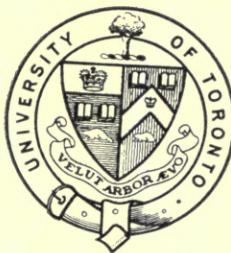


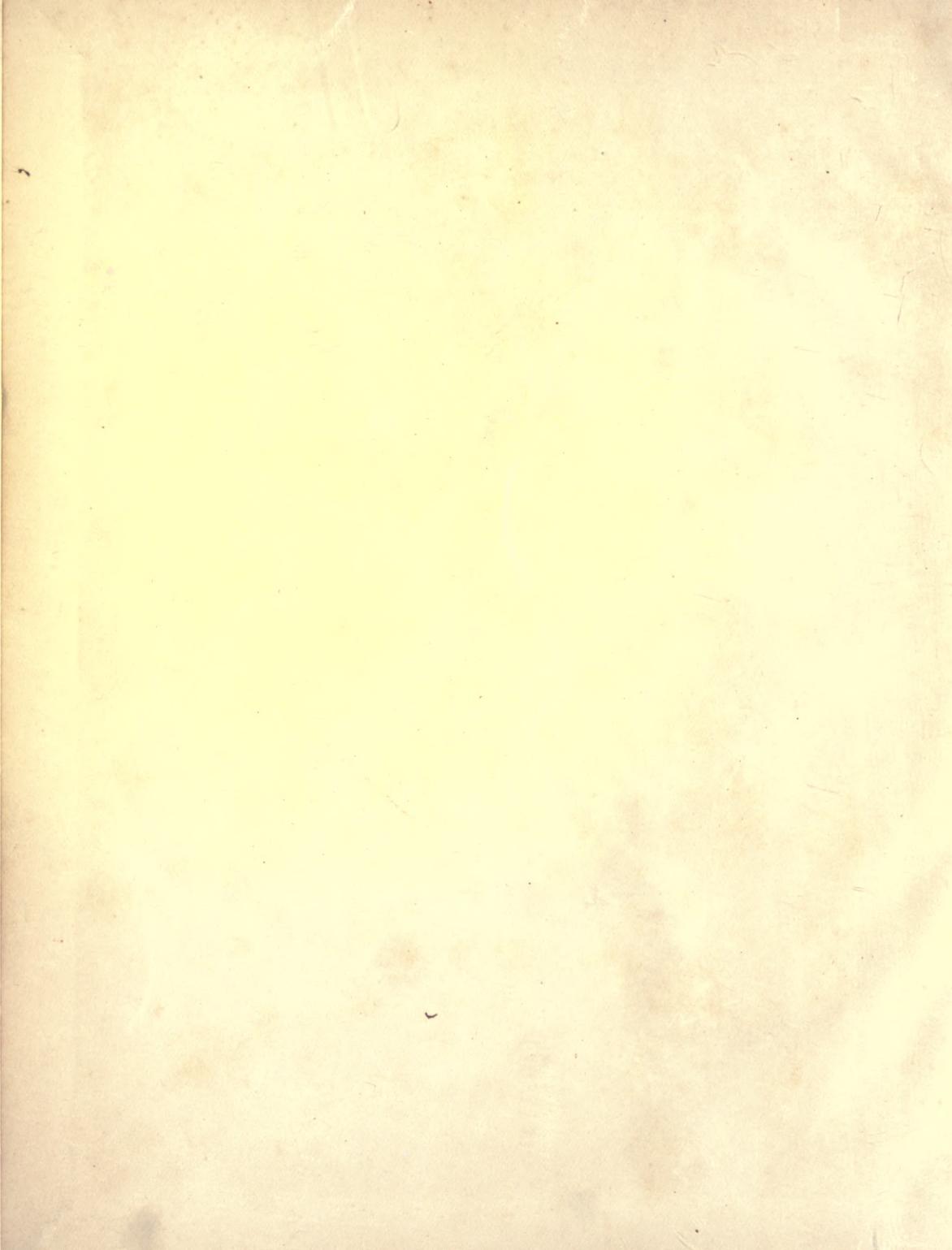
WEST STOW
PARISH REGISTER
1558 - 1850.

WORDWELL
PARISH REGISTER
1580 - 1850.



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WEST STOW CHURCH.

To face title-page.



WEST STOW PARISH REGISTERS,
1558 TO 1850.

WORDWELL PARISH REGISTERS,
1580 TO 1850.

WITH
SUNDRY NOTES.

—:o:—

Woodbridge :
GEORGE BOOTH, CHURCH STREET,
1903.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume, the fifth of its series,* contains the registers of two small parishes in West Suffolk. It also contains so much of the history of those two parishes as a few months delving could reveal.

The two parishes, West Stow and Wordwell, lie contiguous, and are alike in possessing a large acreage of delightfully-barren sandy soil and a large population of rabbits. Historically they have not gone together, but each has followed a line of its own. Not till 1799 were they united manorially; not till 1828 were they united ecclesiastically.

It therefore would have been better if I had not united them in this volume. It would have been better if West Stow had been united in a volume with Little Saxham, and Wordwell might have gone with Ickworth. For the history of the lords of the manor is a considerable chapter in the ascertainable part of the history of any parish. And if you deal with the same family in two different volumes, you are always either repeating in the one what you have already said in the other, or else referring to it. You must do one or the other, though both are troublesome. I have generally chosen the latter.

For instance: the Crofts family belongs alike to Little Saxham and to West Stow. I have given their history with a certain measure of fulness in the Little Saxham volume, and what is said of them in this volume is mostly additional. But I have had to be continually referring to the former volume.

The two halls or manor houses dealt with in this volume, West Stow and Wordwell, may be likened and may be contrasted in these respects. Both stand to day where they were put by some one when the Norman conquest of England was a thing of yesterday. Both stand to day more or less as they have stood

* The other four are Ickworth, Horringer, Little Saxham, and Rushbrook. No history accompanies the Ickworth volume.

through seven or more centuries. But whilst the one, West Stow, continued to be a manorial residence till close upon the year 1800, the other, Wordwell, seems to have finished its course as a manorial residence, and to have begun its long career as a farmhouse, as long ago as 1500 or thereabouts. So that its whole career of (say) 800 years may be divided into two equal halves. For 400 years it harboured the lord, for 400 years it has harboured his agricultural tenant. I have given reasons for supposing that this early cutting short of its career as a manorial residence may have been due to the Black Death in 1349.

West Stow hall is largely associated in people's minds with Mary Tudor, the daughter, sister and wife of kings. But I think it is clear that that association is due to confusion and not to fact. It is true that her arms are cut on the front of the gate-house. But that is probably the only connection between her and it; and if Westhorpe, where she sometimes resided, had been Easthorpe, probably she would never have been associated with West Stow as she has been. (See p. 246.)

But while turning out one royal personage I can bring in another within a stonethrow. I do not know whether it has ever before been stated that James II rented Culford hall when duke of York. In preparing for publication the Hearth-tax returns for the whole county of Suffolk, I find that in 1675 he was charged for Culford with its 29 hearths. It was returned as empty that year, so that he had not actually to make any payment. Possibly it had been recommended to him at Court by Edward Proger.

The will of Elizabeth Drury, 1475, mentioning "my shepe, bought with my peny," (p. 279,) and the four shepherds who paid poll-tax in 1381, (p. 113, 289,) show that Wordwell formerly had a considerable population of sheep as well as of rabbits. The fact of the shepherds paying the same amount of poll tax as the farmers, and more than the thatcher and labourer, seems to point to the flourishing condition of the wool trade at that time.

At p. 261 I have quoted what Domesday book says about Stow, taking for granted that Stow there means West Stow. But in this same Hundred of Black-borne there is another Stow, viz. Stowlangtoft; and I feel a horrible suspicion that what I have quoted may refer to Stowlangtoft and not to West Stow. I cannot at this moment confirm or dismiss the suspicion, but I merely state it by way of warning to any one who may get so far.

The Somerset House wills have been transcribed for me by Mr. J. J. Muskett, and the succession of rectors has been made out from the Norwich records by Mr. Johnson of Yarmouth. The illustrations are from photographs by Mr. Jarman of Bury St. Edmunds. I am indebted to Mr. Rushbrook for allowing me to reproduce the portrait of Edward Proger at Rushbrook hall; and to Moyses hall Museum at Bury St. Edmunds for Davy's illustrations of West Stow hall, which I have reproduced.

I have to give my best thanks to the Rev. A. Pemberton, rector of West Stow and Wordwell, for his help. I hope I have elsewhere duly given my thanks where they are due.

S. H. A. H.

Bury St. Edmund's,
October, 1903.



ERRATA.

Page 13, line 9.—For *Sams son of* read *Samson son of*.

P. 49, 1835, Jan. 25.—*Foeman* is a mistake in the original for *Foreman*.

P. 71, 1822, March 16.—*15 years* should be *19 years*.

P. 117.—Under 1639 *Sir John Crofts* should be *Sir Henry*.

P. 125, last line but one bis.—For *1580* read *1558*.

P. 131, Par. 1.—Wordwell rectory house must have come down about 1700.

P. 132, Par. 10.—*He came back again from Martlesham* should be from *Bucklesham*.

P. 134.—In the late Mr. Beckford Bevan's Brief records of St. James' Church, this extract is given from the register of St. James, Bury.

“1654, Sept. 12, John Gibbon, minister. He was buried at Wordwell ye 13.”

See also Mr. Eagle's Catalogue of the library in St. James' Church.

P. 230, line 6.—For *Col. Charles Porter* read *Col. Charles Proger*.

P. 236, line 8.—John Edwards, sen. was buried at Hampton, Oct. 22, 1726.

P. 267, line 11.—For *1292* read *1340*.

WEST STOW PARISH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

The Register of the parish of Westow in the County of Suffolke viz. of all the Marriages, Christenings and Burialls from ye first yeare of ye raigne of Queene Elizabeth anno domini 1558.

- 1558. March 2. Margaret Rainer.
- 1559. Noe Christenings.
- 1560. Feb. 12. Edmund sonne of Thomas Crow.
July 23. Thomas sonne of William Persley.
Sept. 29. Roger sonne of John Crow.
Oct. 24. Sibell daughter of George Burdall.
Dec. 8. Francis sonne of Edmund Crow.
Jan. 1. Frances daughter of Henery Benningfeild.
- 1561. April 20. John sonne of Nicholas Calowe.
Aug. 3. John sonne of William Layman.
Sept. 5. Nicholas sonne of Miles Calowe.
Feb. 28. Thomas sonne of John Martin.
- 1562. Aug. 12. Sibill daughter of George Burdall.
Aug. 16. Thomas sonne of Thomas Crowe.
- 1563. Aug. 26. John sonne of Robert Bannam.
Aug. 30. John sonne of Roger Daniel.
Sept. 23. John sonne of John Gayford ye elder.
- 1564. May 12. Thomas sonne of Miles Calowe.
May 19. Joane daughter of John Ward.
Nov. 23. William sonne of George Booty.
March 18. Thomas sonne of Thomas Crofts, Esq.

1565. April 8. Thomas sonne of John Gayford senior.
 May 29. Brigett daughter of George Burdall.
 Dec. 20. Edmund Blake.

1566. May 1. Alice daughter of Thomas Crowe.
 Dec. 7. John sonne of John Gayforde.
 Jan. 15. Joane daughter of John Ward.
 Feb. 14. William sonne of John Chapman.

1567. April 16. Jeffery sonne of Miles Calowe.
 April 18. Thomas sonne of Richard Toller.
 Feb. 22. Elizabeth daughter of John Parke.

1568. April 6. Agnes daughter of Thomas Adams.
 Nov. 24. Katherine daughter of John Gayford ye younger.
 Dec. 20. Agnes daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Dec. 16. Margery daughter of John Goddard.
 Feb. 24. Agnes daughter of John Chapman.

1569. June 2. Robert sonne of John Parke clerke.
 July 17. Ambrose sonne of John Ward.
 Nov. 27. John sonne of Thomas Crowe.

1570. April 18. John sonne of George Booty.
 Aug. 26. Joan daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Feb. 27. Joan daughter of John Gayford.

1571. April 28. John sonne of John Chapman.
 May 20. John sonne of William Layman.
 Jan. 26. Robert sonne of John Gibson.
 Feb. 2. John sonne of Thomas Gayford.
 Feb. 3. Henery sonne of Richard Hunston.
 March 9. Dennis daughter of John Gayford junior.

1572. July 5. John sonne of Henery Garret.
 Aug. 11. Joan daughter of Nicholas Dun.
 April 27. Thobias sonne of John Chapman.

1573. Jan. 9. Thomas sonne of William Layman.
 July 1. William sonne of Henery Garret.
 Oct. 4. James sonne of John Gayford sen.
 Oct. 4. Robert sonne of Richard Prick.
 Nov. 2. Anne daughter of William Moyses.

1573. Jan. 21. Edmund sonne of George Booty.
1574. Nov. 30. Robert sonne of Gilbert Smith.
Dec. 12. Thomas sonne of John Gayford.
Jan. 1. John sonne of John Chapman.
Jan. 9. Amy daughter of William Layman.
Jan. 23. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gayford.
1575. Oct. 9. Margaret daughter of William Moyses.
Nov. 13. Peter sonne of John Gayford sen.
Nov. 27. Anne daughter of Richard Prick.
Jan. 6. John sonne of Robert Warren.
March 2. Edmund sonne of Robert Loffon.
March 4. Dennis daughter of Nicholas Dun.
1576. April 15. Margaret daughter of Robert Jent.
Aug. 12. George sonne of John Gibson.
Aug. 29. Dennis daughter of Thomas Gayford.
Jan. 6. Andrew sonne of George Booty.
1577. May 26. Anne daughter of Robert Smith.
July 6. Margaret daughter of William Layman.
July 28. John sonne of John Forbarre.
Nov. 17. Richard sonne of Thomas Gayford.
Nov. 17. Margaret daughter of John Gayford sen.
Jan. 1. Margaret daughter of Richard Prick.
Jan. 1. Margaret daughter of John Chapman.
1578. Sept. 14. Margaret daughter of Robert Jent.
Oct. 11. William sonne of Richard Flower.
Oct. 24. Anne daughter of John Forbarre.
1579. Sept. 13. Dorothy daughter of William Moyses.
Sept. 20. Robert sonne of George Booty.
Oct. 25. Alice daughter of John Gibson.
Nov. 8. Katherine daughter of William Layman.
Jan. 6. Mary daughter of Richard Prick.
Feb. 4. Henery sonne of Michael Wellam.
1580. Aug. 7. Robert sonne of Nicholas Dun.
Oct. 2. Anne daughter of John Gayford sen.
Nov. 8. Margaret daughter of George Baxter.

1580. Dec. 4. Margaret daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Jan. 15. Anne daughter of Richard Flower.
 Feb. 2. Thomas Jent.
 Feb. 12. Margaret daughter of Gilbart Smith.
 1581. Nov. 1. Susanne daughter of Richard Prick.
 1582. Nov. 18. Margaret daughter of Thomas Willingam.
 Dec. 25. James sonne of Michael Wellam.
 Dec. 26. Susanne daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Jan. 17. Katherine daughter of Henery Gore.
 Jan. 27. Gabriel sonne of John Gayford sen.
 Jan. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Robert Man.
 1583. Sept. 15. Susanne daughter of John Forbarr.
 Dec. 8. Margaret daughter of George Burdall.
 Nov. 10. Thomas sonne of George Booty.
 Jan. 19. John sonne of Richard Prick.
 1584. Sept. 6. Robert sonne of Edmund Readish.
 Oct. 11. Henery sonne of Henery Gore.
 Dec. 6. Nicholas sonne of Nicholas Dun.
 March 17. Alice daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 1585. July 11. Susanne daughter of William Layman.
 Sept. 5. Agnes daughter of Thomas Willingam.
 March 20. Samuel sonne of George Booty.
 1586. May 1. Elizabeth daughter of Richard Pricke.
 June 12. Thomas sonne of Henery Gore.
 July 10. Margaret daughter of Robert Man.
 July 17. Agnes daughter of Garret Brankin.
 Oct. 9. Joan daughter of Michael Wellam.
 Nov. 27. John sonne of Edmund Readish.
 1587. Jan. 26. John sonne of Richard Haile.
 March 17. Esther daughter of George Manning.
 1588. May 5. Rebecca daughter of Garret Brankin.
 Sept. 22. Agnes daughter of Henery Gore.
 Dec. 15. Agnes daughter of Robert Man.
 March 2. Henery sonne of George Booty.
 1589. Aug. 3. Martha daughter of Richard Prick.

1589. Dec. 7. Susanne daughter of Thomas Dandie gent.
 Feb. 22. Susanne daughter of Garret Brankin.
 1590. July 19. Margaret daughter of Henery Gore.
 Nov. 8. Thomas sonne of Michael Wellam.
 Nov. 29. Margaret daughter of Anthony Hawles.
 1591. Aug. 1. John sonne of Henery Gore.
 Feb. 20. Elizabeth daughter of William Allen.
 1592. March 29. John sonne of Thomas Dandie gent.
 March 29. Katherine daughter of Thomas Dandie gentleman.
 May 28. Rose daughter of Edward Towler.
 June 18. Jerman sonne of John Clerke.
 June 25. Mary daughter of Robert Man.
 July 12. John sonne of Jerman Stockin.
 Oct. 22. Elizabeth daughter of William Smith.
 Jan. 14. Margaret daughter of Garret Brankin.
 1593. June 29. Peter sonne of John Calow.
 Nov. 4. Amy daughter of Michael Wellam.
 Jan. 27. James sonne of James Bland.
 1594. Sept. 15. Simon sonne of Simon Musket gent.
 Sept. 29. Susanne daughter of John Clerke.
 Nov. 17. John sonne of John Lever.
 Nov. 24. Margaret daughter of Thobias Chapman.
 Feb. 9. Edmund sonne of John Calow.
 1595. April 13. Joseph Ford.
 Oct. 26. William sonne of William Smith.
 Feb. 15. Robert sonne of James Bland.
 1596. April 4. Richard sonne of Cyprian Walker.
 Sept. 19. Thomas sonne of John Clerke.
 Feb. 6. Margaret & Mary daughters of John Calow.
 1597. March 27. Francis sonne of William Goddard.
 July 10. Margaret daughter of Ralphe Mulley.
 Oct. 30. Mary daughter of Cyprian Walker.
 1598. Aug. 13. Susanne daughter of James Bland.
 Aug. 24. Anthony sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
 Nov. 19. Joseph sonne of William Smith.

1598. Nov. 26. Anne daughter of Paul Grant.
1599. July 22. Francis sonne of Francis Crofts gent.
July 29. John sonne of Ralphe Mulley.
Aug. 19. John sonne of John Calow.
Nov. 2. Rose daughter of Richard Reve.
1600. Aug. 1. Francis sonne of Paul Grant clerk.
Sept. 7. Myles sonne of William Goddard.
Sept. 21. Thomas sonne of Thomas Crow.
March 8. Edward sonne of Richard Reve.
1601. May 2. Robert sonne of Francis Crofts gent.
May 10. Ambrose sonne of John Calow.
1602. April 18. Henery sonne of Robert Garrard.
May 13. Susanne daughter of Francis Crofts gent.
Jan. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Paul Grant clerk.
Jan. 30. Alice daughter of William Goddard.
1603. April 10. Susanne daughter of John Callow.
Nov. 6. Thomas sonne of Dennis Smith, a bastarde.
Dec. 18. Helena daughter of Robert Garrard.
Dec. 21. Theodore sonne of Thomas Crow.
March 14. Robert sonne of John Cotton.
1604. Aug. 12. Susanne daughter of Myles Bie.
Oct. 23. Anne daughter of Francis Crofts gent.
Feb. 24. Richard sonne of Richard Reve.
March 3. Forbarre sonne of Paul Grant.
1605. April 1. William sonne of William Goddard.
April 7. Robert sonne of John Callow.
Nov. 14. John sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
Dec. 1. Alice daughter of John Stannard.
Feb. 23. Susanne daughter of Dennis Smith, a bastard.
1606. May 1. Anne daughter of John Brian.
June 1. Henery sonne of Robert Garrard.
June 10. Sara daughter of William Whitaker.
June 15. Myles sonne of Myles Bie.
Dec. 21. William sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
Jan. 25. Gabriell sonne of Thomas Gayford.

1606. Feb. 8. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Crow.
 Feb. 18. Paul sonne of Paul Grant.

1607. April 12. Mary daughter of William Goddard.
 May 3. Alice daughter of John Calow.
 May 20. Sara daughter of John Crow.
 June 14. John sonne of John Brian.
 Feb. 28. Anne daughter of John Fawcon.

1608. May 15. Elizabeth daughter of Myles Bye.
 July 11. Nicholas sonne of Thomas Crow.
 Aug. 25. Elizabeth daughter of Francis Croftes gent.
 Dec. 11. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gayford.
 March 5. Dorothie daughter of Paul Grant.
 March 5. Agnes daughter of John Gayford.

1609. March 26. Edmund sonne of John Crow.
 July 9. Robert sonne of John Brian.
 Aug. 5. Paul sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
 Oct. 1. John sonne of John Stannard.
 March 4. Margaret daughter of John Fawcon.

1610. April 15. Elizabeth daughter of John Calow.
 July 8. Bridgitt daughter of William Goddard.
 Aug. 19. Rose daughter of — Clay.
 Oct. 10. Charles sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
 Dec. 9. Robert sonne of Robert Garret.
 March 10. Susanne daughter of Edmund How.

1611. May 2. Susanne daughter of John Crow.
 Sept. 29. Mary daughter of Francis Croftes gent.
 Nov. 17. Margaret daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Nov. 24. John sonne of Robert Garret.
 Feb. 2. Francis sonne of Thomas Crow.

1612. Sept. 20. Mary daughter of William Hill.
 Dec. 20. John sonne of John Fawcon.
 March 6. Christian daughter of William Thirston.

1613. Aug. 22. Annis daughter of William Whitaker.
 Jan. 6. Henery sonne of Thomas Greengras.
 Jan. 7. Marian daughter of William Goddard.

1613. Feb. 20. Jane daughter of William Thirston.
March 15. Anne daughter of Richard Harvy.

1614. April 10. Robert sonne of Robert Garret.
June 12. Alice daughter of William Hill.
Oct. 2. James sonne of Thomas Gore.

1615. May 7. Mary daughter of John Fawcon.
May 14. Christian daughter of William Thirston.
Oct. 29. Anne daughter of John Crow.
Feb. 19. Tryana daughter of Thomas Gayford.
March 3. John sonne of John Layman.

1616. April 7. Anne daughter of Thomas Greengras.
June 27. Jane daughter of William Hill clearke.
Oct. 6. Thomas sonne of William Thirston.
Oct. 20. Susanne daughter of John Prick.
Dec. 8. Thomas sonne of Robert Garret.

1617. May 30. William sonne of Thomas Collin.
June 1. Robert sonne of ye same Thomas Collin.
Oct. 12. Susanne daughter of Thomas Gore.
Dec. 7. William sonne of John Layman.

1618. March 25. Thomas sonne of William Thirston.
April 6. John sonne of John Booty.
Dec. 17. William sonne of William Hill.
March 20. William sonne of Robert Garret.

1619. June 13. William sonne of Thomas Collin.
Jan. 2. Annis daughter of Thomas Gore

1620. April 4. Susanne daughter of John Booty
May 21. Edmund sonne of John Layman.
June 11. William sonne of John Fawcon.
Dec. 31. Dorothie daughter of Edmund Ingamo.
March 4. Elizabeth daughter of John Frances.

1621. June 3. Hugh sonne of William Hill.
Aug. 12. Edward sonne of John Fawcon.
Oct. 21. Robert sonne of Thomas Gore.
Feb. 15. Mary daughter of William Thirston.
Feb. 17. Jone daughter of Thomas Collin deceased.

1622. Oct. 6. Anne daughter of John Layman.
 Nov. 4. Anne daughter of Robert Garret.

1623. May 4. Edmund sonne & Anne daughter of Edmund Ingame.
 June 22. Anne daughter of John Frances.
 Aug. 17. John sonne of John Avis.

1624. May 27. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gore.
 June 13. John sonne of William Thirston.
 June 20. Elizabeth daughter of John Sare.
 Jan. 9. Edmund sonne of John Arnoll.
 Jan. 30. Thomas sonne of John Layman.

1625. April 6. James sonne of John Booty.
 Sept. 18. Dorothie daughter of John Frances.
 Sept. 29. John sonne of John Crow.

1626. Aug. 9. Henery sonne of William Thirston.

1627. Aug. 15. Alice daughter of Robert Webbe cleark.
 Aug. 19. John sonne of John Crowe.
 Oct. 7. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gore.

1628. March 22. Dorothie daughter of Francis Bradnum.

1629. May 10. Susanne daughter of Richard Annis.
 June 3. Susanne daughter of William Thirston.
 Nov. 5. Magdalen daughter of Robert Webbe cleark.
 Dec. 20. Francis sonne of Richard Johnson.

1630. July 1. Mary daughter of John Booty.
 Aug. 29. Susanne daughter of Thomas How.
 Sept. 1. Margaret daughter of Richard Reve.

1631. Dec. 11. Zacharie sonne of Zacharie Reeve.
 Jan. 8. William son of Richard Annis.
 Jan. 12. Thomas sonne of Richarde Reeve.
 Jan. 13. Susanne daughter of Richard Johnson.
 Feb. 10. Susanne daughter of Robert Webbe clearke.

1632. May 13. John sonne of Alice Goddard.
 Sept. 30. Elizabeth daughter of Robert Oliver.

1633. April 21. Thomas sonne of Thomas Howe.
 May 5. Rebecca daughter of Richard Reve.
 Sept. 8. Edmund sonne of Richard Johnson.

1633. Nov. 3. Susanne daughter of Rodger Symonds.
 March 16. Mary daughter of John Bie.

1634. April 20. Agnes daughter of Zachary Reeve.
 July 6. Margaret daughter of Robert Webbe clearke.
 Aug. 24. Mathe daughter of Richard Annis.
 Feb. 22. Richard sonne of Richard Reeve.

1635. March 30. John sonne of Richard & Anne Johnson.
 Sept. 6. Robert sonne of Thomas & Ellin Howe.
 Nov. 8. John sonne of John & Mary Bye.
 March 20. William sonne of Roger & Rose Simonds.

1636. June 19. Susan daughter of Richard & Rebecca Reeve.
 Sept. 25. Jane daughter of Richard & Susan Annis.
 Sept. 25. Dorathy daughter of Zachary & Elizabeth Reeve.
 Nov. 13. William sonne of Edward Voice clarke & of Mary his wife.
 Dec. 18. Peter sonne of John & Elizabeth Balls.

1637. April 9. Anne daughter of Robert & Susan Downinge.
 May 14. John sonne of John & Mary Bye.
 June 4. Barbara daughter of John & Susan Nicolas.
 Aug. 6. Grace daughter of Richard & Anne Johnson.
 Oct. 22. Timothy sonne of Richard & Rebecca Reeve.
 Dec. 10. Bridget daughter of Thomas & Alice Reade.

1638. April 22. Henry sonne of John & Mary Cooper.
 Feb. 3. William sonne of Richard & Rebecca Reeve.
 Feb. 10. Susanna daughter of Zachary & Elizabeth Reeve.

1639. April 21. John sonn of Richard & Susan Annis.
 July 25. John sonn of Edward Voyce clarke & Mary his wife.
 March 1. Bartholomew sonn to Thomas How.
 March 8. Jane daughter of Richard Johnson.

1640. Jan. 3. Thomas sonn of Richard Reeve.
 Jan. 24. Ann daughter of Zacharie Reeve.

1641. June 6. John sonne of John Fortes.
 July 28. Jeremie sonne of John Bye.
 Aug. 2. Elizabeth daughter of John Patricke.

1642. Nov. 13. John sonne of Richard Reeve.
 Jan. 22. Anne daughter of Richard Johnson.

1642. Feb. 2. James sonne of John Bye.
 March 12. Elizabeth daughter of John Fortes.

1643. Dec. 3. Joseph & Sarah sonne & daughter of Robert Haiward.*

1644. April 28. Samuell son of Richard Reeve.
 May 19. Anne daughter of Thomas & Anne Garrard.
 June 11. John son of John & Rose Garrard.
 Nov. 5. John son of John & Sarah Flecher.
 Dec. 1. Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Read.
 March 16. George son of John & Mary Bye.

1645. Aug. 10. John sonne of John & Tryana Teball.
 Sept. 21. Hannah daughter of Edward Voice, minister of this parish, & of Mary his wife. Borne Sept. 7.
 Dec. 28. John sonne of Thomas & Ellin How. Dec. 18.†
 Jan. 11. John sonne of John & Rebecca Wixe. Jan. 5.
 Jan. 25. Amee daughter of William & Jone Phaken. Jan. 17.
 March 22. Mary daughter of Richard & Anne Johnson. March 20.

1646. May 22. Jeames sonne of Richard & Rebecca Reeve. May 10.
 Sept. 13. Susan daughter of Thomas & Anne Garrard. Sept. 6.
 Oct. 2. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Anne Ladaman. Sept. 23.
 Dec. 10. Mary daughter of John & Rose Garrard. Dec. 3.

1647. April 11. John sonne of John & Margaret Arnold. April 7.
 Dec. 26. Simon son of John & Tryana Teball. Dec. 8.

1648. Aug. 27. Rebecca daughter of John & Rebecca Wixe. Aug. 17.
 Aug. 27. Robert & Thomas sons of John Garrard. Aug. 24.
 Oct. 22. John sonn of John & Margaret Arnold. Oct. 10.
 Oct. 22. John sonn of William & Joane Phaken. Oct. 14.
 Nov. 23. Austine sonn of Robert & Anne Ladaman. Nov. 15.

1649. Jan. 20. Joseph son of Robert & Frances Ladaman.

1650. June 16. Robert & Sarah children of John & Sarah Flecher. June 7.
 Jan. 26. Margaret daughter of John & Margaret Arnold. Jan. 22.

1651. Aug. 3. Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Gayford. July 29.

1652. June 20. Roger sonne of Robert & Frances Ladaman. June 13.

* It is not clear whether this entry has been erased or not.

† The date at the end of the entry is the date of birth.

1653. July 17. Jonathan sonne of William Phaken. July 4.
 July 28. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Anne Boyton. July 18.
 March 16. John sonne of Thomas & Anne Stimpson. March 6.
 March 24. Francis sonne of John & Elizabeth Pattrick. March 7.

1654. June 4. Thomas sonne of Robert & Frances Ladaman. May 31.

1655. June 10. Philip sonne of Thomas & Anne Stimpson. June 6.
 July 27. John sonne of Thomas & Anne Boyton. July 20.
 March 18. Thomas sonne of Richard & Susan King. March 10.

1656. May 1. John sonne of John & Anne Webb. April 31.
 Jan. 9. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Katherine Garrard. Jan. 5.
 Feb. 20. Edward sonne of Thomas & Anne Boyton. Feb. 1.

1657. Feb. 5. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Susan King. Jan. 30.

1658. May 18. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Katherine Garrard. May 11.
 Sept. 26. Susan daughter of John Simons.
 Jan. 24. Robert sonne of Thomas & Anne Boyton.

1659. Jan. 8. Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Banyer.
 March 4. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Garrard.

1660. April 15. Ellen daughter of Robert & Frances Ladyman.
 Sept. 2. John sonne of Joseph & Rose Mully.
 Oct. 28. Susan daughter of Richard & Susan King.

1661. Oct. 19. Isaac sonne of Isaac Silby.
 Oct. 19. Anne daughter of Thomas Heefe.
 March 9. Mary daughter of Joseph Mully.
 Mary daughter of John Simons.

1662. Sept. 28. John sonne of Edmund & Doratha Banyer.
 Nov. 23. John sonne of Sir John Croftes.
 Feb. 15. Mary daughter of Isaak Silby.

1663. May 18. Anne daughter of Thomas Garrard.
 July 26. Elizabeth daughter of John Andrewes.

1664. April 24. John sonne of Robert & Margarett White.
 March 5. Anne daughter of John Andrews.
 March 10. Edmund sonne of Edmund Baniard.

1665. July 13. Anne daughter of Peter Parish.
 Aug. 4. Susanna daughter of Isaac Silby.
 Aug. 24. John sonne of John & Doratha Crow.

1665. Dec. 10. Robert sonne of John Rush.
 Dec. 23. Joseph sonne of Joseph Mully.
 Jan. 7. Thomas sonne of Robert Barrett.

1666. June 29. Briers daughter of Robert & Margaret White.
 Dec. 16. Thomas sonne of Edmund Baniard.

1667. Jan. 5. Robert sonne of Peter & Anne Parish.
 Jan. 12. Robert sonne of Robert Bigworth.

1668. April 12. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Hannah Abrie
 July 12. Sams son of Robert & Margaret White.
 July 26. Dorothy daughter of John & Dorothy Crow.
 Dec. 13. Roger son of John & Frances Symons.
 Feb. 14. Robert son of Peter & Anne Parish.

1669. Jan. 2. Mary daughter of Thomas & Anne Abrie.

1670. Sept. 7. Hester daughter of Robert & Susan Frost.
 Sept. 25. Frances daughter of John & Frances Symons.
 Dec. 18. Francis son of Peter & Anne Parish.

1671. July 23. Mary daughter of James & Mary Laurence.
 Oct. 8. Anne daughter of Thomas & Anne Abrie.
 Nov. 25. William son of Robert & Margeret White.
 March 10. Robert son of Robert & Bridget Bigworth.

1672. Sept. 1. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Susan Frost.
 Oct. 6. John son of John & Frances Symons.
 Feb. 7. Elizabeth daughter of Peter & Anne Parish.

1673. July 15. Richard son of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
 July 15. Mary daughter of Robert & Bridget Bigworth.
 Aug. 23. Anne daughter of James & Mary Laurence.
 Jan. 1. Robert son of Robert & Margeret White.
 March 19. Susan daughter of Edward & Susan Fyson.

1674. Jan. 24. Robert son of Robert & Susan Frost.
 March 5. Margeret daughter of Peter & Anne Parish.

1675. March 28. Mary daughter of John & Frances Symons.
 April 4. Susan daughter of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
 May 2. John son of Thomas & Christian Abrie.
 Aug. 5. Edward son of Edward & Susan Fyson.
 Dec. 11. Margeret daughter of Robert & Margeret White.

1676. June 25. William son of William & Mary Gosten.
 July 23. Jeremiah sonne of Jeremiah & Mary Bye.
 July 30. Thomas son of Thomas & Amye Willingham.
 Oct. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Edward & Susan Fison.
 March 20. Thomas son of Samuel & Mary Reeve.

1677. April 23. Hanna daughter of Peter & Anne Parish.
 June 4. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Bridget Bigworth.
 Sept. 9. John son of John & Mary Ballard.
 Sept. 30. Thomas son of Robert & Susan Frost.
 Oct. 8. Mary daughter of Jeremiah & Mary Bye.
 Dec. 9. Mary daughter of John & Mary Summers.
 Jan. 25. Frances daughter of Edward & Susan Fison.

1678. May 28. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Gaut.
 Sept. 1. John son of John & Dorothe Eddowes.
 Sept. 29. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Frost.
 Oct. 13. Edmond son of William & Amy Willingham.
 Feb. 9. William son of Edward & Susan Fison.

1679. May 6. William son of Peter & Anne Parish.
 Aug. 17. William son of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
 Feb. 26. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Gaut.

1680. Sept. 26. William son of Edward & Susan Fison.
 Nov. 7. Mary daughter of Robert & Susan Frost.
 Jan. 6. Anne daughter of Henry & Anne Stannard.
 Jan. 28. Mary daughter of Samuel & Mary Reeve.

1681. July 31. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Sterne.
 Oct. 31. William son of William & Jane Capel.
 Nov. 15. Mary daughter of Peter & Anne Parish.

1682. April 30. John son of Thomas & Amy Willingham.
 Sept. 8. Sarah daughter of Jeremiah & Mary Bye.
 Sept. 11. Thomas son of Batholmew & Mary How.
 Oct. 1. John son of Henry & Anne Stannard.
 Nov. 5. Elizabeth daughter of John & Dorothe Eddowes.
 March 4. John son of John & Elizabeth Web.

1683. April 22. John son of John & Anne Dikes.
 May 4. Thomas son of Peter & Anne Parish.

1683. Sept. 19. Henrietta Maria daughter of William & Jane Capel.
Oct. 1. John son of John & Elizabeth Gaut.
Nov. 9. Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
March 13. Thomas son of Thomas & Anne Boyton.

1684. May 1. Thomas son of Bartholmew & Mary How.
July 17. Thomas son of John & Anne Dikes.
Aug. 3. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Web.
Aug. 31. Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Anne Stannard.
Feb. 6. Mary daughter of Peter & Anne Parish.
March 20. John son of John & Elizabeth Gaut.

1685. May 3. Katherine daughter of Francis & Mary Diggon.
July 11. Peter son of Peter Lathbury clerk was baptized at Tuddington in Middlesex.
July 30. John son of Thomas & Anne Boyton.
Oct. 11. Amy daughter of John & Sarah Frost.
Feb. 18. Anne daughter of John & Anne Dikes.

1686. June 25. Alice daughter of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
Nov. 19. Elizabeth daughter of John & Rose Goddard.
Jan. 1. Mary daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Lathbury was baptized at Hampton Church in Middlesex.

1687. July 12. Elizabeth daughter of John & Anne Dikes.
Sept. 27. Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Gaute.

1688. June 18. Josias son of Josias & Rebecka Lee.
Oct. 4. Ellen daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Lathbury.
Feb. 7. John son of John & Rose Goddard.

1689. April 19. Caleb son of John Dikes.
June 21. Rebecka daughter of Samuel & Mary Reeve.
July 11. Edward son of Thomas & Anne Boyton.

1690. July 31. Anne daughter of Simond & Margaret Dockin.
Aug. 31. William son of William & Elizabeth Prick.
Nov. 11. Joseph son of Peter & Elizabeth Lathbury.
Nov. 23. John son of John & Elizabeth Steevenson.
Feb. 1. Johanna daughter of John & Johanna Frost.

1691. June 17. Sarah daughter of Josias & Rebeckah Lee.
July 19. William son of Thomas & Anne Boyton.

1691. Aug. 2. Mary daughter of William Whitworth.
March 6. Thomas Flack was baptized.

1692. May 11. Jonathan son of John & Anne Dikes.
June 4. Francis son of John & Elizabeth Webb.
July 24. Jane daughter of John Whittworth, a bastard.
Sept. 2. Mary daughter of John & Rose Godard.
Feb. 7. Edward son of Peter & Elizabeth Lathbury.
March 5. Margaret daughter of William & Mary Whittworth.

1693. May 13. Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Prick.
Sept. 1. Hannah daughter of Josias & Rebecka Lee.
Dec. 10. Mary daughter of Silvester & Dorothy Gervas.
Jan. 25. Robert bastard of Robert Parish.
Feb. 13. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Banniard.

1694. June 3. Anna daughter of John & Rose Goddard.
July 11. Ann Thomas baptized.
Oct. 4. Anna daughter of John & Ann Dikes.

1695. Aug. 4. Peter son of Robert & Sarah Parish.
Aug. 18. Margaret daughter of Josias & Rebeckah Lee.
Sept. 1. Anne daughter of Silvester & Doratha Gervas.
Jan. 7. Robert son of Robert & Ann Cropley.
Jan. 29. Margaret daughter of William & Elizabeth Prick.

1696. May 28. Mary daughter of Simon & Margerett Dockin.
Sept. 16. Edmund son of John & Rose Goddard.
Oct. 11. Silvester son of Silvester & Dorothy Gervas.
Oct. 23. Thomas bastard child of Catherine Page.

1697. June 13. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Parish.
Oct. 14. John son of Robert & Ann Cropley.
Nov. 20. William son of John & Mary Browne.

1698. July 3. Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Whitworth.
Aug. 5. Thomas son of Thomas & Anne Boyton.
Aug. 21. Mary daughter of Thomas Hovell.
Oct. 29. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Parish.

1699. March 30. Thomas son of Robert & Ann Cropley.
Jan. 6. Thomas son of Henry & Mary Maypole.
Jan. 22. Ann daughter of John & Ann Dikes.

1699. Jan. 25. Mary daughter of Thomas & Ann Parish.
 Feb. 15. Thomas son of Robert & Sarah Parish.

1700. July 14. Thomas son of John & Mary Browne.
 Sept. 9. Thomas son of William Uslington.
 Nov. 28. Mary daughter of Josias & Rebeckah Lee.
 Jan. 10. Thomas son of Humphrey & Margaret Bates.
 Feb. 10. Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Mary Maypole.
 Feb. 14. Mary daughter of Edmund & Mary Whitworth.
 March 4. William son of Robert & Margaret Seares.

1701. Aug. 28. Thomas son of Robert & Anne Cropley.
 Sept. 8. James son of Thomas & Anne Parish.
 Sept. 11. Mary daughter of John & Mary Browne.
 Oct. 1. Tomasen bastard child of Elizabeth Frost.

1702. April 6. Edward son of Edmund & Elizabeth Willinggam.
 April 6. Mary daughter of Henry & Mary Maypole.
 April 21. Rose daughter of Edward & Rose Dove.
 Sept. 20. John son of John & Mary Hodman.
 Oct. 22. Margerett daughter of Humphrey & Margaret Betts.
 Feb. 7. Margaret daughter of Robert & Margaret Seer.

1703. July 30. Mary daughter of Edward & Rose Dove.
 Aug. 13. John & William sons of Robert & Sarah Parish.
 Oct. 24. Anne daughter of Thomas & Elizebeth Harrison.

1704. Sept. 10. Mary daughter of John Hodman.
 March 18. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Sterne.

1705. Aug. 19. John son of John & Mary Bird.
 Sept. 30. Richard son of Robert Sears.
 Dec. 12. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Palmer.
 Dec. 25. Alice daughter of Edward & Rose Dove.

1706. May 28. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Harrison.
 Aug. 11. Robert son of Thomas Stern.
 Feb. 9. Elizabeth bastard of Elizabeth Barker.

1707. June 2. Mary daughter of Robert & Anne Bray.
 July 26. Charles son of John Palmer.
 Oct. 26. Charles son of Thomas & Elizabeth Sterne.
 Dec. 13. Deborah daughter of Edward & Rose Dove.

1709. April 1. Elizabeth daughter of Elizabeth Steel a stranger.
 Aug. 28. Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Steel.
 Jan. 22. Benjamin son of Valentine & Elizabeth Ciely.
 March 22. Susan daughter of Robert & Susan Sear.
 March 22. John son of Elizabeth Barker a bastard.

1710. May 7. Sarah daughter of Humphrey & Margarett Betts.
 Sept. 24. Robert sonn of Robert & Anne Bray.
 Dec. 13. Mary daughter of David & Mary Bloise.

1711. March 28. Joseph son of Robert & Sarah Sparrow.
 July 8. Rose daughter of Edward & Rose Dove.
 Sept. 21. Mary daughter of John & Christian Palmer.
 Dec. 4. Thomas son of Thomas & Anne Howe.
 Dec. 9. Rebecca daughter of Valentine & Elizabeth Ceely.

1712. Aug. 31. Humphrey son of Robert & Susan Sear.

1713. April 7. John son of James & Elizabeth High.
 April 25. Samuel son of Edward & Lydia Langham.
 July 12. Ann daughter of John & Christian Palmer.
 March 21. Martha daughter of Robert & Anne Bray.

1714. March 28. Sarah daughter of Valentine & Elizabeth Ceely.
 June 9. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Davies.
 Dec. 28. Lydia daughter of James & Elizabeth High.
 March 13. Anne daughter of John & Christian Palmer.

1715. June 26. John son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Davies.
 July 31. Susan daughter of William & Susan Petch.
 July 31. Mary daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
 Aug. 4. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Todd.
 Sept. 25. John son of Valentine & Mary Ceely.

1716. April 28. Peter son of John & Christian Palmer.
 Sept. 23. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Todd.
 Oct. 4. Anna daughter of James & Elizabeth High.
 Nov. 25. John son of John & Alice Thurstone.
 Jan. 15. Rebecca daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.

1717. April 15. Robert son of John & Christian Palmer.
 May 5. John son of Francis & Martha Webb.
 March 3. William son of William & Susan Petch.

1717. March 23. Mary daughter of James & Elizabeth High.
 1718. Oct. 5. Mary daughter of Francis & Martha Webb.
 Oct. 19. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Ann Todd.
 Oct. 31. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
 1719. April 26. Anne daughter of John & Anne Carpenter.
 May 18. Robert son of Valentine & Mary Ceely.
 July 30. Martha daughter of James & Martha Challis. July 6.
 Sept. 5. Mary daughter of John & Mary Shinglewood.
 Dec. 1. Lydia bastard child of Lydia Pettit,
 1720. March 25. Robert son of Robert & Mary Capp.
 April 15. Alice daughter of John & Alice Thurston.
 Aug. 20. Richard son of John & Christian Palmer.
 Oct. 16. Stephen son of William & Susan Petch.
 1721. Aug. 12. James son of Richard & Elizabeth Wilkinson.
 Oct. 21. John son of Robert & Mary Capp.
 1722. March 31. Sarah daughter of John & Anne Carpenter.
 Sept. 12. Aaron son of Richard & Elizabeth Wilkinson.
 Oct. 7. Jonathan son of Jonathan & Margery Dykes.
 Oct. 8. Margery daughter of Jonathan & Margery Dykes.
 Feb. 3. William son of Francis & Martha Webbe.
 1723. June 14. Anne daughter of Valentine & Mary Ceely.
 June 16. Robert son of Arthur & Mary Kates.
 Oct. 20. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary How.
 Feb. 2. Mary daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Wilkinson.
 1724. April 17. Anne daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
 June 11. Anne daughter of William & Anne Norman.
 June 12. Edward son of William & Susan Petch.
 June 25. Penelope daughter of John & Mary Shinglewood.
 Jan. 17. Jonathan son of Jonathan & Margery Dykes.
 Jan. 21. Anne daughter of John & Anne Petch.
 March 1. George son of Richard & Anne Steel.
 1725. Nov. 7. William son of William & Anne Norman.
 Jan. 9. Frances daughter of Thomas & Mary How.
 Feb. 7. Ellen daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
 1726. April 15. John son of John & Anne Petchey.

1726. April 17. Mary daughter of Arthur & Mary Kates.
 Dec. — son of Richard and Elizabeth Wilkinson.

1728. March 30. Mary daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Wilkinson.
 Oct. 1. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Dillamore.
 Nov. 5. Barbara daughter of Arthur & Mary Kates.

1729. April 15. Mary daughter of William & Susan Petch.
 Nov. 5. Martha daughter of Richard & Anne Steel.
 Jan. 4. Anne daughter of John & Anne Petchy.

1730. Nov. 5. Susan daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
 Jan. 18. Joseph son of Arthur & Mary Cates.

1731. Aug. 1. William son of William & Anne Norman.
 Aug. 19. William son of Richard Steel.

1732. June 4. William son of James & Elizabeth Naylor.
 July 2. Mary daughter (b) of Mary Hodman.
 Dec. 24. Sarah daughter of John & Anne Peachy.
 John son of John & Mary Shinglewood.
 Feb. 11. Martha daughter of Ralph & Sarah Adams.

1734. July 28. Henry son of James & Elizabeth Naylor.
 Sept. 29. Elizabeth daughter of John & Anne Peachy.
 Nov. 24. Thomas son of William & Anne Norman.
 March 7. Mary daughter of —— Wing.
 March 16. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Raby.

1735. May 18. Arthur son of Arthur & Elizabeth Cates.

1736. June 6. John son of John & Anne Crannis.
 June 13. John son of John & Elizabeth Raby.
 Oct. 31. Mary daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Nun.
 Dec. 28. Thomas son of Simon & Mary Jeffes.
 Jan. 2. Mary daughter of James & Elizabeth Naylor.
 Feb. 27. Sarah daughter of William and Mary Simpson.

1737. Jan. 1. Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Raby.
 Feb. 26. Sarah daughter of Arthur & Elizabeth Cates.

1738. Nov. 9. Joseph son of Joseph & Mary Eddowes.
 Nov. 17. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Nun.
 March 18. William son of William & Mary Crask.

1739. June 21. Mary daughter of Simon & Mary Jeffes.

1739. June 23. John child (b) of Rebecca Capp.
 July 8. Ralph son of Ralph & Susan Firmin.
 Dec. 2. John son of John & Elizabeth Raby.

1740. Aug. 24. Anne daughter of William & Anne Norman.
 Sept. 26. Temperance daughter of John & Sarah Sharpe.
 Oct. 23. Mary daughter of William & Mary Eddowes.

1741. April 13. Henry son of John & Sarah Sharp.
 June 14. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Nun.
 July 15. Anne daughter of John & Elizabeth Raby.
 Aug. 2. James son of William & Mary Craske.
 Dec. 29. Anne daughter of John & Anne Slater.
 Jan. 17. James son of Simon & Mary Jeffes.
 March 5. Edward son of William & Elizabeth Willingham.

Memorandum. 1st. Sept. 1742. A mandate issued out of ye Archdeacon's office to induct Robert Willis cl. upon ye death of Mr. Challis, by ye Presentation of Sir Jermyn Davers Bart. Patron for this turn only, as appears by his declaring that he lays no farther claim to ye Rectory of Weststow, under his hand 1 Feb. 1742.

1742. Feb. 15. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Nun.
 March 3. William son of William & Mary Eddows.

1743. Aug. 28. John son of John & Elizabeth Raby.
 Dec. 29. James son of Simon & Mary Jeffes.
 Jan. 22. Edmund son of William & Elizabeth Willingham.
 Jan. 31. Lydia daughter of John Parish & Tryphena his deceased wife.
 March 4. Thomas son of Roger & Anne Holmes.
 March 11. John son of John & Anne Slater.

1744. March 10. Joseph son of William & Mary Eddows.

1745. Feb. 10. Walter son of John & Frances Parish.
 March 7. Richard son of Simon & Mary Jeffes.

1746. May 11. James son of William & Elizabeth Willingham.
 May 22. Elizabeth daughter of John Raby deceased & Elizabeth his wife.
 July 30. Thomas son of Abraham & Hannah Griggs.
 Sept. 25. Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Hester Eagle.

1747. March 27. Stephen son of Stephen & Alice Petch.
 Jan. 1. Mary daughter of William & Mary Eddows.

1747. Feb. 28. Abraham son of Abraham & Hannah Griggs.
 1748. Aug. 7. Robert son of John & Rose Petch.
 Oct. 25. Sarah daughter of John & Alice Grimwood.
 1749. Aug. 7. Hannah daughter of Abraham & Hannah Grigs.
 Oct. 19. John son of Samuel & Ann Merton.
 Nov. 5. Elizabeth daughter of William & Mary Edhouse.
 Nov. 10. Mary daughter of John & Alice Grimwood.
 1750. Nov. 17. Thomas son of Stephen & Alice Peachey.
 1751. Oct. 15. George son of Abraham & Hannah Griggs.
 1752. March 30. Rebecca daughter of William & Mary Edhouse.
 April 26. Robert son of Robert & Miriam Hall.
 1753. March 29. William son of William & Judith Emmins.
 May 20. Isaac son of Abraham and Hannah Griggs.
 Oct. 28. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Miriam Hall.
 1754. March 17. Pollard daughter of John & Alice Grimwood.
 April 9. Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Mary Cocksedge.
 July 15. Robert son of William & Mary Edhouse.
 Oct. 14. Jacob son of Abraham & Hannah Griggs.
 Dec. 1. Ann daughter of John & Ann Drake.
 1755. May 20. Francis son of Francis & Ann Jeffes.
 June 5. Elizabeth daughter of John & Rose Petch.
 Oct. 18. Mary daughter of Robert & Miriam Hall.
 1756. April 22. John son of John & Alice Grimwood.
 June 1. Mary Ann daughter of John & Ann Drake.
 Oct. 11. Mary child (b) of Sarah Peatchey.
 Dec. 5. Henry son of Henry & Mary Cocksedge.
 1757. July 14. Robert son of William & Judith Emmins.
 Oct. 16. Nathanael son of Jeffery & Ann Bridge.
 Nov. 6. Hannah daughter of Robert & Miriam Hall.
 1758. July 15. John son of William & Mary Edhouse.
 1759. Jan. 5. Betty daughter of John & Alice Grimwood.
 April 1. John son of John & Ann Drake.
 May 6. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Sharp.
 June 24. Thomas son of Francis & Ann Jeffes.
 Aug. 9. George son of George & Jane Steel of Chimney-Mills.

1759. Oct. 21. William son of William & Sarah Curry.
 Oct. 28. Sarah daughter of Robert & Miriam Halls.
 Nov. 24. Judith daughter of William & Judith Emmins.

1760. Oct. 4. Richard son of George & Jane Steel.

1761. Dec. 27. Elizabeth daughter of John & Jane Spark.

1762. Feb. 2. John son of John & Ann Lydel.
 Oct. 17. John son of Robert & Miriam Hall.

1763. May 5. William son of William & Mary Craske.
 July 3. Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael & Ann Hobbs.
 Dec. 25. Elizabeth daughter of William & Sarah Currey.

1764. May 13. Thomas son of Thomas & Rose Sergeant.
 Aug. 19. William son of Robert & Miriam Hall.
 Nov. 5. Elizabeth daughter of William & Mary Whitworth.
 Nov. 14. James son of William & Sarah Willingham.
 Nov. 22. Simon son of William & Mary Craske.

1765. April 22. Mary child (b) of Katharine Rumbelow.
 Sept. 1. Nanny daughter of John & Ann Crannise.

1766. March 4. William son of William Willingham jun. & Elizabeth his wife.
 April 18. Mary daughter of William & Mary Craske.

1767. May 24. Lucy daughter of John & Ann Crannise.
 Oct. 12. George son of George & Elizabeth Steel of Chimney Mills.

1768. March 27. Edmund son of William & Ann Whitworth.
 May 22. John son of John & Mary Griffen.
 May 29. Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 July 3. Ann daughter of William & Mary Craske.

1769. April 16. John son of John & Ann Crannise.
 Aug. 6. Edward son of Edward & Elizabeth Collins.
 Nov. 14. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Griffen.
 Nov. 25. William son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.

1770. Jan. 16. Thomas son of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 April 17. Mary daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 April 29. James son of James & Elizabeth Curry.
 July 15. Joseph son of John & Ann Crannise.
 Aug. 5. James son of William & Mary Craske.

1771. Jan. 31. Joseph son of Edward & Elizabeth Collins.

1771. March 11. Mary daughter of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 Aug. 11. Priscilla daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 Nov. 30. Daniel son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.

1772. April 23. Joseph son of John & Ann Crannise.
 April 23. Rachael daughter of Thomas & Ann Nailor.
 Aug. 24. Ann daughter of John & Mary Griffen.
 Sept. 13. Thomas son of William & Mary Craske.
 Oct. 11. Simon son of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 Nov. 8. Susanna daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Collins.
 Nov. 8. Samuel son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.

1773. Jan. 10. John son of John & Mary Fanner.
 April 7. John son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 June 6. Edward Bunting son of John & Deliarevere Rolph.
 July 25. Elizabeth daughter of John & Ann Crannise.

1774. Jan. 30. Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 March 13. Mary daughter of Martin & Mary Veal.
 April 24. Simon son of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 May 8. Stephen son of Edward & Elizabeth Collins.
 Nov. 13. Mary daughter of John & Mary Fanner.
 Nov. 24. Thomas son of George & Elizabeth Steel of Chimney Mills.
 Dec. 27. Sarah daughter of Edmund & Sarah Fuller.

1775. Jan. 18. Sarah daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 March 5. Sarah & Elizabeth twinns of William & Mary Craske.
 May 14. Richard son of John & Ann Crannis.
 May 22. James son of William & Sarah Fuller.
 July 23. William son of Martin & Mary Veal.
 Aug. 13. William son of John & Deliarevere Rolph.

1776. April 6. Samuel son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 April 12. Dorcas daughter of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 July 28. Edward son of William & Mary Crask.
 Oct. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Collins.
 Dec. 24. Elizabeth Mackerer Simpson daughter of George & Elizabeth Steel of Chimney-Mills.

1777. March 2. John son of Marton & Mary Veal.
 March 23. Jane daughter of Richard & Mary Butcher.

1777. April 27. Rhoda daughter of Edmond & Sarah Fuller.
 May 25. William son of Thomas & Mary Nailer.
 June 8. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Fanner.
 June 8. Susanna daughter of William & Sarah Fuller.
 July 13. Charles son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 July 18. Elizabeth Matthew daughter of John & Sarah Dalton of St. Mary's parish, Bury St. Edmunds.

1778. Jan. 11. Ollefer son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 Feb. 14. Elizabeth & Ann twinns of Thomas & Dorcas Jeffes.
 March 22. Thomas son of Francis & Cathren Jeffes.
 June 7. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Mary Nayler.
 July 5. Richard child of Ann Dekes.
 Aug. 30. Thomas son of William Shore draggone by Mary his wife.
 Sept. 6. Mary daughter of John Sparke draggone by Napper his wife.
 This childe was born on Culford heath.
 Sept. 20. Edward son of Sargent Parkersen draggone by Alice his wife.
 This childe was born on Culford heath.
 Nov. 15. Ann daughter of Marton & Mary Veal.

1779. March 21. John son of John & Rose Carter.
 May 2. Charlot daughter of William & Mary Crask.
 June 17. Daniel Sear son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 July 25. Elizabeth daughter of William & Sarah Fuller.
 Aug. 8. Susanna daughter of Eadmant & Sarah Fuller.
 Aug. 23. Robert son of John & Mary Fannar.
 Aug. 30. Richard son of Thomas & Mary Nayler.

1780. March 5. William son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dorling.
 Sept. 10. Mary daughter of Simon & Ann Jeffes.
 Dec. 24. Charlot daughter of Marton & Mary Vale.

1781. Feb. 18. George son of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 March 18. John son of John & Rose Carter.
 April 12. Susannah child of Susannah Grice.
 June 24. William son of John & Mary Fanner.
 Oct. 28. John son of William & Mary Craske.

1782. Jan. 8. William son of William & Sarah Fuller.
 Jan. 13. Edward son of Edward & Sarah Fuller.

1782. April 7. Ann daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Dolling.
July 14. Reachal daughter of Martin & Mary Veal.
Sept. 1. Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.

1783. March 2. James son of John & Rose Carter.
June 23. Jane daughter of George & Elizabeth Fletcher.
July 27. George Craske an infant.

1784. Jan. 4. George son of Edward & Sarah Collin.
June 27. Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Fenner.
Aug. 29. John son of Martin & Mary Vale.
Sept. 26. Carolina daughter of William & Mary Currey.

1785. March 13. Sarah daughter of Edward & Sarah Collin.
March 27. William son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dolling.
May 15. Thomas son of John & Rose Carter.
Aug. 14. William son of William & Sarah Fuller.
Oct. 24. Charlotta daughter of Elizabeth Fletcher.
Dec. 4. William son of Francis Welham.

1787. March 11. John & Elizabeth twins of Martin & Mary Vale.
April 1. William son of John & Mary Fanner.
April 6. Ann daughter of George and Elizabeth Fletcher.
April 8. James & Mariah twins of Francis Welham.
June 17. Thomas son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dolling.
Aug. 12. Rose daughter of John & Rose Carter.
Oct. 28. Mariah daughter of Edward & Sarah Collin.

1788. May 25. William son of James & Ann Clarke.

1789. Jan. 25. James son of Edward & Mary Collin.
Feb. 15. Mary daughter of John & Rose Carter.
Feb. 24. Edmund & James sons of William & Elizabeth Willingham.

1790. March 24. James son of James & Ann Clarke.
June 27. Charlotta daughter of Edward & Sarah Collin.
Oct. 17. William son of William Craske jun.

1791. March 13. William child of Mary Mutton.
Sept. 25. Francis son of Francis & Catheren Jeffes.
Nov. 20. Martin son of Martin & Mary Vale.

1792. Feb. 5. Frances daughter of Samuel & Mary Hutcherson.
April 6. George son of George & Elizabeth Fletcher.

1792. May 13. James son of William & Ann Craske.
 June 24. William son of James & Ann Clarke.
 June 29. Cosiah son of George & Elizabeth Fletcher.
 Sept. 30. Mary Ann daughter of Francis & Susannah Welham.

1793. May 6. Simon son of Francis & Carthern Jeffes.
 Sept. 1. Ann daughter of Edward & Sarah Collin.
 Nov. 10. James child of Mary Murton by William Pleasance.

1794. Feb. 2. Robert son of William Craske jun. by Ann his wife.
 April 13. Mary daughter of James & Ann Clarke.
 July 13. John son of John & Rachel Prigg.
 Aug. 10. Elizabeth Vale an infant.

1795. Aug. 30. Judith daughter of Joseph & Judith Devereaux.
 Oct. 4. John Robbey Fisher.
 Nov. 1. Thomas son of William & Ann Craske.

1796. May 15. Phebe daughter of James & Ann Clark.
 Sept. 11. Mary Ann daughter of John & Rachel Prigg.
 Sept. 25. Jane daughter of George & Elizabeth Fletcher.
 Oct. 2. Mary daughter of John & Mary Kemp.
 Oct. 30. Frances daughter of Isaac & Frances Cook.

1797. April 9. Ann daughter of Daniel & Priscilla Jolley.
 June 4. Joseph son of Joseph & Judith Devereaux.
 Aug. 13. Mary daughter of William & Mary Craske.
 Oct. 15. Mary Ann daughter of Richard & Mary Ann Simons.
 Dec. 3. Jane daughter of Joseph & Mary Bell.

1798. March 18. William son of William & Susanna Vale.
 April 8. John son of James & Ann Clarke.
 Aug. 12. Isaac son of Jonathan & Mary Cooper.
 Aug. 19. Jane daughter of John & Elizabeth Johnson.
 Aug. 26. George son of William & Mary Craske.
 Sept. 23. Ann daughter of John & Mary Kemp.
 Oct. 28. Rose daughter of Daniel & Priscilla Jolly.
 Nov. 11. Jemima daughter of Joseph & Judith Devereaux.

1799. Jan. 27. James son of James & Ann Baker.
 March 24. Mary Ann child of Mary Fanner.

1800. Feb. 9. Mary daughter of Oliver & Mary Dolling.

1800. March 9. Robert son of James & Ann Clark.
 April 27. Isaac son of Joseph & Susannah Cocksedge.
 April 27. William son of Daniel & Priscilla Jolley.
 June 1. Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 June 1. Samuel son of Joseph & Judith Devereaux.
 Aug. 10. Robert son of James & Ann Baker.
 Sept. 7. William son of William & Mary Murrel.

1801. May 17. Charlotte daughter of William & Ann Craske.
 Aug. 2. Charlotte daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Nailer.

1802. Jan. 31. John son of John & Mary Kemp.
 Feb. 7. Mary daughter of Samuel & Mary Cockcel.
 Feb. 28. James son of James & Phebe Fuller.
 April 4. Henry child of Sarah Fanner.
 June 1. Thomas son of John & Rachel Prigg.

1803. Jan. 2. John son of Joseph & Judith Devereaux.
 Jan. 2. Thomas son of Thomas & Charlotta Nailer.
 April 17. John son of John & Mary Kemp.
 May 22. James son of James & Phœbe Fuller.
 Aug. 7. Sarah daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 Dec. 11. Ann daughter of William & Ann Craske.
 Dec. 25. Lydia daughter of Richard & Mary Sparrow.

1804. April 29. Stephen son of Stephen & Ann Collin.

1805. April 12. Mary Ann daughter of William & Ann Craske.
 April 28. Mary daughter of Daniel & Priscilla Jolly.
 June 2. Elaeser [Eliza] daughter of John & Mary Kemp.
 Oct. 13. Frances daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Nayler.
 Dec. 15. Rachel daughter of John & Rachel Prigg.

1806. Feb. 24. Samuel son of Samuel & Rose Dorling.
 May 25. Mary daughter of William & Elizabeth Fisher.
 May 25. Lucy daughter of James & Ann Clarke.
 July 6. William child of Susanna Fuller.
 Aug. 17. Susanna child of Susanna Vale.
 Nov. 16. Sarah daughter of Edward & Mary Clarke.

1807. Feb. 8. William son of Samuel & Rose Dolling.
 March 19. William son of William & Mary Bosseward.

1807. Aug. 9. Sarah child of Sarah Fenner.
 Aug. 30. Susan daughter of Daniel & Priscilla Jolly.
 Nov. 29. James son of Edward & Susan Fuller.

1808. March 6. Mary daughter of Edward & Mary Clark.
 April 24. Mary & Hannah twins of James & Hannah Fuller.
 May 15. Elizabeth daughter of William & Anne Craske.

1809. Jan. 8. John son of William & Amelia Croft.
 March 19. Samuel son of Samuel & Rose Dolling.
 Oct. 15. Edward son of William & Anne Craske.

1810. Jan. 28. Edward son of Jonathan Cooper.
 May 6. Thomas son of Edward & Mary Clark.
 Aug. 19. Jane daughter of William & Jane Fenner.
 Aug. 19. Richard child of Susan Fuller.
 Sept. 2. William son of John & Sarah Vale.
 Sept. 9. Orford son of Mary Fenner.
 Dec. 23. William son of Joseph & Judith Devereux.

1811. Feb. 3. Oliver son of Samuel & Rose Dolling.
 April 14. Elizabeth daughter of Michael & Frances Norton.
 Dec. 15. Robert son of John & Mary Kemp.
 Dec. 25. George son of William & Jane Fenner.

1812. April 11. Caroline child of Caroline Currey.
 July 5. Mary Anne daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Nailer.

1813. Jan. 10. Anne daughter of Michael & Fanny Norton, labourer.
 Aug. 8. Anne & Elizabeth dau: of William & Amelia Crofts, game-
 keeper.
 Oct. 3. Edward son of Edward & Mary Clarke, labourer.
 Oct. 10. William son of William & Jane Fenner, blacksmith.
 Nov. 21. Susan dau: of Richard & Mary Sparrow, labourer.
 Dec. 19. Keziah dau: of Martin & Charlotte Vale, labourer.
 Dec. 25. Jemima dau: of Joseph & Judith Devereux, thatcher.

1814. Jan. 13. Robert son of John & Mary Kemp, shoemaker.
 Feb. 20. William son of William & Elizabeth Marsh, shepherd.
 April 17. Robert Thomas son of Robert & Mary Capp, labourer.
 May 8. Jemima dau: of Thomas & Charlotte Nayler, shoemaker.
 Sept. 11. Samuel son of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.

1814. Sept. 11. Mary dau: of Simon & Sarah Jude, labourer.
 Nov. 27. William son of Michael & Fanny Norton, labourer.

1815. Feb. 19. Frederic son of William & Jane Fenner, blacksmith.
 May 14. Anne dau: of Samuel & Rose Dorling, labourer.
 July 9. John son of Rose Carter.
 Sept. 10. Amy dau: of William & Susan Foreman of Culford, labourer.
 Nov. 5. James son of James & Elizabeth Foreman, labourer.

1816. March 3. Charlotte dau: of Edward & Elizabeth Clark, labourer.
 March 3. Mary dau: of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 March 31. William son of James Clarke, labourer.
 March 31. Eliza dau: of George & Caroline Rolfe, labourer.
 June 23. Robert son of William & Jane Fenner, blacksmith.
 Sept. 16. Robert son of Richard & Mary Sparrow, labourer.
 Oct. 6. Charlotte dau: of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 Oct. 13. Martha dau: of Thomas & Charlotte Nayler, shoemaker.
 Nov. 24. Kesiah dau: of John & Sarah Vale, labourer.

1817. July 13. Elizabeth dau: of Susan Vale.
 Sept. 21. Jane dau: of Joseph & Annes Devereux, thatcher.
 Sept. 21. Mary dau: of George & Rachel Smith of Culford, thatcher.
 Sept. 21. Robert son of James & Alice Clark, labourer.
 Oct. 5. Mary Ann dau: of Martin & Charlotte Vale, labourer.
 Oct. 12. Edmund son of James & Elizabeth Foreman, labourer.
 Oct. 26. Thomas son of Samuel & Rose Dorling, labourer.
 Oct. 26. William son of William & Mary Merton, labourer.

1818. Jan. 4. Joseph son of Joseph & Alicia Gearings or Garen [sic] of Culford, servant.
 Jan. 11. James son of William & Elizabeth Marsh, shepherd.
 May 3. Mary dau: of George & Caroline Rolfe, labourer.
 May 10. Sarah dau: of John & Sarah Vale, labourer.
 July 26. Caroline dau: of William & Jane Fenner, blacksmith.
 Oct. 11. Jonathan son of Thomas & Charlotte Nayler, Parish Clerk.
 Oct. 18. Simon son of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 Dec. 27. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Carter, labourer.

1819. Feb. 28. Caroline dau: of Joseph & Alicia Gearings, servant.
 April 4. Jemima dau: of Charles & Judith Coates, labourer.

1819. May 2. Eliza dau: of Martin & Charlotte Vale, labourer.
 May 2. George son of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 May 18. Susan dau: of — Devereux, labourer.
 July 18. Mary Ann dau: of James & Alice Clark, labourer.
 Oct. 3. William son of Joseph & Annes Devereux, labourer.
 Oct. 10. Sophia dau: of John & Sarah Vale, labourer.

1820. March 12. William son of George & Caroline Rolfe, labourer.
 April 9. Caroline dau: of Edward & Mary Clark, labourer.
 July 26. Susan dau: of Thomas & Sarah Carter, labourer.

1821. Feb. 4. Robert John son of Samuel & Rose Dorling, labourer.
 April 1. Eliza dau: of James & Alice Clark, labourer.
 June 10. William son of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 June 10. Susanna dau: of Martin & Charlotte Vale, labourer.
 Aug. 15. Henry son of William & Mary Mutten, labourer.
 Sept. 16. Alice dau: of Joseph & Alice Gaven, coachman.
 Nov. 11. William son of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 Nov. 11. Mary dau: of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 Nov. 25. George son of Elizabeth Fisher.
 Dec. 9. William son of John & Judy Griggs, labourer.

1822. Feb. 17. Richard son of Richard Devereux, labourer.
 April 7. Elizabeth dau: of William & Elizabeth Mash, shepherd.
 April 7. Elizabeth Frances dau: of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow, farmer.
 May 26. Frederick son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 July 21. Harriot dau: of George & Caroline Rolfe, labourer.
 Aug. 25. Mary Ann dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.

1823. Feb. 9. Eliza dau: of John & Sarah Windard or Winwood [sic], labourer.
 Feb. 11. Mary Ann dau: of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow farm.
 April 27. Elizabeth dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 May 18. James son of James & Alice Clark, labourer.
 June 1. Robert son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 Sept. 1. Joseph son of Joseph & Alice Garen, servant.
 Sept. 1. Edward son of Elizabeth Bruster.

1824. May 30. Ann dau: of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 June 6. Mary dau: of John & Susan Johnson, labourer.
 June 19. Richard son of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow, farmer.
 Aug. 29. Maria dau: of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 Sept. 5. Elizabeth dau: of James & Elizabeth Foreman, labourer.
 Sept. 19. Mary Ann dau: of John & Sarah Windard or Winwood, labourer.
 Oct. 24. Mary Ann dau: of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.
 Nov. 21. George son of John & Judy Grigs, labourer.

1825. Jan. 23. Robert son of John & Sarah Vale, labourer.
 March 6. Caroline dau: of Charles & Judy Cotes, labourer.
 March 6. James son of Samuel & Rose Dorling, labourer.
 April 10. William son of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 May 1. William son of Robert & Lucy Sharman, shepherd.
 June 5. Margaret dau: of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 June 19. Robert son of Martin & Elizabeth Vale, labourer.
 July 31. George son of William & Elizabeth Mash, shepherd.
 Sept. 11. George son of George & Caroline Rolfe, labourer.
 Sept. 11. John son of Richard & Susan Devereux, labourer.

1826. Feb. 21. Thomas Worledge son of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow, farmer.
 March 19. George son of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.
 March 19. Mary dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 March 25. John son of James & Alice Clarke, labourer.
 May 29. Caroline dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Aug. 7. William son of Charlotte Naylor.
 Aug. 13. George son of John & Sarah Windard or Winwood, labourer.

1827. Jan. 21. Charlotte dau: of John & Susan Johnson, labourer.
 April 15. Eliza dau: of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 May 13. Robert son of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 Sept. 2. Louisa dau: of Richard & Susan Devereux, labourer.

1828. Feb. 3. Samuel son of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.
 Feb. 19. Chilver son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 Feb. 22. Robert son of Robert & Critty Farden, labourer.

1828. June 22. Jane dau: of Charles & Jane Soden, shop keeper.
 Aug. 26. Frances dau: of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow, farmer.
 Aug. 31. Elizabeth dau: of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.
 Aug. 31. Susanna dau: of John & Sarah Windard or Winwood, labourer.
 Sept. 14. Anna dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Nov. 23. John son of Thomas & Fanny Green, carpenter.
 Nov. 23. Hannah dau: of John & Judy Griggs, labourer.
 Dec. 7. Jane dau: of Henry & Mary Foreman of Culford, labourer.

1829. Jan. 18. John son of John & Elizabeth Pigot of Standen, Herts, razor grinder.
 Feb. 1. George son of James & Alice Clarke, labourer.
 Feb. 8. Jane dau: of John & Susan Johnson, labourer.
 May 10. Maria dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 Aug. 16. Susanna dau: of William & Elizabeth Mash, shepherd.
 Aug. 23. William son of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.
 Nov. 22. James son of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Dec. 6. Mary Ann dau: of William & Ann Grimwood, gamekeeper.
 Dec. 20. Mary Ann dau: of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.

1830. Jan. 24. John son of James & Elizabeth Foreman, labourer.
 Feb. 28. William & Edward sons of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.
 May 30. Caroline dau: of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 May 30. William son of Robert & Critty Farden, labourer.
 June 20. David son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 Aug. 1. Adelaide dau: of John & Sarah Craske, labourer.
 Oct. 28. Charles son of Richard & Frances Wing of North Stow, farmer.
 Nov. 21. Susanna dau: of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.
 Dec. 12. Fanny dau: of William & Ann Grimwood, gamekeeper.
 Dec. 26. William son of Charlotte Nayler.

1831. April 10. Susan dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 May 22. Samuel son of James Clarke, labourer.
 May 22. Betsy dau: of John & Judy Griggs, labourer.
 Aug. 14. Emily dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Aug. 28. Henry son of John & Susan Johnson, labourer.
 Oct. 10. George Watson son of William & Eliza Murrel, shoemaker.

1831. Oct. 18. John son of John & Sarah Winwood or Windard, labourer.

1832. Jan. 29. Betsey Sparrow dau: of Betsey Woods. May 1828.

Jan. 29. Mary Ann Woods dau: of James & Betsey Sparrow, servant.

June 10. Joseph son of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.

July 1. Alfred son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.

Sept. 9. Edward son of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.

Sept. 9. Mary dau: of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.

1833. May 5. Ann dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.

May 26. Ann dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.

July 28. Joseph son of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.

Aug. 25. William son of William & Anne Grimwood, gamekeeper.

Oct. 20. Susanna dau: of William & Susanna Mead, labourer.

1834. Feb. 23. Joseph son of William & Martha Devereux, thatcher.

March 9. Samuel son of John & Susan Johnson, labourer.

June 8. Rosanna dau: of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.

June 16. James Alfred son of James & Jane Welham of Culford, brickmaker.

June 29. Edward son of William & Eliza Murrell, shoemaker.

June 29. Susan dau: of John & Judy Griggs, labourer.

Nov. 30. Emma dau: of Richard & Betsey Sparrow, labourer.

Dec. 19. Harriet dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.

1835. Jan. 11. Mary Ann dau: of Oliver & Mary Dorling, labourer.

Feb. 27. Eppheford — of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.

March 22. Harriet dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.

April 1. Arthur son of William & Martha Devereux, thatcher.

April 5. Sarah dau: of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.

April 5. John son of Lucy Powel of London.

May 31. Rebecca dau: of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.

June 28. Emma dau: of William & Eliza Petch, carpenter.

July 19. Eleanor dau: of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.

July 23. Sarah Ann dau: of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.

Aug. 2. Eliza dau: of James & Eliza Foreman, labourer.

Aug. 9. Mary dau: of William & Susanna Mead, labourer.

Oct. 11. Jane dau: of Henry & Sarah Meacham of London, servant.

Oct. 11. Sarah dau: of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.

1836. July 11. William son of William & Martha Smith, labourer.
 Sept. 5. Joseph son of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.
 Sept. 18. William son of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 Sept. 25. Robert son of Edward & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Dec. 25. William son of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.

1837. Jan. 17. Emma dau: of James & Mary Murton, labourer.
 April 16. Jane dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 April 17. John son of John & Judy Griggs, labourer.
 April 26. Charles son of William & Eliza Murrell, shoemaker.
 May 14. Mary Ann dau: of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 May 16. Isabella dau: of William & Martha Devereux, thatcher.
 June 25. { Frances dau: } of James & Jane Welham of Culford,
 { William son } brickmaker.
 June 25. James son of Thomas & Ann Dorling, labourer.
 July 9. Edward Henry son of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.
 Aug. 20. Sarah Ann dau: of William & Eliza Petch, carpenter.
 Sept. 17. Ann dau: of George & Mary Ann Craske, labourer.
 Sept. 24. John son of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.
 Oct. 29. Elizabeth dau: of William & Susanna Mead, labourer.
 Dec. 16. William son of John & Sarah Gooch, shepherd.

1838. Aug. 5. Daniel son of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.
 Ann dau: of William & Sarah Dorling, labourer.
 Sept. 30. David son of James & Mary Murton, labourer.
 Oct. 14. Elizabeth Plesance dau: of Mary Rolfe.
 Dec. 2. Thomas son of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.
 Dec. 23. George Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Vale, labourer.

1839. April 16. Robert son of Edward & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Sept. 22. John son of William & Martha Devereux, thatcher.
 Sept. 29. Charles son of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Oct. 13. Frederick son of William & Eliza Petch, carpenter.
 Dec. 3. Lucy dau: of Samuel & Charlotte Devereux, thatcher.
 Dec. 15. Rebecca dau: of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.

1840. Feb. 9. Mary dau: of John & Charlotte Orris of Woolpit, labourer.
 Feb. 11. Edith dau: of John & Mary Ann Steel of Chimney Mills,
 miller.

1840. March 1. Caroline dau: of George Fenner, blacksmith.
 March 15. Robert son of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 April 19. Emma dau: of William & Sarah Dorling, labourer.
 April 26. Jane dau: of John & Mary Miller, labourer.
 May 24. Mary dau: of William & Susanna Mead, labourer.
 May 24. Keziah Maria dau: of John & Elizabeth Vale, labourer.
 June 7. Emma dau: of William & Mary Murton, labourer.
 June 7. Alfred son of Richard & Betsey Sparrow, labourer.
 June 7. Maria dau: of James & Mary Murton, labourer.
 June 7. James son of John & Sarah Gooch, shepherd.
 June 7. Chilver son of Henry & Mary Fenner, labourer.
 Nov. 29. John son of Thomas & Harriet Elmer, shepherd.

1841. Jan. 17. Joseph son of George & Mary Ann Welham of Culford, brickmaker.
 May 30. Harriet dau: of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.
 May 30. Mary dau: of William & Eliza Murrell, shoemaker.
 June 6. Ann dau: of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.
 Aug. 10. William son of Edward & Mary Craske, labourer.
 Oct. 3. Ann dau: of William & Mary Ann Murton, shoemaker.
 Dec. 25. Jane dau: of John & Mary Ann Smith, labourer.

1842. April 17. Harriet dau: of William & Eliza Petch, carpenter.
 April 17. Louisa dau: of Charles & Mary Ann Copeland of Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker.
 May 15. George son of Samuel & Mary Ann Marsh, labourer.
 July 10. George son of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.
 Aug. 14. Ellen dau: of James & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 Aug. 28. Mary dau: of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 Oct. 9. William son of James & Sophia Rayner, labourer.

1843. Feb. 28. Rachel dau: of James & Mary Murton, labourer.
 March 29. William son of John & Sarah Gooch, shepherd.
 April 9. William son of William & Susanna Mead, labourer.
 April 9. William son of William & Elizabeth Vale, labourer.
 June 4. Reuben son of Samuel & Sarah Dorling, labourer.
 June 4. Eliza dau: of Elizabeth Murton.
 June 4. Rebecca dau: of William & Mary Ann Rayner, labourer.

1843. July 30. Jane dau: of William & Mary Ann Murton, shoemaker.
 Dec. 17. George son of Samuel & Sarah Dorling, labourer.
 Dec. 17. James son of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.
 Dec. 25. Alfred son of Edward & Mary Craske, labourer.

1844. March 10. Mary Ann dau: of George & Mary Ann Welham of Culford, labourer.
 May 26. Robert son of John & Mary Ann Smith, labourer.
 June 10. Reuben son of Samuel & Mary Ann Marsh, labourer.
 Sept. 22. Robert son of John & Sarah Windard, labourer.
 Oct. 6. Daniel son of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 Oct. 6. Sarah Ann dau: of William & Eliza Petch, carpenter.
 Oct. 27. Henry John son of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.

1845. May 18. Mary Ann dau: of Simon & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 June 22. Samuel Robert son of Robert & Margaret Dorling, labourer.
 July 13. David son of William & Elizabeth Vale, labourer.
 Oct. 19. Maria dau: of William & Caroline Dorling, labourer.
 Dec. 3. Anne dau: of William & Susan Dorling, labourer.

1846. March 8. Jane dau: of George & Mary Ann Welham of Culford, brickmaker.
 May 3. Walter son of Samuel & Sarah Dorling, labourer.
 May 31. Robert son of Edward & Mary Craske, labourer.
 May 31. William son of William & Mary Ann Murton, labourer.
 May 31. William George son of John & Mary Ann Smith, labourer.
 June 28. Susan dau: of John & Sarah Gooch, labourer.
 July 12. Mary Ann dau: of Benjamin & Harriet Bye, labourer.
 July 20. Emily dau: of Samuel & Mary Ann Marsh, labourer.
 Sept. 6. Emma dau: of William & Sarah Jolly, labourer.
 Oct. 25. Walter son of Robert & Margaret Dorling, labourer.

1847. Jan. 29. Walter son of James & Mary Arbin, labourer.
 Feb. 21. Ann dau: of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 March 25. Robert son of Thomas & Maria Clarke.
 May 16. George son of William & Susannah Mead, labourer.
 Oct. 17. John son of William & Elizabeth Petch, labourer.
 Oct. 24. Mary Jane dau: of Henry & Mary Ann Foreman, labourer.

1848. June 11. Edward son of Edward & Mary Craske, labourer.

1848. Sept. 3. Marianne dau: of Samuel & Marianne Marsh, labourer.
 Sept. 9. Caroline dau: of Robert & Margaret Dorling, labourer.
 Nov. 5. Mary dau: of Thomas & Maria Clarke, labourer.

1849. Jan. 7. James son of William & Mary Ann Murton, labourer.
 April 2. { Stephen son
 { Mary Ann dau: } of Henry & Mary Ann Foreman, labourer.
 April 22. Jane dau: of Richard & Rebecca Fuller, labourer.
 June 17. John son of Benjamin & Harriet Bye, labourer.
 June 24. Arthur son of George & Betsey Dorling, gardener.

1850. March 23. Elijah son of Robert & Margaret Dorling, labourer.
 March 31. Maria dau: of Simon & Elizabeth Craske, labourer.
 May 9. William son of William & Martha Devereux, labourer.
 May 19. James son of James & Eliza Dorling, labourer.
 June 8. Marianne dau: of William & Martha Devereux, labourer.
 June 16. William son of William & Marianne Rayner, labourer.
 June 23. Emma dau: of William & Elizabeth Petch, labourer.
 Aug. 4. Samuel son of Samuel & Marianne Marsh, labourer.
 Sept. 15. Mahalah dau: of William & Martha Devereux, labourer.
 Born Dec. 7, 1840.
 Sept. 15. Judith dau: of do. do. Born Jan. 6, 1843.
 Sept. 15. Louisa dau: of do. do. Born May 14, 1845.



MARRIAGES.

1558. Noe Marriages.

1559. Noe Marriages.

1560. May 1. Nicholas Calow & Jelion Rouse.
May 19. Anthony Calowe & Margery Cooke.
June 15. Miles Calowe & Agnes Fenne.

1561. Nov. 10. Clemen Parson & Margaret Warde.

1562. Sept. 20. Robert Bannam & Agnes Temball.
Oct. 4. John Gayford ye elder & Agnes Jancken.

1563. June 13. John Warde & Dorotheie Turner.
Nov. 7. Thomas Largent & Thomazin Balie.

1564. Oct. 29. John Gayford & Margaret Mathew.

1565. Oct. 4. John Phillip & Mary Richar.
Oct. 7. Richard Lakes & Mariery [sic] Miller.

1566. None married.

1567. Oct. 8. Richard Towler & Agnes Feast.

1568. Sept. 19. William Wright & Christian Frost.

1569. May 22. William Layman & Margaret Stringer.

1570 to 1574. None married.

1575. April 19. John White & Mary White.

1576. June 29. Richard Flower & Anne Layman.

1577. Oct. 20. Thomas Willingham & Anne Bird.

1578. Oct. 5. Michael Wellam & Prudence Pearson.

1579. None married.

1580. June 5. John Best & Katherine Button.
Sept 11. Hugh Bishop & Katherin Clive.

1581. July 23. Robert Man & Ellen Fuller.

1582. 1583. None married.

1584. Sept. 27. Bartholmew Chapman & Katherine Gayford.
 1585. Sept. 26. Thomas Worton & Margaret Dockin.
 1586. Sept. 18. Edward Martin & Elizabeth Partridge.
 1587. 1588. 1589. None married.
 1590. Nov. 8. John Clearke & Barbary Bye.
 1591. None married.
 1592. Oct. 1. Peter Braddy & Susanne Withers.
 Oct. 1. Cyprian Walker & Mary Braddy.
 Nov. 28. James Bland & Agnes Gore widowe.
 1593. June 26. William Layman & Susanne Osborne.
 Sept. 11. John Lever & Joan Covell.
 Oct. 15. John Doller & Anne Prick.
 Oct. 22. Thomas Barons & Margaret Layman.
 1594. June 24. Richard Bateman & Elizabeth Gibbon.
 1595. Sept. 28. Thomas Prick & Luce Gibbon.
 1596. Sept. 27. Ralphe Mulley & Alice Crowe.
 Feb. 8. John Gayford & Rose Rewse.
 1597. May 2. William Pullan & Joan Lothor.
 1598. Sept. 21. John Bray & Margaret Prick.
 1599. None married.
 1600. Nov. 17. William Fuller & Margaret Wellam.
 1601. None married.
 1602. Sept. 13. Robert Stebin & Anne Carpender.
 1603. June 29. Thomas Marshall & Alice Barrom.
 Sept. 21. George Sturgion & Katherine Layman.
 1604. None married.
 1605. April 11. William Cooper & Susanne Forbarr.
 1606. April 27. John Fawcon & Elizabeth Totnall.
 May 1. Ronald Brook & Jelian Layton.
 1607. 1608. None married.
 1609. Oct. 9. Thomas Layman & Anne Larnar.
 Feb. 15. Robert Garrad & Anne Hadley.
 1610. None married.
 1611. May 28. Henery Gathercole & Annis Gore.
 1612. Sept. 20. Thomas Sewell & Ellen Wharton.

1612. Oct. 11. Francis Bradnam & Ellen Maynar.
 Oct. 14. Nicholas King & Alice Grant.
 Oct. 18. Thomas Greengras & Mildred Totnall.

1613. Sept. 23. Thomas Gore & Susanne Cooper.
 Feb. 6. Richard Harvey & Margaret Man.

1614. Feb. 27. John Layman & Anne Downing.

1615. None married.

1616. May 29. Thomas Collin & Rose Gayford.

1617. 1618. None married.

1619. July 18. Richard Lachis & Marian Fuller.
 Sept. 21. John Callow & Margery Peake.

1620. May 18. John Francis & Susanne Crow.
 Nov. 13. Edmund Ingame & Elizabeth Jackson.

1621. June 11. Thomas Hubbard & Alice Ravens.
 Feb. 20. James Bland & Margaret Hunt.

1622. June 16. John Avis & Dorotheie How.
 Oct. 6. John Ostler & Anne Reve.
 Oct. 26. Thomas Dye & Anne Grant.

1623. May 13. John Parsley & Elizabeth Grant.

1624. 1625. None married.

1627. Sept. 8. James West & Anne Daines.

1628. Aug. 10. Zechary Reve & Elizabeth How.
 Oct. 7. George Peirson & Anne Clayden.

1629. May 24. Thomas Howe & Ellen Garret.

1630. Oct. 19. Robert Garret & Margery Callowe.

1631. June 20. Ralphe Cater & Sarah Whitaker.

1632. April 18. Allmond Hill & Elizabeth Trickar.
 April 26. John Symonds & Christian Cozens.

1633. Aug. 5. John Howe & Frances Powle.
 Oct. 14. Stephen Miles & Katherine Haylit.
 Dec. 12. Edmund Booty & Katherine Roper.
 Noe Marriages.

1634. May 19. Thomas Harrison & Elizabeth Garrard.
 Jan. 27. John Ball & Elizabeth Harrison.
 March 1. Robert Manninge & Mary Catten.

1635. March 11. William Turner & Joanna Knewstubb.

1636. May 17. Henry Barret & Sarah Cater.

Oct. 11. John Harrison & Susan Crowe.

1637. July 11. William Pleasants & Susan Arnold.

1638. April 26. John Pattell & Susan Goare.

July 12. Edward Dike & Martha Jellowe.

Nov. 11. Robert Andrewe & Mary Walker.

1639. May 1. Edmund Porter & Anne Phaken.

May 13. John Pattrick & Elizabeth Francis.

1640. May 1. Robert Barret & Elisabeth Ingham.

1641. 1642. None married.

1643. July 25. Thomas Garret & Anne Francis.

Feb. 1. Edmund Crow & Francis Noble.

1644. April 9. John Fletcher & Sarah Deekes.

April 11. John Tibull & Tryana Gaiford.

1646. July 1. Williard Arnold & Elizabeth Cooke.

1647. March 29. Thomas Burton & Elizabeth Reeve.

July 15. Joseph Pell & Elizabeth Arnold.

July 19. Samuel Hall & Katherine Barrett.

1655. May 24. John Fuller & Mary Smith.

1663. April 23. William Ely of Farnham St. Martins & Ellen Emmins of Little Saxham.

1664. May 2. Thomas Prick & Rose Clerk.

May 5. Thomas Aldredge & Elizabeth Miller.

April 11. Robert Bigworth & Bridgett Cakebread.

1665. Oct. 5. Abraham Newbury & Anne Mathew.

1666. June 26. John Rush of West Stow & Dennice Barkham of Ely.

1667. April 23. John Hobson & Mary Manning.

Thomas Atkinson of Bury & Joanna Collins.

Nov. 21. Thomas Burton & Frances Ladyman.

Jan. 30. Charles Deans & Elizabeth Cole.

March 21. John Simons & Frances Silby.

1668. Oct. 18. James Wix & Hester Willice.

1669. Feb. 6. Robert Frost & Susan Garrard.

1670. May 23. Robert Nunn & Mary Hayward.

1670. Sept. 26. James Laurence & Mary Devorex.
 1671. June 1. John Marsh & Alice Suckerman.
 1674. June 21. Thomas Abrie & Christian Phillips.
 Aug. 7. John Ballard & Mary Laurence.
 Jan. 14. Thomas Garrard & Dorothy Gaut.
 1675. May 31. William Wyborrow & Judith Walker.
 1677. July 24. John Eddowes & Dorothe Banyard.
 Sept. 6. Richard Frost & Elizabeth Thurston.
 1679. May 1. Henry Hill rector of this parish & Mary Hunt.
 Oct. 30. Henry Stannard & Anne Heue.
 1680. June 24. William Rushbrooke & Anne Hunt.
 1681. April 14. Thomas Garrard & Elizabeth Cakebread.
 April 14. John Web & Elizabeth Baxter.
 May 12. John Vincent & Mary Read.
 Oct. 4. Thomas Smyth & Mary Edwards.
 1682. July 4. John Dikes & Anne Haylet.
 Aug. 13. Thomas Prick & Dorothe Banyard widdow.
 1683. Aug. 14. John Vincent & Frances Abblet.
 1684. Sept. 14. Edmond Blyth & Elizabeth Beales.
 Oct. 1. Robert Royce & Anne Lillie.
 1685. July 21. John Spicer & Mary Arnold.
 Oct. 20. Thomas Rosbury & Anne Barkham.
 1687. Oct. 1. Edmond Greengrass & Milisett Hunting.
 1688. July 7. Elias Macham & Anna Summers.
 Sept. 12. John Payne & Barbara Rose.
 March 23. Henry Herne & Elizabeth Green.
 1689. Sept. 19. William Prick & Elizabeth Arnold.
 1690. Jan. 2. John Lemball & Elizabeth Cheston.
 1691. Jan. 30. Miles Thurston & Margaret Prick.
 1692. June 14. John Rooper & Mary Ford.
 July 3. Richard Wright & Elizabeth Dikes.
 March 9. William Eastlin & Hanna Mazkall.
 1693. Aug. 4. Nicolas Muske & Mary Dikes.
 1694. March 25. Henry Hibble & Susanna Reeve.
 July 5. John Whiting & Frances Simond.

1694. March 4. Francis Diggon & Mary Cock.
1695. May 20. Robert Coe & Mary Hallett.
May 22. Ezechiel Brook & Frances Clark.
Oct. 22. Samuel King & Anne Shearman.
1696. Sept. 30. William Pratt & Elizabeth Parish.
1700. April 25. Edmund Willingam & Elizabeth Motley.
Feb. 14. Edmund Whitworth & Mary Turner.
March 20. Robert Trenham & Catherine Page.
1701. Oct. 1. John Goodchild & Ann Mayhew.
Oct. 28. John Hodman & Mary Frost.
Dec. 30. Peter Brooke & Anne Wilson.
1702. Oct. 5. John Woodrow & Mary Miuns.
1704. Oct. 8. Thomas Stern & Elizabeth Frost.
Oct. 10. John Bird & Mary Reeve.
1705. July 4. Robert Carter & Margaret Rolfe.
Aug. 26. Edward Smith & Pieria Lee.
1707. May 5. Valentine Soley & Mary Hodman.
Aug. 7. Peter Howlet & Ann Cropley.
1708. Oct. 5. John Root & Hannah Bridges.
1709. Jan. 29. Robert Sparrow & Sarah Parish.
1710. May 2. Thomas How & Anne Skinner.
Sept. 30. Francis Sammond & Abigail Wellham.
1711. Sept. 27. George Hern & Anne Byham.
1713. Sept. 29. John Carpenter & Sarah Goody.
Feb. 8. John Carpenter & Anne Young.
1714. Sept. 14. William Petch & Susan Baxter.
Sept. 23. Robert Capp & Mary Talbott.
Sept. 30. Thomas Todd & Anne Hern.
1715. Aug. 1. John Browne & Margaret Sear.
1716. Aug. 5. Francis Webb & Martha Green.
1718. Oct. 28. Joseph Lathbury & Mary Netherstreet.
1719. Dec. 31. John Jarvis & Elizabeth Manning both of Great Saxham.
1720. April 12. James Nayler & Elizabeth Peachy both of Icklingham St.
James.
Nov. 5. George Sparrow of Owsden & Sarah Fenton of Hargrave.

1721. April 13. Thomas Hammond, widower, of St. Edmunds Bury, & Elizabeth Thurston, widow, of Icklingham.

May 30. William Hilton of Flempton s. & Margaret Palmer of West Stow s.

Dec. 30. Major Sydenham Fowke & Mrs. Frances Proger.

1722. Jan. 1. Thomas How widower & Mary Stocking s. both of West Stow.

1723. Sept. 24. John Jolly of Barton Magna s. & Anne Todd of West Stow w.

1726. Sept. 30. John Dillamore s. & Elizabeth Whitworth s. both of West Stow.

1727. Oct. 4. William Ward of Icklingham w. & Mary Ceely of West Stow w.

Dec. 10. William Searle of Fornham St. Martin w. & Anne Hilton of West Stow s.

1728. May 19. The Rev. Mr. Francis Webb Rector of Hargrave & Mrs. Ellen Lathbury of West Stow.

1731. March 26. William Simpson single & Mary How widow.

1732. June 29. Thomas Hubbard s. & Sarah Emmins s. both of West Stow.

July 27. William Craske s. & Mary Chilvers w. both of West Stow.

Nov. 2. Nathanael Page of Icklingham w. & Jane Rast of West Stow s.

1736. July 13. William Townsend of St. James in St. Edmunds Bury, s. & Martha Bray of West Stow.

1737. May 3. Charles Barkham of Risby & Thomasin Emmins of West Stow, both s.

Sept. 29. William Eddowes s. & Mary Capp s. both of West Stow.

Oct. 27. John Sharpe s. & Sarah Edwards s. both of West Stow.

1742. Nov. 4. William Catchpole of Denham & Sarah Macham of West Stow, both s.

1743. Feb. 5. Charles Perkins of Cambridge & Deborah Willis of St. James' Bury, both s.

1750. April 19. William Elliot of Worlington & Elizabeth Fryer of Mildenhall, both s.

Oct. 3. William Ransom of Icklingham St. James' & Elizabeth Burton of Felsham, both s.

1751. Sept. 17. Robert Holden single sojourner of this parish & Ann Merton of this parish widow.

1753. June 26. Edmund Wingriff of Wordwell s. & Sarah Orford of this parish w.

1753. Dec. 18. James Alderton w. & Eunice Scott s. both of Ashfield.

1754. Feb. 14. Robert Stebbing Payne of Culford & Barbara Cates of West Stow both s.

Oct. 14. Francis Jeffes & Ann Biddle both single and of West Stow.

1755. Aug. 18. William Potter & Mary Parsons both single & of West Stow.

1756. Sept. 30. George Steel single of Chimney Mills & Jane Cook single of Denston. L.

Oct. 18. James Tilbrook of St. James' in Bury & Martha Steel of Westow. L.

1758. Feb. 7. Robert Slater & Elizabeth Dillamore both single & of Westow.

July 5. William Currey & Sarah Peatchey both single & of Westow.

1761. May 12. John Lydel & Ann Spalden both single & of Westow.

1762. Aug. 26. William Craske & Mary Jeffes both single & of Westow.

Oct. 13. William Fiske of Lackford widower & Hannah Griggs of Westow single.

Oct. 13. Thomas Sergeant & Rose Dillamore both single & of Westow.

1763. April 28. William Whitworth & Mary Whitworth both single & of Westow.

June 25. Nathanael Hobbs single of Weston Mercate & Ann Norman single of Westow. L.

Nov. 22. William Willingham w. & Sarah Sympson s. both of West stow.

1764. Jan. 9. Isaac Pake s. of Flempton & Mary Cocksedge s. of West stow.

1765. May 9. William Whitworth w. & Ann Precious s. both of West stow.

Oct. 22. William Willingham & Elizabeth Balls both s. & of West stow.

Dec. 26. John Sharp & Elizabeth Estland both s. & of West stow.

1766. July 3. Edward Hoy & Elizabeth Willingham both s. & of West stow.

Sept. 9. Richard Furnifall w. & Sarah Craske s. both of West stow. L.

Oct. 14. William Willingham w. & Elizabeth Boldrick w. both of West stow.

Oct. 19. George Steel w. of the extra-parochial place called Chimney Mills & Elizabeth Simpson single of Stansfield. L.

1767. Jan. 18. William Sparrow & Catherine Rumbelow both s. & of West stow.

Aug. 3. John Griffen widower of West stow & Mary Craske s. of Fornham All Saints. L.

1769. Aug. 21. Richard Firman w. & Bridget Eagle s. both of West stow.

1770. Feb. 23. Samuel Dorling & Elizabeth Drage both s. & of West stow.
 Aug. 14. Robert Fenn & Susan Spinke both s. & of West stow.
 Oct. 2. John Rolfe s. of Mildenhall & Dellerevere Bunting s. of West stow.

1771. Dec. 3. John Fanner & Mary Spinke both s. & of West stow.

1772. Oct. 13. Robert Fanner s. & Elizabeth Sharpe w. both of West stow.
 Oct. 27. Martin Vale & Mary Halls both s. & of West stow.
 Nov. 17. Edmund Fuller & Sarah Firman both s. & of West stow.

1773. Dec. 21. Francis Dennis w. & Elizabeth Slater w. both of West stow.

1774. May 23. Jonathan Bidwell & Elizabeth Osborne both s. & of West stow. [Jonathan signs his name as Beddell.]

1775. Feb. 27. John Talbott single of Stanton All Saints & Mercy Marsh of the extra-parochial place called Chimney Mills. L.
 Oct. 28. Richard Butcher & Mary Balls both s. & of West stow.

1776. May 18. Francis Jeffes & Catharine Newman both s. & of West stow.
 July 16. Thomas Naylor w. & Mary Dillamore s. both of West stow.

1779. Jan. 17. John Carter & Rose Abery both s. & of West stow. L.

1780. Oct. 30. John Butcham single of the Chimney Mills & Rhoda Willingham single of West stow.

1783. Nov. 10. Edward Collins w. & Sarah Halls s. both of West stow.

1792. July 16. Francis Petch s. of Culford & Anne Craske s. of West stow.

1794. March 3. John Kemp & Mary Jeffes both s. & of West stow.

1796. Feb. 11. Starkerd Lincoln s. of West Stow & Mary Woods s. of Flempton. L.
 Feb. 16. William Spinks & Sarah Fisher both s. & of West stow.
 Dec. 22. Daniel Jolley s. of Hengrave & Priscilla Dorling s. of West stow.

1797. June 29. James Fuller & Phœbe Mulley both s. & of West stow.

1798. March 13. James Baker & Anne Vale both s. & of West stow.
 Aug. 2. Thomas Sargeant w. & Mary Pratt w. both of West stow.

1799. May 8. Thomas Dennis s. of Culford & Rhoda Fuller s. of West stow. L.
 May 13. William Murrell & Mary Craske both s. & of West stow.
 June 4. Thomas Naylor & Charlotte Vale both s. & of West stow.

1803. June 28. Stephen Collins & Anne Moore both s. & of West stow.

1804. Oct. 12. Samuel Dorling s. of West stow & Rose Carter s. of Flempton.
 Nov. 6. Edward Clarke & Mary Paine both s. & of West stow.

1805. Nov. 19. John Edwards w. & Mary Marvell w. both of West stow.
 Dec. 11. Edward Craske & Maria Cooper both s. & of West stow. L.

1807. April 7. Edward Fuller & Susannah Bridges both s. & of West stow.
 Oct. 27. Garnham Stedman single of Ixworth & Charlotte Cooper single of West stow. L.

1808. Dec. 22. Thomas Cooke s. of Hopton & Elizabeth Cooper s. of West Stow. L.

1809. Feb. 14. Robert Bly s. of Flempton & Elizabeth Johnson s. of West stow.
 Oct. 31. John Vale & Sarah Collins both s. & of West stow.

1811. July 30. Martin Vale & Charlotte Collins both s. & of West stow.

1812. Jan. 18. Robert Cudbird & Jane Deer both s. & of West stow.
 April 14. James Coates s. of Lackford & Maria Collins s. of West stow.
 Nov. 1. William Mash s. of West stow & Elizabeth Frost of Great Livermere. L.

1813. June 8. Robert Capp s. of Icklingham All Saints & Mary Carter s. of West stow.
 Aug. 8. Thomas Dorling & Ann Collins both s. & of West stow.

1814. March 5. Daniel Jolly w. of West stow & Sarah Beeton of Culford.
 Oct. 20. William Steel jun. of Icklingham All Saints & Caroline Cooper s. of West stow. L.

1815. Jan. 6. James Johnson s. of West stow & Mary Ann Wood s. of Culford.
 May 3. John Addison & Susan Fuller both s. & of West stow.
 July 6. George Rolfe & Carolina Currey both s. & of West stow.
 Oct. 17. James Grinling s. of Flempton & Jane Johnson s. of West stow.

Oct. 26. William Bird & Mary Gorsling both s. & of West stow.
 Nov. 14. Benjamin Fleming s. of Flempton & Mary King s. of West stow.

1817. Dec. 13. Thomas Carter & Sarah Stevens both s. & of West Stow.

1818. May 2. Charles Coates s. of Methwold, Co. Norfolk & Judith Devereux s. of West stow.

1820. Feb. 13. Thomas Rayner of Icklingham & Phebe Clark of West stow.
 1821. June 14. Henry Fenner & Mary Newman both of West stow.
 1823. Nov. 15. Thomas Harbourn of Wordwell & Elizabeth Deeks of West stow.
 1826. May 15. Charles Soden of Culford & Jane Rockcliff Croft of West stow. L.
 Oct. 11. Robert Farthing & Critty Gooch both of West stow.
 1827. March 26. Samuel Pryke & Fanny Naylor both of West stow.
 June 4. John Beeton s. & Elizabeth Walker both of West stow.
 Oct. 13. William Jolly & Sarah Frost both s. and of West stow.
 1829. Jan. 24. Robert Buckle & Mary Fisher both s. and of West stow.
 1830. April 10. William Thompson s. & Sarah Driver w. both of West stow.
 May 31. William Murrell & Eliza Plummer both of West stow.
 Sept. 24. William Clarke & Esther Devereux both of West stow.
 1831. Oct. 18. William Petch s. of Lackford & Mary Winwood of West stow.
 ? 28. Thomas Faux s. & Mary Coe both of West stow.
 1832. Oct. 13. William Mead & Susanna Jolly both of West stow.
 Nov. 30. James Welham & Jane Fenner both of West stow.
 1833. Sept. 24. Henry Meacham & Sarah Clarke both of West stow.
 1834. Jan. 26. Samuel Last & Sarah Farthing both s. & of West stow.
 June 28. Richard Sparrow & Betsy Woods both of West stow.
 July 17. Samuel Langham & Charlotte Clarke both s. & of West stow.
 July 20. John Petch of Fornham St. Martin & Mary Ann Dorling of West stow.
 Oct. 16. John Johnson & Jemima Devereux both of West stow.
 Oct. 17. Oliver Dorling of Culford & Mary Elliot of West stow.
 Nov. 16. Thomas Clarke & Maria Langham both of West stow.
 1835. Jan. 24. James Murton of West stow & Mary Hayhoe s. of Westley.
 Jan. 25. James Foeman & Eliza Rolfe both of West stow.
 Oct. 16. Edward Craske & Elizabeth Butcher both of West stow.
 Dec. 24. William Haylock of Icklingham All Saints & Mary Ann Sparrow of West stow.
 1836. July 11. William Smith & Martha Naylor both of West stow.
 1837. Oct. 20. William Dorling & Susan Mingay both s. & of West stow.
 1839. John Miller s. & Mary Smith both of West stow.

1839. July 20. Samuel Dorling & Caroline Murton both s. & of West stow.

1840. Oct. 15. Edward Craske w. & Mary Tydeman s. both of West stow.

Nov. 7. Samuel Devereux w. & Sarah Banks s. both of West stow.

Dec. 1. William Murton s. & Mary Ann Clarke both of West stow.

1841. Nov. 6. Samuel Dorling of West Stow labourer & Sarah Mingay of Westley.

1842. June 10. Stephen Petch w. of Culford labourer & Mary Foreman w. of West Stow.

Aug. 21. James Rayner of Elvedon labourer & Sophia Vale of West Stow.

Nov. 5. Samuel Langham w. of Herringswell labourer & Caroline Clarke of West Stow.

Nov. 30. John Johnson w. of West Stow miller & Sarah Ollie of West Stow.

1843. April 2. William Rayner labourer & Mary Ann Windard both of West Stow.

1844. Oct. 25. Henry Cosby of Fornham St. M. servant & Mary Jolly of West Stow.

1845. Feb. 22. Simon Craske labourer & Elizabeth Murton both of West Stow.

May 11. Robert Fenner labourer & Elizabeth Osborne both of West Stow.

June 21. Abraham Spalding of Flempton labourer & Rose Dorling of West Stow.

Nov. 29. Edward Goode of Chimney Mills, miller, & Charlotte Proctor of Bacton.

Nov. 29. William Petch labourer of West Stow & Elizabeth Bird of Wordwell.

1846. Jan. 18. Thomas Dorling labourer & Ann Bartle both of West Stow.

Oct. 31. Henry Foreman labourer & Mary Ann Craske both of West Stow.

1847. Jan. 1. William Griggs labourer & Matilda Palfrey both of West Stow.

Jan. 23. John Gooch w. labourer & Esther Lovick both of West Stow.

Aug. 29. James Mingay labourer & Maria Dorling both of West Stow.

Oct. 22. William Goddard of Stoke by Ipswich servant & Ann Dorling of West Stow.

1848. April 11. Robert Vale labourer & Emma Greengrass both of West Stow.
June 10. George Dorling gardiner & Betsy Sparrow both of West Stow.
July 21. William Coe w. soldier & Elizabeth Tipple w. school mistress
both of West Stow.
Oct. 21. William Craske labourer & Harriet Hailstone both of West
Stow.
Nov. 18. James Dorling labourer & Eliza Craske both of West Stow.
1849. May 27. George Bird labourer & Mary Johnson both of West Stow.
1850. July 13. William Richardson of Barnham shepherd & Sophia Rayner
of West Stow.
Nov. 19. John Clarke w. of Icklingham builder and Jane Clarke w. of
West Stow.



BURIALS.

1558. Nov. 2. John sonne of Edmund Crofts.
1559. Oct. 2. Margaret Burdall.
Jan. 2. John Crow.
1560. April 22. Laurentius Cooke.
Jan. 29. Alice daughter of Edmund Crofts.
Feb. 15. Mary daughter of Robert Backhouse.
Feb. 16. Katherine wife of William Rainer.
March 17. Thomas sonne of John Marten.
1561. Noe Burialls this yeare.
1562. Noe Burialls this yeare.
1563. Noe Burialls this yeare.
1564. May 13. Joane daughter of John Ward.
1565. March 25. William Rayner.
April 15. Thomas sonne of Thomas Crofts, Esq.
April 8. Joane daughter of John Ward.
April 18. Agnes wife of John Gayford sen.
May 29. Joane Ward.
June 18. John sonne of Widowe Gayford.
June 25. Joane daughter of John Gayford med:
John Turner.
1566. William Howbard.
Nov. 14. Thomas Ward.
Nov. 21. Margaret daughter of Thomas Gayford.
Feb. 13. John Bonnet.
1567. April 20. Thomas sonne of Richard Toller.
March 6. Agnes Farner servant to John Gayford sen.
March 8. Joane daughter of John Warde.

1568. April 23. Henery Chapman servant to John Chapman.
 May 12. Agnes wife to William Layman.
 July 8. Bridget wife to George Booty.
 Sept. 14. Nicholas Blakes.
 Sept. 20. Thomas sonne of Myles Callow.

1569. June 22. Jeffery sonne of Myles Callowe.
 Feb. 13. Dennis Gayford widowe.
 Jan. 17. Christian daughter of John Bacar.
 March 11. Robert sonne of John Parke.
 March 22. John sonne of William Layman.
 March 26. Rose wife of John Bacar.

1570. July 14. John sonne of Thomas Chapman.
 Oct. 7. Joan daughter of Thomas Gayford.
 Feb. 24. John Ward.
 Feb. 27. Joan daughter of John Gayford sen.

1571. Jan. 10. Alice Wattes.
 1572. None buried this yeare.

1573. Feb. 13. The wife of George Burdall.

1574. April 28. Joan Blakes widowe.
 May 1. Anne Chapman.
 May 27. John sonne of Richard Prick.
 June 14. Ambrose sonne of John Ward.
 Jan. 23. Amy daughter of William Layman.

1575. Oct. 16. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gayford.

1576. Aug. 31. John sonne of John Chapman.

1577. Sept. 18. John sonne of John Forbarre.

1578. Jan. 15. Nicholas Callowe.
 Jan. 20. John Gayford.

1579. Oct. 19. Dorothie Moyses.

1580. 1581. None buried.

1582. April 22. Joan wife of —— Brett.

1583. Aug. 24. Gilbert Smith.

1584. 1585. None buried.

1586. May 6. George Burdall.
 Jan. 15. Margaret wife of William Layman.

1586. Aug. 6. John Miller of Ashfeilde.

1587. Nov. 20. Thomas Willingam.

Jan. 27. John sonne of Richard Haile.

1588. July 7. Margaret Willingam.

Sept. 15. George Booty.

1589. June 5. Martha daughter of Thomas Dandie gent.

June 27. Margaret Smith.

Aug. 5. John Maynard.

Sept. 1. Margaret wife of John Gayford.

1590. Aug. 10. Margaret daughter of Henery Gore.

Oct. 1. Katherine wife of Peter Bradie.

Jan. 23. Rogerus Daniel.

Feb. 4. Thomas Fordam.

1591. April 6. A Beggar whose name we know not.

April 9. Francis Radish.

April 17. Henery Gore.

April 23. William Boise cleark.

May 16. Thomas Gayford

May 18. Edmund Radish.

Sept. 7. Amy Towler servant to Widowe Gore.

1592. June 10. Esther Hynes.

Sept. 2. Thomas Richman.

Sept. 16. Thomas Crowe.

Feb. 23. John Braddy.

1593. June 29. Anne Ford.

June 30. Rose daughter of Edward Towler.

July 14. Rose Daniel.

Sept. 22. Peter sonne of John Callowe.
None buried this yeare.

1594.

1595. March 29. Edmund Clerk.

Oct. 15. James sonne of Michael Wellam.

Jan. 26. Prudence wife of Michael Wellam.

1596. April 4. Richard sonne of Cyprian Walker.

Sept. 1. — wife of William Moyses.

Sept. 17. Robert Man.

1597. April 24. Margaret Baylie widowe.
 Aug. 14. Margaret wife of Michael Wellam.
 Aug. 17. Nicholas Dun.
 Sept. 5. Widowe Dun wife of Nicholas Dun.
 Sept. 28. Widowe Burdall.
 Jan. 6. Francis Kidde a bastard.
 1598. None buried this yeare.
 1599. Sept. 18. Infant daughter of Michael Wellam.
 Nov. 7. Rose daughter of Richard Reeve.
 Feb. 4. Myles Mosse of Bury.
 1600. May 13. Nicholas Dun.
 May 25. Michael Wellam.
 June 9. Joan Wattes widowe.
 1601. Aug. 15. John Gayford ye elder.
 Jan. 17. Edmund Lance servant to Thomas Crow.
 March 16. William Moyses.
 1602. April 5. Joan Backhouse.
 May 19. Henery sonne of Robert Garrard.
 Feb. 28. Infant sonne of Richard Reve.
 1603. Nov. 14. Infant sonne of Francis Croftes Gent.
 March 4. Samuell sonne of Widowe Booty.
 1604. Jan. 4. Elizabeth Crowe widowe.
 1605. May 6. Jelian Calow widow.
 Feb. 19. William sonne of William Goddard.
 1606. Sept. 3. Susanne Booty widowe.
 Nov. 30. Robert sonne of John Calow.
 Feb. 13. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Crow.
 1607. Jan. 6. Thomas Clerke servant to Myles Bie.
 1608. March 28. William Layman.
 Sept. 24. Mary daughter of William Goddard.
 Jan. 18. Elizabeth wife of Robert Garrad.
 1609. April 19. Infant sonne of William Goddard.
 May 18. Edmund Draper.
 Aug. 6. Paul sonne of Francis Croftes gent.
 Dec. 1. Richard Prick.

1610. May 27. Frances wife of John Layman.
 July 29. Paul Grant ye Rector of ye parish.
 Nov. 3. Anne Hadley widow.
 Dec. 25. Margaret Rampley widowe.
 1611. May 17. Katherine Mayner widowe.
 Oct. 25. Margaret wife of Richard Reve.
 March 10. William Layman.
 1612. April 14. Thomas Croftes of Little Saxam esquire.
 March 18. Elizabeth wife of John Fawcon.
 1613. May 3. Christian daughter of William Thirston.
 Aug. 22. Edmund How.
 Sept. 26. Widowe Stannard.
 Feb. 22. Marian daughter of William Goddard.
 1614. March 25. Anne daughter of Richard Harvy.
 1615. Jan. 4. Widowe Man.
 Jan. 13. Mary wife of John Fawcon.
 Jan. 17. Jane daughter of William Thirston.
 Jan. 20. Thomas Gayford.
 Jan. 25. Annis daughter of William Whitaker.
 1616. June 3. Mary daughter of John Fawcon
 Dec. 26. Thomas sonne of William Thirston.
 March 1. James Bland.
 March 20. Margaret wife of John Bishop.
 1617. June 1. William sonne of Thomas Collin.
 Nov. 10. John Crow.
 March 16. Robert sonne of Thomas Collin.
 March 24. Anne daughter of John Crow lately deceased.
 1618. May 29. John Goodwine a printer of Cambridge.
 Dec. 27. Elizabeth wife of John Calow.
 1619. May 23. Elizabeth Downham.
 June 18. Ambrose sonne of John Calowe.
 June 20. Anne wife of William Thirston died in childebed.
 Oct. 5. Margaret wife of Edmund Ingam.
 Jan. 6. Edmund sonne of Richard Reve.
 1620. March 28. Richard Reve.

1620. June 16. Annis daughter of Thomas Gore.
 June 27. John Bishop.

1621. July 10. Thomas Collin.
 Jan. 18. Rose Bland alias Willet widowe.

1622. March 29. Two infant sonnes of John Booty.
 Sept. 25. Robert sonne of Robert Garret.
 Aug. 4. Jane Draper widow.
 Dec. 10. Infant daughter of John Fawcon.
 Jan. 7. Margaret Prick widow.
 Jan. 17. Edmund Clearke.

1623. April 12. Christian Clerke, widowe.
 May 10. John Forbarr.

1624. May 28. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gore.
 Sept. 11. Anne wife of Robert Garret.
 Oct. 8. Helena wife of Francis Bradnam.
 Oct. 20. John sonne of John Avis.
 Nov. 26. Rebecca Chilling.
 Jan. 26. Elizabeth daughter of William Thirston.
 March 6. Anne daughter of Edmund Ingome.
 March 12. Elizabeth daughter of John Sare.

1625. March 30. John Calowe.
 Sept. 5. Margaret Gayford daughter of Widow Collin.
 Oct. 12. John Pricke.
 Nov. 26. Thomas Crow.
 March 13. William Goddard.

1626. May 16. Edward Trickar.
 Sept. 29. John sonne of John Crowe.
 Dec. 25. Thomas Crowe.

1627. Jan. 29. Thomas sonne of Thomas Gore.

1628. July 22. Thomas sonne of William Thirston.

1629. Aug. 6. John Stannard.
 Nov. 12. Susanne Layman widowe.

1630. April 29. Bartholomew Rogers.
 July 18. James Man.
 Jan. 6. Infant daughter to John Sore.

1630. Jan. 30. Elizabeth daughter to Widowe Trickar.
 March 5. Alice Crow widowe.

1631. Aug. 12. Francis Bradnam.
 Aug. 23. Anne wife of Thomas Layman.
 Jan. 25. Susanne wife of Thomas Gore.

1632. Aug. 8. Triphena daughter of John Sore.
 Feb. 22. Agnes Bland widowe.

1633. Feb. 22. Mary daughter of Robert Knights.

1634. May 7. Roberts Knights.
 June 23. Thomas sonne of Richard Reeve.
 July 24. Edmund sonne of John Layman.
 March 10. John sonne of William Whitaker.

1635. May 26. Thomas Harrison.
 May 28. Anne daughter of Robert Garret.
 Aug. 11. Edmund sonne of Richard Johnson.

1636. April 8. John sonne of John & Mary Bye.
 Aug. 25. John sonne of Richard & Anne Johnson.
 Dec. 11. Alice Stannard widdowe.
 Dec. 16. William Voice ye father of Edward Voice clarke.

1637. April 12. Roger Symonds.

1638. April 25. John Nicholas.
 Aug. 28. Thomas Layman.
 Oct. 17. Mary Baker.
 Nov. 13. Francis Crofts gent. of Lackford.
 Nov. 25. Edmund Ingham.
 March 12. Margaret Goddard widdowe.

1639. Sept. 30. Ann Reeve.
 Jan. 13. Sarah the wife of Thomas Gorr.

1640. May 24. Barbary Arnold.
 June 5. John Laiman.
 Jan. 24. Zacharie Reeve.

1642. April 9. John Arnold,
 April 25. Mris. Crofts of Lackford.
 Sept. 18. William Whitaker.
 Nov. 30. Denis Jakes.

1644. March 27. Robert Oliver.
 March 28. Robert Haiward.
 April 27. Robert Garrard.
 May 22. Paul Grant.
 July 3. Anne daughter of Elizabeth Reeve widow.
 Aug. 18. Anne Whitaker widdowe.
 Aug. 22. Margaret daughter of Richard Reeve.
 Oct. 26. Susan wife of Richard Annis.
 Jan. 5. Susan daughter of Richard Annis.
 March 22. John Phaken.

1646. April 24. Richard Jhonson.
 May 25. John sonne of Thomas How.
 July 7. Thomas Read.
 March 1. Mary daughter of Anne Johnson widdowe.
 March 10. Anne Johnson widdowe.
 March 21. Mary Arnold.

1647. April 5. Susan wife of John Francis.
 July 30. John son of John Arnold.
 Sept. 4. Anne wife of Thomas Garrard.

1648. April 7. Dennis Dunn.
 May 28. Susan Man widdow.
 July 26. Richard Annis.
 Nov. 26. Austine sonn of Robert & Anne Ladaman.
 Dec. 2. Anne wife of Robert Ladaman.
 Feb. 18. William Spicer.
 March 11. William Collin.

1649. March 29. William Layman.
 May 9. Anne Johnson.
 May 31. Mathe Annis.

1650. May 18. Widdowe Oliver.
 May 19. Elizabeth Ladaman.
 July 4. Sarah Fletcher.

1651. May 19. Robert Fletcher.
 July 13. Sarah Ladaman.
 July 28. Susan Reeve.

1651. Jan. 2. Susan Nicholas widdow.
1652. June 29. Thomas Garrard.
July 13. John Phaken.
Sept. 17. Anne Hayward.
Sept. 18. Roger Greatrake.
Oct. 3. A mee Phaken widdow.
Nov. 3. Mary Ladaman.
Nov. 8. Widdow Hayward.
March 11. Susan wife of John Harrison.
March 17. Thomas Gore.
1653. April 29. Mary wife of John Chapman.
Sept. 5. Robert Clerke a traveller.
Oct. 17. John Francis.
1654. July 21. John Harrison.
1655. June 13. Elizabeth Fletcher.
March 14. Anne Ladaman.
1656. June 4. Thomas Ladaman.
June 28. Alice Willet.
Aug. 11. Susan King, widdow.
Feb. 8. Susan Waby.
1657. May 15. Jane Johnson.
June 18. Elizabeth wife of John Patrick.
Oct. 1. Anthony Crofts gent.
Oct. 4. Margaret wife of John Booty.
Nov. 12. John Booty.
Dec. 11. Widdow Patrick.
Feb. 16. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Susan King.
Feb. 24. Robert Willet.
1658. May 8. Anne wife of John Pentny.
May 9. William Phaken.
Aug. 24. Robert Ladyman.
Sept. 11. Elizabeth wife of Robert Barrett.
Nov. 25. Elizabeth Garrard.
Jan. 24. Anne wife of Thomas Boyton.
March 23. John Layman.

1659. May 2. John Webb.
March 6. John Downing.

1660. July 25. Robert Ladyman.
Oct. 20. Thomas How.
Oct. 30. Robert Freestone.

1661. Aug. 4. Briers sonne of Sir John Crofts.
Aug. 9. John Pamant a stranger.

1662. June 16. Elizabeth wife of John Simons.
Oct. 10. Anne wife of William Langham.

1663. Anne wife of Robert Goore.
May 29. John sonne of Sir John Croftes.
June 14. Robert sonne of Robert & Anne Ladyman.

1664. May 29. Richard sonne of Richard Reeve.
Dec. Sir John Croftes baronett.
Dec. Katharine wife of Thomas Garrard.
Joane wife of Robert Barrett.
Feb. 28. Isaac Silby.
March 12. Anne daughter of John Andrews.

1665. April 1. Edmund sonne of Edmund Banyard.
July. 1. John sonne of Edmund Baniard.
July 13. Philip sonne of Thomas Stevinson.
Aug. 26. John sonne of John & Doratha Crow.
Feb. 28. Mary daughter of Isaac Silby.
March 13. Frances wife of John Rush.

1666. Sept. 25. Robert sonne of John Rush.
Dec. 31. Richard Reeve miller.
Jan. 8. Grace wife of John Crow the elder.
Feb. 4. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Burton.
Feb. 16. Susanna Fletcher widow.
March 14. Anne Layman widow.

1667. April 7. Bridget daughter of Robert Bigworth.
May. 8. Robert Barret.
June 3. James sonne of Richard Reeve.
Aug. 5. Anne Webb.
Jan. 10. Robert sonne of Peter & Anne Parish.

1667. Dec. 22. Richard King.
 Feb. 14. John Lumkins.

1668. Nov. 13. John Peake.
 Dec. 20. Roger son of John & Frances Symons.

1669. Jan. 14. The Lady Crofts.
 March 20. William Jackson.

1670. April 6. John Crow.
 July 25. Mary Nunn now was buried. [See Marriages 1670. Ed.]
 July 27. Dr. Crofts dies. [Dean of Norwich, where buried. Ed.]
 Nov. 10. Robert Bigworth.
 Dec. 4. Susan Selfliee.
 Feb. 10. Henry son of Robert Bigworth.

1671. Feb. 11. Edmond Crow.

1672. July 26. Rebecca Reeve.
 Sept. 29. John George Stegar.
 Feb. 12. Widdow King.

1673. Oct. 19. Anne the relict of John George Steiger.
 Feb. 12. John Dunn.

1674. April 21. James Laurence.
 April 24. Susan How.
 May 1. Anne wife of Thomas Abrie.
 June 7. Elizabeth Banyard.

1675. April 4. Anne wife of Robert Gore.
 April 22. John son of Thomas Boyton.
 May 2. The Widdow Symons.
 May 5. John son of Thomas & Christian Abrie.
 May 17. Edmond Cory.
 Nov. 28. Mary Phillips.
 Dec. 10. Mary daughter of Joseph Mulley.
 Dec. 13. Margeret wife & Margeret daughter of Robert White. *

1676. June 8. James Gore brought from Fornham All Saints.

1677. March 29. Anne Button.

* It will be observed how very badly the Register of Burials has been kept from now till 1724. Only about 7 entries in 50 years.

1678. May 15. The Lady Smyth.
1679. Aug. 23. William son of Samuel Reeve.
1686. Dec. 14. Henry Hill rector of West Stow.
1698. Jan. 1. John son of John Howard.
1724. Jan. 28. Anne daughter of John & Ann Petch.
1727. May 24. Valentine Ceely.
Oct. 6. Rose Larkin of Greenwich widow.
Dec. 10. Thomas Boyton.
Feb. 11. Thomas How.
1728. April 6. Mary daughter of Arthur & Mary Kates.
April 27. Anne wife of Robert Bray.
Nov. 1. Sarah Betts.
Feb. 18. William son of William & Ann Norman.
March 5. Thomas Potter.
March 17. John son of Robert & Mary Capp.
1729. May 4. Robert Knock.
Aug. 10. John Talbot.
Dec. 2. Mary wife of John Nun.
Jan. 27. John Dykes.
1730. June 14. Mary daughter of Thomas How deceased & of Mary his wife.
July 22. Anne Pask.
Jan. 14. Anne daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
Feb. 4. Anne daughter of William & Anne Norman.
1731. March 26. William Petch.
April 8. Mary Whitworth widow.
May 2. Mary Betts.
May 6. John Bird.
July 13. Mary wife of Arthur Cates.
Feb. 1. William Boyton.
1732. Oct. 25. John Shinglewood.
Feb. 9. Mary Simpson.
Feb. 23. Mr. Henry Wilson.
1734. June 2. Francis Webb.
Dec. 24. William son of William Norman.
1735. Sept. 14. John Emmins ye younger.

1735. John Emmins ye elder.
Anne Emmins.
Dec. 30. John Challis.
Jan. 2. — daughter of Robert Capp.

1736. Aug. 23. John son of John & Elizabeth Raby.
Feb. 13. Thomas Browne.

1737. March 29. William Eddowes sen.
Oct. 5. Mary daughter of James & Elizabeth Nayler.
Feb. 9. Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Raby.
March 12. An unknown travelling woman.

1738. Aug. 20. Sarah daughter of Arthur & Elizabeth Cates.
Sept. 10. Anne Boyton widow.
Nov. 20. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Mary Capp.
Jan. 14. Sarah wife of Thomas Hubbard.
Jan. 29. Joseph son of Joseph & Mary Eddowes.
March 11. Elizabeth daughter of [John] & Elizabeth Raby.
March 18. Martha Webb widow.

1739. April 10. Robert Bray.
April 14. Mary Bird widow.
June 17. Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Webb.
June 23. Rebecca Capp.
Oct. 5. Alice Capp.
Feb. 27. Mary wife of Robert Capp.
March 2. Elizabeth wife of Peter Firmin.

1740. April 16. John son of John & Elizabeth Raby.

1741. April 19. Henry son of John & Sarah Sharpe.
Sept. 3. Anne daughter of John & Elizabeth Raby.
Dec. 29. Mary daughter of William & Mary Eddowes.
Dec. 29. Temperance daughter of John & Sarah Sharpe.

1742. Feb. 16. Rose wife of John Parish.
Feb. 26. James Jeffes an infant.

1743. April 12. Penelope Shinglewood of Fornham Allsaints.
May 29. Sir Sydenham Fowke, Knight.
Nov. 30. James Hadly a lad.
Dec. 21. John Raby an infant.

1743. Jan. 31. Tryphena wife of John Parish.
 Feb. 21. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Wing.

1745. March 13. Mary Jeffes & the said infant. [See Bapt: 1745.]
 March 21. Margarett Eddowes widow.

1746. April 20. Lydia Furman.
 April 26. Edmund Furman.
 May 16. John Raby.
 May 30. Penelope Shinglewood.
 June 9. Elizabeth Raby an infant.
 Jan. 7. Anne Browne widow.

1747. Oct. 13. James Willingham an infant.
 Jan. 24. Sarah wife of Robert Grimwood.

1748. April 5. Susan Firman widow.
 July 14. Joseph Cates a lad.

1750. Sept. 25. Arthur Cates parish clerk.
 Oct. 2. Samuel Merton innholder.

1752. Dec. 26. Dame Frances Fowke, relict of Sir Sydenham Fowke knight.

1753. July 19. Isaac son of Abraham & Hannah Griggs.

1754. March 25. William Whalebelly.
 Sept. 18. Elizabeth Cocksedge infant.
 Nov. 2. Jacob Griggs infant.

1757. Jan. 5. John Grimwood infant.
 April 10. Abraham Griggs carpenter.
 May 9. Frances How.
 Aug. 11. Arthur Cates.
 Oct. 30. Henry Cocksedge infant.

1758. Jan. 22. Robert Emmins infant.
 June 3. John Progers Herbert Edwards Esq.
 Nov. 17. Robert Edhouse infant.
 Nov. 21. Rebecca Edhouse infant.
 Nov. 28. William Emmins infant.
 Dec. 12. John Broyden of Icklingham.

1759. Feb. 2. Mary wife of William Sympson.
 April 12. Simon Jeffes.
 July 12. James Crask.

1759. Aug. 24. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Sharp.

1760. April 19. Mary wife of Thomas Wing.

May 8. Elizabeth Whitworth.

June 2. William Webb.

June 3. William Sympson.

1761. March 11. William Crask sen.

May 8. Thomas Hubbard.

May 19. Rose wife of John Whitworth.

Oct. 16. John Petch of Icklingham St. James, shepherd.

1763. Feb. 11. Elizabeth wife of William Willingham.

1764. Jan. 4. William Norman.

Jan. 16. Ann Norman widow.

Jan. 22. Elizabeth Currey infant.

Sept. 3. Mary Shinglewood widow.

Oct. 23. Thomas Sergeant infant.

Nov. 10. Mary wife of William Whitworth.

Nov. 14. Sarah wife of William Willingham.

Nov. 16. Elizabeth Whitworth infant.

1765. June 6. James Willingham infant.

June 27. William Hall infant.

Aug. 28. Rose Petch of Flempton widow.

Dec. 8. Sarah Webb widow.

1766. March 3. Elizabeth Edhouse.

July 5. George Snell sen.

July 8. Martha Snell widow.

Oct. 31. A travelling man unknown.

Dec. 1. John Bunton, parish clerk.

1767. April 5. John Peachy.

1768. Jan. 22. John Sharpe from Fornham Geneva.

Sept. 4. John Hall a lad.

Dec. 18. Mary Hubbard widow.

1769. Oct. 15. Joseph Lucas.

1770. April 23. Rebecca Bunton widow.

July 24. Elizabeth Fisher an infant.

Aug. 19. Judith Emmins from Flempton.

1770. Nov. 19. John Deane.

1771. Feb. 13. Elizabeth Willingham a child from Hengrave.

March 22. Ann Jeffes a widow.

June 20. Thomas Jeffes an infant.

June 25. Joseph Crannise an infant.

1772. April 30. Mary wife of William Edhouse.

July 2. Daniel Fisher an infant.

1773. May 10. Simon Jeffes an infant.

Aug. 1. Thomas Jeffes a lad.

Aug. 10. Elizabeth Dennis.

1774. Aug. 27. Simon Jeffes an infant.

1775. Feb. 5. John Balls shepherd.

March 9. Miriam wife of Robert Hall.

April 2. Robert Ashby.

Aug. 17. Mary wife of John Whitworth,

1776. April 3. Samuel Dorling.

March 11. Ann wife of John Crannis.

July 31. Sarah Griffen.

Aug. 9. Dorcas Jeffes.

1777. Aug. 12. Elizabeth Matthew Dalton.

1778. Jan. 28. John son of Marton & Mary Veal infant.

Feb. 4. Elizabeth Cates widow.

Feb. 24. Ann Jeffes infant.

April 15. Ann Petch widow.

June 11. Robert Horls [Hall] widower.

1779. Jan. 9. William Edwards widower.

March 14. Elizabeth Jeffes infant.

April 23. Elizabeth wife of Francis Dennis of Ickingham.

June 22. John Whitworth widower.

July 11. William Willingham widower.

Aug. 1. John Carter infant.

Aug. 8. Elizabeth Fuller infant.

Nov. 18. Richard Nayler infant.

Dec. 4. Thomas Nayler.

1780. Nov. 7. Elizabeth Willingham widow.

1781. May 12. John Griffin senior.
July 30. William Burgyne a vagrant.
Oct. 6. William Fanner an infant.
Dec. 6. Mary wife of John Griffin.

1782. Jan. 20. William Fuller an infant.
Aug. 19. Hannah Hauls single woman.
Oct. 13. Elizabeth wife of Edward Collin.
Nov. 27. Barham Rusbrooke Esq.

1783. May 19. Elizabeth Nicholls widdow.
May 25. Mary Craske widdow.
Sept. 26. Rachel Vale an infant.
Sept. 30. Jane Fletcher an infant.
Oct. 19. George Craske an infant.

1784. May 8. William son of Samuel & Elizabeth Dolling.

1785. Jan. 9. William Emmines sen.
Jan. 27. Judith wife of William Emmines.
Sept. 25. John son of Martin & Mary Vale.
Nov. 4. Mary Dane widdow.

1786. April 6. John Dalton from Bury.
Sept. 13. John Crannise sen.
Oct. 20. Edward Fuller sen.
Nov. 18. Edward Brown from Worlinton.

1787. May 6. Elizabeth Vale an infant.
Sept. 16. William Fuller an infant.
Oct. 19. Robert Fanner a lad.
Nov. 12. Mariah Welham an infant.

1788. April 22. James Welham an infant.
July 31. William Clarke an infant.
Aug. 10. William Currey sen.

1789. Feb. 24. Elizabeth wife of William Willingham.
June 18. William Davey.

1791. Aug. 29. John Sharpe sen.

1793. May 13. Simon Jeffes an infant.
Sept. 7. Edward Collin sen.

1794. Aug. 29. Mrs. Elizabeth Rushbrooke widow.

1795. March 19. Elizabeth Vale an infant.
 March 29. Mary Clark an infant.
 May 20. Sarah daughter of William & Mary Craske.
 Sept. 27. John infant son of John Kemp.
 Oct. 4. Elizabeth wife of William Fisher.

1796. June 13. Susannah Firman widow.
 July 3. Thomas son of William & Ann Craske.
 Sept. 29. Jane infant of George & Elizabeth Fletcher.

1797. Feb. 14. Francis Jeffes, Parish Clark.
 March 28. Rose wife of Thomas Serjeant.
 May 11. Mary infant daughter of John & Mary Kemp.
 Nov. 1. Elizabeth Nayler from Mildenhall rows.
 Dec. 10. Richard Simons, shepherd.

1798. Jan. 21. Mary Craske an infant.
 Dec. 20. Ann Kemp an infant.

1799. April 28. Mary Ann Fanner an infant.

1801. July 27. James Rolf jun.
 Dec. 8. Dorcas wife of Thomas Jeffes.
 Dec. 20. Edward Rolfe jun.

1802. Jan. 22. William Lawrance, shepherd.
 Feb. 26. Sarah Sharpe widdow.
 March 7. James Fuller an infant.
 May 2. John Kemp an infant.

1803. March 20. Richard Petch, labourer.
 April 15. Elizabeth wife of Samuel Dolling.
 July 10. Phebe wife of James Fuller.
 July 22. James Fuller an infant.
 Aug. 7. John Kemp an infant.

1804. March 23. Ann Craske an infant.

1805. April 5. Mary Clarke.
 April 21. Frances wife of John Edwards.
 June 17. John Prigg.
 Oct. 2. Mary wife of Richard Sparrow.
 Oct. 28. Thomas child of Mary Fanner.
 Dec. 25. Mary wife of John Fanner.

1806. Feb. 18. Ann Deekes single woman.
March 11. James Cooper, farmer.
March 16. Samuel Dorling an infant.

1807. March 26. Francis Jeffes, Parish Clerk.
April 10. John Fenner.
Nov. 12. Thomas Jeffes.

1808. March 4. Samuel Dolling.
April 3. Henry Dally.
June 25. Mary infant daughter of James & Hannah Fuller.
June 28. Sarah wife of William Fuller.
June 30. Hannah infant daughter of James & Hannah Fuller.

1809. Feb. 12. William Devoreux a youth.
April 5. Eliza daughter of John & Mary Kemp.
April 13. Jemima daughter of Joseph & Judith Devereux.
Sept. 21. Priscilla wife of Daniel Jolly.

1810. April 8. William son of Joseph & Judith Devoreux.
May 14. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Cook aged 23 years. [Cooper.]

1811. Feb. 4. Robert infant son of Richard & Mary Ann Sparrow.
Feb. 5. Sarah wife of John Johnson aged 51 years.
April 4. Frances Hunt aged 63 years.
Oct. 6. Mary daughter of Simon & Sarah Jude 16 weeks old.

1812. March 29. Anne Jeffes widow.
April 9. Robert son of John & Mary Kemp.
April 28. Elizabeth daughter of William & Jane Welham aged 5 years.
June 26. Mary Petch spinster aged 81 years.

1813. Feb. 6. Rachael Prigg aged 41 years.
March 14. John Serjeant of Freckenham aged 83 years.
Dec. 14. William Currey aged 2 years.

1814. March 6. Robert Kemp aged 4 months.
March 10. Susan Sparrow aged 3 months.
March 20. Mary Craske aged 75 years.
Sept. 18. Mary Jude aged 6 weeks.
Sept. 28. Robert Vale aged 1 year.

1815. Sept. 16. William Craske aged 77 years.
Oct. 7. Susan Fuller aged 38 years.

1815. Oct. 8. George Steel of Icklingham aged 7 weeks.
 Oct. 15. Isaac Rolfe aged 25 years.
 Nov. 22. Thomas Steel of Icklingham aged 12 weeks.

1816. Feb. 22. John Prigg aged 21 years.
 July 26. William Cooper of Icklingham aged 9 months.
 Nov. 30. Joseph Vale aged 16 years.

1817. Feb. 8. George Cooper of Flempton aged 10 weeks.
 Dec. 2. Mary Mannister aged 54 years.

1818. Joseph Garen.
 Oct. 18. William Cooper of Elden aged 34 years.

1819. Sept. 18. Mary Sergeant aged 75 years.
 Dec. 3. Michael son of Michael & Fanny Norten aged 5 weeks.

1820. Feb. 1. Jonathan Nayler aged 16 months.
 March 12. Elizabeth Fenner of Wordwell aged 76 years.
 March 20. Eliza Cooper of Flempton aged 2 years.
 Oct. 16. Francis Welham aged 75 years.
 Nov. 11. Susan Carter aged 11 weeks.
 Dec. 26. Mary Petch aged 40 years.

1821. July 6. Deliah Petch aged 65 years.
 Oct. 23. Jane Devereux aged 4 years.
 Nov. 26. William Jude of Icklingham aged 4 years.

1822. Jan. 10. John Jolley aged 19 years.
 Feb. 4. George son of Elizabeth Fisher aged 7 months.
 March 16. Susan Watts of London aged 15 years. [Worts on tombstone
 March 24. William Watts of London aged 2 weeks. No. 50.]
 Sept. 5. Charlotte Vale aged 32 years.
 Dec. 11. William Devereux aged 3 years.

1823. May 19. Thomas Sargent aged 85 years.

1824. Aug. 8. Edward Clarke aged 10 years.
 Aug. 15. Joseph Devereux aged 27 years.

1826. Jan. 25. Charlotte Devereux aged 2 months.
 June 6. Edward Devereux aged 22 years.
 Sept. 11. George Rolfe aged 38 years.
 Nov. 25. Mary Cooper of Bury St. Edmunds aged 22 years.
 Dec. 1. Eliza Clarke aged 5 years.

1826. Dec. 10. Sarah Fuller aged 73 years.
 Dec. 12. Edward Cooper of Bury St. Edmunds aged 47 years.
 Dec. 20. William Naylor aged 5 months.

1827. Jan. 4. Mary Orbel aged 24 years.
 April 13. William Curry aged 67 years.
 June 9. Susan Cooper of Bury St. Edmunds aged 46 years.
 June 19. Louisa Cooper of Bury St. Edmunds aged 20 years.
 July 8. Judy Devereux aged 56 years.
 Sept. 15. Elizabeth Johnson aged 63 years.

1828. Jan. 20. Catharine Jeffes aged 76 years.
 June 7. Samuel Driver aged 27 years.
 July 11. Thomas Naylor aged 52 years.
 Sept. 12. Francis Welham of Culford aged 15 years.

1829. April 10. Susanna Welham of Culford aged 20 years.
 April 23. Elizabeth Kent aged 65 years.
 July 22. Rose Carter aged 73 years.
 Aug. 30. William Fenner aged 42 years.
 Sept. 1. Susan Devereux of North Stow aged 33 years.

1830. March 5. Richard Webb aged 77 years.
 April 22. Caroline Mash of Culford aged 9 months.
 May 28. Elizabeth Fisher aged 57 years.
 Aug. 11. James Foreman aged 48 years.

1831. Feb. 20. Mary Sparrow aged 50 years.
 Nov. 21. Edward Craske aged one year & 8 months.

1832. March 4. Ann Craske aged 8 years.
 March 18. Samuel Clarke aged 11 months.
 Dec. 7. Mary Curry aged 72 years.
 Dec. 23. John Carter of Icklingham aged 76 years.

1833. Jan. 10. Sarah Collins aged 74 years.
 May 1. Elizabeth Foreman aged 41 years.
 June 1. Arthur Petch aged 9 months.
 June 18. Elizabeth Ann Cooper of Walsham le Willows aged 36 years.
 June 26. Mary Jolly aged 9 months.
 Aug. 1. Martin Vale aged 85 years.
 Sept. 8. John Petch aged 47 years.

1833. Nov. 25. Joseph Devereux aged 18 months.
 1834. Jan. 5. Samuel Dorling aged 57 years.
 May 10. Mary Clarke aged 57 years.
 July 31. Mary Cooper of Hawsted aged 84 years.
 1835. Jan. 5. Mary Vale aged 79 years.
 June 5. William Fisher of Ingham aged 63 years.
 Aug. 14. Susan Murton aged 5 years.
 Oct. 28. Chilver Fenner aged 7 years.
 Dec. 30. William Craske aged 11 years.
 1836. March 3. Joseph Devereux aged 2 years.
 June 14. Jemima Johnson aged 22 years.
 July 21. John Windard aged 5 years.
 Oct. 12. Maria Mead aged 15 months.
 Dec. 16. John Edwards aged 78 years.
 Dec. 20. James Clarke aged 80 years.
 1837. Jan. 23. John Craske aged 55 years.
 March 26. William Barrel aged 70 years.
 May 21. John Griggs aged 5 weeks.
 July 18. Ann Clarke aged 80 years.
 Oct. 22. Edward Petch aged 9 years.
 1838. Jan. 21. Robert Craske aged 1 year.
 March 25. Elizabeth Mead aged 6 months.
 May 5. William Gooch aged 5 months.
 May 13. Sarah Ann Petch aged 8 months.
 Aug. 9. Ann Murton aged 5 years.
 Aug. 30. Charlotte Stedman of Bury St. Edmunds aged 56 years.
 Dec. 18. Charlotte Watson of Bury St. Edmunds aged 59 years.
 Dec. 30. John Kemp aged 69 years.
 1839. Feb. 14. Ann Foreman aged 18 years.
 Feb. 28. Henry Foreman aged 60 years.
 April 16. Elizabeth Craske aged 23 years.
 April 17. Caroline Fenner aged 20 years.
 Nov. 29. William Steel of Bury St. Edmunds aged 51 years.
 Dec. 3. Charlotte Devereux aged 34 years.
 Dec. 15. William Welham of Culford aged 2 years.

1840. Jan. 11. Ann Dorling aged 2 years.
 Jan. 24. Robert Craske aged 1 year.
 Aug. 6. Robert Farthing aged 62 years.
 Oct. 11. Daniel Jolly aged 2 years.
 Oct. 18. Charles Murrells aged 3 years.
 Oct. 25. Frederick Petch aged 1 year.
 Nov. 15. Jane Murton aged 3 years.

1841. Jan. 26. Aaron Petch aged 16 years.
 May 11. Richard Sparrow aged 62 years.
 June 3. William Craske aged 78 years.
 July 4. Rebecca Windwood aged 1 year & 9 months.

1842. March 27. Sarah Jolly aged 72 years.
 April 10. Sophia Deeks aged 46 years, drowned accidentally.
 July 21. Charlotte Vale aged 20 years, somewhat suddenly.
 Dec. 27. Sarah Webb of Culford aged 84 years.

1844. April 24. Susanna Vale aged 23 years.
 May 26. John Johnson aged 84 years.
 Dec. 1. Mary Murton aged 19 years.
 Dec. 20. Henry Cooper of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 50 years.

1845. July 30. John Johnson aged 80 years.
 Dec. 3. Susan Dorling aged 31 years.
 Dec. 18. Rev. Thomas Hubbard of West Stow Rectory aged 48 years.

1846. April 23. Ann Craske aged 81 years.
 June 21. Mary Ann Welham of Culford aged 2½ years.
 Oct. 18. Susan Gooch of North Stow aged 4 months.
 Oct. 21. Sarah Gooch of North Stow aged about 44 years.

1847. Jan. 24. Martin Tideman aged 69 years.
 Feb. 28. Caroline Rolfe of North Stow aged 63 years.
 April 7. Robert Clark aged 3 months.

1848. Jan. 30. Mary Murton aged 49 years.

1849. Jan. 13. Ann Barrell aged 88 years.

1850. Feb. 12. Elizabeth Crannise of Bury St. Edmunds, aged 78 years.
 Feb. 24. Priscilla Petch aged 1 year & 11 months.
 March 20. Samuel Coxall aged 75 years.
 March 29. Rebecca Vale, infant.
 May 3. Mary Ann Foreman, infant.
 Aug. 30. Jane Fenner aged 63 years.

APPENDIX I.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN
WEST STOW CHURCH.

The mural tablets and flat stones now under the tower were originally in the chancel. The inscriptions on some which disappeared altogether when the Church was "restored" will be found in another part of this volume.

1. *A mural tablet on the north wall of the chancel.*

In hope of a joyful resurrection, in the same vault with those of her long-loved, lamented and honoured father John Edwards Esq., lie the remains of his only child Elizabeth Rushbrooke, who died Aug. 24, 1794, aged 61 years.

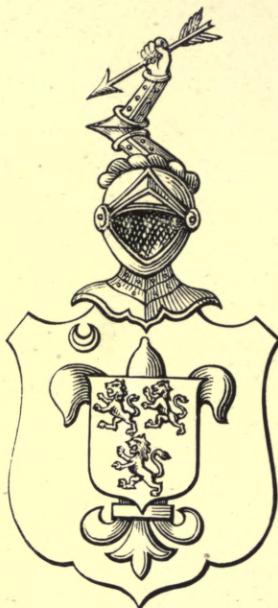
2. *Mural tablet on the south wall of the chancel.*

In a vault near this place lie the body of Barham Rushbrooke Esq., Barrister at law. He died Nov. 18, in the year of our Lord 1782, aged 61 years.

3. *Mural tablet on the south wall of the chancel.*

In memory of the Rev. Thomas Hubbard, 17 years Rector of this parish with Wordwell, who died Dec. 12, 1845, in the 48th year of his age. His remains are deposited outside of this chancel at the east end.

Also of Ann his wife, who died March 6, 1870, in the 78th year of her age.

4. *Flat stone in the chancel.*

In this vault lieth interr'd the body of Sir Sydenham Fowke, knight, descended from the ancient family of Fowke of Brewood and Gunston in the County of Stafford. In his younger years he serv'd his king and country in a military employment with bravery and applause. To an extensive knowledge of the world he join'd candour and affability. All the social virtues of life he improv'd into Christian graces: he was a tender and affectionate husband, a constant and zealous friend, a kind and generous benefactor, an hospitable and agreeable neighbour. He married Frances the youngest daughter and coheir of the Honble Edward Proger Esq. of Westow, and died belov'd and regretted by all May 24, 1743, aged 55 years.

Also the body of Dame Frances Fowke, relict of the said Sir Sydenham Fowke, knight, who departed this life Dec. 20, 1752, aged 73 years.

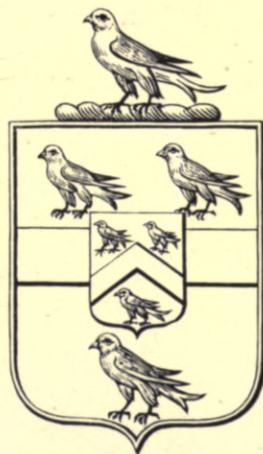
5. *Brass under the pulpit, fastened to woodwork thereof.*

Halyfax me genuit, Cantabrigia docuit, Suffolcia audivit, angina rapuit, nunc corpus tenet tumulus, Christus anima [m], Nomen mihi fuit Guilielmo Bois, obiit 22 Aprilis, 1591. Vale, lector, de illo Tertulliani frequenter cogita: Fiducia Christianorum Resurrectio Mortuorum.

6. *A mural tablet in the tower. Shield and crest as on No. 7, excepting that there is no escutcheon of pretence.*

In memory of John Proger Herbert Edwards Esq., the son and only issue of John Edwards of Hampton in Middlesex gent. by Mary the second daughter of the Honourable Edward Proger of this parish Esq., who died XXIX May, MDCCLVIII, æt: LXXI.

7. *A mural tablet in the tower.*



In memory of John Edwards Esq., Lord of this Manor. He dyed XI July, MDCCLXXV, æt: LXIX. Posuit gener.

8. *A mural tablet in the tower.*

Upon ye much lamented death of her husband Anthony Crofts of West stow in ye County of Suffolke Esq., second sonne of Sir John Crofts of little Saxham in the same County Knt., Dame Mary Smyth, the daughter of Richard Francklin of Wilsden in the County of Middlesex Esq. and the relict of Sir John Smyth of Leeds Castle in the County of Kent Knt, (who was his only wife and by whom he had one daughter who dyed before him and three sonnes, viz. John, William & Anthony, who all did survive him,) hath in testimony of her entire affection to him whilst he lived & of her piety to his memory now he is dead caused to bee erected this monument.

9. *A flat stone in the tower.*

Here lyeth interred ye body of Anthony Croftes of Westow in ye County of Suffolke Esq., the second sonne of Sir John Croftes of Little Saxham in ye said County Knt, whose tender care towardeis his wife and children & greate abillyties & forwardnes to assiste his friendes & acquaintance hath made his death an unspeakable loss to ye first & a generall grieve to ye last. He departed this life uppon ye first day of October in ye 64 yeare of his age & in 1657 of our Saviour Christs Incarnation. To ye honour of whose memory John Croftes his eldest sonn and sole executor hath layde this marble.

10. *A flat stone in the tower.*

Here lieth the body of Dame Mary Smith, relict of Anthony Croftes Esq., who was emanently pious towards God & kind to her children; in honour to whose memory her two survivinge sonns William & Anthony have dedicated this marble. She died May 11 in the 80 yeare of her age & in the yeare of our Lord 1678.

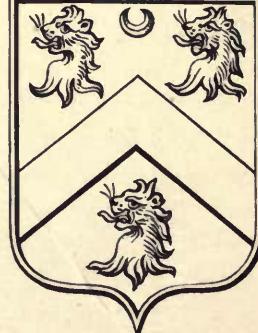
11. *A flat stone in the tower. Arms of Croftes with a mullet for difference.*

Here lyeth the body of Anthony Croftes Esq. third son of Anthony Croftes Esq. of West Stow in the County of Suffolk by Dame Mary Smith his wife. He departed this life Feb. 12, 1713-4, in the 73rd year of his age.

12. *A flat stone in the tower.*

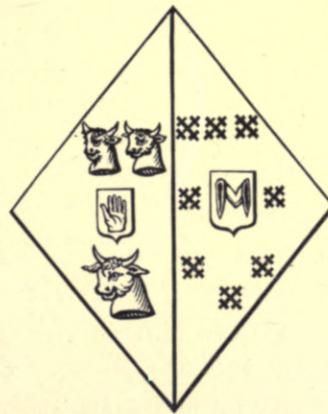
Here lyeth the body of
who departed this life Sept.
1672. And Mis Anne Steiger
and tender love and affection
as a memorall of him.

John George Steiger Esq.,
26 in the yeare of our Lord
his relict out of her great
caused this stone to be lay d



13. *A flat stone in the tower.*

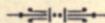
Here lyeth the bodie of Mrs. Anne Bryars Steiger, the relict of John George Steiger Esq., a woman of an eminent vertue & exemplary piety, who was formerly married to George Wharton of Rootham in the County of Kent Esq., by whom shee had one onely daughter & sole heire, Bryars Wharton, who was married to Sir John Crofts of West Stow in the County of Suffolk baronet. Shee departed this life Oct. 14 anno domini 1673 being of the age of 52 yeares; and in memory of her Mrs. Cicily Poley laid this stone.

14. *A flat stone in the tower.*

Here lyeth the body of Dame Bryers Croftes, relict of Sir John Croftes late of this place baronet. She departed this life Jan. 13, A.D. 1669.

15. *A flat stone in the tower; the inscription is partly concealed.*

Hic jacet Margar [eta] White gen: obiit 11 December 1675 aetat
In memoriam fidel[is] uxoris posuit con[jux] mestissimus. Vivit post funera
[virtus].

16. *This stone has an inscription, but it is needlessly hidden by the belfry door, which stands upon a stone which stands upon it. One of the chief objects of church restoration seems to be to blot out inscriptions.*

APPENDIX II.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN WEST STOW CHURCHYARD.

*Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are under the east end of the Church. The rest are on the south side of the Church. I have begun at the east end of the south side and worked westwards. I have as a rule left out the words preceding the name, such as *In memory of*. [Died] represents a longer equivalent. It is impossible always to be certain of the figures, and when one is certain of them they do not always agree with the Register.*

1. Rev. Thomas Hubbard. 1845.
Anne Hubbard. 1870.
2. In memoriam. William Pridden M.A. 26 years rector of West Stow, who entered into rest Sept. 3, 1872, aged 64 years.
3. Sacred to the memory of William Barrell, who died March 22, 1837, aged 70 years.
Also of Ann his wife; died Jan. 9, 1849, aged 88 years.
4. Susannah Fincham, who died Nov. 9, 1858, aged 51 years.
How Sovereign wonderful and free
Is all his love to sinful me:
He plucked me as a brand from hell;
My Jesus hath done all things well.
5. Robert husband of Eliza Ann Foreman, who died Nov. 23, 1894, aged 71 years.
Eliza Ann wife of Robert Foreman, who died Dec. 26, 1884, aged 53 years.
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away;
blessed be the name of the Lord.

6. Ellen, beloved wife of Walter Marsh, who died June 2, 1877, aged 30 years.

Here rests a wife who was kind, | She liv'd a life of faithful love,
And of a tender loving mind; | In hope to dwell in heaven above.

Walter Marsh, who died April 12, 1881, aged 37 years.

Softly his fainting head he lay | His Maker kissed his soul away,
Upon his Maker's breast; | And laid his flesh to rest.

7. In memory of dear little Nellie, beloved daughter of J. & A. Marsh, aged 3 weeks, died Dec. 1881. Feed my lambs.

8. Francis Wellham who [died] Oct. 9, 1820, aged 71 years. [75 in the Register.]

He was an honest inoffensive man,
Peaceful in life and happy in his end;
Affliction brought him to the silent tomb,
To wait for pleasures in the world to come.

9. Mary Fenner who died Dec. 22, 1805, aged 58 years.

Most patiently she bore affliction's rod,
Nored at the terrors of her God;
Inspired with hope from heaven above,
With lively faith and her Redeemer's love,
She resigned her latest breath,
And so into the arms of death.

10. John Fenner who died April 8, 1807, aged 64 years.

My sledge and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows too have lost their wind,
My fire's extinguished, forge decayed,
And in the dust my vice is laid,
My coals are spent, my iron is gone,
My nails are drove and work is done.

11. William Fenner, who died Aug. 24, 1829, aged 42 years.

Jane wife of William Fenner, who died Aug. 29, 1850, aged 63 years.

Oh! may he stand before the Lamb
When earth and seas are fled,
And hear the Judge pronounce his name
With blessings on his head.

12. Caroline daughter of William and Jane Fenner, who died April 10, 1839, aged 20 years.

Weep not for me, mother, brother and sister dear,
I am not dead but only sleeping here ;
Though far away I have not thee forgot,
Few years ago twas likely to have been my heavenly spot.

13. George Fenner, who died April 2, 1886, aged 74 years.

Also Mary Ann his beloved wife, who died Oct. 30, 1886, aged 76 years. R.I.P.

14. Elizabeth Crannise, who [died] Feb. 7, 1850, in the 80th year of her age.

15. William eldest son of Edward and Mary Craske. Born Aug. 10, 1841. Died Nov. 17, 1889. R. I. P.

16. Sarah wife of William Craske, who died Feb. 22, 1862, aged 68 years.

I prayed unto my God and he gave me rest. Pray ye also unto your God and he will hear you. Be thankful unto our God that we may meet in his presence.

17. William Craske, who died May 29, 1841, aged 78 years.

Ann his wife, who died April 17, 1846, aged 81 years.

Hark ! from the tombs a doleful sound ;
My ears attend the cry ;
Ye living men, come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie.

18. Edward Craske, who died Oct. 30, 1892, aged 83 years.

I know that my Redeemer liveth.

Mary Craske, who died May 2, 1897, aged 88 years.

My flesh shall rest in hope.

19. Elizabeth wife of Edward Craske, who died April 11, 1839, aged 23 years.

A few short years we liv'd a happy life ;
And now alas ! I've lost a virtuous wife ;
Tho' great my loss her bliss is made complete ;
When time will end, then we again shall meet.

Also their two children who died in infancy.

20. William John the beloved child of John and Emily Russel, who [died] Nov. 17, 1860, aged 13 weeks.

And Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

21. Elizabeth the beloved wife of James Craske, who died Sept. 2, 1862, aged 60 years.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Mat. xi, 28.

Also of James Craske her husband, who died Nov. 24, 1878, aged 87 years.

God's will be done.

22. Charlotte relict of William Watson Esq. Druggist of York, and daughter of the late W. and Mary Craske of this parish, who died Dec. 14, 1838, aged 59 years.

Watch! for ye know not at what hour the Son of man cometh.

23. Mary the wife of John Griffen, who died Dec. 4, 1781, aged 45 years.

24. John Griffen, husband of Mary Griffen. He died May 8, 1781, aged 55 years.

No flattering pleasures did his life decay,
But an Hereafter did his thoughts employ ;
And God releas'd him from this world of woe,
With him to dwell and angels bliss to know.
Forbear, ye friends, ye children dear, forbear
To shed for me deceased one mournfull tear.

25. Sarah daughter of John and Mary Griffen. She died July 29, 1776, aged years & 9 months.

Fair flower; O dear, no sooner came
Thy early days in bloom,
But death have cropt thy tender bud,
And laid thee in this mournful tomb.

26. Thomas Boyton, Farmer, who died in 1727 aged 75 years.

Also William his eldest son who died in 1730 aged 40.

Also Ann wife of Thomas Boyton. She died in 1738 aged 80.

27. Sarah the wife of Robert Grimwood who died Jan. 21, 1717, aged 65 years.

28. 29. 30. *These are three heavy coffin-shaped slabs without inscription, and not in their original state. They are close under the church near the porch.*

31. William Edmonds sen, died March 20, 17 . . aged 63 years.

32. Sarah the wife of John Johnson, who [died] Feb. 1, 1811, aged 51 years.

Here rests a mother kind and tender wife,
These duties she fulfilled through life ;
Her great loss lamented in her humble station,
Though in hope & faith exchang'd for Christ's salvation.

33. George Snell who died June 1766 aged 45 years.

Martha his wife who died June 1766 aged 41 years.

34. John the son of John Sharp who died Jan. 1761 aged 20 years & 8 months.

Here are four lines illegible.

35. Sarah the wife of William Fuller, who died June 26. 1808, aged 56 years.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased to give me ease,
And free me from my pain.

36. Elizabeth Vale, the beloved wife of William Vale, who died Dec. 16, 1883, in the 69th year of her age.

A light is from our household gone ;
A voice we loved is still ;
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled.
God is good.

37. George Vale died Aug. 19, 1859, aged 21 years.

Here rests in peace a much lamented child,
Of manners gentle and of temper mild ;
Prompt to obey in wisdom's path he trod,
And early knew his Saviour and his God.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.—Watch and pray.—Be ye also ready.

38. Ernest Vale died Dec. 27, 1887, aged 6 weeks.
Ethel May died March 19, 1890, aged 6 months.
Percy Vale died Jan. 25, 1892, aged 11 months.
The beloved children of Frederick & Sarah A. Foreman.
Suffer little children to come unto me.
Here stands the trunk of an ancient elm.

39. Tho : Hubbard and Sarah his wife.
He died May 5, 1761, aged 59 years.
She died Jan. 11, 1738, aged 36 years.

40. *Flat coffin-shaped stone with no inscription.*

41. John Challis, blacksmith, who died Dec. 27, 1735, aged 53 years.

42. James Foreman, who died May 6, 1873, aged 59 years.
Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

43. Robert Foreman died Sept. 13, 1897, aged 73 years.
Also Charlotte Foreman died Dec. 25, 1896, aged 67 years.
They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.

44. Henry Foreman, who died Feb. 25, 1839, aged 60 years.
A loving husband, father dear,
A faithful friend lies buried here ;
All you that come my tomb to see,
Prepare for Death and follow me.
Also Mary widow of the above and widow of Stephen Petch, who died Feb. 17, 1873, aged 79 years.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

45. Mary Ann Foreman, daughter of Henry and Mary Foreman, who died Feb. 11, 1839, aged 18 years.
Dear mother, weep no more for me,
For I was only lent to thee ;
I was cut down just in my prime,
And you are spared a longer time ;
I pray thee, look to God above,
That we may meet again in love.

46. Henry Cooper died Dec. 14, 1844, aged 50 years.

47. Elizabeth Ann wife of George Cooper, formerly Elizabeth Ann Steel spinster, who died June 16, 1833, aged 36 years.

48. Louisa Cawston, daughter of Edward & Susannah Cooper, who [died] June 11, 1827, in the 20th year of her age.

49. Edward Forty Cooper of Bury St. Edmunds, late of Cavenham in the County of Suffolk, who [died] Dec. 8, 1826, in the 48th year of his age.
Susannah his wife, who [died] Jnne 3, 1827, in the 47th year of her age.

50. Sacred to the memory of Anna Maria Susan, the beloved wife of William Worts* of Colchester Surgeon, who died in London March 10, 1822, aged 19 years.

Possessed of every sweetness, innocence and unaffected piety in the practice of every virtue, she was at once envied and beloved. By those who were blessed with her friendship she will never be forgotten; in the heart of a husband who most tenderly loved her she will always live; her love for him was unbounded; her dutiful affection to her parents unparalleled; whilst her regard for her blessed Saviour and his doctrines was only equalled by her patient resignation to his will. After such a life she cannot fail to sleep in Jesus and be blessed.

Also of William Cooper Worts,* son of the above, who died March 17, 1822, aged 10 days.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Augusta, daughter of Edward and Susannah Cooper, who departed this life Nov. 20, 1826, in the 22nd year of her age.

51. William Cooper, who died Oct. 13, 1818, aged 33 years.

52. James Cooper, who died March 5, 1806, aged 57 years.
Mary his wife, who died July 24, 1834, aged 83 years.

53. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Cook, who died May 10, 1810, aged 25 years.

54. Elizabeth the wife of Edward Collins, who died Oct. 11, 1782, aged 41 years, 9 months.

Here are four lines illegible.

* In the Register the name is Watts.

55. Rose Dillima wife of Thomas Sargent, who died March 19, 1797, aged 66 years. She was a kind and an indulgent wife.

A long affliction I did bear,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased to give me ease,
And free me from my pain.

56. Thomas Nayler, who departed this life Dec. 1, 1779, aged 46 years.

57. George the dearly loved husband of Elizabeth Mead, who died May 18, 1898, aged 51 years.

For ever with the Lord ; | Life from the dead is in that word,
Amen, so let it be ; | Tis immortality.

58. Susannah widow of the late William Mead, who died Feb. 10, 1897, aged 89 years.

Weary of earth and laden with my sin,
I look at Heaven and long to enter in.

59. William Mead, upwards of 24 years clerk of this parish, who died Aug. 6, 1863, aged 64 years. I know that my Redeemer liveth.

60. Mary the beloved daughter of William & Susan Mead, who died June 13, 1863, aged 25 years.

Then when on earth I breathe no more
The prayer oft mixed with tears before,
I'll sing upon a happier shore,
Thy will be done.

Also Mary & Elizabeth, two sisters of the above who died in their infancy.

61. Susannah daughter of William & Susannah Mead, died Feb. 9, 1852, in her 19th year.

When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory.

62. Alice wife of James Clarke, who died Jan. 10, 1870, aged 78 years.

Affliction sore long time I bore ;
Physicians were in vain ;
Till Christ was pleased to give me ease,
And free me from my pain.

63. Harriet the beloved wife of James Clarke, who passed away June 7, 1900, in the 32 year of her age.

Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you.

64. Mary Ann Trudgett, who died May 3, 1900, in the 36 year of her age.

Also Henry Trudgett her husband who died Sept. 12, 1897, in his 40th year.

Interred in Corton churchyard near Lowestoft.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.

65. William Marsh, who died Jan. 12, 1853, aged 63 years.

Boast not thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

Also Elizabeth Marsh, who died April 9, 1870, aged 76 years.

The Lord's will be done.

66. George son of Samuel & Mary Ann Marsh, who died Oct. 14, 1851, aged 9 years & 7 months.

In robes of innocence and love

His blessed soul is drest;

And all the angel host above

Rejoice to see him blest.

Then let us dry our mournful tears,

From gloomy grief refrain;

In heaven our brother now appears,

And shall for ever reign.

This stone is erected by his affectionate father.

67. Richard Webb who [died] Feb. 28, 1830, in the 72 year of his age. [77 in the Register.]

All you that come my grave to see

As I am now so must you be;

Therefore repent, make no delay;

Suddenly I was call'd away.

68. Sarah Webb died Dec. 20, 1843, aged 84 years. [1842 in the Register.]

The living know they must die,

Yet all old forgotten lie;

Their memory and their sense is gone,

Alike unknowing and unknown.

69. Riches Summens [Richard Simons], who departed this life Dec. 6, 1797, aged 28 years.

Here are four lines illegible.

70. Thomas the son of Francis & Ann Jeffes. He died July 30, 1773, aged 11 years & 6 weeks.

But now he is dead wherefore should I mourn ? Can I bring him back again ?
I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.

71. Mary Ann daughter of William & Martha Devereux, died Aug. 14, 1861, aged 11 years.

72. Judith wife of Joseph Devereux died June 30, 1827, aged 56 years.
Also their four sons and one daughter.

73. Joseph Devereux, who died Oct. 11, 1883, aged 47 years.
My grace is sufficient for thee.

74. Henry John Jolly, the dearly beloved husband of Emily Jolly, who died Nov. 25, 1894, aged 49 years.

The strife is o'er, the battle done,
The triumph of the Lord is won ;
O let the hymn of praise be sung, Alleluia !

75. William Jolly, who died March 8, 1879, aged 79 years.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ;
blessed be the name of the Lord.

Sarah beloved wife of William Jolly, who died Aug. 24, 1880, aged 75 years.
Thy will be done.

76. In memory of Elizabeth daughter of Robert Caps, who died Nov. 18, 1738, aged 20 [?] years.

Here are four lines illegible.

77. Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Parish who departed this life May 19, 1714, aged 64 years.

Here also lyeth his children, Thomas, Sarah & James.



WORDWELL PARISH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1581. Dec. 16. Elizabeth Baxter.
1582. June 24. John Gibbon.
Dec. 8. John Baxter.
1584. July 3. Rycharde sonn of Henry Church.
Aug. 16. Elizabeth daughter of William Dikes.
1585. June 27. Anne Brett was borne.
Aug. 20. Anne Baxter was borne.
Feb. 2. Margaret Baxter was borne.
1587. June 7. Helene ffrost was borne.
June 7. Dorothe Churche was borne.
1588. Feb. 25. George Brett was borne.
Dec. 8. Sara daughter of John Baxter was borne.
1589. June 18. Roger sonn of Roger ffrost.
Nov. 30. Ralphe sonn of Henery Church.
1590. April 16. John Dous ye bastard sonne of John Dous & Margaret Brett.
1591. Sept. 13. Robert sonn of Willyam Brett.
1595. April 21. Barbara Bateman.
1597. Oct. 25. Dorothe daughter of John Chapman.
1599. April 1. John sonne of John Chapman.
1600. Oct. 12. Robert sonne of John Joice.
1601. Jan. 4. Thomas sonne of Mr. William Marche.
1602. July 25. Mary daughter of Mr. William Marche.
1604. Aug. 19. William sonne of Mr. William Marche.
1606. Oct. 2. ffrauncis sonne of Mr. William Marche.

1606. Nov. 30. Mary daughter of John Joice.
 1607. Nov. 22. John sonne of John Arnold.
 1608. Jan. 13. John sonne of Mr. William Marche.
 Nov. 20. Thomas sonne of Henry Gammon.
 1610. Feb. 4. George sonne of Henry Gammon.
 Feb. 22. Robert sonne of Mr. William Marche.
 Sept. 29. John bastard sonne of Martha Sharpe.
 1611. Nov. 10. Anne daughter of John Arnold.
 Nov. 19. Henry sonne of Thomas Skinner.
 1612. Feb. 2. Margaret daughter of Henry Gamon.
 March 31. Dorothee daughter of Mr. William Marche.
 1613. Sept. 5. William sonne of William Crane.
 1614. Jan. 18. Isaac sonne of Mr. William Marche.
 Aug. 28. Katharine daughter of Henry Gammon.
 1615. June 21. Elizabethe daughter of John Pattle.
 1616. March 10. Anne daughter of William Crane.
 1617. March 10. Robert sonne of Henry Gamon.
 March 15. Mary daughter of John Page.
 1621. April 21. Edmond sonne of Henry Gamon.
 1622. April 17. Rebeckah daughter of John Pattell.
 Feb. 23. Ann daughter of John Page.
 1623. Aug. 24. Ann daughter of Henry Gammon.
 1624. April 30. Enosh son of John Guibon, and buried.
 1625. Sept. 20. Elizabeth daughter of John Guibon.
 March 19. Thomas sonn of Thomas Taylor.
 1626. Oct. 4. Mathew son of John Pattell.
 Sept. 20. Christopher son of Christopher Cock.
 1627. Sept. 2. Mary daughter of John Guibon.
 Sept. 16. John & Christopher sons of Christopher Cocke.
 1628. Oct. 26. John sonne of Thomas Tayler.
 1629. Jan. 6. Agnes daughter of Christopher Coolke [Cock].
 1631. Aug. 30. Mary daughter of John Beale clarke.
 March 4. Robert sonne of Thomas Taylor.
 1633. Nov. 16. William sonne of John Beale clarke.
 1634. Aug. 26. Abigail daughter of Robert Kitchiner.

1634. Oct. 25. Robert bastard child of Elyzabeth Matthewes by Robert Kitchiner.
 Dec. 17. Thomas sonne of John Beale clarke & Margery his wife.

1635. Oct. 4. Elyzabeth daughter of Thomas Taylor.
 Dec. 20. John sonne of John & Phœbe Goimer.

1637. April 2. Robert sonne of John & Margery Beale.
 Sept. 24. Joseph sonne of Robert Kitchiner & Barbara his wife.
 Nov. 26. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Joice Taylor.
 Dec. 24. Susan daughter of Robert & Jane Bootye.

1639 Aug. 19. Robert son of Robert & Jane Bootye.
 Sept. 20. Margery daughter of John Beale clark & Margery his wife.

1641. June 6. Thomas sonne of Robert Bootye.
 Feb. 26. Elizabeth daughter of John Beale clerk & Margery his wife.

1653. Aug. 20. Roger son of Clement & Abigail Gilly.

1656. Sept. 14. Francis Wicks son of John & Susan Wix, Gulielmo Eliot rectore.*

1660. Sept. 27. Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Prick.

1661. Nov. 1. Lydia daughter of Henrie & Marie Edwards.

1662. May 18. Lydia daughter of Thomas & Alice Pricke.
 Dec. 6. Marie daughter of Mr. Joseph West & Margaret his wife. Born Nov. 27.

1663. Nov. 22. Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John ffalkner & Anne his wife.
 Jan. 3. Marie daughter of Thomas & Alice Prick.

1664. Feb. 12. Margret daughter of Thomas & Rose Prick.

1665. Sept. 15. Elizabeth daughter of Henerie & Marie Edwards.

1666. July 1. William sonne of Thomas & Rose Prick.

1668. March 14. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Rose Prick.

1670. March 5. John sonne of Thomas & Rose Pricke.

1674. May 3. Eleanor daughter of Thomas & Rose Pricke.

1676. May 7. Robert son of Thomas & Rose Pricke.

1677. Jan. 2. son of George & Sarah Brook.

1678. May 26. John Booty base child of Mary Sparhawk by John Booty of Barrow.

1680. July 11. John son of Ambrose & Susan Davis.

* It is not clear whether this refers to this entry or to the next one.

1680. Jan. 23. Henrie Desborow base child of Marie Smith & Henrie Desborow of Dalham.
 March 20. ffrancis son of ffrancis & Marie Miles.

1681. Sept. 18. Alice daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Hallet.

1682. July 16. Henery son of Thomas & Marie Smith.
 Jan. 1. Marie daughter of ffrancis & Marie Miles.

1683. Feb. 17. Sarah daughter of Edmund & Sarah How.

1685. Sept. 20. Robert son of ffrancis & Marie Miles.

1687. Sept. 4. Anne daughter of Henrie & Anne Creake.

1688. Feb. 24. William son of ffrancis & Marie Miles.

1693. Sept. 15. Katharine daughter of Stephan & Katharine Morley.
 Jan. 7. Alice daughter of Francis & Alice Ladiman.

1695. May 5. Elizabeth daughter of Francis & Alice Ladiman.
 Feb. 23. Anne daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Bolderoe shepherd.

1697. Dec. 22. Francis son of Francis & Marie Ladiman labourer.

1699. Oct. 1. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Harrison.
 Dec. 10. John son of Francis & Marie Ladiman.

1702. Oct. 25. Marie daughter of Francis & Marie Ladyman.

1703. Jan. 27. Anne daughter of Peter & Anne Brook.

1704. Nov. 26. Anne daughter of Francis & Marie Ladiman.

1705. Jan. 14. Margret daughter of Francis & Marie Ladiman.

1706. Sept. 8. Peter son of Peter & Anne Brook. Received into the congregation Sept. 17.

1707. March 14. Henrietta Charlotte dau: of Peter & Anne Brook.

1708. Aug. 8. John son of Francis & Mary Ladiman.
 Aug. 12. Thomas son of Francis & Mary Ladiman.

1709. Oct. 9. Ann daughter of Val: & Ann Avis.
 Oct. 20. Henrietta Charlotte dau: of Peter & Anne Brooke.

1711. Aug. 26. Samuel son of Valentine & Anne Aavis.

1712. Jan. 28. Peter son of Peter & Anne Brooke.

1713. July 5. John son of Valentine & Anne Avis.

Here are 20 years without an entry. Ed.

1732. Dec. 24. Martha daughter of John & Martha Smith.
 Feb. 11. William son of Thomas & Margaret Bass.

1734. April . Ann & Elizabeth daughters of Thomas & Ann Bass.

1735. June 8. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Bass.
 Aug. 17. Richard son of William & Elizabeth Williamson. [Willingham]

1742. June 13. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.

1744. May 15. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.

1746. April 27. Elizabeth dau: of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.

1748. April 10. Mary daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.

1750. Sept. 16. Ellen daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.

1753. March 15. Susan daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.
 July 8. William base son of Elizabeth Fox.

1756. March 5. John son of Thoinas & Sarah Lockwood.

1759. April 8. William son of Thomas & Sarah Lockwood.
 June 12. Stephen son of Mr. Stephen Stutter & Sarah his wife.

1762. April 7. Ralf [?] son of Stephen & Sarah Stutters.

1764. Oct. 8. Sarah daughter of Joseph & Catharine Yeouls.

1765. May 20. Booty son of Mr. Thomas Harvey & Elizabeth his wife.

1767. Aug. 10. George son of Mr. Thomas Harvey & Elizabeth his wife.
 March 1. John son of Joseph & Catherine Yeouls.
 March 15. — daughter of William & Susan Devereux.

1768. May 22. Ann dau: of Mr. Thomas Harvey & Elizabeth his wife.

1769. April 2. Mary daughter of William & Susan Devereux.
 Aug. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Rose Lockwood.

1770. April 22. William son of Thomas & Mathew Goldsmith.

1771. June 30. James son of Thomas & Rose Lockwood.

1772. Feb. 24. Susanna & Sarah daus: of Thomas & Martha Goldsmith.
 May 10. Esther dau: of William & Susan Devereux.

1774. March 6. James son of Samuel & Hannah Murton.

1776. May 19. Sarah daughter of Samuel & Hannah Merton.

1777. Oct. 11. Elizabeth daughter of John & Susannah Petch.

1778. Oct. 18. Samuel son of Samuel & Hannah Murton.

1779. April 2. Rose daughter of John & Susannah Petch.
 Sept. 5. Samuel child of Hannah Mutton.

1780. Oct. 15. Stephen son of Thomas & Sarah Crack.

1781. May 19. John son of John & Hannah Arbon.
 1782. March 17. John son of Samuel & Hannah Mutton.
 1783. Jan. 5. James son of John & Hannah Arbon.
 1785. Jan. 23. George son of John & Hannah Arbon.
 1786. Dec. 3. Sarah daughter of John & Hannah Arbon.
 1787. Aug. 12. Elizabeth daughter of James & Sarah Rayner.
 1788. Oct. 17. John son of John & Tam Pye.
 Dec. 10. Thomas son of John & Hannah Arbin.
 1790. Dec. 19. John son of James & Sarah Rayner.
 Dec. 19. Ann daughter of John & Tam Pye.
 Dec. 19. John child of Sarah Edwards & John Fincham.
 1792. April 22. James son of John & Tam Pye.
 1793. May 20. John son of James & Sarah Rayner.
 1795. June 28. Frances daughter of John & Hannah (Ling) Arbin.
 1798. Oct. 16. Isaac son of Isaac & Frances Powel.
 1799. July 14. Abraham son of John & Hannah Arbin.
 1800. June 1. James son of Isaac & Frances Powel.
 1802. March 21. Susannah daughter of Samuel & Sarah Murton.
 March 21. George son of James & Sarah Clarke of Culford.
 Oct. 17. Tamma child of Sarah Edwards & James Crack.
 1803. July 10. Charlotte daughter of Isaac & Frances Powell.
 1805. April 12. Hannah dau: of Samuel & Sarah Murton aged 2 years.
 April 12. George son of Samuel & Sarah Murton aged 1 year.
 June 9. John son of Isaac & Frances Powel.
 1806. Jan. 17. Hannah daughter of George & Ann Arbin.
 Feb. 22. William John son of Francis & Fanny Norman.
 Oct. 12. John son of James & Elizabeth (Wright) Rayner.
 1807. April 19. James son of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbin.
 July 5. Lucy daughter of Isaac & Frances Powell.
 1808. Feb. 7. Francis & Edward twins of Francis & Fanny (Palmer) Norman.
 June 4. James son of John & Elizabeth (Simmons) Arbin.
 July 3. Mary Ann dau: of Samuel & Sarah (Fenner) Murton aged 18 months.
 Sept. 24. Elizabeth dau: of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbin.
 1809. July 31. John & James sons of Samuel & Sarah (Fenner) Murton.

1810. May 6. Susan dau : of Isaac & Frances (Pye) Powell.
 Sept. 10. James son of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbin.

1811. July 27. Hannah dau : of John & Elizabeth (Arbin) Scales aged 13 months.

1812. Jan. 26. John son of Andrew & Ann (Barton) Newdick.
 May 17. John son of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbin aged 3 months.

1813. June 27. Robert son of Samuel & Sarah Murton, aged 18 months.

1814. March 1. William son of George & Ann Arbon.
 May 2. Francis Harvey son of Francis & Elizabeth (Nunn) Norman, farmer.

1815. Sept. 17. Mary dau : of George & Ann Arbon.

1816. June 23. Elizabeth dau : of Francis & Elizabeth (Nunn) Norman, farmer.
 June 23. William son of Samuel & Sarah (Fenner) Murton, aged 2 years.

1817. July 19. William son of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbon.

1818. Dec. 6. Benjamin son of George & Rose Bird.

1819. April 22. George Cecil son of Francis & Elizabeth Norman, farmer.

1820. July 27. George son of George & Ann Arbon.
 Aug. 20. Hannah dau : of Thomas & Hannah Rayner.

1821. Feb. 11. John son of George & Rose Bird.
 July 1. Samuel son of Samuel & Sarah Murton, aged 4½ years.
 July 1. Charlotte dau : of Samuel & Sarah Murton, aged 2½ years.

1822. Oct. 13. William son of Thomas & Hannah Rainer.

1823. April Elizabeth dau : of George & Rose Bird.
 Sept. 28. John son of William & Mary Burtle.

1826. Feb. 20. William son of George & Rose Bird.

1828. Feb. 24. Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Rayner.
 Feb. 24. Hannah dau : of William & Mary Burtle.

1829. Oct. 11. Edmund & Adam sons of George & Rose Bird.

1830. Jan. 17. Jane dau : of George & Eliza Newdick.
 April 4. William son of William & Mary Burtle.
 June 27. Eliza dau : of Thomas & Hannah Rayner.
 Sept. 19. George son of William & Mary Clarke.
 Sept. 19. Harriet dau : of James & Mary Arbin.
 Sept. 26. Mary Ann dau : of Samuel & Charlotte Gooch.

1831. Feb. 4. Jonathan Reed son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Cooper, farmer.

1832. Feb. 26. Charles son of William & Mary Clarke, shepherd.
 Dec. 23. Henry son of James & Mary Arbin.

1833. Jan. 20. Jane dau: of William & Mary Burtle.
 May 26. John son of George & Eliza Newdick.
 Sept. 22. Elizabeth dau: of George & Susan Merton of Ashby in
 Cambridgeshire.

1834. Feb. 2. Ann dau: of William & Mary Clarke.
 June 22. Samuel son of George & Rose Bird.
 Aug. 31. Robert son of Thomas & Hannah Rayner.

1835. Feb. 8. George son of William & Mary Burtle.
 June 7. John son of James & Mary Arbin of Culford.
 Dec. 20. Frederick & James twins of George & Rose Bird.

1836. Aug. 21. Elizabeth dau: of Charles & Mary Petch of Wordwell Heath,
 Churchwarden.
 Aug. 28. William son of William & Esther Marsh of Wordwell Heath.
 Aug. 28. William son of Robert & Mary Merton of Culford.
 Nov. 6. William son of John & Charlotte Newdick of Culford.

1837. Feb. 19. Emma dau: of Thomas & Hannah Rayner.
 March 26. Jane dau: of William & Frances Petch, blacksmith.
 July 30. Rebecca dau: of Henry & Rebecca Clarke.
 Aug. 10. Abraham son of James & Mary Arbin of Culford.

1838. March 11. George son of Gecrge & Eliza Newdick of Culford.
 July 22. George son of William & Esther Mash.
 Aug. 5. George son of Robert & Mary Merton.
 Aug. 12. Harriet dau: of William & Frances Petch, parish clerk.

1840. Jan. 12. Mary Ann dau: of James & Mary Arbin of Culford.
 April 5. Charles son of Robert & Mary Murton.
 July 12. Alfred son of William & Esther Mash.
 Aug. 9. Nathaniel son of William & Frances Petch, parish clerk.
 Oct. 4. Sarah Ann dau: of John & Charlotte Newdick of Culford.

1841. April 11. Henry son of Henry & Rebecca Clarke.
 May 30. Eliza dau: of George & Eliza Newdick of Culford.

1842. Feb. 6. Hannah dau: of Robert & Mary Murton.
 Feb. 28. Emily dau: of William & Esther Mash.
 June 26. Sophia dau: of William & Frances Petch, blacksmith.

1842. Sept. 10. Allen Barker dau: of Thyrza Petch.
 Dec. 4. Elizabeth dau: of James & Margaret Newton, bailiff.

1843. June 4. Charlotte dau: of Robert & Mary Murton.
 June 4. George son of James & Mary Arbin of Culford.
 July 30. Susanna dau: of John & Charlotte Newdick.
 Oct. 22. William son of Sarah Rayner.
 Dec. 5. Sophia dau: of William & Rebecca Arbin.

1844. March 10. Annice dau: of George & Mary Arbin of West Stow.
 July 21. Alfred son of George & Eliza Newdick of Culford.
 Sept. 29. Josiah son of Joseph & Sarah Rampley, shepherd.
 Oct. 13. William son of William & Susan Foulger of West Stow, bailiff.

1845. Jan. 19. Frederick Even son of William & Rebecca Arbin.
 May 11. William son of James & Mary Arbin of West Stow.
 June 15. Hannah dau: of William & Mary Ann Rayner of West Stow.

1846. March 28. George son of William & Rebecca Arbin.
 May 31. David son of Robert & Mary Murton.
 June 21. James son of George & Mary Jacob, farmer.

1847. Jan. 31. Hannah dau: of Thomas & Ann Dorling of West Stow.
 April 25. William son of Benjamin & Hannah Sarah Bird of Bury St. Edmunds.
 May 23. Robert Samuel son of Robert & Mary Murton.
 Sept. 5. Reuben son of George & Mary Arbin of Stow Heath.
 Dec. 19. Rebecca dau: of William & Elizabeth Vale of North Stow.
 Dec. 19. Angelina dau: of Joseph & Sarah Rampley, shepherd.
 Dec. 25. Henry son of John & Esther Gooch of North Stow.
 Dec. 25. Walter son of Joshua & Ann Petch, smith.

1848. Jan. 30. Thomas son of William & Marianne Rayner of West Stow.
 April 9. Keziah dau: of William & Rebecca Arbin.
 Aug. 6. William son of Thomas & Ann Dorling.
 Dec. 31. Ann dau: of William & Frances Petch of Culford, carpenter.

1849. Feb. 11. Henry son of Robert & Mary Murton.
 July 29. Alfred son of John & Esther Gooch of North Stow.
 Sept. 9. James son of James & Mary Arbin of North Stow.
 Sept. 23. Samuel son of Thomas & Ann Dorling of West Stow.

1850. Sept. 22. Robert son of Harriet Arbin of West Stow.

N.B.—From 1813 to 1850 all are described as “labourer” unless otherwise stated. Ed.

MARRIAGES.

1580.	April	26.	John Baxter & Katherin Martin.
1582.	Oct.	2.	William Deekes & Elizabeth Hamlynge.
	May	9.	Henery Church & Denys Reve.
1588.	Nov.	22.	Nicholaus Barnes & Mary Brett.
1589.	Oct.	5.	William Smyth & Agnes daughter of Richard Benstead.
1591.	July	8.	Rychard Benstead & Mirian Benstead.
1593.	Oct.	17.	William Dytterell & Dorothy Chapman.
1596.	Nov.	1.	John Kinne & Katharine Baxter widow.
1597.	June	15.	John Fowler & Constance Chapman.
	Dec.	20.	Edmund Boyton & Agnes Mosse.
1598.	Oct.	19.	John Manninge & Margaret Warren.
1599.	June	5.	Mr. William Marche & Mary Chapman.
	Oct.	7.	William Hunt & Mirable Diar.
1605.	May	2.	George Raymond & Mary Askew.
1606.	Feb.	20.	John Arnold & Elizabeth Baxter.
	May	1.	Alexander Maltuard & Susan Midson.
1607.	June	21.	John Danyell & Margaret Brett.
	Sept.	27.	Henry Gammon & Anne Brett.
1610.	July	23.	William ffrost & Susan Simson.
	Oct.	22.	John Kinne & Frauncis ffenne.
1611.	Oct.	1.	Thomas Skinner & Judith Sanderson.
1612.	Feb.	16.	Nicholas Cock & Agnes Bugg.
	Oct.	11.	William Crane & Susanne Clarke.
	Oct.	19.	Robert Sackar & Susanne Rogers.
	Jan.	13.	John Askew & Anne Warren.
1616.	Oct.	3.	John Boyton & Anne Cooke.
1617.	Sept.	28.	John Page & Anne Bridges.

1622. July 10. The Right worshipfull Mr. William Stanhope, third brother to the Lord Stanhope of Shelford, was married to Mrs. Ann Gaudy, daughter to the hon: Sir Bassaborn Gaudy knight.

Jan. 7. John Guibon, Batchelor in Divinity & Rector of Wordwell, to Ann Bright daughter of Thomas Bright of Bury St. Edmunds.

1624. Nov. Thomas Taylor & Joice Harply.

Mr. James Worrell parson of Culford & ? ?

1625. Oct. 18. Christopher Cock & Sarah Bugg.

Oct. 26. Thomas Parker & Ann Moore.

1627. July 25. Thomas Norman & Susan Greengras.

Sept. 12. Henry Seiliard M.A. Rector of Tostoke & Elisabeth Weeks.

1630. Jan. 27. Robert Kitchiner & Barbara Bateman.

1635. June 24. William Baal & Abigail Grange.

Oct. 12. Matthew Manning & Mary Joice.

1636. Aug. 11. William Gooche & Anne Pattle.

1637. Aug. 24. John Cooper & Mary Hedgman.

1651. Dec. 11. Thomas Secker and Sarah Pepper were married at Wordwell by me John Beale.

1664. June 27. John Cole & Elizabeth Packer of Hingrave.

1672. Oct. 25. George Wilkinson widower & Elizabeth Burrows.

1673. Jan. 18. John Skelton of London gentleman & Dame Frances Peyton of Bury St. Edmunds.

1675. Aug. 22. Henery Frent single & Sarah Talbot widdow both of Timworth.

1677. June 12. Francis Dale of Livermere & Katharine Hancks of Bury St. Edmunds both single.

Feb. 7. John Rayner of Kennet gent: & Abigail Lloyd of Sapiston single.

1678. Jan. 26. Thomas Garrard of West Stow & Mary Cock of Wordwell both single.

1679. May 10. Edmund Cossins & Marie Algiers both single & parrishoners of Halstead.

1692. Feb. 26. Francis Ladiman of West Stow & Alice Morley of Wordwell single, by a licence from Dr. Butler's [?] commissary.

1694. March 29. William Gayford widdower of Risby & Sarah Brook of Wordwell single. L.

1702. April . William Ussleton of Flempton labourer & Mary M..... of Wordwell widow.

1703. Oct. 24. Joseph Hammond & Elizabeth Soole [?] both of Bury.

1724. July 14. Mr. Robert Nunn of Badwell-ash & Mrs. Elizabeth Sparke of Risby. L.

1730. July 28. William Sparham & Ann Hubbard. L.

1732. July 13. Mr. Matthew Manning & Mrs. Ann Mingay. Married by Rev. Mr. French. L.

1734. Oct. 1. William Willingham & Elizabeth Webb. Banns.

1735. April 26. John Crofts & Hannah Hewitt. L.

1742. Nov. 26. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Wynne & Sarah Pitches both single & of Bury St. Edmunds. L.

1743. July 5. John Spark of Walsam Lea Willows & Elizabeth Nunn of Badwell-Ash both single. L.

1747. Nov. 21. James Beart & Sarah Thompson. Banns.

1748. June 24. Thomas King & Sarah Parsy. Banns.

1762. Aug. 8. Robert Bartel & Rebecca Lockwood, both single & of this parish, by me, John Warren, curate of Wordwell. B.

1780. Feb. 22. John Petch widower & Mary Turner single both of this parish, by me Roger Cocksedge, rector.

1801. March 3. Samuel Murtin & Sarah Fanner both single & of this parish. B. by me Thomas Bull, curate.

1805. May 30. George Arbin & Ann Goodchild both single & of this parish. L. by me Frederick Henry Barnwell M.A. of Bury St. Edmunds.

1806. Jan. 7. John Arbin & Elizabeth Sammons both single & of this parish. B. by me Thomas Bull, curate.

1807. Feb. 15. John Betts of Mildenhall single & Ann Hills of this parish single. B. by me T. Bull, curate.

1816. Nov. 15. Thomas Simons & Frances Arbon both single & of this parish. By James Sidney Neucatre, rector.

1822. Dec. 14. George Arbon widower & Sarah Allington single both of this parish. By James Sidney Neucatre, rector.

1823. March 8. William Bartle widower & Mary Coxe single both of this parish. By James Sidney Neucatre, rector.

1824. June 8. Martin Veal of West Stow widower & Sarah Hales of Stanton widow. By James Sidney Neucatre, rector.

1825. Jan. 29. Samuel Devereux of West Stow & Charlotte Powell of this parish. By H. Sidney Neucatre, curate.

1827. Nov. 8. Mathew Mizen of Horningsheath & Mary Ann Boggis of this parish.

1828. Feb. 8. Henry Norman of Lackford & Hannah Arbin of this parish.
April 22. Robert James Tunaley [?] of Wymondham & Charlotte Dorothea Kemball of this parish.

1829. Sept. 26. George Newdick & Eliza Sayers both of this parish.

1831. June 7. William Petch of Culford & Hannah Murton of this parish.

1834. Oct. 5. George Arbon widower & Charlotte Naylor widow both of this parish.

1835. Jan. 24. Robert Murton & Mary Ann Arbin both single & of this parish.
Oct. 24. John Newdick & Charlotte Murton both single & of this parish.

1837. May 28. John Clark of West Stow & Jane Newdick of Wordwell.

1842. Aug. 7. John son of William Macrow labourer of Honington,
Hannah dau: of Thomas Rayner labourer of Wordwell.
Oct. 22. George son of George Arbin labourer of Wordwell,
Mary dau: of George Rolfe labourer of West Stow.
Oct. 22. Robert son of Robert Hammond labourer of Whepstead,
Sarah dau: of Thomas Rayner labourer of Wordwell.

1843. Nov. 18. John son of John Cornwell gamekeeper of Culford,
Thyrza dau: of Charles Petch blacksmith of Wordwell.

1849. Nov. 20. Thomas son of James Arbin labourer of West Stow,
Jane dau: of George Johnson labourer of West Stow.



BURIALS

1581. Feb. 30. Margaret Gibbon.
 Oct. 6. Rychard Gibbon.

1579. Dec. 20. Margaret Baxter.*

1582. Oct. 5. fflorence Burdis ye wiffe of Henery Church.
 Nov. 3. Alice Manning.
 Nov. 6. Thomas Beasle.

1585. April 10. Thomas Stegell.
 Jan. 30. Elizabeth Sparke.

1589. Aug. 19. Katharine wiffe of Thomas ffrost.

1591. Feb. 3. Alice wiffe of Rychard Benstead.
 Sept. 14. Alice Gooday.

1595. March 16. Robert Hawford.
 Nov. 27. Dorothe Church.
 Nov. 28. John Baxter.

1596. Nov. 19. Anne daughter of John Baxter.
 Nov. 29. Brigid daughter of Edmund Boyton.

1597. Jan. 10. Anne wiffe of Edmund Boyton.
 Jan. 11. Edmund Boyton.

1598. May 12. Helen Reeve.
 July 26. Sara daughter of John Baxter.
 Aug. 14. Dennys wiffe of Henery Church.
 Aug. 28. Alice wife of John Manninge.

* A contemporary marginal note says, *This (as it seemethe) is to be added unto ye former side.*
See this marke. The former side, i.e. the first leaf of this register, is unfortunately gone. Ed.

1599. April 19. William Crosse servaunt to Nicholas Cocke shepheheard.
 July 8. John Manninge.

1601. April 7. Anne Smith.
 Sept. 19. Henry Churche.

1607. Feb. 19. ffraunces sonne of Mr. William Marche.
 Oct. 1. William Chapman.

1608. Nov. 29. The aforesaid Thomas Gammon. [See Bapt:]

1610. Feb. 23. Anne wife of William Brett.
 July 25. Katharine the wife of John Kinne.

1611. Oct. 17. Constance wife of Nicholas Cock.
 Nov. 26. Richard Benstead.

1612. Feb. 8. Robert sonne of John Arnold.
 May 29. Anne daughter of John Arnold.
 Sept. 30. Anne Askew widow of the age of eighty yeares.

1615. July 28. Robert Groome.

1616. Nov. 5. John Danyell.

1619. Sept. 30. John Askew, Rector of Wordwell. *vir ornatis: et integrat:*
 *et doctri: **

1620. May 23. John Joyse labourer.

1624. April 30. Enosh son of John Guibon, and baptized.
 April 13. Marian Benstead widdowe.
 Oct. 12. Ann wife to Nicholas Cock.
 Nov. 20. William Brett.
 Dec. 18. Henry Gammon.
 Feb. 18. Margeret Gammon widdowe.

1626. Sept. 23. Christopher son of Christopher Cock.

1627. June 19. Nicholas Cocke.
 Nov. 13. John Teiler [or Ceiter].

1630. Aug. 28. Elizabeth Bateman.

1632. April 29. Rose Bugg.
 Feb. 28. John Pattle. *Vill: hujus privarius et probitat: memorand: .*

* This is a very faint marginal note; the margin being narrow makes it necessary to bring the words to a premature end. I read it as *vir ornatissimus et integritate et doctrina*. But I am not certain of the first word nor of the last. Ed.

1634. April 11. Thomas Taylor.
March 21. Widow Joice.

1635. Jan. 13. John sonne of John & Phoebe Goimer.

1637. March 7. George Brett.

1638. March 11. Robert base child of Robert Kitchiner by Elizabeth Matham.

1640. July 9. Thomas Taylor.

1641. Oct. 26. Thomas son of John Beale clerke & Margery his wife. Equo
fronte mortaliter percuss:.

1642. March 28. Ralph Church.

1652. May 8. Anne Gouch widdowe.

1656. Feb. 19. Christopher Cock.

1658. May 29. Abigail daughter of Robert Kitchiner.
Feb. 4. Mr. Humfrey rector hujus ecclesiæ moriebatur.

1662. Jan. 27. Marie dau: of Mr. Joseph West & Margret his wife.

1663. June 14. John Page.
Oct. 24. John Wix.
Nov. 14. Susan Wix.
Jan. 11. Marie daughter of Thomas & Alice Prick.
Feb. 16. Alice wife of Thomas Prick.
Feb. 29. Anne Sexton.
March 23. Marie Brett.

1664. March 29. Margerie daughter of Thomas & Margerie Prick.
Feb. 5. Thomas son of Mr. Thomas Reyner & Elizabeth his wife.

1666. Oct. 1. Mr. Richard Dampart B.D.

1670. Dec. 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Rayner wife of Mr. Thonias Rayner of Wordwell.

1671. July 30. Barham son of Mr. Thomas Rayner & Elizabeth his wife.

1673. Sept. 2. Marie wife of John Fuller of Flempton.

1674. Feb. 17. Lidia daughter of Thomas & Alice Prick.

1678. June 11. John Booty base child of Mary Sparhawk by John Booty of
Barrow.

1679. April 29. John son of Thomas & Rose Prick. Aff: before Mr. Sothebie.
Jan. 11. Robert son of Thomas & Rose Pricke. Aff: before Justice
Sothebie.

1680. Feb. 8. Henrie Desborow base child of Marie Smith & Henrie
Desborow of Dalham. Aff: before Collonell Holland.

1681. May 17. Rose wife of Thomas Pricke. Aff: before Mr. Sharpe of Bury.

1687. June 14. Lydia wife of John Cock of Stow. Aff: before Mr. John Wiles curat at Culford.

1688. Oct. 22. Thomas Pricke of Wordwell. Aff: before Mr. Lathbury of Stow.

March 3. Elizabeth Edwards the yonger. Aff: before Mr. Lathbury.

1692. July 22. Alice wife of Stephen Morley. Aff: before Mr. Lathbury.

1693. Sept. 17. Katharine Morley aforewritten. [See Bapt :] Aff:

1695. July 14. Francis Miles labourer.

July 23. Alice wife of Francis Ladiman labourer.

1696. Oct. 8. Anne daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Bolderoe shepheard.

1698. Nov. 25. John Cock of West Stow shepheard.

1707. March 4. Anne daughter of Francis & Mary Ladiman.

1708. June 7. Henrietta Charlotte daughter of Peter & Anne Brook.

Aug. 23. Mary wife of Francis Ladyman.

Oct. 31. John son of Francis & Mary Ladyman.

Nov. 16. Thomas son of Francis & Mary Ladyman.

Nov. 20. Peter son of Peter & Anne Brook.

1709. April 9. Samuel son of Valentine & Anne Avis.

June 30. Margaret daughter of Francis & Mary Ladiman.

1710. Jan. 30. Susan Willet widow.

1712. June 2. Samuel Avis. Affidavit.

1714. March 27. Valentine Avis. Affidavit.

Aug. 4. Elizabeth wife of Francis Ladiman. Affidavit.

1725. April 11. Ann dau: of Thomas Bass.

1730. March 5. Ann wife of Thomas Bass. Affidavit.

1731. Dec. 12. Thomas son of Thomas Bass. Affidavit.

1732. Feb. 18. Margaret wife of Thomas Bass.

1734. April 7. Ann & Elizabeth daughters of Thomas & Ann Bass.

April 21. Ann wife of Thomas Bass.

1735. Sept. 18. Richard son of William Williamson. [Willingham].

1736. July 19. Randall Lock.

Feb. 14. John Smith.

1737. Nov. 22. Mrs. Ann Brook wife of Mr. Peter Brook.

March 2. Mr. Brook.

1738.	Jan.	17.	Carolina daughter of Joseph & Ann Goodger.
1745.	Feb.	13.	Sarah dau : of Mr. Duffield Offwood & Sarah his wife.
1753.	Feb.	25.	Duffield Offwood.
1756.	March	27.	Abigail Lawrence.
1758.	Oct.	27.	Isaac Bartlett.
1760.	May	29.	James Bartlett.
	Feb.	22.	Anne wife of Joseph Goodyer of Elmswell.
	July	2.	Thomas Bass of Flempton.
1763.	July	9.	Sarah wife of Thomas Lockwood.
1764.	March	19.	Mr. Stephen Stutters.
1767.	June	30.	Sarah widow of Thomas Bass.
	Oct.	23.	Sarah daughter of Joseph & Katherine Yewels.
	Nov.	4.	Catherine wife of Joseph Yewel.
	Nov.	4.	John son of the said Yewel.
	Nov.	5.	Elizabeth daughter of the said Yewel.
1768.	Feb.	9.	Anne Avis.
1769.	July	12.	Thomas Lockwood.
1770.	Jan.	2.	Susan Danes widow.
1771.	Aug.	24.	Joseph son of Thomas & Elizabeth Harvey.
1772.	March	9.	Susanna daughter of Thomas & Martha Goldsmith.
	March	16.	Sarah daughter of Thomas & Martha Goldsmith.
1774.	July	17.	William son of Samuel & Hannah Murton.
1779.	April	2.	Susannah wife of John Petch.
1780.	Jan.	4.	Miss Elizabeth Harvey spinster.
	Aug.	22.	James Carter.
	Oct.	29.	Stephen Crack infant.
1782.	Feb.	18.	Mary Carter.
1784.	May	29.	Sarah daughter of Samuel & Hannah Murton.
1786.	May	26.	Sarah widow of Mr. Stephen Stutter and late of this parish.
1787.	Aug.	12.	Rose daughter of James & Sarah Rayner.
1789.	Jan.	14.	John son of John & Tam Pye.
1793.	Dec.	14.	Mr. Thomas Harvey the elder.
1795.	March	17.	Mary relict of Mr. John Mellor late of Manchester and daughter of Mr. Thomas Harvey & Elizabeth his wife.
1797.	Feb.	10.	Samuel Murton.

1799. April 29. Thomas Harvey farmer.

1800. Oct. 24. Jane Pye. [It should be Tam. Ed.]

1801. Jan. 6. James Rayner labourer.

1804. Aug. 31. James son of James & Judith Bateman of Norton.
Dec. 17. Hannah widow of Samuel Murton.

1806. Oct. 20. John son of James & Elizabeth (Wright) Rayner.

1807. May 16. James son of George & Ann (Goodchild) Arbin.

1809. Feb. 5. James son of John & Elizabeth (Simmons) Arbin.
March 26. Hannah wife of John Arbin aged 50 years.

July 13. Francis & Edward twins of Francis & Fanny (Palmer) Norman
aged 1 year, 5 months.

Nov. 16. Sarah wife of Thomas Crack.

1810. March 24. John Arbin aged 29 years.

1811. July 20. Sarah widow of James Rayner aged 60 years.

1812. Jan. 23. Susan daughter of Isaac & Frances (Pye) Powell aged 2 years.

1814. Jan. 7. Elizabeth Harvey, widow of Thomas Harvey, aged 88 years.
Feb. 3. John Pye, labourer, aged 90 years.

March 18. William infant of George & Ann Arbin, labourer.

May 7. Francis Harvey infant of Francis & Elizabeth (Nunn) Norman,
farmer.

1819. Aug. 30. George Cecil infant of Francis & Elizabeth (Nunn) Norman,
farmer.

1820. March 28. Isaac Powell aged 62 years.
March 2. John Arbin aged 8 years.
Dec. 26. Ann wife of George Arbin aged 36 years.
Dec. 27. Elizabeth wife of William Barton aged 32 years.

1821. March 10. George Harvey of Culford, late of Wordwell, aged 53 years.
July 1. Judith wife of John Arbin aged 56 years.

1822. July 27. Mary wife of George Harvey of Culford aged 44 years.

1825. Jan. 23. Abraham Arbin aged 24 years.

1826. April . Elizabeth Rainer aged 46 years.
July 30. Thomas Crack aged 82 years.
Aug. 4. Henry Arbin aged 14 months.
Aug. 19. Sarah Arbin aged 34 years.

1827. June 12. Juliana Sidney Neucatre of Fornham St. Martin's aged 39 years.

1833. July 19. Booty Harvey of Thetford aged 68 years.
1834. July 15. John Arbin widower aged 80 years.
1835. Dec. 24. James Bird infant.
1839. July 25. Samuel Murton of West Stow aged 21 weeks.
1840. June 1. Maria Clarke aged 15 years.
1842. Sept. 13. Allen Barker Petch infant.
1843. May 14. Rachel Murton of West Stow aged 5 months.
1844. Jan. 21. Sophia Arbin aged 7 weeks.
March 31. Samuel Murton aged 67 years.
Sept. 1. Rebecca Windard of West Stow aged 18 months.
1845. July 30. Anne Newdick aged 65 years.
1847. Jan. 5. Ezekiel Murton of West Stow aged 3 years.
Aug. 26. Elizabeth Arbin aged 65 years.
1848. Jan. 5. John Clarke of West Stow aged 49 years.
1849. March 27. Andrew Newdick of Culford aged 70 years.
1850. Jan. 13. Charles Petch aged 66 years.
Feb. 24. Fanny Powell of Culford aged 84 years.
March 12. Henry Murton aged 14 months.
May 5. Samuel Dorling of West Stow aged 11 months.
Nov. 17. John Murton aged 41 years.



APPENDIX I.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

1. *Mural tablet on north chancel wall. The shield will be found in another part of this volume.*

Sacred to the memory of Booty Harvey Esq. a native of this parish, who having in early life chosen the naval profession uniformly attended to its duties, and particularly distinguished himself by skill and bravery in action with a French flotilla off Dieppe March 12, 1812; was raised to the rank of Post Captain and made Companion of the most honourable order of the Bath. His allusive armorial bearings and the public record of the event declare his meritorious services. He departed this life July 16, 1833, aged 68.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

2.

To the memory of Isaac Powell who died March 25, 1820, aged 62 years.

The best of husbands lies inclosed here,
A tender father to his children dear;
And when the blessed day shall come,
May we all meet around the throne.

Fanny his widow who died Feb. 17, 1850, aged 84 years.

My children dear, my life is past;
My love to you so long did last;
But now I am dead no sorrow make,
But love each other for my sake.

3. In memory of
George Harvey who died March 5, 1821, aged 53 years.
Mary his wife who died July 23, 1822, aged 44 years.
Cap: Booty Harvey R.N: C.B. died July 16, 1833, aged 68 years.

4. In memory of
Mary Mellor relict of John Mellor and daughter of Mr. Thomas Harvey and Elizabeth his wife, who died March 13, 1795, aged 40 years.
Elizabeth Harvey spinster daughter of Mr. Thomas Harvey and Elizabeth his wife, who died Dec. 31, 1779, aged 30 years.

5. In memory of Joseph Harvey son of Mr. Thomas Harvey and Elizabeth his wife who died Aug. 20, 1771, aged 10 years.

6. In memory of Thomas Harvey who died April 29, 1799, aged 46 years.

7. In memory of
Ann wife of Joshua Petch who died Jan. 22, 1883, aged 60 years.
Joshua Petch who died July 15, 1860, aged 39 years.

8. In memory of
Charles Petch who died Jan. 7, 1850, aged 66 years.
Mary his wife who died July 12, 1864, aged 74 years.



LAY SUBSIDIES FOR WEST STOW AND WORDWELL.

The following lists show who paid the kings taxes from Edward III to Charles II. They are for the years—

1327. 1381. 1543. 1549. 1566. 1581. 1620. 1627. 1640. 1664?
1341. 1539. 1544. 1550. 1576. 1599. 1625. 1639. 1641. 1675.

They have been taken from the Lay Subsidy rolls in the Record Office. The list of Poll tax payers in 1381 has been printed by Mr. Edgar Powell in his History of the Rising in East Anglia in 1381. The other lists have not been printed before. I have for clearness sake put Arabic instead of the Roman numerals of the original, and have unfolded some of the contractions.

Subsidy Roll $\frac{180}{6}$. I Edward III. 1327.

West Stow.		s.	d.	Wrydewell.		s.	d.
Thomas Pecche	...	2	0	Thomas de Wrydewell	...	4	0
Gilbertus de Blofeld	...	8	0	Andreas Beneyt	...	4	0
Johannes de Derham	...	2	6	Galfridus Bosard	...	3	0
Willmus Beneyt	...	3	6	Alexander Perkyn	...	2	0
Willmus Holle	...	2	0	Johannes Howechoun	...	18	
Gilbertus Gerveys	...	3	0	Andreas le Yonge	...	2	0
Petrus Glovere	...	3	0	Richardus Water	...	18	
Ricardus le Palmer	...	3	0	Andreas Beneyt	...	12	
Willmus Wyndaler	...		12	Walterus Beneys [or Beueys]	...	2	0
Thomas le Longe	...		12	Johannes le Gaunoker	...	18	
Henricus Pote	...		9	Willmus Veyse	...	12	
Johannes Gocche	...		12	Johannes Abbot	...	10	
Willmus Gotche	...		12	Thomas Bole	...	18	

West Stow.			Wrydewell.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Robertus ffurth	...	6	Johannes Abbot jun.	...	12
Ricardus de Drayton	...	3 .. 4	Margareta Simond	...	12
Willmus ffynch	...	5 .. 0	Marflia le Rede	...	12
Willmus de Thurston	...	2 .. 6	Henricus filius Rogeri	...	2 .. 0
Thomas Pote	...	2 .. 6	Willmus Perkyn	...	14
Summa totius xx istius villatae	45 ..	7	Galfridus Wolfnar	...	12
			Laurencius atte Grene	...	12
			Summa totius xx istius villatae	34 ..	0

Jurymen for Inquisitio Nonarum in 1341.

West Stow.	Wordwell.
Willielmus Beneyt	Galfridus Wolvar
Petrus Glover	Andreas Beneyt.
Thomas Pecche.	

These are they who paid the poll tax in 1381. This list is taken from Mr. Edgar Powell's History of the Rising in East Anglia in 1381. The list for West Stow is missing.

West Stow.	¹⁸⁰ 40	Wrydewell.	
		s.	d.
{ Johannes Porter jun. agricola			
{ Johanna uxor ejus		2 ..	4
{ Johannes Wetherde bercarius		2 ..	4
{ Agneta uxor ejus		2 ..	4
{ Willelmus Sampsonn bercarius		2 ..	4
{ Isabella uxor ejus		2 ..	4
{ Galfridus Osbun jun. agricola		2 ..	4
{ Alicia uxor ejus		2 ..	4
{ Galfridus Osbun sen. laborarius		2 ..	
{ Claricia uxor ejus			

West Stow.

180
40 Wyrdewell.

s. d.

{ Willelmus Frenssh thacher	.. 12
{ Lucia uxor ejus	..
{ Johannes Porter sen. bercarius	2 .. 4
{ Agneta uxor ejus	..
{ Galfridus Bosard laborarius	.. 12
{ Alicia uxor ejus	..
{ Alexander Wulward bercarius	2 .. 4
{ Alicia uxor ejus	..
Sabyn Bosard	.. 12
Summa personarum xix	
Summa denariorum xixs.	

Subsidy Roll $\frac{181}{219}$. 31 Henry VIII. 1539.

West Stow.

£ s. d.

John Crofts esquier in goods 400 markes	6 .. 13 .. 4
Edmund Crofts gent in londys by the yere £20	20 .. 0
Thomas Crofts in goods	
£40	20 .. 0
Summa	8 .. 13 .. 4

Wordwell.

s. d.

George Gebonne in goods £20	... 10 .. 0
Richard Tabbard in goods £20	... 10 .. 0
Summa	20 .. 0

Subsidy Roll $\frac{181}{251}$. 35 Henry VIII. 1543.

West Stow.

£ s. d.

John Croftys esquyre for londys	7 .. 0 .. 0
Edmund Croftys for londys	20 .. 0
Summa	8 .. 0 .. 0

Wordwell.

s. d.

George Gybon for goods	13 .. 4
Rychard Tyberd for goods	13 .. 4
Summa	26 .. 8

Subsidy Roll $\frac{181}{257}$. 36 Henry VIII. 1544.

West Stow.

	£	s.	d.
John Crofts esquier londs	£140	...	0 .. 0
	16 .. 0 .. 0		
Edmund Crofts £20	...	40 .. 0	
Gilbert Typpeyng parson ther £8	...	16 .. 0	
Summa	18 .. 16 .. 0		

Wordwell.

	£	s.	d.
George Gybbon goods £20	25 .. 0		
Richerd Tabard £20	25 .. 0		
Hugh Hervey parson there £6	12 .. 0		
Summa	3 .. 2 .. 0		

Subsidy Roll $\frac{181}{298}$. 3 Edward VI. 1549.

West Stow.

	£	s.	d.
John Croftys esquyre in movables £400	20 .. 0 .. 0		
Roger Larjeant in movables £10	10 .. 0		
John Gayford in ditto £10	10 .. 0		
Summa	21 .. 0 .. 0		

Wordwell.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Gybbon in movables £10	10 .. 0		
Rychard Taberd in ditto £10	10 .. 0		
Summa	20 .. 0		

Subsidy Roll $\frac{181}{327}$. 4 Edward VI. 1550.

West Stow.

	£	s.	d.
John Croft esquier in movables £200	10 .. 0 .. 0		
John Gayfford in do. £10	10 .. 0		
Thomas Crowe in do. £10	10 .. 0		
Summa	11 .. 0 .. 0		

Wordwell.

Subsidy Roll $\frac{182}{359}$. 8 Elizabeth. 1566.

West Stow.

	s.	d.
John Gayford sen. in movables £3	2 .. 6	
William Layman in do. £3	2 .. 6	
Summa	5 .. 0	

Wordwell.

	£	s.	d.
John Dyxe in movables £5	4 .. 2		
John Baxster in do. £3	2 .. 6		
Summa	6 .. 8		

Subsidy Roll $\frac{182}{370}$.			18 Elizabeth.	1576.			
West Stow.			Wordwell.				
	s.	d.					
John Gayforde in movables	£	3	5 .. 0	John Docks in movables	£	5	8 .. 4
William Leaman in do.	£	3	5 .. 0	John Baxter in do.	£	3	5 .. 0
Summa	10	0 .. 0		Summa	13	.. 4	

Subsidy Roll. $\frac{182}{377}$.			23 Elizabeth.	1581.			
West Stow.			Wordwell.				
	s.	d.					
John Gayford sen. in lands	20s.		16	John Deekes in movables	£	5	5 .. 0
Thomas Crow in lands	20s.	...	16	John Baxter in do.	£	3	3 .. 0
William Layman in movables							
£	3	...	3 .. 0	Summa	8	.. 0	
Henry Goose in do.	£	3	3 .. 0				
Summa	8	.. 8					

Subsidy Rolls $\frac{182}{421}$. $\frac{182}{439}$.			39 & 40 Elizabeth.	1598. 1599.			
West Stow.			Wordwell.				
	s.	d.					
Elizabeth Crow wyddow in lands	£	1	4 .. 0	William Chapman in movables	£	5	13 .. 4
William Layman in movables	£	3	8 .. 0	William Chapman in movables	£	5	13 .. 4
Richard Pricke in do.	£	4	10 .. 8	John Chapman in do.	£	3	8 .. 0
James Bland in do.	£	3	8 .. 0				
John Gayford in do.	£	3	8 .. 0	Summa	21	.. 4	
Summa	38	.. 8					

Subsidy Roll $\frac{182}{477}$.

18 James I. 1620.

West Stow cum Wordwell. s. d.

John Layman in lands £1 ... 16

Robert Bland in movables £4 4 .. 0

John Puttle in lands £1 ... 16

Summa 6 .. 8

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{489}$ a. 1 Charles I. 1625.

West Stow cum Wordwell.

		s. d.
John Layeman in lands	20 shillings	4 .. 0
John Pattell	do. 20 ,,	4 .. 0
James Man	do. 30 ,,	6 .. 0
John Booty	do. 20 ,,	4 .. 0
Robert Bland in movables	£4 ...	<u>10 .. 8</u>
		Summa 28 .. 8

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{499}$ 3 Charles I. 1627.

West Stow cum Wordwell.

		£ s. d.
Jeames Man in lands	30 shillings	12 .. 0
John Bootye	do. 20 ,,	8 .. 0
Robert Webb	do. 20 ,,	8 .. 0
John Pattell	do. 20 ,,	8 .. 0
John Layman	do. 20 ,,	8 .. 0
		Summa 2 .. 4 .. 0

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{527}$ 15 Charles I. 1639.

West Stow.

Wordwell.

In the hands of Sir John	£ s. d.	Thomas Royner in stocke	s. d.
Crofts in lands £20	8 .. 0 .. 0	£1 .. 10 ...	8 .. 0

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{512}$ 16 Charles I. 1640.

West Stow.

Wordwell.

John Downing in terris £1 10s.	s. d.	Robert Booty in terris £1	s. d.
	12 .. 0		8 .. 0

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{526}$ 17 Charles I. 1641.

West Stow.

Wordwell.

Sir Henry Crofts knight	£ s. d.	Sir William Harvie knight	£ s. d.
	2 .. 12 .. 6		4 .. 10 .. 6
John Crofts gent	... 1 .. 8 .. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Beale clarke	... 15 .. 1

West Stow.					Wordwell.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Bootie...	...	1	15	0	Robert Bootie	...	8 .. 0
Thomas Goare	...	10	..	0	Christopher Cocke	...	1 .. 3
John Bye ...	...	7	..	0			
Paule Grant	...	6	..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Summa	5	.. 14 .. 10
Thomas Howe	...	4	..	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Richard Reeve	...	3	..	0			
Robert Garrett	...	1	..	3			
Richard Johnson	...			10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Robert Oliver	...			10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
John ffrrancis	...	4	..	3			
Widdow Reeve	...			7			
John Crowe	...	3	..	0			
Widdow Layman	...	1	..	9			
John ffortis ...	...	1	..	9			
Robert ffletcher	...	1	..	7			
Sume		8	..	3 .. 8			

Subsidy Roll $\frac{183}{610}$. Charles II.

The following returns are for the Hearth tax, which was first imposed in 1662. The number after the name of the householder is the number of hearths in his house. The exact year of this first return is uncertain.

West Stow.					Wordwell.	
		Legally certified for.			Mr. Rayner	...
The Lady Crofte	...	17			Mr. Adamson	...
Phillip Nunn	...	2			John Cock	...
Mr. White	...	5	John Simonts	2		5
Peter Parrish	...	2	John Andrewes			2
Widow Reeve	...	2	Thomas Abrey	2	Lawfully certified for.	
Thomas Garwood	...	1	Widow King		Thomas Pricke	...
Thomas Stevenson	...	1	Widow Barret	2	Henry Edwards	...
Widow How	...	2	Widow Selbye	2	William Pays	...
Thomas Layman	...	2	Robert Bigwood	1		

West Stow.			Wordwell.		
George ffletcher	...	3	Joseph Puttey	}	2
Thomas Boydon	...	4	Widow Smith	}	
Edmund Crow	...	3	Widow Bannyard	...	1
John Crow	...	3	William Elwin		
Thomas Burton	...	2	collector.		
Edmund Bannyard		1			
	—				
		50			

Hearth tax. $\frac{257}{14}$. 27 Charles II. 1675.

West Stow.			Wordwell.		
Mr. White	...	17	Empty.		
Phillip Nunn	...	2	Jeremiah Bye	...	3
Mr. Hill	...	5	Certified for 10.		
Peter Parris	...	2	John Simons	...	
Samuel Reeve	...	2	Thomas Abray	}	2
Thomas Garwood	...	2	Widow Kinge	...	
Thomas Stevenson	...	2	Widow Barrett	...	2
William Howe	...	2	Widow Seely	...	
Thomas Laymant	...	2	Robert Bagworth		
George ffolcher	...	3	Joseph Patny	...	
Thomas Boydon	...	4	Widow Smyth	...	2
Edmund Crow	...	3	Widow Barnard	...	2
John Crow	...	3			
Thomas Burton	...	2			
Edmund Bannyard					
Robert Bagwood		3			
— Howe					
	—				
		52			



RECTORS OF WEST STOW.

In this list of rectors who cover 620 years we have 36 names. Fortunately for my space most of them are to us names and nothing more. Of those who are something more there are two Deans of Norwich, viz. George Gardner in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and John Crofts in the reign of Charles II. There is also the learned William Bois, one of the translators of King James' Bible. A few names are absent owing to imperfections in the Institution books at Norwich. One cannot always tell when a name is missing, as the institution record of one man does not always mention the name of his predecessor.

The advowson and the manor have always gone together till within the last ten years or so. The Abbot of Bury presented till the dissolution of his abbey in 1539. The Crofts succeeded the abbot and presented till the West Stow branch of them died out in 1670. Then came Edward Proger and his descendants till almost the end of the 18th century. Then the Cornwallises and Benyons, who brings us to the dying days of the 19th century.

LAWRENCE DE OFFINTON. 1279—1301. There is no record of his institution, but his name occurs as rector in the Registrum nigrum of Bury Abbey.

JOHANNES DE LODEWYCO. He resigned in 1322, going by exchange to Stowlangtoft. There is no record of his institution.

GILBERT DE BLOFIELD priest. Instituted Dec. 1322. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He came here by exchange from Stowlangtoft, where he was from 1313 to 1322. His name is in the list of West Stow subsidy payers for 1327. (page 112.) He is mentioned in a fine A.D. 1325-6. *Abbot of St. Edmunds versus Gilbert de Blofield parson of Westowe church. Cal. Suffolk F. F.*

JOHN DE LA SNOORE priest. Instituted March 1324. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. Probably the same man as he who resigned Rushbrook in 1314.

Magister JOHN DE BRAMPTON. Instituted Nov. 1334. Presented by the Abbot of Bury.

HENRY DE BARNET. Instituted Oct. 1361. Presented by the King, the abbey being vacant. He is described as "presbyter, primam habens tonsuram clericalem." As one side of the comma contradicts the other side, this must be a slip of somebody's pen, either Tanner's or that of the Bishop's secretary five centuries ago. He resigned in 1399, and went by exchange to Langham next Bury.

RALPH DE HARLING priest. Instituted Sept. 1399 on the resignation of Barnet. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He came by exchange from Langham, where he had been since 1394. He resigned West Stow in 1417, and went by exchange to Rungton Holm alias South Rungton, whose manor and advowson belonged to Bury Abbey. In 1419 he "being very sickly and aged and also blind resigned [Rungton] to us, and we present John Seman of Stradesshull." Reg: Curteys, cited in Blomfield's Norfolk, VII. 401. Seman had to pay Harling a yearly pension of seven marcs.

JOHN BACHE subdeacon. Instituted Aug. 1417 on the resignation of Harling. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He came by exchange from Rungton Holm in Norfolk, to which he had been presented by the Abbot in 1416.

THOMAS PETICHE. Instituted May 1431 on the death of Bache. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He resigned in 1433, and went by exchange to Elmswell.

JOHN COPYNGER priest. Instituted Sept. 1433 on the resignation of Petiche. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He came by exchange from Elmswell. He resigned in 1451.

Frater ROBERT LAKYNGHETH canonicus. Instituted Aug. 1451 on the resignation of Copinger. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He resigned in 1474.

GEORGE SMITH priest. Instituted Dec. 1474 on the resignation of Lakyngheth. Presented by the Abbot of Bury. He resigned in 1502.

THOMAS PURDY. Instituted Sept. 1502 on the resignation of Smith. Presented by the Abbot of Bury.

Magister JOHN SAMPSON. There is no record of his institution. His name is got from the record of the institution of his successor. He must be the same man as he who was rector of Wordwell from 1525 till his death in 1542. He was presented to Wordwell by John Crofts and Rose his wife. John Crofts was at this time just succeeding the disestablished Abbot as patron of West Stow, and was building West Stow hall. Rose his wife was the daughter and heiress of — Sampson of Kersey in Suffolk, and John Sampson was probably a kinsman of hers. The Sampsons were at Kersey for several generations, and there is still a house there called Sampson's hall.

GILBERT TIPPING. Instituted June 1542 on the death of Sampson. Presented by John Crofts Esq. He resigned in 1547. His name is among the subsidy payers for 1544; he is rated at £8, and pays 16 shillings, See p. 115.

Magister EDMUND MALTYWARD S. T. P. Instituted May 1547 on the resignation of Tipping. Presented by John Crofts Esq. He resigned in 1553.

When Bury abbey was dissolved, yearly pensions for life were assigned to the abbot and monks thereof. The list of pensioners is given in Yates' Bury, p. 236. Among them is Edward Rougham alias Maltward, sexten, £20. All the monks have an alias, the one name being their paternal name, the other that of their native place. The Maltwards were settled at Rougham for some time, so this member of the family who entered the monastery had Rougham for his alias. Possibly he, the late sexton of the abbey, is the same man as the rector of West Stow. The names Edmund and Edward are often confused.

Dominus HENRY OWEN. Instituted March 1553 on the resignation of Maltward. Presented by John Crofts Esq. He resigned in 1556.

JOHN TURNER. Instituted May 1556 on the resignation of Owen. Presented by Sir John Crofts. He died in 1566.

Magister GEORGE GARDNER S. T. B. Instituted June 1566 on the death of Turner. Presented by Thomas Crofts Esq.

Here at last we see a man and not merely a name. Materials exist in abundance, printed and unprinted, for writing his memoir. But as he probably had very little to do with West Stow beyond receiving the profits of the rectory, I shall not hunt them out. What I set down may go under three headings.

1. His university career. He was a native of Berwick on Tweed. Scholar of Christ's College and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1555. D.D. 1570. In 1561, at the age of 28, he became a member of Caius College.

2. His preferments. He could not complain of being overlooked. He was ordained acolyte and sub-deacon at Lincoln in 1557, and in the course of the next 25 years he had the following rectories and preferments: viz. Chatton in Northumberland; St. Andrew's in Norwich; St. Martin's, Outwich, and St. Michael's, Bassishaw, both in London; Morley, Swaffham, Haylesden, Blofield, Ashill, Forncett, all in Norfolk; West Stow in Suffolk; Minor Canon and Prebendary of Norwich cathedral; Archdeacon of Norwich 1573—1589; Dean of Norwich 1573—1589; Chancellor of Norwich. He was also chaplain to Queen Elizabeth.

3. His character. He is said to have been a persecutor of the Gospellers at Cambridge in the reign of Mary, and then to have become a violent Puritan. In 1569 he was charged at a visitation with being “a man very unquiet, troublesome and dissenting, setting debate between man and man.” In 1570 he was one of those who entered the choir of Norwich cathedral and broke down the organ. Strype describes him as “a man of learning and merit and a hearty professor of the gospel.”

His rather stormy life of 56 years came to an end in 1589. He was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, and the latin inscription on his tomb tells us that he had lived at Norwich 27 years, first as minor canon, then as Prebendary, then as Archdeacon and Dean. [D.N.B. Blomfield's Norfolk III. 620. Venn's Caius College. Hennesy's London Clergy.]

WILLIAM BOYSE. Instituted June 1572 on the resignation of Gardner. Presented by Thomas Crofts Esq.

This is what the D.N.B. tells us about him [Sub Bois John]. *He was the son of a clothier at Halifax, was educated at Michael House, Cambridge (afterward included in Trinity College), and acquired music and Hebrew. Under Bucer's influence he became a Protestant and retired to a farm at Nettlestead near Hadleigh. He married Mirabel Pooley. He was presented to the rectory of Elmset, and afterwards to that of West Stow, by Pooley, his brother in law, and died April 22, 1591, at the age of 78.*

I must make one correction in this account. He was presented to West Stow, not by John Poley, his brother in law, but by Thomas Crofts of West Stow and

Little Saxham, who married Suzan, daughter of John Poley. Mirabel Poley was one of the thirteen children of Edmond Poley of Badley, and got her name from her mother, Mirabel, daughter of John Garneis of Kenton. She was still unmarried in 1548, when her father made his will and left her "a cowe." (Vis: of Suffolk, Howard.) Possibly she had already begun to cast her eyes towards the farm at Nettlestead, and the cow was intended to go there. William Boyse was buried at West Stow in April, 1591. At p. 76 will be found the terse inscription on his brass monument.

JOHN BOYSE. Instituted June 1591 on the death of William Boyse Presented by John Crofts Esq. He was the son of the preceding William Boyse, and was born at Nettlestead in 1561. At the age of five he could read Hebrew, which his father taught him. He went to Hadleigh grammar school and then to St. John's College, Cambridge. From 1584 to 1595 he was Greek lecturer at Cambridge. In 1591 he succeeded his father at West Stow, but resigned it in 1593, when his mother went to live with her brother Poley, I presume at Badley. In 1596 he was instituted to the living of Boxworth, near Cambridge, and soon afterwards married Miss Holt, the daughter of his predecessor there. In 1604 he was appointed one of the translators for King James' Bible. In 1615 he was a Prebendary of Ely, where he died in 1644 aged 83 years. One son, John, and one daughter, Ann, survived him. [D.N.B. Bentham's Ely.] Plenty of materials exist for writing a longer memoir of him.

PAUL GRANT M.A. Instituted Nov. 1593 on the resignation of John Boyse. Presented by Thomas Dandy of Chevington by grant from John Crofts of Toddington, Co. Bedford.

John Crofts, the owner of the advowson, was the son and heir of Thomas Crofts of Little Saxham, who was still living. For his connection with Toddington see Little Saxham registers, p. 164. Thomas Dandy, to whom he granted the right of presentation for this turn, was at this time occupying West Stow hall, if one may judge by his having children baptized and buried there in 1589 and 1592. He had married Martha Poley, sister to the wife of Thomas Crofts.

Of Paul Grant I know nothing more than what is to be learnt from his will, which will be found further on. Between 1598 and 1608 he had these children baptized here: Ann, Francis, Elizabeth, Forbarre, Paul and Dorothy. The rector

was buried here in July, 1610. Paul his son apparently lived on here, as he is amongst the subsidy payers in 1641, and was buried here in 1644.

WILLIAM HILL S. T. B. Instituted Dec. 1610 on the death of Grant. Presented by Sir John Crofts knight. Between 1612 and 1621 he had these five children baptized here: Mary, Alice, Jane, William and Hugh. After that I imagine he was non-resident, as curates are here for the rest of his time, and he is not again mentioned in the registers.

JOHN CROFTS M.A. Instituted May 1639 on the death of Hill. Presented by Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Devon, and Sir Henry Crofts knight of Little Saxham. Sir Henry was his father, and the Countess of Devon was his maternal grandmother.

I have given a full account of him in the volume containing the registers of Little Saxham. It must be enough to say here that he was the second son of Sir Henry Crofts, the eldest being William, afterwards Lord Crofts, the boon companion of Charles II. John was baptized at Toddington, Co. Bedford, in Jan. 1613; educated at Oxford; had the livings of the two Barnhams and West Stow in Suffolk, and probably also Newton in the isle of Ely; was dispossessed of his livings in 1644; joined the king at Oxford; lived in camp and wrote a letter to his father describing it, which letter was captured by the enemy and printed in 1645, and a copy of it will be found in the Little Saxham volume. After the restoration, in August, 1660, he was rewarded for his fidelity and sufferings with the deanery of Norwich. He also got his rectories back. He died at Norwich in August, 1670, and was buried in the cathedral. I dont think he was ever married. The West Stow register has an entry of his death. Walker gives an account of him in his *Sufferings of the clergy*. This is the character he gives him. *He was a man of a sober life and conversation, no ways blemished with any vicious practices, a true and loyal subject to the king, and highly conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; as also a person of a most noble and generous temper.*

EDWARD VOICE. 1644. There is no record of his institution, and I dont expect he was presented by the regular patron. His coming and going have to be inferred.

The first volume of the West Stow registers begins with 1580. From 1580 to May 1639 the entries are all in one hand, a perfect hand, every letter round and

distinct and as clear as the noon day sun. It is easy to read and beautiful to look at. It has been said in praise of Macaulay's style that you never have to read a sentence twice to know what it means. And so it may be said of this writing that you never have to look twice at a letter or a word to make sure what it is. If one of the best pages in this volume could be lithographed and sent up as a pattern to every school in the country, from Eton to the village school, perhaps we should not have so much villainous bad writing as we do have.

In the middle of 1639 that good hand disappears, and a scrawly hand takes its place and stays till the early part of 1644.

With the return of the cuckoo in 1644 the good hand returns and stays till May 1658, clear to the end though not quite so firm.

At the end of each year from 1634 to 1638 is the signature of Edward Voice, curate. At the end of each year from 1644 to 1658 is the signature of Edward Voice, rector, pastor, minister, sometimes one, sometimes another.

From this handwriting and the dates of its coming in and going out I gather three things.

First, that Edward Voice came here as curate to William Hill early in 1635, and that he stayed as his curate till the middle of 1639. Then John Crofts came as rector, and Edward Voice went. The new rector and the old curate would have disagreed politically, ecclesiastically and theologically; for John Crofts was a vehement adherent of the king, and Voice was evidently of the Puritan party.

Secondly, that when he came here he found no registers; so he went to the registry of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, more accessible then than it is now, and made a transcript of the transcript which was there. (See Rushbrook Registers, p. 82.)

Thirdly, that after five years absence he came back, not as curate but as rector. John Crofts had been sequestered by the Parliamentarians, and he was sent to fill his place.

His last entry as rector is May 18, 1658. I imagine that in 1660 or soon afterwards he was ejected. In Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial a Mr. Voice is mentioned as being ejected he knew not where from, and nothing more is said about him. Where he went to and where he died I know not. He had three children baptized here, William in 1636, John 1639, Hannah 1645.

His father, William, seems to have lived with him and was buried here in 1636. The will of this William is in the Probate Court of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury. He had property in Soham, which he left to his son Luke. His other sons mentioned are William, Edward, Gamaliel and Robert.

In the E. A. N. & Q. New Ser. III, 189, is a list of the Wednesday lecturers at St. James' church, Bury St. Edmunds, in 1685. Among them is Mr. Voice of Oakley. A footnote says that this was the Rev. Edward Voice, rector of Oakley, who was buried there in 1713 aged 80 years; and it adds that Tom Martin says, "I have his life written by Mr. Bryers in ms." This preacher would probably be a son of the West Stow rector, born in 1633 just before his father came here as curate. Mr. Bryers would be a connection of the Crofts of West Stow hall. It is a pity that the whereabouts of this manuscript should not be found out.

JOHN CROFTS. Edward Voice having cleared off in 1660 or thereabouts, John Crofts regained his rectories and held them with the Deanery of Norwich till his death in 1670. He was non-resident here. The names of his curates will be found further on. The hearth tax return at p. 118 shows that at this time the rectory house with its five hearths was occupied by Mr. White, probably steward to Lady Crofts at the hall. See her will.

HENRY HILL. Instituted Aug. 1670 on the death of Dean Crofts. Presented by Edward Proger of Westminster. Henry Hill had been curate here to John Crofts since the middle of 1668, and then succeeded him as rector. He occupied the rectory house, and in 1675 paid the hearth tax for its five hearths. He was married here in 1679 to Mary Hunt, and he was buried here in Dec. 1686, and that is all I know about him. In Foster's Al: Ox: he is wrongly identified.

PETER LATHBURY. Instituted June 1687 on the death of Hill. Presented by Edward Proger. He was son of Joseph Lathbury of Leicester, pleb:, matriculated at Brasenose College Nov. 1672, aged 18, B.A. 1676. (Foster's Ox: Al:)

His children, born between 1685 and 1693, were Peter, Mary, Ellen, Joseph and Edward. The first two were baptized at Teddington and Hampton in Middlesex before he came to West Stow, but are both entered in this register. As Edward Proger's eldest daughter married John Edwards of Hampton, it is clear how he got imported into Suffolk. Having been imported here he stayed, and

three generations stayed after him, if not more. His son Joseph was rector of Livermere, and was succeeded there by another Joseph who was also rector of Stowlangtoft. This second Joseph (a Seckford Grammar School boy) was succeeded at Livermere by a second Peter, who thus carried the combination of names into the 19th century.

I imagine that Peter Lathbury did not reside here much after 1700, and probably had some other living. Whether buried here or not I cannot say, as only one burial has been entered between 1698 and 1727. He died in 1708. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Hargrave in 1728 aged 77 years, her daughter, Ellen, being married to Francis Webb, rector of Hargrave.

JAMES CHALLIS. Instituted April 1708 on the death of Lathbury. Presented by Edward Proger. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1703. From 1722 to 1742 he was also rector of Pakenham, where I presume he was buried. He died in 1742.

ROBERT WILLIS. Instituted Aug. 1742 on the death of Challis. Presented by Sir Jermyn Davers. (See Memorandum on p. 21.) Probably of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1717. From 1719 to 1724 he was curate of Troston, and from 1724 to 1749 rector of Troston. He was buried in Troston churchyard, under the east window, on Jan. 7, 1749.

WILLIAM ROSE. Instituted Jan. 1749 on the death of Willis. Presented by Dame Frances Fowke, widow of Sir Sydenham Fowke, knight, and daughter of Edward Proger. Of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1726. He was second son of Rev. Caleb Rose, rector of Felsham and Whepstead, and brother of Rev. Zachariah Rose, rector of Fornham St. Martin and Whepstead, who married a daughter of Cobbes Rushbrooke of Bardwell. There are monuments in Whepstead church to Caleb and Zacharias Rose and their wives.

In 1733 William Rose married Hannah Skinner. Their children died young. In May 1763 he was presented by the Bishop to Icklingham St. James. His will was proved at Bury in June 1768.*

NATHANIEL SALTER. Instituted Feb. 1767 on the death of Rose. Presented by Barham Rushbrooke of Mildenhall and John Plampin of Chadacre

* I am indebted to Mr. T. T. Methold for information about William Rose.

hall. Of Clare College, Cambridge, L.L.B. 1767. (There was a Nathaniel Salter of Lavenham in 1700, who I suppose was an ancestor.) He died in 1801.

HENRY WAKEHAM. Instituted Oct. 1801 on the death of Salter. Presented by Charles, Marquis Cornwallis. Born Feb. 1763. Of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786. From 1790 to 1838 he was rector of Ingham, Timworth and Culford. He died in Dec. 1838, and his tombstone will be found in Ingham churchyard. I presume he was a son of Nicholas Wakeham, his predecessor in those three rectories.

THOMAS HUBBARD. Instituted June 1828 on the resignation of Wakeham. Presented by Richard Benyon de Beauvoir. Presented to Wordwell at the same time. Of C. C. College, Cambridge, B.A. 1821. Buried at West Stow in Dec. 1845, aged 48 years.

WILLIAM PRIDDEN. Instituted 1846 to West Stow and Wordwell on the death of Hubbard. Son of William Pridden of Southwark. Of Pembroke College, Oxford. B.A. 1832. Buried at West Stow in Sept. 1872, aged 64 years.

RICHARD EVANS. Instituted 1872 to West Stow and Wordwell on the death of Pridden. Presented by Rev. E. R. Benyon of Culford hall. Resigned in 1882, and is living at Eyton hall near Leominster.

ARTHUR HAMILTON PEMBERTON. Instituted 1882 to West Stow and Wordwell on the resignation of Evans. Presented by Rev. E. R. Benyon. Eldest son of Rev. Stanley Pemberton, rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, by Marianne his wife, daughter of Rev. G. J. Haggitt, lecturer at St. James church, Bury St. Edmunds. Educated at Mr. Craske's school at Bury St. Edmunds, Haileybury and Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1876, M.A. 1880. Formerly curate of Boughton under Blean, Kent.



CURATES OF WEST STOW.

ROBERT WEBBE. 1627—1634. During that time he had four daughters baptized here, viz. Alice, Magdalen, Susan, Margaret. He is among the Subsidy payers of 1627. His rector was William Hill.

EDWARD VOICE. Curate to William Hill from 1635 to 1639. Came back as rector in 1644 when John Crofts was sequestered. See Rectors.

ROBERT BLAND. 1662—1668. Curate to Dean Crofts. From the registers and the subsidy lists of 1598—1626 he appears to have belonged to a West Stow family.

HENRY HILL. 1668—1670, when he became rector.

MARTIN SHARPE. 1708—1715. Curate to James Challis.

FRANCIS WEBB. 1715. Curate to James Challis. Of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1710. Married Ellen, dau: of Rev. Peter Lathbury. Was rector of Hargrave from 1727 till his death in 1755 aged 64 years.

JOHN BOLDERO. 1766—1775. Of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1752. Curate to Nathaniel Salter.

WILLIAM GReAVES. 1776—1805. Of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1775. Curate to Nathaniel Salter and Henry Wakeham. I presume this is he who was rector of Lackford from 1795 to 1807, and son of Rev. William Greaves, rector of Long Sutton in Lincolnshire.

DANIEL GWILT. 1807—1819. Son of Robert Gwilt, rector of Icklingham. B.A. 1801. Fellow of Caius College. Rector of Icklingham from 1820 till his death in 1856.

CHARLES ANDREWS. 1820—21. I presume this is he who was rector of Hengrave and Flempton from 1818 till his death in 1823. Curate to Henry Wakeham.

THOMAS HUBBARD. 1821 to 1828, when he became rector. Curate to Henry Wakeham.

B. DEAKIN. 1880—1882. Curate to Richard Evans.

RECTORS OF WORDWELL.

The 39 rectors in this list cover 600 years. The only one who gained much promotion was Robert Butts, 1716, who was successively Dean and Bishop of Norwich and Bishop of Ely. John Askew, 1587, seems to have been a schoolmaster and a man of learning. John Gibbon, 1620, John Batteley, 1736, Bernard Mills, 1751, were preachers at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds. Timothy Adamson, 1662, has the distinction of holding the living for 54 years. Some were resident, some not. The rectory house no longer exists. It stood adjoining the west side of the churchyard. I imagine it was pulled down in or about 1800, when Wordwell was ecclesiastically united to West Stow. In the hearth tax return for 1670 it has five hearths credited to it.

The advowson and manor have gone together till within the last 10 years. The earliest rectors in this list were presented by a family who took their name from the village, de Wrydewell or Wordwell. Then Henry Drury presented in 1435 and his widow after him. Then the marriage of their daughter with Thomas Hervey brought it and Ickworth to the Herveys. With them it remained till 1799, when it parted company with Ickworth and was tacked on to the Culford estate. The Cornwallises only possessed it for about 25 years, and during that time no vacancy occurred, and so they had no opportunity of presenting.

I do not know whether any explanation can be given of the way in which Thomas de Wrydewell exercised his right of presentation. This is how he sent his boys there, then took them away, and then sent them back again. These six names, representing three youths, are all de Wrydewells. The date is the date of institution.

Thomas, acolyte, April 1322.

Rodland, acolyte, Nov. 1322.

Thomas, acolyte, Nov. 1323.

Rodland, acolyte, Sept. 1326.

Oliver, clerk, July 1329.

Rodland, deacon, Aug. 1329.

JOHN. He is mentioned as rector in the reign of Edward I.

WILLIAM DE PEYTON, acolyte. Instituted July 1306. Presented by Thomas de Wridewell [Wordwell].

THOMAS DE WRYDEWELL, acolyte. Instituted April 1322. Presented by Thomas de Wrydewell. The record of his institution says that he was admitted by an official of Canterbury and ordained acolyte at the same date by the Bishop of Norwich.

RODLAND DE WRIDWELL, acolyte. Instituted Nov. 1322. Presented by Thomas de Wrydewell.

THOMAS, son of Thomas de Wrydewell, acolyte. Instituted Nov. 1323. Presented by Thomas de Wrydewell.

RODLAND, son of Thomas de Wrydewell, acolyte. Instituted Sept. 1326. Presented by Thomas de Wrydewell.

OLIVER DE WRYDEWELL, clericus. Instituted July 1329 on the resignation of Rodland de Wrydewell.

RODLAND DE WRYDEWELL, deacon. Instituted Aug. 1329 on the resignation of Oliver de Wrydewell. Presented by Thomas de Wrydewell. This is Rodland's third innings.

ROGER DE BURGHDEN. Instituted May, 1344. Presented by Thomas de Clopton. The names of both patron and parson will be found in a fine A.D. 1348. *Thomas de Clopton and Ada his wife v. Roger de Burghden, parson of the church of Wrydewell, and others.* Cal. Suffolk F.F.

JOHN DE CONYNGTON, priest. Instituted Jan. 1358/9. Presented by Richard de Martlesham as guardian of the heir of John de Wridewell. He resigned in 1367 and went by exchange to Bucklesham near Ipswich.

JOHN DE BATTESFORD, priest. Instituted Oct. 1367 on the resignation of Conington. Presented by Richard de Martlesham as guardian etc. He came by exchange from Bucklesham and went back there in 1371.

JOHN DE CONYNGTON, priest. Instituted May 1371. Presented by Richard de Martlesham as guardian etc. He came back again from Martlesham by a second exchange.

WILLIAM INGLOND, priest. Instituted Jan. 1416/7 on the resignation of the last incumbent. Presented by John Holbrook, *domicellus, jure hereditatis patroni.* *Domicellus* is the diminutive of *dominus*.

JOHN TAYLOR DE NORTON. Instituted May 1420 on the resignation of Ingland. Presented by Richard Blackborn Esq. and Alice his wife in right of the manor of Wrydewell.

ROGER LLYYE, primam habens tonsuram clericalem. Instituted Feb. 1434/5 on the death of Taylor. Presented by Henry Drury Esq.

JOHN DERHAM, priest. Instituted May 1441 on the resignation of Llyye. Presented by Henry Drury Esq.

WILLIAM NEWBOROUGH. Instituted July 1455 on the resignation of Derham. Presented by Elizabeth, widow of Henry Drury Esq., lady of the manor. In the rolls of John de Lopham, collector of first fruits, he is called William Newkyn; and in those of Simon Thornham he is called William Newburn. Suff: Arch: Inst: Proc: VII. 97. 106.

WALTER WOOD. Instituted Oct. 1477 on the resignation of Newborough. Presented by William Carew Esq. William Carew, afterwards knighted, married Jane, the widow of Thomas Hervey, and I presume presented for his stepson William Hervey, who was a minor.

RICHARD RIDLEY. Died in 1525. There is no record of his institution.

JOHN SAMPSON. Instituted April 1525 on the death of Ridley. Presented by John Crofts gent, and Rose his wife. Also rector of West Stow. See p. 122.

CUTHBERT HERVEY, chaplain. Instituted June 1542 on the death of Sampson. Presented by John Hervey Esq. of Ickworth. I do not know that there was any relationship between the squire and the parson. But it is curious that William, the eldest son of John Hervey, married Elizabeth Poley who had a brother Cuthbert Poley. In the list of taxpayers for 1544 Cuthbert Hervey is called Hugh Hervey. (p. 115.) He was rated at £6, and paid 12 shillings.

JOHN BARRET. Instituted June 1564 on the death of Hervey. Presented by John Chetham gent, patron for this turn by grant from William Hervey Esq. I have printed his will further on, a very short and simple one, nuncupative.

EDMUND REEVE. Instituted Jan. 1580/1 on the death of Barret. Presented by William Almon and Edward Reeve by grant from William Hervey Esq.

JOHN ASKEW M.A. Instituted Nov. 1587. Presented by James Asten of Whelperstead [Whepstead] yeoman by grant from John Harvye of Bury gent.

John Harvey is of Bury, not of Ickworth, and gent, not esquire, because his father, William Hervey, was still living.

Mr. Askew seems to have kept a school at Wordwell. Anthony Payne of Bury St. Edmunds went up to Caius College in Oct. 1599 aged 16 years. His schools are given as Bury, and Wordwell, under Mr. Askue. (Venn.) I presume it was his mother who was buried here in 1612, Ann Askew, widow, 80 years, and that it was he himself who a few months later was married to Ann Warren. He was buried here in Sept. 1619, these words being added to his name: *vir ornatissimus et integritate et doctrina.*

JOHN GIBBON S. T. B. Instituted Feb. 1619/20 on the death of Askew. Presented by Sir William Hervey, knight. He was probably a native of Wordwell, baptized there in 1582; in which case his father would have been Sir William Hervey's tenant at Wordwell hall. George and Thomas Gibbon are among the ratepayers from 1540 to 1550. (See p. 114. 115.) The rector, a bachelor of divinity, was married here in Jan. 1622/3 to Ann daughter of Thomas Bright of Bury St. Edmunds, and baptized three children here. The history of The Brights of Suffolk has been written with great fulness and enthusiasm by an American descendant, Mr. J. B. Bright. It was printed at Boston, America, in 1858. There is no record of John Gibbon's burial here. I presume he is the same man as was preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, for 2 or 3 years, resigning in 1619; and probably it was his son who in 1648 was reader there.

JOHN BEALE M.A. Instituted 1629/30. Presented by Sir William Hervey. He was resident, as he had six children baptized here between 1631 and 1642. One of them, a boy of 7 years, was killed by the kick of a horse in 1641. He was still here in 1651, when he took a wedding, though possibly he had lost the emoluments of his office and did it by stealth. I see no more signs of him after that wedding. He is in the list of subsidy payers for 1641-2. (See p. 117.)

MR. HUMFREY. Buried here Feb. 1658/9. He is called rector in the entry of his burial.

WILLIAM ELLIOT. He is set down in the register as officiating at a baptism either in 1656 or 1660, it is not clear which; probably 1660, unless there

were two rival rectors at the same time. From the excellent list of rectors hung up in Fornham All Saints church, and from the information given me by its present rector, the Rev. C. Feltoe, I learn that William Elliot was rector there from 1663 till 1705. His tombstone is near the chancel door. It tells us that he died in Oct. 1705 aged 72 years. Penelope his widow, daughter of Oliver Philips his predecessor, died March 1717, aged 88 years. William Elliot is described as *pastor fidelissimus*.

TIMOTHY ADAMSON. Instituted Feb. 1661/2 on the resignation of Elliot. Presented by John Hervey Esq. He was the son of William Adamson, rector or vicar of Denham, where he was born in March, 1637. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1667 he took out a licence to marry Martha Feltham, widow. They are both described as of Bury. The hearth-tax return for 1662 or thereabouts shows him then living at Wordwell rectory and charged for five hearths. For the last forty years or so of his life he seems to have lived at Horringer, where three of his children were buried, and where he and his second wife Mary were both buried in 1716, he 79, she 76. The arms on his tombstone in Horringer churchyard show him to have been of the same family as the Adamsons of Dereham in Norfolk. He held Wordwell for 54 years.

ROBERT BUTTS. Instituted April 1716 on the death of Adamson. Presented by John Hervey, first Earl of Bristol.

He was born Jan. 1685/6, being the son of William Butts, rector of Hartest. He was educated at Bury Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1707. When an undergraduate he is said to have been famous as a pugilist and football player. His first curacy was at Thurlow.

1712. Appointed curate or reader at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.

1716. Presented to the rectory of Wordwell. He also at this time held Fakenham parva.

1719. June 19. *I sign'd and seal'd ye presentation of Ickworth and Chedburgh to ye Rev. Mr. Robert Butts.* Lord Bristol's diary.

1720. April. Re-appointed to Wordwell rectory, which he had resigned on his appointment to Ickworth.

1721. At about this time he was living in Bury and, perhaps, kept a school. On Aug. 12 Lord Bristol writes from Ickworth to Lady Bristol. *Felly came to see me*

yesterday, who having got a little cold and ye evening being rainy, I (as readily as he) laid hold on ye first excuse to keep him with me till Sunday, tho' Mr. Butts told me this was to have been his repetition-day. Letter 613. Felly was Lord Bristol's youngest son Felton, at this time a boy of nine years. Many years afterwards when Felton Hervey was standing for Bury, Lord Bristol writes to Dr. Butts asking him to use his influence "for your pupil, my son Felton." Letter 1254. Possibly Butts had been an assistant master at the Grammar School.

1723. Feb. Resigned the readership of St. Mary's, and appointed preacher or lecturer at St. James', Bury St. Edmunds.

1728. Appointed chaplain to George II. Became D. D.

1729. On Thursday, June 12, Lord Bristol writes from Ickworth to his wife at Court to lett you know how zealously the ever loyal town of Bury celebrated the happy anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. In the morning Dr. Butts preached before ye Bishop of Norwich and a numerous appearance of ye clergy and gentry one of the finest sermons that ever was heard on the like occasion: from church all the company attended ye Aldermen and Corporation to the Guildhall, where was provided one of the most elegant entertainments I had ever seen on that or any other occasion; from whence in the evening we all (except his lordship) adjourned to the Assembly and a ball, opend by French dances and afterwards continu'd with as many couples as that very long room could hold of English dances, drums beating, bells ringing and Huzzas of Long live King George for ever, the Queen Regent and all the Royal family, the night concluding with bonfires and fireworks at the Market cross, with all other demonstrations of joy, and I so fatigued that I can hardly hold out this morning to tell you the whole. Letter 899.

1731. February. Appointed Dean of Norwich.

1733. January. Appointed Bishop of Norwich. He still held the rectories of Ickworth, Chedburgh and Wordwell. Lord Bristol writes to Alderman Wright of Bury that the new Bishop is to hold his livings in commendam for 3 years, so that by the time your son will be in Priest's Orders and qualified to accept of what I promised you on his behalf, the Bishop's term will be expired. Letter 959.

1736. The Bishop resigned Ickworth, Chedburgh and Wordwell. I presume that young Mr. Wright had in the mean time been otherwise provided for, as he did not fill any of the vacancies.

1738. May. Dr. Butts was translated from Norwich to Ely. Lord Bristol writes from Ickworth on May 31 to send him "*my sincere congratulation on your advancement to the See of Ely, a preferment I have long wished you, not only for its intrinsick value, but as it hath the additional one of bringing your lordship nearer to Ickworth.*" Letter 1079.

1744. During the last few years of his life he suffered from gout, which did not improve a naturally rough temper. On Aug. 30 Lord Bristol writes to him from Ickworth. "*I was very glad to see your lordship's hand at so much liberty from the goute as to be employd in sending me so many more thanks for the venison than it was worth.*" Letter 1199.

1748. Jan. The Bishop died of gout at Ely house, Holborn. He was buried in his cathedral, where is a monument to him with his bust and a long latin inscription. An engraving of this monument is given in Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.

He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Eyton of Shropshire, died in 1734, leaving two sons and five daughters. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Rev. James Reynolds, rector of Lackford from 1714 to 1752; by whom he had six daughters.

His eldest son, Eyton Butts, (who had a copyhold estate at Hargrave, see Lord Bristol's letters, No. 1300,) exchanged his preferment in the diocese of Ely for preferment in Ireland, and subsequently became Dean of Cloyne.

His other son, Rev. Robert Butts, had a daughter, Jane, who married Roger Kedington of Rougham hall, Suffolk. Their only child, Jane Judith Kedington, married Philip Bennet, whose son Philip inherited Rougham from his mother, was returned to Parliament for the Western division of Suffolk in 1845, 1852, 1857, and died in 1866.

Dr. Butts was a vehement working politician at a time when party spirit ran high, and consequently his character is drawn very differently according to whether the drawer of it be a Whig or a Tory. There are many letters and allusions to him in Lord Bristol's letters, from which one might infer that he was quite one of the very best of men, that is if one forgot that nobleman's little weaknesses and forgot also that Dr. Butts' influence was always put forth on his side. On the other hand Cole, from whose manuscripts the biography of Butts in the D. N. B. has been largely written, was a Tory, and he has nothing good to say of him. Butts had never done anything to deserve promotion, and had no

merits "beyond hallooing at elections and a violent party spirit"; he was insolent; he was hated by his clergy (of course none of them were Tories, and so that would not account for it); he swore; he attended the public bowling green more frequently than the cathedral services; and so on. Which character most resembled the original, one cant say.*

JOHN BATTELEY. Instituted May 1736 on the promotion of Butts. Presented by King George II. I have already given some account of him in the volume containing the Horringer registers. He was the son of Samuel Batteley, a Bury apothecary, who represented Bury in Parliament from Feb. 1712 to Aug. 1713. His uncles, John and Nicholas Batteley, were both scholars and antiquarian authors. John was Archdeacon of Canterbury and author of an unfinished history of Bury.

Young John was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1708. Between 1714 and 1727 he had nine children baptized at Horringer, where he lived. These were his preferments.

Troston Rectory 1714 to 1724.

Ingham Rectory 1727 to 1741.

Timworth do. 1717 to 1741.

Wordwell do. 1736 to 1741.

He was also preacher or lecturer at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, from 1726 to 1741.

He died at Bury in 1741. Mr. Tymms in his history of St. Mary's church quotes the register of that parish as recording that "*he preached att both parishes forenoon and afternoon on Sunday, Aug. 30, and died between twelve and one of the clock on the Tuesday night following, and buried Sept. 4.*

JOSEPH LAYTON. B.A. Instituted Sept. 1741 on the death of Batteley. Presented by John, Earl of Bristol. Of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A. 1737. The Gentleman's Magazine announces his death in the Isle of Ely in 1771. It also announces that of Rev. Andrew Layton at Chatteris in the Isle of Ely in 1772.

ROGER COCKSEdge. Instituted Jan. 1746/7 on the resignation of Layton. Presented by John, Earl of Bristol. Of Queen's College, Cambridge,

* I may as well here set down these errors of dates in the memoir of him in the D.N.B. 1. For 1684 as date of birth read 1686. 2. For 1717 as date of appointment to Ickworth read 1719. 3. For 1703 as date of appointment to preachership at Bury read 1712 and 1723. 4. He did not give up Ickworth when appointed to the bishoprick of Norwich, but held it for 3 years afterwards. 5. He did not print in 1719 a sermon preached at the accession of George II, who acceded in 1727.

B.A. 1739. He resigned Wordwell in 1750. His other preferments were Drinkstone 1750 to 1763. Rattlesden 1750 to 1763. Little Whelnetham 1767 to 1796. He died in 1806 aged 89 years, and was buried at Little Whelnetham.

On the resignation of Mr. Layton Lord Bristol had written to Sir Samuel Prime to offer Wordwell to his brother. They kept him waiting for an answer nearly three months. Mr. Cocksedge seems to have been appointed on the recommendation of Mr. L'Estrange. Letters 1217, 1229, 1230, 1231. On the resignation of Mr. Cocksedge Lady Fowke of West Stow wrote to Lord Bristol to recommend Mr. Wilson for the vacancy. Letter 1362.

BERNARD MILLS. Instituted Feb. 1750/1 on the resignation of Cocksedge. Presented by George, Earl of Bristol. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1736, D.D. 1758.

From 1745 to 1757 curate or reader at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.

From 1757 to 1766 preacher or lecturer at St. Mary's.

He was also at one time rector of Wickham Market.

Afterwards rector of Hitcham, where he died in Dec. 1787, aged 72 years.

He was buried at St. Mary's, Bury, and his son Edward Mills, minister there, has written a very long eulogy of him in the register.

His portrait by Ralph has been engraved by Singleton.

ROGER COCKSEdge. Instituted April 1777 on the resignation of Mills. Presented by Augustus, Earl of Bristol. He was son of the previous Roger Cocksedge. Of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A., 1773. He died in 1794 at Bramhall in Cheshire.

JAMES SIDNEY NEUCATRE. Instituted Dec. 1794 on the death of Cocksedge. Presented by Frederick, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry. *Son of James Newcater of Callessy, Co. Fife, pleb: St. Edmund hall, Oxford; matric: Nov. 1776, aged 26; B.A. 1780.* Foster's Alum: Ox:. He died in 1828.

THOMAS HUBBARD. Instituted June 1828 on the death of Neucatre. Presented by Richard Benyon de Beauvoir Esq. of Culford hall. Since the last appointment the owner of Culford and West Stow had bought Wordwell from Lord Bristol, and henceforth West Stow and Wordwell go together.

WILLIAM PRIDDEN. Instituted 1846. See West Stow.

RICHARD EVANS. Instituted 1872. See West Stow.

ARTHUR HAMILTON PEMBERTON. Instituted 1882. See West Stow.

CURATES OF WORDWELL.

RICHARD DAMPORT, B.D. He was buried here in October, 1666. Possibly he was a Davenport of Shropshire. I am not sure that he was curate.

JOHN WARREN was curate in 1762, Bernard Mills being rector. I imagine that this is he who was afterwards Bishop of St. David's and of Bangor.

THOMAS BULL. He seems to have been curate here from 1800 to 1814, Roger Cocksedge jun. and James S. Neucatre being rectors.

H. SIDNEY NEUCATRE acted as curate to his father in 1825. The father seems to have been resident from 1814 to 1823. In 1837 the son was appointed Perpetual curate of South Kyme, Lincolnshire.

EDWARD RICHARD BENYON was curate in 1826 to James S. Neucatre. He was afterwards rector of Ingham, Culford, Timworth, and Elvedon, and owner of the Culford estate, and died in 1883.

JOHN WATSON was curate in 1829, 1830, Thomas Hubbard being Rector.

JOHN SAVILE HALLIFAX was curate 1830—1832. He was afterwards Vicar of Melton Mowbray, and rector of Groton in Suffolk.

HENRY CHARLES EATON was curate in 1832, 1833.

JOHN PRESTON REYNOLDS was curate in 1833—1838. He appears to have been at the same time rector of Beeston St. Andrew, in Norfolk, which had no church, a population of 46, and annual value £217.

B. DEAKIN was curate in 1881, Richard Evans being rector.

OTHER CLERGYMEN.

These appear as having been married here:—

1624. Mr. James Worrell, parson of Culford, & ? ?

1627. Henry Seiliard, M.A., rector of Tostoke & Elisabeth Weeks.

1742. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Wynne & Sarah Pitches, both of Bury St. Edmund's.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

There are 1283 baptisms recorded in this volume as taking place in West Stow during 292 years, and 292 in Wordwell during 270 years. I give here a list of the christian names given to these 1575 infants. In the case of West Stow I have divided the whole period into three, and have given the number of times that the name occurs in each period, so that one can see old names waning and new names waxing. I have not done so in the case of Wordwell, because the whole number is so small.

Column A is from 1558 to 1650, during which 369 Baptisms.

Column B is from 1651 to 1750, during which 354 Baptisms.

Column C is from 1751 to 1850, during which 560 Baptisms.

I also give a supplementary list for each parish, which contains those additional christian names that only occur as the names of parents or in the register of marriages and burials. The date added is the date of its first appearance.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST—WEST STOW.

MALE.				FEMALE.			
Allmond	1632.	Gilbert	1574.	Abigail	1710.	Matilda	1847.
Barham	1782.	Lawrence	1560.	Amelia	1809.	Mercy	1775.
Clement	1561.	Michael	1578.	Critty	1826.	Mildred	1612.
Cyprian	1592.	Reonald	1606.	Delariviere	1770.	Milisett	1687.
Elias	1688.	Starkerd	1796.	Deliah	1821.	Miriam	1752.
Ezekiel	1695.	Sydenham	1721.	Eunice	1753.	Pieria	1705.
Garnham	1807.	Valentine	1707.	Jelian	1560.	Prudence	1578.
Garrett	1586.			Judy	1821.	Thomazin	1563.
				Luce	1595.	Triphenia	1632.

WEST STOW—BOYS.

	A	B	C	Total		A	B	C	Total
Aaron	...	I		I	Jeremy	...	I		I
Abraham	...	I		I	Jerman	...	I		I
Alfred	...		3	3	John	...	51	43	37 131
Ambrose	...	2	I	3	Jonathan	...	4	I	5
Andrew	...	I		I	Joseph	...	4	6	11 21
Anthony	...	I		I	Josias	...	I		I
Arthur	...		I	2	Martin	...		I	I
Austin	...	I		I	Miles	...	2		2
Bartholomew	...	I		I	Nathaniel	...		I	I
Benjamin	...		I	I	Nicholas	...	3		3
Caleb	...		I	I					
Charles	...	I	2	4	Oliver	...		2	2
Chilver	...			2	Orford	...		I	I
Cosiah	...		I	I					
Daniel	...			4	Paul	...	2		2
David	...			3	Peter	...	3	3	6
Edmund	...	10	4	3	Philip	...	I		I
Edward	...	2	7	14	Ralph	...			
Elijah	...			I	Reuben	...		2	2
Eppheford	...			I	Richard	...	4	4	15
				I	Robert	...	19	18	63
Forbarre	...	I		I	Roger	...	1	2	3
Francis	...	6	3	2	Sams	...		I	I
Frederick	...			3	Samuel	...	2	I	14
Gabriel	...	2		I	Silvester	...	I		I
George	...	2	I	23	Simon	...	2		7
				26	Stephen	...	2	3	5
Henry	...	9	2	5	Theodore	...	I		I
Hugh	...	I		I	Thomas	...	29	34	16 79
Humfrey	...		I	I	Timothy	...	I		I
Isaac	...		I	3	Tobias	...	I		I
Jacob	...			I					
James	...	7	6	26	Walter	...	I	3	4
Jeffery	...	I		I	William	...	17	20	60 97
Jeremiah	...		I	I	Zachary	...	I		I
					Total	...	193	177	288 658

WEST STOW—GIRLS.

	WEST STOW—GIRLS.					WEST STOW—GIRLS.				
	A	B	C	Total		A	B	C	Total	
Adelaide	...		I	I	Jemima	...		4	4	
Agnes	...	II		II	Johanna	...	I	I		
Alice	...	8	3	12	Joan	...	7		7	
Amy	...	3	I	5	Judith	...		3	3	
Ann	...	21	30	75	Katherine	...	4	I	5	
Barbara	...	I	I	2	Kezia	...		3	3	
Betsy, Betty	...			3	Louisa	...		3	3	
Bridget	...	3		3	Lucy	...		3	3	
Briers	...		I	I	Lydia	...	3	I	4	
Caroline	...		10	10	Magdalen	...	I		I	
Charlotte	...		9	9	Mahalah	...		I	I	
Christian	...	2		2	Margaret	...	26	8	35	
Deborah	...		I	I	Maria	...		7	7	
Dennis	...	3		3	Marian	...	I		I	
Dorcas	...		I	I	Martha	...	I	4	I	6
Dorothy	...	6	I	7	Mary	...	13	49	35	97
					Mary Ann	...		24	24	
Edith	...		I	I	Mathe	...	I		I	
Eleanor	...		I	I	Nanny	...			I	
Eliza	...		8	8	Penelope	...		I	I	
Elizabeth	...	16	31	80	Phoebe	...			I	
Ellen	...		3	I	Pollard	...			I	
Emily	...		2	2	Priscilla	...			I	
Emma	...		7	7	Rachel	...		4	4	
Esther	...	I		I	Rebecka	...	3	3	10	
Fanny	...		I	I	Rhoda	...		I	I	
Frances	...	I	3	5	Rosanna	...		I	I	
Grace	...	I		I	Rose	...	3	2	2	7
Hannah	...	I	3	3	Sarah	...	4	13	17	34
Harriet	...			5	Sibell	...	2		2	
Helena	...	I		I	Sophia	...		I	I	
Henrietta	...		I	I	Susan	...	26	8	17	51
Hester	...		I	I	Temperance	...		I		
Isabella	...			I	Tomasen	...		I		
Jane	...	4	I	17	Tryana	...	I		I	
				22	Total	...	176	176	272	624

WORDWELL.

	Boys.			WORDWELL.			GIRLS.	
Abraham	2	John	33	Abigail	1	Hellen	1	
Adam	1	Jonathan	1	Agnes	1	Henrietta	2	
Alfred	3	Joseph	1	Alice	2	Jane	3	
Benjamin	1	Josiah	1	Allen	1	Katharine	2	
Booty	1	Mathew	1	Angelina	1	Keziah	1	
Charles	2	Nathaniel	1	Annice	1	Lucy	1	
Christopher	2	Peter	2	Barbara	1	Lydia	2	
David	1	Ralph	2	Charlotte	3	Margaret	5	
Edmund	2	Reuben	1	Dorothy	3	Martha	1	
Edward	1	Richard	2	Eleanor	1	Mary	12	
Enosh	1	Robert	14	Eliza	2	Mary Ann	3	
Francis	6	Roger	2	Elizabeth	21	Rebecka	3	
Frederick	2	Samuel	6	Ellen	1	Rose	1	
George	15	Stephen	2	Emily	1	Sarah	8	
Henry	7	Thomas	14	Emma	1	Sophia	2	
Isaac	2	Walter	1	Esther	1	Suzan	6	
James	12	William	24	Frances	1	Tamma	1	
		Total... 169		Hannah	8			
				Harriet	2	Total... 123		

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST—WORDWELL.

	MALE.			FEMALE.	
Alexander	1606.	Ezekiel	1847.	Bridget	1596.
Ambrose	1680.	Joshua	1847.	Carolina	1738.
Andrew	1812.	Martin	1824.	Constance	1597.
Barham	1671.	Nicholas	1588.	Denys	1582.
Clement	1653.	Randall	1736.	Fanny	1806.
Duffield	1753.	Valentine	1709.	Florence	1582.
				Joice	1624.
				Judith	1611.
				Juliana	1827.
					Maria
					1840.
					Marian
					1624.
					Mathew
					1770.
					Mirable
					1599.
					Miriam
					1591.
					Phoebe
					1635.
					Tam
					1788.
					Thyrza
					1842.

WILLS.

I. *The will of THOMAS BAXTER, of Wordwell, made and proved at Bury St. Edmund's, in May, 1557.*

In the name of God Amen. Maye 3, 1557, I Thomas Baxter thelder of Wordwell, husbandmen, than beinge in holl and perfecte mynde, make and orden my last will and testament in manner and forme following.—First I bequeath my sowle to Allmighty God my creator and maker, and unto our blessed Ladye with all ye holye companye of heaven, and my body to be buried in the holye sepulture of the churchyarde of Wordwell.—I gyve to the highe auiter of Wordwell for my tythes and oblacions forgotten and to lytle payde XIIId. [?].—To the reparacions of the churche of Wordwell 2s.—To John Baxter my sonne of West Stow my tenement lyinge in West Stow with all the land belongyng unto yt, with all ye land besyde lyeinge in West Stow excepte the medow called Jafferye Abders, which I wyll the first croppe of the grasse and of the woode be devyded parte lyke betwyxte my twooe sonnes John and Thomas, and they to sell yt, both woode and grasse, when they shall see a convenyente tyme for both their profytts, and so to contynue untill tyme they shall otherwyse agree.—I gyve to Thomas Baxter my sonne my copye tenement in Flempton with all the copyhold land belonging therunto, which tenement and lands I have surrendered into the hands of John Sharpe of Flempton miller to the behoufe of Thomas Baxter my sonne, as it is specified in my will: Thomas Brett of Flempton do wytness ye said surrender and use.—I gyve to said Thomas my sonne a medow grounde copye in Fornham All Saints, 2 acres be yt more or less.—To George my sonne a free tenement in Lytle Lyvermere with the appurtenances belongyng unto yt. Item a certon hutche beyng within the sayd tenement.—Item I give my copye tenement in Wordwell with all the lands thereto apperteyning to one of my sonnes which shall have by the law most righte and most tytle unto yt.—To Thomas my sonne all such free pasture and lands as I have lyeinge in Wordwell.—I will that John Baxter my sonne or his assignee shall paye unto 2 of myne elder daughters, Catheryne and Johan, 2os, to eche of them 1os. by yere immediatlye or shortlye after my death, so that they may be payd their 2os. a pece in 2 yeres space after my death.—To Thomas my sonne.....horse, my carte and the harnesse with all the apparrell belonging unto them, a plough, a payre of harrowes with all their apparrell

belonging unto them.—To George my sonne a cowe the coloure beyng blacke.—To Thomas my sonne myne other cowe a blacke howed.—To Margaret my daughter a weanell calfe.—To Katheryne my daughter my best kettell.—To Marget my daughter 20s., which I will Thomas my sonne shall paye in 3 yeres immedyetlye after my death.—To Robert Watts, sonne of John Watts of Cramwos, an ewe and a lambe.—To Thomas Reve my godsonne dwellynge with John Baxter of West Stowe an ewe shepe.—To Thomas Davye of Burye my godsonne an ewe and a lambe.—To Thomas Perkyne of Lackforth my godsonne a lambe.—To Marget my daughter fyve ewe shepe.—The residewe of my shepe to be solde by myne executors and to be done in dedes of charytye for me and my wyfe.—I will that Thomas Baxter my sonne and Margaret my daughter shall devyde all my howseholde stuff betwyxt them partelyke, Thomas Baxter to chose fyrst, and the seconde tyme Marget Baxter to chose fyrste, and so to contynue untyll they have devyded all the household stuff unbequeathed.—To Thomas my sonne my holl cropp in Wordwell or elsewhere excepte an acre of rye in Stowe, which I gyve to John my sonne. Item to Thomas my sonne 2 heaves with ye bees remayninge and dwellynge in them.—To Marget my daughter other 2 heaves with the bees in them.—I will that all my lands, tenements, pastures, medowes, feadynge, free or copye, after my 3 sonnes deathes doe remaine to their heyres and children of their bodyes lawfully begotten as they be gyven to them, so that ye men children shall enjoye ye tytells althoughe the sayd John, Thomas and George shall have any woman or womanskynd elder then the menskynes alyve whensoeuer they shall departe thys worlde, so that the man chyld or manchylfren shall enjoye ye tytle of their fathers lands etc. before the women chyldren althoughe they be elder then the men chyldren. And yf the said John, Thomas, George, doe dye without issew male or female, then I will my daughters & their chyldren doe enjoye the lands partelyke betwyxte them as the law will permytt them.—All my goods and lands, free or copye, moveable or unmoveable, I gyve them to myne executors to bestowe them in dedes of charytye as they shall thynke yt best, receyvynge my detts and payeing my detts and bryngynge my bodye honestlye to the earth, whom I make and orden John Baxter of West Stowe my sonne and Thomas Baxter my sonne dwellynge with me in Wordwell executors of this my last will.

Witnesses:—

John Walter. Thomas Craske. Robert Mockard with other.

Proved at Bury, May 24, 1557.

II. *The nuncupative will of JOHN BARRET, made April, 1578, proved at Bury, Feb. 1582. He was rector of Wordwell from 1564 to 1581.*

In the name of God Amen. The Mondaye in Easter Weike being the last day of Marche or upon the tewsday in the same being the first daie of Aprill, A.D. 1578, John Barret clerke and parson of Wordwell in the Diocese of Norwich, beinge then sycke in bodye and yet of whole mynde and perfect memory—praised be God therefore—did make and ordeyne his last will and testament nuncupative by speakeinge theise or the like words in effecte followinge; viz. here I have broughte upp a pore girle Alice Croftes whiche is my servaunte, and I will that after my decease she shall have all the goodes that I have; which wordes were spoken and declared by the sayd Sir John Barret in the presence and hearinge of Sir Roberte Crippes, parsonne of Flempton, and of Rycharde Midleton mynister there, and of John Dykes.

Proved Feb. 22, 1582.

III. *The will of PAUL GRANT, rector of West Stow from 1593 to 1610. He was buried at West Stow only two days after the date of the making of his will, which was proved at Norwich, no date being mentioned.*

In the name of God Amen. July 27, 1610, I Paule Grante, clerk, parson of the parische churche of Westowe in Co. of Suffolke, beinge sick in bodye but of good and perfect remembrance, thanks be unto Almightye God, doe make this my last will.—First and above all I commend my soule into the mercifull hands of Almightye God my maker and of his sonne Jesus Christ, the redeemer of me and of all mankind; and my bodye I comytt to the earthe to be buried in christian buriall in the chauncell of Westowe.—And as touching the disposicion of my worldlye goods my mynde and will is and I doe hereby give and bequeathe unto the poore people of Westowe 20s. of lawfull Englishe monie to be distributed amonges them upon the daie of my buriall by my executrix with the advise and direction of the churchwardens of Westowe.—I give to Anne my wife for the terme of nyne yeares next after my decease towards the bringinge up of my children all my lands, tenements and heredytaments in Stowlansterne [sic] and Pakenham. And after thend of said nyne yeres my will is that all my said lands shalbe soould by my executrix and supervisor, and the monie comyng of the sale thereof I doe give to my wife and children as followeth: viz. £120 thereof to Anne my wife in full

recompence of her dower which she maie have or claim in my said landes. And the residue of the monie to my sixe children to be equallie devided amongst them, my sonnes to have their porcions at their severall ages of 21 yeres, and my daughters to have their porcions at their severall ages of 21 yeres or daies of marriage, which shall firste happen.—Whereas there is £150 remayning in my hands in trust towards the mayntenance of myne, my brothers and sisters sonnes at Cambridge, my will is that Anne my wife shall paie yerelye £8 to my sonne Francis, my brother Peter Graunt, Margarett Brome widdow my sister, and Steven Smythe my nephew, if he be lyvinge, otherwise to Alice Smythe his sister, by equall portions untill such tyme as ye said Francis or aine other of my sonnes or my brothers or sisters sonnes or sonnes daughters sonnes shalbe mayntained at ye Universitie of Cambridge.—All the rest of my goodes and chattells not before bequeathed I give to Anne my wife towards ye payments of my debtes and legacies.—And I make her executrix of this my will, and John Forber my father in lawe and William Cooper my brother in law supervisors of the same.— And if ther shalbe anie overplus, I will that it shalbe equallie devided amongst my children.

Witnesses:—

John Askewe. John Shere. Paule Graunt.

Proved at Norwich.

IV. *The will of THOMAS CROFTS of West Stow and Little Saxham. Born about 1537. Buried at West Stow, 1612. He was the son of Edmund Crofts, and grandson of Sir John who built West Stow hall and who bought Little Saxham.*

In the name of God Amen. April 2, 1612, I Thomas Crofte, of Litle Saxam in the Co. of Suffolk esquier, callinge to mynde the uncertaintie of mans lief and feeling some weaknes and want of health in bodie, yet of very good and perfect remembrance and of good harte, I praise thallmichtie God for the same, doe ordayne and make this my testament and last will (utterlie renouncinge all other wills by me heretofore made) in manner following.

First most willinglie I do render into the handes of my Lord God and Creator my soule, hoping and assuredlie beleeving that of his great mercie and goodnes promised and sette forthe in the sheddinge of the most precious bloud of his derelie beloved sonne Jesus Christ, my alone Saviour and Redeemer, he will receave my soule into his glorie, and place it in his heavenlie habitacion amongst his Angells and blessed Saintes.—And my bodie I doe frelie give and commend unto the

earth to be buried by my father and other my ancestors in the parishe church of Westowe, the same to be done by my executor or executors in decent and comelie order without any pompe or vaine expence.

And as concerninge my lands and tenements not heretofore conveyed or settled, viz., the lands and tenementes I purchased of Thomas Budde, lying in little Saxham and alreadie demysed by my selfe for diverse yeares yet to come unto my old servant Robert Thirkettle, I give unto Sir Henry my grandchild, sonne and heire of Sir John Croftes knight, and to his heires for ever.—Allsoe I doe give to my sonne Sir John Croftes knight my white nagge.

I doe give to Susan Croftes, daughter of Sir Henry Croftes knight* deceased, £250, whereof £200 to be paid to her or to her use within six moneths after my decease, and the other £50 within one yeare after my decease. And my desire is that my eldest sonne Sir John Croftes would imploie the £50 to the best profitt of the said Susan untill she shall attaine unto the age of 15 yeares or daye of marriage. And my desire is that after my death Susan, being nowe verie yonge, may be delivered into the tucion and government of Mris Elliott, wief of Mr. Richard Elliott of Boxsted, with her to remayne and by her to be educated untill she shall attaine the age of 15 yeares. And for her mayntenance and towardes the recompence of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott I appoint the use of the £200 bequeathed to said Susan, which I will shalbe half yearlie paid to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott by my executor, whom I doe hartelie intreate to have a care for the performance of this my intent. Or Mr. Elliott may take the £200 into his own hands, giving bond for the repayment of it to Susan at her age of 15 yeares. And after that she shall accomplish the age of 15 yeares, my great desire is that Sir John Croftes (if he be then livinge) would take her into his charge and carefullie to respect her for her education and advancement; and that he would then take into his handes the £200 towards her education and mayntenance till she come to the age of 21 yeares or day of marriage.

But if she die before the age of 21 yeares or day of marriage, then I give the £250 to be equallie devided as follows: viz. To Thomas Barker my grandchild, sonne of Sir Robert Barker knight, £83 .. 6 .. 8. To Thomas Penninge my grandchild, sonne of Anthony Penninge esquier, £83 .. 6 .. 8. To Thomas Croftes my

* This Sir Henry Croftes was third son of the testator. The other Sir Henry, mentioned in a previous clause, was testator's grandson, eldest son of his eldest son. For the son see Little Saxham registers p. 161. For the grandson see do. p. 179—189.

grandchild, sonne of Francis Croftes my sonne, £83 .. 6 .. 8.

I give to my sonne Francis £100.—To my sonne Robert Croftes £150.—To William Croftes my grandchild, sonne of William Croftes my sonne deceased, £20.—To Richard Warde, parson of litle Saxham, £5 in token of my good will and love towards him, who hath been a painfull preacher and an honest man.—To Thomas Kent my old servant £20.—To Thomas Larner my servant £10.—To John Crowe my servant £3.—To John Harrison my old huntsman £5.—To Alice Mahewe in recompence of her paynes taken about my wief whilst she lived £10, which somme I would have my executor to pay over into the handes of John Pettit her brother, and he to give sufficient securitie for the repayment and good employinge thereof for the said Alice Mayhew.—To my servant John Petit 40s.—To Robert Taylor my servant and kinsman 40s. To Jone Greene my servant £10.—To Anne Spinke my servant £3.—To Robert Hammond my boy £3, which I desire my executor would imploy for his good in binding of him apprentice with an honest man of some good trade.—All these somes shalbe paid within one year after my decease.—To the poore people inhabiting the townes of litle Saxham and Westowe £5, to be devided equallie amongst them on the daye of my buriall.—I will that my executor shall cause to be made fower ringes of gold, every ringe to be of the value of 40s., and shall deliver them to these persons as a remembrance of my love towards them: viz. Sir Robert Barker knight my sonne in lawe: Edward Pooley esquier my brother in lawe: Anthonie Penninge esquier my sonne in law: John Laney esquier my brother in law.

I nominate Sir John Croftes, my sonne and heire, my sole executor, to whome (yf he will take upon him the charge of my executorshippe) I doe give all the residue of my goods, plate, household stuff, debtes, etc. towards the performance of my will and the defrayninge of my funerall expences. But if he shall refuse to undergoe the trouble, then I doe appoint ffrancis Croftes and Robert Croftes my sonnes my executors, to whom I doe give all the residue of my goodes in so large forme as I did intend them to Sir John Croftes.—In witnes whereof I to everie leafe of paper of this my will, being in number three, have sett my hand; and to this third leafe I have also sett my seale at armes.

In the presence of Richard Kinge. John Wymarke.

Richard Holbecke. Thomas Croftes.

Proved June 27, 1612, by Sir John Croftes son and executor.

P.C.C. 49 Fenner.

V. *The Will of SIR JOHN CROFTS Knight of Little Saxham. Born in 1563. Buried at Little Saxham 1628. He was the eldest son of Thomas Crofts. His eldest son Sir Henry had Little Saxham, his second son Anthony had West Stow.*

In the name of God Amen. I Sir John Crofts of Little Saxham, Knight, callinge to mynde the frailtie and uncertainety of this life doe therefore this October 1, 3rd yeare of King Charles, 1627, being in perfect memorie, I thanke God for it, make this my last will and testament.

First I comitt my soule into the handes of my deare and blessed Saviour Christ Jesus, by virtue of whose death and suffering alone, and by noe other meanes or merritt of my owne being a sinnfull creature, I doe stedfastlie believe I shall stand cleere before him from all my sinnes and offences, and that at the last daie my soule and bodye shalbe reunited togeather againe, and then be made partaker of that glory in heaven which my Saviour Christ Jesus have prepared for his elect. And my bodie I leave to the earth from whence it came. And because I desire more a joyfull resurreccon than a pompus buriall, I desire my executrix to burie my bodie as privately as conveniently she maye in the chappell adjoining to little Saxham church, where the body of my late deare mother lyeth buried, without any blacke or mourninge cloathes or any other solemnities bestowed upon my funerall, because I accompt of them as ceremonies that maie well be spared.

By indenture bearing date Dec. 4, — year of our late Soveraigne Lord King James, made between myself (by the name of Sir John Crofts of Little Saxham Knight) and Henry Litchfield, Thomas Kent and Thomas Houlden of the one part, and William Bryers of Upberry in the parish of Pullexhill in Co. of Beds or the other part, there is amongst other sommes of money mencioned a debt of £1470 (whereof I acknowledge to have received £400) remaining still due unto me, which is to be paid me by said William Bryers at the end of one year next after the first of the feastes of the Annuncucion of the blessed Virgine or Saint Michael the Archangell which shall happen next after the death of Francis Bevell. This debt I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne Anthony Croftes, and doe make him executor as to that part of my will which concernes the said debt, and doe hereby give him full power to take the same and give William Bryers discharge for it, as by the advice of his Councell learned in the law shall be required, with this meaning, that my sonne Anthonie Croftes shall out of the money paie unto my

neece, Mrs. Susan Croftes, £300 in full satisfaccion of a legacie of £250 given her by my father's will. And the overplus he shall keepe to his own proper use in part of payment of a debt of £3000 owing to himselfe, for which he hath a mortgage of my landes in Bedfordshire: for my desire is by lessininge the said debt to advance my daughters porcions as much as maie be by the sale of my landes in Bedfordshire, which I have delayned to that purpose.—I desire that all the evidences and writings that concern my lands in Bedfordshire, or that concern any part of my lands in Suffolk which is commonly called by the name of South-park maie be delivered to my sonne Anthonie Croftes.

I give to my sonne John Croftes and to my sonne Edward Croftes all my stocke of sheepe which are upon my groundes of Barnam, that is to saie two partes to John and the third part to Edward.—To my servant Henry Raymond, if he serve me at my death, £20.—To the poore of Little Saxham £5.—To the poore of Westowe £5.—To the poore of Barnam £5.—All the stocke that is upon my groundes at Saxham and Southparke, all my houshold stuffe, plate and jewells, and all other my goodes and chattells not formerly bequeathed, I doe give to my deereley beloved wife, and I doe make her executrix of this my last will. In witness whereof I confirm the same under my hand and seale. John Crofts.

In the presence of Edmund Poley. William Greeke.

Francis Grant. Symon Allen.

Proved on Feb. 1, 1629, by Dame Mary Croftes, relict and executrix; also by Anthony Croftes, son and "executor specialis."

P.C.C. 8 Scroope.

VI. *The will of ANTHONY CROFTS. Born in 1593. Buried at West Stow 1657. He was the second son of Sir John Crofts, knight, and the father of Sir John Crofts of West Stow, baronet.*

In the name of God Amen. On May 15, 1654, I Anthony Croftes of Grayes Inne in Co. of Middlesex doe make this my last will and testament.—First I commend my soule into the handes of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus, by the virtue of whose death and sufferinges I doe steadfastly beleeve that all my sinnes shalbe pardoned, and that I shall resume this flesh of myne and live with him in glory for evermore.—And my bodie I comitt to the earth to be decencie and all privarye [sic] buried in the parish church of Westowe as neare the body of my deare [sic.]

I doe by this my last will declare that I have paid unto my nephewe, Sir

Robert Crompton deceased, and to the rest of my brothers and sisters, all such legacies as are due to them out of their ffather's estate.—I doe further declare that I have paid to my fower younger sisters all such sumes of money as are due to them by the sale of the mannor of Chalgrave in Co. of Bedford, which said mannor was mortgaged to me for £3000. And upon the sale of the said mannor (after I had paid myself £3000 and the arreares thereupon due) I devided the overplus equally amongst my said fower younger sisters according to the desire of my ever deare ffather.

I doe hereby acknowledge that all the goods, lynnен and housholdstuffe which was at Leeds Castle in Co. of Kent at the tyme of my marriage was with my consent made over unto my brother in lawe, Sir John Francklin knight deceased, and others since deceased for the use of my wife if it shall please God that she outlives me; and therefore my executors have not any properte in them, but they doe belongeth of right wholie to her, she bringing them wholie to me.

I give to my most dearlie beloved wife £100 to be paid her in gold within one moneth after my death.—To my deare sisters the Lady Crompton, the Lady Benett, the Ladye Mildmay, the Lady Bryers and the Lady Smith and the Lady Crofts, 40 shillings a piece to buy them ringes.—To my deare brother Sir Henry Crofts Knight, my brother John Croftes, my uncle Edward Roberts, James Altham of Markhall, Esq., Mr. John Altham, Mr. William Greiter of Grayes Inne, 20 shillings a piece to buy them ringes.—To my most dearly beloved sister, the Lady Bryers, in a thanckfull acknowledgement of her great love to me and myne £60 to buy plate with for her daylie use, which I desire her to accept as a poore legacie from me.—To my sonne John Croftes my turkey ringe sett round with diamonds and library of bookeſ.—To my deare daughter in lawe my diamond ringe which the Lady Fynett gave me at her death.—To my most deare brother Sir Henry Crofts £50, which I desire him to accept as a small legacie from me.—To my brother John Croftes £40.—To Thomas Norman £10.—To Thomas Norman's wife 40s.—To the poore of the parish of Westowe £10 to be layd out in some stocks for them as my brother Sir Henry Croftes and my executor shall thincke fitt.—To my sonnes wife, my said deare daughter in lawe, all my peices of old gold that are of a forraigne coyne, and 20 shillings more to buy her a ringe.—To my neice and goddaughter, Mrs. Francis Polye, £5, and 20 shillings more to buy her a ringe.—To my nephewe Mr. Charles Crompton £5, and 20 shillings more to buy him a ringe.

To my sonne William Croftes £1200 to be paid at his age of 21 years. And if he dyes before that age, his porcion shalbe devided betweene his twoe surviving brothers. And if there shalbe but one of his brothers then livinge, then he shall have the whole £1200.—To my sonne Anthony Croftes £1200 at his age of 21 yeaeres, and if he dye before that, his porcion shalbe equally devided betweene his two surviving brothers.—My executors shall yearlie pay to my said twoe younger sonnes, William and Anthony, by equall porcions at the end of every sixe moneths, £40 a peice for their maintenance and education till they atteyne their severall ages of 21 yeaeres, at which time their porcions become due.

It is my desire that my twoe younger sonnes shall take upon them some honest calling in the world. And to that purpose I advyse that my sonne William may be bound prentice to some merchant at London, if my brother Sir Henry Croftes and my executors shall soe thincke fitt and shall finde him suteable for that profession. And what money my executors shall laye out for the binding of him out shall be deducted from his porcion of £1200.—It is my desire that my sonne Anthony may take upon him the profession of the lawe and study of the Common lawe of this nation, if my brother and my executors shall thincke him fitt for it, and shall finde that that profession is like to bee upheld in practice and esteeme. And if he shall not take that profession, my desire is that he likewise may be bound an apprentice to some merchant, and what money my executors shall disburse about the binding of him out shalbe likewise deducted from his porcion.

Whereas I have made noe intayle uppon my landes, but have left them to descend to my sonne and heire in ffee simple, subject to such leases and payments as shalbe herein expressed, now it is my desire that if it please God that my sonne John shall depart this life without issue male and leaving one or more daughters, that he would not suffer said landes to descend to his heirs female, but would intayl them upon his brother William and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his brother Anthony and heirs male, with remaynder to his owne right heires or any other person that he in his judgement and affection shall thincke fitt.

WHEREAS the Mannors of Westowe and Ginnis in Co. of Suffolk were heretofore purchased by Robert Lewis Esq., William Greeke Esq., and John Legg gent. with my money and in trust for me and in trust that they should make such estate in said mannors either to me or to any others persons as I should appoint ; and WHEREAS my said trustees have by my appointment made a leese of said

manors for 21 yeares to John Smith of Highgate Esq., Mr. Robert Croftes and others since deceased, upon trust that said lessees should receive the rents of said manors to the profitt and increase of the sheepe thereupon depasturinge to such uses as in the indenture of lease is mencioned ; and WHEREAS said Robert Lewes, William Greeke and John Legg not long after did convey said manors to me and my heires for ever ; and WHEREAS since then said lessees and my selfe have graunted one annuity of £300 out of said manors unto certaine feoffees in trust for the use of my dearly beloved wife for her life, which said rent I desire may be justlie paid unto her ; Now my will is that said John Smyth and Robert Croftes, my surviving lessees in trust, shall permitt my eldest son John Croftes to receive to his own use all the surplusage of the rents and profitts of said manors and of the yearlie increase of the sheepe thereupon depasturing which shalbe over and above the yearly £300 payable to my wife. And if it shall please God that my sonne John shall depart this life before he shall have paid £1200 a peice to my younger sonnes William and Anthony, and shall not leave assetts behinde him sufficient for the payment thereof, then my will is that said John Smyth and Robert Croftes shall paie them their said porcions out of the rents of said manors.—It is my will that all my stocke of sheepe that shalbe goinge upon any of my lands in Westowe at the tyme of my death, together with the yearlye increase of them (except such number as have been accustomed to be yearlie sold of), shall be left upon said landes dureing the life tyme of my deare wife and untill my twoe younger sonnes, William and Anthony, shall have received their £1200 each.—That parcell of lands in Harlington [Beds] which I purchased of Thomas Arnold and his son I doe suffer to descend upon my sonne and heire for the execution of this my will.—All my goodes and personall estate not formerly bequeathed I doe give to my eldest sonne John Croftes, whome I make my sole executor. And I doe desire my most dearely beloved wife and my brother Sir Henry Croftes to be supervisors.

And nowe I charge (as my last legacie) to all my three sonnes that they live lovingly and peaceably together, and be ready to assist and support one another in all offices of true and brotherly friendship. And I pray God give them his blessing that they may live to glorifie him and to be good and helpfull to others.—These three sheepes [sic] of paper being my full will I have written with my owne hand and sealed with my owne seale, and have written my name and sett my seale at the bottome of said three sheetes. Anthon : Croftes.

A codicill annexed to my will.—It is my will and pleasure that my most

dearly beloved wife shall injoye the possession of my chiefe mansion and dwelling house in Westowe dureing the life of my deare sister the Lady Bryers. And if any difference or controversie arise concerning my meaninge in my will, it shall be determined by my deare brother Sir Henry Croftes under his hand and seale.—I bequeath to my twoe nephues Sir Fredericke Cornwallis and Sir Edmund Poley 40 shillings a peice to buy them ringes. Antho: Croftes.

Proved with codicill at London, Oct. 26, 1657, by John Croftes the executor.

P.C.C. 352 Ruthen.

VII. *The will of SIR JOHN CROFTS, of West Stow, Baronet. Born c. 1634. Buried at West Stow 1664. He was the eldest son of Anthony Crofts, and left no surviving children.*

In the name of God Amen. This November 29, 1664, in the 16th yeare of the reigne of Charles II, I Sir John Crofts of Weststowe Barronett, being sickle in body but of good and perfect memory (thanks be therefore to Almighty God), and considering the frailty and uncertainty of man's life, doe make this my last will and testament (revoking all others by me formerly made) in manner following.—First I bequeath my soule into the hands of Allmighty God, trusting through the meritts of Christ Jesus to have full pardon of all my sinnes, and my body to be decently buried att the discretion of my executrix.—I give unto Dame Bryers Croftes my deere wife all my house, landes etc. at Weststowe and all other my landes [etc], and all that I have in the world I give to her and her heires for ever, she paying unto my mother the Lady Smith £300 per annum during the life of Lady Smith. And I doe order by this my will that my land at Weststowe be sold to pay my debtes.—Out of the said land I give to Mris: Cicely Pooley my cosen £100.—To Mr. Edmond Barber £50.—To Dame Bryers Croftes my wife £500.—And the remaynder of money that arises of the land that I order to sell to be equally divided between my two brothers William and Anthony.—And all other of my estate unbequeathed both personall and reall I give unto Dame Bryers my wife, whom I make sole executrix of this my last will.—In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the day and yeare above written. J. Crofts.

In the presence of Charles Seller. Jeffrey Kirkham. Robert White.

Proved Jan. 5, 1664, by Dame Brieres Croftes, relict and executrix.

VIII. *The will of SIR HENRY CROFTS knight. Born c. 1590. Buried at Little Saxham 1667. He was the eldest son of Sir John, and father of William, Lord Crofts. See Little Saxham registers p. 179-189. This is a very wordy and uninteresting will, and I have shortened it. Its only point of interest is that it gives us the names of some of the rooms in Little Saxham hall. It also confirms what I had guessed before seeing it, that Sir Henry in his life time gave up Little Saxham to his son William, and went to live at Bury or somewhere. The will does not state where it was made, but from the witnesses, Sir John Holland and John Sotheby, I should imagine him to have been then living at Bury.*

In the name of God Amen. I Sir Henry Croftes of Little Saxham in Co. of Suffolk knight, being at this present through the mercy of God in perfect health and of a good and disposing minde and memory, yett considering the incertainty of this present life, especially in my declining yeares, and being willinge and desirous to settle and dispose of the remaining part of my estate soe as to prevent all questions and controversies that might hereafter arise, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following.—First I yeild my soule into the hands of Allmighty God my Creator and of his sonne Jesus Christ my most mercifull Redeemer, stedfastly beleiving that it shalbe reunited to my body att the day of the generall resurreccion, and then both of them (through his merrits, death and passion) shalbee received into Glory.—And for my body I leave it to bee decently interred amongst my ancestors in the vault belonging to the parish church of Little Saxham att the discretion of my executrix with as little pompe or solemnitie as may bee.

WHEREAS I have lately by an indenture tripartite date June 25 last past between (1) mee and Dame Margery my wife, (2) William Lord Croftes my eldest sonne, (3) Sir Edmund Poley knight and John Sotheby Esq., and a fine thereupon levied, settled my mannor and advowson of Little Saxham and all messuages, mills, lands, sheepwalks, etc. belonging to it lying in Little and Great Saxham, Barrow, Risby, Fornham All Saints, Westley, Great and Little Horningsheath, Ickworth, Chevington and Nowton, upon William Lord Croftes and his heires untill he or they shall make default in payment of these severall summes of money; viz. £600 to me yearly during my naturall life without deduccion of taxes, or £5000 to my executors within two yeares after my decease with interest at 6 p. c. every year till paid; with a proviso that if Lord Croftes shall make default in payment of said £600 or said £5000 or of any part thereof, then the use of the said manor to him be absolutely void, and Sir Edmund Poley and John Sothebie shall be seized of it

to the use of mee for my life, and after my death to the use of such persons as I by my last will should declare: Now I doe hereby devise the said £5000 payable to my executors by Lord Croftes, and the interest that shall arise thereof, to bee paid to my very worthy friends, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Cornwallis and Sir Thomas Cullum Baronett, upon trust that they shall putt it out in the best manner that they may, and pay the yearly increase thereof to Dame Margery my wife for the maintenance of her selfe and of Mary, Cicelye and Elizabeth Crofts, my daughters by her, untill said Mary, Cicely and Elizabeth shall attaine their severall ages of 21 yeaeres or be married. And then Lord Cornwallis and Sir Thomas Cullum, or the survivor of them or executor of survivor, shall out of the said £5000 pay to Mary, Cicely and Elizabeth 1000 markes a peice, who afterwards shall have no share of the proceeds of the residue of said £5000 during the life of their mother. The yearly proceeds of the residue, £3000, shall be paid to Dame Margerie my wife during her life, and after her death £1000 a peice shall be paid to Mary, Cicelie and Elizabeth. *[Here I omit provisions in case Dame Margery should die before any or all of her three daughters receive their portions, or in case any of them should die before receiving hers. The survivors are to benefit.]* But if it shall happen that they all three die before receiving their several portions, then the whole increase shall be paid to Dame Margery during her life, and after her death the said £5000 shall be equally divided amongst my other three daughters, viz. the Right Hon. Dame Elizabeth, Dowager of ffredericke Lord Cornwallis, Dame Hester, wife of Sir Edmond Poley knight, and Katherine Crofts, if living, or to their issue if dead.—And if Lord Croftes make default in payment of all or any part of said sums of money, then I give the mannor and advowson of Little Saxham to Charles Lord Cornwallis and Sir Thomas Cullum and their heires for ever, upon speciall trust that they shall sell them together or by parts, as may raise the greatest price; and out of the moneys raised shall retaine £5000 to be putt out and paid to such persons as the above mentioned £5000 was to be paid to. And over and above the said £5000 the trustees shall pay to my three daughters, Mary, Cicely and Elizabeth Crofts, £1000 each out of the proceeds of the sale at their respective ages of 21 years or day of marriage, with the increase arising therefrom in the mean time. And the trustees shall out of the proceeds of the sale pay to my son John Crofts D.D., to my daughter Katherine Crofts, to Edmond Poley, second son of Sir Edmund Poley, £500 a peice. And the residue of the proceeds shall be paid to William Lord Crofts. I give to Lord Crofts all the

hangings, chaires, tables, carpetts and other furniture in the severall roomes or chambers following in the house wherein I now or late dwelt in Little Saxham; viz. the King's chamber, the greene velvett bedd chamber, and the dyning room otherwise called the great chamber.—I give to my said three eldest daughters, Lady Cornwallis, Lady Poley and Katherine Crofts, £5 a peice for their care and paines to be taken in the execucion of the trust by me in them hereby reposed.—I give to Edward Goddard my servant, if hee shalbee living with mee at the time of my decease, all my wearing apparell of what kinde soever and £30 in money, besides the wages that shalbee due to him.—All the residue of my jewells, plate, ready money, debts, goods, chattells, stocke and stufte, both within and without doores, and personall estate whatsoeuer, I give to Dame Margery my welbeloved wife towards the performance of this my last will. And I doe make her sole executrix.

In witnesse whereof I to this my last will containing tenne sheetes of paper have to every of them sett my hand, and to the topp of the first and bottome of the last sheete have sett my seale Oct. 21, in the 16th yeare of Charles II, A.D. 1664.

Henry Crofts.

In the presence of J. Holland, Edw: Barker, Jo: Sothebie, William Fiske.

Proved April 30, 1667, by Dame Margerie Croftes.

P. C. C. 45 Carr.

IX. *The will of DAME BRYERS CROFTS of West Stow. She was the daughter of George Wharton of Wrotham in Kent, and the widow of Sir John Crofts, Baronet. She was buried at West Stow, in January, 1669/70.*

In the name of God Amen. This November 13, 1669, I Dame Bryers Croftes of Weststow widdow being in some indisposition of body but of sound disposing memorie praised be God, and considering the frailty and incertainty of life, doe therefore make this my last will and testament, revokeing all former wills.—First I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, and my body to the earth from whence it was first taken, to be interred in Weststow chancell neere where the body of Sir John Croftes my late deere husband lyeth buried, and with such decent Christian buryall att the discretion of my executor, hopeing assuredly through the meritts of Christ Jesus, my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, to have full pardon and remission of all my sinnes.

As touching my temporall estate I dispose thereof as followes. I appoint Edward Progers of St. Martin in the ffeilds in Co. of Middlesex Esq: to be sole executor of this my last will upon condicion that he sees all my debts paid, freeing my two trustees, Charles Lord Cornwallis and Sir Edmund Poley, from all debts they are ingaged in uppon my accompt as my trustees. And I desire him to pay such legacies as shall be hereafter named. But in the first place my desire is that he would pay my debts with what convenient speed may be.

To my deere mother Mrs. Steiger £240 yearly (soe long as she shall live) more than what is now yearly paid her. And I give her £200 and the purse of old gold.—To my father in law John George Steiger Esq. £100.—To my cosen Mrs. Sisly Poley £200 and Sir John Croftes' great picture.—To my twoe trustees, my Lord Cornwallis and Sir Edmond Poley, £100 a peece in gratitude for their trouble.—To my brother Mr. Anthony Croftes £100 and my weden ring. And when my two mothers are deceased and all the annuities and debts paid I give him £500 more.—To Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Cocke my kindswoman £100.—To my brother Mr. William Crofts £50.—To Robert White my servant's twoe children, viz. Edward and Bryers my god daughter, £50, viz. £20 to Edward and £30 to Bryers.—To my lady Poley twoe paire of square silver candlestickes which are a like.—To my honored mother, the Lady Smith, a diamond lockett with Sir John Croftes his haire, and a Turkie lockett sett round with diamonds.—I give my Lady Dowager Cornwallis my beazer stone.—To her daughter, Mrs. Jane Cornwallis, my lookeing glasse with a silver frame and my silver powder boxes and combe box.—To Mrs. Katherine Croftes my diamond ringe with one stone.—To my Lady Moore my diamond bodkin.—To Mrs. Judith Poley all my little things belonging to my closett.—I desire to pay Mrs. Katherine Croftes tenn peeces of gold which I made a mart with her for it.—I desire myne executor to pay Mr. George Gipps the summe of threescore ginneys.—I desire all my servants may have halfe a yeares wages except Margaret Mattlow, to whom I give £20 and all my wearinge things if she be with me att my decease.—All other my estate of lands, tenements and hereditaments in Norfolk and Suffolk, and all my goods, I give to Edward Progers my executor and his heires for ever.—I desire my executor to give to the parishes of Hockwold and Wilton and the towne of Stow for the poores use £10 a peece, and to St. James' parish in Bury St. Edmunds to the poores use £10 more, which is £30 in all.—In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seale to every sheet of paper. Bryers Croftes.

In the presence of Margarett Mattlow. N. Battely. Robert White.

Item I give to Mrs. Katherine Crumpton my pendellow clocke which stands in my chamber.—To Mr. Richard Gipps of Fornham Martin one silver tanckard.

Proved at London, Feb. 1, 1669, by Edward Progers executor.

P.C.C. 17 Penn.

X. *The will of EDWARD PROGER. Born June, 1621. Died Jan. 1, 1713/4. Buried at Hampton.*

I Edward Proger of the parish of St. Martin in the fields in the city of Westminster esquire, being in bodily health but considering the uncertainty of human life, do make this my last will. And first I do commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it me; and by the merits alone of his son Jesus Christ I expect salvation; and my body I do bequeath to the earth from whence it came to be buried decently where my trustees shall appoint.—I appoint my most honoured friend Henry, Earl of Rochester, Thomas Elliott Esq. and Mr. John Edwards, my son in law, trustees and executors of this will and the overplus of my estate remaining after my debts and legacieys and funeral charges shall be paid.—I give unto Henry, Earl of Rochester, ten pounds to buy a ring to wear in remembrance of his most obliged servant.—To Mr. John Edwards, my son in law, ten pounds to buy mourning, and twenty pounds per annum for his care and trouble in the excution of this will, to be continued to him only during the time he shall have occasion to act therein.—I give to the Poor of St. Martin in the feilds where I was born £5.—To the Poor of Hampton by Hampton Court £5.—To the Poor of Westow in Suffolk £5.—To the Poor of Chreakhowell in Brecknockshire £5.—I give to my grandson John Edwards £200 out of the Lottery of 7 per cent drawn in the year 1710, with the interest thereof, and £10 more for to buy him mourning.—To my grand-daughter Elizabeth Booth £200 out of the said lottery with the interest thereof, and £10 more to buy her mourning.—To Edward Pieroe £5.—To Goodwin Lewis £5 and my wearing apparel.—To all my servants that shall serve me att the time of my death half a year's wages over and above such as shall be due to them.—The overplus of my reall and personall estate, after my debts and such of my son's debts as I shall order to be paid under my hand and seal, legacieys and funeral charges discharged, I give to my three daughters, Phillipa, Katherine and Frances, to be equally divided between them in such manner as my

executors shall appoint, into three equal shares as they can possibly make them, Phillipa to make the first choice, and then the rest as in priority of birth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this second day of July, 1713.

Witnesses:—Ralph Palmer. Ann Disincer. Richard Marriott. Edward Stephenson. Scr: near Charing Cross.

Proved Jan. 7, 1713, by Henry, Earl of Rochester, Thomas Elliott arm: and John Edwards, executors.

P.C.C. 12 Aston.

XI. *The will of SIR SYDENHAM FOWKE, KNIGHT. Born c. 1688. Buried at West Stow, 1743. By his marriage with Frances, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Edward Progers, he became possessed of West Stow. He left no children.*

In the name of God Amen. I Sydenham Fowke of Westow in the Co. of Suffolk Knight, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make this my last will and testament.—I give unto my dearly beloved wife, her heirs and assigns, all my manors, advowsons, lands [etc.] in Westow or in any parish near adjoining, and all my right and interest therein. And all other my messuages, lands [etc.] wheresoever they may be, I give to my dearly beloved wife, her heirs and assigns. And as to all my jewels, plate, linnen, goods, chattels, cattle, household stuff and furniture and all other my personal estate, I give them for ever (after payment of my just debts, funeral charges and probate of this my will) unto my said dear wife, and do make her sole executrix of this will and do hereby revoke all former wills by me made.—In witness whereof I have to this my will contained in one sheet of paper set my hand and seal this October 28, 1736.

Sydenham Fowke.

Witnesses. Thomas Evans. Joshua Grigby. Edward Neave.

Proved at London on July 12, 1743, by Dame Frances Fowke, widow and sole executrix.

P.C.C. 232 Boycott.

XII. *The will of FRANCES FOWKE. Born c. 1679. Buried at West Stow 1752. She was the widow of Sir Sydenham Fowke, knight, and youngest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Proger. She died on Dec. 20, and her will was proved Dec. 21.*

In the name of God Amen. I Dame Frances Fowke of Westowe in Co. of

Suffolk widow, relict of Sir Sydenham Fowke knight, hereby revoking all former wills made by me do make this my last will and testament.—First I give to my nephew Mr. John Edwards all my manners, advowsons, lands [etc.] in Westowe or places adjoining, to him and his heires for ever, subject to the payment of the money which is or shall be due on mortgage of the said preinises at my death, and of the several legacies hereinafter mentioned.—I give to William, Edmund, Nevil, and Margaret, the four children of Mrs. Elizabeth Maskalyne my late neice deceased, £500 a peice to be paid by said John Edwards out of my said real estate within one year after my death.—I give to Mr. Sydenham Fowke, the nephew of my deceased husband, £100 to be paid by said John Edwards within one year after my death.—I give to said John Edwards and his heirs all my messuages, lands, tenements & hereditaments in St. Edmund's Bury.—To the poor of the parish of Westowe £10, and to the poor of the parish of St. Mary in St. Edmund's Bury £5—To every of my servants that shall be living with me at the time of my death I give half a years wages more than what shall be due to them.—My desire is to be buryed at Westowe in the same vault with my late dear husband.—I desire my nephew John Edwards & his heirs to present said Nevil Maskalyne to the rectory of Westowe upon the first vacancy if he shall be capable and willing to accept thereof.—I give to said John Edwards all my personal estate of what kind soever to his own use.—And I do appoint him sole executor of this my will.—Lastly I do request than when my said nephew shall come into possession of my estate in Westowe he shall be called by the name of Progers Herbert.—In witness whereof I have to this my last will contained in one sheet of paper set my hand and seal this Feb. 24, 1749.

Witnesses. John Cullum. John Challis, Joshua Grigby.

Proved in the Archidiaconal Court of Sudbury on Dec. 21, 1752, by the
executor within named.



INQUISITIO POST MORTEM EDMUNDI CROFTS. 1558.

On the death of a tenant in capite an officer called "the escheator" assembled a jury to inquire

- (1). *Of what lands the tenant died possessed.*
- (2). *By what rents or services those lands were held.*
- (3). *Who was his next heir and how old was that heir.*

This was the Inquisitio post mortem.

I print here the inquisition taken after the death of Edmund Crofts. As he only survived his father, Sir John, about three weeks, their inquisitions were taken on the same day, viz at Stowmarket on June 4, 1558. I have printed that of Sir John in the Little Saxham volume. It will be observed that Edmund is here always called Edward except in one sentence. The confusion between these two christian names is not uncommon in medieval times.

This inquisition shows us exactly what the Crofts property consisted of at this time and how they had acquired it.

Inquisition taken at Stowmarket 4 June, 4th and 5th Philip & Mary, before Andrew Ryett gent. escheator.

Jurors say that Edward Crofts was seized in his demesne as of fee of a capital messuage called Jennys, in which John Crofts knight his father lately dwelt in West Stow, and of 2 other messuages, 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 100 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 4 acres of marsh, 100 acres of furze and heath, a water mill and 6s rent with appurtenances, which late were of — Croftes esq., grandfather of aforesaid Edward, in West Stow, Culiford, Flempton, Wridwell, Hengrave and Fornham St Genovese: AND of 1 messuage, 100 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze and heath and one liberty of faldage,* which are called Sampsons in Little Lyvermere and Great Lyvermere: AND of a messuage and garden in Bury St Edmunds.

*The right of setting up folds.

And the messuage called Jennys, 100 acres etc. in West Stow etc. are held of the King and Queen as of their hundred of Blakborne in Suffolk by fealty and yearly suit at the hundred court held at Stanton, and are worth per annum 10 pound. And the aforesaid messuages, 2 cottages etc. are held of William Harvye esq. as of his manor of Wridwell, by what service they know not, and worth per annum 40 shillings. And the messuage etc. in Bury St Edmunds is held of John Holt gent as of his manor of Hadgovile, by what service they know not, and worth per annum 20 shillings. And the land etc. called Sampsons are held of the king and queen by fealty and a rent of 2d and suit at their hundred of Blakborne once a year, and worth per annum £5.

And they say the said Edward Crofts was seized 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 advowsons of the churches of Ampton, Little Lyvermere 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 he declared as follows: I will and bequeath all my manors, lands etc. called Ampton hall, Sampsons, Muriells and Cokettes, and all other my lands in Ampton, Little Lyvermere, 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.

And Jurors say that the aforesaid manors of Ampton with the advowson of the church and liberty of one faldage in Ampton are 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 .. 6 .. 8d. And the manor of Little Lyvermere with the advowson and liberty of one faldage in Little and Great Lyvermere are 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 advowson of St Andrew in Barnham and liberty of one faldage and free fishery are held of the heirs of Peter de Theltham as of his manor of Theltham, but by what services jurors know not, and worth per annum £10. And the tenement called Cokettes etc. are held of the King and Queen as of their hundred of Blakborne by fealty and suit of court, and worth per annum 53s. .. 4d.

And they say that, before the death of Edward, John Croftes knight was seized of the manor of West Stow, a fulling mill, 40s rent, advowson of church and liberty of one falkage there, and of a close of land there called Cage's close, which said manor etc. were parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Bury St Edmunds; and of a toft, 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of marsh and 6 shillings rent in West Stow purchased by said John Croftes of Thomas Lucas esquire; and by his will he declared, I will and give to Margaret Croftes my sister an annuity of 10 marks out of West Stow and my purchased lands to be paid at the Annunciation and St Michael etc. And at his death the aforesaid manors etc. descended to Edward Croftes as his son and heir, being then 37 years old. And on the Feb. 3 before the taking of this inquisition he had livery of the premises, and on Feb. 8 entered on them.

And the manor of West Stow and premises late of the monastery of Bury St Edmunds are held of the King and Queen in chief by one tenth of a knight's fee, and worth per annum £15 .. 6 .. 8 beyond the said annual rent of 10 marks and the rent of 40s given by the will to one John Dent for life. And the said tenements and rents so purchased are held of the King and Queen of the hundred of Blak-borne and worth per annum 26s .. 8d.

And said Edward Croftes was seized in fee and reversion after the death of John Dent of a messuage called The Chauntry house in Ampton, and it is held of Richard Codyngton esq. as of his manor of Great Lyvermere, by what service they know not, and worth per annum 10s.

And before the death of Edward Croftes his father, John Croftes, was seized of the manors of Little Saxham, Larges, Graces, Geddyngs hall otherwise Toppisfield, and Leesehall otherwise Lucehall, and of a capital messuage in which Thomas Lucas esq. late dwelt in Little Saxham, and a dovecote, also 16 other messuages, 500 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, 40s rent and 4 pounds of cinnamon, in Little Saxham, Great Saxham, Barowe, Rysbie, Fornham All Saints, Westley, Little Horningserth, Great Horningserth, Ikworth, Cheveington and Norton, and advowson of the parish church of Little Saxham; and by his last will declared; I will to my executors all my lands and tenements late purchased of John Lucas and Thomas Lucas in Little and Great Saxham, Risbye, Westley, Horningserth, Ikworth and Chevington, with the stock of sheep there, they taking the profits for 6 years after my death for payment of my debts and fulfilment of my will.* And he appointed

* See the Little Saxham volume, where this will is printed in full.

Edmund Crofts, Osbert Mountford, Henry Payne, William Harvy and Thomas Crofts to be executors. And Edward Crofts died seized of the reversion of the above, and they are worth per annum £53 .. 6 .. 8.

And the manors of Little Saxham, Gedding hall and Lucehall are held of the King and Queen as of their barony of St Edmund by half a knight's fee. And the manor of Larges with the capital messuage and other premises in Little and Great Saxham, Horningserth, Ikworth, Cheveington and Norton (except the advowson of Little Saxham) are held of the King and Queen as of the said barony by another half knight's fee; and the advowson is held as of their manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in socage.

And said Edward was seized of the manors of Wangford, Hakebeche and Cryppyns, and advowson of Wangford and liberty of 2 faldages there, and of a manor called Flemyngs, in fee tail to him and his heirs by Elianor his wife deceased.

And said manors of Wangford etc. are held of the King and Queen as of their barony of St Edmund by half a knight's fee, and are worth per annum £10. And the manor of Flemynge is held of John Sulyard knight as of his manor of Haughley by a yearly rent of 18 pence, by what service they know not, and worth per annum £6 .. 13 .. 4.

And he was seized of a tenement late built called Michells and 40 acres of land, 4 acres of pasture, 60 acres of furze and heath, and liberty of one faldage in Icklingham, and bequeathed an annuity of 40s out of the same to his servant William Seman for life.

And said tenement is held of Henry Capell knight as of his manor of Barrards, by what service they know not, and worth per annum 53s .. 4d.

And said Edward died 14 Feb. last past; and Thomas Croftes is his son and heir, and at the time of this inquisition is within 8 days of 18 years of age: And John Crofts is another son of Elianor lawfully begotten, and 8 years old and more. And said Edward Croftes before his death, to wit 10 Feb., 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, by a deed demised the capital messuage called Jennys together with all the buildings etc. belonging, and the close called Cages close in Barton, to one Osbert Mountford esq. for a term of 5 years, paying to the said Edward and his heirs 10 marks per annum.

In witness whereof etc.

Chancery Inq. p.m. Vol. 114. No. 21.*

* This inquisition has been copied, translated and pruned for me by Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

LOST TOMBSTONES.

At p. 75-79 I have printed all the monumental inscriptions that can now be read in West Stow church. These four that follow can no longer be found there. They were probably removed in the course of some nineteenth century "restoration." But the note books of Tom Martin, Sir John Cullum and Dr. G. B. Jermyn have recorded them for us.

No. I is printed by Le Neve in his *Monumenta Anglicana*, I. 32, from Tom Martin's church notes. It is also in the church notes of Sir John Cullum, which the courtesy of Mr. Gery Cullum has allowed me to use. The monument is described as being affixed to the north wall of the chancel. Some of the genealogical facts stated in it can hardly be quite correct; but I will deal with them further on.

No. II is given by Sir John Cullum and Dr. G. B. Jermyn. The inscription is described as being on the north side of a handsome black and white marble altar tomb, which stood near the window on the south side of the chancel. At the west end of the tomb were the arms of Croft with the escutcheon of Ulster and a crescent for difference. At the east end were the arms of Croft impaling Wharton. The south side was blank.

Nos. III and IV are given by Dr. G. B. Jermyn as being on two slabs beside the above altar tomb. I refer to Dr. Jermyn's manuscript volumes in the library of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

I. Here lyeth the body of Thomas Croftes Esq., son and heir of Edmund Croftes by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Kittson, Knight, which Edmund was the son and heir of Sir John Croftes, Knight, and Rose his wife, daughter and heir of — Sampson, which Sir John Croftes was the son of John Croftes descended of Thomas the son of John Croftes, who married the daughter and heir of Ginne, was lord of this manor and kept his first court

here on St. Barnabas day in anno 1 Edward I [June, 1273,] as appeareth by auncient Court rolls yet extant in the custody of Sir John Crofts, knight, now living, eldest son and heir of the said Thomas, who caused this monument to be erected for a memorial of his dutious love of his deceased father, who lived a worthy well beloved gent in this his contrye until he saw his children's children.

He departed this life at his house in Little Saxham ye 13 April, 1612, in the 75th year of his age, appointing by his last will his body to be buried in this church amongst divers of his worthy ancestors.

He married Susan, eldest daughter of John Poley of Badlye Esq., who died before him and lieth buried in a chappell of ye church of Little Saxham, by whom he had yssue divers sonnes and daughters.

II. Here lies interred the body of Sir John Crofts, baronet, sonne of Anthony Crofts Esq., who was ye second sonne of Sir John Crofts of Little Saxham in the Co. of Suffolk knight: who married Bryars Wharton, daughter of George Wharton of Rootham in ye Co. of Kent, being sole heir to her father and Sir William Bryars of Upberry in Co. of Bedford knight; by whom he had two sons, Bryars and John, who both lye buried by him.

He departed this life Nov. 29 in the yere of our Lord 1664 at his house at West Stowe, being of the age of 29 years and 11 months.

III. Here lyes ye body of Bryers Crofts, elder son of Sir John Crofts of West Stow in the Co. of Suffolk baronett. He was born Aug. 1, and died Aug 4. 1661.

IV. Here lyeth the body of John, son of Sir John Crofts of West Stow in the Co. of Suffolk baronett. He was born Nov. 21, 1662, and dyed May 29, 1663.

* This last sentence is not given by Le Neve, but only by Cullum.

LUCAS FAMILY.

A history of the parish of West Stow is only concerned with this family down to the time of the Wars of the Roses. After that they belong to Little Saxham, Horringer and various other places. In the volume of this series belonging to Little Saxham I have given the succession of ten generations of them, viz. from plain Lucas in the twelfth century to Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII; and in the volume belonging to Horringer I have given the succession of six generations more, viz. from Jasper Lucas, son of the Solicitor General, to William Lucas who died in 1716.

I have now to repeat the succession of the first ten generations with such additional information as has since come in. After the tenth they had nothing to do with West Stow, and so I drop them.

This succession is made out from Gage's History of Thingoe Hundred and from the heralds Visitations of Essex in 1558 and 1612. The Visitation of Suffolk does not help, as it goes no further back than the Solicitor General. Mr. Gage made out his early pedigrees mainly from chartularies and registers of Bury abbey, which his combination of legal and antiquarian knowledge fitted him to understand.

Before giving the succession two questions occur to one to be asked.

1. As we start with a man who was born within a hundred years of the Norman Conquest of England, when Normans and Saxons were living still separate and not yet welded into one nation, it seems natural to ask, To whether of the twain did he belong? Was he a dominating Norman or a dominated Saxon? Had his fathers been in the land for ten generations before him, or had his grandfather come over and fought at Hastings in the ranks of the Normans?

His name ought to throw some light on this point. But it is not quite certain what the origin of the name Lucas is. It is generally taken to be a form of Luke. But Mr. Ferguson takes it to be one of a great many names derived from lead, people. (Teutonic name-system.) His position, that of a small tenant of Bury abbey, rather points to his being a Saxon, occupying land which his fathers had occupied before him. And, if Mr. Ferguson be right in his etymology, his name tends to bear this out.

2. The other question is, What is the real name as a surname? Lucas was a personal name in more than one of the early generations when as yet there were no hereditary surnames; but when at last surnames or hereditary family names became established, what was the family name in this case? Was it simply Lucas, the personal name becoming a family name, or did it mean son of Lucas? And if it meant son of Lucas, should it be written English-wise, Lucas-son, or Norman-wise, Fitz-lucas?

If it meant son of Lucas, and if our No. 1 was a Saxon, as I suspect, then certainly the name of his descendants should be written Lucas-son, if that is preferred to Lucas. But if he was a Norman, then his descendants should be called Fitz-Lucas. It is no difference in name nor in meaning of name, but only in the language in which you express that meaning. And the language chosen should be the language that came easy and natural to the men of whom you are speaking.

In the Essex Visitations the Solicitor General is called Thomas Lucas, and so he called himself and so his descendants called themselves; but the previous four generations to him are set down as Fitz-Lucas. But that does not really prove that they were of Norman origin. It may only be that the herald of 1558 was pandering to that foolish idea, which has only lately died out, that it was an honour to be descended from the Norman conqueror and a disgrace to be descended from the conquered Saxon. And in their desire to be considered as descendants of the Norman, men were sometimes ready to forget the fathers who begat them and the rock from whence they were hewn. They were ready also to forget the facts.

Now having disposed of these two preliminary questions we come to the succession of generations. One can but give their names and their marriages. Annals are impossible.

GEN. I. Lucas. I call him No. 1 and start from him because I can see nobody earlier than him. But of course between him and Adam, the proper starting point, there must have been a great many. He is plain Lucas, with no surname, because hereditary surnames have not yet come in. Apparently he lived in Bury St. Edmunds, and in A.D. 1180 he was renting a tenement in Westley, for which he paid to Bury abbey a small yearly rent. Some of the other small tenants at the same time appear to have been Normans from their names; so he may have been one also. (Gage's Thingoe Hundred, p. 85. 131.)

GEN. II. John, son of Lucas I, was Alderman of Bury in the reign of Henry III, whose long reign extended from 1216 to 1272.

GEN. III. Lucas, son of John II, was bailiff of Bury in 1265, 1273, 1275.

GEN. IV. Edmund, son of Lucas III, was Alderman of Bury several times between 1302 and 1324.

GEN. V. Lucas, son of Edmund IV, was Alderman of Bury in 1344.

GEN. VI. Edmund, son of Lucas V, was living in the reigns of Edward III (1327—1377) and Richard II (1377—1399). He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas (or Sir John) Morieux of Thorpe Morieux near Lavenham. This was a good marriage in a worldly sense of the word, and these three things seem to have more or less resulted from it; viz.

A. The Morieux arms were added to the shield which he and his descendants for ever afterwards would be entitled to bear, viz. Gules, a bend argent billeted sable.

B. Hereditary surnames have been gradually establishing themselves in England during the past century. The custom began with the great landed proprietors and in the course of three or four centuries became universal among all classes. This Edmund is the first as far as we can see to bear one. He is not plain Edmund as his grandfather was, but Edmund Lucas. And as his father's name was Lucas, this is probably short for Edmund son of Lucas. I have already mentioned the difficulty of deciding whether in that case we should say Edmund Lucasson or Edmund Fitz-Lucas. This adopting of a surname may have been hastened on a little by the additional rank and importance which his marriage gave him, though of course it must have come before long.

C. He is the first to be mentioned in a herald's Visitation. In the Visitations of Essex for 1558 and 1612 his descendants are traced back to him and no further. I imagine that this marriage gave him the qualifications which would entitle him to be mentioned within those sacred pages.

I do not know how this marriage is to be reconciled with Sir Richard Gipps' account of the Morieux family. (See Proc. of Suff. Arch. Inst. VIII, 184, as amended in Vol. XI.)

GEN. VII. John Lucas, son of Edmund Lucas VI, was living in 1396 and 1412. He married Christian (or Maud according to the Vis. of 1612), daughter and co-heir of Walter Brampton of Brampton.

In the *Inquisitio post mortem* taken at the death of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General, mention is made of lands in West Stow which had belonged to John Lucas, father of the Solicitor General, and which before that had belonged to Walter Brampton of West Stow.

I infer that this marriage brought those lands to the Lucas family, and that this John Lucas was the first of his family to possess land in West Stow. Till now they had been of Bury St. Edmunds.

GEN. VIII. Edmund Lucas, son of John Lucas VII, is called "of West Stow." Bury abbey has not yet been disestablished, so that he can only play second fiddle there. He was twice married. Neither Gage nor the Visitations give the name of his first wife. His second wife had been bis viduata when he married her. Her maiden name was Agnes Tamworth. Her first husband was Thomas de Ickworth. Her second husband was Thomas Hethe or Heath, who died about 1410. By right of her first husband she was owner of Ickworth till her death in 1437, after which there was a dispute as to whose it should be. Her third husband, Edmund Lucas, died in or about 1432.

GEN. IX. John Lucas, son of Edmund Lucas by his first wife. He was living in 1460. Neither Gage nor the Visitations give the name of his wife. His lands in West Stow and elsewhere are mentioned in the *Inquisitio* taken at the death of his son, the Solicitor General. He seems to have died while the civil war was raging. Possibly he was killed in battle. With him the residential connection of the Lucas's with West Stow seems to have come to an end.

GEN. X. Thomas Lucas, son of John Lucas IX. With him the connection with West Stow comes to an end altogether, for he appears to have sold his lands there to John Crofts. In early life he was secretary to Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford. In grateful memory of his patron he called his eldest son Jasper. He was afterwards Solicitor General to Henry VII. Having acquired wealth he bought Little Saxham, and there he built him an house, of which little remains but the moat. He died in July, 1531. His marriage, his children, his will, his *inquisitio p. m.*, and whatever else I know about him will be found in the Little Saxham volume.

CROFTS FAMILY.

A croft is defined as a small enclosed field near a house. Some such field, probably one inside or just outside the walls of Bury St. Edmunds, must have given a name to the family we are now dealing with. The letter S was subsequently tacked on to suit the convenience of the tongue. Apparently the East Anglian tongue needs that letter more than the northern and western tongue, as in Yorkshire and Herefordshire the name is still Croft.

The history of the Crofts family is much like that of the Lucas family. In each case we see the earliest generations settled in Bury St. Edmunds. Each with bag and baggage passed out of Bury by the north gate to take up its abode at West Stow. Each moved from West Stow to Little Saxham. Each eventually moved out of Suffolk altogether. In all these moves the Lucas's went first, the Crofts followed after. Each enjoyed the favour of Tudor princes, each profited by the fall of Bury abbey.

The inscription on the lost tombstone of Thomas Crofts, who died in 1612, speaks of a Thomas Crofts who married the daughter and heir of Ginney, and who thereby became lord of the manor of Ginneys in West Stow, and kept his first court there on St. Barnabas day, 1273.

If this early Thomas Crofts were a certainty, I should call him No. 1 and make a start from him. But there is some doubt about him. Mr. Gage says that he has not come across the name of Crofts in connection with West Stow till long after 1273. There is no Crofts in the list of West Stow taxpayers for 1327, which I have printed at p. 112. Moreover, I find a fine calendar in the Suffolk Pedes Finium, which seems to show that in 1314 Roger de Ginney and Margaret his wife were still in possession of their manor in West Stow. So that there is some doubt about this Thomas Crofts of West Stow in 1273. But as Ginneys or Jenneys certainly was the name of the manor in West Stow which the Crofts subsequently held, and as Ginneys certainly did get its name from the family of Ginney who had previously possessed it, it may reasonably be accepted that a Crofts did marry a Ginney and that they did thereby gain their first footing in West Stow.

I now proceed to give the succession of ten generations, from Thomas Crofts of Bury St. Edmunds who was living in or near 1400, and who is the first certainty of his family, to Sir John Crofts of West Stow, first and last baronet, who died in 1664. My authority for the first two or three generations are Gage and the herald's Visitation of Suffolk, 1577. After that wills, registers and such like, come in to help. Gage's authorities, being Bury abbey manuscripts, are always good.

GEN. I. Thomas Crofts of Bury St. Edmunds. His wife's name was Emma, and he was buried there in St. James' church. All that is known of him is from the mention of him in his son's will.

GEN. II. John, son of Thomas Crofts. He was of Bury St. Edmunds, where he was buried. His wife's name was Catharine. His will is at Bury, dated Oct. 1467, proved May, 1468. Mr. Gage gives an abstract of it. He leaves legacies to St. James' Church, and his body is to be buried near the cross in the churchyard. He mentions his son Thomas, a monk of Bury. He mentions his father, mother and wife, all dead. He mentions his house in Bury, and another house in the Cheesemarket, and another house in Risbygate Street, etc. He mentions two grandchildren, John and Walter, sons of his son John. His son, John Crofts of Westow, and another John Crofts, rector of Elmswell, are appointed executors, and John Coket of Ampton supervisor.

GEN. III. John, son of John Crofts. He is the first to be called "of West Stow." His wife was a Coket of Ampton or Ingham. He is the first of his family to be mentioned in the herald's Visitation of Suffolk, 1577. The start there is made from him.

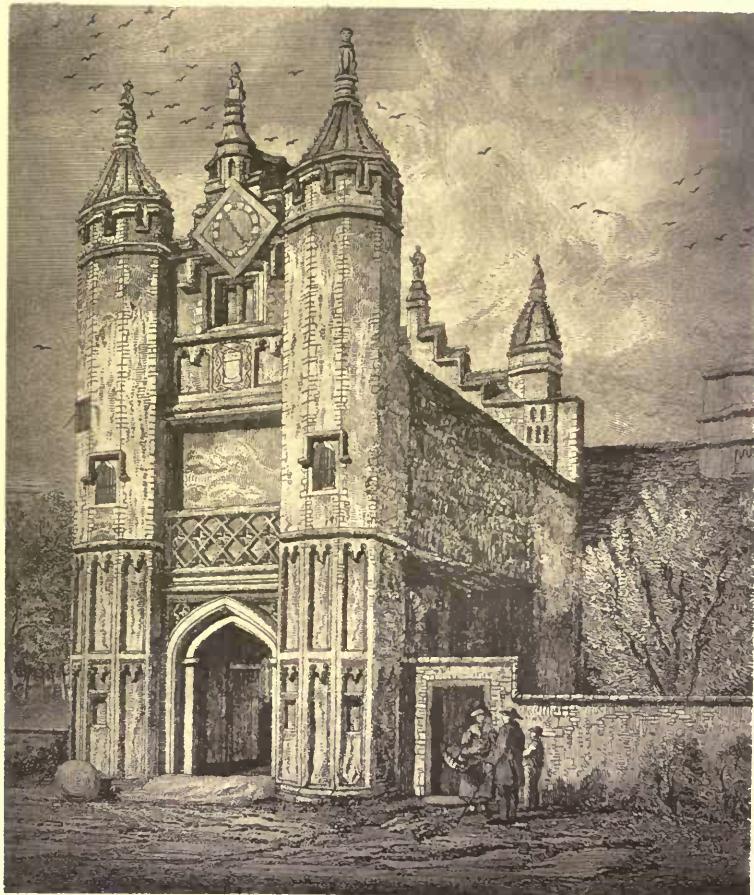
GEN. IV. John, son of John Crofts. Born before 1465. He was of West Stow. His wife was Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Thomas Hervey whose marriage with Jane Drury brought Ickworth to the Herveys. Elizabeth Crofts survived her husband and died May 9, 1519. I have printed in the Little Saxham volume her *Inquisitio post mortem*, from which it appears that she and her son John held of the abbot of Bury the manor of Ginneys in West Stow. It was worth £8 a year. Also she held of the abbot a tenement in West Stow called Brampton worth 20 shillings. I suppose that this last was a part of the possession of Walter Brampton, whose daughter and heiress married John Lucas VII.

GEN. V. John, son of John Crofts. He was 29 years old and upwards at the date of his mother's death in 1519; so we may say he was born in or before 1490. As the builder of West Stow hall, as the acquirer of Bury abbey lands in West Stow, and of the Lucas property at Little Saxham, he was a very important man in the history of his family and did much to influence the fortunes of his descendants. But for all that it is impossible to give more than scanty annals of him.

1514. October. This month Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII, was married to Charles XII, king of France. Mr. Gage says that John Crofts was one of her household, and gives as his authority Chitting Ms. This, I presume, is the office book of Henry Chitting, Chester herald, with notes of inscriptions in Suffolk churches and houses taken between the years 1600 and 1620. This manuscript in 1838 was in Mr. Gage's possession, and is now in that of Lord Orford at Manningham hall. I believe that the Norfolk Arch: Soc: has obtained leave to print it, but I am told that it does not mention the fact of John Crofts being in the household of Mary Tudor. I have tried to find some contemporary authority for the statement, but have not succeeded in doing so. A list of persons who accompanied Mary to France is given in Leland's Collectanea II. 701, ed. 1784; but John Crofts is not in it. In Thorpe's Catalogue for 1835 are some transcripts of the Household books of the kings and queens of France, containing *inter alia* a list of the domestic officers of Mary Tudor; but this transcript I have not succeeded in tracing. So I cannot confirm Mr. Gage's statement. John Crofts would have been a young man at the time, and his post being a subordinate one may be the reason of his not being in the list given by Leland.

Mrs. Everett Green says that when Mary Tudor went to France her suite included six maids of honour, two chamber women, four lords, six bannerets, seventeen knights, eight esquires, besides fifty officers of her household, her usher, serjeants-at-arms, almoner, secretary, physician, and two chaplains. But the French king complained of this multitude, and the suite was reduced to an almoner, chaplain, master of the horse, physician, three pages of honour, master of the pantry, cup-bearer, carver, usher, groom of the robes, and six ladies. The names of those who made up this reduced suite are given in the Chronicle of Calais published by the Camden Society, and John Crofts is not amongst them.

Mrs. Green also gives the numbers of the household of the duke and duchess of Suffolk at Westhorpe in 1516. (Princesses of England. V. 46. 114.)



To face p. 177.

WEST STOW HALL. NO. I.

From Davy's "Arch. Ant. of Suffolk."

1517. In or about this year he married Rose, daughter and heiress of — Sampson of Kersey in Suffolk, and widow of John Bledlowe of London. At p. 122 and 133 it will be seen that he presented a John Sampson to the rectories of West Stow and Wordwell. This was probably a kinsman of his wife's. A messuage etc. in Livermere, called Sampsons, will be found enumerated among the possessions of Edmund Crofts at p. 164. This was probably a part of his wife's fortune.

1520—1530. It was probably somewhere within this decade that he rebuilt his mansion house and added the gate-tower with the arms of Mary Tudor. The time between his marriage and Mary Tudor's death seems to be the most likely time for him to have done that. But more of this further on when we come to the description of the house.

1537. Bury abbey with its fellows was suppressed and dissolved, and its great possessions came into the market.

1540. March 25. For a payment of £497 .. 0 .. 7 John Crofts received a grant of some of the possessions of the late abbey in and near West Stow. They are thus enumerated in the C.S.P.

The manor of West Stow and advowson of the church :

A water mill and meadow belonging to it now in his tenure :

A fulling mill in West Stow belonging to him and now in the tenure of Robert King, Robert Green and William Cawston :

A close of land and pasture called Cage's close in Great Barton :

Yearly rent of 4s. 8d. and three quarters of oats which the hospitaller of the late monastery used to pay to the hundred of Blackburn :

Other rents (with services) due to the said hundred by the following and their heirs for lands in West Stow : viz.

18d. and four bushel of oats from Thomas Lucas :

7s. 11d. and two quarters of oats from said John Croftes :

21d. from Thomas Parkyn :

4d. from Robert Knight for lands late of Richard Goche :

2d. from Roger Largeaunte for lands late of Robert Mordawe :

3d. from John Bache for lands late of John Bache sen :

6d. from John Creme for lands late of Henry Burwell :

5d. from John Long for lands late Rydars :

2d. from John Trowys for a tenement late of John Taberd :

2d. from John Bysshope for lands late of Nicholas Fauxe :

Rent from the tenants and proprietors of a tenement and land late of William Growtes and formerly of William Powle :

1 qr. 3 bush. of oats from John Parkyn :

2 bushel oats from Geoff. Nicholl : 1 bushel oats from William Hideman :

4s. 2d. and 4d. from said John Croftes at the court of said hundred in Stanton for manor of Gornys and a tenement called Phelippes in West Stow :

To hold by the yearly rent of 54s. 2d. in as full a manner as John Reeve alias Melford (the late abbot) held it.

The grantee is to be discharged of all burdens except 10s. for the livery of said John for the farm of the manor of West Stow, and the daily allowance of two shepherds in the said manor and the course of the faldage of the Hospital of St. Saviour near Bury.

I do not know exactly what year he built, or rather re-built, West Stow hall, and set up the gate-house with the arms of Mary Tudor on it. It might have been after the dissolution of Bury abbey, when the above grant had taken effect and he was able to play first fiddle in West Stow instead of second. But as he was merely rebuilding his paternal house, as West Stow hall stands on the site of the mansion house of Ginneys manor which at least two generations of his fathers had possessed, so he might have built before he stepped into the abbot's shoes and became lord of West Stow manor.

Mary Tudor, ex-queen of France and duchess of Suffolk, died at Westhorpe in June, 1533. She was buried with much pomp in the abbey church at Bury. The long funeral procession left Westhorpe on Monday, July 20, and reached Bury at 2 p.m. the next day.* If West Stow hall was not built till after the dissolution of the abbey, then her arms must have been put up on the gateway in memory of one who was dead. But if, as seems more likely, it was built before, then he put it up as a compliment to one who was still living and a neighbour. Westhorpe is about 14 miles from Bury and about 16 miles from West Stow.

I don't know exactly what year John Crofts bought the manor of Little Saxham. Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII, died in July, 1531, and it was probably not long afterwards that his son and grandson sold it to John Crofts. He now had two substantial new-built houses within a few miles of each

* For an account of her funeral see Mrs. Everett Green's Lives of the Princesses of England. v. 138.

other, viz., West Stow lately built by himself, and Little Saxham lately built by Thomas Lucas.

1553. Oct. 2. To-day, being the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, 90 new knights of the carpet were dubbed at Westminster before her by the earl of Arundel. Among them was Sir John Crofts of West Stow. Strype Eccl: Mem.

1558. January. He died and was buried at West Stow. He left two sons.

I. Edmund succeeded him at West Stow and Little Saxham.

II. Thomas inherited his father's possessions at Bardwell. After Thomas was gone six successive generations succeeded him there. After the sixth they came to an end.

The inquisition taken at the death of Sir John and his will are both printed in the Little Saxham volume.

GEN. VI. Edmund, son and heir of Sir John Crofts. The inquisition taken after his father's death states him to have been then 37 years old. He was therefore born in or about 1520. His reign was a short one, as he only survived his father for about three weeks.

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, the builder of Hengrave hall. By her he had two sons: viz. Thomas, his successor, and Henry, who I believe died young. Both are mentioned in their grandfather's will.

His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, lord Borough or Burgh. By her he had a son and two daughters. The son, John, died in boyhood, and the entry of his burial in November, 1558, is the very first entry in the West Stow registers. Of the daughters, Alice was buried at West Stow in January, 1561, and Margaret became the wife of John Southwell of Barham in Suffolk. This last marriage was one of cousins, as the Southwells and Sampsons had already inter-married. See Sampson in Vis: of Suffolk.

Edmund Crofts died on Feb. 4, 1558, and was buried at West Stow. I have printed the inquisition taken at his death at p. 164 of this volume.

GEN. VII. Thomas, son and heir of Edmund Crofts, was born on June 12, 1540, and was a minor when he succeeded to West Stow and Little Saxham. I infer the day of his birth from the last paragraph of his father's inquisition, p. 167. That he made his dwelling at Little Saxham, and not at West Stow, is shown by

the fact that his ten younger children were baptized there. The eldest was baptized I know not where, and only the second at West Stow.

He married Suzan, daughter of John Poley of Badley. I have given the names and fortunes of their twelve children in the Little Saxham volume, and shall not repeat them here.

Thomas Crofts, though he had lived at Little Saxham and though his wife was buried there, was brought to West Stow for burial on April 14, 1612. His burial is also entered in the register of Little Saxham, where his age is given as 75 years. I imagine this should be 71.

I have printed his will at p. 148 of this volume, and the inscription on his lost tombstone at p. 168.

In his time West Stow hall seems to have been let to Thomas Dandie, Simon Muskett and Francis Crofts successively. Who they were will be told further on.

GEN. VIII. John, son and heir of Thomas Crofts, was born in 1563, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley and sister of the famous Shirley brothers, and had a family of fifteen children or thereabouts. At his father's death in 1612 he came to reside at Little Saxham, where he was occasionally visited by king James I. Apparently he came into possession of West Stow before his father's death; probably it was settled on him at the time of his marriage in or near 1590; for I find that he presented to the rectory in 1591, 1593 and 1610. But having a lease of Toddington in Bedfordshire he resided there, and not here, till his father's death.

His annals, his children's names and fortunes, behold they are all written in the little Saxham volume, and need not be repeated here. His portrait painted in 1612 is somewhere, I know not where.

He was buried at Little Saxham on March 29, 1628, aged 65 years. His will is printed at p. 151 of this volume. At his death Little Saxham and West Stow parted company, Little Saxham going to his eldest son Henry, and West Stow going to his second son Anthony.

But before passing on to the ninth generation I have a word to say about two of Sir John's younger brothers, viz. Henry and Francis.

SIR HENRY CROFTS SEN.

Henry, the third son of Thomas and Susan Crofts, was baptized at Little Saxham in April, 1566, and knighted at Dublin in September, 1603. He must not be confounded with his nephew, Sir Henry jun. To what I have said of him in the Little Saxham volume I have to add these three things.

(1). He married Angel Guest, sister of Sir Lionel Guest. She died in July, 1608, and was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin.

(2). He died, not in Ireland as I said, but in England, being home on leave. He is believed to have been buried in old St. Paul's, where was a tablet to him with a long inscription, which is given by Dugdale.

The above two facts I learn from a paragraph sent to the East Anglian Daily Times May 16, 1903, by Mr. Ernest Crofts R.A.

(3). A good portrait of him is hanging in a house at Botesdale or Rickinghall. It is painted on three oak panels joined together. His right arm passes round the neck of a little girl, the hand grasping a small book on which is written, *Spes mea sola*. His left hand rests on his hip; close by is a skull and the inscription, *Sic transit gloria mundi*. At the top corners are inscribed, 1609. *Ætatis suæ 52.*

1609 was the year of his death. He could not then have been more than 43. Probably 52 is the inscriber's blunder for 42. The picture may have been drawn shortly before his death, while he was home on leave, and the gloomy accessories added afterwards. The little girl must be his only child, Susan, who had lost her mother the year before. She is mentioned in her grandfather's will, p. 149, but I know not what became of her.

This portrait has been in the neighbourhood for many years. It almost certainly came from West Harling, whither the Crofts went on leaving Little Saxham in the first half of the eighteenth century. There was a sale of wine at West Harling in May, 1795. Probably there was also at some time a sale of pictures and furniture which had previously been at Little Saxham. The discovery and identification of this portrait is due to the ingenuity of the Rev. E. Farrer, rector of Hinderclay, to whom I am indebted for knowledge and a sight of it.

I cannot find the will of this Sir Henry Crofts, neither at Bury, nor Norwich, nor Somerset House.

P. S. Since this note on Sir Henry was printed I have referred to Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral to see what the epitaph was. It is described as being over a grave in the nave of the church toward the south. I take it from Sir Henry Ellis' edition, 1818.

In memoriam Henrici Croft equitis aurati, Exploratoris in Hibernia generalis, qui obiit in anno 1609.

*Six lines this image shall delineate,
Hight Croft, high borne, in spirit and vertue high,
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight, stout Mars his mate,
Love's fire, war's flame, in heart, head, hand and eye ;
Which flame, war's comet, grace now so refines,
That fixt in Heaven, in Heaven and Earth it shines.*

Prosopeia.

*The Womb and Tomb in name be not so near
As Life to Death, and Birth is to the Beer :
Oh then, how soon to Beer are Captains brought,
That now do live, and dye now with a thought !
Then, Captains, stay and read, still think on me,
For with a thought what I am you may be.*

*As Mars near Mors doth sound
So Mors near Mars is found.*

J. D. of H.

I find the epitaph is also given by Major P. Fisher in his "Tombes, Monuments [etc.] lately visible in St. Paul's Cathedral," printed in 1684. The only variation is *pray* instead of *stay* in line 5 of the Prosopeia : and instead of the initials at the end he prints, *John Davies of Hereford*. Possibly the writer of the epitaph being a Hereford man was the cause of Major Fisher taking this Sir Henry to be one of the Crofts of Herefordshire. He describes him as grandson of Sir Richard Croft of Croft Castle, Co. Hereford, and as having been comptroller of the household of Queen Elizabeth. He evidently confounded him with Sir James, who died in 1591. The Crofts of Herefordshire and those of Suffolk were not more connected than any two sons of Adam are bound to be.

FRANCIS CROFTS.

Francis was the fourth son of Thomas and Susan Crofts. As he occupied West Stow hall for some years his annals belong to this volume.

1567. March 30. He was baptized at Little Saxham.

1592. Nov. 30. The Acts of the Privy Council record that on this day was issued *a warrant to Benet Blumfield, one of the messengers of her Majesty's chamber, to repair into the County of Devon and to require one Mr. Francis Crofts, Mr. — Denis, and one — Goodwin, a fencer, all attendants on the earl of Bath, and one Mr. Hugh Clotworth, a follower of Mr. Hugh Pollard, to come up hither in his company to answer such matters as shall be objected against them before their lordships. And if they refuse, to require the earl of Bath, or in his absence the justices of the peace, to aid.*

1592. Dec. 3. This day *Francis Croftes of Tavistock, Co. Devon, gentleman, being sent for by warrant from the Privy Council to answer such matters as shall be objected against him, came and had his appearance recorded for the indempnitie, and enjoined not to depart until dismissed.* Acts of P. C.

I see no further mention of this matter and dont know what it was about. But the professional fencer being in it makes it look as if violence was intended. One cannot but admire the promptness of the queen's messenger. He received his orders in London as it were on Monday ; he went down into Devonshire, found out Francis Crofts, and had him before the P. C. as it were on Thursday. Had he travelled there and back by the Flying Dutchman he could hardly have been quicker.

I dont think there can be much doubt as to this Francis Crofts being he of Little Saxham. The earl of Bath, whose attendant he is said to have been, was William, third earl, whose grandfather had married the widow of Sir Thomas Kitson, and whose mother was a daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson. Consequently Francis Crofts' grandmother and lord Bath's mother were half sisters.

1597. In April Captain Francis Crofts is sent to Ireland with 560 men levied out of twelve counties. C.S.P. I presume that this is he with whom we are dealing.

Shortly before this journey to Ireland, if it is he who made it, he must have been married to Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Reynold Rampley of Walsham le Willows. By her he had sixteen children. As he was himself one of twelve, as

his eldest brother had fifteen or thereabouts, and as his brother's son had twelve more, descendants of Thomas and Susan Crofts ought not to be very scarce. These are the names of the sixteen, with the dates of their baptism and the parish in which they were baptized.

1597.	June.	Thomas.	Saxham.	1608.	Aug.	Elizabeth.	West Stow.
1598.	Aug.	Anthony.	West Stow.	1609.	Aug.	Paul.	do.
1599.	July.	Francis.	do.	1610.	Oct.	Charles.	do.
1601.	May.	Robert.	do.	1611.	Sept.	Mary.	do.
1602.	May.	Susan.	do.	1613.	Dec.	Henry.	Lackford.
1604.	Oct.	Ann.	do.	1615.	Nov.	Edmund.	do.
1605.	Nov.	John.	do.	1617.	Nov.	Benjamin.	do.
1606.	Dec.	William.	do.	1619.	March.	Frances.	do.

These baptisms show that for the first fourteen years or so of his married life he was living at West Stow, and that then, on the death of his father, he moved to the adjoining parish of Lackford and was there till his death in 1638. I imagine that the present Lackford hall farm represents the hall in which he lived for about 26 years.

The Lackford registers also contain the following entries showing that he was living there.

- 1630. Feb. 15. William Butcher, servant to Mr. Crofts, buried.
- 1631. Nov. 19. Edmund Flander, servant to Mr. Crofts, buried.
- 1634. May 15. Richard Rogers & Ann Browne, both servants to Mr. Francis Crofts, marryed.

Lackford at this time was part of the Hengrave estate. During the first few years of his sojourn there Francis Crofts would have paid his rent to Lady Kitson, and after her death in 1628 to her daughter, Lady Rivers. His grandfather, Edmund Crofts, having married a daughter of the first Sir Thomas Kitson, there was consequently a relationship between landlady and tenant. The tenant's father was first cousin to Lady Rivers.

How many of the above sixteen children grew to maturity I dont know. Not all of them. For Robert was buried in 1603 and Paul in 1609, both carried to West Stow. And Henry was buried in 1616 and Frances in 1628, both at Lackford.

The second daughter, Ann, was married at Lackford on May 26, 1636, to Lionel Bacon, and they buried a child there, Elizabeth Bacon, in Feb. 1637/8.

Lionel and Ann Bacon were both buried at Hessel, she in 1653. Tom Martin gives the inscription on their tombstone there.

Two more of the sixteen children are shown us in a pedigree entered in the Visitation of London, 1634, printed by the Harleian Society.

Francis Croftes of Lackford = Margaret Rampley

Thomas now in France, 1634.

Francis of London = Ann Suthey of Essex
a grocer, 1634.

Ann

Susan

(Signed) Francis Croftes.

I dont know what took Thomas to France, but probably he was in some ambassador's suite. He had several relations at Court at this time. Francis, the London grocer, he who signs, had a son Robert, who was born in Mary Bathaw, Dec. 29, 1637, and was admitted into Merchant Taylor's School in 1647. (See Robinson's Merchant Taylor's school register.)

There are still nine more of the sixteen to be accounted for, but I must give them up and move on. Possibly the Croftes of Rushbrook and Rougham in the 17th and 18th centuries were descendants.

1631. Nov. Under this date John Rous, incumbent of Santon Downham, makes this entry in his diary: *I was at Halesworth. A youth at Lackford by playing about a bedde of straw that thatchers had made, fell so upon the thatcher's knife that it ran into his body above an hand length, and killed him presently. Mr. Francis Croftes tould this as done neere him at Lackford, as I conceived.* P. 67.

This youth was probably the Edmund Flander whose burial is entered in the Lackford register. See above.

1638. Nov. 13. Francis was brought from Lackford to West Stow for burial.

1642. April 25. His widow made the same journey for the same purpose. I presume that the Margaret Rampley, widow, buried on Christmas day, 1610, was her mother.

Mr. Gage says that the Lackford registers do not begin till 1714. But at any rate now there is a volume, well written and in good preservation, containing the

entries from 1587 to 1714. I must express my thanks to the Rev. J. S. Holden, rector, for leave to examine and make use of it.

I have not been able to find the will of Francis Crofts, neither at Bury, nor Norwich, nor Somerset House.

GEN. IX. Henry, the eldest son of Sir John, was born c. 1590, and knighted at Whitehall in 1611. He must not be confounded with his uncle, Sir Henry, who has been mentioned lately.

In 1610 he married firstly Elizabeth Wortley. Mr. Gage saw his marriage settlement deed among the title deeds at Ickworth, dated Nov. 1, 1610, and says that by it Little Saxham was settled upon him in tail, and West Stow was limited (after the deaths of Thomas, the grandfather, and Sir John the father) to Anthony Crofts, the second son. Therefore on the death of Sir John in 1628 Anthony became the owner of West Stow hall. For some reason Sir Henry presented to the rectory in 1639. I have given a full account of Sir Henry, his two wives and his twelve children in the Little Saxham volume, and need say no more here.

He was buried at Little Saxham on March 31, 1667. His will is printed at p. 157 of this volume. Before his death he had made over Little Saxham to his son, lord Crofts, and retired probably to Bury.

As we are now only concerned with West Stow, I pass on to his younger brother, Anthony.

ANTHONY CROFTS.

Anthony, second son of Sir John, was born, I dont know where, in or about 1593. I imagine that he entered into possession of West Stow hall on the death of his father in 1628. We now part company with the owners of Little Saxham, though apparently they still kept the advowson, as John Crofts, afterwards Dean of Norwich, was appointed to the rectory of West Stow by his father, Sir Henry, in 1639. See p. 125.

1612. May 22. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, being entered as *second son of John Crofts of Toddington, knight.* (Foster.)

1614. In Lowndes' Bibliographical Manual there is this entry under Anthony Croftes:

The Husband, a Poeme, expressed in a compleat man. 4to. London. 1614.

Lowndes adds that at the Heber sale, iv. 450, a copy fetched £3 .. 10 .. 0. I have not been able to find a copy of this poem at the British Museum, and do not know whether the young barrister whom we now have before us was the author or not. It seems probable that he was.

1628. March. I imagine that he now came into possession of West Stow, his father having died.

1633. July 16. *Anthony Crafts Esq. and the Lady Mary Smith married.*

This extract from the parish register of Wilsdon, Co. Middlesex, is given by Lysons in his *Environs*, vol. III.

The bride was Mary, daughter of Richard Franklin of Wilsdon, who died in 1615 and to whom there is a mural monument in Wilsdon church. There is also a mural monument there to her brother, Sir John Franklin, who having sat in four Parliaments, and having had ten sons and seven daughters, died in March, 1647, in his 48th year. Lysons.

The first husband of Mary Franklin was Sir John Smith or Smyth, knight, afterwards of Leeds Castle, Co. Kent. They were married at Wilsdon on March 3, 1616/7. Lysons gives the entry from the Wilsdon register. A slight digression must be made to show who Sir John Smyth was and how he came to be of Leeds Castle.

A certain Thomas Smith of Corsham, Co. Wilts, had a son Thomas, who farmed the customs in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, and thereby made a fortune and got the name of Customer Smith. He was of Ostenhanger (now called Westenhanger) Co. Kent. Sir Richard, fourth son of Customer Smith, bought Leeds Castle from the St. Leger family, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI, it having been a royal possession. Sir Richard died in 1628, leaving an only son, Sir John, to inherit Leeds Castle. This Sir John is he who married Mary Franklin.

Sir John died in May, 1632, aged 40 years. Having no children Leeds Castle passed to his two sisters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Timothy Thornhill, and Mary, widow of Sir James Pointz alias Morrice, and wife of Maurice Barrow. These two ladies sold it to Sir Thomas Colepepper. (C. Wykeham Martin's *History of Leeds Castle*: 1869. *Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe*: ed. 1830.)

Lady Smyth did not remain a widow very long, as she married Anthony Crofts just fourteen months after the death of Sir John.

I can find no further mention of Anthony except the last inevitable one. As none of his four children were baptized at West Stow I imagine that he did not live there. Probably he lived in London, where his work was. How he fared during the civil war and commonwealth I know not.

1657. Oct. 1. He was buried at West Stow, being in his 64th year.

I have printed his will at p. 152. In the tower of West Stow church are two monumental inscriptions to his memory. One is on a mural tablet set up by his widow, and so rambling that one has to read it over several times before one can make out in whose memory it is set up. The other is on a flat stone laid down by his eldest son. P. 77, 78.

His widow survived him for over twenty years, and was buried at West Stow under the name of Lady Smyth on May 11, 1678, being in her 80th year. The inscription on her flat stone will be found at p. 78.

Besides a daughter, who died before her father, Anthony had three sons.

1. John : created a baronet in 1661. See Gen. X.

2. Wiliam. He succeeded his cousin, lord Crofts, at Little Saxham, and therefore belongs to that volume and will be found in it. His father in his will expressed a wish that he should be bound prentice to some merchant in London ; but he became a soldier. In addition to what I have said of him in the previous volume I may here add that among the State papers is a letter from him to lord Arlington, dated Dublin, Oct. 16, 1672. He asks lord Arlington to recommend him to the lord lieutenant for the first company vacant in the regiment of Guards. The application was successful, for on June 7, 1673, the lord lieutenant writes to lord Arlington : *Sir John Stephens is dead, who was major of this regiment and constable of Dublin Castle. I intend to make Major Broughton, now a captain of the regiment, Major, and to dispose of his company to Mr. Crofts, who besides being your kinsman, I hear from all is a very diligent man and constantly at his duty.* C.S.P. The relationship between lord Arlington and the Crofts is shown in the other volume.

William Crofts attained to the rank of Major, but has somehow escaped Mr. Dalton and is not to be found in his lists.

He died in Jan. 1695 and was buried at Little Saxham, where his son succeeded him. Thus West Stow and Little Saxham were very nearly coming together again into one man's possession, but just did'nt.

3. Anthony. He was at the Bury Grammar School in 1656. From Bury he went up to St. John's College Cambridge, in 1658, aged 17, but I do not think that he took a degree. His father had expressed a wish that he would become a lawyer, or be bound apprentice to a merchant. I dont know what he did do. There was an Anthony Croft whose commission as a cornet in lord Oxford's regiment of horse guards bore date Feb. 1671. (C.S.P. Dalton.) This might be him, though he would have been nearly 30 years old at the time. At any rate he was buried at West Stow on Feb. 12, 1714, being in his 73rd year. The inscription on his flat stone will be found at p. 78. There is no entry of his burial in the register, which is terribly imperfect at this time.

GEN. X. John, eldest son of Anthony and Mary Crofts, was born, I dont know where, in Dec. 1634, or Jan. 1635. He was probably sent to Bury Grammar school, but there is no list of boys in his time to show it.

1657. October. He succeeded his father in the possession of West Stow.

1660. It was probably in this year, and soon after the restoration, that he was married to Bryars Wharton, daughter and heiress of George Wharton of Rootham, Co. Kent. She was also heiress to Sir William Bryers of Upbury, Co. Bedfordshire, who had married his aunt, Arabella Crofts. This marriage with a young lady of Kent was probably owing to his mother's connection with Kent as well as to the previous connection between the Crofts and Bryers families.

1661. March 16. He was made a baronet. He was about the 620th baronet that had been created since the first one, Sir Nicholas Bacon, in 1611. His number as given by different authorities varies from 619 to 626.

1664. Nov. 29. He died at West Stow, being just under 30 years of age. His large altar tomb has gone, but I have given the inscription at p. 169. I feel that there ought to be something to record of him, but I cannot meet with it. I have printed his will at p. 156. He directs that West Stow shall be sold to pay his debts, ignoring the desire expressed in his father's will that he would entail it on his brothers.

Two sons were born to him, neither of whom lived six months : viz.

1. Bryers. Born Aug. 1. Died Aug. 4, 1661.
2. John. Born Nov. 21, 1662. Died May 29, 1663.

The register of St. James' parish, Bury St. Edmunds also contains this entry of the burial of the elder of these two infants.

1661. Aug. 6. An infant of Sir John Crofts buried.

I infer from this that Sir John had his town house in Bury, and that the child died there, but was buried at West Stow. This house was probably one in the north ward, for which lady Crofts paid hearth tax in 1675. She paid for 13 hearths. (See the Suffolk Directory for 1674.)

Lady Crofts was buried at West Stow on Jan. 14, 1670. The inscription on her flat stone will be found at p. 79. Her will is at p. 159. She appoints Edward Proger her executor, and leaves him all her lands in Suffolk and Norfolk, he being to pay all her debts and legacies.

Lady Crofts' mother had married secondly John George Steiger, and apparently the Steigers came to live at West Stow after the death of Sir John Crofts. At any rate they were buried there; he in Sept. 1672, she in Oct. 1673. Their deaths bring to an end the long connection between the Crofts and West Stow. We now have to tackle a Welshman.





To face p. 191.

EDWARD PROGER.

From a Painting at Rushbrook Hall.

EDWARD PROGER.

The new owner of West Stow in the place of the old East Anglian Crofts is a Welshman by race, a Londoner by birth, a courtier by profession. No account of him is to be found in any biographical dictionary, not even in the D. N. B. And yet the part he took in public affairs for some years was a considerable one. I have therefore brought together all the notices of him that I could find in contemporary histories and State papers, and have strung them together in strictly chronological order. And although a history of West Stow is not really concerned with his brothers, yet after dealing with him I have put together a few notices of them, in order that he and they may not be jumbled up together as they have been, the one getting credit for what was done by the other.*

I dont quite know why it was that Lady Crofts left all to him. Whether he had made the acquaintance of Sir John at Court, and had advanced him money, and so was the mortgagee of West Stow, in which case the legacy was only a nominal one; or whether Lady Crofts had any special regard for him and made him a valuable gift; one does not know. For all that one knows to the contrary, the debts and legacies that he had to pay may have exceeded the value of the estate that he received. But at any rate, whether so or not, he became in or about 1670 the owner of West Stow hall. Sir John Cullum in his Ms notes at Hardwick says that Lady Crofts made Proger executor of her will, there having been a particular intimacy between them.

Before giving his annals one word as to his name. Properly it is Proger, i.e. Ap Roger, son of Roger; or if we express it English-wise, Rogerson or Rogers. Therefore Progers is a confused combination of English and Welsh, and has no sense at all. However, things are not always governed by sense, and the disposition to add an S at the end of a name asserts itself in this name as in many others. One meets with Progers just as often as with Proger.

* Mr. A. B. Grosart, in his edition of Andrew Marvell's works, I. 296, says that Edward Proger was one of those concerned in the murder of the Parliamentary envoy at Madrid in 1650. It will be seen further on that he certainly was not, though one or two of his brothers were. The index-makers to several works, such as the Calendar of Clarendon S.P. in the Bodleian, and the Oxford edition of Clarendon's works, confuse the brothers terribly. Of course in some passages, no christian name being given, it is difficult to say which brother is referred to.

One more preliminary explanation. I shall give sometimes as my authority the European Magazine. This refers to four articles in the European Magazine for 1798, vols 33, 34. They are headed *Proger's Papers*. The Editor says: *By the favour of a gentleman in possession of some original papers formerly belonging to Edward Proger Esq., we are enabled to present to our readers the following letters from King Charles II and other distinguished personages.* Then follows some account of Edward Proger, and then the letters, some of which I have re-printed. The papers are said to have passed to Philippa, the eldest daughter of Edward Proger, who married Samuel Croxall D.D. Dr. Croxall left them to a lady who was a distant relative of his, and she gave them "to the present possessor." Who he was we are not told.

In the household of James I and Charles I there was a certain Philip Proger. I need not say what his nationality was. His name bewrays him, as probably his form and his speech would do could we see and hear him. We may picture him as being short and dark. He was of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell in Co. Brecon. In 1620 he was one of the equerries of James I. In 1625 he is mentioned as one of the Privy chamber, and in 1631 as one of the grooms of the chamber.

This Philip seems to have had several sons, viz. James, Henry, Edward, and possibly Valentine. We are now only concerned with EDWARD.

1621. June 16. Edward Proger was born in the parish of St. Martins in the fields, which then extended a great deal further westward than it does now. St. James's, Piccadilly, not yet built, is a daughter to it. The place of his birth I learn from his will (p. 161), and the date of it from his tombstone in Hampton church. The registers of St. Martin's in the fields have been printed by the Harleian Society, but only from 1550 to 1619, so that Edward does not appear. I give Proger extracts further on.

1636. This year he became page of honour to Charles I. One learns this fact from his tombstone; and one learns the date of it from his petition in March, 1712, when he pathetically says that he is the only servant living of Charles I, and that he had served the Crown for three score and sixteen years. Between the two dates Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, William and Mary, had all ruled and ceased to rule. Anne was tottering, and George I was not far off.

1640. Letters written in September and October show him with the king at Hampton Court. C.S.P.

1641. March 21. Edward Proger, son and heir of Lewis Proger of Guernvald, Co. Brecon, was admitted to Grays Inn. (Foster). I only mention this entry, which troubled me at first, to say that it cannot be our friend. It probably is a first cousin.

1643. We see him in attendance on the king at Oxford. Sir Thomas Walsingham writes to him there from London on July 28, to ask his advice as to whether a journey to Oxford would be acceptable to the king. C.S.P. The civil war had actually begun in August, 1642. In 1643 and 1644 Charles I had his headquarters at Oxford, and thither the faithful resorted unto him. To have joined the king at Oxford was one of the offences in the eyes of Parliament that made a man a delinquent, for which his estate was forfeited and could only be recovered by his compounding. (See Rushbrook. p. 240. 254.)

1645. On June 14 was fought the battle of Naseby. After this disastrous battle Charles fled to Hereford and Abergavenny, and remained for some time in Wales. We may assume that Edward Proger was at Naseby and accompanied Charles in his flight, and then was sent with letters to Henrietta Maria in Paris.

A letter from George, lord Digby, to Henrietta Maria, dated from Raglan, July 10, says:

This bearer, Mr. Progers, passing through the West, where every day may beget great alterations for the better, will bring your Majesty the freshest intelligence from thence; he is a modest and discreet young man, and certainly will deserve your encouragement.

Endorsed, To the Queen, by Mr. Progers.

C. S. P.

“The great alterations for the better” were never begotten, and Digby could hardly have expected them to be. The diary of Richard Symonds (Camden Society) gives the dates of the king’s movements after Naseby.

1646. March 2. Matters having become desperate Prince Charles left England and sailed to the Scilly Isles. There he remained till April 16, when fear of the Parliamentary fleet made him go to Jersey. In July he joined the Queen at Paris. Lord Colepepper accompanied Prince Charles from England, but leaving him in Scilly went straight on to Paris. Soon after Colepepper arrived in Paris Edward Proger was sent from there with letters to Scilly; but being detained by contrary winds till he heard that the Prince was at Jersey, he went there and delivered the letters. Clar: History X. 5. Clar: S. P. in Bodleian.

Proger now became one of the household of Prince Charles. His epitaph says that he was sworn in one of the grooms of the bed-chamber, the king during his imprisonment at Hampton Court having sent an order that it should be so. This office he held till the death of Charles II thirty nine years afterwards. For the next four years we may suppose him to have been in close attendance on his new master at Paris and in Holland.

1649. On Jan. 30 King Charles was beheaded. Prince Charles was immediately proclaimed king in Scotland. He was then in Holland, but soon afterwards his mother persuaded him to join her at Paris. From Paris he went in September to Jersey, and there he stayed till the following February, 1650.

1650. January. I take this letter written to Edward Proger when in Jersey from the European Magazine. Lord Cottington who writes it was the royalist ambassador at the Court of Madrid. We shall meet with him and his colleague again presently. Their object at Madrid was to get Spanish money.

My deare Ned

How comes it to passe that I gett none of your lettres, though wee have many from Jersey? I knowe it is not for any diminution of your love, but lazinesse or forgetfullnes is as ill, for I doe believe you have leysure enough. Therefore in revenge I will here tell you no newes but that, thankes be to God, wee are here all in health, and are very well received, and our master as much honoured as wee can desire; but I doe translate to them the old English proverbe, viz. lesse of their courtesie, and more of their purse. The weather is sharpe and cold, but hitherto wee have seene no yce, and the King spares not one day of leysure from his hunting; he is active and healthy, and as young as when I sawe him last. The Queene is tall for her age and very beautifull, of a good and pleasant disposition, and (which is above all) said to be already with child; and this is as much as you get for the present, but should have had much more, were it not your owne fault. Comend me heartily to all my good friends, youre fellowes of the bedchamber, and soe, wishing much happinesse to you all, I rest Youre old true friend and servant,

Cottington.

Madrid. Jan. 3. 1650. n.s.

*For Mr. Edward Proger, of the bedchamber
to his Majestie, in Jersey.*

Immediately after getting this letter, or perhaps before it reached him, Edward Proger appears to have been sent from Jersey to Paris on some errand or other. This is shown by the following three letters written to him by Charles from Jersey. These letters also are taken from the European Magazine. I am sorry I cannot decypher them. That was Cowley's business. William Crofts was wishing to be made a lord. I dont know whether it is he who is referred to in No. 3.

No. 1.

Progers,

I wold have you (besides the embrodered sute) bring me a plaine riding suite, with an innocent coate, the suites I have for horsebacke being so spotted and spoild that they are not to be seene out of this island. The lining of the coate and the petit toies are referred to your greate discretion, provided there want nothing when it comes to be put on. I do not remember there was a belt or a hatband in your directions for the embroidered suite, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them.

Charles R.

Fearsey. 14 Jan. o.s. 1649. [1650.]

for Mr. Progers.

No. 2.

Poge,

Jersey. Jan. 19. [1650.]

I received yours of the 12 Jan., where I find my Lord Jermin says that he has contracted for the fiftenths which I never gave him power to doe, and how he can make any such agreement without my consent I cannot understand, therefore be you sure you doe not part with the adjudication till he has given you security for the fiftenths; excepte the prise be carried into some port in France; for if it be not carried thither but into Villa Franka, I may areste the hole shipe till I have my rights paied me; but if it be, I am afraid I shall gett littell justice against them: howsoever, if it faile [or saile?] you are to receave 750 pistoles for me out of the prise that was taken since, which I am sure will be paied, which will doe all my busines. Pray tell 49. 75. 81. 85. 77. 74. 80. 5. 60. 14. 46. that I am very glad that 79. 40. 38. is satisfied with the 9. 76. 73. 80. 84. 33. 54. 72. 55. 30. 60. 26. 39. 72. 76. 32. 74. 77. 44. 70. I am very sory I can doe 39. 34. 75. no greater service; but if 80. 40. 37. please, I will helpe 80. 40. 37. 84. 57. 20. 3. 56. 8. which I had rather doe than 11. 75. 72. 80. 84. 37. 54. two 31. 74. 76. 46. 79.

For Ned Progers.

I am your very loving friend,

Charles R.

No. 3.

Poge,

Jan. 22.

I receaved a letter from 28. 60. 85. 81. 78. 50. 52. 20. 84. 27. 73. 66. 63. 19. 24. to desire me that I would writte to the Queene to acknowledge Mr. 24. 25. 70. 69. 86. 62. 23. 12. 56. 32. 74. 6. 46. 79. I desire you to doe all you can to put 16. 24. 22. 77. of on it, for it will looke very strange that I should doe such a thing to him, and have refused so many that have lost all for the Kinge's service, and besides it would bring the greatest inconveniency upon me in the world, for I should never know how to stope, and I am sure it would be more for 16. 24. 22. 77. disadvantage to have it done at this present than any thing imaginable; for it would confirme all the world in that which now a few does but suspect; besides, as soon as I should doe it, they in England would presently confiscate his estate, that, methinkes, he should of all persons desire that it should not be done at the present; but if he desire auy further assurance of it from me, pray lett him propose any thing that is not publick, and I will not faile to doe it. I am your very affectionate friend.

I send you here a letter from the same person, which I opened, because there was another within it to me, and pray deliver the inclosed to 17. 23. 78.

For yourself.

1650. In February Charles returned to the Hague. In March he had an interview at Breda with the commissioners of the Scotch parliament and accepted their terms, which imposed the covenant on himself and the Scotch nation. Having done that he sailed from the Netherlands and landed in Scotland about the middle of June. Edward Proger was with him.

There were two parties amongst the English refugees in France, as there always are whenever two or three are gathered together. There were the Louvrites, as they were called, of whom lord Jermyn was chief, who wished to keep Charles under the eye and control of his mother; and the other party, of whom was Clarendon and Charles' personal friends, who wished to keep him away from her and independent of her. Edward Proger was of the latter party. Sir John Berkeley writes to Hyde (Clarendon) from Paris, March 22, 1650, defending the treating with the Scots. He says it can never sink into his head that a cabal of Herbert, Windham, Eliot, Proger, Loving, Nicholas, Hopton, etc. are men of more tender consciences than other men. The strongest link which unites these is the opposing an imaginary power which the Queen has with the king. (Cal. Bod. S.P., where it is indexed under James Proger.)

April. Before seeing what happened in Scotland we must go back to this month. Proger seems to have been then at Paris, either with his master or, perhaps, sent with messages to Henrietta Maria. The Europæan Magazine prints the following letter to him from lord Cottington, Charles' representative with Hyde at the court of Madrid.

Dear Ned

I have now received yours of the 29th of the last moneth, with the two inclosed for your brothers, which are accordingly delivered. Wee are all well in health, thankes be to God, and still used with greate civility and courtesie, with no little hope of some good negotiation. The agent sent from the Parliament landed at Port St. Mary by Cadiz, where he still remaineth sick, and with no small apprehension, as he hath reason, for he comes from people extreamly abhorred by these. — Since my last to you I have heard nothing from Mr. Mennell, concerning whom I can easily believe that which you write of him. Wee yet heare nothing of his Majesties arrival at Bredah, nor of the Scots being there; God give him good resolutions, and that he desert not my Lord of Montrose, who onely, as I conceive, must bring them to reason. — Mr. Fanshawe is here, newly arrived with his wife and family; but how wee shall all live God knowes. — I write this at the very instant of the receipt of your lettore and of the post's being on horseback; soe as I can say no more but that Mr. Chancellor is your perfect kind friend and presents his service to you; soe doe I mine.

Your old true friend

Cottington.

Madrid. April 27. 1650.

To my assured friend Mr. Edward Proger,
of his Majesties Bedchamber, at Paris.

A few allusions in this letter must be explained. *Your brothers* must mean James and Henry Proger, both then at Madrid, of whom I give some account further on. There also will be found what happened to the unfortunate *agent sent from the Parliament*. — *Mr. Fanshaw*, afterwards Sir Richard, was sent to Madrid by Charles on a special embassy to get money. — *Mr. Chancellor* was Edward Hyde, afterwards lord Clarendon, lord Cottington's colleague at Madrid. — *My Lord of Montrose*, who was against the Covenant, was collecting money and supplies in Sweden and Denmark whilst the negotiations were going on between Charles and the Covenanters. With these he raised a force and landed in Scotland; but he was quickly overpowered by the Scotch Parliamentary army, and on May 21 was hung in the Grass market at Edinburgh.

We may now go back to Charles and his groom of the bedchamber in Scotland. Soon after his arrival there in June Charles was ordered by the Scotch Parliament to dismiss certain of his followers. The earl of Argyle was at this time the moving spirit in the direction of affairs. Amongst the Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian is a letter to Charles from the Committee of Parliament, signed by Buccleugh, Wemyss and others. They congratulate the king on his arrival, but desire that certain persons may be removed out of the kingdom within 8 days. Amongst these persons are lords Cleveland, Grandison and Wentworth, Mr. Proger and others. The duke of Buckingham and some others may stay at Court ; and Lord Wilmot and others may stay in the kingdom, but not come within the Court nor have access to the king. This is dated Falkland, July 10. o.s.

Charles's answer is dated Falkland, July 11. He says that he is rather troubled at being asked to remove so many of his servants, but the request coming from those who are authorized by kirk and Parliament he will give full satisfaction to it. *The wholesome advices of the kirk shall ever have great weight with him.* Clar. S.P. Bod.

I dont suppose there was much sincerity in this last sentence, but in his helpless condition he had to submit for the present. The following letter to Proger from William, 2nd duke of Hamilton, alludes to his dismissal. I take it from the European Magazine.

Sir,

Arran, 13 Aug. 1650.

Just now I receaved yours of the 3rd of this instant, so full of worthie expressions of friendship that if I should ever forget them I should be the meanest man alyve. I blush for my countreemens persecutions of you and some others of your fellowe servants, and as much at my owne condition that can not alter it nor otherwyse serve you ; but wee can expect no change to our fortunes untill our Master change his ; if he be preserved, wee cannot fall, though for a tyme wee be laid asyde. A little tyme will lett us knowe whether this kingdome will owne his Majesties interest in England or not, and accordingly wee that are prescribed persons must move. All I shall desyre of you is that contemptable condition wherein you nowe see me keep you not from laying your commands upon me of serving you in anie thing wherein you can conceave me capable ; for you may absolutely dispose on me or anie thing that is myne, being really

Your faithfull & obliged servant,

*For Mr. Proger,
one of his Majesties Bedchamber.*

Hamilton.

As Charles had to send him off he seems to have found some special work for him to do abroad. The European Magazine prints an official document in French, signed Charles R, dated "from our Court at Dumferling" Aug. 14, 1650. It states that our well beloved *le Sieur Edouard de Progers, nostre domestique de notre chambre du lit*, is employed by our command in particular affairs. It prays all lieut. generals, Governors of provinces and towns, admirals, vice-admirals, captains, gardes de ponts, ports, peages et passages, and all others whom it concerns, to let him freely pass, stay and repass by sea or land, with his servants, horses, arms and baggage, without hindring him, but rather helping him.

Some letters written at about this time show that he went to Holland.

Sir George Radcliffe writes from the Hague to Secretary Nicholas on Sept. 12: *Progers and Walker are among the banished.* C. S. P.

Sir Edward Walker left Scotland first, and on reaching the Hague wrote to lord Cottington at Madrid an account of Charles's proceedings after the battle of Dunbar. He says that he left Progers and some others at Aberdeen preparing to follow him (Walker). This letter is dated 1650. ^{Oct. 30.} _{Nov. 9.} Bodleian S.P. It is wrongly indexed there under James Proger. It is printed in Walker's Historical Collections.

A letter from Sir Edward Nicholas to Mr. Smith, the pseudonym of Lord Hatton, dated Dec. $\frac{4}{14}$, 1650, says, *Mr. Edward Proger and Dr. Froisard came thither (Hague), being both banished out of Scotland.* Nicholas Papers.

Writing to Sir George Carteret on the same day Nicholas says; *Mr. Long was at Aberdeen expecting a passage for these parts when Mr. Progers came thence.*

At about this time Cowley the poet wrote an account of affairs in Scotland to Henry Bennet, afterwards lord Arlington. His letter is dated from Paris, Nov. 18, 1650. It is printed in Brown's *Miscellanea Aulica*. He says:

It is not easy to give you an intelligible account of the business in Scotland, though there is much in the prints about it, and Sir Edward Walker and others are lately arrived thence in Holland. About the beginning of October some lords and gentleman, weary of the oppression of the prevailing faction, resolved to oppose it even to the point of arms. They persuaded the king to join them, but the night before some of his English company (Buckingham and Wilmot are named) dissuaded him. The discontents met and chose a general, Middleton. Sir John Brown was sent out to them to offer them an act of indemnity, and, if they refused,

to disperse them. They routed Brown, and the prevailing faction had to condescend to make a treaty with them, which was still in progress. The lords who rose were Murray, Huntly, Athol, and others. Mr. Long, Mr. Progers, Mr. Seymour, Dr. Fraser, are again banished for having had a hand in this business. P. 153.

The prevailing faction means Argyle and the Covenanters. What made such men as Buckingham and Wilmot side with them it is not easy to see, except it were necessity and caution. But their support explains why they were not banished with Proger and others.

We must now go back to Charles. On Sept. 3 was fought the battle of Dunbar, in which the Scotch army under Leslie was routed by Cromwell with great slaughter. This must be the *unhappy business* referred to in the following letter from Charles to Proger. *The late rising* must refer not to Montrose's unfortunate attempt in the previous April, but to that mentioned by Cowley. This letter must have been sent to Proger either at Aberdeen or at the Hague. Both it and the two that follow it are taken from the *Europæan Magazine*.

Poge

Oct. 16. *Harding's cypher.*

I have receaved yours of the 13th of this month, and find that you are in some apprehension that 232 should lessen my good opinion of you, and make me charge you as being one of the chiefe authors in this last unhappy busines. For the first, I hope you will be confident that nobody can alter that good opinion I have allwaies had of you: to the other, you are in no danger, for I do not here 232 so much as mention you in it, and you may be assured that I shall not. The Comittie of Estates have voted a generall act of indemnity to all those who have bine in the late rising, and likewise all those who have had a hand in it, upon condition they come and make supplication to me and the Comittie for it; and that none are to be refused it, but are to be in the same condition they were in before. I send you here inclosed two letters to 29. 60. 85. 81. 90. 23. 78. 20. 84. 86. 27. 75. 69. 63. 18. 90, and pray setell a way how my letters may come safe to his hand, and to whome I shall direct my letters to in Holland, and I desire you likewise to lett me have a copie of the pickture you have of 15. 22. 77.

For yourself.

I am your affectionate frind,

Charles R.

1651. Jan. 1. Charles was crowned at Scone. In April he moved to Stirling. In July he started with about 10,000 men for England. At Carlisle he was pro-

claimed king. In marching into England he was walking into the lion's den, and must have felt how precarious his condition was. At this moment the following letter was written to Proger by the duke of Hamilton, Charles adding a postscript.

*From a river syde, 20 miles from Carlisle,
the 4 of August, [1651].*

Dear Ned

I feare my last letters to you from Stirling are miscarried, wherein I gave you a large account of your master's condition, which (now being surprysed with the sudden going of this bearer) I cannot possiblie doe more then to tell you that the late misfortune by a partie of his, had in Fyfe by the impudent carriage of one of his generall persons, doth not discourage him from prosecuting his desygnes of going into England, whither he is nowe upon his march, and advanced within 20 miles of Carlioll. It is his positive pleasure that you make all the haste you can to him, and I hope you shall not need to feare a purge. Farewell, Your faithfull servant,

Hamilton.

The army being on their march I could not write to you myselfe. Pray make all the hast you can hither. Remember my service to 444. C.R.

If Proger was still in Holland when this letter reached him, and there is no reason to suppose that he had left it, then it was not possible for him to have joined Charles in England before the expedition came to a disastrous end. Charles marched on from Carlisle to Worcester, which he reached on August 22. Cromwell had followed him from Scotland, and on September 3 was fought the battle of Worcester. The Scotch army was destroyed. Charles fled to Boscobel, and after forty days wandering reached Brighton, from which he sailed in October and came to Paris. The duke of Hamilton, the writer of the above letters, was mortally wounded at Worcester. His portrait is at Rushbrook, looking across the room at Edward Proger.

This next letter from lord Cottington in Spain arrived before the battle of Worcester, just about the time when Charles was starting on his disastrous march into England. But as I could not find an opening for it in its proper place, so I must deliver it a few months after time. I imagine that it was sent to Proger in Holland.—Lord Cottington's secretary is evidently a Welshman.—Harry Proger is no longer in Spain, because having murdered Antony Ascham in June, 1650, he had had to flee for his life.—*His other two brothers* must mean either

James and Edward himself or else James and Valentine. But Valentine is a double uncertainty. I am not certain whether he ever lived, and, if he did, I am not certain whether he was not dead. See further on under Proger Brothers.

Dear Ned

After much longing to heare from you I have gotten your letter of the 29th of the last month, which how welcome it is you will easily conjecture, when you remember and consider how much I love you, which I assure you is nothing at all diminished what tayles soever have bine told you. I am here retyred out of the way, expecting what the great mercy of God will produce in favor of our good master and afflicted country ; hartelie praying for happy successes, and with all humillity submitting all things to the blessed will of his divine majestie, to whom be all glory and prayse for evermore. If there bee anie thing elce to bee told you from hence, this scribe will doe it, who growes a very good Spaniard, and soe much that way affected, as hee will sometimes confess ther is better food here then in Wales, though withall hee wil be angry if that bee not accounted the country. When you write to Harry, commend me to him, and tell him I wish him to bee as industrious as his other two brothers, without which he will hardly thrive. When you write to the king, I pray present my humble service to him, for since Mr. Chancellor went I have not written to him ; and soe wishing you all happyness I rest

Your humble Servant,

Cottingham.

Valladolid.

June 20. 1651.

Mr. Edward Proger.

I imagine that Proger would have rejoined his master soon after his reaching Paris. But I find no mention of him till the next year.

1652. May 9. A letter from Nicholas to Mr. Smith (lord Hatton) says that *Sir Edward Walker is a great admirer of the duke of Hamilton, and finding that Mr. Crofts has been advanced upon that score intends to try and prevail on the same account. He is ready to turn papist if that will do him any good; he is very faithful to the King's cause, and no great admirer of lord Wilmot nor of any bedchamber man but Ned Progers and Dr. Froissard.* Nich. Papers.

1652. Dec. 14. If Ned Proger rejoined Charles at Paris after the battle of Worcester, he must this year have been sent into England on some secret errand and have fallen into the hands of the Parliament. For on this day the Council of State sat and appointed a Committee to consider whether *Mr. Progers be remanded*

into France or remain here upon giving good security not to act prejudicially. C.S.P. The Committee were Bradshaw, Scott, Gurdon and Sir Gilbert Pickering. Of course it is possible that Proger had never been to Paris since his banishment from Scotland, but had tried to join Charles in England after the letter of Aug. 4, 1651, and had been captured then.

Dec. 15. It was decided by the Council of State that *Mr. Progers be committed to the Gatehouse during the Council's pleasure.* C.S.P. We shall meet with this Gatehouse in Westminster again later on in Proger's career.

1653. Jan. 11. The Council of State decided that *Edward Progers, prisoner in the Gatehouse, be released on bail, on bond for £1000 and two surties for £500 each.* C.S.P.

1654. August. There is a list of the king's household of this date among the Clarendon S.P. in the Bodleian. It includes Progers. This is indexed under James, but I imagine it should be Edward, or possibly Henry.

1655. June 9. Proger's imprisonment was a long one, unless he had been set free and taken up again. On this day the Council of State ordered that he, Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Thomas Panton and Major General Ayres be committed to the Sergeant-at-arms. A warrant was issued to Sergeant Dendy to receive them and keep them in safe custody. C.S.P.

July 2. Lord Hatton writes to Nicholas from Paris: *Cromwell resolves to leave none in England that are not of his humour and faction. The list of the committed is, I suppose, sent you..... There are also committed Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Mr. Edward Progers, one Mr. Panton.* Nich. P. III. 5.

Amongst the Clarendon S. P. in the Bodleian are twentyone four-lined stanzas *On the persons imprisoned in England.* The first stanza is:

Though the governinge part cannot find in their heart
To free the imprisoned throng,
Yet I dare affirme next Michaelmas terme
Wee'l sett them all out in a song.

This has been endorsed by lord Clarendon, *Lybell of the persons imprison'd, 1655.* The persons mentioned are lords Petre, Maynard, Coventry, Byron, Lucas and St. John; Jack Russell, Sir Fred. Cornwallis, Ned Progers, Shirley, Dick Nicols, Littleton, Jack Paston and Tom Panton.

1657. Dec. 4. A list drawn up by Secretary Nicholas of the Court and servants of the king includes *Progers, esquire.* C.S.P. This might mean Henry. The closing years of the Commonwealth were spent by Charles chiefly in Holland and Belgium. Whether Edward Proger was with him, or was still confined in England, I have not found out.

1658. April 12. To day he bought a copy of *The Compleat Ambassador*, by Sir Dudley Digges. But he does not tell us where he was when he bought it. See the list of his books further on.

1660. In May Charles II was proclaimed king in London, a parliamentary committee was sent over to Holland to invite him to return, he landed at Dover, entered London on May 29, and became king *de facto* without a struggle. The days of imprisonment or exile for his followers are over, and henceforth they have only to make petitions and receive grants.

Immediately after his safe arrival in England Charles appears to have sent Proger (I assume that it was Edward, and not James or Henry,) over to France with a letter to his mother, Henrietta Maria, giving her an account of his reception. Her answer is dated from Colombe, June 9.

Progers arrived on Monday evening: you may judge of my joy, and if you are torn to pieces in England with kindness, I have my share of it also in France. I am going this instant to Chaillot to hear the Te Deum sung, and from thence to Paris to have bonfires lighted. We made them yesterday. I think I shall have all Paris. In fact, you cannot imagine the joy that prevails here. We must amidst all this praise God: all this is from his hand; you can see that it is. I will not trouble you more. God bless you.

This letter is amongst the Lambeth MSS. I take it from Clayton's Personal Memoirs of Charles II, II. 67. After sixteen years of exile and of the poverty and other cares that accompanied it one need not wonder at the exuberance of her joy.

This first year of the Restoration Charles intended instituting an order of the Royal Oak, and Edward Proger was nominated a knight of it; but nothing came of it. So says Horace Walpole in a note to his edition of the Grammont Memoirs, 1783.

1661. April 23. The Coronation took place. A minute account of it is printed in Kennet's Register and Chronicle, 1728, wherein Edward Proger is mentioned as doing the duties that fell to him as one of the grooms of the bed-chamber.

The Whitaker of the 17th and 18th centuries was Chamberlayne, first Edward and then John, whose *Angliæ Notitia*, afterwards expanded into *Magnæ Britanniaæ Notitia*, passed through about forty editions, beginning in 1669 and ending in 1755. During those eighty five years they must have said, Where's Chamberlayne? just as during the last thirty years we have been saying, Where's Whitaker? From 1669 to 1684 inclusive Edward Proger is down in Chamberlayne among the grooms of the bedchamber. After that, Charles II is dead, and he no longer appears amongst the royal household. Chamberlayne says that the grooms of the bedchamber were properly twelve in number, though sometimes there were more: they were to be under the degree of knight, and their office was to attend in the king's bedchamber, to dress and undress him in private, etc. Their yearly fee was £500.

1661. Nov. A pension of £500 a year is granted to Edward Proger. C.S.P. I presume that this was for his salary as a groom of the bedchamber.

1661. May 8. A parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster on this day. The County of Brecon returned Sir Henry Williams, bart., but his election was declared void, and John Jeffreys was returned in November in his stead. But the election of John Jeffreys was also declared void, and in

1662. March. Edward Proger was returned in his stead. In a volume in the British Museum containing various things bound up together I find *The humble Petition of Edward Progers Esq. to the Honourable Committee of Priviledges and Elections.*

The petition asserts that John Jeffreys Esq. gained the custody of the writ for the new election of a knight to serve for Breconshire, and, having a design to get himself elected by the sinister practices of a new sheriff of his own party, did detain it above four months, and disappointed the country three county courts to the great charge of the free electors. Then John Herbert Esq. of Mr. Jeffrey's party being the new sheriff did combine with Jefferey to elect him. For this purpose they did as follows.

1. The sheriff being sworn and having received the writ surprized the country and proceeded to the election the very next morning, before proclamation had been made and without due notice given.

2. The sheriff managed the election for Mr. Jeffreys in a place most to his

advantage, where petitioner's electors could not have free access to the poll ; and those that offered their voices for petitioner were threatened by the sheriff and Jeffreys and their party.

3. The sheriff and his deputy laboured to pre-ingage the country for Jeffreys and threatened to undoe those that declared for petitioner. Several guards and armed men were kept by certain persons, and other indirect practices used to hinder the free-holders from giving their voices for petitioner.

4. The sheriff did poll Jeffreys party in a most irregular manner, and refused to poll those who tendered their voices for petitioner.

5. The sheriff did poll infants and others incapable of voices for Jeffreys.

6. The sheriff in many other things did carry himself very partial and unjust ; and although petitioner had the greater number of free-holders, the sheriff did most unjustly return Jeffreys.

The petitioner prays their Honours to summon the sheriff and other offenders, and to examine the matter.

As we have seen, the petition was successful, Jeffreys was unseated and Proger was returned.

This Parliament sat till January, 1679, when it was dissolved. Proger was not in the next one. I do not find the record of any speech that he made during the seventeen years of his parliamentary life. In a contemporary tract, *Flagellum Parliamentarium, being sarcastic notices of nearly two hundred members of the first Parliament after the Restoration, 1661 to 1678*, he is let off lightly. This is all it says about him.

Edward Progers. A Bed-chamber man ; not born to a farthing.

1662. Sept. 30. *A grant was made to Henry Progers, groom of the bedchamber, of certain treasure found in St. James' park and secreted by Jane Smithsend and others.* C.S.P.

There must be some mistake here. Henry Progers was not a groom of the bedchamber, but an equerry. Either Henry is a mistake for Edward, or groom for equerry.

1663. Dec. 30. *A warrant for Edward Progers to dispose as he thinks fit of the trees and shrubs near the lodge about to be erected in the north park at Hampton Court.* C.S.P.

We shall meet with several more warrants, grants and petitions touching Bushy park and the house he was just going to build there. So here it will be as well to put in a note on Bushy park and lodge.

Lysons says that a survey of 1653 mentions these five parks :

Bushey old park 183 acres : new park 167 acres :

Middle or north park 370 acres : hare warren 380 acres :

Hampton Court course 144 acres.

This last he takes to be Hampton Court park, extending from Hampton Court to Hampton Wick, and lying between the river and the Kingston road. The other four are in one enclosure and go by the general name of Bushy park, containing about 1100 acres.

Bushy park proper, alias South park, must either adjoin Hampton Court green or the river between Hampton Court and Hampton town.

Middle or north park must be that which extends towards the heath or Hampton Common.

The hare warren is that which extends from Hampton Court to Hampton Wick.

The office of ranger of all these parks (except Hampton Court park) has generally been held by the same persons, and with the custody of the parks have been held two other offices, viz. paler of the parks and mower of the brakes. But occasionally the custody of all the parks has not been held by the same person : e.g. in 1641 the custody of the middle park and hare warren was granted to Thomas Jermyn and Henry Seymour as trustees for Rebecca Jermyn. Another exception was Edward Proger, who had only the middle park and hare warren. (Lysons. See also Rushbrook, p. 247).

Edward Proger appears to have been appointed deputy keeper of the middle or north park in 1662, but not to have become actual keeper till the death of the duke of Albemarle in Jan. 1670. However, he had the reversion of the office, and seems to have made preparations for building a house there in 1663, and to have been busy over it in the following year. His petition in 1669 says that he had spent £4,000 over it.

In a note to his edition of the Grammont Memoirs, 1783, Horace Walpole says that Proger had permission from the king to build it on condition that after his death it should revert to the Crown. He also says that it was the house inhabited by the late earl of Halifax. From Doyle's Official Baronage I learn that three successive earls of Halifax were rangers of Bushy park : viz. Charles Montagu from 1709 to 1715, George Montagu from 1715 to 1739, and George Montagu Dunk from 1739 to 1771.

Apparently Proger's house did not last very long. Lysons says that the upper lodge in Bushy park was the house which the custodians made their occasional residence; and speaking of "the present lodge" in 1800, he says that it appears to have been built by the earl of Halifax, whose patent, dated 1708, stated that the old lodge had gone to decay, and had not then (1708) been inhabited for twenty years; and it grants him the reversion of the rangership after the deaths of the duchess of Cleveland and the duke of Northumberland, whose life interest he had purchased, and after the death of Edward Proger who had the middle park and hare warren.

This seems to show that after the death of Charles II, Edward Proger lived mostly at West Stow, or at any rate not at Hampton.

1664. Feb. 22. Pepys and Mr. Alsopp the brewer spend an evening together. *This evening come Mr. Alsopp, the King's brewer, with whom I spent an hour talking and bewailing the posture of things at present; the king led away by half-a-dozen men, [so] that none of his serious servants and friends can come at him. These are Lauderdale, Buckingham, Hamilton, Fitz Harding, to whom he hath, it seems, given £12,000 per annum in the best part of the King's estate..... Progers is another, and Sir H. Bennett.*

1664. September. *Warrant to Sir John Denham, surveyor of buildings, to permit Edward Progers, groom of the bedchamber, to take up certain useless pipes of lead lying between the conduit in Bushy park and the stables at Hampton Court, towards the building of his lodge in the north park.* C.S.P.

1665. January. *The petition of Edward Progers for the felling and selling of a coppice called Great Wotton towards paying for building the lodge in Hampton Court park, is referred to the lord treasurer Southampton.* C.S.P.

1665. March 3. A payment is made to Edward Proger of £400 for keeping the deer of the north park at Hampton Court since March 13, 1662, with hay, beans and pease, and also for paling in a piece of ground called the meadow, and for removing the deer pen, etc. Eliot Hodgkin MSS.

1665. April 25. *The petition of Edward Progers for 1500 decayed trees out of Hampton park to pay towards the expences of his building is referred to the lord treasurer.* C.S.P.

1665. November. *A grant is made to Mr. Progers of the keepership of the north park, Hampton Court.* C.S.P.

1667. Jan. 11. *A grant is made to Edward Progers in reversion after the death of the duke of Albemarle of the office of keeper, paler etc. of the middle or north park of Hampton Court. Progers is to act as the duke's deputy during his life, the duke retaining the fees.* C.S.P. The duke, who had been appointed keeper etc. in 1660, died on Jan. 3, 1670. I presume that the grant to Proger in 1665 was a reversionary one, though it is not said to be so.

1667. Sept. 12. Pepys records going to the duke of York's play house, *where Tu quoque was the first time acted, with some alterations of Sir W. Davenant's; but the play is a very silly play, methinks; for I and others that sat by me, Mr. Povy and Mr. Progers, were weary of it: but it will please the citizens.*

The editor's note tells us that this play was written by John Cooke, and first printed in 1614, and reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays. It was afterwards known by its second title, The City Gallant.

1668. February. *Warrant for the payment of £1000 to Edward Progers, groom of the bedchamber, for services in the discovery and proposal of means for improving the farm of customs of unwrought wood, glass, etc.* C.S.P.

1668. March 5. There had been a good deal of discontent with the management of the navy, and charges were brought against the naval board. The Commissioners who formed this board were Lord Brouncker, William Penn, Sir Thomas Hervey of Bury St. Edmunds, (father of John Hervey, first earl of Bristol,) Sir J. Minnes, T. Middleton and Mr. Tippets. Pepys was clerk or secretary to the Board. It fell to him to defend the Board before the House of Commons. For several days the prospect of it lay heavy upon him by day and by night. At last the day came, March 5. At 9 a.m. he went down to the Old Swan, and there with Sir Thomas Hervey took boat for Westminster. *But I full of thoughts and trouble touching the issue of this day; and to comfort myself did go to the Dog and drink half a pint of mulled sack, and in the Hall [Westminster] did drink a dram of brandy at Mrs. Hewlett's; and with the warmth of this did find myself in better order as to courage.*

He then with the Commissioners was called into the House, *a mighty full house*, and they stood at the bar, viz. he, Brouncker, Hervey and Minnes. Penn was in his place as a member. He began his speech before 12 o'clock, and continued at it without any hesitation or losse, but with full scope and all my reason free about me, as if it had been at my own table, from that time till past three in the afternoon,

and so ended without any interruption from the speaker. . . . My speech being so long many [of the members] had gone out to dinner and come in again half drunk. The speech being ended, and the load removed from his mind, he, Sir Thomas Hervey and William Penn went to dine at lord Brouncker's, and after dinner went to the King's play-house, where they saw *The discontented Colonel*.

The next day Pepys was up betimes, walked to White Hall and thence to the park. Everybody he met stopped to congratulate him on his brilliant speech. He overtook the king and the duke of York, who were both full of praise. Sir W. Coventry, said, Good-morrow, Mr. Pepys, that must be Speaker of the Parliament-house. Another said if he would put on a gown and plead at the Chancery-bar, he could make a £1000 a year. Another said he had sat twenty-six years in Parliament and never heard such a speech before. Another said he would go twenty miles at any time to hear the like again. Another said he was another Cicero. And amongst many others our friend *Progers of the Bedchamber swore to me afterwards before Brouncker in the afternoon, that he did tell the king that he thought I might match the Solicitor General.* Praise could not go much further than this. It is clear that never was a man more miserable than Pepys on March 4, never was a man more happy than Pepys on March 6. A speech delivered instead of to be delivered made the whole difference. Perhaps others besides Pepys have felt a like difference from a like cause.

1669. May 14. Edward Proger petitions the king: *I built as ordered a lodge in the North park, Hampton Court, at an expense of £4000, and in 1664 presented a petition for payment out of the felling of Wotton coppice in the New Forest, which was referred to the then Lord Treasurer. He reported that he was not against it, and ordered the woodwards of that forest to view the coppice; but before such orders were put into execution, being informed by several gentlemen who were neighbours to the said coppice of the great prejudice it would be to his Majesty and the whole kingdom to fell it, being mostly excellent young timber, I acquainted his lordship with the information and quitted my pretensions to it; not long after which his lordship died, and I never received satisfaction in any other way. I now beg a grant of part of what I may recover of Thomas Rogers, receiver for the fire-hearth money in Surrey, due to the king as arrears, which is likely to be lost if speedy course is not taken in it.*

This petition was referred to the Treasury Commissioners, who report that £2027 was due by Rogers as arrears, since which £219 has been levied by the High Sheriff

of Surrey, and a parcel of land seized of the yearly value of £23: the balance may be disposed as his Majesty thinks fit.—A bill is ordered to be prepared to pass the Privy Seal, granting the arrears to Progers. C.S.P.

1670. Jan. 24. Edward Proger was sworn house keeper of his majesty's palace at York. This same month Lady Crofts, widow of Sir John, died, and I presume that he became the owner of West Stow. In August this year he presented Henry Hill to the rectory of West Stow, vacant by the death of John Crofts, dean of Norwich.

1677. April 26. In Mr. J. P. Hore's History of Newmarket, II, 341, is mentioned a letter of this date from Proger to Williamson, saying that the king was there (Newmarket) in good health, and would return to London on Monday. (S.P. Dom. No. 201.)

1679. March 21. He had a grant in reversion of the office of chief searcher of the port of London. Eur. Mag.

1683. March 13. A long letter of this date from Edward Proger at Newmarket to lord Conway is printed in full in Hore's Newmarket III, 60. I will not reproduce it, but will just mention one point on which it gives us information. Its opening sentence is: *I should sooner, my deere Lord, have payd you my humble thanks for yours of the 9th, but that I received not the hounoure till I was on horsback going to Stow.* This is the only proof I have seen of his going to West Stow; but no doubt he was often there, especially after the death of Charles II in 1685.

1685. Feb. 6. Charles II died. With his death Edward Proger ceased to be one of the royal household and his name no longer appears in Chamberlayne.

1687. June. He presented Peter Lathbury to the rectory of West Stow, vacant by the death of Henry Hill. He appears to have brought him from Hampton. The Lathburys now brought into West Suffolk appear to have remained in Bury and its neighbourhood till near the end of the nineteenth century.

1688. July. In the secret service money of Charles II and James II (Camden Society) appears this payment for the quarter ending this July.

To Edward Rogers [sic] in full of twelve guineys a year for 4 years ended at Lady day last, which King Charles II allowed him for a nagg's livery to maintaine the running deere in the paddock course in the middle park at Hampton Court, £50.

1702. July 8. There is a letter among the Treasury papers from Edward Proger to Philip Rylly Esq., who was a commissioner of excise and surveyor of the royal woods and forests. The buildings referred to are those of William III. I dont know why they should have increased the poor. He says *he had added to this account moneys paid to the poor of the wick [Hampton], to whom for many years he gave charity out of his own purse; but the poor increasing by the king's buildings at Hampton Court to so excessive a degree, the overseers of the poor would set a rate on the hare warren and paddock course being part of it. He refused to pay it, whereupon the justices of the peace gave it against him upon the production of the poor's books, which proved that Cromwell paid to the poor, having enclosed that land into the park, which was lammas ground before.* C.S.P.

1704. May 20. In November, 1703, had occurred the greatest storm ever known to have visited England. An enormous amount of damage was done everywhere. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the rangers of the royal parks tried to get a little good out of it. They claimed the fallen timber. Amongst the Treasury papers, dated May 20, is the report of the Surveyor of the woods (Edward Wilcox) *about windfalls fit for the use of the navy in Bushy park and middle park near Hampton Court, which were claimed as their fees by the duke of Grafton and Mr. Projers, being rangers of the parks. The trees were blown down by the great storm, and the Attorney General's opinion (herewith sent) had been taken as to their right.* C.S.P. The Attorney General's opinion is now missing.

1704. July 10. Mr. Edward Wilcox, the surveyor, reports to the Lord High Treasurer *on the memorial of Edward Progers for repairs required at Hampton Court in consequence of the late tempest. The works would amount to £198, and might be paid out of wood sales.* This was ordered to be done. C.S.P.

1706. Feb. 6. Among the Treasury papers is this report of Mr. S. Travers, surveyor general, to the Lord High Treasurer. *The manor and bailiwick of Westminster were granted by the Crown in trust for John Hall Esq. for 80 years from Christmas, 1676. Edward Progers became entitled to the great Gatehouse leading from King St. into the New Palace Yard, and divers messuages, parcel of that manor and bailiwick. The whole remaining interest in the Gatehouse which was granted to trustees had become vested in Thomas Lamb, merchant, with the reserved rent of £38 per annum. The Gatehouse which the J.P.'s for Westminster in their petition desired might be pulled down to enlarge the passage to the New Palace Yard, was formerly*

leased by the Crown, under the old rent of 6s. 8d. a year and £17 of increase, to the housekeeper of Whitehall. It had, however, become so old and decayed that little could be made of it but by pulling down and building new.

Feb. 16. Another report from Mr. Travers. *He had caused an estimate to be made of the value of the Gatehouse leading into New Palace Yard with respect to the Crown as well as to Mr. Progers, who had an interest in it for near 51 years. The Gatehouse with two little rooms built at the S.E. corner, he conceived, must be taken down to enlarge the passage to 25 feet, the same width as the street. Considering the decay and nature of the building, which had been used for a prison and then left, and that, when the street was carried through to Palace Yard, what would remain of the Gatehouse ground would be valuable for frontage to Mr. Progers house on one side and some back ground belonging to the Dog tavern on the other, he could not estimate the damage at more than £300. The reversion belonging to the Crown he valued at two years purchase (£60), the materials at £200. The stone having lain very long pressed might not prove so well as expected when removed.*

In these reports we see two old friends whom we have seen before: viz. the Gate house, in which Edward Proger had spent a pleasant Christmas in 1652, and the Dog tavern, in which Pepys had primed himself for his great speech in 1668.

In Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey is an engraving of the old gatehouse. He says that it consisted of two chambers over two arches, built in the reign of Edward III. At the Reformation one of these became the Bishop of London's prison for convicted clergy and Roman Catholic recusants, the other was the public prison of Westminster. Here Raleigh was confined the night before his execution. Here Sir John Elliott, Hampden, Lilly, were confined. Here Hudson the dwarf died in confinement. Here Lovelace wrote the lines beginning:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

The order for its removal is in the Westminster Chapter-book, July 10, 1776. It was removed in the following year. Stanley, 5th ed. 340.

1707. June 9. Edward Proger shows that he is still alive by petitioning against certain taxes assessed on lands in the park at Hampton Court. His petition and the surveyor's report thereon are among the Treasury papers.

1708. April 16. Another petition from Edward Proger, with the report thereon of Sir James Montague, Solicitor General. *Charles II, by letters patent of July 22, 1678, demised the manor or bailiwick of Westminster to Sir Joseph Sheldon and Nicholas Charleton for 80 years, with an express covenant that the grantees should in all leases of it insert provisoes for the enrolment of such leases within one year of their date, or else they should become void. By indenture of Jan. 25, 1680, Sheldon, Charleton and others demised the tenement called the Gatehouse, leading from King St. into New Palace Yard, to the petitioner for 50½ years from Lady day 1706, but the indenture was not enrolled within the time prefixed. But the Solicitor General did not find that this omission had been in any way detrimental to the Crown, and if her Majesty confirmed the same no inconvenience would ensue.* C.S.P.

1712. March. Yet one more petition, and that positively the last. I do not gather that the petition itself is among the State Papers, but there are the reports on it. In this the last of his many petitions spread over many years and addressed to three generations of sovereigns, he pathetically states that he is the only surviving servant of Charles I, that he had served the crown for three score and sixteen years, and that he was nearly ninety years old. He says that Charles II had made him a grant of £5,000, of which he had received but £1,000, and the balance was commuted to £400 a year until the full £4,000 should be paid. He prays that this £400 a year may be paid him on the establishment of Ireland until the £4,000 is paid.

By command of the Queen the petition is referred to the Lord High Treasurer. It is also referred to the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who reports that he had nothing to object to it, and apparently it was granted.

It appears from the European Magazine that this petition had already been presented to Queen Ann about seven years before this, he being in extreme want, but apparently without any result. He stated then that in the time of the rebellion he had been exposed to more dangers than any reformed officers that had half pay to subsist on. This was very true, but it was sixty years ago, and much had happened since, and a new generation had sprung up who knew nothing about it. And so he had to wait six years, and then ask again.

1713. Dec. 31. He and the year went out together. The last day of the year was the last day of his long life. He died on this day aged 92 years and six months. He had lived in the reigns of all our Stuart rulers and had been intimate

with most of them. Born in the reign of James I, the first of them, he died in the last year of Queen Ann, the last of them. Had he lived nine months longer, he would have outlived the Stuart dynasty and seen that of Hanover take its place. James I, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, Mary and William III, had all passed away within the limits of his life, and Queen Ann only outstayed him by eight months. He might have touched some one who had touched the reign of Henry VIII and a live abbot, and someone might have touched him who touched the nineteenth century. How absurd it is to talk of things happening a long time ago when only the length of two or three lives separates us from them.

I suppose I must not omit this extract from Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, though it has been copied and recopied, quoted and requoted, till one is sick of it, the more so as there cant be a word of truth in it. He was 92, not 96, and it is not the least likely that he was cutting teeth.

1713. Dec. 31 or Jan. 1. Edward Progers Esq. æt 96 of the anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut 4 new teeth and had several others ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof.

He was buried at Hampton. The official house which he built there had evidently been his headquarters till the death of Charles II, as some of his children were baptized and buried at Hampton. But from the statement in lord Halifax's patent of 1708 that the house there had gone into decay and had not been inhabited for twenty years, it seems likely that his last twenty five years or so were spent more or less at West Stow.

Lysons gives this extract from the Hampton register of Burials.

Edward Proger Esq. buried Jan. 4, 1714.

This entry cannot be seen now. There are no entries of burials between 1677 and 1726.

HIS WILL. I have printed his will at p. 161. Henry Hyde, lord Rochester, younger son of lord Clarendon, chancellor and historian, is one of the executors. There are legacies of £5 each to the poor of four different parishes with which he was connected: viz. his native (in a narrow sense) St. Martin's in the fields: his native (in a wider sense) Crickhowell, Co. Brecon; Hampton and West Stow. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Booth, must have been a daughter of John and Mary Edwards. The overplus of his estate after all debts and legacies had been paid was to be equally divided between his three surviving daughters,

Philippa, Katherine and Frances. Mary, the wife of John Edwards, was evidently dead. None of the three were as yet married. Philippa appears to have had his estate of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell; Catherine had West Stow; what Frances had does not appear, though eventually she had West Stow. Possibly she had the house in London.

From the *Europæan Magazine* I learn that he acquired Gwernvale in this manner. It had belonged to his eldest brother, James. James left a son, Wroth, who either sold or bequeathed Gwernvale to his uncle Sir Henry Proger, the equerry. Sir Henry left it to his only son, Col. Charles Proger, who mortgaged it to Samuel Awbrey, coachmaker at Charing cross. After the death of Charles his widow, Alice, sold it to Edward Proger.

I may mention here that there is now at Rushbrook a manuscript play entitled *A newe fashion. A farce wrritt in haist by a very idle younge Gentleman to entertaine Mr. Edward Prodger as idle as himselfe.* This play might possibly throw light on some matters, and I had intended giving some account of it. But unfortunately, when wanted, it could not be found. I had seen it three or four months before. Possibly young Samuel Croxall, who afterwards married Philippa Proger, was the idle young gentleman.

HIS PORTRAITS. There appear to be two of these, if not more. One is at Rushbrook. I presume that it was brought there from West Stow by the Rushbrooks in 1808, though it is possible that it may have belonged to lord St. Albans, and so have been at Rushbrook since the eighteenth century. Mr. Rushbrook has kindly allowed me to have it photographed, and so it is here to speak for itself.

I know not where the other portrait is, but an engraving of it, which S. Harding delineavit and Shinsker sculpsit, is in an untranslated edition of the Grammont Memoirs in one volume, published in 1793. It is quite different to that at Rushbrook, and he appears to be rather older: head and shoulders—full face—wig—no beard or moustache.

HIS CHARACTER. I wont venture to say much on this point. There is too little to go upon. He never speaks nor writes. If we had a diary or a good bundle of letters of his writing we should know him better. But, in the absence of these, scanty records are not enough. One can only point out such tokens of this or that quality as there seem to be.

1. In his early youth he found favour with Charles I; and when the affairs of that prince had reached a stage in which he was past being served himself, he was anxious that his son should be served by one whom he valued, and gave directions accordingly. So young Proger was transferred from the household of a king who was a prisoner to the household of a prince who was an exile. The esteem of Charles I counts for something, even though he was not a wise and constitutional king.

2. The quality of loyalty and fidelity in Edward Proger was tried and proved. To be loyal to a prince who has grants and pensions and rewards and titles to fling about him is one thing: it is loyalty untried and so unproved. To be loyal to a prince who through fifteen years is in poverty and exile, with a price upon his head and scarce a penny in his pocket, is another thing: it is loyalty tried and proved.

3. The author of *Flagellum Parliamentarium*, being sarcastic notices of nearly two hundred Members of Parliament, 1661 to 1678, the parliament in which Edward Proger sat, has some very hard things to say of courtiers and does not shrink from saying them. But this is all he says of Edward Proger:*

A Bedchamber man; not born to a farthing.

4. I do not know what is the value of an asset such as the friendship of Charles II; but that imploring little postscript added by Charles to the duke of Hamilton's letter to Poge, when he was just beginning his desperate march into England with the mighty Cromwell in pursuit of him, would not have been sent to a man capable of no better services than such as Proger was afterwards credited with by Andrew Marvell. That friendship, together with the warmth of feeling shown in their letters by the duke of Hamilton and Lord Cottington, and what is said on his tombstone and on that of his daughter, Catherine, may be taken as tokens of some amiable qualities.

5. Andrew Marvell shows us something of his outward bearing. When he is instructing his imaginary painter how and in what company to paint him, he speaks of him as "gentlest of men." But, justly or unjustly, he then goes on to speak of him as head of a company who had a vile and dishonourable work to do for their master. This charge may be true or not true. Mr. Grosart, in a note on the passage, assumes it to be true and expands it. He also adds the charge that

*This tract was printed in 1827 from a contemporary Ms. in the British Museum.

Edward Proger was concerned in the murder of Antony Ascham at Madrid. This charge is certainly not true, as I show further on. I presume that the ninth commandment is as binding on the living towards the dead as on the living towards the living.

6. Pepys more than once regrets that Charles II was being influenced by men such as Edward Proger and others. This must count against him and go to support Marvell.—So much for his character.

HIS BOOKS. I will add here a list of his books which are now at Rushbrook. As they were bought and not inherited by him they may show something. I give the Ms inscriptions which tell their history.

1. Africa. By John Ogilby. London. 1670. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Catherine Proger.
2. The Alcoran of Mahomet. Translated by Sieur Du Ryer. London. 1649.
Ms. Insc :—Edw: Proger.
3. The Compleat Ambassador, or, Two treatises on the intended marriage of Queen Elizabeth etc. By Sir Dudley Digges. London. 1655. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger bought this Booke the 12 of Aprill, 1658.
4. Britannia Antiqua Illustrata. By Aylett Sammes. Vol. 1. London. 1676.
Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger. March 29, 1676, London. Catherine Proger.
5. Genealogical History of the Kings of England. By Francis Sandford. London. 1677. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger his booke. Catherine Proger.
6. Historical applications and occasional meditations upon several subjects. By a Person of Honour. London. 1670.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger.
7. The History of Princess Elizabeth. By William Camden. 3rd ed. London. 1675.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger. Catharine Proger.
8. The Holy Court. Written in French by Nicholas Caussin S. F. Translated into English by T. H. London. 1650. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—This booke was bought the 28 of Nov. 1672 by mee Edward Proger.

9. Homer's Iliads. Translated by John Ogilby. London. 1660. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger his booke.
10. Poems and Translations with the Sophy. By Sir John Denham. London. 1668.
Ms. Insc :—Catherine Proger.
11. The second Punick War. Englished from the latin of Silius Italicus by Thomas Ross Esq. London. 1661. Folio.
Ms. Insc :—Edward Proger his booke presented him by the translator, his worthy freinde Thomas Ross Esq.
12. The Virtuous woman found, her loss bewailed and character exemplified in a sermon preached at Felstead in Essex April 30, 1678, at the funeral of Mary, Countess of Warwick, with life etc. By Anthony Walker D.D. rector of Fyfield in Essex. London. 1678.
Ms. Insc :—This book was presented by the author, Doctor Walker, 1678. Edward Proger.

HIS EPITAPH. The writer in the *Europæan Magazine*, 1798, found an epitaph among the Proger papers which he says was intended for his tomb, but that it does not appear to have been ever inscribed. Lysons also says that he could not find it in Hampton church. Since then, 1800, old Hampton church has been pulled down and rebuilt, and the stone is now plain enough. It is a flat stone in the middle aisle. I have copied the inscription, which is practically the same as that given in the *Europæan Magazine*. There are only a few verbal differences.

The reverse of what usually happens has happened in this case. The rebuilding or (so called) restoration of churches usually destroys tombstones, so that what could be seen can be seen no longer. But in this case rebuilding has brought one to light, so that what could not be seen can be seen.

Here lyes in hopes of a happy resurrection the body of Edward Proger Esq., descended from the Progers of Guierndee in Monmouthshire. He was page of honour to king Charles ye first; and though very young behaved himself with so much courage in the civil warrs and acquitted himself with so much judgment and fidelity of many secret and important employments, that that Prince during his imprisonment at Hampton Court sent an order to have him sworn one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his son, the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King

Charles II, in which post he continued during the life of that Prince. He served his country seventeen years as a member of the House of Commons for the County of Brecon. Upon the death of king Charles II he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his life in hearty and zealous prayers for the good and prosperity of his church and country; in doing good offices to his friends and neighbours, in being affectionately kind to his children and relations; in showing great tendernes and affability to his servants and inferiors, and in being good as farr as he had power to all people.

He was born June 16, 1621; and deceased Dec. 31, 1713.

In and near this place lyes the bodys of Elizabeth Proger, wife to the said Edward Proger: and of Henrietta Proger, Philip Proger, Edward Proger and Anne Proger, sons and daughters to the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger.

Also the bodys of Mary Edwards, wife to John Edwards gent: & daughter to ye said Edward and Elizabeth Proger: and Philip Edwards, son to the said John and Mary Edwards.

HIS FAMILY. Edward Proger appears to have married rather late in life, perhaps not much before 1670. I have come across no mention of his wife except on a tombstone, from which it appears that her name was Elizabeth. A note to the Grammont Memoirs, ed. 1891, says that she was Elizabeth Wells. Whether she was any relation to Winifred Wells, a maid of honour and a great beauty of the Court of Charles II, I know not.

On the very last day but one that Pepys kept a diary, Whitsunday, May 30, 1669, he records dining at Whitehall with Mr. Chiffinch and his sister: *whither by and by came in Mr. Progers and Sir Thomas Allen, and by and by fine Mrs. Wells, who is a great beauty, and there I had my full gaze upon her, to my great content, she being a woman of pretty conversation.*

He makes one more entry on the next day, and then announces that his eyes will not allow him to keep a journal any longer. Whether the above "fine Mrs. Wells" was Winifred or the future Mrs. Proger, I know not.

These eight children were born to him, of whom only three daughters survived him. The courtesy of the Rev. R. Digby Ram, rector of Hampton, has allowed me to examine the Hampton registers. Possibly the children not found in the Hampton register might be found in the register of St. Martin in the fields.

1. Philip. Baptized at Hampton March 17, 1677/8. (Hampton register and tombstone.) I presume that he died before his father, though he lived long enough to incur debts which he could not pay. See his father's will. P. 161.

2. Edward. Not baptized at Hampton, but mentioned on the Hampton tombstone.

3. Philippa. Not baptized at Hampton. At her father's death the estate of Gwernvale in Brecon fell to her lot. She married Samuel Croxall, whose father, Samuel Croxall, was rector of Hanworth, close to Hampton. Of her husband a memoir will be found in the D. N. B. He was what is called a miscellaneous writer, political, poetical, etc. His politics were Whig. In 1715 he was a chaplain to his majesty for the chapel royal at Hampton Court, and vicar of Hampton. He afterwards became canon residentiary of Hereford and archdeacon of Salop, and died in 1752. A translation of *Æsop's fables*, and a poem called *The fair Circassian*, are among his best known writings. Possibly he was the writer of the manuscript play now at Rushbrook which I have already mentioned.

I have already mentioned that the very interesting letters written to Edward Proger and printed in the *Europæan Magazine* for 1798, vols. 33, 34, belonged to Dr. Croxall. One would like to know where they are now, and whether there were any more which the *Europæan Magazine* writer passed over.

Samuel Croxall must have been some years younger than his wife, whom he survived. Where and when she died I know not. They had no children. Two engraved portraits of him are mentioned in Noble's continuation of Granger.

4. Mary. Not baptized at Hampton, but called "the second daughter" on the West Stow tombstone. She married John Edwards, and probably died before her father. Their marriage licence is in the registry of the V. G. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is dated Sept. 9, 1691, and they are thus described:

Mr. John Edwards of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, bachelor, 23 and upwards : Mrs. Mary Proger of St. Martins in the fields, spinster, about 23, with consent of her father, Edward Proger :

at St. Michael, Queenhith, or ——.

This would make 1668 as the year of her birth, in which case the Mrs. Wells whom Pepys admired in 1669 could not have been her mother. But records of ages, whether found on pictures, tombstones, or any where else, cannot be relied on. At any rate she must have been older than her two brothers. The Edwards family will be found further on.

5. Henrietta. Not baptized at Hampton, but mentioned on the Hampton tombstone. In the Hampton register is this entry: *1673. Oct. 13. Henery maerdata Prodgeres buried.* This entry puzzled me for some time, but I think it must be the parish clerk's way of spelling Henrietta.

6. Catherine. Baptized at Hampton Sept. 24, 1675. Apparently West Stow fell to her lot in the division of her father's property, and there she died unmarried on March 2, 1736. Her name is written in many of her father's books. She was brought to Hampton for burial, and a mural tablet in Hampton church has this inscription. It is now over the gallery in the south aisle. In the old church it was on the east wall of the south aisle.

To the ever dear memory of Mrs. Catherine Proger, who departed this life at her seat at West Stow hall in Suffolk, March 2, 1736, and lies near this place in her father's vault. She was daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the honourable Edward Proger, Esq., late ranger of Middle park, now called Bushy park, who was descended from the Progers of Gwerndee in Monmouthshire, was Page of honour to king Charles the first, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the second, and 17 years Member of Parliament for Brecknockshire, who was born June 16, 1621, and dy'd Dec. 31, 1713.

This monument was erected by Sir Sydenham Fowke and Dame Frances his wife, as a small acknowledgment to so good a father and so affectionate a sister.

On a shield are the Proger arms: *Per pale az. and gules, three lions rampant A.*

7. Ann. Not in the Hampton register, and only mentioned on the Hampton tombstone.

8. Frances. Baptized at Hampton on March 11, 1676/7. Married at West Stow to Major Sydenham Fowke on Dec. 30, 1721. Buried at West Stow Dec. 20, 1752. See further on, The Fowke family.



THE PROGER BROTHERS.

A history of West Stow is not really concerned with the brothers and uncles and cousins of Edward Proger. But as I find that in several works, e.g. the Oxford edition of Lord Clarendon's history and the Calendar of Clarendon S. P. in the Bodleian, the indexes confuse together Edward, James and Henry, and give to one what is due to another, I will endeavour to clear up the confusion a little. That will be throwing light on Edward with whom I am concerned as well as on them with whom I am not concerned.

The writer of the Proger Papers, in the *Europæan Magazine* for 1798, tells us that the family of Proger is very ancient. We could have guessed that. Antiquity is not peculiar to the Progers. The difficulty rather is to find a family which is not descended from Adam and which therefore is not very ancient. He says that the first traces of them are to be found at a respectable mansion house called Wern : ddu, near Abergavenny in Monmouthshire. This must be the place written Guiernddee on the tombstone of Edward Proger in Hampton church.

In *The Herald and Genealogist*, I. 29, is a paper on the origin and branches of the Herberts, of whom the Progers of Werndee or Gwernddu are said to have been a branch. Some stories are there reproduced from Coxe's *Historical Tour* in Monmouthshire, to illustrate the pride of ancestry of a certain Mr. Proger of Werndee, which is described as being about two miles out of Abergavenny. But no hint is given as to when this Mr. Proger lived.

Among the publications of the Camden Society is the diary of Richard Symonds during the civil war. It is a curious mixture of war and heraldry, of military marches and genealogical notes. As he marches from place to place, he finds time between the skirmishes to look into churches and make notes of heraldic windows and monuments. He records the battle of Naseby in 1645 and the westward movements of king Charles afterwards. On Tuesday, July 1, the king left Hereford and marched to Abergavenny, where Col. James Prodgers is Governor, and Charles Prodgers is lieutenant Governor. I cannot say exactly what kin they were to Edward.

Before proceeding to his brothers I will just set down a few more of the name, probably uncle and cousins, whom I have come across.

In Jan. 1609 Arthur Proger was granted the office of keeper of the mews at Charing cross for life. C.S.P. He consequently comes into the registers of St. Martin's in the fields. See below. He might be a brother of Philip who was father of Edward.

In August, 1638, Philip Proger Esq. of the King's Privy chamber was admitted to Gray's Inn. (Foster). I presume this is a son of Philip the equerry, p. 192, and consequently brother of Edward.

In March, 1641, Edward, eldest son of Lewis Proger of Guernvald, was admitted to Gray's Inn. (Foster).

In Nov. 1646 Charles Proger of Wearndee, Co. Monmouth, compounds for his estate, for bearing arms against Parliament. This must be the late lieut-Governor of Abergavenny.

In January, 1656, Col. James Proger petitioned the Commonwealth to be released on bail. He had been prisoner at St. James, London, for six months. C.S.P. I presume that this is the former Governor of Abergavenny, and I do not think that it can be James, the brother of Edward. He appears on the very first page of Doyle's army lists as quarter-master in his majesty's own Life-guard, 1661.

In June, 1661, Col. James Proger petitions the king for a patent for an invention of melting down iron with coal instead of wood. C.S.P.

The Harleian Society have as yet only printed one volume of the registers of St. Martins in the fields, viz. from 1550 to 1619. It is to be hoped that another volume will come soon. These are the Progers who come into it. They appear to be all children of Arthur, the keeper of the Mews, and of Philip, the equerry.

1604/5. Feb. 10. Arthur Prodger & Agnes Powell married.

Baptisms.

1605.	Dec. 22.	Katherina Prodger.
1606/7.	Jan. 13.	Thomas Prodger.
1608.	Dec. 24.	Ann daughter of Arthur Prodger.
1609/10.	March 10.	Margareta daughter of Arthur Prodger.
1612.	April 27.	Elizabeth Prodger.
1613.	April 7.	Elizabeth daughter of Philip Prodger.
1614.	July 23.	Richard Prodger.
1615.	Oct. 11.	Jacobus Prodger.

Burials.

1610.	Aug. 8.	Marya Prodger.
1617/18.	Jan. 29.	Richard Proger.

We may now leave the uncles and cousins, and go to the brothers of Edward, viz. James, Henry and perhaps Valentine.

JAMES PROGER.

James Proger, the eldest son of Philip, was baptized at St. Martin's in the fields on Oct. 11, 1615.

In Nov. 1649 Lord Cottington and Chancellor Hyde went to Madrid as representatives there of the dethroned English king, and to try and get Spanish help. Two brothers of Edward Proger, viz. James and Henry, seem to have gone in their suite. That there were two of them at Madrid is clear from the lord Cottington's letter to Edward printed at p. 197.

1650. June. Antony Ascham was murdered at Madrid, but I do not see that James was concerned in it, though he was still there.

1651. Among the Clarendon S.P. in the Bodleian are the receipts and expenditure of the ambassadors during their residence in Spain. This includes *Mr. James Progers account for wages and extraordinary expences Feb. 4 to March 3, 1651.*

The Spanish embassy was now over, but where he went to I do not know; so here follows a blank space nine years long. It is possible that the entries relating to Col. James Proger at p. 224 belong to this James; in which case part of these nine years is spent in an English prison.

1660. April. Secretary Nicholas notes down some petitions brought by him before the king. One of them was a petition from James Proger to be a squire of the body in ordinary, which had been promised to him formerly. C.S.P.

1668. June. A petition from James is mentioned, in which he is described as groom of the Privy chamber.

1671. July. Thomas Cook is appointed groom of the Privy chamber vice James Proger, deceased.

That is all I have to say about James. It is just possible that he was the same man as the Colonel. I dont know what to think about it.

HENRY PROGER.

Henry, a younger son of Philip Proger, will probably be found in the next volume of the registers of St. Martin's in the fields, when the Harleian Society are good enough to print it. He probably took part in the civil war, fighting on the

king's side, and then when the fighting was over went to Spain. He probably went with the two ambassadors, Hyde and Cottington, who reached Madrid in Nov. 1649. He is spoken of as being one of their servants.

1650. June. The English republic appointed Antony Ascham to be their resident representative at Madrid. One can easily imagine the hatred and contempt felt by the many English royalists then at Madrid for the representative of the Commonwealth. The very day after he arrived five or six of them burst into the room where he was sitting at dinner and killed him. There are several contemporary accounts of the deed to be found in state papers and elsewhere. I will only quote two accounts, viz. Hyde's and lady Fanshawe's. They were both in Madrid at the time, and might have learnt the actual facts from one or all of the doers of the deed.

The deed was an outrageous one, for an envoy is an envoy, whoever sends him. But there is this mitigating circumstance to be remembered, viz. that it was only eighteen months since they who sent this envoy had slain the king. The king's death was still rankling in the minds of the English exiles. Hyde's sympathy was all with the assassins, and in his history he plainly says so, though he could not justify their deed. But of course at the time he and Cottington were shocked and alarmed, the more so as one of their servants, Henry Proger, was concerned in it, and they themselves might seem to be implicated.

After saying that the English Commonwealth had determined to send over Ascham to Madrid as their envoy, Hyde says: *There were at that time, over and above the English merchants, many [English] officers and soldiers in Madrid who had served in the Spanish armies, both in Catalonia and Portugal; and these men had consulted amongst themselves how they might kill this fellow, who came as an agent from the new republic of England; and half a dozen of them having notice of the day he was to come into the town, rode out of the town to meet him; but missing him they returned again, and found that he had entered into it by another way; and having taken a view of his lodging they met again the next morning; and finding accidentally one of the ambassador's servants in the streets they persuaded him to go with them, and so went to the house where Ascham lodged; and without asking any questions walked directly up the stairs into his chamber, leaving a couple of their number at the door of the street lest upon any noise in the house that door might be shut upon them. They who went up drew their swords; and [unintentionally] killed the friar as well as the agent, and so returned to their companions with their swords naked and bloody, and*

some foolish expressions of triumph, as if they had performed a very gallant and a justifiable service. Hyde then goes on to say that seeing the door of a little chapel open they went there for sanctuary ; *only he who was in the service of the ambassadors separated himself from the rest, and went into the house of the Venetian ambassador.*

He then says that he and Cottington were at the time entering into their coach to take the air. *When they were informed of what had passed, and that Harry Progers who was their servant had been in the action and was retired to the house of the Venetian ambassador, they were in trouble and perplexity, dismissed their coach, and returned to their lodging.* Clarendon's Hist : of the Rebellion. Book xiii.

The other account that I will quote is from the Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe. She also was in Madrid at the time, her husband, Sir Richard, having been sent there by Charles to try and get help from Spain. What with three envoys sent by Charles and one sent by Parliament, England was pretty well represented at Madrid at this time.

She says : *On April 13, 1650, we came to the Court of Madrid, where we were the next day visited by the two ambassadors . . . Whilst we were in Madrid there was sent one Askew [sic] as resident from the then Governor of England ; he lay in a common eating house where some travellers used to lie, and being one day at dinner some young men meeting in the street with Mr. Prodgers, a gentleman belonging to the lord ambassador Cottington, and Mr. Sparks, an English merchant, discoursing of news began to speak of the impudence of that Askew, to come a public minister from rebels to a Court where there were two Ambassadors from his King. This subject being handled with heat, they all resolved to go without more consideration into his lodgings immediately and kill him : they came up to his chamber door, and finding it open and he sat at dinner, seized him and so killed him, and went their several ways.* ed. 1830. p. 103.

Henry Proger, the one who took refuge in the house of the Venetian ambassador, got safely out of the country and escaped punishment for his share in this outrage. Hyde says that *having concealed himself for ten or twelve days he went out of the town in the night ; and without any interruption or trouble went into France.*

The others who took refuge in a church found that it did not avail them. A day or two afterwards they were taken out by Spanish orders, and sent to prison. Hyde is very indignant that the privilege of sanctuary was disregarded. After a long imprisonment they were all condemned to die, but apparently were all allowed to escape except one who was put to death, and one who died in prison.

There are several contemporary lists of the doers of this deed, including three in Thurloe's State Papers, and one in a letter from the two Ambassadors to Secretary Long, printed (from the original in the Bodleian) in Lister's Life of Clarendon. These seem to have been their names.

Captain John Guillim or Williams of Monmouth, 20 years of age.

William Sparkes, of Hampshire, gentleman, 26 years.

Major Edward Halsall or Halsey of Lancashire, knight, 23 years.

William Harnett of Yorkshire or Scotland, trumpeter, 19 years.

Captain Valentine Proger of Brecknock, gentleman, 33 years.

Henry Proger, absent.

William Sparkes was the one who was put to death. There is in the Bodleian a pathetic letter from him to William Edgeman, written in prison at Madrid, March 4, 1653. He dates it *De profundis*, and says his hopes of release are disappointed.

Excepting Sparkes and Henry Proger the prisoners were all serving in the army of the king of Spain. They had taken service with him when fighting in England ceased.

Valentine Proger is only, I think, mentioned in one of the lists, but it is one made by the Spanish authorities when they had the prisoners in a row before them. I dont see how he could have got in, and have been so exactly described, if he had no existence. Brecon is the county of the Progers of Guernvale, and 33 would be the age of a brother coming between James and Edward. He probably slipped out of the other lists from being confused with Henry. But though he might have been a brother, it is rather more likely that he was a cousin, perhaps a son of Lewis of Guernvald, whose son Edward I have mentioned at p. 193, 224.

But whoever this Valentine Proger was, he died in prison at Madrid. There is a letter among the Bodleian Clar. S.P. from William Pawley, dated Madrid, Jan. 10, 1651, in which he says: *The English prisoners remain in chains day and night; the Cardinal of Toledo is their good benefactor; one of them, Captain Proger, is dead.* This must be Valentine, for there is no one else that it can be.

Leaving Valentine in his foreign grave, with a cloud of uncertainty hanging over him, but with the probability that he was the son of Lewis, and so a cousin, not a brother, we may pursue Henry.

With bloodstained hands Henry took refuge in the house of the Venetian ambassador at Madrid, and about twelve days afterwards escaped into France. He no doubt joined the English exiles there and got plenty of applause for what he had done. This would be in June, 1650, just about the time when Charles II was landing in Scotland.

1650. Dec. 24. A letter written from Paris to Secretary Nicholas says: *Lady Shannon attended by lord Hawley is gone to Normandy to meet her husband, and Harry Progers also waits upon her.* C.S.P.

1657. A list of Charles' household includes *Armorer and Progers, esquires.* This may mean Henry, who certainly was an equerry afterwards. But the list does not include any other Proger, and we know that Edward had been a groom of the bedchamber for some years.

1660. After the restoration begin the petitions and grants. On Oct. 22 Henry Proger, his Majesty's escuyer, petitions the king for a grant of the fine of £200 imposed on Captain John Morgan for a riot in Co. Brecon.

1664. August. The remainder of the lease of an estate in Northamptonshire was granted to Henry Proger, equerry. C.S.P.

1665. June 27. A warrant to pay Henry Proger £200 for rebuilding a house in the Mews held by him as one of the king's equerries. C.S.P.

1665. Petition of Henry Proger, equerry, for a patent for the regulation of sedan men in and about London. C.S.P.

1666. June. Grant to Henry Proger of £2 .. 16 .. 6 per day, which a certain bishop of Salisbury agreed to pay to the Crown for the advantages of said church when vacant. C.S.P.

Henry appears in Chamberlayne as one of the twelve equerries every year from 1677 to 1684. I see no note of his first appointment, but he was probably appointed before the Restoration, and perhaps soon after his flight from Spain. Chamberlayne says that the equerry's fee is only £20 a-year, but they have £100 a year as allowance for diet, besides lodgings and two horse liveries.

1684. Luttrell notes that this year Henry was knighted and appointed his Majesty's Sergeant-porter. The salary of the Sergeant-porter was £120 a year.

1687. January. Luttrell notes the appointment of Colonel Stradling to be Sergeant-porter in the place of Sir Henry Proger lately dead. There is nothing

more to say about him. His age at the time of his death was probably about 67. The next volume of the registers of St. Martin's in the fields, when the Harleian Society will be good enough to print it, will probably contain the record both of his baptism and burial. He survived the poor envoy over 36 years. Whether he looked back on his share in the murder with satisfaction or not, one cant say.

Colonel Charles Porter, who appears in Chamberlayne among the 48 gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in ordinary in 1677 and 1679, was, I believe, son of Sir Henry. He appears several times in Doyle's Army lists. He joined the army in Feb. 1678. He became a captain in the first regiment of foot guards, now the Grenadier guards, in Feb. 1685, and in 1687 was allowed with the other captains the rank of lieut-colonel. He left the regiment in March, 1692. (See p. 216.)



THE FOWKE FAMILY.

We now come back to West Stow after wanderings in France and Spain and a long sojourn at the Court of Charles II.

On the death of Edward Proger on the last day of 1713 his daughter, Catherine, appears to have succeeded to the West Stow estate. So I gather from the inscription on her mural tablet in Hampton church. P. 222. Catherine died unmarried at West Stow on March 2, 1736, and was carried to Hampton to be buried in her father's vault. Her name is written in some of her father's books.

On the death of Catherine Proger West Stow came to her youngest sister, Frances. Frances Proger was baptized at Hampton on March 11, 1677. On Dec. 30, 1721, she was married at West Stow to Major Sydenham Fowke. This looks as if she and her sister Catherine had been living together at West Stow since their father's death. After her marriage she probably took up her residence at West Stow, and lived there twenty two years as wife, and nine years more as widow.

1750. Aug. 3. There is a short letter to Lady Fowke from John Hervey, lord Bristol, regretting that he cannot comply with her request that he should appoint Mr. Wilson to the rectory of Wordwell. Lord Bristol's letters. III. 407.

1752. Dec. 26. Lady Fowke was buried at West Stow, being 73 years of age.

Her will is printed at p. 162. Having no children she leaves West Stow to her nephew, John Edwards. (See the Edwards Family, further on.) She leaves a small legacy to her husband's nephew, Sydenham Fowke, afterwards Sydenham Singleton, who will be found further on. She leaves legacies to William, Edmund, Nevil and Margaret Maskalyne, the children of her niece, Elizabeth, and she hopes that Nevil Maskalyne may be presented to the rectory of West Stow.

Of these four children, Nevil Maskalyne became a very distinguished astronomer. He was ordained and held livings, but was not presented to West Stow. A memoir of him is in the D.N.B. The combination of his two names with science still goes on in this twentieth century in the person of the lessee of the Egyptian Hall.—Margaret Maskalyne was the wife of the first lord Clive, who made his reputation in India.—Edmund Maskalyne was a friend of lord Clive's, and was with him at Madras in early days.—The mother of these children was Elizabeth Booth, who married Edmund Maskalyne of Purton in Wiltshire. She is mentioned as "my granddaughter Elizabeth Booth" in the will of Edward Proger. But I have not found out who she was. Unless she was a daughter of John and Mary Edwards, and had made a first marriage with one Booth, she is a mystery.

The Fowkes were a Staffordshire family. They were known at Brewood and Gunston in that county. In the first half of the seventeenth century one of them, John Fowke, married — Marsh, daughter of Richard Marsh of Stepney, who is described as gentleman usher to Charles I and Charles II. The sons of this marriage were Roger, RICHARD, John, Thomas and George. From Thomas is descended Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart. We are now only concerned with Richard.

RICHARD Fowke married Joyce, daughter of Sir Humphry Sydenham of Chelworthy, Somerset, and was a doctor of divinity. This marriage brought the name of Sydenham into the Fowke family, where it has continued ever since with their descendants. Amongst the sons of Richard and Joyce were John and Sydenham. We will take Sydenham first.

SYDENHAM was born in 1688, the year of the bloodless revolution in England. From about 1706 to 1712 he served in Col. Butler's regiment. I have not found out where this regiment went to or what it did. In 1712 Col. Butler's regiment was reduced, and I imagine that from then till 1722 Captain Sydenham Fowke was serving in some other regiment or regiments. In 1722 he went on half pay, having on Dec. 30, 1721, been married in West Stow church to Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Proger.

Capt. Fowke falls between two stools as far as his military career is concerned. He is too late for Mr. Charles Dalton's army lists, so far as they have got at present, and he is too early for the official annual lists. But I have come across

him in the official lists of the reduced and half pay officers for 1739 and 1740, wherein he is set down as a Captain in Col. Butler's regiment, 52 years of age in 1740, going on half pay by exchange (whatever that may mean) in 1722, and drawing half pay at the rate of 5 shillings a day. In these lists he is called Captain, and it does not appear how he was entitled to the rank of Major given him in the West Stow register.

1723. Jan. 26. He was knighted.

1727. June 11. George I died and George II came to the throne. At the accession of the new king Sir Sydenham was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. He appears for the first time in Chamberlayne's *Notitia* for 1728. There are a great many new names in that year's edition, and he is fourth in a list containing fifty-five.

Chamberlayne says that the proper number of Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber was forty-eight, all knights or esquires of note. They wait on the king by twelves in each quarter, within doors and without, so long as he is on foot; and when the king eats in the Privy Chamber they wait at table and bring in the meat. They also wait at the reception of ambassadors, and every night two of them lie in the king's privy chamber. They had great honour, but no salary, fee or perquisite.

1727. Aug. 4. There was a political meeting at Bury St. Edmunds to decide upon a candidate for the county at the forthcoming general election. Among those present were the duke of Grafton, the Earl of Bristol and his son lord Hervey, lord Cornwallis, Sir John Cornwallis, Sir Jasper Cullum, Sir Sydenham Fowke, Mr. John Cullum, Major Richardson Pack, Brigadier-General Moyle, Rev. Mr. Butts, Rev. Mr. Lathbury, and others. They unanimously agreed to recommend John Holt of Redgrave for one of their representatives.

The presence of Sir Sydenham Fowke at this meeting shows two things: (1) that he came to reside at West Stow at his marriage, and not after the death of Catherine Proger: (2) that he was a whig; for this was a meeting of whigs, and John Holt was the whig candidate in opposition to the tory candidates, Sir Jermyn Davers and Sir William Barker.

The duke of Grafton was the second duke, whose father had been killed in Ireland in 1690.—The earl of Bristol was John, first Earl, whose letters and diary have been published.—Lord Hervey was John, his eldest son by second marriage, whose memoirs of the Court of George II have been published.—Major Richardson Pack, of Bury abbey, and Brigadier General Moyle, who married a Davers of

Rushbrook, we have met before in the Rushbrook volume, wherein see p. 365, 369.—The Rev. Mr. Butts was at this time rector of Ickworth, Chedburgh and Wordwell, and preacher at St. James', Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards successively bishop of Norwich and Ely; a vehement politician. See p. 135.—Mr. Lathbury was rector of Livermere, and son of that former rector of West Stow who had been brought from Hampton by Edward Proger.

The election came off in August with this result:—

Davers 3077. Barker 2963. Holt 2365.

The poll was taken at Ipswich, and this is how West Stow voted:

Francis Webb, clerk,	D.	H.
Sir Sydenham Fowke		H.
Lawrence Vice		H.

Francis Webb was the curate, the rector, Mr. Challis, being non-resident. Apparently he gave one vote for his own principles, and one for those of the great man at the hall. Who Lawrence Vice was I do not know. Supporters of Holt mostly plumped.

1743. May 29. Sir Sydenham Fowke was buried at West Stow being 55 years of age. The inscription on his flat stone is printed at p. 76, and his will at p. 161.

Sir Sydenham Fowke is a terminus, but his brother JOHN is still represented in the male line, though under another name.

This JOHN Fowke “went to Ireland when lord Rochester was chief governor there.” So says an inscription at the back of a portrait of his father, Dr. Richard Fowke, in the handwriting of Sydenham Fowke jun. This going to Ireland would have been in or about 1700. Lord Rochester is he who was one of the executors of Edward Proger’s will. Having gone to Ireland John Fowke found a wife there in Patience Singleton, sister and co-heir of Henry Singleton, Chief Justice of Ireland. He likewise found a grave there with his wife in the churchyard at Drogheda.

SYDENHAM Fowke jun. was the son and heir of John and Patience. This is he who is mentioned in the will of Lady Fowke, widow of his uncle and godfather, Sir Sydenham of West Stow.

On Monday, July 30, 1753, he was married in Kilpatrick church, near Mallow, Co. Cork, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Whyte. Eleven children were born to

them. Their mother was careful to record the dates of their births and baptisms, with the names of their godparents and of the minister who officiated; and the paper in her handwriting is now in the possession of her only surviving grandchild, Lady Arthur Hervey.

In 1759 Chief Justice Singleton died, and Sydenham Fowke by right of his mother inherited a large share of his property. This included land in Ireland worth about £10,000 a year, and a house in Drogheda. In accordance with his uncle's will he had to take the name of Singleton.

In 1776 he was member for Drogheda in the Irish House of Commons. His wife died in 1797 and he in 1801. Both lie buried at Drogheda.

JOHN, the eldest surviving son of Sydenham Fowke alias Singleton, was born in 1759, a few months before his father took the name of Singleton. By his marriage with Sarah Moore he had four children: viz. (1) Patience, who married Lord Arthur Hervey, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells:—(2) Sarah, who married Robert, 6th Baron Rodney:—(3) Henry Sydenham, who succeeded his father:—(4) Sydenham who died young. John died in 1842.

Of the younger sons of Sydenham Fowke alias Singleton, Mark made a runaway marriage with Lady Mary Cornwallis in 1785, which connected him with Suffolk: he was M.P. for Eye in 1796, lived for a time at Cavenham in Suffolk, and died in 1840, leaving no children.—Henry married Miss Burke, and has descendants living.—James married Hon. Caroline Upton, occasionally lived at Pakenham near Bury St. Edmunds, and died leaving no children.—Sydenham and another Henry died young.

Of the daughters, Patience married General O' Moran of the French army.—Charity married Joshua Spencer, and was drowned in Ireland in 1800.—Elizabeth married Robert Wynne, and has descendants living.—Another Elizabeth and Mary Anne died young.



THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

I. On the death of Frances, Lady Fowke, in 1752, West Stow passed in accordance with her will to her nephew, John Edwards. He had at the same time to add to his names and become John Progers Herbert Edwards.

His mother was Mary, second daughter of Edward Proger. Of his father, John Edwards, I know nothing more than I learn from their marriage licence, which I have printed at p. 221: he was probably a London merchant, and was one of the executors of the will of Edward Proger, his father in law: when he died I know not.

I presume that John Progers Herbert Edwards came to live at West Stow on the death of his aunt, and there he died and was buried in May, 1758. His tombstone (p. 77) gives his age as 71 years. But as his parent's marriage licence was only taken out in 1691, he could not have been much more than 66.

II. John Edwards, son and heir of John Progers Herbert Edwards, succeeded his father at West Stow in 1758. I have nothing to say about him except that he died in July, 1775. His tombstone (p. 77) gives his age as 69 years, but he could not have been as much as that.

In *Memorials of the Past*, reprinted in 1890 from the *Bury and Norwich Post*, is a section headed, *Jottings from old Newspapers*. One of those jottings announces the burial of John Edwards at West Stow on Saturday, July 22nd, 1775, and describes him as "an eminent cornfactor in Cambridge." Strange to say, there is no entry of his burial in the register.

Who his wife was I know not, but he left an only child, Elizabeth.

III. Elizabeth, the only child of John Edwards, was born in or about 1733. The *London Magazine* has this announcement of a marriage:

1749. Jan. 19. — *Rushbrook, Esq., an eminent barrister at law, to Miss Edwards of Savage Gardens, a £12,000 fortune.* Vol. xviii, 45.

Savage Gardens are near the Tower of London. The eminent barrister was Barham Rushbrook, son of Robert Rushbrook of Honington.

In the Rushbrook volume I have given the succession of thirteen generations of Rushbrooks, who flitted about in the neighbourhood of Bury, between A.D. 1500 and 1900, and I shall not repeat them here. It must be enough to say that Barham Rushbrook, the new lord of West Stow, represented the tenth of those fifteen generations. His portrait is now hanging at Rushbrook hall. He was considered "a man of great taste in painting and all the liberal arts," (Girdlestone.) A painting by him of Belshazzar's feast hangs at Rushbrook; and a caricature drawing by him of General Lee was engraved for Dr. Girdlestone's book on Lee as the author of the letters of Junius.

As none of his children were baptized at West Stow, I imagine that he lived mostly at his house in Mildenhall. But he died at West Stow, and was buried there on Nov. 27, 1782, aged 61.

The Bury Post for Thursday, Nov. 21, 1782, announces: *On Monday last died at West Stow Hall in this county Barham Rushbrooke Esq. Counsellor at law.*

His widow survived him nearly twelve years, and died at West Stow on Sunday, Aug. 23, 1794, aged 61.

In the Bury Post for Jan. 16, 1783, Messrs. John Oliver & Son announce the sale, on Jan. 23 and two following days, of the household furniture, plate, china, pictures by several eminent masters, etc. of Barham Rushbrook Esq. deceased, at his late mansion in Mildenhall.

Barham and Elizabeth Rushbrook had one son, Robert, and some daughters.

One daughter, Susannah, married Rev. Thomas D'Oyly. Among the books now at Rushbrook are Archbishop Secker's Sermons, 4 vols, 1770. A manuscript inscription states that they had belonged to Thomas D'Oyley, A.M., and were left by Mrs. Thomas D'Oyley to Rev. Edwin Proger. This shows that the nonagenarian Edward was not the last of his name, and that his descendants in the female line kept up their connection with the family. The clergy list for 1842 includes Edwin Prodgers, B.D., rector of Upton Lovell, Wiltshire. The Gentleman's Magazine records the death in 1780 of Rev. Dr. Prodger, Vicar of Bawdrip, Somersetshire. Who he was I know not.

Catherine, third daughter of Barham Rushbrook, was married at Lackford on

Jan. 13, 1783, to Rev. William Greaves, rector of Lackford. This marriage is announced in the Bury Post of Jan. 16, 1783, and Mr. Gage gives the entry from the Lackford register in his history of Thingoe hundred, 1838. But the entry cannot be seen now. It has since then been squarely and deliberately cut out.

IV. Robert Rushbrook, only son of Barham and Elizabeth Rushbrook, succeeded to West Stow on the death of his mother in 1794. His possession of it was short, for in 1795 he parted with it. He exchanged it for Little Saxham with Charles, Marquis Cornwallis. In 1796 he sold his house at Mildenhall. In 1806 he parted with Little Saxham also, and then the object of his ambition was attained, and the reason of his sales and exchanges was made plain, when his son, Robert, entered into possession of Rushbrook. All this has been already told in the Little Saxham and Rushbrook volumes, and need not be told again. It must be enough to say that his marriage to Miss Grubb of Fishmonger's hall on Oct. 2, 1778, is announced in the Gentleman's Magazine, and that he died at Canterbury in 1829.

Since the death of the nonagenarian Edward Proger on the last day of 1713, we have seen four successive generations of his descendants enter into possession of West Stow and more or less reside there, and then the fifth enters in only to part with it the year after. It thus and then become a part of the Culford estate, and its hall ceased to be a mansion house and became a farm house. The new owners do not reside there, and so this volume need not give their annals.

It must be enough to say that he who obtained it in 1795 from Robert Rushbrook was Charles, lord Cornwallis, a general during the American war, created a Marquis in 1792, and Governor general of India, where he died in 1805.

His son, Charles, second and last Marquis, died in 1823. After his death the Culford estate, including West Stow, was sold to Richard Benyon de Beauvoir. He gave it to his relative, the Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, who died in 1883. He was followed by Mr. Berens, and he by the present owner, lord Cadogan. An antiquarian volume need not give more details.

It may be convenient to see in a nutshell the successive owners of West Stow hall since the dissolution of Bury Abbey in 1537. I give the date of entering into possession as nearly as I can. But being a second house the son sometimes came into possession before the death of his father. Possibly Sir Henry Crofts, jun.

should have come in between Sir John and Anthony, but it is not quite clear whether he ever owned it or not.

1540.	Sir John Crofts	1758.	John Edwards.
1558.	Edmund Crofts.	1775.	Elizabeth, wife of Barham Rushbrook.
1558.	Thomas Crofts.	1794.	Robert Rushbrook.
1612.	Sir John Crofts.	1795.	Charles, first marquis Cornwallis.
1628.	Anthony Crofts.	1805.	Charles, second marquis Cornwallis.
1657.	Sir John Crofts, Bart.	1823.	Richard Benyon de Beauvoir.
1664.	Lady Crofts, his widow	—	Rev. E. R. Benyon.
1670.	Edward Proger.	1883.	R. B. Berens.
1714.	Catherine Proger.	—	Earl Cadogan.
1736.	Frances, wife of Sir Sydenham Fowke.		
1752.	John Proger Herbert Edwards.		



LESSEES OF THE HALL.

From about 1540 to about 1630 West Stow and Little Saxham belonged to the same lord. Little Saxham, I suppose, had the largest and best house, and so West Stow was occasionally let. I set down the names of such lessees or renters as I think I have met with.

OSBERT MOUNTFORD. 1558—1563. Just before his death in 1558 Edmund Crofts leased West Stow for five years to Osbert Mountford. The annual rent was ten marks. See his *Inq. p. m.* at p. 167. I presume that Mountford is the same name as Mundeford. There appears to have been a long succession of Osbert Mundefords from the reign of Henry III to that of Elizabeth. See Blomfield's Norfolk under Hockwold and Feltwell, where their pedigrees are given. See also Gage's *Thingoe* under Barrow and Hargrave.

THOMAS DANDY. c. 1590. Thomas Crofts, son of Edmund, was in possession of West Stow from 1558 to 1612. He certainly resided for most of his life at Little Saxham. I gather from the registers that in and about 1590 Thomas Dandy was occupying West Stow hall. He was brother in law to Thomas Crofts, having married Martha, daughter of John Poley of Badley and sister of Suzan Crofts. He presented to West Stow rectory in 1593, and is then described as "of Chevington." He afterwards lived at Combs, near Stowmarket, and there he died in August, 1607. Tom Martin mentions a brass in Combs church to his memory, placed there by Martha, his wife, youngest daughter of John Poley of Badley. His daughter, Katherine Dandy, who was baptized here, married Thomas Sotheby, rector of Combs. See Page's *Supplement to Suffolk Traveller*, p. 528.

SIMON MUSKET. c. 1594. I gather from the registers that he was occupying West Stow hall in and about 1594.

He was the fourth son of William and Joan Musket, was born at Haughley, entered Gray's Inn in 1583, and was called to the bar. He became an able lawyer, and was much consulted by Suffolk litigants.

His first wife was Mary, sister of Sir Robert Newdigate. By her, who died in 1613, he had several children, of whom only one daughter survived him. He married secondly in 1615 Beatrix, widow successively of Thomas Goodman and Sir Thomas Edon of Sudbury.

He had occasionally resided at Bury St. Edmunds and Clerkenwell, and after his second marriage at his wife's manor in Whitechapel, where he made his will in 1636. I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Muskett, the editor of Suffolk County Families, for this information about him.

FRANCIS CROFTS. c. 1598—1612. He was a younger son of Thomas Crofts, and seems to have occupied the hall for about fourteen years, after which he lived at Lackford. I have given some account of him at p. 183.

WILLIAM CAPEL. In 1681 and 1683 William Capel had children baptized here and possibly was occupying the hall. He was of Stanton.

There may have been other occupiers besides these, but if there were they have left no traces behind that I can see. So we may now proceed to the hall itself.



WEST STOW HALL.

I think it is clear that a family named Ginne or Jinney had a manor in West Stow in the thirteenth century and thereabouts, and that in the course of the fifteenth century it came by purchase, or perhaps inheritance, to the Croft family, who came from the neighbouring town of Bury St. Edmunds. A certain John Croft, who was born not later than 1440, was probably the first of his family to possess it. (See Gen. III, p. 175.)

I think it is also clear that West Stow hall stands in that part of West Stow which was Ginney's manor, and it probably occupies the site of the capital house of that manor.

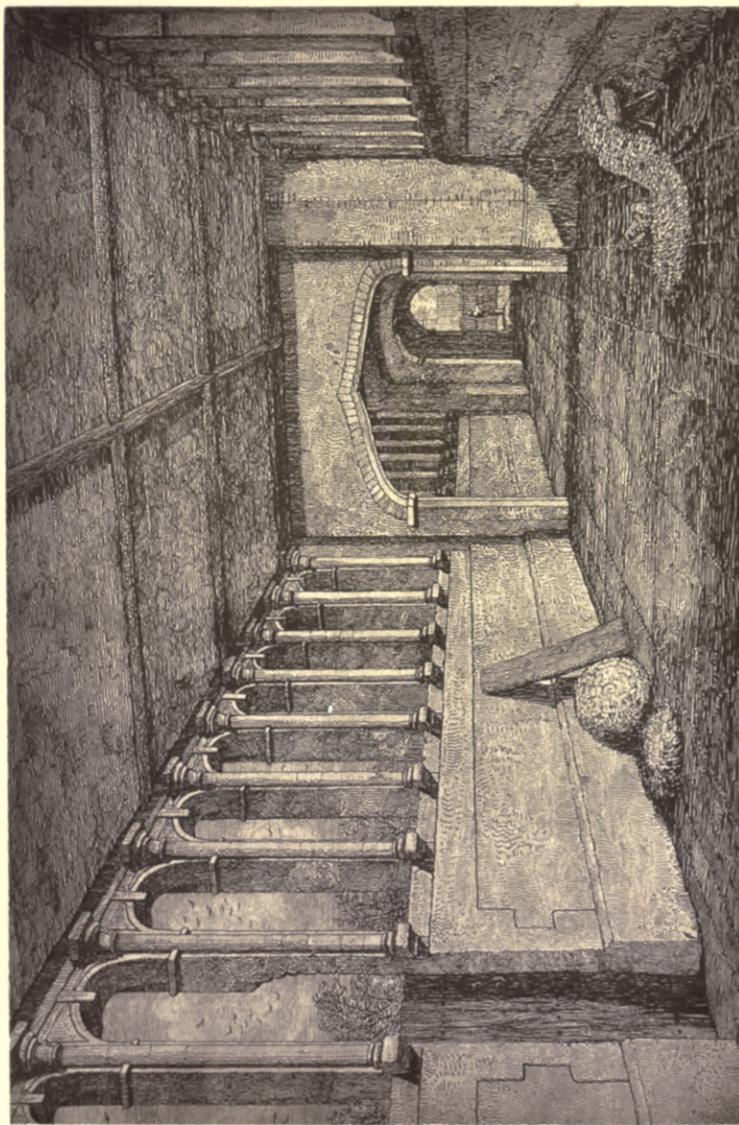
It is also clear that John Croft of the fifth generation, grandson of the above John Croft of the third generation, was living at the time of the dissolution of the abbeys, and in 1540 improved his position from being sub-lord of one manor in the parish to being sole lord of the whole parish. He was afterwards knighted.

Having become a bigger man he needed a bigger house, and one would naturally have assumed that it was immediately after 1540 that he set to work to rebuild or enlarge the house which had sheltered his father and grandfather, and the Ginneys before them. But the arms of Mary Tudor, which he placed on his new gatehouse, seem to show that he began building some ten years earlier, for she died in 1533, and it is not likely that he would have put them there after her death.

How much there is left to day of this John Croft's house I dont know. There is the gatehouse with Mary Tudor's arms still there. That remains of his work, but perhaps that is all. The long corridor or passage leading from the gatehouse to the dwelling-house is certainly later work, Elizabethan or Jacobean. The dwelling-house may contain some old work, but I cannot say whether it does or

WEST STOW HALL. NO. 2.

From Davy's "Arch. Ant. of Suffolk."



not. I have not been able to examine it. Needless difficulties are put in the way of anyone wanting to see the house. One would think that it would rest with the occupant whether one could go in or not. But having knocked at the door I am told by him that he is not allowed to admit anyone without an order. Having previously asked leave of the agent for a photographer to put his feet upon a bit of grass for two minutes, and having had this simple request refused unless I consented to be closely cross-examined, I have not made any further attempt. A French spy sketching a German fortress could hardly be treated with more suspicion than I have been. Such seems to be the rule on this estate.

All I can do therefore is to see what I can from the king's highway, and reproduce some of the accounts and views of the hall printed in former years.

The accounts I reproduce are that of Britton in 1809, S. C. Hall in 1843, Samuel Tymms in 1854, Turner in 1859.

I give four illustrations. Three of them, showing the gatehouse and passage, are reproductions from the etchings in Henry Davy's volume on the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk, 1827, a copy of which is in the library at Moyses hall. I may point out that the one showing the front of the gatehouse was not very correctly drawn by Davy's artist. There is no sign of the passage between the gatehouse and the dwelling-house, and no room for it. The dwelling-house ought to have been further off in the background. One can see this by comparing it with the other two.

The fourth illustration shows a part of the mural painting in a room upstairs in the gatehouse. This is reproduced from an illustration that accompanied Mr. Tymms's paper in the Proc. of the Suffolk Arch. Inst. The original drawing by Mr. R. Simpson jun., from which the engraving was made, is at Moyses hall.

1809. *This spacious brick mansion formerly surrounded a quadrangular court; was moated and adapted by interior arrangement to baronial festivities and customs. Its builder is not known; but by the armorial bearings on the porch it is presumed to have been erected towards the end of Henry VII, or beginning of Henry VIII's reign. The arms are those of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII, who first married Lewis XII, king of France, and afterwards Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. It was formerly decorated with a large collection of armour. The building is now much reduced in size and appropriated to a farm-house. The embattled pediments, diamond-shaped tracery and finial statues, are chiefly entitled to notice as rather curious and unusual peculiarities.* Britton's Arch : Ant : of Great Britain.

1843. A fanciful and inaccurate view of the Gate-house was published by Chapman and Hall in 1843, drawn in lithotint by J. D. Harding from a sketch by W. Müller. Two pages of letterpress accompany it, written, I imagine, by S. C. Hall, though his *Baronial Halls* was not published till 1848. We are there told that the moat was filled up "two years ago," and the same words are used to describe what living persons could recollect as were afterwards used by Mr. Tymms in his paper. The occasional residence of Mary Tudor at West Stow is taken for granted. Of the mural paintings it is said that they were recently exposed to view by the removal of a skirting of oak, and are as fresh as if painted yesterday.

1854. In the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch: Institute* is a paper by Mr. Samuel Tymms. He says: *The Manorial hall appears to have been of great extent. There are persons still living (1854) who recollect a quadrangular Court and extensive out-buildings; and the wide moat by which it was surrounded has been filled up within a very few years. The gate-house is a good example of the brick buildings of the first half of the 16th century. In one of the upper chambers are the remains of some rude distemper paintings of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which were rendered visible a few years since on the removal of the pannelling. The subjects remaining represent four of the seven ages of man—a favourite subject of medieval artists. One, a youth hawking, has this inscription: "Thus doe I all the day." Another, a young man making love to a maiden, is inscribed: "Thus doe I while I may." The third is a middle-aged man looking at the young couple, with this inscription: "Thus did I when I might." And the fourth is an aged man hobbling onwards and sorrowfully exclaiming: "Good Lord, will this world last ever?"*

The gate-house is connected with the hall by a corridor, also of brick, but probably of later erection. A large room on the north side of the house, with massive beams and pannelling, is nearly all that now remains of the old house. II. 148.

1859. In *Turner's Domestic Architecture in England*, 1859, there is this short notice: *West Stow hall has a fine gatehouse of the time of Henry VIII, of moulded brick, with octagonal corner-turrets; in the front of it are the arms of the Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII, and married first to Louis XII, king of France, afterwards to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. The engraving of it, from a drawing of Mr. C. A. Buckler, renders any further description unnecessary.* III. 297.

Britton and the rest all speak of the house as a very large one once, but now greatly reduced. When that reduction took place we are not told. I suppose it was soon after 1795, when it ceased to be a manor house and became part of the



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MURAL PAINTING AT WEST STOW HALL.

Culford estate. But though no doubt some part of it is gone, I do not think it ever was a very large house. It was probably never larger than it was in the reign of Charles II, and the hearth tax returns, which I have printed at p. 118, 119, show that it then only paid for 17 hearths. That represents a fair-sized house, but not a very large one. The sale catalogue of 1795, of which I give some account further on, seems to agree with the hearth tax returns. It takes us into 21 rooms, including pantry, scullery and garrets, which probably would not have had hearths. But of course it is possible that the auctioneer did not go into every room.

Britton and others also mention "a large collection of armour." I should not wonder if this large collection had not grown by frequent repetition out of a sword or two. Edward Proger and Sir Sydenham Fowke may have left their swords hanging up, and time and tongues may have magnified them into a large collection of armour. At any rate the armour does not appear in the sale catalogue of 1795. The nearest approach to it that I can see there is an old blunderbuss, which Mr. Cornell bought for 12/6, a fowling piece being thrown in with it. Neither is it likely that the Rushbrooks carried it away with them, otherwise it would probably be at Rushbrook to day.

Two or three questions occur to one.

1. Who caused the seven ages of man to be painted on the wall of the room upstairs in the gate-house? If the authorities are right in putting them down to the reign of Elizabeth, then they must have been done in the lifetime of Thomas Crofts. But I strongly suspect that his eldest son, Sir John, had them done. He probably came into possession of West Stow at the time of his marriage in 1590, more than 20 years before his father's death; and the masquerading that went on at Little Saxham, when he came into possession of it, make him appear to be a likely man to have had them done.

If they belong to a later period, then Anthony, his second son, the author of *The Husband*, a poem, is not an unlikely man to have had them done.

Whichever of the two had them done, probably also built the corridor between the gate-house and the dwelling-house.

2. What is the connection between West Stow and Mary Tudor, or between Sir John Crofts, the builder, and Mary Tudor?

It is certain that her arms are on the gate-house, because one can see them there to day. It is also certain that Sir John Crofts put them there when he built

the gate-house. Two other statements have been made and commonly received, whereof one has no foundation at all, and the other needs confirmation.

It has been said that Mary Tudor passed some of her time at West Stow after her marriage with the duke of Suffolk. This is a thing unlikely in itself, and probably is a pure unconscious invention to account for her arms on the gate-house. And probably, as was acutely suggested by Prince Frederick Duleep Singh when the Suffolk Arch. Inst. visited West Stow in the summer of 1901, some confusion between Westhorpe, where Mary Tudor certainly spent some of her time, and West Stow has helped to invent the invention, or to accept it when invented.

It has also been said that Sir John Crofts put her arms on his new building because he was, or had been, one of her household. This is a thing not at all unlikely in itself, and has the high authority of Mr. Gage. But Mr. Gage was not a contemporary himself and does not make it clear that he had contemporary authority for the statement, and so one is bound to say that it still needs confirmation.

I have before me two lists of Mary's household as Queen of France. Both are printed from contemporary manuscripts, and in neither of them is the name of John Crofts.

The one list is of the lords and gentlemen of England who accompanied Mary Tudor out of England and were present at her marriage to the king of France. It contains seventy one names of gentlemen and ladies, and is printed in Hearne's edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, 1770, II. 701.

The other list contains only nineteen names, as the king of France complained of the multitude and it was thinned out. This list has been printed by the Camden Society as an appendix to the *Chronicle of Calais*.

It is therefore pretty certain that John Crofts was not in her household during her short reign in France. But it is possible that he was in it after her return to England as wife of the duke of Suffolk. I have seen no list of her household then. Born in or about 1490, he need not have been 25 years old at the time of the French king's death.

It may be as well to set down here the chief dates of her life, as they help to fix a date to the gate-house at West Stow. The extracts are taken from the *Chronicle of Calais*, printed by the Camden Society. It was a diary kept by a burgess of Calais, who recorded what was happening near him and in his time.

1514. Oct. 2. *The lady Mary, daughter to Henry VII, arrived at [Boulogne]; they set out of Dover XIIIII gret shippes, but landed at Boleyn with IIII, for the othar [were] driven by tempest, some to one place, some to an other, with great jepartye.*

Oct. 9. *The Frenche kyng Lewes maried lady Mary the kyng's sistar of England at Abafilde in Picardy.*

Dec. 31. *Lewes kyng of Fraunce deceased.*

1515. April 25. *Mary the Frenche qwene came to Caleys out of Fraunce with Charles Brandon, who had been with her in Fraunce sence Jan. 29.*

May 2. *Mary qwene of Fraunce toke shippe at Caleys with the duke of Suffolke and other, and landyd the same night at Dovar.*

May 13. *Mary the Frenche qwene was maried at Grenewiche to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolke.*

They are supposed to have already gone through one marriage ceremony before they left Paris. The window presented to St. Mary's church at Bury by Queen Victoria in 1881 gives a representation of this marriage. I presume it represents the open ceremony at Greenwich, and not the more secret one at Paris.

There only remains to say that Mary Tudor, now duchess of Suffolk, after her return to England in 1515, spent a good deal of her time at her husband's manor house at Westhorpe, about 12 miles from Bury, and there she died on June 25, 1533. Her body was brought for burial to the abbey church at Bury; and when four years afterwards the abbey was suppressed it was removed into St. Mary's church. That she, the wife of a many-manored duke and a princess with a large household, should have scorned her husband's manors and should have chosen to reside in the moderate-sized manor house of a neighbouring squire, is about as unlikely as anything can be.

In 1882 Mr. Francis Ford printed a short sketch of Mary Tudor, to which he added the sermon preached by lord Arthur Hervey at the unveiling of the window, and an account of her funeral from the MSS of the College of arms. A long list of mourners is given, but I do not see the name of John Croft among them.

THE GATE-HOUSE CLOCK. In Britton's view of the gate-house, 1809, there is no clock face. But in the engravings of 1818 and 1843 it is there. From this one might have inferred that it was put up between 1809 and 1818. However, this inference would be wrong. Britton evidently left it out for the sake

of the architecture. For the inventory of fixtures made by Laver Oliver and taken by Mr. Cooper on Oct. 12, 1795, includes *Turret clock as fixed*.

Another inventory of fixtures made by Laver Oliver in 1795 gives the names of these rooms.

Front Chamber.	Tapestry Chamber.	Parlour	Pantry.
Green Chamber.	Best Chamber.	Dining room.	Scullery.
Brown Chamber.	Dressing room.	Kitchen.	

THE ESTATE. In 1794, when the exchange of West Stow for Little Saxham was made with lord Cornwallis, an exact valuation of each estate had to be made.

The timber at West Stow was valued at £2800. This included

Oak 180 feet at £3 .. 10	Alder 1188 feet at 9d.
Elm 112 .. at 40/6	Poplar 1855 .. at 40/6
Asp 200 .. at 40/6	Willow 149 .. at 9d.
Ash 1069 .. at 40/6	

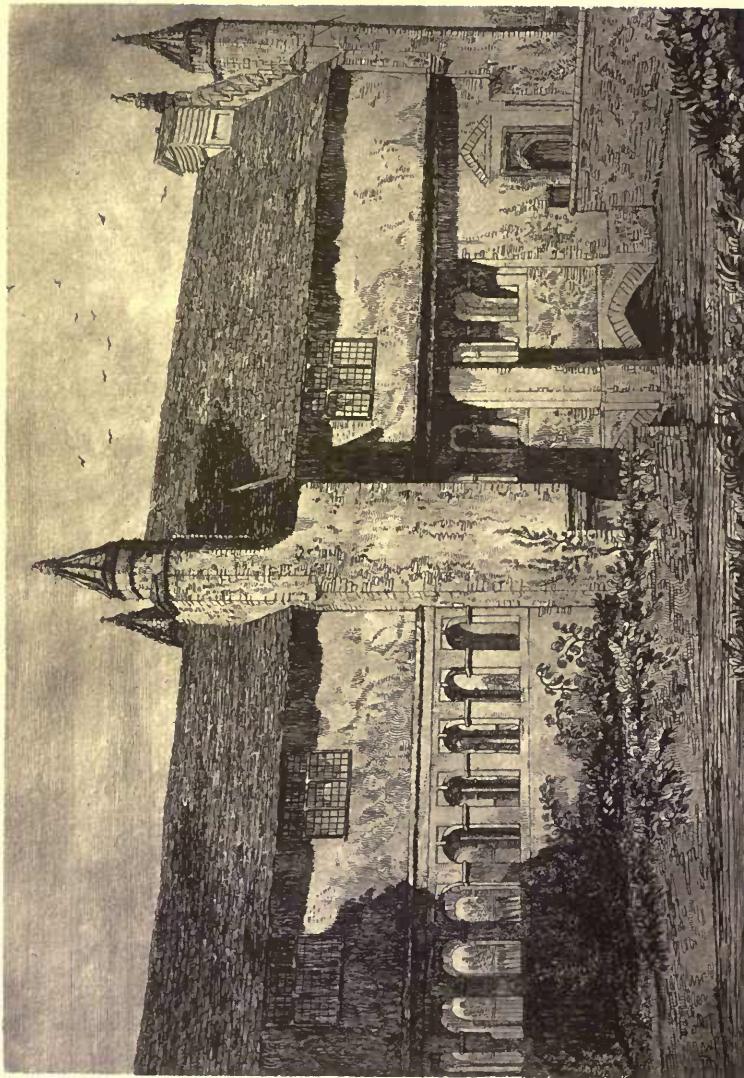
The annual rent of the cottages in West Stow was set down at £60 .. 17 .. 6. This amount was made up by a farm house that paid £6; a publick house occupied by George Fletcher which paid £13 .. 11 .. 6; and 16 cottages in 10 tenements which paid sums ranging between 15 shillings and £3 .. 10.

The land in West Stow was thus measured and valued. I omit roods and shillings.

	s. d.	acres.	£
Great heath	at 4/6 per acre	1113	222
Lower heath and East hill	at 2/6 ..	496	49
Field land	at 3/6 ..	945	165
Enclosed arable	at 9/6 ..	126	56
Enclosed pasture	at 15/- ..	166	124
Plantation	at 2/- ..	139	13
		2987	
Lammas Ground		20 }	6
Right of Common		40	
		3047	£639

Thus the annual value of the land and cottages was £700.





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WEST STOW HALL. NO. 3.

From Davy's "Arch. Ant. of Suffolk."

THE SALE.

We now come to the sale, which may fitly conclude what I have to say about the hall. This sale is the boundary stone between two epochs in the history of the manor house. It marks the end of the hall as the residence of the lord of the manor of West Stow, and it marks its beginning as a farm house on the Culford estate. Before another century had gone by this epoch was ended and another one begun, for the farmer in his turn went, as the lord of the manor had gone before him, and the farm bailiff took his place. Who or what will be brought there by the next epoch one cannot tell, nor the time thereof.

The sale took place on Monday, Oct. 5, 1795, and four following days. Laver Oliver of Bury St. Edmunds was the auctioneer, whose grandson, the late Mr. George John Oliver, was mayor of Bury in 1885, and whose great grandson, Mr. J. G. Oliver, was mayor in 1895. The present owner of Rushbrook has lent me a copy of the catalogue with prices and purchasers' names added. There does not appear to have been anything in it of great interest or value. The 28-day clock, which seems rather wonderful, may perhaps have been manufactured by the printer. Mr. Carter who bought it was, I presume, the rector of Hengrave and Flempton. There is nothing to show what had belonged to the Crofts, or to Edward Proger, or to Sir Sydenham Fowke. A few portraits are mentioned, but no names are given to them, nor can one always tell whether they were paintings or engravings. The best furniture is chiefly mahogany, and therefore of the post-Proger period. The picture of Belshazzar's feast is, I suppose, the one now at Rushbrook, which was painted by Barham Rushbrook, father of the vendor. Mr. Deck who purchased it, and a good many other things too, was the Bury bookseller. Sir William and lady Folkes, whose portraits are the only ones with a name to them, were of Hillington in Norfolk. The large cedar chest in the laundry may possibly be the one now in Rushbrook church. (See Rushbrook, p. 449.) There was one of the Brooks family at Little Welnetham, who may have been the buyer, and from whom it may have got to Rushbrook.

The catalogue is useful as showing us what rooms there were in the house. As the number mentioned agrees with what one would expect from the hearth tax returns of Charles II's reign, I assume that there were no others besides those mentioned.

We will now follow the auctioneer from room to room, just noting what pictures there were, and an article of furniture here and there.

No. 1. They started with the cellar, where was no wine for sale, but only 10 lots of casks, alestools and such like. Thence to

No. 2. LAUNDRY, where the 15 lots included

		£ s. d.
Twelve prints in frames	...	Mr. Fulcher {
do.		13 .. 6

No. 3. BEDCHAMBER. 16 lots.

Bedstead with mahogany posts and green marine furniture	...	Mr. Wing
Walnut-tree bureau and book-case		Mr. Naylor

No. 4. DINING ROOM. 21 lots.

Pair of mahogany dining tables		Mr. Wing
Mahogany side-board table, serpentine front, 6-ft. 5-in. long, 2-ft. 8-in. over		Mr. Cousins
Mahogany cellaret	...	Mr. Rose
Turkey carpet, 6½ yds. by 4½	...	Mr. Deck
Two French arm chairs, hair-seating, brass-nailed	...	Mr. Roper
Mahogany card table lined with green cloth	...	Mr. Norman
Pier glass in carved & gilt frame, plate 3-ft. by 23 inches	...	Mr. Roper
Chimney glass in 3 plates	...	Mr. De Carle
Two pictures & 2 glass sconces	...	Mr. Deck
Five picture frames & glass	...	Mr. Deck
Three portraits of a lady and gentlemen		Mr. Sergeant
Two portraits	...	Mr. Wing
One portrait	...	Mr. Wing
A large picture, the Flight of Paris & Helen	...	Mr. Brooks
Backgammon table, boxes and men		Mr. Orridge
22 lots of china.		

No. 5. BEDCHAMBER. 14 lots.

			£	s.	d.
Three pictures	...	...	Mr. Fulcher		6 .. 3
do. and fire-screen	...	...	Mr. Fulcher		11 .. 0
No. 6. BEDCHAMBER.	9 lots.	Here ends Day 1.			
No. 7. PANTRY.	24 lots.	No. 8. BEDCHAMBER.	10 lots.		
No. 9. HALL.	8 lots besides 22 lots of china and 7 pictures.				
Dining table	...	...	Mr. Fuller		10 .. 6
Large easy chair upon castors & wheels			Mr. Fulcher		1 .. 10 .. 0
do.	...	...	Mr. Carter		10 .. 6
Fowling piece	...	...	Mr. Canham		1 .. 4 .. 0
Eight day clock in a case	...		Bought in		2 .. 18 .. 0
Portrait of George I, whole length			Mr. Rosbrook		3 .. 0
Darius' tent in carved & gilt frame 10-ft. 6-in. by 8-ft.	...		Mr. Rosbrook		1 .. 1 .. 0
Belshazzar's feast with the Handwriting against the wall, in carved & gilt frame			Mr. Deck		1 .. 7 .. 0
Grecian charity, picture	...		Mr. Barnett		1 .. 10 .. 0
Pheasants, picture	...		Mr. Barnett		1 .. 0 .. 0
Two pictures	...	...	Mr. Barnett		11 .. 0
do.	...	...	Mr. Fuller		3 .. 0
No. 10. BUTLER'S PANTRY.	9 lots.				
No. 11. BEDCHAMBER.	22 lots.				
Ruins, a painting in gilt frame	...		Mr. Deck		9 .. 6
Two portraits of ladies in gilt frames			Mr. Deck		2 .. 6
No. 12. STUDY.	12 lots.				
Mahogany bookcase, with pediment, octagon glazed doors etc., 8-ft. 7-in. high by 4-ft. 2-in.	...		Mr. Fletcher		6 .. 5 .. 0
A camera obscura	...	...	Mr. Fulcher		15 .. 5
Eolian harp	...	...	Mr. Fulcher		11 .. 0
Iron chest	...	...	Mr. Deck		2 .. 6 .. 0
29 lots of books not specified, mostly bought by Messrs. Deck, Simpson and Rosbrook, realizing	...	...			7 .. 4 .. 9

No. 13. SCULLERY. 14 lots.

No. 14. KITCHEN. 18 lots.

Exceeding good 28 day clock in a case Mr. Carter £ s. d.

5 .. 5 .. 0

No. 15. BEDCHAMBER. 11 lots.

Four-post bedstead with crimson silk
tabby furniture Mr. Blincho 5 .. 12 .. 6

No. 16. DRESSING ROOM. 12 lots.

Set of India dressing boxes ...	Mr. Cousins	15 .. 0
Bag with pearl & ivory fish and counters	Mr. Andrews	10 .. 6
Mahogany Pembroke table ...	Mr. Roper	12 .. 0
Mahogany card table lined with green cloth	Mr. Wing	1 .. 11 .. 0
A painting in a frame ...	Mr. North	12 .. 6

No. 17. PARLOUR. 12 lots.

Seven mahogany chairs with hair seats	Mr. North	4 .. 11 .. 0
Mahogany card table ...	Mr. Baker	14 .. 0
Mahogany writing & reading table	Mr. Cook	13 .. 0
Portrait of a gentleman in gilt frame	Mr. Deck	8 .. 0
A scripture piece in gilt frame ...	Mr. North	16 .. 6
Adonis and child ...	Mr. Deck	1 .. 9 .. 0
Two portraits of a lady and gentleman, Sir William & Lady Folkes ...	Mr. Wing	2 .. 0

No. 18. BEDCHAMBER. 11 lots, & 13 of linen.

No. 19. STOREROOM. 21 lots.

No. 20. THE YARD. 11 lots.

No. 21. GARRETS. 13 lots.

Six-leaf screen covered with maps Mr. Turner 1 .. 9 .. 0

No. 22. THE GALLERY. 17 lots.

Book case, with cupboard & door, glazed	Bought in
Pier glass in gilt frame, 35 by 23 inches	Mr. Cousins
	4 .. 0 .. 0

			£	s.	d.
Twelve prints & drawings in frames		Mr. Steele	1	..	2 .. 0
Music book stand	...	Mr. Turner	7	..	0

No. 23. COACH HOUSE and STABLE. 10 lots.

Black chaise gelding	...	Mr. Bucke	15	..	10 .. 0
do.	...	Mr. Cornell	6	..	10 .. 0
Neat post chaise with plate glasses		Mr. Prick	12	..	17 .. 0
Pillion and cloth	...	Mr. Heuke	12	..	0

FARMING STOCK. 42 lots.

A boat	...	Mr. Woods	2	..	2 .. 0
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Here ends day four. The fifth day was in the farm-house, dairy, wash-house and brew-house. The gross proceeds of the five days was £606.



ROMAN AND SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

A ROMAN KILN.

Beneath the sandy surface of West Stow and Icklingham heaths Roman and Saxon remains lie thick. The museum at Moyses hall in Bury St. Edmunds contains many Saxon articles that have been found there, and many more must be lying in private collections.

On March 16, 1881, a paper on some Roman pottery kilns in West Stow heath was read at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, and it was printed in their Journal, vol. xxxvii, 152. The author was the late Mr. Henry Prigg, an enthusiastic archæologist of Bury St. Edmunds.

One morning in the summer of 1903 I had been reading his paper and looking at the illustration of the kiln which accompanied it. In the afternoon I rode over to West Stow to see whether I could see any signs of it. The very first man I saw there was an elderly man leaning on two crutches outside his cottage on the heath. I asked him whether he happened to know whereabouts there had been some digging about 25 years ago. His face instantly brightened up as with the recollection of some old triumph. He was the very man who had been often employed to dig by Mr. Prigg, and it was he who had dug out the kilns. The old soldier shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won. My friend used his to draw the shape of the kiln on the sandy road. His memory had not failed him, for the drawing that he drew on the road exactly agreed with the illustration that accompanied Mr. Prigg's paper in the Journal.

He had many tales to tell of things found within his memory and within sight of where we were standing. There in Icklingham a man was dressing the furrows, when he found 550 silver coins in little earthenware pots. Mr. Prigg bought fifty of them, Mr. Gwilt as lord of the manor had the rest. There, not far off, was a

field full of little bronze coins, and a sharp-eyed boy who worked in it was always picking them up and always had his pockets full of them. There, again, my friend under Mr. Prigg's instructions had found some Roman houses. And so on. After the kilns had been examined they were filled in again, and so nothing was to be seen of them now.

This is a short abstract of Mr. Prigg's paper :

He says that while excavating on the site of an ancient circular enclosure on West Stow heath, some account of which he had given the Association in March, 1878, his attention was drawn to a slight ridge about 400 yards off, where rabbits had thrown up some blackened earth and fragments of pottery.

In the following spring he opened the ground there. His trench passed through a bed of carbonized matter, in which were many fragments of vases of fawn-coloured Roman pottery, and then brought him to the walls of the kiln in which they had been fired. It was entirely made of puddled clay with a large admixture of chalk pebbles. It was round, 3-ft. 6-in. in diameter, with walls 18 inches high and 4 inches thick. Impacted into one side of it was the furnace, also of puddled clay. No roof remained of the furnace, nor any part of the baking-floor.

The kiln was cleared out, but nothing was found in it except a perforated tile or two, two vessels and some potsherds. Directly outside the walls of the kiln was the undisturbed yellow sand of the heath, reddened in part by the heat to which it had been exposed.

About 8 feet off another kiln was found. Within it were several heavy bricks, 13 inches long, 8 inches wide, 3 inches thick, perforated by two holes. These were the remains of the baking floor. With them were roundels of moulded brick, 6½ inches in diameter, from 3 to 4 inches thick. These had formed the supports of the baking floor. In both cases the floors of the furnace and kiln were of trodden clay and much vitrified.

The kilns must have been made thus : A circular hole was dug, about 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in depth, near the top of a slight natural bank. The basin shaped bottom of the excavation was then covered with well-trodden clay, and the sides cased with it to the height of about 20 inches. Afterwards, when the clay had hardened, the furnace was made, and the brick-baking floor was laid upon three or more roundels of brick. Whether the furnace and its mouth were arched over with clay or covered with some more stable material, is not apparent.

The fragments of pottery made in the first kiln belonged chiefly to globular pitchers or bottles with a single handle. They varied in size, holding from one pint to two quarts. There were also a few fragments of little cups or bowls of light red ware, ornamented on their sides with markings from a milled revolving wheel.

The pottery made in the second kiln was of greater variety. Besides fragments of light coloured bottles and pateræ there were fragments of brown urns, small blackish jars ornamented with burnished lines in diaper, and one fragment of a jar with its sides decorated with broad bands of dots put on in slip.

After examining these two kilns search was made, but no others were found. But it was evident that there were others and that extensive pottery works existed here. The clay was brought from a spot on the same heath, about half a mile to the east and near the river. Here are a series of basin-shaped pits, some holding water and others covered with a deposit of peat over 2 feet in thickness. These West Stow pottery works must be connected with the Roman station of Icklingham, from which they are distant only half a mile.

So much for Mr. Prigg's paper. He also mentions in it a patera of black ware which was found placed edgways between the right arm and body of a skeleton lying north and south. This skeleton was found with others in digging sand in the ridge that separates West Stow heath from the low meadows near the river, and only a few score yards to the south of the kilns. He thought the skeletons were Saxon.

A SAXON CEMETERY.

The churchyard at West Stow is not the only burial place within the bounds of the parish. The Anglo-Saxons had a burial place on the heath, whose names are entered in no register.

On March 25, 1852, Mr. Samuel Tymms read a paper before the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, as it was then called, on Anglo-Saxon relics from West Stow heath. The paper was printed in their Proceedings, I. 315-328. Here follows an abstract of his paper.

Stow heath is a large tract of heath land on the north side of the valley of the Lark, in the parish of West Stow, on the borders of Lackford and Icklingham. It consists of gravel or sand, slightly covered with vegetable mould. The discoveries

have been made when removing the soil to procure gravel for ballasting barges. About two acres have been turned over, and the work has been going on for several years. The site of the graves, which were at intervals varying from about 3 feet to about 3 yards, was shown by a dark streak in the gravel or sand. The men worked in a trench, running north and south, and about 100 skeletons were found lying nearly in the same direction, i.e. with heads to S.W. and feet to N.E. The bodies had been buried just within the gravel, which is only about 18 inches below the surface. With the skeletons were found urns, beads, brooches, spear blades, etc.

There appear to have been three kinds of burial at West Stow.

1. Burning the body and placing the ashes in an urn.
2. Burying the body without coffin, but with garments, weapons and ornaments.
3. Burying in coffins.

From the small number of urns found containing ashes it would appear that cremation was on the decline. It is probable that this burial-ground was in use from the fifth to the seventh century.

Mr. Tymms then goes on to describe the various articles found in the graves, of many of which illustrations are given.

There were five large cinerary urns of unburnt earth, and some earthenware drinking cups, ornamented with knobs formed by pressing the finger when they were soft.—There was one stone coffin, hewn out of a solid block of Barnack stone. It was found only about 15 inches below the surface, and contained a few small bones. It was 5 feet 8 inches in length, and had no lid.—There were three bosses of shields.—There was one iron sword, 3 feet long and 1½ inch broad, with fragments of wood adhering to it.—There were spears, a very few arrow heads, knives, beads of amber, glass and other materials, brooches or fibulæ, clasps, rings, buckles, hairpins, wooden coffers or buckets.

So much for Mr. Tymms's paper.—The stone coffin and many of the articles found are now in the museum at Moyses hall, Bury St. Edmunds, having been given to the Suffolk Arch. Institute by Mr. Benyon. They will be found mentioned in the excellent catalogues which Mr. Barker, the curator, is bringing out.

CELTIC REMAINS.

In the Journal of the British Arch. Association for 1878, vol. XXXIV, 224, it is said that Mr. Prigg gave an account of excavations made within an earthwork on West Stow heath. A circular enclosure about 340 feet in diameter contained fragments of early (Celtic) pottery and flint implements. About half the enclosure was a raised circular bank, the other half an ordinary ditch. And it is announced that the paper will be printed on a future occasion. However, I cannot find that the paper was printed in any subsequent volume, nor can I find any account of these excavations in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Institute. But it is evident that the Celt, the Roman and the Saxon have all left behind them relics of their life on the heath.

Some account of Mr. Prigg's excavations will be found in his Icklingham Papers, edited after his death by Mr. Vincent Redstone.



WEST STOW PARISH.

THE NAME. First comes its name. What does that mean ?

I. Why West ? What is it west of ? Not of Bury, for it is more north than west of that. The village of Westley represents the west side of Bury. I think it is clear that it is not called west in relation to anything outside its own borders. A part of the parish is called North Stow, and that is proof that the proper name of the whole parish is simply Stow without any epithets, West Stow being a part of Stow towards the west as North Stow is another part towards the north. But as North Stow consisted of barren and sandy soil which would support nothing but rabbits, and as West Stow contained the more fertile land towards the river, where hall, church and village naturally congregated, so West Stow has got to be the name of the whole parish. It is not right that the name of a part should become the name of the whole, but so it is. In Domesday book it is rightly called Stow, but the name of West Stow for the whole seems to have come in soon afterwards.

There is another reason why the name West Stow is not quite satisfactory. The parish is long and narrow, long enough to have two parts called after two of the four quarters from which the wind blows, but hardly wide enough to have four. And as its length runs from north to south, so the two parts should have been North Stow and South Stow. Why one of them is West Stow I cant see. However, there it is with a backing of several centuries, and so we have to accept it.

II. Then we come to Stow. What does that mean ? It is such a little simple word, and one finds it entering into the names of such a number of places : e.g. Stowmarket and Stowlangtoft close by, and innumerable Stows and Stoughtons all over the country. Not only do we find it in names of places, but it is still a word used in common conversation : we stow and we bestow. And its cousins, words derived from the same root, are many : stand, station, etc. So that it ought to be easy to say exactly what the word meant a thousand years ago or so when it was applied to a place.

But somehow it is not easy. It must mean a place, but a place with some particular character or office, and what that character or office is it is not easy to say. In medieval times "to stow" was used for "to bury"; and when one reads of the numerous skeletons that have been found on Stow heath, one naturally asks, Did Stow mean a burial place? Was burial the particular character or office that belonged to a place called Stow? No. "To stow" in the sense of "to bury" is old, but not old enough to reach the time when villages were receiving their names.

What is wanted is two men, A and B. A should have studied minutely Saxon and early English literature, and have found out all the senses in which "stow" is used therein. B should have studied minutely every town and village which is wholly or partly called Stow, and have noted what are the features common to all those places. Having done that a round table would do the rest, and we should know exactly why Stow was so called. In the meantime we must wait till A and B have sat down together.

THE PARISH. West Stow is in the hundred of Blackbourn, archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Ely. Till 1836 it was in the diocese of Norwich. It lies 5 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds. It contains about 3000 acres, the rateable value being about £1300. In 1803 a parish rate of 2s. 4d. in £ produced £95 .. 18 .. 0. A very large part of the parish consists of barren sandy heath. Bordering upon the river are meadows.

It lies surrounded by these parishes: Icklingham, Elvedon, Wordwell, Culford, Flempton, Lackford, and so back to Icklingham. The Lark is its boundary towards Flempton and Lackford. This river seems to have supported formerly one or more mills in West Stow. Among the possessions of the late Bury abbey granted to John Crofts in 1540 were a water mill and a fulling mill. See p. 177. A small stream passes between the church and the old hall and runs into the Lark close by. Apparently this small subsidiary stream begins at Livermere, forms the lakes there and at Ampton, then forms another lake at Culford, and then having made three great lakes is merged in the mighty Lark.

One would like to know how far back in point of time the name Lark runs. Certainly as the name of the whole stream from source to sea it is not likely to go back very far. Great rivers had not always one name from end to end, and little rivers never. Almost each village that they passed through had a name for them of their own giving, and knew little of whence they came or whither they were

going. But as that name was often only an indistinctive one meaning "water," it did for one part as well as for another. Maps and migrations have altered all that.

In 1637 I see no sign of the name Lark at West Stow, but the river seems to have been then called the Ouse, one of the many river-names meaning more or less simply water. In that year there were Commissioners appointed to make navigable the river from Worlington to Bury. They wrote to the king on Aug. 9, saying that in obedience to their commission they had just met at Brandon, and had not found any that opposed the intended work. They also wrote on Aug. 9 to the lord Keeper, and said that the works to be performed by Mr. Lambe upon the river between Mildenhall and Bury might be prejudicial to the mills on the river. They therefore proposed various things. Amongst other things they proposed that the water carriages from the Ouse to Mildenhall mill should be left free to all persons as formerly, and in particular for Sir Henry Croft's passage to his meadows in West Stow, or if hindered that Lambe make a sufficient bridge. C.S.P.

Lambe must be Fitznun Lambe, whose name often occurs at about this time in the Lackford registers. Probably he took a house there while the work on the river was going on.

As West Stow is in the hundred of Blackburne, it looks as if the black burn might have been once the descriptive name of this part of what is now called the Lark.

There is now a mill called Chimney mills on the river a little above West Stow. The earliest mention of that name that I have come across is in the West Stow register of Baptisms for 1759. It was then and for long afterwards extra-parochial. From 1831 to 1861 the Census returns returned it under West Stow. I believe that now it has been thrown into Culford. Whether it represents one of the medieval mills that John Crofts obtained in 1540 I dont know.

West Stow has not now got the blessing of a public house. But the following advertisement in the Bury Post of July 10, 1783, shows that it had one formerly. *The annual Bean feast at West Stow Horse Shoes will be held on Monday, July 14. Dinner at 2 o'clock.* There was an inn with this sign till about twenty years ago at the very end of the village street towards West Stow heath.

POPULATION. I string together in chronological order whatever I have come across bearing on the population of the parish.

A.D. 1086. In Domesday book we are told that in Stow Durandus (perhaps

ancestor of the Durrants of to day) held of the abbot 4 carucates of land, which in the time of King Edward two freemen had held. There are mentioned 8 cottagers, 14 free-men with half a carucate of land, and others (plures) who held land there.

A.D. 1327. The subsidy list which I have printed at p. 112 gives the names of 18 persons. If each of them represents a house containing on an average 5 persons, that would give a population of 90.

A.D. 1381. In the Poll tax returns for this year (printed in Mr. Edgar Powell's *Rising in East Anglia*) West Stow is unfortunately missing.

A.D. 1603. Archbishop Whitgift required the clergy to answer certain questions. These were the answers given by Mr. Paul Grant, rector of West Stow.

1. The number of them that do receive the Holy Communion are 67.
2. 3. There is no recusant, nor any that do refuse to receive it.
4. 5. 6. It is a rectory: no Impropriation or Vicarage: he hath no other.
7. Sir John Crofts of Tuddington in Bedfordshire is patron.

The answers from the Suffolk clergy are printed in *Proc. of Suffolk Arch. Inst.* VI. 361: XI. 1.

The 67 communicants would be the whole population over 15 years of age or thereabouts. So that they represent a population of 80 or more.

A.D. 1662. 1675. At p. 118, 119, I have printed the Hearth-tax return for these years. They show 25 and 27 householders respectively. That might represent a population of about 120.

1801—1901. The decennial counting of the people began in 1801. These are the figures for West Stow.

1801.	168.	1841.	273.	1881.	188.
1811.	170.	1851.	308.	1891.	193.
1821.	179.	1861.	238.	1901.	
1831.	266.	1871.	217.		

In 1821 there were 36 houses, 38 families. In the subsequent returns the number of houses ranged from 40 to 50. I have excluded Chimney mills, whose one house contained from 6 to 10 people. In nearly all purely agricultural parishes the same thing is to be seen; viz. a steady increase of population from 1801 to 1851, and a steady decrease from 1851 to 1901.

THE CHURCH. West Stow has a fair-sized church standing in a very large churchyard. It is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of chancel, nave, south porch and west tower. There are no side aisles or chantry chapels. The four styles into which English architecture is usually divided are thus represented in it:

NORMAN. The door on the north side of the nave.

EARLY ENGLISH. One window next to the above door.

DECORATED. All the chancel windows, and the top window on two sides of the tower.

PERPENDICULAR. Two windows on the north side of the nave, the lower windows in the tower, and the south porch.

The windows on the south side of the nave belong to the middle of the nineteenth century. What sort of windows they replaced I dont know.

There is one spot on the north side of the church from which you may see at one glance something of all four styles, the contributions of four different centuries: viz. the Norman door, the Early English window, the Decorated windows of the chancel, and the Perpendicular windows of the nave.

From all this we may gather that (1) there certainly stood a church here in and about A.D. 1150, of which the north door remains: (2) that the chancel was built or rebuilt somewhere about 1350: (3) that some part of the nave was rebuilt, or at any rate new windows inserted, about 1450.

The porch might possibly be the work of Sir John Crofts who supplanted the abbot and who built the hall. All the rest belongs to the days of the abbots. The refacing of the church in the nineteenth century has obliterated all the signs of growth and alterations which add much to the interest of a church. This probably could not be helped. Flint work will often demand it. If one looks at the outside near the ground one sees some signs of these alterations. The ground needs to be lowered. That is hidden which should not be hidden. If only restorers would leave undone some of the things which ought not to be done and do some of the things which ought to be done, it would be better. But they always prefer doing the things which ought not to be done.

A window on the north side of the chancel has been filled with stained glass in memory of the Rev. E. R. Benyon, who died July 7, 1883, aged 80 years.

THE CHURCH PLATE has been described in a very useful volume issued by the Suffolk Arch. Institute. But such is the intelligent arrangement of that volume that at least ten minutes have to be spent in turning over pages before one can find any given parish. There is no paging, and therefore no index nor possibility of index. You must turn over and turn over till you come to what you want. Or else you must call upon the rural deans. The church plate of West Stow appears to be all modern, given in 1850, I presume by the rector, Mr. Pridden.

THE BELLS have been described in Dr. Raven's Church Bells of Suffolk, 1890. In the reign of Edward VI there were four. There are now six. Their dates are thus given :

1. 1849.	3. 1629.	5. 1674.
2. 1631.	4. 1629.	6. 1631.

If the four bells of 1629 and 1631 were due to the squire, it would be Anthony Crofts. If they were due to the parson, it would be William Hill, a non-resident. The bell of 1674 might be due to Edward Proger, who had just succeeded the extinct Crofts.

CHURCH NOTES. Mr. Milner-Gibson Cullum has kindly allowed me to examine the manuscript volumes at Hardwick containing the church notes of Tom Martin and Sir John Cullum. But I have not found much in them concerning West Stow except the inscriptions on the lost tombstones, which I have printed at p. 168. I omitted there to say that Sir John Cullum mentions a small strip of brass on the north side of the church, almost hid by a pew, with this inscription in old characters :

Hic jacet Johannes Croft infans, filius Johannis Croft generosi.

This infant must either have been a son of the baronet, not yet a baronet, or of his grandfather, who presented to the rectory of West Stow in 1591, and who might have lived there for a short time before he went to Toddington.

Sir John Cullum mentions a *very ancient stone plundered of its brass, which appears to have represented a person kneeling and praying to a cross.* He also mentions *some old characters in stone under the battlements on the south side, which I saw when I went in, but forgot to examine when I came out.*

A stone is now visible, from which the brass is gone, which formerly had a floriated cross let into it. It is now a stepping stone outside the chancel door, and I suppose was formerly the cover stone of a tomb within the church.

VISITATIONS. I have waded through several manuscript volumes in the registry of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, which record the Archdeacon's progress from church to church and the orders that he gave at each. They were for these years.

1742.	1754.	1771.	1786.
1746.	1758.	1775.	1793.
1747.	1762.	1779.	1799.
1750.	1766.	1783.	1807.

I could find nothing in them which threw any light on the church. The orders given were to repair windows and pavement and churchyard paling and wall, to paint and whitewash, and such like.

In 1750 an order was given for a new pavement of white brick from the south door to the north door. Also to stub up all the brambles growing near the foundation of the north side and repair the buttress thereby damaged. Also to take down the boarded partition between the church and chancel, and place the king's arms on the north wall of the church.

In 1754 a new desk and pulpit of wainscot were ordered, and a new Prayer-book of the last edition.

In 1762 it was recorded that "all things are in order." This is the only year that no orders were given.

In 1771 the sun dial on the porch was ordered to be repaired.

In 1786 the Parsonage house was ordered to be substantially repaired; and two dozen pesses were to be provided for the use of the parishioners.

A pess is the East Anglian name for a church hassock. In Somersetshire they call them tuts.

In 1807 one of the orders was "to fresh write the Belief." The parsonage was also ordered to be repaired.

The same orders are given year after year, or rather Visitation after Visitation, without the slightest notice being taken of them.

THE REGISTERS are here to speak for themselves and I need not say much about them. How much indebted we are to Mr. Voice of the Cromwell period I have already pointed out. See p. 125. And a glance at p. 63, where there are only about seven entries of burials in the fifty years between 1675 and 1725, will show how little indebted we are to the rectors of that period.

During the 300 years, or to be more exact 292, from 1558 to 1850, when I stop, there were entered 1283 Baptisms. 345 Marriages. 791 Burials. The register of Baptisms was evidently kept with more care than that of Burials.

I will take this opportunity of making two corrections.

1. At p. 125 I have said that the first volume of the West Stow register begins with 1580, and that from 1580 to 1639 the entries are all in one hand. 1580 was there a slip for 1558.

2. At p. 126, and I think elsewhere in this volume, and also in the Rushbrooke volume, I have complained of the inaccessibility of the transcripts in the registry of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury. Those complaints were written and printed two years ago, and there is no longer any cause for them. Every facility is now given, and every courtesy is now shown, to those who would consult the transcripts there. At the same time it is greatly to be regretted that when they were re-arranged, they were not arranged by parishes rather than by years. One then could have done in two minutes without irritation what now takes ten minutes with irritation.

I add a few entries from the register of Burials after 1850, which for one reason or another have an interest. The name Devereux often occurs round Bury, and one would like to know the origin of it.

- * 1855. Oct. 28. Joseph Devereux of West Stow, aged 95 years.
- 1861. Jan. 4. Sarah Vale of Bury St. Edmunds, aged 77 years.
- Jan. 11. John Vale do. aged 75 years.
- 1870. March 11. Ann Hubbard of Bury St. Edmunds, aged 77 years.
- 1872. Sept. 7. William Pridden of West Stow rectory, aged 64 years.
- 1885. Dec. 12. A man found dead at North Stow, name unknown.
- 1886. April 21. James Clark of West Stow, aged 96 years.
- Sept. 10. Samuel Devereux of West Stow, aged 85 years.

THE RECTORY. I imagine that the old rectory house stood somewhere adjoining the churchyard, but there is no visible sign of it now. The last mention of it that I have come across is in the Archdeacon's instructions for 1807. Mr. Pemberton tells me that the present rectory was built in the time of Mr. Hubbard, and that its site was formerly occupied by a public house. Mr. Hubbard was rector from 1828 to 1845. Either there were two public houses, or else the Horse Shoes stood here originally and was now moved towards the heath. As the glebe at Wordwell has totally disappeared, I imagine that the owner of the Culford estate took it in exchange for the site of this inn.

There are now 30 acres of glebe including the churchyard. In Domesday book the church land is set down as being 40 acres. In 1292 the rector is said to have 50 acres. (See Valuations below.)

VALUATIONS. I give the valuations of West Stow made in 1292, 1340, and 1534.

1292. A valuation of all the churches was made. It is known as the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV, and was printed by the Record Commissioners in 1802. West Stow church was valued at £8, so that when the clergy granted the king a tenth its rector would have to pay 16 shillings.

1340. Parliament granted to Edward III a ninth of the value of corn, wool and lambs for the support of his wars in Scotland and France. A commission was issued to assess the value of the ninth, and in every parish parishioners had to report on oath. The results of their reports, known as *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, were printed by the Record Commissioners in 1807. They give the value of the ninth and also of the clergyman's tithe.

The sworn parishioners, jurati, for West Stow were William Beneyt, Peter Glover and Thomas Pecche. Here follows a free translation of their report. The original is latin and abbreviated, a vile mixture, which the Record Commissioners might have improved.

The church at West Stow was valued (in 1292) at £8.

The ninth sheaf, the nine fleece and the ninth lamb are worth 73s. 4d., and no more, because the rector there has 50 acres of land worth yearly 4s. 2d.; he has also a certain sheepfold with pasture worth yearly 20s.

The tithe of hay is worth yearly 13s. 4d.

The tithes of three water mills are worth yearly 10s.

The tithes of hemp, flax and other small tithes from a curtilage are worth yearly 6s. 8d.

The chief offerings of four days are worth yearly 10s.

Certain tithes called Lokes are worth yearly 5s.

Offerings of milk and cheese on ordinary days with other small offerings are worth yearly 20s.

This is witnessed to by William Beneyt, Peter Glover, Thomas Pecche, jurati of the aforesaid village.

Summa nonarum 73s. 4d.*

In 1534 or thereabouts a valuation of benefices was made, Henry VIII being king. It is known as the Valor Ecclesiasticus or King's books. This is the account it gives of West Stow. Thomas Purdy is set down as rector.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Glebe land...	...	10	0	10	6	0
Other tithes & offerings	9	16	0			
Deduct procurations payable to the Archdeacon				6	8	
and sinodals payable to the Bishop				2	1	

There remains £9 .. 17 .. 3. The tenth would be 19s. 8½d.

1754. In Ecton's Thesaurus, 1754, West Stow is described as a discharged living in the deanery of Thedwaster, of the clear yearly value of £39 .. 10 .. 11. The yearly tenth is 19s. 8½d.

POSTSCRIPTS.

I. CROFTS. I set down a few unidentified Crofts.

1. A Mr. Crofts of the Signet is occasionally mentioned by Pepys, but I have not identified him. As far as time goes he might be the one baronet in the family.

1660. July 26. *I at the Privy Seal office with Mr. Hooker, who brought me acquainted with Mr. Crofts of the Signet, and I invited them to a dish of meat at the Leg in King St, and so we dined there and I paid for all, and had very good light given me as to my employment there.*

1660. July 31. *At night I went to the Privy Seal, where I found Mr. Crofts and Mathews making up all their things to leave the office tomorrow, to those that come to wait*

* These publications of the Record Commissioners will be found in the library at Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

the next month. I took them to the Sun tavern and there made them drink, and discoursed concerning the office, and what I was to expect tomorrow about Baron, who pretends to the next month.

2. In the Obituary of Richard Smyth, 1627—1674, printed by the Camden Society, he records these deaths.

1653. March 27. *Mr. Thomas Croft, in Barbican, my sister Edney's first husband, died.*

1668. April 25. *Mr. Francis Croft in St. John Street, my sister Edney's first husband's brother; buried ye 27 at Clerkenwell church. Mr. Bell preached ye funerall sermon.*

These brothers might well be two of the sixteen children of Francis Croft of West Stow and Lackford, Thomas being he who was in France in 1634, and Francis being the London grocer. See p. 185.

3. This marriage allegation is in the registry of the V. G. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. John, the father of Catherine Crofts, might be a grandson of Francis of Lackford.

1688. Jan. 4. *Abel Gould of St. Sepulchre's, London, gent. widower, about 55, and Catherine Crofts of St. Edmunds Bury, spinster, about 23; with consent of her father John Crofts, at Temple church or St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish St., London.*

II. REV. THOMAS D'OYLY. P. 237. He was the son of Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and was vicar of St. Peter's in St. Albans, and afterwards of Walton on Thames. Memoirs of two of his brothers, George and Sir John, will be found in the D.N.B. A third brother, Col. Francis D'Oyly, greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and was killed at Waterloo. (Bentham's Ely. D.N.B.) George was one half of D'Oyly and Mant.

III. JOHN EDWARDS. At p. 236 I have said that I did not know when John Edwards (who married Mary Proger) died. But I knew it perfectly, as the Hampton register records his burial there on Oct. 22, 1726.

IV. MARTIN SHARP gave a copy of Pindari opera in two volumes to the Grammar School library in 1711. He is entered in the Catalogue as rector of West Stow, but it should be curate. In 1745 he was rector of Great Thurlow.

V. EDWARD PROGER. At p. 216 I have mentioned a portrait of him which was engraved in 1793 for an edition of the Grammont Memoirs. I should have added that the portrait, by Lely, was then in the possession of the dowager lady de Clifford.

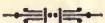
VI. REV. N. SALTER. P. 128. He appears to have been also rector of Wivenhoe and East Donyland in Essex. In the diary of the ubiquitous General Hervey is this entry: 1783. March 24. Monday. *Left Ickworth and came to Chadacre; Mr. Salter, rector of West Stow and Wivenhoe near Colchester, here.*

In the Bury Post of June 10, 1795, is this announcement: *Yesterday se'nnight Mr. W. Keymer, printer, of Colchester, was married to Miss Salter, daughter of the Rev. N. Salter, of the same place, rector of West Stow and of East Donyland in Essex.*

VII. ROBERT WHITE. The hearth tax return for 1675 shows him to be then occupying the hall. The return a few years earlier shows him to be then occupying the rectory, as the then rector was Dean of Norwich. Margaret, the wife of Robert White, died in 1675 and has a flat stone under the tower. P. 79. In 1660 they appear to have been living at Lackford. The last lady Crofts in her will calls him "my servant," and leaves £50 to his two children. He is called "generosus" on his wife's tombstone.

Anthony Wood mentions a John White of Caius College, afterwards vicar of Eccles in Lancashire, *whence he was brought into Suffolk by Sir John Crofts, who bestowed on him the best living that he had to give. He furnished him with books, etc.* Fasti. III. 238. This living was Barnham, which was afterwards held by John Crofts, grandson of Sir John. Sir John was the grandfather of the baronet, and perhaps the Rev. John White was the grandfather of Robert. Mr. Venn wrongly calls the living Barsham, and his error has been copied by the D.N.B. in its memoir of John White. John White was the brother of Francis White, bishop of Ely.

VIII. MILES MOSSE of Bury. His burial will be found entered under Feb. 4, 1599/1600. I presume that he was father of Miles Mosse, a divine of some reputation and afterwards pastor of Coombs. (D.N.B.) Thomas Dandy, who had lately been occupying West Stow hall, was lord of the manor of Combes, and died there. See p. 240. But one does not quite see how this brought Miles Mosse sen. to be buried here.



THE OWNERS OF WORDWELL.

In the huge collection of Anglo-Saxon charters edited by Walter Birch, entitled *Cartularium Saxonum*, Nos. 1018 and 1019 are two forms of a bequest of land to Bury abbey by a man named Thurketel. The lands are at Culford, Wordwell (Wridewelle) and Ixworth. The date of the bequest is A.D. 958. Who Thurketel was and how long he had possessed Wordwell, I dont know. But at any rate he is the first owner whom I can name, and he is followed in 958 by Bury abbey, who possess it for the next hundred years.

Jumping over the next 125 years we come to 1086, when the great survey of England was made which is known as *Domesday book*. In this survey Wordwell (Wridewella) is put down among the lands of Bury abbey.

This is a free translation of the *Domesday* account of Wordwell: *There were there 11 freemen with 2 carucates of land: 4 cottagers: 2 serfs: always 5 plough teams: 3 acres of meadow: 1 mill. These men could give and sell their land; but sack and sock and commendation remained with the abbey, and service at Culford. Always valued at 30 shillings. A churchland of 1 acre. 1 league long and 4 quarentenes broad. It pays 7½d. in gelt.*

Here we part with the abbey. I see no further sign of it in connection with Wordwell. As it did not present to the rectory, I imagine that it parted with the manor. But the complications of land tenure are so frightful that it may have retained some sort of hold over it.

DE WORDWELL Family.

Soon after the Norman conquest, certainly within a hundred years of it, we see Wordwell belonging to a family who took their name from it. They were in it and of it before hereditary family names had become established. The custom began and became established while they were there, and so the place which they owned and occupied gave them a name. They were called de Wordwell, because that described them truly; and what began by being a personal description ended by becoming a fixed hereditary name.

As a matter of fact one never meets with de Wordwell, but it is always de Wridewell or Wrydewell; i.e. the letter *i* or *y* is used instead of *o*, and the letter *r* and its vowel are transposed.

I can give no account of them, nor of whence they came, nor of whither they went, nor of what manner of folk they were. They may have been descendants of the Saxon tenant before the Norman Conquest, or they may have been of foreign blood, sprung from an ancestor who came over with William the Conqueror. All I can do is to string together in chronological order such contemporary allusions to them as I happen to have come across, and then to make such inferences from those allusions as I can. I will give the allusions first, and then the inferences shall follow.

But before doing that one word of caution is necessary. It is not absolutely necessary that every man called de Wrydewell in the twelfth or following centuries should have been of one and the same family. If a native of Wordwell had been a monk in Bury abbey, he would in all probability have had two alternative names, one of which would have been de Wordwell from his native place. (See p. 122 sub *Maltyward*). But he need not necessarily have been of the de Wordwell family to whom the manor belonged. Or even if two men called de Wordwell had both owned the manor of Wordwell, one say in 1150, the other in 1250, it does not necessarily follow that they were of the same family. The family of the first might have died out, and the manor might have been granted to another family. The two individuals might have been called by the same name because that name truly described them both, but they need not have been of the same family. So that it is not absolutely necessary that all the de Wridewells whom I am going to mention were of the same family. It is only certain that they all came from the place or belonged to a family that owned it. However, the probability is that they were all of the same family. With that word of necessary caution I proceed to give the contemporary allusions.

1157—1180. Alexander de Wridewell. Between those dates Abbot Hugh confirmed to William, son of Leo, a grant of the manor of Hengrave and some lands in Westley, Saxham and Chevington. Alexander de Wridewell was one of the witnesses. (Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 166.) From Leo the manor of Leo's hall or Luces hall in Westley got its name. Abbot Hugh is one of the six abbots whose skeletons were found during the recent excavations on the site of the chapter-house of Bury abbey. But he was not in his coffin. He appears to have been lying

where he was laid, but the coffin was gone.

1200. William of Wordwell. Jocelin, the Bury monk, tells us that this year there was a marshalling of the knights who held under the abbey. Amongst those knights was William of Wordwell, who held half a knight's fee in Whelnetham, and one fourth part of a knight's fee in Little Livermere and Wordwell.—Jocelyn was a monk of Bury abbey from 1173 to 1215 and later. I quote from the admirable edition of his chronicle just edited by Sir Ernest Clarke. P. 185.

1223. Alexander de Wridewell and Cecilia de Wridewell. There was a dispute about a tenement in Sapiston, Bardwell, Honington, Thorp and Livermere. The Sheriff of Suffolk was ordered to bring certain persons, sixteen of them, to the assize which was to be held by the judges in eyre in October at Catshall (in Great Barton). Amongst the sixteen persons were Alexander and Cecilia. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

1234. William de Wridewell is mentioned in connection with land in Horringer. Cal. Suffolk F. F. p. 37.

1239. William de Wridewell is mentioned in connection with land in Livermere. Cal. S. F. F. p. 41. In the *Testa de Nevill* a William de Wridewell is mentioned as holding under Bury abbey the fifteenth part of a knight's fee in Snareshill. Apparently Snareshill was in Norfolk.

1282. Jordan de Wrydewell. Order was made at Devizes on April 10 to the sheriff of Suffolk to deliver Jordan de Wrydewell, who was imprisoned at Bury St. Edmunds for the death of Margery his daughter, in bail to six men, who shall mainpern (undertake) to have him before the king at Worcester on Whit sunday next to hear his will. Cal. Close Rolls.

1306. Thomas de Wridewell presented a rector to Wordwell.

1322. In April Thomas de Wrydewell presented Thomas de Wrydewell to Wordwell, an acolyte and, I presume, his son.

1322. In November Thomas de Wrydewell presented Rodland de Wrydewell to Wordwell, another acolyte and, I presume, another son.

1323. In November Thomas de Wrydewell again presented Thomas de Wrydewell to Wordwell, still an acolyte.

1326. In September Thomas de Wrydewell again presented Rodland de Wrydewell to Wordwell, still an acolyte.

1329. In July Thomas de Wrydewell presented Oliver de Wrydewell to Wordwell, possibly a third son.

1329. In August Thomas de Wrydewell presented Rodland de Wrydewell to Wordwell for the third time. He was now a deacon. For these extraordinary presentations see p. 131. 132.

1326. April 27. John de Wridewell acknowledges that he owes to Adam de Salisburi, spicer, of London, 60 marks: in default of payment they are to be levied on his lands and chattels in Suffolk. He also acknowledges that he owes 40 marks to John Hamond, spicer, of London: they are to be levied in the same way. Cal. Close Rolls.

1326. October. Peter, son of John de Wrydwelle, was presented by the Abbot of Bury to the rectory of Hargrave. He did not stop there long, as his successor was appointed in Nov. 1326. (Gage, p. 338.)

1327. March 3. John de Wridewell acknowledges that he owes to Henry le Palmer, vintner, £40. They are to be levied on his lands and chattels in Suffolk. Cal. Close Rolls.

1327. John de Wrydewelle is amongst the subsidy payers of Icklingham. He paid 2s. 7d. (E. A. N. & Q. V. 137.)

1327. Thomas de Wrydewell is amongst the subsidy payers of Wordwell. See p. 112.

1329. Feb. 23. Peter de Wridewell. Pardon was granted at Westminster to the abbot and convent of Bury for obtaining lands without licence. Amongst other lands they had obtained from Peter de Wridewell 20 acres and a rent of 10 shillings. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

1342. Jan. 20. Licence was granted at Morpeth for the abbot and convent of Bury to acquire from Peter de Wridewell, parson of the church at Hessel, a messuage, a toft and some land there. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

This Peter is not down in the list of rectors given by Canon Cooke in his excellent Materials for a History of Hessel, printed in the Proc. Suff. Arch. Inst. IV. 308.

1377. Roger de Wrydewell and Margaret his wife are mentioned in connection with the manor of Netherhall in Poslingford. Suff. F. F. 248.

1386. Roger de Wridewell is mentioned in connection with land in Hundon and Barnardiston. Suff. F. F. 260.

1359. 1367. 1371. In these years Richard de Martlesham presented to the rectory of Wordwell as guardian of the heir of John de Wridewell. See p. 132.

In 1344 not a de Wordwell but Thomas de Clopton had presented: and in 1381 there is no de Wordwell among those who paid poll tax in Wordwell.

These are all the dates and facts that I know of concerning the de Wordwell family.

Now what are we to infer from them? We might guess that after they took to killing their daughters and not paying their bills, they would soon be gone. And so they were. The daughter was killed, if she was killed, in 1282, and the bills were pressing for payment in 1326. And I infer from the presentations to the rectory that they were gone by 1340. After that date we may seek them there, but they can nowhere be found.

The above facts and dates show us first Alexander and William, contemporaries, living between about 1150 and 1240. Alexander was perhaps the oldest. What kin they were to each other I dont know. Apparently William owned the manor of Wordwell.

Then after a gap of 40 years we see Jordan killing his daughter, or at least charged with it. I cant say for certain that he owned Wordwell, nor what kin he was to the owner. We must not build too much on his killing his daughter, because perhaps he did not kill her, and perhaps he was of another family.

Then twenty years later comes Thomas, certainly lord of the manor, because he presented to the rectory. And in very curious fashion did he present, sending little bits of acolyte boys of his family to be rectors, and taking them away and sending them back again time after time. One has heard of a Rowland for an Oliver. Here we see an Oliver for a Rowland, and then a Rowland for an Oliver; for in 1326 he presented Rodland, then in 1329 he took him away and presented Oliver, and then a month afterwards he took Oliver away and presented Rodland again. One begins to wonder whether this was not the origin of the expression, a Rowland for an Oliver.

Contemporary with Thomas, who presented in such a strange fashion, was John who would not pay his debts. Possibly he was son of Thomas. Apparently he lived at Icklingham; at any rate he had land there. Probably he was the father of Peter, who was parson of Hargrave and Hesett. We see both Thomas and John alive in 1327, but we dont see them again after that, though of course it does not follow from that that they instantly died. But they did not present in 1344, when the rectory was vacant, nor did one of their name pay poll tax in 1381. Thomas de Clopton who presented in 1344 may have been the mortgagee.

In 1359, 1367 and 1371 the guardian of the heir of John presented to the rectory. This looks as if John was son of Thomas who had presented in 1329. Who John's heir was, whether son or daughter or what, does not appear; nor is it clear why that heir did not present instead of its guardian. It could hardly have been a minor all the time. Perhaps it was a lunatic; or possibly the estate was mortgaged and practically lost. This last supposition is likely, as John who would not pay his debts without much pressure is not likely to have left his estate clear. Who Roger of 1377, 1386, was does not appear. But he was evidently living in another part of the county.

I think then that we may fairly assume, not with perfect certainty but with a fair amount of confidence, that extravagance (I will say nothing about murder) helped to bring the de Wordwells to an end, and that by 1350, certainly before 1400, they were no longer there. After a residence of two hundred years and upwards the place knew them no more.

Whether they went on elsewhere, whether they are still to be found now anywhere, I don't know. I cannot see the surname Wordwell, Wridwell or Wrydewell in the Suffolk or London directories. But I think that the surnames Wardle and Wardell, both to be found in the London directory, are perfectly possible corruptions of Wordwell. There are no etymological objections to this change. And if it were possible for the initial *w* to have got rubbed off in the course of five centuries, then the Suffolk name of Rodwell might also be a corruption of Wordwell, and the Rodwells might be descended from the de Wordwells above mentioned. Nothing is commoner in certain cases than for the letter *r* and its vowel to be transposed. So from Wordwell you would get Wrodwell; and then if the initial *w* got rubbed off you would get Rodwell. But possibly etymologists might object to that. They are very particular and won't let you do what you like.

FIFTY DOUBTFUL YEARS.

The de Wordwells having cleared out of Wordwell at some time between 1340 and 1400, probably nearer the beginning of that period than the end, who comes next? Their going is followed by fifty years of doubt and uncertainty. Apparently, as I show further on, they were years also of neglect. It is not clear who owned the manor. No doubt it could be made clear by searching every manuscript in the British Museum and Record office. But with only the record of presentations to the rectory before me, I must describe these fifty years as years

of doubt and uncertainty. Who now owned the manor, whether resident or non-resident, whether the hall was still a mansion house or whether it now began its long career as a farm house, is not clear.

Thomas Clopton, possibly a mortgagee, presented in 1344. The Cloptons sold Hawstead to the Drurys in 1505; but I do not suppose that there is any connection between that fact and the fact that a Clopton presented to Wordwell, which afterwards belonged to a Drury. Richard de Martlesham, guardian of the heir of John de Wridewell, presented in 1359, 1367 and 1371. And in 1417 the right of presentation was exercised by John Holbrook, *domicellus, jure hæreditatis patroni*.

It will be noticed that East Suffolk seems to have got several of its fingers into the pie at Wordwell, de Martlesham and Holbrook being, as their names show, members of East Suffolk families, and they sent clergy from their own neighbourhood.

Whence the Holbrooks sprang is evident. They had been of Holbrook. It is a little bit curious, but of course only an accidental coincidence, that the surname Rodwell, which I have suggested as a possible corruption of Wordwell, should now be known at Holbrook, as the surname Holbrook was once known at Wordwell. It almost looks as if John Holbrook having got possession of the estate at Wordwell that had formerly belonged to the de Wordwells (Rodwells), the Rodwells in unconscious revenge, which was bottled up and delayed for several centuries, went and got possession of an estate at Holbrook that had formerly belonged to the Holbrooks.

Sir Richard Gipps says that John Holbrook, the last of his name, died about 1399, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses all married. If so, this John Holbrook was clever enough to outlive the last of his name, for here he is presenting to Wordwell in 1417. His doing so rivals the wonderful performance of Charles the first. This John Holbrook, or perhaps his father, is described in 1380 as of Boxford. *Cal. Suff. F. F.*

After John Holbrook comes Richard Blackborne. He and Alice his wife possessed the manor of Wordwell and presented to the rectory in 1420. I know nothing about them. As Alice helped him to present, I presume that the manor was hers. There is no village in Suffolk called Blackburn, but it is the name of the Hundred in which West Stow lies, and I suppose that Hundred gets its name from the Lark or some stream passing through black or peaty soil.

DRURY FAMILY.

In 1435 Henry Drury presents to the rectory. Now the uncertainty is removed and we know fairly well where we are.

The Drurys were a family of long continuance, of many branches and of many mansions, and a history of them would be a large chapter in the history of Suffolk. It would also be a chapter, though not so large, in the history of England. Rougham and Hawstead knew them well, and other places in Suffolk besides.

Hawstead has been fortunate enough to have a historian in Sir John Cullum. He tells us that Nicholas Drury married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Simon Saxham of Thurston. This Nicholas Drury of Thurston died about 1383 and was buried at Thurston. He left three sons: viz.

- A. Sir Roger who moved to Rougham, where his descendants continued for some generations.
- B. Nicholas, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Heath of Mildenhall, and was buried at Thurston.
- C. John of Wetherden.

We are only concerned with B, viz: Nicholas of Thurston. He had two sons: viz.

- D. Henry of Hires and Ickworth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Eaton.
- E. Roger of Hawstead, where his descendants continued for several generations.

We are now only concerned with D, son of B, Henry, son of Nicholas. This is he who presented to Wordwell in 1435 and again in 1441. How Ickworth and Wordwell came to him is not clear. What place Sir John Cullum means by Hires goodness knows.

On March 6, 1440, Henry Drury and Elizabeth his wife, and some others, were admitted members of the chapter of Bury Abbey. They gave the monastery a grand entertainment, and two rich copes, etc. So Yates tells us on the authority of the Curteys register. I presume that these members of the chapter were something like the honorary members of Friendly Societies.

In 1455 Henry Drury was dead, and Elizabeth his widow presented to the rectory of Wordwell. I imagine that they had lived in Bury St. Edmunds.

The will of Elizabeth Drury is dated March 14, 1475, and she died soon afterwards. It is long, and has been printed by Dr. Howard in his Visitation of Suffolk.

She was to be buried in St. Mary's Church at Bury, a little above the font, where the bodies of her children had been buried. There are bequests to the abbot and each monk of Bury, and to her servants and others. She mentions the sheep in her manors of Ickworth and Wordwell, "my shepe, bought with my peny, for the manors were left unstored of any shepe or other catell." This looks as if the fifty years, which I have called years of doubt and uncertainty, were also years of neglect, the land not being properly stocked.

The children of Henry and Elizabeth Drury all died young except Jane, who inherited Ickworth and Wordwell, and brought them to a new name. Thus Wordwell only belonged to one generation of Drurys, or two at the most.

HERVEY FAMILY.

JANE, the daughter and heiress of Henry and Elizabeth Drury, married Thomas Hervey.

The labours of Lord Arthur Hervey and his eldest brother, lord Bristol, about 45 years ago, succeeded in clearing away the errors which the heralds' visitations had accumulated round this Thomas Hervey, and proved that he was a younger son of John Hervey of Thurleigh in Bedfordshire. What brought him into Suffolk I dont know ; but at any rate he came, and he came to stay, for he is there now in the person of the present lord lieutenant of the county. He has also some representatives under the paving stones of St. Mary's church at Bury, and a great many under those of the church at Ickworth. Though he married the heiress of Ickworth and Wordwell, neither he or she possessed them, for they both died before her mother who had them for her life.

It is not known where Thomas Hervey lived or where he was buried, neither has his will been found. But as his eldest son married a Cockett of Ampton, and as his daughter married John Crofts of West Stow, it looks as if he may have lived in Bury or its neighbourhood. Possibly he may have occupied his mother-in-law's house at Ickworth or at Wordwell. Either of them, but especially the latter, would have made the above two marriages very simple and easy. None of his children could have been more than ten years old at the time of his death. Both his marriage and his death must have taken place in the sixties of the fifteenth century. His eldest son, William, was born, according to his non-contemporary tombstone in Ickworth church,* in 1464, which gives a rough date to his marriage.

* The flat stones in Ickworth church to Thomas and William Hervey are the work of Augustus, lord Bristol, in or about 1776. The dates are not correct.

His widow married a second time and had two children and died before 1475, which gives a rough date to his death. It could not have been much earlier or much later than 1470. He was still in his prime. When a man in his prime disappears in the sixties of the fifteenth century, and leaves no will nor token of where he is lying, one naturally suspects that corn may be waving over him near Towton or Tewkesbury, or some place whose associations are of battle and blood, of "confused noise and garments rolled in blood." Of the eastern counties battles in the wars of the roses, the two at St. Albans were fought too early for him to have fallen in them, viz. 1455 and 1461. But Barnet in April, 1471, would not be far out. Tewkesbury was a month later.

Jane, his widow, survived him and married secondly William Carew, a younger son of Sir Nicholas. This William Carew, afterwards knighted, lies under a handsome monument in St. Mary's church at Bury. His wife, whose effigy is also there, is not Jane, but his second wife, Margaret. Jane had two children by William Carew, and was dead in 1475, when her mother made her will. By Thomas Hervey she had these five children.

1. William, who succeeded his grandmother in the possession of Ickworth and Wordwell, being the first of his name to possess them.

2. 3. 4. Simon and John who died infants, and Mary.

5. Elizabeth married John Crofts of West Stow. See p. 175, and Little Saxham, p. 128, 158. Her son was the Sir John Crofts who built the gate-house of West Stow hall.

Having now reached the middle of the fifteenth century, we see Wordwell joined with Ickworth, and the two jog along together through the next three hundred and fifty years. As time goes on they are joined by other manors; but they two were the nucleus around which a great property has gathered and grown. The new owners chose Ickworth as their residence, and Wordwell hall became, I suppose, a farmhouse. As they do not reside at Wordwell I shall merely give the succession of them with their dates. I number them by individuals, not by generations. The first date is the date of succeeding to the property, or rather of the death of the predecessor, which is generally, but not always, the same thing: e. g. Sir William succeeded before the death of his father.

1. 1475. WILLIAM. Born 1464. Died 1528.

Son of Thomas and Jane Hervey. Succeeded his grandmother. Married Joan Cockett. Buried at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.

In 1477 William Carew, his stepfather, presented to the rectory of Wordwell, because he was still a minor. In 1525 Wordwell rectory was again vacant, and William Hervey allowed the right of presentation to be exercised by his nephew, John Crofts of West Stow.

2. 1528. JOHN. Born c. 1486. Died 1556.

Son of William and Joan Hervey. Married Elizabeth Pope of Mildenhall. Buried at Ickworth.

His will has been printed in Dr. Howard's Visitation of Suffolk. He leaves Ickworth to his wife, Elizabeth, for her life. *Item, I bequeathe to my son William my manor of Wyrdwell, with my purchased londes, my stocke of corne and all my sheepe to the number of eighteen hundreth, be there more or less, upon condicion that my said sonne shall not interrupt his mother of no part nor parcell of enny thing that I have given her within Ickworth withoute her consent during her lyf.* To a younger son, Nicholas, he leaves his house in the Guildhall Street at Bury.

In 1542 he presented Cuthbert alias Hugh Hervey to the rectory of Wordwell, possibly one of his kin.

3. 1556. WILLIAM. Born c. 1512. Died 1592.

Son of John and Elizabeth Hervey. Married Elizabeth Poley of Boxted. Buried at Ickworth.

The rectory of Wordwell thrice became vacant during his reign, and each time he parted with his right of presentation.

4. 1592. JOHN. Born c. 1560. Died 1630.

Son of William and Elizabeth Hervey. Married Frances Bocking of Ash-Bocking in Suffolk. Buried at Ickworth.

I have printed his short nuncupative will in the volume containing the diary of John, first earl of Bristol. From this it appears that his son, Sir William, had succeeded to the property before his father's death.

5. 1630. WILLIAM. Born 1585. Died 1660.

Son of John and Frances Hervey. Married (1) Susan Jermyn. (2) Lady Penelope Gage. Knighted 1608. Buried at Ickworth.

He twice presented to the rectory of Wordwell, each time in the lifetime of his father.

6. 1660. JOHN. Born 1616. Died 1680.

Eldest son of Sir William and Susan Hervey. Married his cousin, Elizabeth Hervey. Buried at Ickworth.

7. 1680. THOMAS. Born 1625. Died 1694.

Second son of Sir William and Susan Hervey. Married Isabella May. Knighted. Buried at Ickworth.

8. 1694. JOHN. Born 1665. Died 1751.

Son of Sir Thomas and Isabella Hervey. Married (1) Isabella Carr. (2) Elizabeth Felton. Created earl of Bristol 1714. Buried at Ickworth.

9. 1751. GEORGE. Born 1721. Died 1775.

Eldest son of John, lord Hervey. Succeeded his grandfather as second earl of Bristol. Buried at Ickworth.

10. 1775. AUGUSTUS. Born 1724. Died 1779.

Second son of John, lord Hervey. Succeeded his brother as third earl of Bristol. Admiral. Buried at Ickworth.

11. 1779. FREDERICK. Born 1730. Died 1803.

Third son of John, lord Hervey. Succeeded his brother as fourth earl of Bristol. Married Elizabeth Davers. Bishop of Derry. Buried at Ickworth.

In 1799 the connection between Ickworth and Wordwell came to an end. After a long walk together through the storms of 370 years, including two civil wars and a Reformation, they parted and walked together no more. Ickworth remained with its old owners, Wordwell found new ones. The earl-bishop and lord Hervey, his only surviving son, sold Wordwell to Charles, first marquis Cornwallis, in 1799.

CULFORD ESTATE.

Charles, lord Cornwallis, born in 1738, had fought at Minden in his youth and had spent a life of active service. He served through the American war, and soon afterwards he was appointed governor-general of India. In 1789, whilst still in India, he had bought the estate of Little Saxham. I presume that he intended re-building the hall, and there ending his days in quiet. He returned from India at the end of 1793, and apparently then changed his mind about Little Saxham and determined to live at Culford, where his ancestors had been since the reign of

Charles I. With that object he set to work to enlarge the Culford estate. In 1795 he added West Stow to it, obtaining it by exchange for Little Saxham. In 1799 he added Wordwell to it, obtaining it by purchase from lord Bristol.

But his time for repose had not yet come. Ireland was in a disturbed state, and in 1798 he was persuaded by Pitt to go there as viceroy and commander-in-chief. There he remained till 1801. Another attempt to enjoy repose at Culford came to nothing, as towards the end of 1801 he was sent to Paris as plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with Bonaparte. The treaty of Amiens, signed in March, 1802, was the result.

He came home, spent three years at Culford, and then again his repose was broken in upon. He was sent a second time to India as governor-general and commander-in-chief. He left England in March, 1805, never to return. He died there in the following October. D.N.B.

His only son, Charles, succeeded him as second marquis, and died in 1823, leaving five daughters. The marquisate became extinct at his death, but the earldom passed to his uncle, James Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield. Culford came into the market.

In 1824 the Culford estate, including West Stow and Wordwell, was bought by Mr. Benyon de Beauvoir, who gave it to his relative, the Rev. E. R. Benyon. Mr. Benyon dying in 1883 was succeeded by Mr. Berens, and in 1889 the estate was bought by the present owner, lord Cadogan.



TENANTS OF WORDWELL HALL FARM.

We have looked at the owners of Wordwell Hall, and we may now take a hasty glance at the tenants, who successively occupied it when it ceased to give shelter to the lord of the manor.

It is not clear exactly when the lord went out and when the tenant farmer came in. There is a cloud hangs over the house for about 150 years, viz., from about 1350, when the de Wordwells seem to have died out, to about 1500, and such slight investigations as I have made have not enabled me to see through that cloud. Who was in it during that time, whether owner or tenant, I cant say.

But the subsidy lists, which I have printed at p. 112—118, show who was there in the reign of Henry VIII and his successors, and the registers soon afterwards come in to help.

In 1539 and 1543, while Henry VIII was occupied in beheading wives and purifying religion, **GEORGE GYBBON** was there; and in 1549, when Edward VI was king, **THOMAS GYBBON**, probably the son of George, was there. John Gibbon, who was appointed rector of Wordwell in 1620, was probably of the same family.

After the Gibbons came **JOHN DIX**, Dyxe, Dikes, Deeks, or Docks. They were not particular about vowels then, as we have seen in the case of Rushbrook, whose first vowel was a, e, i, o, u, or y. John Dix, or whatever we may choose to call him, paid taxes to Queen Elizabeth in 1566 and 1581. (See p. 115-116.) From Mr. Prigg's Icklingham Papers, 1901, I learn that there were some of this name at Icklingham in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The wills of Alice Dyx, 1503, and John Dyx, 1527, are there printed. In the will of George Fyrnage of Icklingham, 1556, is this clause: *Allso I gyve to John Dix my page ii shepe.* This John Dix, a shepherd's page in 1556, might be he who was farming at Wordwell in 1566. The advertisement columns of Suffolk newspapers show that the old term, a shepherd's page, is still in use in Suffolk.

Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign came **WILLIAM CHAPMAN** in the place of John Dix, and was buried here in 1607.

He was succeeded by his son in law, WILLIAM MARCH, who was here from about 1600 to 1615.

Pedigrees of the March family of Haddenham and the Isle of Ely will be found in the Top. & Gen. II. 248. From these it appears that this William March was the eldest son of Thomas March of Ely. His mother was a Steward of the Isle of Ely, to which family belonged the mother of Oliver Cromwell. The pedigrees were unable to give the name of the first wife of William March, but that can now be supplied from these registers, for he was married in Wordwell church on June 5, 1599, to Mary Chapman. I assume that she was a daughter of William Chapman. The baptisms of eight of his children will be found in the Wordwell register between 1600 and 1615.

On leaving Wordwell in 1615 he went to Icklingham, and then to Stuntney in the Isle of Ely. His will was proved in Feb. 1645. One may infer from his surname that his family had belonged to the Ely district for several generations, certainly ever since they first took a surname from a place in that district. They must have been racy of the fen.

After William March came JOHN PATTLE, who paid taxes to James I and Charles I. He was here from 1615 till his death in Feb. 1633. The register, or rather the rector, John Beale, describes him as *Villæ hujus privarius et probitatis memoranda*. I cannot find out the meaning of privarius.

After John Pattle I imagine that ROBERT Booty came. He was here when the civil war broke out, and then I see nothing more till the restoration.

THOMAS RAYNER was here immediately after the Restoration in 1660, and perhaps before it. In the two hearth-tax returns for 1665 and 1675 he is charged for five hearths. In 1670 he buried his wife.

The next tenant that I can see is PETER BROOK, who was there from about 1700 till his death in 1738. I imagine that he belonged to a family that later on in the century was represented at the two Horringers, Westley and Little Whelnetham.

After Peter Brook came DUFFIELD OFFWOOD, who was buried in 1753; and STEPHEN STUTTER, who was buried in 1764.

Then came THOMAS HARVEY, who was buried in 1793. He was the father of Captain Booty Harvey, R.N., a memoir of whom I print further on. The

Ickworth estate books, beginning in 1782, show that Thomas Harvey then paid a rent of £260 a year. In 1785 this was advanced to £320. New enclosures of Wordwell heath were the reason of the advance.

After Thomas Harvey sen. came his son THOMAS HARVEY JUN., who died in April, 1799. It was immediately after his death that Wordwell was separated from Ickworth and became part of the Culford estate. The tenants since then I have not made out, but I think that Thomas Harvey jun. was succeeded by his brother George Harvey.

WORDWELL HALL.

I have not much to say about the hall. I can give no illustration of it, as permission for a photographer to put his feet upon a bit of grass belonging to the Culford estate could not be obtained through the estate agent without ridiculous conditions; and imagining that the inhospitable rule which bangs the door in your face at West Stow would bang it here also, I have not sought to do more than look at it from the king's highway.

It stands within a stone-throw of the church, thereby following the almost universal rule of old manor houses. As seen from the king's highway it has a picturesque seventeenth century look about it, and shows no sign that the nineteenth century had yet dawned. One need not doubt for a single moment but that it occupies the exact site of the manor house which was inhabited by the de Wridewells or de Wordwells of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Not only the site, but the foundations and some part of what stands upon them may go back as far as that. But not having examined it I cannot say what traces there may be of those earlier centuries. Whether the ghost of the murdered daughter still haunts it, whether her blood still shows on the floor in stains which can not be washed out, I do not know.

A manor house must have been standing here say in 1120, when the present church was built. How much earlier one cannot say. When it ceased to be the residence of the lord of the manor and became a farm house, I can not say exactly. Probably not much before 1400 at the earliest, and not much later than 1500 at

the latest. I have mentioned the possibility of Thomas Hervey having lived here in the sixties of the fifteenth century. If he did, he was the last of the owners or quasi owners to do so.

It is a small house, and perhaps never was much larger than it is. In the reign of Charles II it was only charged for five hearths. (See Mr. Rayner's house in the hearth tax returns printed at p. 118, 119.) I expect then it looked very much as it does now, and that is all I have to say about it. Of one brave man who was born in it I give some account further on.

WORDWELL PARISH.

THE NAME. The earliest form of the name was Wridewell or Wrydewell. So we see it in the Saxon charter of A.D. 958, and in Domesday book, 1086, and in the records of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But in the will of Elizabeth Drury, 1475, and in the Valor Eccl: c. 1530, it is Wordwell, and I see no more sign of Wrydewell. There is nothing unusual or irregular in the change. It consists (a) in a change of vowel; (b) in transposing the letter *r* and the vowel.

Of the first syllable I will say nothing. Perhaps it is the same as "worth" which is to be seen whole in Ickworth and Ixworth, and corrupted in Horringer. It could be seen formerly in Bedericsworth.

The second syllable, "well," must apply to ground in which water wells or springs up. We see it again not far off in Bardwell and Elmswell. It need not mean a well in the present narrow and restricted sense of the word, but ground in which water wells up. There is such ground not far from Wordwell church, and the water that springs up there makes a small stream which flows to West Stow, and there joins the other stream which I have already mentioned as coming from Livermere.

And here I may correct a mistake into which I fell at p. 260. I said there that that stream was merged in the Lark at West Stow. So I expect it was once. But on looking at it again with the help of an intelligent boy living on the spot, I find that now it does not go INTO the Lark but UNDER it, crossing it at right angles like one railway going under another, and following a course of its own on the other side. This was certainly not the work or intention of nature, nor does it

look to go back as far as Fitznun Lambe in the seventeenth century. I may take this opportunity of setting down what I noted at the same time, viz., a house in West Stow parish, close by the river, some part of which looked to be of considerable age. On asking the aforesaid boy whether it had a name, he said it was called Thew Mill, as far as I could catch the sound. This must certainly be the water mill mentioned at p. 177 as purchased by John Crofts in 1540. One would like to know what Thew is a corruption of. This should have been set down under West Stow, but better late than never.

THE PARISH. Wordwell is in the Hundred of Blackbourn, archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Ely. Till 1836 it was in the diocese of Norwich. It lies about 5 miles N.N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds. It contains over 2000 acres, but a large part of it is a sandy desert. In Domesday book it is described as being a league in length and four quarentenes in breadth, i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. This cannot include all the heath.

POPULATION. I string together in chronological order whatever I have come across bearing on the population of the parish. My notes are for these years; viz. 1086, 1327, 1381, 1603, 1665, 1675, 1801—1901.

A.D. 1086. Domesday book mentions 11 freemen, 4 cottagers and 2 serfs. This is the whole passage as translated in lord John Hervey's tentative edition of Suffolk Domesday. Wordwell is down among the lands of Saint Edmund.

In Wordwell (Wride Wella) were 11 free-men with 2 carucates of land. 4 cottagers. And two serfs. Always 5 plough teams. And 3 acres of meadow. Now one mill. These men could give and sell their land. But sache and soche and commendation remained in the Saint's possession, and the service at Culford. They were always valued at 30 (shillings). A church with 1 acre of free land. It is a league long, and 4 quarentenes broad. And pays 7½d. in gelt.

A.D. 1327. The subsidy list printed at p. 112, 113, gives the names of 20 payers, who, I suppose, might represent a population of 80 or 100 persons. One scarcely sees where to put them or how to employ them.

A.D. 1381. For this year we have the valuable list of those who paid the poll tax. I have printed it at p. 113, having taken it from Mr. Edgar Powell's History of the Rising in East Anglia, which rising that poll tax provoked.

Three things may be pointed out with regard to this list, A, B, and C.

A. Nineteen persons in Wordwell paid nineteen shillings between them. As every parish had to pay one shilling for every person in it of 15 years of age and upwards, this ought to show that there were in Wordwell nineteen persons of 15 years and upwards. But when one looks into the list one sees that nine husbands and their nine wives leave only one name to represent the whole unmarried population of 15 years and upwards. There MUST have been more. The tax was very unpopular, and one must assume that full payments were successfully evaded. Mr. Powell tells us that the king was disappointed at the amount which the tax brought in, and was persuaded that the collectors had not collected the proper amount. Judging from the Wordwell list we may say that the king was right. These nineteen names evidently represent nine houses, which might represent a total population of 50 persons.

B. This list shows us exactly how the population was made up. There was no de Wridewell or any other gentleman at the hall, which perhaps was empty. There were two farmers (*agricola*), four shepherds (*bercarius*), two labourers and one thatcher. The two farmers and the four shepherds all paid the same amount: from which one may infer either that the farmers were small farmers, or else that they had the apportioning of the tax, and let themselves off lightly. The labourer paid less, and the thatcher less still. One of the labourers, Geoffry Bosard, paid less than the other: probably because he was a very old man.

C. On comparing the surnames in the 1327 list with the surnames in this 1381 list, one is struck by the fact that only two surnames are common to both lists. There is a Galfridus (Geoffrey) Bosard in both lists; he is probably the same man, in which case he would be about 80 in 1381, and that might be the reason why he paid less than the other labourer; and there is Alexander Wulward in the 1381 list, who was probably a son of Galfridus Wolvar of the 1327 and 1341 lists. With these two exceptions all the surnames in the one list are different to those in the other. The passing of only 54 years has swept away, not merely the individuals, but their families and their names, and replaced them with a new set altogether. Had a Nebuchednezzar or a Tiglath-Pilezer come down from the north and carried them away into captivity, it could hardly have been done more effectually.

How is this to be accounted for? Even in these days, when villages are being forsaken and railways are shifting people about, if it were found that of all

the surnames in a place in 1850 only two remained in 1900, we should scarcely believe it. So how is this to be accounted for in 1350, when men stood still, which would be impossible in 1850, though men are moving about? What happened between 1327 and 1381?

A very terrible thing happened which is quite enough to account for it. Between March, 1349, and March, 1350, the black death swept over England. Let any one read Dr. Jessop's essay upon its ravages in East Anglia, and his calculation as to the number of its victims there, and he will see that it will amply account for the clean sweep made of names in Wordwell.

One wonders where the new people came from who came to replace the extinct families. One place could not well help another, for all were more or less in the same evil case. The name of William French, the thatcher, in the 1381 list makes it look as if he might have come from across the sea. The other new names throw no light on the matter.

I have suggested a few pages back, more or less seriously, that the de Wride-wells came to an end when and because they took to killing their daughters and not paying their bills. But as they seem to have come to an end near about the time of the Black Death, it may be more reasonable to suppose that it was that which exterminated them. At any rate, like a good many others, they are in the 1327 list, but not in that of 1381.

A.D. 1603. After 1381 I have nothing to throw light upon the population of the parish till we get to 1603. In that year the clergy had to answer certain questions as required by Archbishop Whitgift. These were the answers given by Mr. John Askew, rector of Wordwell.

1. The communicants are in number 27.
2. 3. There is no recusant of divine prayer or sacrament.
4. 5. 6. It is a rectory without a vicarage; he hath no other.
7. Mr. John Harvye of Ickworth is patron.

The 27 communicants would be the whole population of 15 years of age and upwards.

A.D. 1665, 1675. At p. 118, 119, I have printed the hearth tax returns for these years. They show that there were only six houses in the parish, including the hall, Mr. Rayner, and the rectory, Mr. Adamson. It is evident that the population is not half what it was in 1327. The six houses could not have



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WORDWELL CHURCH, 1890.

sheltered more than about 40 persons. Apparently through this century there was another farm house besides the hall farm ; but it disappeared soon after the date of the hearth tax. Possibly John Hervey, first earl of Bristol, pulled it down.

A.D. 1801—1901. Now begins the regular counting of the people every ten years.

In 1801 it is returned as having 6 inhabited houses, six families, and 40 souls.

In 1811 there were 8 inhabited houses, 8 families, and 45 souls.

I have mislaid the returns for the subsequent census years, but I think in the middle of the century it went up to 66. In 1881 it was 44, in 1891 it was 45.

THE CHURCH. This is a very small building dedicated to all the Saints. It consists simply of chancel, nave and porch : no tower, aisles or chapels. It may be contrasted with its neighbour at West Stow. At West Stow, as I have already said, you may stand still in the churchyard and see at one glance something that represents each of the four orders into which English church architecture from 1100 to 1550 has been divided : viz. Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. At Wordwell, on the other hand, you may walk round and round, inside and outside, but nowhere in the fabric itself can you see more than two styles represented ; and those two styles lie at opposite ends of a period that reaches from William I to Victoria. There is Norman, and there is Victorian, and nothing in between. Between the two lie seven centuries, and those seven centuries are unrepresented.

Of Norman work, say about A.D. 1120, there is the south door with its sculptured tympanum, the north door with its sculptured tympanum, and the arch that separates chancel from nave. The sculpture over the south door is supposed to represent two animals feeding off the tree of knowledge. The sculpture over the north door represents two human figures, one of whom is holding a ring. This has been variously taken to represent the Annunciation, or the sacrament of marriage, or Adam and Eve, or, as Mr. C. E. Keyser suggests, the legend of Edward the Confessor and the pilgrim. Both sculptures, says Mr. Keyser, are rude, but not necessarily earlier than 1130. (Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. XI. 64.)

All else is Victorian. There are no windows on the north side of the nave, but two on the south. There is one window on each of the three sides of the chancel, and one at the west end of the church ; and there is a chancel door. All these are Victorian. All the walls of the church have been re-faced, possibly re-

built, from the ground. One can just see the old work level with the ground. All this is very lamentable, though I dare say that it was necessary. The date at the west end, 1866, is I suppose the date when some of this was done. But there was also a restoration in 1827.

The present porch seems to belong to 1866, but we shall see presently that there was one in 1750, of brick with thatched roof.

We turn from the fabric to its contents.

There is a fine Norman font, a very large round bowl standing on three legs and a prop in the middle. The three legs are partly of old and partly of modern stone work, and the prop in the middle I imagine to have been added more or less recently.

The benches are old, with poppy heads and grotesque carvings. I imagine their date would be within fifty years of 1450.

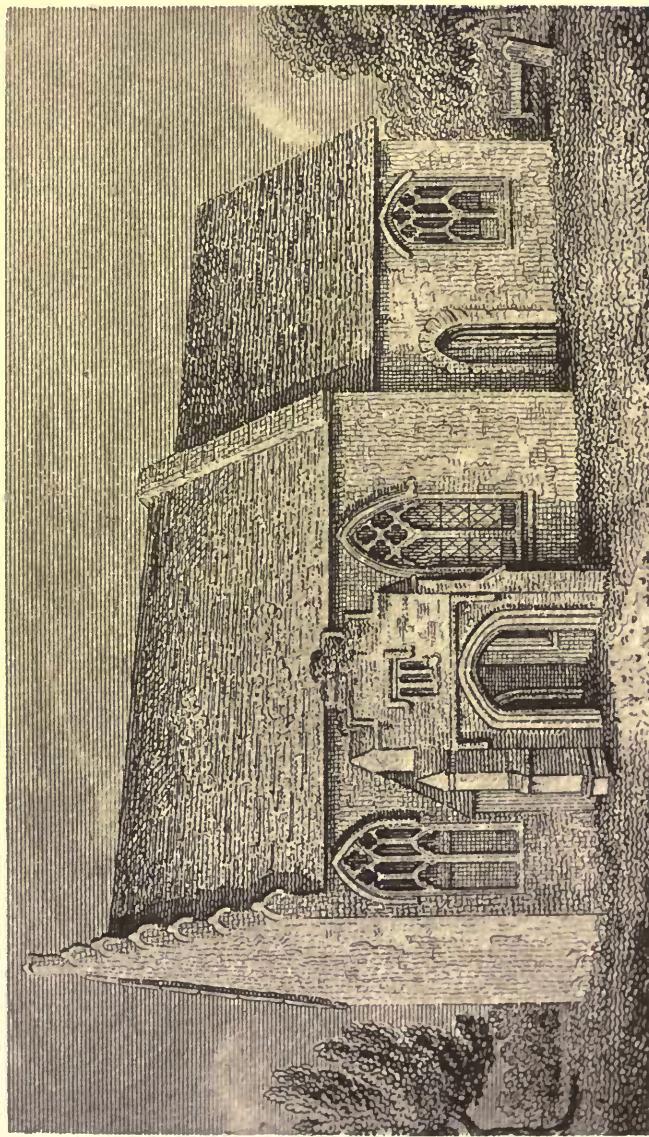
In the sill of the easternmost of the two windows of the nave is a stone with two drainholes in it, which I presume was intended to serve and has served some other purpose.

On either side of the chancel arch, towards the nave, is a niche, with a very Victorian look about it. I suppose there was something there before they were put there, otherwise it is difficult to imagine that even an architect of the date 1866 would have put anything there so foolish.

The pulpit is modern.—There is one bell. Canon Raven says it has no inscription, and may possibly be the original bell of the Norman church. In 1553 there were two bells.—The church plate is modern, the gift of the Rev. W. Pridden, rector, in 1847.

I have looked at the records of the Archdeacons' Visitations of Wordwell for several years but not found very much in them to throw light on the church. But two things seem to be plain: viz. that the eighteenth century Archdeacon was a very easy-going man, who gave orders year after year without the slightest notice being taken of them, and that things which shocked an intelligent layman, like Tom Martin or Sir John Cullum, did not necessarily shock him. These are the years whose records I have seen at the Archdeacon of Sudbury's registry:

1742.	1754.	1766.	1779.	1793.
1747.	1758.	1771.	1783.	1799.
1750.	1762.	1775.	1786.	1807.



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WORDWELL CHURCH, 1820.

From the *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. 94.

In these years all things are declared to be in order: viz.

1747. 1754. 1758. 1771. 1775. 1779. 1799.

In the other years whitewashing, cleaning and slight repairs are ordered. In 1766 the porch is ordered to be new thatched.

Mr. Gery Cullum having kindly allowed me to examine the manuscript volumes at Hardwick containing Tom Martin's church notes, I extract what he says about Wordwell; which he visited on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1757: *This village is now so reduced as to have no more buildings in it than the church, the farm or manor house, and one dwelling house for the sheppard. They stand pretty near one another, and not long since the parsonage house made one amongst them on the north side of the churchyard, but now the grass grows over the site of it. The situation is upon an high ground, in a fine open champion country, except [where] some springs arising on the south and west parts, quickly encrease into a small clear rivulet and runs thro' the garden and yards of West Stow hall near adjoining, and so into the navigable river at Flempton.*

The church is a very mean fabrick and kept in a most nasty condition; tis almost quite until'd, but materials lye ready to repair it. The earl of Bristol is lord. The Rev. Bernard Mills is rector. Stuttor is tenant. A nich on the left side of ye altar. Chauncell about 6 yards long and 5 yards wide within. The church is 11 yards or paces long and 6 wide in the inside. One small bell hanging on two beams at ye west end of ye inside of the church. The old font stone is of a large diameter and stands upon 3 feet of squared stone. The north door way as well as the south are very old. A rude carving over ye south entrance into ye church.—An ordinary bricked porch on the south side.—A small figure of St. Michael on a south window.—These rude letters upon a very old stone in the chancell. Two more very old stones lye within the seats of the south side of the church.

It is instructive to compare Tom Martin's opinion as to "the nasty condition of the church" in 1757 with the archdeacon's opinion in 1747, 1754, 1758, that "all things are in order." It is curious that Tom Martin should mention the sculpture over the south door, but not that over the north door.

I can see no signs of the old tombstones mentioned by Martin. He gives a drawing of the cross and some of the rude letters upon one of them. I can't make much of them, but possibly the letters might represent the name WRIDEWELL.

In the museum at Moyses hall is a drawing of one of these tombstones by Mr. H. Watling. On the rim of the head-end of the stone the letters WULLE are plain enough with a cross. The inscription round the two corners is not so

clear. Besides a small cross on the rim there is a large one in the middle of the stone towards the head-end.

The Rev. F. H. Barnwell of Bury St. Edmunds, to whom I refer again further on, sent a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, dated Jan. 1, 1824. In it he wrote some account of Wordwell, mainly taken from Tom Martin's notes, which he had probably seen at Hardwick. He also mentions a small figure of St. Michael in a south window, and a shield in one of the quatrefoils with, on a cross, 5 estoiles. He says that some rude letters are visible on an old stone in the chancel, and that two more very old stones lie within the seats on the south side of the church.

Of course these stones are no longer to be seen. Two restorations of the church since 1824 have effectually "restored" them out of sight and out of being. The Ickworth estate terribly neglected Wordwell all through the eighteenth century, and the Culford estate carefully tended it in the nineteenth. But the care of the one has done infinitely more mischief than the neglect of the other. Things of interest, which neglect had suffered to remain, care has swept clean away. Why can't some middle course be found which shall combine the advantages of neglect and of care?

From the above notes on the church, both Tom Martin's, and Mr. Barnwell's and mine, we may draw these inferences.

1. A small church was built between 1100 and 1150, whose font, two doors, tympanums and chancel arch may still be seen. The length and breadth was probably that of the present church, but the height was of course much less. Whether that church was a rebuilt church or was the first church that ever stood there, one cannot tell. It may have succeeded a Saxon church. Domesday Book mentions a church with one acre. But it is clear that ecclesia in Domesday does not mean a building but a property, a church land.

2. It was reseated about 1450 or 1500, and the seats happily remain to this very day.

3. It fell into a miserable state of filth and decay, and continued so more or less all through the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth. This is manifest in spite of what the easy-going Archdeacon reported.

4. It was thoroughly repaired in 1827 and 1866, with much zeal but not with as much conservatism as one might have wished for.

From those four inferences three questions arise. 1. Who was the builder in

1150? 2. Who was the re-seater in 1450? 3. Who was the restorer in 1827 and 1866?

1. The builder of 1150 would be the lord of the manor, and probably that would have been a member of that de Wordwell family of whom I have given a skimpy and fragmentary account. From the chapel-like appearance of Wordwell church and the absence of tower, I infer that it was not originally a fully-privileged parish church, but a chapelry, formed out of some other parish, Culford or West Stow. The Suffolk Traveller says that it belonged to Bury Abbey. It might have done so in very early times before the church was built. But I don't think it did so afterwards. At any rate the abbey did not present to the rectory.

2. The re-seater seems likely to have been Henry Drury or his widow, or his grandson, William Hervey. But before settling that point one wants to know more exactly the date of the seats.

3. The restorer, both in 1827 and in 1866, would be Mr. Benyon of Culford hall. In 1827 he was curate of Wordwell, besides being owner, or prospective owner, of the Culford estate. The rector in 1866 was the Rev. William Pridden.

THE RECTORY. From Tom Martin's notes and the Archdeacon's Visitation records it is clear that this was clean gone and grassed over before 1750. It adjoined the north or west side of the churchyard. From the hearth tax returns printed at p. 118, 119, we learn that in the reign of Charles II it had five hearths. Mr. Adamson was then rector and apparently resident. But he left it soon afterwards and spent the last forty years of his life at Horringer. See p. 135. If it tumbled down about 1700, that would give the grass which Tom Martin saw fifty years in which to have grown.

In Domesday book the church is said to have 1 acre. In the Valuation of 1340 (see below) the rector is said to have 60 acres. In the Valuation of c. 1520 the glebeland is valued at 2s. 6d. a year. Mr. Pemberton tells me that he has heard something about there having been 4 acres. Now there is none. These jumps from 1 acre to 60 and from 60 to none are a little mysterious. I guess that the site of the rectory house, and any glebe that there might have been then, were taken by the Culford estate in exchange for the public house which that estate is said to have given to West Stow rectory. That would have been c. 1828, when West Stow and Wordwell were ecclesiastically united.

THE REGISTERS. These from 1580 to 1850 contain 293 Baptisms; 93 Marriages; 204 Burials.

The first volume contains Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from 1579 to 1812. It contains this note.

N.B. A perambulation round the Bounds of ye Parish was made May 25, 1753, by Bernard Mills, rector, Ezekiel Offwood, churchwarden, and the two cottagers Bass and Lockwood.

The following signatures occur at the foot of the first five pages, which contain 1579 to 1599: *John Askew, rector illius ecclesiae. William Chapman. John Kinne & Richard Benstead, churchwardens.*

At the foot of pages containing 1600 to 1612 are the signatures of John Askew, rector, and Nicholas Cock, churchwarden.

At page ending 1620 is John Guibon, rector.

At page ending 1630 are Johannes Beale, rector, and John Pattle, churchwarden.

At page ending 1637 is John Beale rector.

At pages containing 1661 to 1681, are T. Adamson, rector, and John Cock, churchwarden.

Thomas Harvey sign as churchwarden in 1776 to 1798. George Harvey in 1801. Philip Browne in 1803. Francis Norman in 1805 to 1813. I imagine that these three last may be added to the list of tenants of the hall farm.

The parish chest also contains a transcript of this volume on parchment with this account of itself. *This is a true copy (verbatim et literatim) from the old Register. Witness our hands March 24, 1824.*

Frederick Henry Barnwell of Bury St. Edmunds.

Henry Sydney Neucatre.

I did not see this transcript till after I had made mine. On comparing the two I found very few differences. These were then compared with the original, and in most cases I stuck to my own version.

This transcript was made by Mr. Barnwell, a clergyman with literary and antiquarian tastes living in Bury St. Edmunds. Something seems to have attracted him to Wordwell; perhaps the antiquity of its church, the desolate barrenness of its soil, its dwindling population and its neglected condition, combined to do so. The interest he felt in it is shown both by his transcribing the register, a very unusual thing to be done at that time of day, and also by an account of the parish which he sent to the Gentleman's Magazine.

His account of Wordwell, in the form of a letter to Mr. Urban, was dated from Bury St. Edmunds, Jan. 1, 1824, and will be found in vol. 94, part 1. It is partly taken from Tom Martin's church notes. He gives a list of rectors from 1542, and says that in July, 1799, lord Bristol and his son, lord Hervey, conveyed the Wordwell estate and advowson to lord Cornwallis. He also gives an account of a distinguished native of Wordwell, Captain Booty Harvey, R.N., and describes the arms which were granted to him by the Earl Marshal's warrant dated March 11, 1816.

His letter is accompanied by these illustrations: a view of the church which I have reproduced for this volume; the font; two tympani over the north and south doors; the carvings on two of the seats.

VALUATIONS. I give the valuations of Wordwell made in 1292, 1340 and 1534.

1292. A valuation of all the churches was made. It is known as the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV. Wordwell (Wridewelle) was valued at £6 .. 13 .. 4, so that when the clergy granted the king a tenth its rector would have to pay 13s. 4d.

1340. Parliament granted to Edward III a ninth of the value of corn, wool and lambs towards paying for his wars in Scotland and France. A commission was appointed to assess the value of the ninth, and certain parishioners in every parish had to report on oath. These reports, known as *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, give the value of the ninth and also of the rector's tithes.

The sworn parishioners for Wordwell were Galfridus (Geoffrey) Wolvar or Wulward and Andrew Bennet. Wulward is he whom I have already mentioned as having probably escaped the Black death and reached a good old age. The name Wppard, which must be the nineteenth century form of Wulward, is still to be found in some parts of Suffolk. Bennet or Benedict was a favourite name among the Benedictines, and so we might expect to find it in the neighbourhood of the Benedictine abbey of Bury St Edmunds.

Here follows a free translation of their report.

The church at Wridewell was valued (in 1292) at £6 .. 13 .. 4.

The ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece and the ninth lamb are worth 6s. 8d. and no more, because the rector has 60 acres of land worth yearly 20s.

The tithe of hay is worth yearly 10s.

The tithe of reed (arundo) is worth yearly 10s.

The chief offerings of three days [or the offerings of three chief days?] are worth yearly 13s. 4d.

Small tithes and ordinary (feriales) offerings of cheese, hemp and flax are worth yearly 16s. 8d.

This is witnessed to by Galfridus Wolvar and Andrew Beneyt, jurati of the aforesaid village.

Summa Nonarum 66s. .. 8d.

In 1534 or thereabouts, Henry VIII being king, a valuation of benefices was made, known as the Valor Ecclesiasticus or King's books. Wordwell is now so spelt, Wridewell having gone out of fashion. John Sampson is set down as rector. This was the estimated value of it.

	£	s.	d.
Glebe land, yearly ...	0	2	6
Other tithes and offerings ...	7	13	4
Deduct procurations payable to the Archdeacon			8
and sinodals payable to the Bishop ...		2	0

There remains £7 .. 7 .. 2. The tenths would be 14s. 8*1*4d.

In Ecton's Thesaurus, 1754, Wordwell is described as a discharged living in the deanery of Blackbourne, of the clear yearly value of £32 .. 10 .. 0*1*2. The yearly tenth is 14s. 8*3*4d.



CAPTAIN BOOTY HARVEY.

In March, 1764, Mr. Stephen Stutter, the tenant of Wordwell hall farm, died, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Harvey. I have not found out where Mr. Harvey came from. Soon after he got to Wordwell a son was born, probably his third son, to whom was given the name of Booty. Booty Harvey having reached the ripe age of 10 years was considered man enough to go fight fevers and French wherever they could be found. So he made a beginning by sailing off to St. Helena. His subsequent career was an arduous and a distinguished one. I take the record of it verbatim from Lieut. John Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, published in 1829, when the gallant officer was still living.

"This officer is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Harvey, a respectable farmer of Wordwell, by Miss Pawsey of Hawstead. He was born at Wordwell May 4, 1764 [I think this should be 1765], and entered the navy under the auspices of his father's landlord, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Bristol, as a midshipman on board the *Arethusa* frigate, commanded by Captain Digby Dent, with whom he sailed for St. Helena in 1775. We subsequently find him joining the *Montreal* 32, Captain Stair Douglas, which frigate after visiting Quebec was captured by two French line-of-battle ships on the Mediterranean station in 1779.

After the death of the Earl of Bristol Mr. Harvey was patronized by his nephew, Lord Hervey, under whom he served in various ships until the conclusion of the American war. During the ensuing peace he was successively received on board the *Zebra* and *Falcon* sloops, Captains Edward Pakenham and V. C. Berkeley, stationed in the West Indies; *Unicorn*, 20, Captain Charles Stirling, for a passage home after suffering shipwreck in the *Cyrus* transport; *Leviathan*, 74, Captain Lord Mulgrave, fitting in expectation of a war with Spain in 1790; and *Assurance*, 44, Captain John Shortland, employed in conveying stores to Halifax.

The latter ship being paid off in 1792, and his noble patron then abroad, Mr. Harvey next entered on board a West Indiaman, from which he was impressed by the Vanguard, 74, Captain John Stanhope, at the commencement of hostilities against France in 1793. Having then passed his examination about three years, he was immediately rated master's mate of that ship; and shortly afterwards recommended to the notice of Sir John Jervis, from whom he received his first commission at the Leeward Islands in 1794.

On this occasion Mr. Harvey, who had been removed from the Vanguard to the Boyne on promotion, was appointed to the Ceres, 32; but that frigate having sailed for England, he received an order to join the Vengeance, 74, *pro tempore*; from which ship he was landed with a party of seamen to co-operate with the British army in Guadoloupe after the recapture of that island by the French forces under Victor Hugues. Previous to his return home (in the Boyne) Lieut. Harvey suffered a most severe attack of yellow fever at Antigua, from the effects of which he did not recover for a very considerable period.

His next appointment was to the Salisbury, 50, Capt. William Mitchell, and in that ship after running along the Coast of Guinea he once more proceeded to the West Indies, where he again had the misfortune to be wrecked May 13, 1796. This disaster occurred at the Isle of Vache, from whence he started in one of her boats with the intelligence thereof for Jamaica. On his way thither he was intercepted and disarmed by an enemy's privateer, but was allowed to proceed without any further molestation.

From Port Royal Lieut. Harvey was despatched by Capt. Roddam Home, of the Africa 64, in a schooner to join the commander in chief at Cape Nicola Mole, St. Domingo, where he received an appointment to the Canada, a third rate, in which he served under Captains George Bowen, Thomas Twysden, Sir John B. Warren, and Hon. Michael de Courcy, until about November, 1800, when he followed Sir J. B. Warren into the Renown, 74. The Canada bore Sir J. B. Warren's broad pendant in the action with Mons. Bompard off the N.W. Coast of Ireland Oct. 12, 1798; and formed part of the expedition to Quiberon in the summer of 1800. The manner in which the Renown was employed from the time Lieut. Harvey joined her till towards the latter end of 1804 will be seen by reference to vol. I, part II, 231-233: she returned to England from the Mediterranean under the command of Sir Richard J. Strachan in the spring of 1805.

We next find Lieut. Harvey serving in the Bellona, 74, from which ship he was appointed first lieutenant of the Foudroyant, 80, bearing the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, a short time before the capture of the Marengo and Belle Poule by the squadron under that officer's orders. Having conducted the former prize safely into port, he was promoted to the rank of Commander by commission dated May 20, 1806.

On the evening of Dec. 10, 1810, Captain Harvey, then commanding the Rosario, a 10 gun brig, on the Dungeness station, fell in with two French lugger privateers, one of which came up close to leeward, hailed him in very opprobrious language, and threatened to sink him if he did not surrender. Suspecting that it was their intention to board, and knowing their superiority of sailing, he immediately put his helm up, ran right alongside the nearest and soon obtained possession of her; but in doing so carried away his jib-boom, which prevented him from capturing the other. The prize proved to be le Mamelouck, of 16 guns and 45 men, seven of whom were wounded: 2 of the Rosario's crew were severely and 3 others slightly wounded.

A very spirited attack made by Captain Harvey on a division of the Boulogne flotilla, which ended in the capture of three brigs and driving two ashore, is thus described by him in an official letter to Rear-Admiral Thomas Foley, dated March 27, 1812: "

' At 8.30 a.m., Dieppe bearing S.W. 4 or 5 miles, we observed an enemy's flotilla, consisting of twelve brigs and one lugger, standing along shore, and immediately made sail to cut off the leewardmost. The enemy by signal from their commodore formed into a line and severally engaged us as we passed; but upon luffing up to cut off the sternmost the whole bore up to support her, and endeavoured to close with us. Finding them thus determined to support each other, and the small force of the Rosario not admitting my running the risk of being laid on board by several at once, I bore up to a brig we observed in the offing, which proved to be the Griffon, and made the signal for an enemy. The moment she had answered we hauled to the wind; and at 40 minutes p.m. began to harass the enemy's rear, who were then endeavouring to get into Dieppe under all sail; tacked and wore occasionally to close, receiving and returning the fire of the whole line each time. At 1.30, being far enough to windward, ran into the midst of the enemy, and by cutting away the running rigging of the two nearest,

drove them on board each other ; backed the main-top-sail and engaged them within musket-shot till they were clear ; then stood on and engaged another, whose main-mast and fore-top-mast soon went by the board, when she immediately anchored ; passed her and drove the next in the line on shore ; two more of their line yet remained to leeward ; bore up and ran the nearest one on board, then not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the shore.

So far the Rosario had acted alone, as the Griffon had not yet arrived within gun-shot ; bore away with prize beyond range of the batteries, and hailed the Griffon (then passing under a press of sail) to chase the remaining brig ; which service she performed in a very handsome manner by running her on shore near St. Aubin under a very heavy fire from the land ; seeing no possibility of the Griffon being able to destroy the brig, made the signal to attack the enemy in the S.E., then anchoring close in shore.

In the meantime we were getting the prisoners on board, and repairing the running rigging which was much damaged. Captain Trollope having closed with the enemy ran the Griffon in shore of one at an anchor nearly in the centre, and in the most gallant manner laid her on board, cut her cables and stood out under the fire of the batteries and the whole of the other brigs. Upon passing the Griffon I found her too much disabled immediately to make sail again to the attack ; but being determined to have another (although we had nearly as many prisoners as our own sloop's company) I ran the dismasted one on board, which we found the enemy had deserted, but this circumstance the darkness of the night prevented our being enabled previously to discover ; at which time the remaining seven of the flotilla were under weigh, getting into Dieppe harbour.

I must beg leave to mention the very able assistance I received from the exertions of my first lieutenant, Mr. James Shaw, in boarding the enemy and during the whole of the day in the arduous task of working the brig while engaging ; and the conduct of the whole of the other officers and crew was such as to merit my warmest approbation. We have only one petty officer and four men wounded : the officer is Mr. Jonathan Widdicombe Dyer, midshipman, whose unremitting exertions during the action and activity in boarding, together with his general good conduct, render it my duty to recommend him.

The flotilla we engaged is the 14th division, commanded by Mons. Saizieu, capitaine de vaisseau and commandant de division. It sailed from Boulogne at 10 p.m. the 26th and intended going to Cherbourg ; each brig has three long

brass 24 pounders and an 8 inch brass howitzer, with a complement of 50 men. When I consider this flotilla, united to batteries keeping up a constant fire of both shot and shells, and the very small force we had, I trust the having taken three, run two on shore and much damaged the others, will show our zeal for the public service and meet your approbation.' [Here ends dispatch.]

Note. The Rosario mounted eight 18 pounder carronades and two long sixes; the Griffon fourteen 24 pounder carronades and two sixes.

On the 31st of the same month [March] Captain Harvey was rewarded with a post commission for his truly gallant conduct; and the midshipman of whom he makes such honourable mention was also promoted. [Lieutenant J. W. Dyer was drowned in a boat race off the Eddystone lighthouse Jan. 2, 1818.]

From this period Captain Harvey remained unemployed till Sept. 21, 1814, when he received an appointment to the Porcupine, 22, in which ship, however, he never went to sea. Soon after paying her off he lost the use of his left side by a paralytic attack, and, if we mistake not, he still labours under that heavy affliction. He obtained the insignia of a C.B. on Dec. 8, 1815; and the out pension of Greenwich Hospital on Dec. 8, 1823."

So much for Lieut. Marshall's record of Captain Booty Harvey's services, which he may have learnt from the Captain's own mouth, who was still living in 1829, when the six volumes of Naval Biography were published. I have only to add that he died at Thetford on July 16, 1833, aged 68 years, and was buried at Wordwell on July 19. The inscription on his mural tablet in Wordwell church will be found at p. 110 of this volume. The tablet shows the armorial bearings which were granted to him by the Earl Marshal's warrant, dated March 11, 1816.

His father, Thomas Harvey, had died at Wordwell in 1793, and was succeeded there by a son Thomas, who died in 1799, and was I think succeeded by another brother George, who afterwards moved to Culford and died in 1821. The Captain's mother lived to hear of her son's triumph, as she died in 1814 aged 88 years.



SHORT NOTES.

I. The infant JOHN CROFT, filius Johannis Croft generosi, whose lost brass I have mentioned at p. 264, must certainly have been the first-born son of Sir John VIII and not of Sir John X, the baronet. Sir John VIII, who was knighted in 1599, would have been described in 1590 as generosus, and not eques, as his father was still living. The baronet could hardly have had a son born before he was made a baronet, and if he had been a baronet he would not have been described as generosus. So we may date the brass 1590 or thereabout. It shows that John VIII resided at West Stow for a short time after his marriage before going to reside at Toddington. (See Little Saxham: p. 165.) It also accounts for his being succeeded by a Henry and not by a John. His third son, born at Toddington in 1598, was also called John, and became the king's cupbearer.

II. I have printed in this volume the will of SIR HENRY CROFT, which I had not seen at the time of writing the Little Saxham volume. It enables me to correct one or two bad guesses made there.

1. His daughter Cecilia by his first wife did die young, and the Cecilia who married Thomas Coel was by his second wife.
2. His daughter Katherine by his first wife did not die young, but is mentioned as still living in her father's will, 1667, and in that of Dame Bryers Crofts, 1670.
3. The names of Cicely and Elizabeth have to be added to Sir Henry's second family as given in Little Saxham, p. 189.

III. In the Wordwell register will be found recorded the marriage on July 10, 1622, of WILLIAM STANHOPE and ANN GAWDY. Neither party had anything to do with Wordwell, and one wonders how they got there.

William Stanhope was the son of Sir John Stanhope by his second wife. By his first marriage with a granddaughter of Sir Giles Allington of Horseheath, Sir John had one son Philip, who was created Baron Stanhope of Shelford in 1616, and Earl of Chesterfield in 1628. By his second marriage Sir John had three sons; viz. John from whom the earls of Harrington were descended, William of Linby, Co. Notts, and Thomas. William of Linby was he who found his way to Wordwell to be married to Ann Gawdy, daughter of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy of West Harling. He lived to a great age and left a son William, who was knighted in 1683, and who having no children left his estate at Linby to lord Harrington. (Collins).

The owner of Wordwell at this time was John Hervey of Ickworth, who was intimate with the Gawdys, which may have had something to do with the marriage taking place at Wordwell. Another connecting link would be the fact that Mary, daughter of John Hervey, was married to Giles Allington, a member of the family to which William Stanhope's stepmother had belonged.

IV. Another marriage took place at Wordwell on Jan. 18, 1673/4, in which the parties concerned had nothing to do with the place, viz. JOHN SKELTON and FRANCES PEYTON.

John Skelton was a soldier, but as there were two soldiers of the name at the time it is a little difficult to distinguish between them. He was probably a brother of Col. Bevil Skelton, and like him an adherent of James II after his deposition.

Frances Peyton was daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Sewster knight, of Ravelry, Co. Huntingdon, and widow of Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart. of Boxford, Co. Suffolk. John Skelton was her second husband.

The memoir of Bevil Skelton in the D.N.B. says that he (Bevil) married firstly Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Sewster and widow of Sir Algernon Peyton. This must be a slip on the part of the writer of the memoir, as I have already pointed out in the Horringer volume, p. 346. John and Frances Skelton had a daughter baptized at Horringer in 1675.

V. Another marriage at Wordwell of outsiders was that of MATHEW MANNING and ANN MINGAY on July 13, 1732. From Mr. T. T. Method's instructive paper on the rise and devolution of manors in Hepworth (Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. vol. X) I learn that he was of Thetford, M.D., son of Mathew Manning; and she was the only child of James Mingay, who had inherited a share of those manors.

VI. Two more marriages of outsiders at Wordwell were those of ROBERT NUNN and ELIZABETH SPARKE in 1724, and of JOHN SPARKE and ELIZABETH NUNN in 1743.

From the same paper by Mr. T. T. Method I learn that Robert Nunn and Elizabeth Nunn were the children of Martin Nunn of Badwell Ash, and John Sparke and Elizabeth Sparke were also brother and sister. Robert Nunn and his wife both lie buried at Risby.

VII. In the sale at Hengrave hall on August 5—13, 1897, lot 990 was an old Roman mortar found near Wordwell church.

VIII. The Bury Post for Aug. 6, 1794, announces: *On Thursday last died at Bramhall in Cheshire, the seat of William Davenport Esq., the Rev. R. Cocksedge, jun., rector of Wordwell.*

IX. The Bury Post for March 18, 1795, announces: *Friday last died at Wordwell, near this town, Mrs. Mellor, relict of Mr. J. Mellor, fustian-manufacturer, late of Manchester.* Mrs. Mellor was a sister of Captain Booty Harvey.

X. Katharine, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts, mentioned in Note II, is probably she who was governess to the duke of Monmouth and who died in 1686. (See Secret Service money of Charles II, printed by the Camden Society; and King Monmouth, by Allan Fea, p. 179.



No. 1. INDEX TO WEST STOW REGISTERS.

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CROFT Jane 1826.

CROPLEY Ann 1707.

CROW Alice 1596.
— Edmund 1643.
— Susan 1620, 1636.
CUDBIRD Robert 1812.

CURREY Carolina 1815.
— William 1758.

BURIALS.

CROFTS Alice 1560.
— Anthony 1657.
— Briers 1661.
— Francis 1638.
— John 1558, 1663.
— Dr. John 1670.
— Sir John 1664.
— Lady 1669.
— Mrs. 1642.
— Paul 1609.
— Thomas 1565, 1612.
— Infant 1603.

CROW Alice 1630.
— Ann 1617.
— Edmund 1671.
— Elizabeth 1604, 1606.
— Grace 1666.
— John 1559, 1617, 1626,
1665, 1670.
— Thomas 1592, 1625, 1626.

CURREY Elizabeth 1764.
— Mary 1832.
— William 1788, 1813, 1827.

BAPTISMS.

DALTON Elizabeth 1777.

DANDY John 1592.
— Katharine 1592.
— Susan 1589.

DANIEL John 1563.

DAVIES Ambrose 1714.
— John 1715.

DEKS Richard 1778.

DEVEREUX Arthur 1835.
— Isabella 1837.
— Jane 1817.
— Jemima 1798, 1813.
— John 1803, 1825, 1839.
— Joseph 1797, 1832, 1834,
1836.
— Judith 1795, 1850.
— Louisa 1827, 1850.
— Lucy 1839.
— Mahalah 1850.
— Mary Ann 1829, 1850.
— Richard 1822.
— Samuel 1800, 1828.
— Sarah 1835.
— Susan 1819.
— William 1810, 1819, 1850.

DIGGON Katharine 1685.

DIKES Ann 1685, 1699.

— Anna 1694.
— Caleb 1689.
— Elizabeth 1687.
— John 1683.
— Jonathan 1692, 1722,
1724.
— Margery 1722.
— Thomas 1684.

DILLAMORE Elizabeth 1728.

DOCKIN Ann 1690.
— Mary 1696.

DORLING Ann 1782, 1815,

DOLLING | 1838, 1845.

— Arthur 1849.
— Caroline 1830, 1848.
— Elijah 1850.
— Elizabeth 1774.
— Emma 1840.
— George 1819, 1843.
— James 1825, 1837, 1850.
— Maria 1824, 1845.
— Mary 1770, 1800, 1816.
— Mary Ann 1835.

MARRIAGES.

DAINES } Charles 1667.
DEANS } Ann 1627.
DEER Jane 1812.

DENNIS Francis 1773.

— Thomas 1799.
DEVEREUX Esther 1830.
— Jemima 1834.
— Judith 1818.
— Mary 1670.
— Samuel 1840.

DIGGON Francis 1694.

DIKES | Edward 1638.
DEEKES } Elizabeth 1692,
1823.
— John 1682.
— Mary 1693.
— Sarah 1644.

DILLAMORE Elizabeth 1758.

— John 1726.
— Mary 1776.
— Rose 1762.
DOCKIN Margaret 1585.
DOLLER John 1593.
DORLING Ann 1847.
— George 1848.
— James 1848.
— Maria 1847.
— Mary Ann 1834.
— Oliver 1834.
— Priscilla 1796.
— Rose 1845.
— Samuel 1770, 1804, 1839,
1841.
— Thomas 1813, 1846.
— William 1837.

BURIALS.

DALLY Henry 1808.
DALTON Elizabeth 1777.
— John 1786.

DANDY Martha 1589.

DANE | John 1770.

DEAN | Mary 1785.

DANIEL Roger 1590.

— Rose 1593.

DAVEY William 1789.

DENNIS Elizabeth 1773,
1779.DEVEREUX Charlotte 1826,
1839.— Edward 1826.
— Jane 1821.
— Jemima 1809.
— Joseph 1824, 1833, 1836.
— Judy 1827.
— Susan 1829.
— William 1809, 1810, 1822.

DIKES | Ann 1806.

DEEKS | John 1729.

— Sophia 1842.

DORLING | Ann 1840.

DOLLING | Elizabeth 1803.
— Samuel 1776, 1806, 1808,
1834.

— Susan 1845.

— William 1784.

BAPTISMS.

DORLING { Oliver 1778,
DOLLING { 1811.
— Priscilla 1771.
— Reuben 1843.
— Robert 1821.
— Samuel 1772, 1776, 1806,
1809, 1814, 1845.
— Thomas 1787, 1817.
— Walter 1846 (2).
— William 1780, 1785,
1807, 1821.

DOVE Alice 1705.
— Deborah 1707.
— Mary 1703.
— Rose 1702, 1711.

DOWNING Ann 1637.
DRAKE Ann 1754.
— John 1759.
— Mary Ann 1756.

DUN Dennis 1575.
— Joan 1572.
— Nicholas 1584.
— Robert 1580.

EAGLE Elizabeth 1746.

EDHOUSE { Elizabeth 1682,
EDDOWES { 1749.
— John 1678, 1758.
— Joseph 1738, 1744.
— Mary 1740, 1747.
— Rēbecca 1752.
— Robert 1754.
— William 1742.

ELMER John 1840.

EMMINS Judith 1759
— Robert 1757.
— William 1753.

FAKEN See PHAKEN.

FARDEN Robert 1828.
— William 1830.

FAWCON Ann 1607.
— Edward 1621.
— John 1612.
— Margaret 1609.
— Mary 1615.
— William 1620.

MARRIAGES.

DOWNING Ann 1614.
DRAGE Elizabeth 1770.
DRIVER Sarah 1830.
DYE Thomas 1622.

EAGLE Bridget 1769.
EASTLIN { Elizabeth 1765.
ESTLAND { William 1692.
EDDOWES John 1677.
— William 1737.

EDWARDS John 1805.
— Mary 1681.
— Sarah 1737.
ELLIOT Mary 1834.
— William 1750.
ELY William 1663.
EMMINS Ellen 1663.
— Sarah 1732.
— Thomasin 1737.

FAKEN see PHAKEN.

FARTHING Robert 1826.
— Sarah 1834.
FAUX Thomas 1831.
FAWCON John 1606.

BURIALS.

DOWNHAM Elizabeth 1619.
DOWNING John 1659.
DRAPER Edmund 1609.
— Jane 1622.
DRIVER Samuel 1828.
DUN Dennis 1648.
— John 1673.
— Nicholas 1597, 1600.
— Widow 1597.

EDHOUSE { Elizabeth 1766.
EDDOWES { Joseph 1738.
— Margaret 1745.
— Mary 1741, 1772.
— Rebecca 1758.
— Robert 1758.
— William 1737.
EDWARDS John 1836.
— John P. H. 1758.
— Frances 1805.
— William 1779.

EMMINS Ann 1735.
— John 1735 (2).
— Judith 1770, 1785.
— Robert 1758.
— William 1758, 1785.

FAKEN See PHAKEN.
FARNER Agnes 1567.
FARTHING Robert 1840.

FAWCON Elizabeth 1612.
— Mary 1615, 1616.
— Infant 1622.

BAPTISMS.

FENNER Alfred 1832.
 FANNER Caroline 1818,
 1840.
 — Chilver 1828, 1840.
 — David 1830.
 — Elizabeth 1784.
 — Eppheford 1835.
 — Frederick 1815, 1822.
 — George 1811.
 — Henry 1802.
 — Jane 1810.
 — John 1773.
 — Margaret 1825.
 — Mary 1774.
 — Mary Ann 1799, 1837.
 — Orford 1810.
 — Robert 1779, 1816, 1823.
 — Sarah 1777, 1807.
 — William 1781, 1787, 1813.

FIRMIN Ralph 1739.

FISHER Charles 1777.
 — Daniel 1771, 1779.
 — Elizabeth 1768, 1782,
 1800.
 — George 1781, 1821.
 — John 1773, 1795.
 — Mary 1806.
 — Sarah 1775, 1803.
 — William 1769.

FLACK Thomas 1691.

FLETCHER Ann 1787.
 — Charlotte 1785.
 — Cosiah 1792.
 — George 1792.
 — Jane 1783, 1796.
 — John 1644.
 — Robert 1650.
 — Sarah 1650.

FLOWER Ann 1580.
 — William 1578.

FORBARRE Ann 1578.
 — John 1577.
 — Susan 1583.

FORD Joseph 1595.

FOREMAN Amy 1815.
 — Edmund 1817.
 — Eliza 1835.
 — Elizabeth 1824.
 — James 1815.

MARRIAGES.

FEAST Agnes 1567.
 FENN Agnes 1560.
 — Robert 1770.
 FENNER Henry 1821.
 FANNER Jane 1832.
 — John 1771.
 — Robert 1772, 1845.
 FENTON Sarah 1720.

FIRMAN Richard 1769.
 — Sarah 1772.

FISHER Mary 1829.
 — Sarah 1796.

FISKE William 1762.
 FLEMING Benjamin 1815.

FLETCHER John 1644.

FLOWER Richard 1576.

FORBARR Susan 1605.

FORD Mary 1692.

FOREMAN Henry 1846.
 — James 1835.
 — Mary 1842.

BURIALS.

FENNER Caroline 1839.
 — Chilver 1835.
 — Elizabeth 1820.
 — Jane 1850.
 — John 1807.
 — Mary 1805.
 — Mary Ann 1799.
 — Robert 1787.
 — Thomas 1805.
 — William 1781, 1829.

FIRMIN Edmund 1746.

— Elizabeth 1739.
 — Lydia 1746.

— Susan 1748, 1796.
 FISHER Daniel 1772.
 — Elizabeth 1770, 1795,
 1830.
 — George 1822.
 — William 1835.

FLETCHER Elizabeth 1655.

— Jane 1783, 1796.
 — Robert 1651.
 — Sarah 1650.
 — Susanna 1666.

FORBARRE John 1577, 1623.

FORD Ann 1593.
 FORDAM Thomas 1590.
 FOREMAN Ann 1839.
 — Elizabeth 1833.
 — Henry 1839.
 — James 1830.
 — Mary Ann 1850.

BAPTISMS.

FOREMAN Jane 1828.
 — John 1830.
 — Mary Ann 1849.
 — Mary J. 1847.
 — Stephen 1849.
 FORTES Elizabeth 1642.
 — John 1641.
 FRANCIS Ann 1623.
 — Dorothy 1625.
 — Elizabeth 1620.
 FROST Amy 1685.
 — Elizabeth 1672, 1678.
 — Hester 1670.
 — Johanna 1690.
 — Mary 1680.
 — Robert 1674.
 — Thomas 1677.
 — Tomasen 1701.
 FULLER Ann 1847.
 — Daniel 1844.
 — Edward 1782.
 — Elizabeth 1779.
 — Hannah 1808.
 — James 1775, 1802, 1803,
 1807.
 — Jane 1849.
 — Mary 1808, 1842.
 — Rebecca 1835.
 — Rhoda 1777.
 — Richard 1810.
 — Robert 1840.
 — Sarah 1774.
 — Susanna 1777, 1779.
 — William 1782, 1785, 1806,
 1836.
 FYSON Edward 1675.
 — Elizabeth 1676.
 — Frances 1677.
 — Susan 1673.
 — William 1678, 1680.

GAREN { Alice 1821.
 GEARING { Caroline 1819.
 — Joseph 1818, 1823.
 GARRARD { Ann 1622, 1644,
 GARRET } 1663.
 — Elizabeth 1658, 1659.
 — Helena 1603.
 — Henry 1602, 1606.
 — John 1572, 1611, 1644.
 — Mary 1646.
 — Robert 1610, 1614, 1648.
 — Susan 1646.
 — Thomas 1616, 1648, 1656.
 — William 1573, 1618.

MARRIAGES.

FOWKE Sydenham 1721.

FRANCIS Ann 1643.
 — Elizabeth 1639.
 — John 1620.
 FROST Christian 1568.
 — Elizabeth 1704, 1812.
 — Mary 1701.
 — Richard 1677.
 — Robert 1669.
 — Sarah 1827.
 FRYER Elizabeth 1750.

FULLER Edmund 1772.
 — Edward 1807.
 — Ellen 1581.
 — James 1797.
 — John 1655.
 — Marian 1619.
 — Rhoda 1799.
 — Susan 1815.
 — William 1600.
 FURNIFALL Richard 1766.

BURIALS.

FOWKE Frances 1752.
 — Sir Sydenham 1743.

FRANCIS John 1653.
 — Susan 1647.
 FREESTONE Robert 1660.

FULLER Edward 1786.
 — Elizabeth 1779.
 — Hannah 1808.
 — James 1802, 1803.
 — Mary 1808.
 — Phoebe 1803.
 — Sarah 1808, 1826.
 — Susan 1815.
 — William 1782, 1787.

GAREN Joseph 1818.

GARRARD { Elizabeth 1635.
 GARRET { Ellen 1629.
 — Robert 1609, 1630.
 — Susan 1669.
 — Thomas 1643, 1674, 1681.
 GATHERCOLE Henry 1611.

BAPTISMS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
GAUT Elizabeth 1678, 1679. — John 1683, 1684. — Mary 1687.	GAUT Dorothy 1674.	
GAYFORD Agnes 1568, 1608. — Alice 1584. — Ann 1580. — Dennis 1571, 1576. — Elizabeth 1651. — Gabriel 1582, 1606. — James 1573. — Joan 1570 (2). — John 1563, 1566, 1571. — Katherine 1568. — Margaret 1577, 1580, 1611. — Peter 1575. — Richard 1577. — Susan 1582. — Thomas 1565, 1574 (2), 1608. — Tryana 1615.	GAYFORD John 1562, 1564, 1596. — Katherine 1584. — Rose 1616. — Tryana 1644.	GAYFORD Agnes 1565. — Dennis 1569. — Joan 1565, 1570 (2). — John 1565, 1578, 1601. — Margaret 1566, 1589, 1625. — Thomas 1575, 1591, 1615.
GERVAS Ann 1695. — Mary 1693. — Silvester 1696.		
GIBSON Alice 1579. — George 1576. — Robert 1571.	GIBBON Elizabeth 1594. — Luce 1595.	
GODDARD Alice 1602. — Anna 1694. — Bridget 1610. — Edmund 1696. — Elizabeth 1686. — Francis 1597. — John 1632, 1688. — Margery 1568. — Marian 1613. — Mary 1607, 1692. — Miles 1600. — William 1605.	GODDARD William 1847	GODDARD Margaret 1638. — Marian 1613. — Mary 1608. — William 1605, 1625. — Infant 1609.
GOOCH James 1840. — Susan 1846. — William 1837, 1843.	GOOCH Critty 1826. — John 1847.	GOOCH Sarah 1846. — Susan 1846. — William 1838.
GORE Agnes 1588. — Annis 1619. — Henry 1584. — James 1614. — John 1591. — Katharine 1582. — Margaret 1590. — Robert 1621. — Susan 1617. — Thomas 1586, 1624, 1627.	GOODCHILD John 1701. GOODE Edward 1845. GOODY Sarah 1713. GORE Agnes 1592. — Annis 1611. — Susan 1638. — Thomas 1613.	GOODWIN John 1618. GORE Ann 1663, 1675. — Annis 1620. — Henry 1591. — James 1676. — Margaret 1590. — Sarah 1639. — Susan 1631. — Thomas 1624, 1627, 1652.
GOSTEN William 1676.	GORSLING Mary 1815.	

BAPTISMS.

GRANT Ann 1598.
 — Dorothy 1608.
 — Elizabeth 1602.
 — Forbarre 1604.
 — Francis 1600.
 — Paul 1606.
 GREEN John 1828.
 GREENGRAS Ann 1616.
 — Henry 1613.
 GRICE Susannah 1781.
 GRIFFEN Ann 1772.
 — John 1768.
 — Sarah 1769.
 GRIGGS Abraham 1747.
 — Betsy 1831.
 — George 1751, 1824.
 — Hannah 1749, 1828.
 — Isaac 1753.
 — Jacob 1754.
 — John 1837.
 — Susan 1834.
 — Thomas 1746.
 — William 1821.
 GRIMWOOD Betty 1759.
 — Fanny 1830.
 — John 1756.
 — Mary 1749.
 — Mary Ann 1829.
 — Pollard 1754.
 — Sarah 1748.
 — William 1833.
 HAILE John 1587.
 HALL Elizabeth 1753.
 — Hannah 1757.
 — John 1762.
 — Mary 1755.
 — Robert 1752.
 — Sarah 1759.
 — William 1764.
 HARRISON Ann 1703.
 — Thomas 1706.
 HARVEY Ann 1613.
 HAWLES Margaret 1590.
 HAYWARD Joseph 1643.
 — Sarah 1643.
 HEEFE Ann 1661.
 HIGH Anna 1716.
 — John 1713.
 — Lydia 1714.
 — Mary 1717.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT Alice 1612.
 — Ann 1622.
 — Elizabeth 1623.
 GREEN Elizabeth 1688.
 — Martha 1716.
 GREENGRAS Edmund 1687.
 — Emma 1848.
 — Thomas 1612.
 GRIFFEN John 1767.
 GRIGGS Hannah 1762.
 — William 1847.
 GRINLING James 1815.
 HADLEY Ann 1609.
 HAILSTONE Harriet 1848.
 HALL } Mary 1772.
 HALLS } Samuel 1647.
 — Sarah 1783.
 HALLETT Mary 1695.
 HAMMOND Thomas 1721.
 HARBOURN Thomas 1823.
 HARRISON Elizabeth 1635.
 — John 1636.
 — Thomas 1635.
 HARVEY Richard 1613.
 HAYHOE Mary 1835.
 HAYLIT Anne 1682.
 — Katherine 1633.
 HAYLOCK William 1835.
 HAYWARD Mary 1670.
 HERNE Ann 1714.
 — George 1711.
 — Henry 1688.
 HEUE Ann 1679.

BURIALS.

GRANT Paul 1610, 1644.
 GREATRAKE Roger 1652.
 GRIFFEN John 1781.
 — Mary 1781.
 — Sarah 1776.
 GRIGGS Abraham 1757.
 — Isaac 1753.
 — Jacob 1754.
 — John 1837.
 GRIMWOOD John 1757
 — Sarah 1747.
 HADLEY Ann 1610.
 — James 1743.
 HAILE John 1587.
 HALL Hannah 1782.
 — John 1768.
 — Miriam 1775.
 — Robert 1778.
 — William 1765.
 HARRISON John 1654.
 — Susan 1652.
 — Thomas 1635.
 HARVEY Ann 1614.
 HAYWARD Ann 1652.
 — Robert 1644.
 — Widow 1652.

BAPTISMS.

HILL Alice 1614.
 — Hugh 1621.
 — Jane 1616.
 — Mary 1612.
 — William 1618.
 HOBBS Elizabeth 1763.
 HODMAN John 1702.
 — Mary 1704, 1732.
 HOLMES Thomas 1743.
 HOVELL Mary 1698.
 HOW Bartholomew 1639.
 — Frances 1725.
 — John 1645.
 — Mary 1723.
 — Robert 1635.
 — Susan 1610, 1630.
 — Thomas 1633, 1682, 1684,
 1711.
 HUNSTON Henry 1571.
 HUTCHERSON Frances
 1792.

INGAME Ann 1623.
 — Dorothy 1620.
 — Edmund 1623.

JEFFES Ann 1778.
 — Dorcas 1776.
 — Elizabeth 1778.
 — Francis 1755, 1791.
 — James 1741, 1743.
 — Mary 1739, 1771, 1780.
 — Richard 1745.
 — Simon 1772, 1774, 1793.
 — Thomas 1736, 1759,
 1770, 1778.

JENT Margaret 1576, 1578.
 — Thomas 1580.

JOHNSON Ann 1642.
 — Charlotte 1827.
 — Edmund 1633.
 — Francis 1629.
 — Grace 1637.
 — Henry 1831.
 — Jane 1639, 1798, 1829.
 — John 1635.
 — Mary 1645, 1824.

MARRIAGES.

HIBBLE Henry 1694.
 HILL Almond 1632.
 — Henry 1679.
 HILTON Ann 1727.
 — William 1721.
 HOBBS Nathanael 1763.
 HOBSON John 1667.
 HODMAN John 1701.
 — Mary 1707.
 HOLDEN Robert 1751.
 HOW Dorothy 1622.
 — Elizabeth 1628.
 — John 1633.
 — Mary 1731.
 — Thomas 1629, 1710, 1722.
 HOWLET Peter 1707.
 HOY Edward 1766.
 HUBBARD Thomas 1621,
 1732.

HUNT Ann 1680.
 — Margaret 1621.
 — Mary 1679.
 HUNTING Milisett 1687.

INGAME Edmund 1620.
 — Elizabeth 1640.

JACKSON Elizabeth 1620.
 JANCKEN Agnes 1562.
 JARVIS John 1719.
 JEFFES Francis 1754, 1776.
 — Mary 1762, 1794.
 JELLOWE Martha 1638.

JOHNSON Elizabeth 1809.
 — James 1815.
 — Jane 1815.
 — John 1834, 1842.
 — Mary 1849.

BURIALS.

HILL Henry 1686.

HOW Edmund 1613.
 — Frances 1757.
 — John 1646.
 — Mary 1730.
 — Susan 1674.
 — Thomas 1660, 1727.
 HOWARD John 1698.
 HUBBARD | Mary 1768.
 HOWBARD | Sarah 1738.
 — Thomas 1761, 1845.
 — William 1566.

HUNT Frances 1811.
 HYNES Esther 1592.

INGHAM Ann 1624.
 — Edmund 1638.
 — Margaret 1619.

JACKSON William 1669.
 JAKES Dennis 1642.

JEFFES Ann 1771, 1778, 1812.
 — Catherine 1828.
 — Dorcas 1776, 1801.
 — Elizabeth 1779.
 — Francis 1797, 1807.
 — James 1742.
 — Mary 1745.
 — Richard 1745.
 — Simon 1759, 1773, 1774,
 1793.
 — Thomas 1771, 1773,
 1807.

JOHNSON Ann 1646, 1649.
 — Edmund 1635.
 — Elizabeth 1827.
 — Jane 1657.
 — Jemima 1836.
 — John 1636, 1844, 1845.
 — Mary 1646.
 — Richard 1646.
 — Sarah 1811.

BAPTISMS.

JOHNSON Samuel 1834.
 — Susan 1631.
JOLLY Ann 1797, 1841.
 — Daniel 1838.
 — Emma 1846.
 — Henry 1844.
 — Mary 1805, 1832.
 — Rosanna 1834.
 — Rose 1798.
 — Susan 1807, 1830.
 — William 1800, 1829.
JUDE Mary 1814.

KATES See CATES.

KEMP Ann 1798.
 — Eliza 1805.
 — John 1802, 1803.
 — Mary 1796.
 — Robert 1811, 1814.

KING Elizabeth 1657.
 — Susan 1660.
 — Thomas 1655.

LADAMAN Austin 1648.
 — Elizabeth 1646.
 — Ellen 1660.
 — Joseph 1649.
 — Roger 1652.
 — Thomas 1654.

LANGHAM Samuel 1713.

LATHBURY Edward 1692.
 — Ellen 1688.
 — Joseph 1690.
 — Mary 1686.
 — Peter 1685.

LAWRENCE Ann 1673.
 — Mary 1671.
LAYMAN Amy 1574.
 — Ann 1622.
 — Edmund 1620.
 — John 1561, 1571, 1615.
 — Katharine 1579.
 — Margaret 1577.

MARRIAGES.

JOLLY Daniel 1796, 1814.
 — John 1723.
 — Mary 1844.
 — Susannah 1832.
 — William 1827.

KATES See CATES.
KEMP John 1794.

KING Mary 1815.
 — Nicholas 1612.
 — Samuel 1695.
KNEWSTUBB Joanna 1635.

LACHIS Richard 1565.
LAKES 1619.
LADYMAN Frances 1667.

LANGHAM Maria 1834.
 — Samuel 1834, 1842.
LARGENT Thomas 1563.
LARNAR Ann 1609.
LAST Samuel 1834.
LATHBURY Ellen 1728.
 — Joseph 1718.

LAWRENCE James 1670.
 — Mary 1674.
LAYMAN Ann 1576.
 — John 1614.
 — Katharine 1603.
 — Margaret 1593.
 — Thomas 1609.
 — William 1569, 1593.

BURIALS.

JOLLY Daniel 1840.
 — John 1822.
 — Mary 1833.
 — Priscilla 1809.
 — Sarah 1842.

JUDE Mary 1811, 1814.
 — William 1821.

KATES See CATES.

KEMP Ann 1798.
 — Eliza 1809.
 — John 1795, 1802, 1803, 1838.
 — Mary 1797.
 — Robert 1812, 1814.

KENT Elizabeth 1829.

KIDDE Francis 1597.

KING Elizabeth 1657.

— Richard 1667.
 — Susan 1656.
 — Widow 1672.
KNIGHTS Mary 1633.
 — Robert 1634.
KNOCK Robert 1729.

LADAMAN Ann 1648, 1655.
 — Austin 1648.
 — Elizabeth 1650.
 — Mary 1652.
 — Sarah 1651.
 — Robert 1658, 1660, 1663.
 — Thomas 1656.

LANCE Edmund 1601.

LANGHAM Ann 1662.

LARKIN Rose 1727.

LAWRENCE James 1674.

— William 1802.
LAYMAN Agnes 1568.
 — Amy 1574.
 — Ann 1631, 1666.
 — Edmund 1634.
 — Frances 1610.
 — John 1569, 1640, 1658.

BAPTISMS.

LAYMAN Susan 1585.
 — Thomas 1573, 1624.
 — William 1617.
 LEE Hannah 1693.
 — Josias 1688.
 — Margaret 1695.
 — Mary 1700.
 — Sarah 1691.
 LEVER John 1594.
 LOFFON Edmund 1575.
 LYDEL John 1762.

MAN Agnes 1588.
 — Elizabeth 1582.
 — Margaret 1586.
 — Mary 1592.
 MANNING Esther 1587.

MARSH Elizabeth 1822.
 — Emily 1846.
 — George 1825, 1842.
 — James 1818.
 — Marianne 1848.
 — Reuben 1844.
 — Samuel 1850.
 — Susanna 1829.
 — William 1814.

MARTIN Thomas 1561.
 MAYPOLE Elizabeth 1700.
 — Mary 1702.
 — Thomas 1699.

MEACHAM Jane 1835.
 MEAD Elizabeth 1837.
 — George 1847.
 — Mary 1835, 1840.
 — Susanna 1833.
 — William 1843.

MERTON Ann 1833, 1841.
 MURTON David 1838.
 — Eliza 1843.
 — Elizabeth 1823.
 — Emma 1837, 1840.
 — Harriet 1835.
 — Henry 1821.
 — James 1793, 1849.
 — Jane 1837, 1843.
 — John 1749.
 — Maria 1829, 1840.

MARRIAGES.

LAYTON Jelian 1606.
 LEE Pieria 1705.
 LEMBALL John 1690.
 LEVER John 1593.
 LILLIE Ann 1684.
 LINCOLN Starkerd 1796.
 LOTHOR Joan 1597.
 LOVICK Esther 1847.
 LYDEL John 1761.

MACHAM Elias 1688.
 MEACHAM Henry 1833.
 — Sarah 1742.
 MAN Margaret 1613.
 — Robert 1581.

MANNING Elizabeth 1719.
 — Mary 1667.
 — Robert 1635.
 MARSH John 1671.
 — Mercy 1775.
 — William 1812.
 MARSHALL Thomas 1603.

MARTIN Edward 1586.
 MARVELL Mary 1805.
 MATHEW Ann 1665.
 — Margaret 1564.
 MAYHEW Ann 1701.
 MAYNAR Ellen 1612.
 MAZKALL Hannah 1692.
 MEAD William 1832.

MERTON Ann 1751.
 MURTON Caroline 1839.
 — Elizabeth 1845.
 — James 1835.
 — William 1840.

BURIALS.

LAYMAN Margaret 1586.
 — Susan 1629.
 — Thomas 1638.
 — William 1608, 1611,
 1649.
 LUCAS Joseph 1769.
 LUMKINS John 1667.

MAN James 1630.
 — Robert 1596.
 — Susan 1648.
 — Widow 1615.
 MANNISTER Mary 1817.

MARSH Caroline 1830.

MARTEN Thomas 1560.

MAYNARD John 1589.
 MAYNER Katherine 1611.

MEAD Elizabeth 1838.
 — Maria 1836,

MERTON Ann 1838.
 MURTON Jane 1840.
 — Mary 1844, 1848.
 — Samuel 1750.
 — Susan 1835.

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MERTON | Mary 1826.
 MURTON | Rachel 1843.
 — Robert 1827.
 — Susan 1831.
 — William 1791, 1817,
 1846.

MILLER Jane 1840.
 MOYESES Ann 1573.
 — Dorothy 1579.
 — Margaret 1575.

MULLEY John 1599, 1660.
 — Joseph 1665.
 — Margaret 1597.
 — Mary 1661.

MURRELL Charles 1837.
 — Edward 1834.
 — George 1831.
 — Mary 1841.
 — William 1800.

MUSKET Simon 1594.

NAYLOR Charlotte 1801.
 — Elizabeth 1778.
 — Frances 1805.
 — Henry 1734.
 — Jemima 1814.
 — Jonathan 1818.
 — Martha 1816.
 — Mary 1736.
 — Mary Ann 1812.
 — Rachel 1772.
 — Richard 1779.
 — Thomas 1803.
 — William 1732, 1777,
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NICOLAS Barbara 1637.

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 — Thomas 1734.
 — William 1725, 1731.

NORTON Ann 1813.
 — Elizabeth 1811.
 — William 1814.

NUN John 1741.
 — Mary 1736.
 — Sarah 1742.
 — Thomas 1738.

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MILES Stephen 1633.

MILLER Elizabeth 1664.
 — John 1839.
 — Margery 1565.
 MINGAY James 1847.
 — Sarah 1841.
 — Susan 1837.
 MIUNS Mary 1702.
 MOORE Ann 1803.
 MOTLEY Elizabeth 1700.
 MULLEY Phoebe 1797.
 — Ralph 1596.

MURRELL William 1799,
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 MUSK Nicholas 1693.

NAYLER Fanny 1827.
 — James 1720.
 — Martha 1836.
 — Thomas 1776, 1799.
 NETHERSTREET Mary
 1718.
 NEWBURY Abraham 1665.
 NEWMAN Catherine 1776.
 — Mary 1821.
 NOBLE Frances 1643.

NORMAN Ann 1763.

NUNN Robert 1670.

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MILLER John 1586.
 MOSSE Miles 1599.
 MOYESES Dorothy 1579.
 — William 1601.
 — — — 1596.

MULLEY Mary 1675.

MURRELLS Charles 1840.

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 — Jonathan 1820.
 — Mary 1737.
 — Richard 1779.
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 — William 1826.

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 NICHOLS | John 1638.
 — Susan 1651.

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 — William 1728, 1734,
 1764.

NORTON Michael 1819.

NUNN Mary 1670, 1729.

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ORRIS Mary 1840.

PAGE Thomas 1696.

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— Charles 1707.
— Mary 1711.
— Peter 1716.
— Richard 1720.
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— Elizabeth 1672.
— Francis 1670.
— Hannah 1677.
— James 1701.
— John 1703.
— Lydia 1743.
— Margaret 1674.
— Mary 1681, 1684, 1699.
— Peter 1695.
— Robert 1667, 1668, 1693,
1697.
— Thomas 1683, 1699.
— Walter 1745.
— William 1679, 1703.

PARKE Elizabeth 1567.
— Robert 1569.

PARKERSEN Edward 1778.
PATRICK Elizabeth 1641.
— Francis 1653.

PERSLEY Thomas 1560.
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PETCHEY Edward 1724.
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1755.
— Emma 1835, 1850.
— Frederick 1839.
— Harriet 1842.
— John 1726, 1847.
— Mary 1729, 1756.

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OLLIEF Sarah 1842.
ORFORD Sarah 1753.
OSBORNE Elizabeth 1774,
1845.
— Susan 1593.
OSTLER John 1622.

PAGE Catherine 1700.
— Nathanael 1732.
PAKE Isaac 1764.
PALFREY Matilda 1847.
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PARISH Elizabeth 1696.
— Sarah 1709.
PARSON Clement 1561.
— Mary 1755.
PARTRIDGE Elizabeth 1586.

PATRICK John 1639.
PATTELL John 1638.
PAYNE John 1688.
— Mary 1804.
— Robert 1754.
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— Prudence 1578.
PEAKE Margery 1619.
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— John 1834.
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PAMANT John 1661.

PARISH Robert 1667.
— Rose 1742.
— Tryphena 1743.

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PASK Ann 1730.

PATRICK Elizabeth 1657.
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PEAKE John 1668.
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— Thomas 1750.
— William 1717.
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— John 1648.
— Jonathan 1653.
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— Margaret 1577, 1695.
— Mary 1579.
— Martha 1589.
— Robert 1573.
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 — William 1679.
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 — Richard 1834.
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 — Thomas 1815.
 — William 1839.
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 — Mary Ann 1797.
 — Roger 1668.
 — Susan 1633, 1658.
 — William 1635.

TEBALL John 1645.
 — Simon 1647.
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THURSTON Alice 1720.
 — Christian 1612, 1615.
 — Henry 1626.
 — Jane 1613.
 — John 1624, 1716.
 — Mary 1621.
 — Susan 1629.
 — Thomas 1616, 1618.
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 VEAL { Charlotte 1780.
 — David 1845.
 — Eliza 1819.
 — Elizabeth 1787, 1794,
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 — George 1838.
 — John 1777, 1784, 1787.
 — Keziah 1813, 1816, 1840.
 — Martin 1791.
 — Mary 1774.
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 — Rachel 1782.
 — Robert 1825(2).
 — Sarah 1818.
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 — William 1635.
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 — Charlotte 1799.
 — John 1809.
 — Martin 1772, 1811.
 — Robert 1848.
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SYMONDS { Elizabeth 1662.
 SIMONDS } Richard 1797.
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 — Christian 1613.
 — Elizabeth 1624.
 — Jane 1615.
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 TOWLER } Rose 1593.
 — Thomas 1567.

TRICKER Edward 1626.
 — Elizabeth 1630.
 TURNER John 1565.

VALE { Charlotte 1822, 1842.
 VEAL { Elizabeth 1787, 1795.
 — John 1778, 1785.
 — Joseph 1816.
 — Martin 1833.
 — Mary 1835.
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 — Rebecca 1850.
 — Robert 1814.
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— William 1636.

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— Joan 1564, 1566.

WARREN John 1575.

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— Elizabeth 1684.

— Francis 1692.

— John 1656, 1682, 1717.

— Magdalen 1629.

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— Michael 1578.

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— Mary 1575.

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