, 291
 Rendlesham, Ld., 34
 Renyn, 65
 Reppes, 235, 236, 348
 Resshbroke, 260
 Reve, *see* Wright.
 Revett, 48, 140, 317
 Reyden, 17
 Reydon, 71-73, 120,
 120m., 124
 Reymes or Raimes, 47-
 49, 69, 71, 120, 120m.
 Reynold, 20, 26, 59
 Reynolds, 6, 7, 12, 15,
 87, 140, 241, 249, 266
 Ribourg, Coun. of, 43
 Rich, 253
 Richard, 25, 28, 36, 40,
 47, 70, 85, 126-128,
 167, 197, 222, 316,
 344, 345
 Richard Cœur de Lion,
 278
 Richardson, 51m.
 Richirs or Richers, 145,
 209
 Richer, 102
 Richmond, 207
 Richmond, E. of, 172
 Rickman, 278
 Ridley, 100, 302
 Ridnall, 290
 Rie, Lord, 143m.
 Rigby, 19, 21
 Riis or Rees, 102
 Ripariis or Redvers,
 43, 113, 143m.
 Risby, 66, 267, 283, 287,
 311, 354, 355
 Rissebrok, 329
 Risshton, 200
 Rivers, E., 194, 268,
 271
 Rivett, 147-148m., 319
 Rix, 61
 Rober, 56
 Robert, 40, 47, 94, 96,
 108, 111, 119, 121,
 123, 197, 245, 282
 Roberts, 16, 19, 21
 Robinson, 109, 118, 207,
 209, 355, 363
 Rochefort, 20
 Rochester, 13, 199
 Rochester, Bp. of, 91,
 92, 257
 Rochford, 83, 211
 Rochford, 177
 Roche, 200
 Roderic, 316
 Rodway, 333, 351
 Rodwell, 241
 Rodwode, 208
 Roger, 22, 36
 Rogers, 46, 298, 307
 Rokewode, Rokewood,
 77, 103, 196, 266, 302,
 341, 342, 348, 352
 Rokwod, 5
 Rolffe, 214
 Romans, King of, 199
 Romesey, 52
 Romsey, Abbess of, 139
 Ront, 210, 241
 Rookwode, Rookwood,
 54, 203, 286, 302, 341-
 343
 Roos, 19, 20, 80m., 143,
 255-258
 Roper, 179, 187, 209
 Rorie, 254
 Ros, 114, 255-257
 Rosall, 164
 Rose, 260
 Rosiear, 208
 Rosier, 241
 Rosse, 83
 Rothes, Coun. of, 142
 Roughened, 302
 Round, 198
 Rous(e), 6, 7, 362, 363-
 365
 Routledge, 102
 Rowe, 99
 Rowland, 207, 208, 241
 Rowley, 7, 16, 38, 68,
 97, 148, 319
 Rows, 294
 Roys, 96
 Ruck, 11, 12
 Ruck-Keene, 12
 Rufus I., 229
 Ruggle, 133
 Ruly or Rugley, 139

- Rungeton, 107
 Rush, 76, 78, 82
 Rushbroke, 293
 Rushbrook(e), 171*n.*,
 282, 283, 288, 289,
 318, 329, 331, 336-
 338
 Russebrok, 329
 Russell, 34, 92, 258,
 320, 324, 354
 Russia, Emp. of, 258
 Rust, 231, 241, 264
 Rutland, 278
 Rutland, E. of, 257*n.*
 Ryan, 56
 Rychars, 145
 Rydett, 283
 Rydnall, 281, 282
 Rykhill, 217
 Ryngesale, 33
 Rys, 245
 Rysby, 245, 264, 265
 Ryvett, 147, 148
 Sadler, 284
 Sage, 113
 St. Albans, E. of, 194,
 334, 351
 St. Asaph, Bp. of, 29
 St. Benet, 127
 St. Clare, 259
 St. Clare, Abbess of,
 154
 St. Cleer, Clere, &c.,
 260
 St. Edmund, 339, 340,
 357, 358
 St. Etheldred, 316, 317
 St. John, 145
 St. Osith, Abbot of, 234
 St. Ositha, 72
 St. Philibert, 116
 St. Poll, 46
 St. Valery, 158
 Salines, 259
 Salisbury, 105
 Salisbury, *Tille*, 96,
 177, 255, 361
 Salkeld, 178
 Salmon, 166
 Salter, 132, 132*n.*, 281,
 282, 284, 285, 289, 291
 Sampson, 42, 45-46*n.*,
 77, 77*n.*, 87, 88, 90,
 91, 93, 95, 102, 103,
 285, 303, 329
 Samson, 23
 Sanderson, Lady, 225
 Sandwell, 219
 Sandys, 174
 Sare, 209
 Saulter, 140
 Saunders, 99, 319
 Savigni, 25, 26, 181
 Savill, 148
 Savoy, Count of, 43
 Saxey, Saxy, 343
 Saxham, 327, 329
 Saxo, 181
 Saxony, D. of, 199
 Say, 222, 318
 Sayer, 208
 Sayge, 93
 Scaccario, 163
 Scakelthorp, 152, 235
 Scalariis or De Scales,
 239
 Scales, 178, 222, 222*n.*,
 239, 240, 256, 258, 348
 Scalpi, 25, 98, 124
 Scapi, 29
 Scarfe, 241
 Scarpe, 280, 282, 287,
 288, 290, 293
 Scarven, 343
 Sarcheneheye or Es-
 corcheveile, 50
 Scotland, 329, 331
 Scott, 35
 Scroop(e), 115, 202
 Scrope, 116
 Scryvener, 24
 Scudamore, 223
 Seaman, 276, 283
 Seaman *al.* Turner, 308
 Seckford, 88, 101, 109
 Sedgwick, 29
 Sefoul, 151
 Segar, 8
 Sellman, 34
 Seman, 71, 280
 Sergeant, 152
 Serjeant, 89, 206
 Sewell, 103
 Seyer, 148
 Shaa, 350
 Shakelthorp, 152
 Shakespeare, 164
 Shardelow(e), 96, 116
 Sharpe, 279, 287
 Shave, 241
 Sheafe, 210, 241
 Sheffield, 15
 Sheldon, 121, 160, 204
 Shelley, 55, 191
 Shelton, 48, 73, 74, 78,
 82*n.*, 109, 154, 235
 Shepherd, 208, 241
 Sheppard, 113, 287
 Sherman, 30
 Shewer, 75
 Shiffner, 12
 Shipbrooke, Earl, 8
 Shotisbroke, 86
 Shrewsbury, E. of, 150,
 164, 165
 Shyrynton, 20
 Shys, 209
 Sibton, Abbot of, 327
 Sicklemore, 6
 Sidney, 223, 263
 Sighere, King, 229
 Sigvart, 170
 Simon, Abbot, 309
 Simond, 209
 Simonds, 81
 Simpson, 210
 Sire, 308
 Siric, 22, 47
 Skarpe, 285, 289, 290
 Skeat, 277
 Skeet, 200
 Sketter, 117
 Skinner, 357
 Skippon, 95-97
 Skipton, 54
 Skipworth, 210
 Skott, 284, 291
 Skrene, 217, 218
 Skreyve, 171, 178
 Skudamore, 263
 Skulthorp, 314
 Slaughter or Slater,
 183, 184
 Slegh, 91
 Smeri, 70
 Smith, 76, 102, 161,
 173, 208, 210, 225,
 235, 241, 278, 286,
 287, 302, 305, 343,
 354, 355
 Smith-Carington, 278
 Smithe, 233
 Smy, 241
 Smyth, 93, 172, 204,
 279, 281, 285, 287,
 320, 343, 355
 Snellyng, 330
 Soame, 37, 109, 147,
 207, 236, 237
 Solemy, 77
 Somers, 73*n.*
 Somerset, 263
 Somerset, D. of, 18,
 105, 178
 Sondyng, 23
 Sorrell, 131, 208
 Sorsby, 275
 South, 283, 284, 288
 Southall, 93
 Southampton, E. of,
 222, 263, 319
 Southwell, 65
 Southwell, 54, 65, 67,
 252
 Sowth, 283, 285
 Spakkyng, 235
 Spalding, 248
 Sparrow, 29, 103, 113,
 190, 265, 337
 Speers, 208
 Spells, 84
 Spelman, 6, 66
 Spencer, 34, 35, 125,
 139, 208, 259
 Spenser, 20, 77, 142,
 321
 Spice, 23, 52, 91
 Spicer, 222, 262, 267
 Spiet, 126
 Spinke, 226
 Spring(e), 86, 92, 105,
 133, 140, 145, 147,
 214, 258, 280, 282,
 284, 289, 291, 293,
 304-307, 311, 318, 319,
 326, 332, 334, 351
 Sprouston, 89
 Sprouton, 89
 Spryng(e), 11-13, 30,
 92, 259
 Stafford, 178, 205, 256
 Stafford, E. of, 256
 Stainer, 105
 Stair, E. of, 7
 Stalre, 127
 Stambridge, 231
 Stamford, E. of, 334
 Stampe, 97
 Stanbridge, 233
 Standbrigge, 233
 Stanfield (?), 71
 Stanham, 321
 Stanley, 124*n.*, 260
 Stannard, 207, 208
 Stapleton, 115
 Stapulton, 91
 Starkey (? Storky), 275,
 350
 Starling, 48
 Staunto (?), 237
 Staunton, 45, 66, 309
 Staverton, 91, 214
 Steel, 274
 Stephen, 282, 286
 Sterne, 310
 Stevens, 363
 Steygall, 206
 Stigand, 25, 26, 32, 50,
 57, 119, 123
 Still, 13
 Stirling, E. of, 322
 Stokdale, 91
 Stonham, 274, 321
 Stowe, 183
 Stowmarket, 132
 Strange, 165, 200, 245,
 264, 265, 283, 286,
 307, 308, 346
 Strangulf, 85
 Stratford, 28, 94, 95
 Stratfort, 5, 68
 Stratton, 53, 87, 88
 Straunge, 267, 287
 Strokys, 29
 Strutt, 250
 Stubbin, 78
 Stubbs, 213
 Sturmy, 131
 Sturton, 204
 Stutevile, 355
 Stutter, 48
 Suane, 40, 94, 96, 119,
 121
 Suart, 28
 Sucklinge, 59
 Sudbury, 350
 Suerting, 71
 Suffolk, *Tille*, 1, 48, 64,
 86, 95, 96, 99, 129,
 133, 143, 144, 151,
 152, 154, 164-166, 186,
 196, 197, 200-202, 235,
 258, 259, 263, 266,
 333
 Sulny, 77
 Sulvey, 77
 Sulyard, 27, 93, 95-97,
 186, 202-206, 210, 211,
 240-242, 352
 Sulyerd, 54
 Surrey, E. of, 235
 Suthflet, 23
 Sutton, 16, 17, 28, 46,
 73, 77, 77*n.*, 88, 121,
 207, 270, 277, 350
 Suwart, 32, 50, 57
 Swaffham, 330, 357, 358
 Swan, 17

- Swayne, 18
 Swinford, 182
 Swynbourne, 342, 352
 Sydney, 66, 125
 Syer, 208
 Syf, 201
 Symond, 35, 302
 Symonds, 140, 284, 307, 326, 351
 Symons, 132
 Syret, 210
 Tacon, 41
 Taillebosc, 5
 Tailor, 236, 237
 Talbot, 53, 164, 165
 Talebot or Talbot, 50, 51
 Talbott, 346
 Talemache, 10
 Tallemach(e), 10, 13, 305
 Talmach(e), 9, 11
 Talmage, 111.
 Talmash(e), 9, 30, 33, 58, 236
 Tancred, 130
 Tanner, 125, 241
 Tanston, 24
 Tarver, 28
 Tasburgh, 46
 Tateshale, 80, 84
 Tateshall or Tatshall, 79
 Tatyngston, 107
 Tavener, 23
 Taverner, 302
 Tay, 322
 Taylor, 57, 313
 Teddington (?), 217
 Tela, 22
 Tendring(e), 19, 20, 65, 147
 Tendring *al.* Whipple, 24
 Tendryng, 10, 44, 65, 104
 Tenison, 146
 Teoni, 20
 Terrell, 23
 Terry, 175, 219, 278
 Tey, 81, 99
 Thalemache, 9
 Thelnetham, 300
 Theltham, 248
 Theobald, 275
 Theodred, Bp., 252
 Theodric, 162
 Thing, 209
 Thirning, 154
 Thomas, 265, 282, 287, 288, 291
 Thompson, 209, 288, 290
 Thormod, 102
 Thorneff, 105
 Thornhill, 249, 279
 Thorold, 197
 Thorp(e), 40, 80, 83, 151, 152, 154, 155, 241
 Throgmorton, 172, 301
 Thrower, 207
 Thurlow, 242
 Thurmod(e), 319
 Thurmoood, 319
 Thurston, 41, 66, 113, 140, 300, 331, 336
 Thwaites, 40
 Tibetot, 79, 116
 Tichebourn, 80n.
 Ticheburne, 89
 Tilney, 15, 81, 83, 84
 Tilton, 172
 Timperley, 51n., 54-57, 161-179, 264
 Tinsling, 298
 Tiptot, 26
 Tirwhit, 153
 Tocha, 5
 Todenham, 72
 Toli, 119, 228
 Tollemache, 10, 11, 13, 33, 100
 Toubrigg, 181
 Touns, 308
 Touny, 287
 Tooke, 4, 34
 Tooke, Hales-, 34
 Tooley, 158
 Torrington, 285
 Tost, 77
 Tostin, 9, 119, 124, 126
 Tostock, 347
 Touse, 318
 Tower, 206
 Townesend, 351
 Townsend, 122
 Townson, 275
 Treice, 336n.
 Treie, 200
 Trelawney, 305
 Tricker, 241
 Trimmer, 337
 Tripp, 280, 283-285, 292, 293
 Trumpington, 245
 Trumuin, 104
 Tudman, 60, 61, 141
 Tulby, 146
 Tumenan, 109
 Tuneman, 108
 Turchill, 25, 26
 Turgisus, 5
 Turgot, 104
 Turi, 5, 36, 85
 Turner, 34, 56, 63, 205, 208, 209, 236, 308
 Tweed, 135
 Twyer, 81, 171
 Ty, 86, 99, 152
 Tychebourne, 80n.
 Tye, 23, 352
 Tyffyn, 236
 Tylott, 294
 Tylney, 77, 81, 92
 Tymworth, 345
 Tyndale, 29, 240
 Tyrell, 7, 181-188, 190-192, 202, 203, 209, 225, 231-233, 235-238, 252, 314, 314n.
 Tyrrell, 173, 249
 Tyrwhite, 153
 Tyrwytt, 341
 Tyse, 319
 Tyson, 125
 Ufford, 3, 86, 99, 116, 129, 151, 152, 154, 197, 200, 201, 235, 258, 266
 Ulestan, 28
 Ulfketel, E., 255, 265, 294, 322, 326, 354
 Ulmar, 25
 Ulnod, 85
 Ulsi, 104
 Ulster, E. of, 143n.
 Uluric, 108
 Ulveva, 71
 Ulvey, 25
 Ulwin, 70
 Umfravile, 234
 Underwood, 208, 240
 Ungle, 96
 Upton, 301
 Ustred, 140
 Valence, *see* Waterford.
 Vallibus, 111, 113, 114
 Valoignes, 43
 Valoines, 309
 Valoins, 151
 Vandyke, 57
 Varennes, 130, 131, 272, 316
 Vaux, 111, 113, 172
 Veisey, 59, 60, 141
 Ventris, 269
 Ver, 32
 Verdon, 86, 165, 255, 256, 360
 Vere, 5, 14, 17, 18, 21, 28, 34, 65, 94, 101, 105, 196, 198, 252, 327, 348
 Verney, 352
 Vernon, 8, 121-123
 Verulam, Ld., 294n.
 Vesey, 58-63, 92, 140, 141, 152
 Villiers, 236, 237
 Visdeliu, 28, 86, 87, 91, 98, 99
 Voisey, 59
 Voss, 102
 Vyse, 343
 Wachesham, 121
 Waddington, 298, 355
 Wade, 138, 209
 Wage, 214
 Wakely(n), 277n., 278
 Wakerle(e), 277
 Wakerley, 275-279, 319
 Wakirle, 277
 Waldegrave, 13, 44, 69, 73, 77, 103, 214, 304, 351, 352
 Walden, 247n.
 Waldingfield, 17
 Waleys, 91
 Walker, 20, 138
 Walkerley, 277
 Walkfare, 265-267
 Wall, 135n.
 Waller, 320
 Walleys, 91, 172
 Walpole, 184, 254, 297, 303, 323
 Walsham, 272
 Walsingham, 33, 34, 204, 223, 263
 Walsokene, 260
 Walter, 162, 239
 Walton, 17, 18, 21, 59, 97, 140
 Wankford or Wangford, 61-63
 Wanz, 9, 14, 85
 Ward, 45, 125, 138, 153, 160n., 207, 209, 282, 314
 Warde, 101, 292
 Warden, Abbot of, 302
 Warenger, 212
 Warner, 223
 Warren, 142, 235, 272, 282, 285, 289, 290, 345
 Warren, E., 64, 90, 318
 Warreyn, 285
 Warwick, E. of, 178, 185, 200, 361
 Waryn, 77
 Wasp, 62
 Waterford, E. of, 165
 Waterhouse, 161
 Watford, 164
 Watryley, 278
 Watson, 302
 Weaver, 223, 263
 Webb(e), 147, 194, 226, 264, 348, 355
 Webster, 142
 Weever, 6, 304
 Weinhou, 3
 Welbeck, 48
 Welbury, 280
 Welham, 208
 Welle, 76
 Weller, 331, 336n.
 Welles, 177, 259
 Wellington, D. of, 165
 Wells, 29, 171n., 199, 322, 328
 Welnetham, 350
 Weman, 256
 Wenhon, 22
 Wenn, 259, 351, 353
 Went(e), 54, 106, 107, 180, 237, 238
 Wentworth, 26, 54, 109, 218, 246, 247, 285, 352
 Wenyewe, 60, 141, 156, 157, 260
 West, 210
 Westbrom, 201
 Western, 24, 106
 Westhorp, 324
 Westmoreland, E. of, 164, 252, 361
 Westmoreton, E. of, 58n.
 Weston, 5
 Westoneston or Wiston, 155
 Westwode, 17
 Wexford, E. of, 165
 Weyland, 142, 217, 352, 353
 Weyward, 77
 Whale, 326
 Whelnetham, 17, 350, 353

- Whetley, 18
 Whettell, 249, 250
 Whipple, *see* Tendring.
 Whitaker, 269
 White, 218, 264, 298
 Whitgrave, 173
 Whittell, 46
 Whytaker, 287
 Wicke, 209
 Wickingham, 348
 Wigmore, 66
 Wilcocks, Dr., 257
 Wilcox, 122
 Wilfric, 299
 Willement, 343
 Willford, 204
 William, 79, 111, 114,
 162, 239, 272, 302
 William Rufus, 181
 Williams, 68, 208, 241
 Willis, 153
 Willoughby, 1, 54, 56,
 116, 152-155, 186, 258,
 259
 Wilson, 308, 324, 337
 Wilton, 116
 Wilts, E. of, 73, 177
 Wimarc, 40, 47, 85, 94
 Wimarcson, 9, 119
 Wimdunhale, 5
 Wincenan, 24
 Winchester, Bp. of, 34
 Winchester, Marq. of,
 263
 Wincks, 207
 Windham, 186
 Windsor, 13, 252, 320
 Wingfield, 23, 24, 40,
 51ⁿ, 53, 66, 77, 101,
 115, 116, 160, 161,
 211, 278, 359
 Wisgar, 159, 167, 345
 Wiston, *see* Westones-
 ton.
 Wistric, 85
 Witgar, 158, 159, 228
 Withe, 109
 Withepole, 175, 175ⁿ.
 Withermarsh, 48, 69
 Witherpole, 231
 Withmer, 216
 Wodderspoon, 197, 198ⁿ
 Wodehous, 352
 Woderowe, 156
 Wolf, 17, 53, 88
 Wolferston, 17, 32, 40,
 77, 91, 101, 109
 Wolfreston, 53, 71, 124
 Wollaston, 173-176
 Wolsey, 12, 13, 26, 31,
 57-58ⁿ, 121, 122, 155
 Wolverston, 64, 87, 124
 Wolverton, 104
 Wombwell, 308
 Wood, 264, 287, 320,
 355, 363
 Woodhous(e), 235, 347,
 348
 Woodhous *al.* Reppes,
 348
 Woolnough, 149, 159
 Woolverston, 124
 Woolward, 28
 Wooton, 236
 Wootton, 320
 Worcester, Bp. of, 142
 Worcester, E. of, 65,
 352, 353, 361
 Wordsworth, 269
 Worswick, 341
 Wotton, 348
 Wove, 219
 Wrenn, 262
 Wright, 12, 41, 42, 92,
 174, 207, 208, 225,
 226, 241, 258, 283,
 287, 302, 357, 359
 Wroxham, 152
 Wryght, 153
 Wryght *al.* Reve, 268
 Wudard, 340
 Wurliche, 140
 Wyard, 210, 241
 Wyeham, 89
 Wygathe, 247
 Wylde, 139
 Wyles, 153
 Wymbysch, 291
 Wymondsham, 354
 Wyndefore, 214
 Wyndham, 33, 247
 Wyngefeld, 53ⁿ, 325
 Wyngefeld, 88, 105, 252
 Wynne, 122
 Wynter, 266, 351
 Wyseman, 23, 175ⁿ.
 Wythepowle, 35
 Wytton, 93
 Yaxley, 285. *See* Her-
 bert.
 Yelverton, 186, 362
 Yerburghe, 153
 Yerdeburgh, 153
 Yonge, 54
 York, Abp. of, 155, 163,
 184
 York, *Title*, 80, 105,
 153, 178, 196, 352,
 353, 361
 Young, 160, 257, 258
 Zouche, Lord, 114

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