

Suffolk genealogical books.  
no. 5

LITTLE SAXHAM  
PARISH REGISTERS.

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Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials,  
WITH  
APPENDICES, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

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1559 to 1850.

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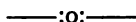
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## PREFACE.

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**T**HE first object of this volume is to make safe for evermore what lies within the pages of the Parish Registers. Till printed it lies in a precarious state. Sudden destruction at any moment is a possibility, gradual destruction is a certainty. Printing alone preserves for evermore.

The second object of the volume is to gather together a few facts about the parish and about the people who have lived in it. But nothing approaching to a complete history of the parish has been aimed at, and it is only a comparatively small number of people of whom it is possible to find out anything.

The first of these two objects is attained by what is printed on pages 1 to 79. The second object is attained by the Appendices and Notes which fill pages 80 to 241.

**I. THE REGISTERS.** These, so far as I have printed them, contain the names of all those baptized, married and buried from the first year of Queen Elizabeth to the fourteenth year of Queen Victoria, i.e. from 1559 to 1850. The number of entries printed is as follows:—

	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Total.
1559 to 1650	280	109	176	565
1651 to 1750	308	118	252	678
1751 to 1850	618	129	378	1125
Total	1206	356	806	2368

During these 300 years there are no long gaps or intervals without any entry, but I have no doubt that many entries have been omitted to be made.

The earliest volume contains Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from 1559 to 1697. It is a small folio containing forty pages of entries. It is well written and well preserved. On a fly leaf is written *Thomas Kent gives this book*. I imagine this is he whose marriage is recorded in 1601 and his burial in 1652, and that he occupied one of the two farm houses, now both gone, which at that time stood close to each other, and one of which was called Woodland end farm. There is some early writing on the covers which I have not been able to make out. Apparently it consists of 17th century entries of Baptisms and Burials.\*

The next oldest volume contains Baptisms and Burials from 1698 to 1812, and Marriages from 1698 to 1753. It is a long narrow folio volume containing 38 pages. Lying loose in it are twelve pages of Church Briefs, which I have printed at p. 80 to 94. These briefs run from 1698 to 1733. Curiously the Church Briefs printed in the Horringer volume ran from 1661 to 1698; so that the two together make a continuous list covering more than 70 years.

The Monumental Inscriptions in the church and churchyard, printed at p. 95 to 108, have various uses. They are practically a part of the Parish Register, giving information more fully than the entry in the register can do. The collection of epitaphs that they give us, some quaint, some with poetical feeling, has its value. In spite of their various uses they are often wantonly destroyed by those who ought to know better. One need not pay a great many visits to churches and churchyards to find out this.

II. THE APPENDICES AND NOTES. It may be convenient to compress and sum up what is and what is not to be found in these.

As I was not attempting to write a complete history of the parish, I have said nothing about it from the days of Adam to the Norman Conquest. Its history during a great part of that period is written nowhere except in what lies at various depths within its soil. And one cannot read that without spade and pickaxe. A railway cutting may tell one something about the ancient history of a place when nothing else will. Certainly, if I had to choose between a railway cutting and a newspaper cutting, I should greatly prefer the former.

\* On the inside of the cover of the earliest volume is written "Ye succession of parsons since the Reformation." It begins with Edmond Reeve, 1559 to 1587. There are some names omitted. I have given a fuller list in App. XXI. Apparently this list was begun to be made out early in the 18th century, and each rector since has brought it up to date.

Of Saxham during the four centuries that followed the Norman Conquest, i.e. from 1100 to 1500, the Appendices tell little. Nos. VI, VII, VIII, contain lists of tax payers in the 14th century, from which we may learn the names of the inhabitants and may form some idea of the population of the parish at that time. More about this period can be learnt from Gage's excellent History of Thingoe Hundred. Much more about it could be learnt from the Bury Abbey Registers, the Chartularium de Saxham parva and other manuscripts, some in public, some in private possession, if they could be printed, as they ought to be.

Without attempting to go into the history of these four centuries, I will just set down two or three things that we may see in them.

Soon after the Norman Conquest we see two Normans holding land of the Abbot of Bury in Little Saxham (Gage). Their names were Albert and Fulcher, christian names of course, because as yet there were no family or hereditary names. The first of these two names took no root in England, and most of those who bear it now have got it, not from a Norman ancestor of the eleventh Century, but from the husband of Queen Victoria. The other name, Fulcher, has ceased to be a christian name and has gradually by some process or other become a family name, and it is curious to see it still in Bury and its neighbourhood.

During this same period, 1100 to 1500, in the earlier part of it, we may see one or more families taking their names from the place. A look into several calendars of documents in the Record Office and elsewhere has shown me that people bearing the name De Saxham were fairly numerous, scattered about the county. I know of no one with the name now, neither with nor without the de.

Another thing we may notice in this period is the Abbot of Bury as chief lord owning the advowson and about 100 acres of land.

We also see three small manors arising, called respectively from their owners, Gedding's alias Topesfield's, Large's and Grace's. I have tried to identify the sites of these three manors. It is clear that the hall built and the park made by Solicitor General Lucas very soon after 1500 did not represent any one of the three manors; because by his will he left the new hall and park to his grandson and the three manors to his son. Therefore it was distinct from them. I have elsewhere given reasons for supposing that Honey hill farm house may represent Grace's, because it was nigh to the Heath, and the present rectory may represent Gedding's alias Topesfield's.

With these few remarks about the period 1100 to 1500 I will pass on to the next period. The coming of Solicitor General Lucas to Little Saxham soon after 1500 marks the beginning of a new parochial epoch. In the case of many parishes that new epoch begins with a certain stage in the Reformation, when the dissolution of the abbeys brought new owners of the soil, sometimes one large one, resident or non-resident as the case might be, sometimes several smaller ones. But in the case of Little Saxham that new epoch may be dated from the reign of Henry vii rather than from the reign of Henry viii, from the coming into it of Solicitor General Lucas rather than from the dissolution of abbeys 40 or 50 years afterwards. For it was he who bought up the greater part of the parish, who rolled it all up into one compact manor, who dug the moat and built the hall, and was the first of a long succession of resident squires and knights.

Thomas Lucas was a West Suffolker through and through, not merely by reason of his acquiring Little Saxham, but by reason of nine generations of fathers living at Bury St. Edmunds and West Stow. The little that I have put together about him, his fathers and his children, will be found at p. 151—156. I have not made out exactly what year he built the hall, but I imagine it must have been soon after 1500.

After his death in 1531 what he had rolled into one was very nearly being unrolled again; for by his will he left part of it to his grandson and part to his son. However, this unrolling process was averted, as his grandson and son combined to sell their shares to Sir John Crofts of West Stow; and having done that they went off, the one to Horringer and the other to Colchester or London. Possibly this had been determined on before the Solicitor General made his will, as it does not seem very likely that by his last will he would have undone what he had previously taken so much pains to do.

The new owner, Sir John Crofts, like Solicitor General Lucas, came of ancestors who had been long settled at Bury St. Edmund's and West Stow. I presume that he added something to the manor of Little Saxham and made it as complete as it could be made; for it was in his time that the Abbeys were dissolved, so that he was able to get possession of the advowson and of such land as the Abbot owned in the parish.

The Crofts family made a longer stay at Little Saxham than the Lucas family

had done. They were there for over 200 years. They supplied several knights and one baron; their sons and their daughters filled offices at Court under the Stuart kings; they enjoyed royal favour and pensions; their drawbridge at Saxham was often let down that James I and Charles II might pass over and come in. James I seems to have been attracted there by the masquerades and entertainments got up by "the fair sisters," the daughters of Sir John, great grandson to the original Sir John who bought it. Charles II seems to have been attracted there by the boon companions and deep drinking provided for him by Lord Crofts. But for all that the Crofts have left very little mark upon the place. Lucas, though he stayed so short a time, has left a more enduring mark than they; for the chapel on the north side of the church is of his building, and the one compact manor is of his making. And even the nameless boy who (I believe) was in the church porch on the Sunday when Charles II was in Lord Croft's pew, and who in honour of the event scratched an ornamental C.R. on the plaster, even he has left as much behind him as they, for his C.R. may still be seen (p. 204). A moat in the middle of a field, a monument or two in the church, and a very small charity, are all that can be seen of them to-day. They might have done more.

The succession of the Crofts will be found at pages 157 to 215. I have there strung together in chronological order such contemporary allusions to them as I came across in the Calendar of State Papers and elsewhere, leaving them to tell their own tale. It was not always easy to decide to whom the allusion applied, and I hope I have not in any case wrongly applied it. There were Crofts in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and the North of England, and it was not always clear who was meant.

The family honours in the shape of promotion and royal favour seem to have culminated with William, Lord Crofts, and where they culminated there they ceased. After quoting some contemporary allusions to him, I have spoken of him as having fooled and buffooned his life away (p. 205). I do not mean that the allusions to him that I have quoted would justify that expression, but I was thinking chiefly of the way in which he is spoken of by the author of the "Memoirs of Count Grammont." He is there called "that mad fellow Crofts," and "an insipid buffoon," and that was when he was past 50 years of age. He was also past 40 years when Clarendon said that Charles's making him a gentleman of the bed-chamber made him (Clarendon) mad and weary of his life.



Perhaps it will be useful to put here in a nutshell the succession of the Crofts as it is set out further on at greater length.

Gen.	Name.	Life.	Wife.	Children.	Page.
I.	Thomas		Emma —		157.
II.	John	died 1467.	Catharine —	2	157.
III.	John		— Cokett	2	157.
IV.	John		Elizabeth Hervey	2	158.
V.	Sir John	1490—1558.	Rose Sampson	2	158.
VI.	Edmund	1520—1558.	1. Elizabeth Kitson	2	159.
			2. Eleanor Borough	3	
VII.	Thomas	1537—1612.	Suzan Poley	12	160—164.
VIII.	Sir John	1563—1628.	Mary Shirley	15	164—179.
IX.	Sir Henry	1590—1667.	1. Elizabeth Wortley	10	179—189.
			2. Margerie ?	2	
X.	Lord Crofts	1611—1677.	1. Dorothy Hobart	0	189—208.
			2. Elizabeth Spencer	0	
X.	Major William	1640—1695.	1. Mary Wenman	0	208—210.
			2. Ann Allington	7	
XI.	Anthony	1684—1725.	Elizabeth Gipps	1	210.
XII.	William	1711—1770.	Mary Decker	5	210—237.
XIII.	Richard	1740—1783.	Harriet Darell	1 dau:	211—236.

Each one is son to the one before him except Major William Crofts, who was first cousin to Lord Crofts and consequently belonged to the same generation. Nos. i and ii were of Bury St. Edmunds, Nos. iii and iv were of West Stow, and then came Sir John who bought Little Saxham. The first five may have had more children than I have put down to them.

In calling a particular Thomas of the 14th Century No. 1, I don't for a moment mean that he was really No. 1 of that family, any more than were Sir John or Sir Henry or the baron who all came after him. There is only one No. 1 to every family, rich or poor, distinguished or undistinguished, and that is Adam;

and perhaps it is a mistake to use language that seems to imply that somebody suddenly popped up in the eleventh or twelfth or any other century, and that with him a family began. There is no popping up, and there is no beginning anywhere except at Adam. No family can begin after him any more than it can begin before him.

But unfortunately it is not always easy to see the long line of ancestors going right back to Adam and to tell their names. We know that they were there in their day, but we cannot see them all individually or tell their names. Only a Welchman can do that. The rest of us have to be satisfied with fixing upon some one whom we can just dimly see in the twelfth or thirteenth or sixteenth or seventeenth or any other century, and calling him our No. 1. But, whilst calling him so for convenience sake, we must remember that he is not really so. Supposing that Adam, according to the wonderfully exact computation of Archbishop Usher, lived B.C. 4004, and that our No. 1 lived in the year A.D. 1400, then, since 30 years occupy a generation, our No. 1 would really be No. 180, and we are leaving out 179 interesting characters. Genealogists sometimes forget this, or at least they use language as if they did.

When one has fixed upon a No. 1, it is something to be able to run down from generation to generation, to pass down the ranks so to speak, and to tell each man's name that stands between him and us who are living to-day. That is pure Genealogy.

But it is something more, it is a good deal more, when pure Genealogy can be supplemented by general and local History or Biography or whatever is the proper word for the thing I mean. When you are not only able to say that John was the father of Thomas and that Thomas was the father of William, but are able to see John, Thomas and William one after another playing their several parts and spending their several lives; when you are able to point to something and say, This is their handiwork and these are their footprints; Here they lived and here they lie; and when moreover from contemporary letters and diaries and painted portraits you are able to form some idea of their personal character and appearance; then you have History supplementing Genealogy, or Genealogy supplementing History, and the result is good. The first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel and the third Chapter of St. Luke's, which belong to Genealogy, are supplemented by books of Kings and Chronicles, which belong to History, and the gain is great.

When one finds John in some by-gone century bringing ten children to the font in the village in which he lived, it is some satisfaction to see what became of the ten and how they dispersed and so on. In fact it becomes a point of honour to follow them all up and see them in their several graves. And if one can only trace nine out of the ten and cannot lay hands on the tenth, then one feels something like a policeman must feel when a prisoner eludes his grasp and gets away and refuses to be caught.

Anything partaking of the nature of genealogy has a good many noses turned up at it as if it must be barren and dry. I do not see that it need be either. If it is dry, it is because it has been dried. The east wind of a certain type of genealogist has passed over it and dried it; I mean the genealogist who scarcely looks upon ancestors as beings who once felt and suffered and sorrowed and rejoiced and thought as we may do, but as stony, lifeless sort of beings who merely quartered or impaled arms, acquired manors and made wills, and then died and for ever afterwards knelt in a cold, damp chapel with clasped hands and their children two and two behind them.

It is well also to remember that things of all sorts have their genealogy and their ancestors as well as people. Everything around us is sprung from things that were in former centuries, just as we are sprung from people in former centuries. There is nothing necessarily dry in noting the descent and the succession either of people or of things.

William Crofts, No. 12 in the above table, was the last of his family to be baptized at Saxham. After his marriage in 1737 he seems to have resided at West Herling, and there he died (p. 211, 237). Apparently Little Saxham hall stood empty during the last thirty or forty years of its existence. Entries of Baptisms in 1732 and 1734 show that Francis Foquier or Fauquier was then occupying it. I presume that he rented it. At the moment of sending this to the press I see in the East Anglian Notes and Queries for April, 1901, the following monumental inscription which is on the West wall of the South aisle, exterior, of Southam Church. I presume that the Francis Fauquier mentioned in it is he who was at Little Saxham in 1732. *Near this place lyeth the remains of H. Dorothy Cuthburt, born at Inworth [?] in the County of Suffolk, who lived fifty years in the family of Fran: Fauquier, Esq., of Stoney Thorpe near Southam, Warwickshire, and died June 25th, 1789, aged 90 years.*

In 1773 Richard Crofts pulled down the old hall. In 1789 the manor was sold by his sisters to Lord Cornwallis. In 1795 Lord Cornwallis exchanged it for West Stow with Robert Rushbrook. In 1808 Robert Rushbrook exchanged it for Rushbrook Hall with Lord Bristol, and a part of it was then thrown into Ickworth Park (p. 211, 212). Since 1808 it has formed a part of the Ickworth estate.

At p. 140 to 150 will be found a list of the Rectors and Curates during 550 years. None of the rectors seem to have risen to any high office, nor can I find that any of them has so much as printed a sermon. I have given an abstract of one sermon that was preached in Little Saxham Church and afterwards printed, but the preacher was not a rector of the parish (p. 202). Of all the children that they baptized, or would have baptized had they been resident, I can find but one who has been admitted into the latest and largest dictionary of distinguished Britons. That one is Henry Bennet, afterwards Earl of Arlington. His mother being a Crofts he was baptized and I presume born here (p. 173-176). Many of the rectors have been non-resident. The house which till 1850 was the rectory house, and in which they did or did not reside, is now represented by a small bit of ruined wall, and a desolate waste represents its garden. The smallness of the old house would be partly the cause, partly the effect, of their non-residence. They could not reside because it was so small, and it remained small because they did not reside. Each fact was in turn cause and effect.

Of the parish itself it must be enough to say that it lies about three miles from Bury St. Edmund's and about eleven from Newmarket. Bury had most influence over it in the days of the Abbots, but in the 17th century the influence of Newmarket was felt, as the Stuart kings came on here from there. It is in the hundred of Thingoe, archdeaconry of Sudbury, diocese of Ely. (Till 1836 it was in the diocese of Norwich.) On its boundary line lie successively Westley, Risby, Great Saxham, Chevington, Ickworth, and so back again to Westley. Though Horringer comes within a few yards of it, yet it seems not quite to touch it anywhere. There is no village of Little Saxham. A house or two here and a house or two there make a parish, but they hardly make a village.

The Church, as the illustration shows, has a good specimen of those round towers which are often to be seen in Suffolk and Norfolk. There cannot be any doubt about the reason of those round towers. Being confined to counties where there is no building stone they are obviously designed to save the quoins and

corner stones which a square tower would need. The nave has been badly treated by early 19th century restorers, the window tracery being hideous. Of all the armorial stained glass which was once to be seen only one shield remains, viz: in the South chancel window. The reason of a low recessed arch on the inside of the tower is at present a mystery, though probably a spade and a pick-axe could solve it.

MEANING OF THE NAME. This point ought to have come first. The name Saxham gives less scope for variation than many names do, so that it is not found written in a hundred different ways. I presume that it means the home of Saxa. In Mr. Walter Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicon*, containing over thirteen hundred Saxon charters, there is one individual bearing the name of Saxa living about A.D. 980 (No. 1130). Saxham is one of a very large number of contiguous "hams" which occupy a large district hereabouts. Whilst in many cases "ham" is the same as our word "home," it is quite clear that in many cases it is from another word altogether. An actual inspection of a great many places ending in "ham" will show beyond doubt that some of them are not "homes," but something quite different. All "hams" are not "homes," any more than all boxes are on the ear, or all capes rest upon human shoulders. There are two totally distinct words from which are derived the "hams" in the names of villages, some coming from the one, some from the other. But where the first part of the name is a man's name it may be taken for granted that "ham" means home. Who the particular Saxa was who made Saxham his home, and exactly when he lived, remains to be found out.

There only remains for me to express my thanks to the Rev. H. I. Kilner, for allowing me the use of the registers of his parish and for the help he has given me. I also have to thank Mr. E. U. Kilner, of the Bury Grammar School, for making drawings of some of the heraldic shields in the church. I have also to thank the Rectors of Bardwell, Eye and Westley, for information given from the registers of their parishes. To others I have expressed my thanks elsewhere.

S. H. A. H.

*Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmund's,  
March, 1901.*

## ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

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These abbreviations will be found in the Marriage entries from 1700 onwards:—B for banns. L for licence. P for parish. S for single. W for widow or widower.

The abbreviation Aff. printed after nearly every entry of Burial from 1686 to 1750 means that an affidavit had been delivered to the clergyman within 8 days of burial declaring that the deceased had been buried in woollen. This was in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1679 for the good of the woollen trade. The penalty was £5. See Jan. 10, 1701.

From 1767 to 1789 the date of private Baptism is given and also that of reception into the church. I have entered the child under the former date, whether the Register entered it under that or under the other.

From 1795 to 1812 the date of birth is given as well as that of Baptism, and is printed at the end of the entry.

In 1813, 1814, and 1835 to 1838, the date of birth is given, but I have only printed it when there is more than a few months difference between the two.

After 1835 the surname in brackets after the mother's christian name is her maiden name.

Anything in any part of the volume in square brackets is editorial. Anything in round brackets is original.

In the churchyard inscriptions, App. III, I have omitted the words Sacred to or Here lieth, and begun straight with the name. The word "died" in square brackets shows that it has been substituted for a longer equivalent.

In Plan No. 2, p. 220, the numbers which I have attached to the houses do not correspond to the numbers which I have attached to them in my description of them. No. 2 etc. in the plan is not No. 2 etc. in my description.

## ERRATA.

- Page 1, Par. 4.—“Edmund Croftes who lived” etc. This should be “Thomas son of Edmund Croftes.” It is a mistake in the original register.
- P. 2, line 10.—1566 should be at the previous entry on April 20.
- P. 7. 1618, March 7.—For Phillis read Phillip.
- P. 13, 1689, Dec. 29.—Silam probably means Silam and not Isleham as suggested.
- P. 16, 1723, April 14.—For Lavinia read Lætitia.
- P. 113, last name.—For ..... [Radu]lfus read [Radu]lfus.
- P. 116, Note.—Malham is certainly an error or misreading for Macham and not for Lalham. Macham, Meacham or Machin occupied the house numbered 5 in Plan No. 2.
- P. 127, Par. 5.—For Ovesoth [?] read Ovesoth.
- P. 188, Par. 4.—For knighted at Whitehall in 1682 read knighted at Little Saxham in 1676.
- P. 188, Par. 5.—For Earl of Dover read Baron Dover.
- P. 206, line 9.—For (p.     ) read (p. 195).
- P. 220, Plan No. 2.—The square tower should be a round one.

# LITTLE SAXHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

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## BAPTISMS.

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The Inventory of all Chrystenings and Burialls in the parish of Saxham St. Nicholas from the beginninge of the raigne of Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, Fraunce and Ireland Queene.

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Edmund Croftes who lived in this Hall when this Register-Book was begun by order of an Act of Parliament made in that behalf was born in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1537 being y<sup>e</sup> 28 of Harry y<sup>e</sup> 8th.

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1559. Nov. 23. Anne daughter of Christopher Brooke.  
March 14. Henry sonne of Edward Harward.  
— 20. Wylliam sonne of Wylliam Warner.
1560. Dec. 15. Wylliam sonne of Robert Spalding.  
March 1. George sonne of Thomas Cooke.
1561. April 22. Elizabeth Harward.  
Dec. 23. Wylliam sonne of Robert Wyllingham.
1562. May 3. Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Brooke.  
Oct. 11. Robert sonne of Jhon Friend.  
March 10. Jhon sonne of Jhon Garner,  
& Thomas sonne of James Larner.
1563. July 25. Wylliam sonne of Thomas Cooke.  
Nov. 14. Edward sonne of Wylliam Clarke.  
Nov. 29. Margaret daughter of Jhon Morris.  
Dec. 4. Constance daughter of Edmund Crowe.



1563.                    \*Sir John Croftes, son of Thomas Croftes and father of Sir Henry Croftes, father of Ds. Croftes, born this year; his picture at Harling, drawn in 1612 in y<sup>e</sup> 49th year of his age; dyed 1628 aged 66.
1564. Jan. 17. Wylliam sonne of Henry Sharpe.  
       Jan. 28. Jhon sonne of Christopher Brooke.
1565. March 2. Jhon sonne of James and Agnes Cryke.  
       March 16. Agnes Davy daughter of † — — — Davy & Helen his wife.  
       April 20. Henry sonne of Thomas Croftes Esquire & Susan his wife.
1566. Oct. 13. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Constance Cooke.  
       Oct. 27. Susan daughter of Edmund & Margaret Crowe.  
       Nov. 28. Richard sonne of Thomas & Margaret Dixe.
1567. March 30. Frauncys sonne of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.  
       Dec. 11. Prescilla daughter of Christopher & Emme Brooke.
1568. April 25. William sonne of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.  
       April 16. Henry sonne of Thomas & Margaret Dixe.  
       July 25. Rose daughter of Jacob & Agnes Crike.
1569. April 6. Marie daughter of Thomas & Constance Cooke.  
       June 18. Anna daughter of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.  
       Jan. 29. Anne daughter of Thomas & Margaret Dyxe.
1570. July 1. Thomas sonne of John & Helena Willet.
1571. Aug. 23. Elizabeth daughter of William & Agnes Warren.  
       June 10. Christopher sonne of John & Elizabeth Tomson.  
       Sept. 4. George sonne of George & Elizabeth Garrard.
1572. April 13. Francis daughter of John & Elizabeth Benollt.  
       Sept. 7. Hughe sonne of John & Helene Wyllet.  
       Dec. 14. Francis sonne of Thomas & Margret Dyx.  
       Jan. 4. Robert sonne of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.

\*This entry is made in two different hands belonging to the 17th or possibly 18th century. On the blank page opposite a third hand has added this note: Sir Henry Croftes married to y<sup>e</sup> 3d daughter of y<sup>e</sup> Countess of Devonshire by her first husband Wortley of Wortley 1610; y<sup>e</sup> male family of y<sup>e</sup> Wortleys extinct: y<sup>e</sup> female into y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Sandwich's family.

† I cannot make out the father's name, though it looks plain enough. "Jhon Mor: of Davy" has occurred to me, Mor being for Morgan, but Jhon is doubtful, and so is the rest of it except Davy.

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1573. March 29. John sonne of William Machin.  
 April     Richarde sonne of John & Elizabeth Benoll.  
 Jan.   10. Edmund sonne of Thomas Crofts esquire & Susan his wife.
1574. Nov.   21. Elizabeth daughter of John & Alice Steward.  
 March   3. Philipa daughter of John & Elizabeth Benoll.
1575. July     3. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Laxham.\*  
 Aug.   28. Thomas sonne of William & An Machin.  
 Dec.    4. Margaret daughter of Thomas & Margaret Dyxe.
1576. April 25. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his  
           wife.  
 May     9. An daughter of John & Pernell Emines.  
 May    30. William sonne of William & Agnes Warren.  
 March 24. Joan daughter of John & Elizabeth Benoll.
1577. Feb.     1. Susan daughter of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.  
 March 10. Ambrose sonne of Richard Gillybrowne.
1578. Nov.   16. Alice daughter of John & Elizabeth Benoll.
1579. April 14. Thomas sonne of William & Agnes Waren.
1580. Oct.   12. Elizabeth daughter of John Benoll.  
 Aug.   13. An daughter of Geffery & Joane Berye.  
 Aug.   15. An daughter of John & An Budde.  
 Oct.   29. Jane daughter of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his wife.
1581. Jan.   28. John sonne of John & An Budd.  
 Feb.    4. Dorithe daughter of Thomas Croftes esquire & Susan his  
           wife.  
 Feb.   29. John sonne of William & Agnes Warren.  
 March   3. An daughter of John & Elizabeth Benolt.  
 March   4. Margaret daughter of William & An Machin.
1582. Feb.   25. Edmund sonne of Gefery & Joane Berye.
1583. Oct.   13. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Alice Arnolde.  
 Dec.   25. Edmunde sonne of Edmunde & Alice Bradname.
1584. April   5. Susan daughter of John & Elizabeth Benoll.

\* This name is certainly written Laxham and not Saxham. But an early marginal note in the Register here says, Owners of ye estate formerly. This looks as if the writer of the note rightly or wrongly took the entry as belonging to the de Saxham family who owned land here in the 12th and 13th centuries.

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1584. Aug. 8. John sonne of Francis & An Crowe.  
 Jan. 12. An daughter of William & Agnes Warren.  
 1585. April 25. Elizabeth daughter of Jefferie & Joane Berie.  
 1586. April 24. Steven sonne of Thomas & Alice Arnolde.  
 Sept. 4. Susan daughter of Francis & An Crowe.  
 July 3. Marie & Sarie daughters of John & Elizabeth Benalte.  
 1587. April 23. Alice daughter of Clement & Elizabeth Rogers.  
 May 24. Alice daughter of George & Marget Plesaunte.  
 Sept. 17. Edmund sonne of William & Ann Warren.  
 Nov. 12. Steven sonne of George & Eden Garret.  
 Feb. 4. Jefferie sonne of Jefferie & Joane Berie.  
 1588. April 28. George sonne of Rychard Bishop.  
 Nov. 10. Edmond sonne of Francis Crowe.  
 Dec. 1. Daniell sonne of Daniell Gilmin.  
 1589. June Marie daughter of George Garret.  
 Aug. 1. John sonne of John Benalte.  
 Nov. 1. John sonne of Miles Burlond.  
 Dec. 25. Thomas sonne of George Pleasaunte.  
 1590. April Marie daughter of Jefferie Berie.  
 July 26. Thomas sonne of Thomas Chinerie.  
 Sept. 21. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Robinson.  
 Oct. 13. Marie daughter of William Warren.  
 Dec. Francis sonne of George Plesaunt.  
 Jan. 3. John sonne of Richard Bishop.  
 Feb. Francis sonne of Francis Crowe.  
 1591. Jan. 9. Margaret daughter of Jefferie Berie.  
 1592. April 2. Robert sonne of George Garret.  
 April 9. Edmond sonne of Miles Burlond.  
 Oct. Robert sonne of Thomas Chinerie.  
 1593. July 1. Christian daughter of Richard Bishope.  
 July 8. Margaret Spenser.  
 July Anne daughter of Francis Crowe.  
 March 24. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Mary Wyllet.  
 1594. April 14. Elizabethe daughter of William & Susanne Smithe.  
 July 14. Thomas sonne of John & Elyzabethe Benall.

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1595. May            Anthonie sonne of Mr. Anthony Penninge & Mrs. Elizabeth Penninge his wife.  
           Jan. 10. John sonne of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
           Feb. last. John sonne of George & Margaret Plesaunce.
1596. May        2. Richard sonne of Henry & Mildred Spenser.  
           Jan.        6. Mary daughter of Richard & Mary Shill.  
           Feb.        2. Elizabethe daughter of Mr. Richard Gresham & Anne his wife.
1597. April 24. Thomas sonne of Francis & Anne Crowe.  
           June 12. Roberte sonne of Miles & Dorithy Burlond.  
           June 16. Thomas sonne of Mr. Francis & Margaret Croftes.  
           Dec.    4. Christopher sonne of George & Edeny Garret.
1598. May        7. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
           Dec. 10. Thomas sonne of Francis & Ann Crowe.
1599. Aug. 26. Francis daughter of Charles & Katherinne Shawe.  
           Nov. 18. Thomas sonne of Henrie & Mildred Spenser.
1600. May        18. Rose daughter of Richard & Mary Shill.  
           Sept. 28. William sonne of Mr. Wylliam & Jane Croftes.  
           Oct. 26. Franncys sonne of Thomas & Mary Wylllet.
1601. April        Roger sonne of Roger & Jane Eminne.  
           Oct. 18. Edwarde sonne of Charles & Katherine Shawe.  
           Jan. 17. Jane daughter of Mr. William & Mrs. Jane Croftes.
1602. June        6. Susan daughter of Thomas & Bridget Kent.  
           Sept. 19. Priscilla daughter of Francis & Anne Crowe.  
           Dec. 12. Anthony sonne of Thomas & Mary Wyllet.  
           Dec. 27. Susan daughter of William & Ellen Mason.  
           March 13. Charles sonne of Charles & Katherine Shawe.
1603. Oct.        2. Edmund sonne of Roger & Jane Eminne.  
           Oct. 30. Anne daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Froste.  
           Nov. 13. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Bridget Kent.
1604. Jan.        6. Peter sonne of Wylliam & Ellen Mason.  
           March 3. Ambrose sonne of Ambrose & Anne Goldsmith.
1605. March 28. Cyprian sonne of Thomas & Mary Wylllet.  
           Oct. 20. Roger sonne of Francys & Anne Crowe.  
           Oct. 20. Elizabeth daughter of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.

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1605. Oct. 27. Margaret daughter of Ambrose & Martha Gyllybrowne.  
 1606. June 8. Thomas son of Richard & Elizabeth Gippes, being Whit-  
       sunday.  
       Oct. 23. Jane daughter of Roger & Jane Emine, being Thursday.  
       Jan. 1. Mary daughter of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.  
       Feb. 15. Susan daughter of Henry & Anne Spenser, being Shrove-  
       sunday.  
 1607. June 28. Wylliam sonne of Abraham & Elizabeth Peerson.  
       Nov. 22. Mary daughter of Ambrose & Mary Gyllybrowne.  
       Dec. 15. Francys sonne of Thomas & Bridget Kent.  
       March 16. Edward sonne of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
 1608. June 21. Robert sonne of Robert & Margery Disse.  
       Sept. 20. Jhon sonne of Jhon & Margaret Wymarke.  
       March 15. Jhon sonne of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.  
 1609. June 21. Frances daughter of Roger & Jane Emine.  
       Dec. 17. Bridget daughter of Thomas & Bridget Kent.  
 1610. Sept. 30. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Anne Ashfield.  
       Oct. 28. Margaret daughter of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.  
       Nov. 8. Margaret daughter of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
       Nov. 11. Mary daughter of Jhon & Margaret Wymarke.  
       Dec. 9. Wylliam sonne of Wylliam & Anne Dawson.  
 1611. March 31. Anne daughter of Robert & Margery Disse.  
 1612. May 31. William sonne of Thomas & Bridget Kent.  
       June 14. Anne daughter of Roger & Jane Emine.  
       Oct. 18. Richard sonne of Thomas & Anne Ashfield.  
       Dec. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.  
       Feb. 10. Henry sonne of Henry & Anne Spenser.  
 1613. May 16. Martha daughter of Wylliam & Martha Estlinne.  
       Sept. 19. Robert sonne of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
       Dec. 5. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Anne Machyn.  
 1614. March 27. John sonne of William & Anne Dawson.  
       Aug. 28. Dorathie [?] daughter of Jhon & Margaret Wimarke.  
       Nov.       sonne of Ambrose Gillibrowne.  
       Jan. 4. Ambrose sonne of Jhon & Alce Mahew.  
       Jan. 19. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Bridget Kent.

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1614. March 15. George sonne of George & Joone Plomton.
1615. April 30. Mary daughter of Jhon & Sara Fletcher.  
 May 2. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Anne Bennall.  
 May 4. William sonne of Thomas & Anne Machin.
1616. May 8. James sonne of Jhon & Margaret Wimarke.  
 July 5. Jhon sonne of Sir Jhon Bennett, Knight, & Lady Dorrithe  
 his wife.  
 March 18. Thomas sonne of Jhon & Mary Bennall.
1617. March 30. Mary daughter of Thomas & Anne Machin.  
 July 13. Ann daughter of Thomas & Bridget Kent.  
 Aug. 27. Thomas sonne of Sir Jhon Crompton, Knight, & Lady  
 Franceces his wife.  
 Oct. 5. Bridget daughter of Jhon & Saray Fletcher.  
 Oct. 7. James sonne of Jhon & Alse Mayhewe.  
 Oct. 7. Nathauniell soone of Richard & Anne Bennall.  
 Jan. 1. Elyzabeth daughter of William & Anne Dason.
1618. May 29. Mary daughter of Henry & Mary Letchfilde.  
 July 5. John sonne of John & Susan Linge.  
 Aug. 4. Edmonde sonne of Sir Henry Croftes, Knight, & Lady  
 Elizabeth his wife.  
 Sept. 6. Henrye soone of Sir John Bennett, Knight, & Lady Dorrithy  
 his wife.  
 Sept. 8. Charles sonne of Sir Jhon Crompton, Knight, & Lady Frances  
 his wife.  
 March 7. Phillis daughter of Richard & Anne Bennall.
1619. Aug. 15. Constance daughter of Thomas & Susan Hayward.  
 Jan. 16. John sonne of John & Sara Fletcher.
1620. June 11. Edward sonne of Sir John Crompton, Knight, & Lady Frances  
 his wife.  
 June 11. John sonne of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
 Aug. 1. Elizabeth daughter of John & Margerett Wymarke.  
 Aug. 3. Siscelie daughter of Thomas & Bridgett Kent.  
 Aug. 12. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Isabell Pleasante.  
 Nov. 1. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Macham.  
 Feb. 24. Henry sonne of Richard & Ann Bennall.

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1621. April      A childe of a vagrant borne att John Wymarkes.  
           Oct. 23. Margerite daughter of Thomas & Elizabethe Nunn.  
           Oct. 28. Frances sonne of Sir John Crompton, Knight, & Lady Frances  
                     his wiffe.  
           Jan. 30. Henry sonne of John & Alice May. [Mayhew.]  
           Jan. 30. Izabell daughter of Thomas & Izabell Pleasant.
1622. April 10. John sonne of Sir Humfry Myleny, Knight, & Lady Jane his  
                     wife.  
           May 12. James sonne of John & Sara Fletcher.  
           Aug. 11. John sonne of Robart & Dorothie Hoode.  
           Dec. 26. Ann daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
           Feb. 19. Thomas sonne of Richard & Ann Bennall.
1623. July 18. Anthony sonne of Sir John Crompton, Knight, & Lady  
                     Francis his wife.  
           Sept. 7. John sonne of Robert & Ellin Manning.  
           Sept. 30. Sammuell son of John & Alse Mayhewe.  
           Dec. 11. Margrett daughter of Thomas & Bridget Kent.
1624. July 25. Elysabeth daughter of Thomas & Isabell Pleasance.  
           March 20. Elizabeth daughter of William & Ann Pattell.  
           March 22. Mary daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.
1625. May 26. Rose daughter of Richard & Ann Bennall.
1626. April 2. Katheryne daughter of Thomas & Bridgett Kent.  
           Oct. 15. Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Katherin Holding.
1627. March 26. William sonne of William & Ann Pattle.  
           April 15. Amye daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
           Aug. 18. Thomas sonne of Robert & Margerite Simpson.  
           Nov. 25. Abraham sonne of Richard & Ann Bennall.
1628. April 17. John sonne of Henry & Katheren Holden.  
           April 29. Michael sonne of William & Ann Pattle.  
           Aug. 10. Robert sonne of Thomas & Isabell Pleasants.  
           Aug. 12. Richard sonne of John & Sarah Fletcher.  
           Dec. 3. Henry sonne of Robert & Mariscoe Winter.
1629. May 9. Cicily daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
           Sept. 22. Frances daughter of Mr. Edmond Poolye & the Lady  
                     Crompton his wiffe.

1630. March 25. Francis & Richard twinnes sonnes of Francis & Susan Ridgin.  
 Sept. 14. Margeret daughter of Harry & Katheren Holden.
1631. Oct. 6. Susan daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
 Oct. 16. Thomas sonne of Francis & Katheren Willet.
1632. May 24. Thomas sonne of Robert & Mariscoe Winter.
1633. Dec. 12. Thomas sonne of John & Bridgett Kilderbye.  
 Dec. 24. Thomas sonne of Priscilla Crowe.  
 Feb. 20. Sarah daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
 March 23. Edmund sonne of John & Sarah Fletcher.
1634. July 15. Elisabeth daughter of Robert & Mary [sic] Winter.  
 Aug. 17. Ann daughter of Robert & Hellen Manning.  
 Oct. 26. John sonne of Edward & Mary Frost.
1635. May 31. Elysabeth daughter of William & Susan Peirson.
1636. April 17. Frances daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
 Jan. 15. Margerett daughter of Robert & Mariscoe Winter.
1637. June 28. Katherin daughter of Sir Henry Croftes & the Lady Elizabeth  
 his wiffe.  
 Dec. 3. Susan daughter of Richard & Mary Woodgate.  
 Dec. 3. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Elizabeth Howe.  
 Jan. 28. Margerett daughter of John & Rebeckah Barkway.
1638. May 27. Elisabeth daughter of Edward & Mary Frost.
1639. June 16. Robert sonne of Robert & Mariscoe Winter.  
 June 23. Margerite daughter of William & Grisell Tebbit.
1640. May 3. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Marye Woodgate.  
 May 10. Elizabeth daughter of Daniell & Ann Shulver.
1641. Aug. 15. Helline daughter of Edward & Mary Frost.  
 Feb. 5. Margaritt daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Howe.
1642. March 27. John sonne of Richard & Marie Woodgatt.  
 May 15. Margaret daughter of Daniell & Ann Shulver.  
 Edmond soon of Roger Crow.
1644. Sept. 22. Elisabeth daughter of Roger & Elisabeth Crowe.  
 June 30. John sonne of James & Margaret Pleasance.  
 Oct. 10. Henry sonne of Sir Henry & Margerie Crofts.  
 Oct. 20. Elisabeth daughter of Richard & Mary Woodgate.  
 Nov. 14. Daniell sonne of Daniell & Anne Shulver.



1646. Nov. 3. Elisabeth daughter of Richard & Elisabeth Young.  
 Nov. 26. Robert sonne of Thomas & Elisabeth Howe.  
 June 21. Anne daughter of Roger & Elisabeth Crowe.  
 Jan. 25. Mary daughter of Sir Henry & Dame Margerie Crofts.  
 Feb. 2. Roger sonne of Daniell & Anne Shulver.
1647. Sept. 20. Susanna daughter of James & Margaret Pleasance.
1648. March 28. Anne daughter of Henry & Margaret Wabie.  
 Sept. 2. Annis daughter of John & Alse Fletcher.  
 Jan. 1. Elisabeth daughter of Henry & Mary Holden.
1649. Aug. 2. Edward sonne of John & Bridgett Heyward.  
 Sept. 20. John sonne of Daniell & Anne Shulver.
1650. June 30. Henry sonne of Henry & Mary Holden.  
 June 12. John sonne of John Fletcher.  
 Sept. 8. John sonne of Roger Crowe.
1652. Sept. 28. Margaret daughter of Henry & Margaret Wabie.  
 Feb. 8. James sonne of John Gayfer.  
 Feb. 24. Thomas sonne of Henry Holden.
1653. July 4. Margaret daughter of John & Sarah Weymarke.  
 The sonne of Jankin the sheepeheard.
1654. Oct. 27. John sonne of John & Sarah Weymarke.  
 Dec. 2. William sonne of Edmund & Mary Arnold.  
 Jan. 3. Francis sonne of Richard & Elisabeth Browne.
1655. Feb. 26. Rose daughter of Peter & Rose Gaunt.
1656. March 2. Greene's daughter.
1657. May 3. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Margaret Perkins.  
 Dec. 3. Edward sonne of Edward Greene.  
 March 11. Dorothe daughter of Robert & Anne Machin.
1658. April 2. Samuell sonne of Edmund & Mary Arnold.  
 April 25. Elisabeth daughter of Edmund & Isabell Pleasance.  
 Oct. 1. Luke sonne of Luke & Sarah May. [Mayhew.]
1659. May 1. Michael son of John & Alice Fletcher.  
 March 15. Mary daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Browne.
1661. Jan. 5. Edmund sonne of Thomas & Ann Carver.
1662. April 27. John son of William & Penelope Green.  
 Sept. 5. Elisabeth daughter of Thomas & Helen Mahew.

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1662. March 22. Elisabeth daughter of Giles & Ann Cole.  
 1663. Sept. 6. John sonne of Robert & Anne Machin.  
 1664. April 8. William sonne of Edmund & Isabel Pleasance.  
       Oct. 30. Abraham son of Abraham & Martha Benhal.  
       March 5. Margaret daughter of Giles & Anne Cole.  
 1665. Nov. 1. Bridget daughter of John & Bridget Reynolds.  
       March 11. Robert son of Robert & Anne Machin.  
 1666. Dec. 14. Richard son of Abraham & Martha Bennal.  
 1667. July 25. Elizabeth daughter of John & Ann Dente.  
 1668. Aug. 30. Mary daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Murton, brought from  
               Great Saxham to this parish in y<sup>e</sup> absence of there owne  
               minister.  
       Dec. 13. Elizabeth daughter of John & Ann Dent.  
       Jan. 30. Willyam sunn of Willyam & Mary Playfer.  
 1669. Aug. 29. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Debora Crow.  
       Oct. 10. John sonne of John & Margaret Coppin.  
 1671. April 26. Willyam sonne of Willyam & Susan Eastling.  
       May 7. John soone of Abraham & Martha Benall.  
       Jan. 7. Elizabeth daughter of Charles & Alce Weeb.  
       March 10. James sunn of John & Marget Jolle.  
 1672. Sept. 29. Joseph sonne of John & Margaret Coppin.  
       Oct. 4. Elizabeth daughter of Roger & Elizabeth Edwards.  
 1673. April 20. Charles sonne of Charles & Alce Weeb.  
       June 29. John sonne of John & Mary Tyler.  
       June 29. Thomas sonn of Thomas & Debora Crow.  
       July 13. Joyce daughter of Thomas & Joyce Bladwell.  
       Oct. 3. Mary daughter of Abraham & Martha Benall.  
 1675. April 11. Mary daughter of Benjamin & Mary Miller.  
       April 24. Frances daughter of Clement & Ann Sergeant.  
       Oct. 14. William son of Alexander & Mary Oswell.  
               Margaret daughter of John & Mary Tiler.  
 1676. June 20. Thomas son of John & Margaret Coppen.  
       Oct. 3. Susan daughter of Charles & Alice Web.  
       Nov. 16. Clement son of Clement & Ann Sergeant.  
       Dec. 10. Benjamin son of Benjamin & Mary Miller.

1676. Feb. 1. John son of Alexander & Mary Oswell.  
 Feb. 4. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Maypole.
1677. April 22. Mary daughter of Thomas & Deborah Crow.  
 Sept. 2. Robert son of Robert & Margaret Buckle.  
 Sept. 9. Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Susan Spark.  
 Dec. 25. Abraham son of John Coppin deceased & Margaret his wife.  
 Jan. 3. Edward son of John & Elizabeth Bilton.
1678. July 1. Rachel base child of Dorothy Meacham.  
 Aug. 12. John son of John & Rachel Lait.  
 Dec. 8. An daughter of Thomas & Deborah Crow.  
 March 23. Margaret daughter of Robert & Margaret Buckle.
1679. May 1. Susanna daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymark.  
 May 26. Mary daughter of John & Rachel Lait.  
 Aug. 7. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Bilton.
1680. April 18. Elizabeth daughter of John & Rachel Lait.  
 June 27. Mary daughter of Robert & Margaret Buckle.  
 Oct. 7. John son of John & Elizabeth Bilton.  
 Feb. 5. An daughter of Clement & An Serjeant.
1681. Sept. 22. Martha daughter of Abraham & Martha Bennal.  
 Feb. 9. Margaret daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymark.  
 Feb. 12. John son of Thomas & Deborah Crow.
1682. April 9. Margaret daughter of John & Mary Maypole.  
 April 20. An daughter of John Bilton cleric: & Elizabeth his wife.  
 Sept. 23. Susannah daughter of John & Rachel Lait.  
 Jan. 23. Susan daughter of William & Susan Arnold.
1683. Sept. 6. Mary daughter of Alexander & Mary Oswel.  
 Oct. 4. James son of William & Margaret Gayfer.  
 Dec. 14. Thomas son of Thomas & An Clark.  
 March 20. Sarah daughter of John & Rachel Lait.
1684. March 30. John son of John & Mary Maypole.  
 June 8. An daughter of Robert & An Mitzan.  
 Aug. 6. Anthony son of Major William Crofts & Mrs. Ann Crofts his wife.  
 Sept. 18. John son of John & Elizabeth Weymark.  
 Dec. 7. Mary daughter of David & Mary Church.

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1684. Dec. 27. John son of William & Margaret Gayfer.  
 1685. May 15. Mary & Mary the daughters of Major William Crofts & Dame Ann.  
       Aug. 6. Mary daughter of John Bilton cleric: & Elizabeth his wife.  
       Feb. 11. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Maypole.  
 1686. Nov. 18. Martha daughter of Alexander & Mary Oswell.  
 1687. May 5. Margaret daughter of William & Margaret Gainford.  
       Sept. 4. David son of David & Mary Church.  
       Nov. 10. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Jasken.  
       Feb. 2. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Rachel Marshal.  
 1688. June 22. James son of John & Elizabeth Dieper.  
       Oct. 26. John son of John & Elizabeth Jasken.  
       Nov. 25. Thomas son of John & Ann Motlock.  
       Feb. 1. Mary daughter of John & Alice Cornwell.  
 1689. April 11. Ann daughter of Thomas & Rachel Marshal.  
       Dec. 29. Ann daughter of Robert Pateridge of Silam. [Isleham?]  
       Jan. 5. Hanna daughter of Alexander & Mary Oswell.  
 1690. June 10. Charles sunn of William Croftes Esq. and Dame Ann his wife.  
       June 14. Richard son of John & Alice Cornwell.  
       Dec. 21. Elizabeth daughter of John & Ann Candler.  
 1691. Oct. 9. John son of William Crofts Esq. & Ann his wife.  
       Nov. 3. John son of John & Elizabeth Paltry.  
       Nov. 26. John son of John & Ann Candler.  
       Jan. 5. Ann daughter of John & Alice Cornwall.  
 1692. Jan. 17. Henry son of William Crofts Esq. & Ann his wife.  
       Feb. 12. Finsham Lamb.  
       March 15. Thomas Sergeant.  
 1693. Dec. 14. Barbary daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymack.  
 1694. April 17. John son of John & Alice Cornwell.  
 1695. May 13. Martha daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymack. Born  
       Apr: 4.  
       ? 24. William son of William & Elizabeth Norman. Born same  
       day.  
       Feb. 28. Alice daughter of John & Alice Cornwall.  
 1696. April 26. Anne daughter of John & Dorathy Reve.

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|-------|-------|-----|---|
| 1696. | May   | 17. | Margaret base child of Margaret Gipps.              |
|       | July  | 16. | Margaret daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymack.      |
| 1697. | Sept. | 12. | Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymack.         |
| 1698. | April | 30. | Deborah daughter of John & Alice Cornwall.          |
|       | Aug.  | 13. | Elizabeth daughter of John & Rose Garrald.          |
| 1699. | Nov.  | 16. | Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Palfrey.     |
|       | Dec.  | 15. | Elizabeth daughter of John & Alice Cornwall.        |
|       | Dec.  | 24. | Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.      |
| 1700. | June  | 2.  | Richard son of John & Dorothy Reve.                 |
|       | Aug.  | 18. | Jane daughter of John & Ann Lalham.                 |
|       | Nov.  | 17. | John son of John & Sarah Garrold.                   |
|       | Jan.  | 5.  | Mary daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.           |
| 1701. | Sept. | 15. | John son of John & Elizabeth Jolly.                 |
|       | Sept. | 30. | Martha daughter of Edward & Martha Sparke.          |
|       | Dec.  | 21. | Jane daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.           |
|       | Feb.  | 15. | Francis son of Andrew & Mary Sterling.              |
| 1702. | Nov.  | 29. | Jonathan son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.            |
| 1703. | July  | 25. | James son of John & Sarah Garrold.                  |
|       | Aug.  | 1.  | Ann daughter of John & Ann Lalham.                  |
| 1704. | May   | 21. | Martha daughter of Andrew & Mary Sterling.          |
|       | Oct.  | 6.  | Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.            |
|       | Feb.  | 10. | John son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.                |
| 1705. | Jan.  | 25. | Robert son of John & Sarah Garrold.                 |
|       | Jan.  | 30. | John son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.               |
| 1706. | March | 25. | Susanna daughter of John & Alice Cornwell.          |
|       | Oct.  | 20. | Sarah daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.          |
| 1707. | April | 27. | John son of John & Ann Lalham.                      |
|       | June  | 15. | Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.     |
|       | July  | 20. | Mary daughter of John & Mary Mott.                  |
|       | Feb.  | 1.  | William son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.             |
| 1708. | May   | 30. | Josuah son of John & Mary Woodward.                 |
|       | July  | 30. | Miriam daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp.             |
|       | Aug.  | 29. | Elizabeth daughter of Clement & Hannah Salisbury.   |
|       | Oct.  | 15. | Elizabeth daughter of John & Sarah Jarrold.         |
|       | Dec.  | 17. | Fannah [sic] daughter of Richard & Margaret Ashman. |

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1709. June 9. Adam son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.  
 Nov. 6. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.
1710. Aug. 24. William son of Joseph & Margeret Worth.
1711. April 29. Ann daughter of John & Mary Mott.  
 June 26. William son of Anthony Crofts Esq. & Elizabeth his wife.  
 June 30. Elizabeth daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp.  
 Aug. 19. Joseph son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.  
 Aug. 31. Margaret daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth.  
 Sept. 2. Clement son of Clement & Hannah Salisbury.  
 Oct. 13. Richard son of Richard & Margeret Ashman.  
 Nov. 1. Joseph son of Joseph & Margaret Money.
1712. Nov. 21. Mary daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth.  
 Feb. 1. Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.  
 March 1. Hannah daughter of Clement & Hannah Salisbury.
1713. March 25. John son of Joseph & Margaret Money.  
 May 29. Frances daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp.  
 Oct. 30. William son of John & Ann Lalham.  
 Nov. 5. Joseph son of Joseph & Margaret Worth.
1714. Nov. 19. Elizabeth daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth.  
 Feb. 6. John son of John & Susan Cenham.  
 March 9. Abraham son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.  
 March 25. Deborah daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp.
1715. April 19. Thomas son of Joseph & Margaret Money.  
 June 10. George son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.  
 Aug. 25. Sarah daughter of James & Sarah Mortlock.
1716. May 24. Simon son of Simon & Miriam Kemp.  
 June 24. Clement son of Clement & Hannah Salisbury.  
 Aug. 16. James son of John & Elizabeth Emerson.  
 Jan. 24. James son of John & Susan Cenham.
1717. May 2. Margaret daughter of Joseph & Margaret Money.  
 May 9. Robert son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.  
 May 10. Thomas son of Joseph & Margaret Worth.
1718. July 10. Margeret daughter of Joseph & Margeret Worth.  
 Sept. 4. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Emerson.  
 Sept. 7. Mary daughter of Esau & Hannah Buy.

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|-------|-------------------|-----|--|
| 1718. | Jan.              | 18. | Dorcas base child of Sarah Wymack.                             |
| 1719. | May               | 7.  | Benjamin son of Joseph & Margaret Money.                       |
|       | May               | 14. | Francis son of Francis & Mary Pattle.                          |
|       | July              | 16. | John son of Joseph & Margaret Worth.                           |
|       | Oct.              | 3.  | Samuel son of John & Susan Cenham.                             |
|       | Dec.              | 29. | Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Jolly.                  |
|       | Jan.              | 31. | John son of Esau & Hannah Buy.                                 |
|       | Feb.              | 2.  | Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby.                |
| 1720. | Aug.              | 6.  | Ann daughter of John & Martha Jarrold.                         |
|       | Oct.              | 9.  | Philip Pattle.   |
|       | Jan.              | 26. | Rachel daughter of Goodman Bye by his second wife.             |
|       | Feb.              | 23. | Joseph son of Joseph & Margaret Worth.                         |
| 1721. | April             | 9.  | James son of James & Ann Griggs,                               |
|       | April             | 14. | Mathew son of John & Elizabeth Emerson.                        |
|       | July              | 29. | Ann daughter of Joseph & Margaret Money.                       |
|       | Feb.              | 5.  | John son of Thomas & Alse Crask.                               |
|       | March             | 11. | Thomas son of Ambrose & Elisabeth Osbourn.                     |
| 1722. | June              | 12. | Ann daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth.                       |
|       | Dec.              | 7.  | Mary daughter of Joseph & Margaret Money.                      |
|       | Feb.              | 13. | Ann daughter of James & Ann Griggs.                            |
| 1723. | April             | 12. | Good friday. Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Brown.              |
|       | April             | 14. | Easter sunday. Lavinia daughter of Esau & Hannah Bye.          |
|       | June              | 30. | William son of John & Martha Jarrold.                          |
|       | Aug.              | 25. | William son of Joseph & Margaret Worth, who dyed of child-bed. |
|       | Nov.              | 23. | Martha daughter of Clement & Hannah Salisbury.                 |
|       | Dec.              | 31. | Hannah daughter of John & Elizabeth Emerson.                   |
| 1724. | St. Stephens day. |     | Anna daughter of Thomas & Hannah Brown.                        |
| 1725. | May.              | 1.  | St. Philip & Jacob. William son of Joseph & Margaret Money.    |
|       | July              | 12. | Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Martin.                         |
|       | July              | 29. | Sarah daughter of James & Ann Griggs.                          |
|       | Oct.              | 16. | Mary daughter of John & Mary Segraat.                          |
|       | Dec.              | 27. | James son of John & Hannah Jarrold.                            |
| 1727. | Aug.              | 6.  | Mary daughter of Thomas & Hannah Brown.                        |

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1727. Jan. 12. Edmund son of Joseph & Margaret Money.  
 March 19. Hannah daughter of James & Ann Griggs.  
 1729. May 16. Thomas son of Thomas & Martha Stutters.  
 July 26. John son of Thomas & Hannah Brown.  
 1730. Nov. 12. Samuel son of Joseph & Margaret Money.  
 1731. May 20. Elisabeth daughter of James & Elisabeth Salsbury.  
 Sept. 2. Ann daughter of John & Esther Manning.  
 1732. April 10. William son of John & Elisabeth Haward.  
 Oct. 2. Elisabeth daughter of James & Elisabeth Salsbury.  
 Jan. 15. Samuel son of Joseph & Margaret Mony.  
 Feb. 25. Francis son of Francis Foquier Esq.  
 1733. July 7. William son of Thomas & Martha Stutters.  
 Aug. 12. Elisabeth daughter of John & Elisabeth Betts.  
 Sept. 21. St. Mathew. William son of James & Ann Griggs.  
 Dec. 4. Henry son of John & Esther Manning.  
 Feb. 19. Robert son of Robert & Hannah Shepherd.  
 1734. April 14. Easter Sunday. Lambart son of John & Susan Haward.  
 June 10. Francis a bastard child of Mary Mott by Francis servant of  
 Francis Foquiere Esq. at ye Hall.  
 June 23. William son of Francis & Katharine Foquier.  
 Aug. 20. William bastard child of Sarah Fordham.  
 Sept. 23. Henrietta Charlotta daughter of Joseph & Ann Goodyiere.  
 Dec. 22. Hannah base child of Elisabeth Salsbury.  
 Feb. 18. Mary daughter of Adam & Mary Fordham.  
 1735. April 3. John son of John & Sarah Nunn.  
 May 9. Susan daughter of James & Elisabeth Salsbury.  
 May 16. Alice daughter of Thomas & Alice Stocking.  
 Feb. 5. Esther daughter of John Manning.  
 1736. Sept. 5. Robert son of John & Susan Haward.  
 1737. April 18. Rose daughter of James & Ann Griggs.  
 July 31. Mary daughter of James & Mary Canham.  
 July 31. Mary daughter of John & Sarah Nunn.  
 Sept. 4. John son of Thomas & Ales Stocking.  
 1738. April 2. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
 July 16. Mary daughter of G. Money ye shoemaker.



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1738. Sept. 24. William son of John & Esther Manning.\*  
 1739. Feb. 24. James son of Thomas & Alice Stocking.  
 1740. May 18. John son of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
       Aug. 20. John son of Adam & Mary Fordham.  
       Nov. 2. Susan daughter of James & Mary Canham jun.  
       Nov. 27. Richard son of Richard & Elisabeth Jaques.  
       Feb. 27. Joseph son of Joseph & Rachel Munny.  
 1741. May 3. Miles son of John Haward & his wife.  
       Jan. 6. Epiphany. John son of John & Susan Manning.  
       Jan. 15. Rose daughter of John & Rose Munny.  
 1742. May 30. Amicia daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
       June 6. Sarah daughter of Adam & Mary Fordham.  
       Feb. 6. John son of John & Rose Rednall.  
 1743. April 30. Mary daughter of John & Elisabeth Betts.  
       June 20. James son of James Emerson.  
       March 1. Susan daughter of John & Susan Manning.  
       March 9. Hannah daughter of Joseph Munny.  
 1744. July 8. Sarah daughter of Thomas Stocking.  
       Nov. 20. John Money, John Canham, & John Mary Smith bastard.  
       Feb. 3. Elisabeth daughter of John Middleditch.  
       Feb. 8. James son of James Emerson.  
 1745. May 20. ? son of John Haward.  
       June 6. Mary, Sarah & Robert, all children of Mr. Clark.  
       July 1. Mary daughter of John & Rose Ridnal.  
       Oct. 15. John son of Abraham & Margaret Prat.  
 1746. Feb. 1. Rose daughter of John Rednal & his wife.  
 1747. April 6. James son of John & Rose Money.  
       June 6. Elisabeth daughter of Thomas & Ales Stocking.  
       June 14. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Lemon.  
       June 22. Elisabeth daughter of James & Elisabeth Emerson.  
       Dec. 12. Thomas son of John Copsey & wife.  
 1748. July 24. Margaret daughter of Abraham & Margaret Prat.  
       Oct. 11. Thomas son of John & Susan Manning.  
       Nov. 21. Jeremiah son to Ashmer y\* shepherd.

\*Here a marginal note says, John Middleditch put on Clark.

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1748. Jan. 13. James son of Joseph & Jane Clerk.  
 1749. April 9. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lemon.  
       May 7. Richard son of John Middleditch & his wife.  
       May 14. Thomas son of John Rednal & his wife.  
 1750. March 26. John son of John Deer.  
       May 19. Elisabeth daughter of John & Ann Baker.  
       June 8. Mary daughter of John & Rose Money.  
       June 24. Rose daughter of Thomas & Alice Stocking.  
       Oct. 14. Charlotte daughter of John & Tamason Copsy.  
       Jan. 6. Abraham son of Abraham & Margaret Pratt.  
       Feb. 28. Sarah daughter of William & Susan Ashman.  
       March 24. Mary daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lemmon.  
 1751. Sept. 15. Alice daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
       Oct. 6. William son of John & Ann Baker.  
 1752. March 15. George son of William & Mary Pruer, born in the Parish of  
               Attleburgh, Norfolk.  
       May 1. William son of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
       May 21. James son of Thomas & Alice Stocken.  
       Aug. 2. Sarah daughter of John & Rose Ridlan.  
       Aug. 6. Charles son of John & Ann Church.  
       Oct. 30. John son of Edward & Ann Goodchild.  
       Nov. 20. Hannah daughter of Joseph & Frances Munney.  
 1753. Feb. 11. John son of John & Tamason Copsey.  
       April 29. John son of Thomas & Sarah Lemon.  
       June 17. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
       Nov. 11. Stephen base child of Mary Munney.  
 1754. April 14. Jonathon son of John & Rose Riddlan.  
       June 20. John son of John & Ann Baker.  
       Sept. 22. Ann daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
 1755. Jan. 25. Aaron base child of Alice Stocken.  
       Feb. 21. John son of Richard & Mary Avey.  
       May 25. Ann daughter of John & Rose Ridland.  
       Sept. 7. William son of Thomas and Sarah Lemon.  
       Sept. 22. Mary daughter of Henry & Jane Canion.  
       Oct. 18. William son of John and Rose Munny.

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1756. Jan. 4. Samuel son of John & Tamasin Copsey.  
 Jan. 6. Ann daughter of Robert & Hannah Gouldsmith.  
 Feb. 1. Mary daughter of Abraham & Margaret Pratt.  
 March 7. William son of William & Susan Munny.  
 June 1. Susan daughter of William & Mary Pruer.  
 June 20. John base child of Ann Manning.  
 Oct. 10. John son of John & Mary Beeton.  
 Oct. 30. Mary daughter of Richard & Mary Avey.  
 Dec. 12. Hannah daughter of Robert & Hannah Gouldsmith.  
 1757. July 17. Joseph son of Nathaniel & Mary Frost.  
 Sept. 18. William son of John & Mary Beeton.  
 1758. April 14. Jane daughter of Henery & Jane Canyan.  
 June 8. Edith daughter of Thomas & Alice Stocking.  
 Sept. 17. Hannah daughter of Richard & Mary Avea.  
 Oct. 29. Ann daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
 Nov. 12. Margery daughter of Robert & Hannah Goldsmith.  
 1759. Jan. 21. Ann daughter of Roger & Sarah Hazel.  
 Feb. 13. Mary daughter of James & Mary Copping.  
 1760. Jan. 10. Margaret daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
 Jan. 20. Jonathan son of Charles & Elizabeth Corstone.  
 Feb. 17. Edmund son of John & Mary Beeton.  
 Feb. 23. William son of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
 March 2. Betty Frances daughter of Frances Palfry.  
 March 14. James son of James & Mary Coping.  
 April 19. Richard son of Richard & Mary Avey.  
 Aug. 10. James son of Roger & Sarah Heazol.  
 Oct. 19. Richard son of Richard & Ann Rosbrock.  
 Nov. 25. Sarah daughter of Mr. Joseph & Sarah Batch.  
 1761. Feb. 19. William son of Thomas & Susan Jackson.  
 April 12. Thomas son of John & Mary Beeton.  
 April 26. James son of John & Tammason Copsey.  
 July 26. Betty daughter of Richard & Mary Avey.  
 Aug. 30. Hannah daughter of Robert & Hannah Gouldsmith.  
 1762. May 23. Thomas son of Richard & Ann Rosbruck.  
 June 13. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Sharp.

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1762. Aug. 1. James son of John & Tammason Copsey.  
 1763. Jan. 30. William son of Thomas & Elizebeth Linge.  
       Feb. 27. Thomas son of John & Ann Baker.  
       April 17. Sarah daughter of Roger & Sarah Heazel.  
       May 22. John son of Isaac & Ann Harrauld.  
       July 17. Ann daughter of Henery & Jane Canyon.  
       July 31. Sarah daughter of James & Mary Hare.  
 1764. Jan. 9. Simon son of Thomas & Susan Jackson.  
       March 5. William son of John & Mary Betton.  
       April 1. Thomas son of Richard & Mary Avey.  
       April 22. Mary daughter of James & Sarah Mallows.  
       Sept. 9. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Hannah Goldsmith.  
 1765. March 10. John son of John & Rachel Musk.  
       March 19. John son of Benjemine & Mary Boggis.  
       June 11. William son of Isaac & Ann Harrauld.  
       June 16. Ann daughter of Richard & Ann Rosbrook.  
       July 10. Timothy son of Thomas & Sarah Sharp.  
       July 28. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
       Sept. 28. John son of John & Ann Shinglewood.  
       Dec. 6. William Carlton son of John & Mary Simpson.  
       Dec. 8. William son of Roger & Sarah Hazel.  
 1766. March 3. Mary daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
       March 23. Ann daughter of Samuel & Ann Curtise.  
       May 18. Sarah daughter of James & Sarah Mallows.  
       Nov. 30. Elisabeth daughter of John & Elisabeth Ling.  
 1767. Jan. 26. Mary daughter of John & Ann Shinglewood.  
       Feb. 20. Benjamin son of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
       April 11. Mary daughter of John & Mary Simpson.  
       May 3. Mary daughter of John & Rachel Musk.  
       May 17. Ann daughter of Isaac & Ann Harrauld.  
       Nov. 29. Hannah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
       Dec. 8. Charlotte daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 1768. May 29. John son of Samuel & Sarah Musk.  
       Sept. 20. Elisabeth daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
       Nov. 6. Lydia daughter of John & Lydia Cook.

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1768. Nov. 6. John son of Robert & Mary Plumb.  
Nov. 6. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
Nov. 28. Ann daughter of James & Sarah Mallows.
1769. Feb. 12. John son of John & Mary Simpson.  
May 20. Mary daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
Oct. 8. Thomas son of Isaac & Ann Harrald.  
Nov. 5. Mary daughter of John & Lydia Cook.  
Nov. 19. Ann daughter of William & Elisabeth Smith.
1770. March 25. Thomas son of John & Rachel Musk.  
May 6. William son of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
May 21. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.  
July 16. Mark son of Mark & Mary Last.  
Sept. 16. Mary daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
Sept. 17. Esther daughter of Richard & Ann Rosbrook.  
Oct. 8. Charlotte daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.
1771. Jan. 6. William son of William Spalding.  
Feb. 3. Maria daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
Feb. 10. Jane daughter of William & Susan Griggs.  
March 24. George son of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
May 14. George son of Sarah Ridland.  
June 23. John son of John & Lydia Cook.  
Aug. 11. James son of James & Sarah Mallows.  
Sept. 18. Mary-Ann daughter of Isaac & Ann Harrald.  
Nov. 24. Mary daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
Nov. 24. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.
1772. Feb. 29. Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Secker.  
April 19. Isaac son of Isaac & Mary Sutton.  
April 26. Daniel son of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
May 17. Ann daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
Oct. 4. Edward son of John & Rachel Musk.  
Oct. 10. William son of William & Mary Sier.
1773. Jan. 4. Joshua son of John & Lydia Cook.  
April 12. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
April 14. John son of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
May 17. Mary daughter of Mark & Mary Last.

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1773. Sept. 14. John son of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 Nov. 7. James son of Isaac & Ann Harrald.
1774. Jan. 4. Elisabeth daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
 Feb. 13. Mary Ann daughter of James & Ann Simpson.  
 April 3. Mary daughter of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
 May 22. Thomas son of James & Sarah Mallows.  
 June 30. Elisabeth daughter of Thomas Hunt & Susanna Reeve.  
 July 10. Elisabeth daughter of William & Mary Spalding.  
 Sept. 29. Robert son of Samuel & Sarah Musk.
1775. Jan. 22. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.  
 March 12. Maria daughter of John & Rachel Musk.  
 April 16. Julian son of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
 April 23. Elisabeth daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 June 5. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Money.  
 July 16. James son of John & Lydia Cook.  
 Oct. 29. Susannah daughter of Mark & Mary Last.  
 Dec. 10. David son of David Verro & Elisabeth Cockerton.  
 Dec. 12. Ann daughter of John & Mary Copsy.
1776. March 5. Susannah daughter of Isaac & Ann Harrald.  
 Aug. 11. Mary daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 Oct. 28. Samuel Alexander son of James & Ann Simpson.  
 Nov. 13. Tamasin Wright daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 Dec. 30. Joshua Xtmas son of Joshua & Mary Coe. [or Coc ?]
1777. Jan. 12. James son of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
 Jan. 12. Hannah daughter of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
 Feb. 28. Henry son of John & Mary Copsey.  
 March 2. Sarah daughter of William & Susan Griggs.  
 March 30. Susanna daughter of James & Sarah Mallows.  
 April 6. Abraham son of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
 April 13. Elisabeth daughter of John & Sarah Money.  
 June 1. John son of John & Mary Ely.  
 July 27. Elisabeth daughter of David & Elisabeth Verro.  
 Aug. 8. Susanna daughter of Thomas & Susanna Hunt.
1778. Jan. 11. Henry Kenyon son of John & Mary Copsey.  
 Jan. 12. Ann & Mary twins of Robert & Mary-Spark Death.

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1778. March 1. Thomas son of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 April 12. Elisabeth daughter of John & Lydia Cook.  
 Sept. 7. Elisabeth daughter of Isaac & Ann Harrald.  
 Sept. 13. Robert son of Robert & Alice Crow.
1779. Jan. 3. John son of Mark & Mary Last.  
 Jan. 5. Mary daughter of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
 Feb. 7. Sarah daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
 March 29. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
 April 4. William son of William & Mary Syer.  
 June 20. Ann daughter of Robert & Mary-Spark Death.  
 Aug. 15. John son of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
 Sept. 22. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
 Oct. 17. Elisabeth daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.
1780. Feb. 27. William son of James & Sarah Mallows.  
 April 18. Robert son of Robert & Mary-Spark Death.  
 May 4. Susan & Mary twins of John & Lydia Cook.  
 May 27. Ann daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 May 28. Thomas son of Samuel & Mary Coker.  
 July 23. Sarah daughter of John & Sarah Musk.  
 July 24. Thomas son of Thomas & Susanna Hunt.
1781. Feb. 6. Sarah daughter of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
 May 6. Benjamin son of Mark & Mary Last.  
 May 27. Sarah daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 May 27. Samuel Musk aged 48 baptized.  
 July 1. Robert son of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
 June 24. John son of Robert & Alice Crow.  
 Sept. 9. Ann daughter of Robert & Mary—Spark Death.  
 Sept. 9. James son of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
 Oct. 14. Roger Hazel was nominated and appointed Clarke of this  
 Parish in y<sup>e</sup> room of John Middleditch lately deceased by  
 John Warren, Rector.
- Nov. 18. Mary daughter of John & Sarah Money.  
 Dec. 20. James son of John & Mary Copsey.  
 Dec. 25. Ann daughter of Robert & Ann Kates.
1782. Jan. 22. Susanna daughter of Charles Fuller & Mary Pollington.

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1782. Feb. 6. Elisabeth daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 April 7. Thomas son of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
 May 22. Ann daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.
1783. Jan. 6. Mary daughter of David & Elisabeth Verro.  
 Feb. 10. Thomas son of Thomas & Susanna Hunt.  
 Feb. 21. Elisabeth daughter of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
 March 7. James son of John & Sarah Musk.  
 March 30. Richard son of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
 July 1. William son of William & Mary Sier.  
 July 27. Henry son of Mark & Mary Last.  
 Aug. 26. Mary daughter of Robert & Alice Crow.  
 Nov. 23. John son of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 Dec. 3. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
 Dec. 21. James son of John & Mary Copsey.
1784. Feb. 11. Margaret daughter of John & Sarah Money.  
 April 5. Tamasin daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
 June 6. Richard son of Robert & Mary Cobbing.
1785. Feb. 1. James son of John & Mary Ely.  
 Feb. 8. James son of Elisabeth Verro widow.  
 Feb. 28. Martha daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 May 4. James son of Thomas & Susanna Hunt.  
 Aug. 20. John son of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
 Dec. 22. Peggy daughter of Robert & Mary Cobbing.
1786. Feb. 12. Phœbe daughter of John & Mary Copsey.  
 March 18. Mary daughter of James & Mary Cook.  
 April 28. John son of William & Mary Sier.  
 June 23. Elisabeth daughter of Mark & Mary Last.  
 July 6. Thomas son of Valentine & Elisabeth Prigg.  
 July 9. Henry son of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
 Oct. 7. James son of Timothy & Mary Sharp.
1787. Feb. 18. Mary daughter of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
 March 11. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Ely.  
 March 11. Thomas son of William Gibbs jun. aged 14.  
 May 4. Alice daughter of Robert & Alice Crow.  
 May 20. Ellen daughter of George Barton & Rachel Myson.



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1787. July 18. Thomas son of William & Mary Sier.  
       Nov. 29. Mary Jane daughter of John & Mary Copsey.  
 1788. Jan. 9. — — of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
       April 14. Sukey daughter of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
       April 21. John son of John Rolf & Elisabeth Vale.  
       Aug. 4. Bet daughter of John & Rachel Musk.  
       Aug. 26. Mary daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
       Nov. 27. Esther daughter of Henry & Elisabeth Ollerton.  
 1789. March 26. Sarah daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 1790. Feb. 14. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Copsey.  
       Feb. 14. William son of William & Mary Hurrell.  
       April 4. George son of James & Charlotte Pawsey.  
       May 2. Hannah daughter of John & Elizabeth Cawston.  
       June 6. Nathaniel son of Nathaniel & Elizabeth Martin.  
       April 23. Esther daughter of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
 1791. Feb. 2. Daniel child of Lucy Crack.  
       March 27. Susan daughter of Ezekiel & Sarah Hayhowe.  
       April 17. William son of Robert & Alice Crow.  
       May 1. Peggy daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Alderton.  
       June 12. Elizabeth daughter of John & Rachel Musk.  
       June 19. Thomas son of John & Mary Ely.  
       June 19. Susanna daughter of William Gibbs aged 16.  
       June 5. Mary Ann daughter of James & Charlotte Pawsey.  
       July 10. James son of Timothy & Mary Sharpe.  
       July 24. Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Cawston.  
       Oct. 9. Mary Ann daughter of Thomas & Sarah Clarey.  
 1792. Feb. 26. Sarah daughter of Rachel Mison.  
       March 4. Bet daughter of John & Mary Copsey.  
       May 27. Mary-Ann daughter of Thomas & Elisabeth Banks.  
       June 10. Mary-Ann daughter of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
       July 1. John son of Nathaniel & Elizabeth Martin.  
       Sept. 9. William son of Thomas & Charlotte Garrald.  
       Dec. 30. John & Mary twins of Ezekiel & Sarah Hayhowe.  
 1793. Feb. 24. Honor daughter of John & Elizabeth Cawston.  
       May 5. Henry son of Henry & Elizabeth Alderton.

1793. June 14. Susan daughter of James & Charlotte Pawsey.  
 June 23. Henry son of George & Sarah Gibbs.  
 Nov. 17. James son of Thomas & Sarah Clary.  
 Dec. 25. Sukey daughter of John & Mary Copsey.
1794. June 1. James son of John & Elizabeth Cawston.  
 July 13. Bet daughter of John & Mary Ely.  
 Oct. 5. John son of John & Mary Powter.  
 Nov. 16. James son of William & Mary Harrald.
1795. May 17. Bet daughter of Robert & Alice Crowe.  
 July 2. Joseph son of James & Charlotte Pawsey.\* Dec. 23, 1793.  
 July 2. William son of James & Charlotte Pawsey. March 3.  
 Sept. 13. Daniel son of Henry & Elizabeth Olinnton. July 11.  
 Oct. 4. James son of Robert & Mary Cobbing. April 21.  
 Oct. 11. John son of John & Mary Musk. March 25, 1794.  
 Oct. 25. Edward son of Thomas & Charlotte Garwood. Aug. 20.
1796. May 22. William son of Thomas & Sarah Clary.
1797. Feb. 13. John son of William & Mary Harrald. Feb. 5.  
 March 5. William son of John & Mary Poulter.  
 March 26. Sophia daughter of John & Mary Copsey. Aug. 30, 1795.  
 April 16. Eleanor daughter of Thomas & Ann Banks. March 12.  
 May 14. Honour daughter of John & Elizabeth Cawston. Feb. 26.  
 July 9. Maria daughter of John & Mary Turner. June 1.  
 Sept. 3. Mary daughter of Henry & Isabella Palmer. Aug. 22.
1798. April 8. Joseph son of William & Dorothy Richardson. Feb. 4.  
 May 27. Charlotte daughter of Thomas & Sarah Clarey. April 22.  
 May 27. Deboreux son of Henry & Elizabeth Ollerton. May 22.  
 July 1. Hannah daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Bentley. June 23.  
 Sept. 23. Jane daughter of John & Mary Copsey. Aug. 26.  
 Sept. 30. Joseph son of Richard & Hannah Sharpe, aged 3½ years.  
 Dec. 25. Mary Ann daughter of William & Mary (Mallows) Harrald.  
 Born April 9.
1799. May 12. Ann daughter of William & Ann Ling. Dec. 25, 1798.  
 May 12. John son of James & Ann (Sier) Barwick. May 5.  
 June 16. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Banks. May 16.

\* The date at the end is the date of birth, in the current year unless otherwise stated. Ed.

1799. Sept. 1. John son of Henry & Isabella Palmer. Aug. 29.  
Dec. 15. George son of Thomas & Eleanor (Payne) Bowers. Dec. 14.
1800. Jan. 5. Jeremiah son of Richard & Hannah (Parker) Sharpe.  
April 6. Alice daughter of William & Dorothy Richardson.  
May 11. Edmund son of Robert & Alice Crow. May 7.  
May 18. Robert son of John & Mary Pouter. April 20.  
Aug. 24. Alice Nunn daughter of Jemima Watson. April 13.  
Sept. 28. John son of William & Mary Harrald. Sept. 4.  
Dec. 29. Mary daughter of William & Ann Ling. Dec. 28.
1801. Jan. 25. Sarah daughter of James & Elizabeth Garwood. Dec. 25, 1800.  
Feb. 16. William son of Margaret Money.  
June 28. John son of Henry & Elizabeth Olinton. June 26.  
Oct. 18. Harriet daughter of Thomas & Eleanor (Payne) Bowers. Born Oct. 6.
1802. June 1. William son of William & Dorothea Richardson. Sept. 21, 1801.  
June 6. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Bentley. Feb. 12.  
June 6. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Clary. April 16.  
Sept. 26. Mary Ann daughter of John & Loues Crowe. Sept. 17.  
Dec. 19. William son of Henry & Elizabeth Palmer.
1803. May 1. James son of James & Elizabeth Garwood.  
June 3. Marianne daughter of James & Ann Barwick.  
July 17. Sally daughter of Thomas & Ann Banks.  
July 31. James son of William & Dorothea Richardson.
1804. April 1. Milly daughter of John & Mary Powtor.  
April 8. Elizabeth daughter of William & Ann Ling.  
May 13. William son of Henry & Elizabeth Olerton.  
July 22. Phebe daughter of Richard & Hannah Sharpe.  
Oct. 21. John son of Thomas & Sarah Clary.  
Dec. 16. Alice daughter of William & Ann Ling.
1805. Jan. 20. Sarah daughter of John & Lois Crow.  
April 9. Henry son of William & Mary Harald. May 20, 1804.  
April 28. Mary daughter of James & Elizabeth Garwood.  
June 30. Bet daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Palmer. Friday, June 21.

1805. Sept. 1. Maria daughter of Thomas & Anne Banks.  
 Oct. 6. Thomas son of William & Dorothy Richardson.
1806. Aug. 3. John & Thomas twins of William & Anne Cater. May 8.  
 Aug. 24. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Sarah Clary. May 24.
1807. Feb. 8. John son of John & Lois Crowe.  
 March 3. James son of James & Ann (Syer) Barwick. Dec. 12, 1806.  
 March 19. Charlotte Sole daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Crane) Lingwood. May 15, 1806.  
 Oct. 11. Sarah daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Olerton.  
 Nov. 15. Sarah daughter of James & Elizabeth Garwood. Oct. 1.
1808. Jan. 17. Harriet daughter of William & Dorothy Richardson. Oct. 10, 1807.  
 March 13. Edward son of James & Elizabeth Crack. Sept., 1807.  
 July 10. Harriet daughter of Thomas & Ann Banks. May 10.  
 Oct. 2. Elizabeth daughter of Mary Bently.
1809. March 5. Mary daughter of William & Ann Cater. Nov. 28, 1808.  
 June 16. Louisa Sarah, daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Crane) Lingwood. Nov., 1807.  
 June 16. Elizabeth Sole daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Lingwood. Oct., 1808.  
 Sept. 10. Joseph son of William & Mary (Mallows) Harrold. Aug. 1.  
 Oct. 8. Sarah daughter of William & Anne (Simkin) Ling. June 25, 1806.  
 Oct. 8. William son of William & Anne Ling. Jan. 29.  
 Oct. 15. William son of John & Lois (Brown) Crow. Sept. 24.
1810. April 8. George son of William & Dorothy (Reeve) Richardson. Jan. 19.  
 April 22. James son of Nathaniel & Sarah (Howard) Manning. March 2.  
 April 29. Joseph son of Thomas & Sarah (Turner) Clary. April 15.  
 Sept. 9. Mary daughter of James & Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Crack. Aug. 28.  
 Nov. 11. Charlotte daughter of James & Elizabeth (Fuller) Garrard. Sept. 16.  
 Dec. 30. Benjamin Nelson son of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Crane) Lingwood. Dec. 22.

1811. Aug. 25. William son of John & Mary (Mason) Harris. June 5.  
 Oct. 20. Thomas son of James & Mary (Harrington) Cook. June 16.
1812. March 1. John son of Sarah Cook. Feb. 16.  
 March 8. Mary Anne daughter of Richard & Mary (Bentley) Cobbin.  
 Feb. 29.  
 March 22. Mary Anne daughter of Benjamin & Charlotte (Garwood)  
 Ginn. Feb. 4.  
 April 19. Anne daughter of William & Anne Cater.  
 June 14. Thomas son of William & Anne Ling. Sept. 28, 1811.  
 July 5. Isaac son of William & Dorothy (Reed) Richerson. Feb. 3.  
 July 5. Elizabeth daughter of Mary Richerson. April 2.
1813. March 21. Robert son of John & Lois Crowe, labourer.  
 April 4. John son of James & Elizabeth Garrod, husbandman.  
 April 11. Mary Ann daughter of Richard & Molly Cobbin, labourer.  
 Feb. 29, 1812.  
 May 7. Horatio son of William & Elizabeth Bilson, gamekeeper.  
 May 30. Robert Sale son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Lingwood, farmer.  
 Sept. 12. John son of James & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
 Oct. 17. Sarah daughter of Margaret Bentley, widow, labourer.  
 Oct. 17. Ann daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Olerton, labourer.
1814. Jan. 9. Martha daughter of William & Ann Ling, labourer. Feb. 28,  
 1813.  
 Feb. 27. Mary Ann daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
 Feb. 27. Mary Ann daughter of James & Mary Cook, labourer.  
 May 15. Susan daughter of William & Ann Cater, labourer.  
 Aug. 7. Robert son of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.  
 Sept. 11. Hannah daughter of John & Mary Harris, labourer.  
 Dec. 2. Mary Susannah daughter of William & Elizabeth Bilson,  
 game keeper.
1815. June 25. John son of Thomas & Susan Eley, labourer.  
 July 30. Alice daughter of John & Loes Crow, labourer.  
 Oct. 1. Thomas son of James & Mary Cook, labourer.  
 Dec. 17. William son of John & Alice Evitt, labourer.
1816. Jan. 28. Sophia daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
 March 3. Thomas son of James & Sarah Hunt, labourer.

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1816. June 2. Mary daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharp, labourer.  
 Oct. 13. George son of William & Elizabeth Jennison, farmer.  
 Dec. 16. Henry son of William & Anne Cater, labourer.
1817. June 1. Bett daughter of John & Alice Evitt, labourer.  
 Aug. 4. Thomas John son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Lingwood, farmer,  
 March 10, 1815.  
 Aug. 4. Ellen Mary daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Lingwood.  
 July 27, 1816.  
 July 13. Robert son of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
 Aug. 31. John son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Sept. 7. Louisa Catharine daughter of Phillip & Elizabeth Jane  
 Francis, gentleman.  
 Dec. 21. Henry son of John & Lois Crowe, labourer.
1818. Feb. 1. Henry son of Ann Jennison.  
 March 1. Mary daughter of William & Elizabeth Jennison, farmer.  
 March 29. George son of Thomas & Mary Balls, labourer.  
 July 12. Sally daughter of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.  
 Aug. 30. Thomas son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Dec. 13. Henry son of James & Sarah Hunt, labourer.
1819. Jan. 3. Honor daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
 April 9. Anne Elizabeth daughter of James & Mary Harrold, shoe-  
 maker.  
 May 9. Bet daughter of William & Sarah Crow, labourer.  
 May 9. James son of William & Ann Cater, labourer.  
 May 30. Ann daughter of James & Elizabeth Garwood, labourer.  
 Oct. 10. William son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Oct. 21. Daniel son of Henry & Hannah Alderton, labourer.
1820. Jan. 30. James son of John & Alice Evitt, husbandman.  
 Feb. 13. Robert son of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.  
 May 21. Elizabeth daughter of John & Lois Crowe, labourer.  
 July 9. William Retter son of Thomas & Elizabeth Cook, labourer.  
 July 12. Robert son of William & Mary Kates, labourer.  
 Sept. 10. Susan daughter of Richard & Molly Cobbin, labourer, aged  
 18 months.
1821. Feb. 18. Susan daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.

1821. March 10. Margaret daughter of Henry & Hannah Alderton, labourer.  
March 21. Eliza daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
March 25. George son of Thomas & Mary Balls, labourer.  
April 8. Hannah daughter of Richard & Molly Cobbin, labourer.  
Aug. 19. Edward son of John & Lois Crowe, labourer.  
Oct. 14. William son of Samuel & Kitty Clary, labourer.  
Nov. 25. James son of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.
1822. Jan. 6. James son of Daniel & Sarah Sharp, labourer.  
March 24. Mary daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.
1823. Jan. 5. Francis son of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
Feb. 16. Maria daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
March 14. John son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
May 25. Charles son of William & Anne Cator, labourer.  
June 1. Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Kitty Clary, labourer.  
June 29. Amelia daughter of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.  
July 20. Joseph son of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.
1824. May 30. William son of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
June 6. Frances daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.
1825. Feb. 13. Emily daughter of Henry & Hannah Alderton, labourer.  
May 15. Sarah daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
May 19. Elizabeth daughter of James & Sarah Banks, labourer.  
Aug. 28. Marianne daughter of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
Sept. 25. Richard son of John and Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
Nov. 27. Margaret daughter of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.
1826. Aug. 6. Henry son of John & Sarah Last, labourer.  
Sept. 29. Alice daughter of John & Alice Evitt, labourer.  
Nov. 12. Harriet daughter of Charles & Alice Everett, labourer.  
Dec. 24. William son of James & Sarah Mortlock, labourer.
1827. June 3. Harriet daughter of Henry & Hannah Alderton, labourer.  
June 4. Emma daughter of Joseph & Susan Richardson, labourer.  
June 10. Henry son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
June 18. Henry son of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.  
Sept. 2. Julian son of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
Sept. 9. George son of Ester Allington of Melford.
1828. March 16. Henry Joseph son of John & Mary Ann Harrold, baker.

1828. March 30. John son of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.  
 June 16. Henry son of Charlotte Garwood.  
 July 20. Mary Anne daughter of William & Mary Crack, labourer.  
 Dec. 28. Frances daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.
1829. Feb. 2. James son of John & Sarah Last, labourer.  
 March 8. Charlotte daughter of John & Alice Evitt, labourer.  
 March 22. Benjamin son of Benjamin & Anne Last, labourer.  
 April 5. George son of Joseph & Susan Richardson, labourer.  
 May 3. Sarah daughter of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
 May 31. Harriet daughter of Edward & Mary Crowe, labourer.  
 July 19. Sarah daughter of William & Susan Allington, labourer.  
 Aug. 2. Mary daughter of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.  
 Aug. 9. Thomas son of George & Elizabeth Cook, labourer.  
 Sept. 23. Marian daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Sept. 20. Lucretia daughter of John & Mary Anne Harrold, baker.  
 Oct. 4. Lucy daughter of Thomas & Mary Cator, labourer.  
 Oct. 11. Ellen daughter of George & Ellen Mortlock, labourer.
1830. Jan. 3. John son of Thomas & Marian Clarey, labourer.  
 July 18. Mary daughter of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.  
 Sept. 26. Mary daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Oct. 31. Mira daughter of Henry & Hannah Alderton, labourer.
1831. Feb. 6. John son of John Gill & Catharine Jane Stutter, farmer.  
 Feb. 13. John son of Benjamin & Anne Last, labourer.  
 Jan. 30. James son of John & Phebe Clary, labourer.  
 Feb. 27. Charles son of William & Mary Crack, labourer.  
 March 13. William son of George & Ellen Mortlock, labourer.  
 Feb. 27. Harriet daughter of Joseph & Susan Richardson, labourer.  
 May 22. Susan daughter of John & Elizabeth Crack, labourer.  
 June 12. Devereux son of William & Susan Alderton, labourer.  
 July 10. Elizabeth daughter of John & Sarah Last, labourer.  
 July 15. Robert son of Robert & Mary Clary, labourer.  
 Sept. 25. Henry son of Edmund & Mary Crowe, labourer.  
 Nov. 20. Henry son of John & Phebe Clary, labourer.  
 Dec. 19. Sarah daughter of John & Mary Ann Harrold, baker.
1832. March 18. Harriet daughter of William & Sarah Crowe, labourer.



1832. May 20. Anne daughter of George & Elizabeth Cook, labourer.  
 May 27. Marian daughter of William & Mary Crack, labourer.  
 Dec. 10. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.
1833. Jan. 20. Sarah daughter of James & Margaret Banks, labourer.  
 Jan. 20. George son of George & Ellen Mortlock, labourer.  
 May 19. Henry son of Benjamin & Anne Last, labourer.  
 Aug. 25. Maria daughter of Daniel & Sarah Sharpe, labourer.  
 Sept. 15. Henry son of Henry & Mary Harrald of Bury, Carpenter.  
 Sept. 22. Marian daughter of Edmund & Mary Crowe, labourer.  
 Nov. 10. James William Ambrose son of John & Mary Anne Harrold,  
 baker & shopkeeper.
1834. Jan. 5. John son of Charlotte Garwood.  
 Feb. 2. Marian daughter of John & Sarah Last, labourer.  
 Feb. 23. Harriet daughter of John & Phoebe Clary, labourer.  
 May 11. Eliza daughter of William & Susan Allington, labourer.  
 May 18. Eliza daughter of Samuel & Sarah Last, labourer.  
 June 15. Eliza daughter of Richard & Mary Cobbin, labourer.  
 Aug. 7. Henry son of Thomas & Mary Clary, labourer.  
 Aug. 24. James son of George & Anne Cook, labourer.  
 Sept. 29. George son of Daniel & Sarah Sharp, labourer.  
 Dec. 25. James son of George & Ellen Mortlock, labourer.
1835. Jan. 29. Emily Harriet daughter of late John Gill & Catharine Stutter,  
 farmer.
- Feb. 15. Betsey daughter of John & Phoebe Clary, labourer.  
 March 8. Sarah daughter of William & Mary Crack, labourer.  
 July 25. Sarah daughter of Robert & Mary Ann Crow, labourer.  
 Aug. 17. Robert son of Samuel & Sarah Last, labourer.  
 Aug. 24. Harriet daughter of Henry & Hannah Allington, labourer.  
 Sept. 13. Eliza, born March 5, 1823,  
 Rosa, born March 17, 1825,  
 Thomas, born March 3, 1827,  
 Emma, born Jan. 1, 1830,  
 Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1832, } children of William & Ann  
 (Watson) Dudley, of Bury  
 St. Edmunds, plasterer.
- Dec. 25. Thomas & Joseph, twins of John & Phebe (Cook) Clary,  
 labourer.

1835. Dec. 25. Louisa daughter of John & Mary Ann (Greene) Harrold, baker.
- Dec. 31. Philip son of Benjamin & Ann (Ransom) Last, labourer.
1836. Jan. 3. James son of William & Mary Ann (Lofts) Banks, labourer.
- Feb. 14. Jane daughter of Edmund & Mary (Frost) Crow, labourer.
- Feb. 14. Sarah daughter of John & Ann (Ling) Crack, labourer.
- March 27. James son of George & Ellen (Banks) Mortlock, labourer.
- April 30. Mary daughter of Sarah Cater.
- May 22. James son of Thomas & Mary (Plummer) Clary, labourer.
- July 9. Arthur born Feb. 2, 1829,  
Jane born Feb. 4, 1831,  
Fanny born Nov. 29, 1835, } children of Edward & Emily  
(Geary) Musk, labourer.
- Aug. 7. Eliza daughter of Elizabeth Evitt.
- Aug. 20. Kezia daughter of William & Susan (Frost) Allington, shepherd.
- Sept. 17. William son of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.
- Dec. 12. Sarah daughter of James & Louisa Kery, farmer.
1837. Feb. 12. Henry son of Robert & Mary-Ann (Finch) Crow, shepherd.
- March 5. Sarah Ann daughter of John & Sarah (Crow) Last, labourer.
- April 30. Mary daughter of George & Elizabeth (Burrows) Cook, labourer.
- June 25. James son of William & Mary (Manning) Crack, labourer.
- Aug. 13. Josiah son of Samuel & Sarah (Farthings) Last, labourer.
- Aug. 27. Martha daughter of John & Ann (Ling) Crack, labourer.
1838. Feb. 18. Caroline daughter of Benjamin & Ann (Ransom) Last, labourer.
- March 18. Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Ann (Greene) Harrold, shop-keeper.
- April 15. George son of late George & Ellen (Banks) Mortlock, labourer.
- Sept. 23. Margaret daughter of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.
- Dec. 13. Elizabeth daughter of John & Susan (Richardson) Crow, labourer.
1839. Jan. 13. Phoebe daughter of Edmund & Mary (Frost) Crow, labourer.
- Jan. 27. Louisa daughter of John & Elizabeth (Finch) Sharp, labourer.
- Feb. 10. Margaret daughter of William & Susan (Frost) Alderton, labourer.

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1839. March 13. Mary daughter of James & Hannah (Alderton) Last, labourer.  
 May 18. Amy daughter of Robert & Mary Ann (Finch) Crow, shepherd.  
 May 19. Harriet daughter of John & Ann (Ling) Crack, labourer.  
 Aug. 12. Elizabeth daughter of Edward & Emily (Geary) Musk, labourer.  
 Oct. 6. John son of William & Mary (Manning) Crack, labourer.  
 Dec. 29. Henry son of Joseph & Sophia (Crack) Clary, labourer.
1840. Feb. 9. Susannah daughter of John & Sophia (Fakes) Clary, labourer.  
 Feb. 9. Jane daughter of George & Elizabeth (Burrows) Cook, labourer.  
 May 17. Samuel son of Samuel & Sarah (Farthing) Last, labourer.  
 July 5. James son of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.  
 July 26. Eliza daughter of Henry & Amy (Williams) Crow, labourer.  
 Sept. 13. Mary Ann daughter of Benjamin & Ann (Ransom) Last, labourer.  
 Oct. 18. George son of James & Hannah (Alderton) Last, labourer.
1841. July 4. Harriet daughter of Daniel & Harriet (Sharp) Alderton, labourer.  
 Aug. 8. Edgar son of John & Susan (Richardson) Crow, labourer.  
 Aug. 22. Henry son of William & Mary (Manning) Crack, labourer.  
 Sept. 19. Eliza daughter of Robert & Mary Ann (Finch) Crow, labourer.  
 Nov. 8. Jane daughter of Thomas & Mary Ann (Durrant) Finch, labourer.  
 Dec. 5. Mary Ann child of Lucy Lofts, of Broomfield, Essex, house-servant.
- Dec. 19. Frederick son of William & Susan (Frost) Alderton, shepherd.
1842. Feb. 20. Eliza daughter of John & Sophia (Fakes) Clary, labourer.  
 May 1. Mary Ann daughter of John & Elizabeth (Finch) Sharp, labourer.  
 May 10. George son of Joseph & Sophia (Crack) Clary, labourer.  
 July 10. Robert son of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.  
 July 24. Mary Ann daughter of Henry & Amy (Williams) Crow, labourer.
1843. Jan. 29. Mary Ann daughter of William & Sarah (Cobbin) Evitt, labourer.

1843. Feb. 16. Jane daughter of Thomas & Mary Ann (Durrant) Finch, labourer.  
 May 28. James son of Benjamin & Ann (Ransom) Last, labourer.  
 July 9. Henry son of John & Elizabeth (Finch) Sharp, labourer.  
 July 18. John son of James & Mary Ann (Sharp) Evitt, labourer.  
 Aug. 20. Elizabeth daughter of William & Mary (Manning) Crack, labourer.  
 Sept. 24. Mary Ann daughter of Ann Garwood, servant.  
 Nov. 5. Mary Ann daughter of William & Martha (Cocks) Sharp, of St. James', Bury St. Edmunds, labourer.
1844. Jan. 7. Sarah daughter of Daniel & Harriot (Sharp) Alderton, labourer.  
 Jan. 7. Hannah daughter of John & Hannah (Last) Sargent, of Barrow.  
 Jan. 7. Sarah daughter of John & Sophia (Fakes) Clary, labourer.  
 March 24. William son of Edmund & Mary (Frost) Crow, labourer.  
 May 12. John Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Ann (Durrant) Finch, labourer.  
 Aug. 4. Mary Anne daughter of Robert & Mary Anne (Finch) Crow, labourer. William Hall, Curate. My first Sunday as Minister at Saxham Parva.
1845. Jan. 5. John son of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.  
 Feb. 7. Jane daughter of Thomas & Eliza (Finch) Hunt, labourer.  
 Dec. 21. Eliza daughter of Benjamin & Anne (Ransom) Last, labourer.  
 Dec. 28. Susan daughter of William & Sarah (Cobbin) Evitt, labourer.
1846. July 12. Emma daughter of Daniel & Harriet (Sharp) Alderton, labourer.  
 Aug. 16. George son of John & Sophia (Fakes) Clary, labourer.  
 Aug. 30. Robert son of William & Martha (Cocks) Sharp, labourer.  
 Sept. 6. Henry son of John & Mary (Green) Harrald, shopkeeper.  
 Sept. 13. Elizabeth daughter of Joseph & Sophia (Crack) Clary, labourer.
1847. March 14. Walter son of Joseph & Henrieta (Pond) Maidment, game-keeper.  
 Aug. 29. Fanny Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth (Finch) Sharp, labourer. Oct. 27, 1846.

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1847. Sept. 5. John son of Robert & Mary Anne (Finch) Crow, labourer.  
 Oct. 10. Mary Elizabeth daughter of James & Mary Ann (Sharp) Evitt,  
 labourer.  
 Oct. 24. Katherine daughter of Thomas & Eliza (Finch) Hunt, labourer.
1848. Feb. 13. Thomas son of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.  
 March 19. Harry son of Honor Crack of Bury St. Edmunds, servant.  
 June 4. Louisa daughter of Robert & Anne (Cater) Cobbin, labourer.
1849. Jan. 14.\* Edward William son of Joseph & Henrietta (Pond) Maidment,  
 gamekeeper.  
 Jan. 14.\* Henry son of Daniel & Harriet (Sharp) Alderton, labourer.  
 Jan. 28.\* Emma daughter of Susan Sharp of Bury St. Edmunds, servant.  
 May 6. Eliza daughter of William & Martha (Cocks) Sharp, labourer.
1850. March 10. Susan daughter of Charles & Charlotte (Evitt) Palmer,  
 labourer.  
 March 24. Mary daughter of John & Susan (Last) Banks, labourer.  
 March 24. Philip son of Benjamin & Anne (Ransom) Last, labourer.  
 March 25. William son of Sarah (Fathing) Last, widow.  
 July 21. Francis son of Robert & Mary Anne (Finch) Crow, labourer.  
 July 28. Jane Emily daughter of John & Lucy (Musk) Arlett, policeman.  
 Nov. 3. Lucy Anne daughter of Francis & Mary Anne (Cook) Crow,  
 labourer.

\* These three Baptisms in January were taken by Mr. Lathbury. Mr. Hall makes this note in the margin: "Absent, my mother's illness & death. W.H."

## MARRIAGES.

1560.	Oct.	6.	Wylliam Hall	&	Anne Reeve.
1561.	May	4.	James Gardener ✓	&	Margaret Carman. [or Oarman ?]
1562.	June	14.	Thomas Goddard	&	Mary Harwarde.
1563.	Nov.	7.	Thomas Pricke	&	Beck Wallard.
1567.	July	6.	Thomas Cooke	&	Alice Leader.
	Jan.	30.	Augustine Paske	&	Philip Bacon. [?]
1569.	July	30.	John Willot	&	Helena Gypps.
	Sept.	25.	William Sparke	&	An Reve.
	Dec.	12.	John Roodinge	&	Susan Chuzmud.
1570.	Feb.	2.	John Butcher gent.	&	— Kyrby.
	Oct.	7.	Richard Pricke	&	Margaret Crowe.
1571.	June	2.	Robert Aswell	&	Ann Jazward.
	July	6.	William Machyn	&	An Nuttall.
	Sept.	9.	William Matthew	&	An Osborne.
1575.	Nov.	10.	John fforborre	&	Joan Crispe.
1576.	June	6.	Richard Gillibrowne	&	Phillipe Willot.
1577.	April	21.	John Imyne	&	Margaret Crowe.
1578.	Oct.	5.	Robert Lee	&	Rose Fisher.
1580.	Sept.	13.	Amberus Ashwell	&	Marie Bland.
	Sept.	24.	Richarde Button	&	Joan Cooke.
1582.	Sept.	24.	Robert Potter	&	An Machyn.
1583.	Aug.	24.	Emunde Bradname	&	Alice Martin.
	Oct.	1.	Thomas Slite	&	Alice Weste.
1585.	Aug.	20.	William Sorrell	&	Marie Goldingham.
	Sept.	20.	Jermaine Stockden	&	Jillian Allen.
	Nov.	2.	Nicolas Benhaulte	&	Awdrie Warren.
1586.	April	19.	William Clarke	&	Joane Mudde.
	June	12.	Andrew Gilmin	&	Marie Ashfeild.

1586.	June	10.	Gorge Pleasaunte	&	Margaret Willingham.
	Oct.	9.	James Lamme	&	Agnes Fludde.
	Dec.	1.	George Garret	&	Eden Dodson.
1587.	July	9.	Peter Harrington	&	Marie Carver.
	Oct.	22.	David Laite	&	Anne O [?].
1588.	May	28.	Richard Gresham gent	&	Anne Croftes.
1589.	Oct.	26.	Thomas Robinson	&	Anne Rogers.
	Nov.	16.	Richard Lewis	&	Alice Nuttall.
1590.	Sept.	2.	William Smithe	&	Dorithie Howe.
1593.	April	17.	William Smithe	&	Susan Crowe.
1594.	May	27.	Mr. Anthonye Penninge	&	Mrs. Elyzabethe Croftes.
	May	20.	Nicholas Linge	&	Mary Shephard.
	Dec.	5.	Robarte Hammonde	&	Martha Taylour.
1597.	Sept.	27.	Mr. Robert Barker	&	Mrs Susan Croftes.
	Nov.	8.	John Vere	&	Mary Cropley.
1598.	July	23.	William Edbury	&	Agnes Stockinge.
	July	25.	John Walker	&	Marget Drakeland.
1599.	Dec.	19.	Mr. William Croftes	&	Mrs Jane Powell.
1600.	Jan.	22.	Mr. William Ayleife	&	Mrs Alice Kettleborow.
1601.	Feb.	9.	Thomas Kent	&	Bridget Sherwin.
1602.	Oct.	10.	Jhon Wymark	&	Margaret Hewback.
1604.	Sept.	16.	William Toppin	&	Jane Bennall.
	Sept.	30.	Jhon Mayhew	&	Alice Pettit.
1605.	April	25.	Phillip Pawfry	&	Anne Newport, being St. Markes day.
	Sept.	29.	Wylliam Dawson	&	Anne Person.
	Oct.	3.	Jhon Cheston	&	Mary Lyly, being Thursday
1606.	July	23.	Jhon Shorte	&	Joane Cole, being Wed- nesday.
1609.	Oct.	3.	Thomas Ashfield	&	Anne Robinson widdow.
1610.	July	9.	Jhon Plummer	&	Alice Plesaunce.
	Oct.	22.	Thomas Larner	&	Elizabeth Winter.
1612.	June	1.	Thomas Stutter	&	Joane Greene.
1613.	Oct.	17.	Edmund Warren	&	Elizabeth Smith.
1614.	Dec.	1.	Jhon Tomson	&	Elyzabeth Robinson.

1616.	May	1.	Robert Prick	&	Alice Smith.
	July	22.	Sir Humphrey Mildmay	&	Jane Croftes.
	Oct.	8.	Jhon Bennall	&	Mary Murland.
1617.	June	20.	Jhon Bootye	&	Margarett Man. [?]
1618.	April	21.	Jhon Linge	&	Susan Simson.
	July	14.	John Bonnett	&	Mary Hindes.
	Feb.	4.	Thomas Perke	&	Bridget Dryver.
1619.	May	26.	William Hall	&	Elyzabeth Cnrke. [sic].
	Sept.	22.	Israell Wooson [?]	&	Susan Bennall.
	Oct.	7.	Thomas Pleasance	&	Isabell Ingram.
	Feb.	23.	Jeromy Browning	&	Sislye Pinner.
1620.	April	24.	William Eastling	&	Elizabeth Standly.
	Oct.	8.	Robert Mapp	&	Alice Crawlye.
	Oct.	12.	John Walker	&	Mathew Gillibourne.
	Nov.	28.	Alexander Gent	&	Margeret Foyson.
1621.	April	8.	Henry Holden	&	Katherin Cocker.
	April	21.	Thomas Nun	&	Elizabeth Ewin.
	Sept.	9.	Joseph Smith	&	Ann Crowe.
	Oct.	24.	Benjamin Lownes	&	the widdow Mathew.
1623.	July	3.	Sammuell Borrett	&	Elysabeth Larnner.
	Oct.	2.	Robert Winter	&	Muroisco Romana.
1624.	Sept.	27.	John Mason	&	Ann Pavis.
1625.	April	19.	Edward Newman	&	Phebie Hall.
1626.	June	15.	Edward Hall	&	Mathew Lord.
	Oct.	3.	Thomas Mayhew	&	Margeret Wymarke.
	Oct.	23.	Robert Pollard	&	Susann Kent.
1628.	Oct.	10.	Ralphe Cooke of Pakenham	&	Jane Laurner [or Laurence].
1629.	July	16.	John Fayercloth	&	Marie Wymarke.
	Dec.	13.	Christopher Abdy knight	&	Mrs. Mary Croftes.
1630.	May	18.	John Pricke	&	Phillip Ungles.
	Dec.	29.	Thomas Finch	&	Elizabeth Raynolds.
1631.	May	19.	John Winter	&	Ann Cocke.
1632.	May	30.	John Ackerley	&	Elisabeth Bennall.
	Oct.	6.	Thomas Godfrey	&	Mary Shipp.
1634.	May	15.	William Peirson	&	Susan Fisson.



1634.	July	21.	Edward Frost	&	Mary Bayly.
	Jan.	6.	Richard Kendale	&	Mary Younges.
1637.	June	13.	John Helder	&	Grace Wymarke.
1638.	May	28.	James Tussell	&	Margaret Willett.
	Sept.	3.	Richard Young	&	Elisabeth Emont.
	Sept.	20.	William Tebbett	&	Grizell Gillibrand.
1643.	July	.	Nicholas Barrett	&	Mary May.
	July	25,	being St. James day, William —	&	Margerie Bird.
1645.	March	2.	John Young, Rector of Saxam Magna	&	Amie Emont.
1649.	June	10.	— Mortlocke	&	Margarett Bland.
	Sept.	24.	Joseph Alexander of Burie St. Edmund	&	— Entwissell.
1650.	July	9.	Mr. Robert Underwood, Rector of Chevinton,	&	Mary Wright of Burie St. Edmund.
	Oct.	10.	Mountague married.		
1653.	Aug.	17.	George Sparrowe	&	Anne Beare.
1657.	June	11.	Edmund Pleasance	&	Isabell Pleasance.
1662.	April	8.	Richard Albon single man of Whepstead	&	Briget Collison single woman of Hawkedon.
	Dec.	2.	Edward Parker single man of Hardwick juxta Bury St. Edm:	&	Margaret Monnings single woman of Chevington.
1663.	Aug.	13.	Edmund Wabie	&	Mary White, both of Barn- ham.
	Sept.	23.	Charles Webb	&	Alice Goldsmith.
	Oct.	7.	James Sparke	&	Mary Barret.
1665.	Sept.	22.	Samuel Cobb of Bury St. Edmunds	&	Elizabeth Ormes of this parish.
1667.	Sept.	23.	John Collins of Thurston	&	Ann Barton of Greate Sax- ham.
	Dec.	25.	Thomas Crow of this parish	&	Debora Barle of Hengrave.
1668.	April	23.	Willyam Playfer of Fornham allsaints	&	Mary Sumers of this parish.

1668.	May	29.	Willyam Satchfield servant to ye Lord Croftes	&	Elizabeth Browne widdoe of this parish.
	June	28.	John Fletcher	&	Phœbe Eathers both of this parish.
	Sept.	13.	Gibson Lucas Esq. widdoe of Horninsherth	&	Mrs. Capell of Bury widdoe.
1671.	April	26.	Willyam Eastling of Forn- ham Alsaints	&	Susan Burling of this parish.
1672.	Aug.	25.	John Tyler	&	Mary Church.
	Nov.	11.	William Jesup	&	Mary Shaw.
	Oct.	10.	Benjamin Miller	&	Mary Tyler.
1673.	July	12.	William Sowell of Ickling- ham widdoe	&	Mary Sparke of this towne widdoe.
	July	24.	Mr. Thomas Barnes	&	Mrs. Jane Medowes both of St. Edmonds Bury.
1675.	April	17.	Mr. Henry Jermin of Cheavly Esq.	&	Mrs. Judith Poley daughter to ye Lady Poley of Badly.
	Sept.	29.	Alexander Oswell	&	Mary Hammond both of this parish.
	Nov.	25.	Julian Dysing	&	Ann Wiard of Dalham.
	Dec.	25.	Robert Buckle	&	Margaret How both of this parish.
1676.	Feb.	1.	Daniel Shulver	&	Elizabeth Dew.
1677.	May	24.	John Waller	&	Elizabeth Dod.
	Oct.	4.	Edward Morton of Saxham Magna wid:	&	Susan Pleasants single woman of this parish.
1680.	Jan.	25.	Edward Parker de Chevington	&	Elizabeth Verdon of Har- grave.
1681.	May	22.	William Prat of Bury	&	Hanna Norman of ye said town.
	March	12.	Robert Manning de Buria	&	Sarah Offord de Barrow.
1683.	June	21.	William Arnold widower of Saxham Parva	&	Sarah Arnold widow of the same parish.
	June	25.	Simon Whithead of Bury St. Edmond	&	Mary Dalton widow of same parish.

1683.	Oct.	11.	Thomas Clark	&	An Green both single of this parish.
	Oct.	23.	Thomas Hubbard of Saxham Parva widower	&	Mary Woodward widow de Flempton.
1684.	Oct.	23.	Richard Ernsby	&	An Hollocks both single of this parish.
1685.	June	18.	Edward Howlet of West Stow wid:	&	Margaret Coppin of this parish.
	Jan.	21.	Thomas Prime de Buria St. Edm:	&	Jane Childerston de Westley.
1686.	Dec.	24.	John Jasken single man of Saxham Parva	&	Elizabeth Bilton widow of the same parish.
1690.	Nov.	10.	Robert Butcher	&	Mary Hawkins both of Thurlow Parva.
	Jan.	15.	John Palfry	&	Elizebeth Coole both of this parish.
1691.	March	11.	John Bussey of Bury	&	Mary Sizer of Cheevely by lycence.
1692.	May	18.	Edward Sturges of London	&	Mary Benskin of Wanlipp Co. Leicester.
1694.	April	10.	Edward Steel	&	Elizabeth Welham both of Bury by lycence.
1695.	Nov.	7.	James Disen	&	Ann Partridge both of this parish.
1696.	April	26.	Christopher Alcocke	&	Anne Wilding both of Barrow.
	Feb.	7.	Robert Goare of Icklingham	&	Mary Skinner of Flempton.
1697.	Sept.	19.	Joseph Mason	&	Ruth Challis of Barrow.
	Oct.	5.	John Jarrald	&	Rose Ling both of this parish.
	Nov.	25.	William Eastland of Tudenham.	&	Mary Ashman of Barrow.
	Jan.	6.	Charles Le Grice of Bury	&	Mary Jolly of this parish.
1699.	Oct.	5.	John Lalham	&	Ann Ratley both of this parish.

1700.	May	26.	Thomas Hubbard widower	&	Ann Oswell widow.
	Jan.	13.	Stephen White of St. James' in Bury	&	Margeret Tyler of Saxham Parva.
1701.	Nov.	24.	Harmon Hasbrock	&	Mary Frost both of Bury.
1702.	Oct.	1.	Ambrose Osby	&	Elizabeth Crow both of this parish.
	Feb.	4.	John Julian of Stowmarket	&	Susanna Killet of Needham.
1703.	April	4.	John Betts of St. James' in Bury	&	Frances Sergeant of Saxham Parva.
	Jan.	21.	John Nunn	&	Martha Cocksedge both of Bury.
1704.	Oct.	12.	John Smith of Pakenham	&	Margeret Chinery of Barrow.
1705.	Oct.	11.	William Collins of Flempton	&	Elizabeth Parsons.
1706.	Sept.	9.	John Hammond of Reed	&	Susan Hammond of Hawke- don.
1707.	Sept.	11.	John Ling of Cockfield	&	Elizabeth Candler widow of this parish.
	Nov.	13.	Ambrose Kemp	&	Mary Underwood both of Chevington.
	Jan.	3.	Francis Bowry single	&	Priscilla Witherrill widow both of Bury. L.
1708.	April	9.	Thomas Dansie w.	&	Hannah Capon w. both of Sudbury. L.
	Sept.	23.	James Mortlock s. of Bury	&	Sarah Jolly w. of Saxham Parva.
	Sept.	30.	Anthony Crofts Esq.	&	Mrs. Elizabeth Gipps of Horringer, daughter of Sir R. Gipps & Elizabeth his wife.
1710.	July	7.	Thomas Parker of Hargrave	&	Margaret Nunne of Whep- sted. L.
	Oct.	12.	Joseph Money	&	Margeret Peck both of this parish.
	Jan.	2.	John Stockins of Stowlangtoft	&	Susanna Barton late of Saxham Parva.

1711.	Oct.	8.	John Goody s. of Nowton	&	Elizabeth Money s. then dwelling in this parish.
	Nov.	8.	Ambrose Osby w.	&	Elizabeth Bloomfeild w. both of this parish.
	Jan.	5.	William Charles	&	Elizabeth Saunders both of Little Livermere. L.
1712.	Jan.	20.	Thomas Christmas	&	Mary Rose both of Bury.
1713.	July	31.	John Woods	&	Mary Bulbrook both of Wickham brook. L.
	Oct.	8.	Thomas Parsons single	&	Ann Towne s. both of this parish.
1715.	Oct.	21.	John Emerson single	&	Elizabeth Parker s. both of Saxham Parva.
1716.	Oct.	4.	Richard Downs s. of Norton	&	Sarah Towne s. of Saxham Parva. B.
1717.	Oct.	30.	Esau Buy single	&	Hannah Oswell s. both of this parish. B.
1718.	April	15.	Thomas Cross s. of Barrow	&	Alice Cornwell s. of Saxham Parva. B.
1719.	July	30.	John Johnson	&	Elizabeth Bayly both of Bury St. Edmunds. L.
1720.	April	18.	James Gryggs single	&	Ann Martyn s. both of this parish. B.
1722.	April	1.	Gualter Harvey single	&	Elizabeth Ling s. both of Hingrave. L.
1723.	Oct.	1.	Thomas Reddal w. of Ely	&	Sarah Wymark s. of Little Saxham. B.
	Oct.	22.	John Pattle single	&	Elisabeth Clark s. both of this parish. B.
1724.	Aug.	23.	Joseph Clark single	&	Jane Lalham s. both of this parish. B.
	Oct.	22.	John Warren	&	Deborah Adams w. both of Ickworth. L.
	Jan.	7.	Mr. James Spark of Pakenham	&	Mrs. Susan Spark. L.

1726.	Oct.	4.	James Prick	& Martha Wymark both of this parish. B.
	March	2.	Thomas Barret single	& Mary Bull s. both of St. James' in Bury. L.
1727.	May	14.	James Steward single	& Elisabeth Goddard both of Bury. L.
	Oct.	22.	Jacob Wragg s., baker	& Abigail Steel s. both of Bury. L.
1728.	May	13.	Thomas Peck single	& Jane Elsdon s. both of Cheveley. L.
	July	9.	William Betts s. of Hawke- don	& Hannah Ereth s. of Caven- dish. L.
	Sept.	16.	Bryan Hill single	& Elizabeth Peek s. both of St. Mary's in Bury. L.
	Oct.	20.	John Burgess single	& Ann Latham w. of this parish. L.
1729.	Jan.	15.	William Page single	& Mary Cuningham s. of Diss. L.
1730.	July	5.	James Salisbury w. of Fornham St. Martin	& Elisabeth Palfry of Little Saxham. B.
	Jan.	7.	Charles Mitchel w. of St. James in Bury	& Elisabeth Sergeant w. of St. Mary's in Bury. L.
	March	9.	Robert Malton w.	& Mary Petitt s. of Law- shall. L.
1731.	April	6.	Thomas Smith w.	& Elisabeth Layt s. both of Lawshall. L.
			John Hale [?] s. of Great Saxham	& Ann Bird s. of Little Saxham. B.
1732.	July	20.	John Cornwell single	& Jane Cook w. of Denston. L.
1733.	Dec.	27.	Joseph Money w.	& Elisabeth Emerson w. B.
1737.	April	10.	John Middleditch	& Sarah Simpson. B.
	Dec.	19.	William Croftes Esq. married at London by a special licence to Mrs. Mary Decker third daughter to Sir Mathew Decker Bart. of St. James Square, London.	

1738.	Jan.	8.	William Jordan w. of Tim- worth	&	Elizabeth Matthews s. of this parish. B.
1739.	Jan.	1.	John Munny	&	Rose Stocking both of this parish. B.
1740.	Aug.	4.	John Manning	&	Susan Cornwell. B.
	Oct.	19.	Robert Jarrold of St. James' in Bury	&	Margaret Wymark s. of this parish. L.
1742.	June	8.	William Peacock single	&	Ruth Alldons s. both of St. James' in Bury. L.
1743.	Sept.	30.	Henry Vincent s. of Law- shall	&	Elisabeth Plumb s. of Stansfeild [or Stanning- field]. L.
1744.	Oct.	10.	John Deer	&	Ann Palmer. B.
	Feb.	10.	William Kerrington	&	Sarah Fordham. B.
1745.	Sept.	26.	John Billum w.	&	Mary Buckle w. both of Barrow. B.
	Oct.	8.	Joseph Jackson s. of North Lopham	&	Christierne Eame s. of Stan- ningfeild. L.
1748.	Nov.	22.	John Deer	&	Elisabeth Salisbury. B.
1750.	Nov.	11.	John Baker	&	Ann Money. B.
1751.	Oct.	29.	Joseph Muney w.	&	Frances Ling s. both of this parish. B.
1753.	Dec.	6.	John Pattle s. of St. James' in Bury	&	Margaret Rivet then living in this parish. B.
1755.	Sept.	14.	Robert Goldsmith of this P.	&	Hannah Salisbury of West- ley. L.
	Dec.	3.	John Beeton	&	Mary Munney both of this P. B.
1756.	Nov.	27.	James Pruer of Gazely	&	Alice Stocken of this P. L.
1758.	Oct.	5.	Roger Hasel single	&	Sarah Bardwell s. both of this P. B.
1760.	Jan.	14.	Richard Rosbrook single	&	Ann Manning s. both of this P. L.
	June	16.	Sergeant Host s. of Lang- ham	&	Ann Browne s. of this P. B.

1760.	July	14.	Francis Mudd single	&	Elisabeth Drinkmilk s. both of this P. B.
	Sept.	2.	John Holden w. of Horringer	&	Rose Stocken of this P. B.
	Nov.	30.	James Hare single	&	Mary Peatch s. both of this P. B.
1761.	April	14.	Robert Wright single	&	Annes Gorwood s. both of this P. B.
	Nov.	8.	Benjamin Bogges	&	Mary Betts s. both of this P. B.
	Dec.	19.	Francis Pattle w. of Wepsted	&	Rose Ridland w. of this P. B.
1762.	Jan.	18.	Timothy Seely s. of Gazely	&	Amy Middleditch s. of this P. B.
	Sept.	23.	Isaac Harrald single	&	Ann Bridges s. both of this P. B.
1763.	Feb.	12.	William Bream of Nowton, woolcomber,	&	Sarah Stocking s. of this P. L.
1764.	Jan.	22.	James Mallows single	&	Sarah Howard s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	13.	Richard Bogges single	&	Hannah Pye s. both of this P. B.
1765.	Dec.	3.	Timothy Sharp single	&	Mary Copsey s. both of this P. B.
1766.	Dec.	15.	Robert Martin single	&	Sarah Moody s. both of this P. B.
1767	Oct.	18.	John Cook single	&	Lydia Boreham s. both of this P. B.
1769.	April	30.	William Smith w.	&	Elisabeth Baker s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	15.	Timothy Story s. of Fornham St. Geniveve	&	Elisabeth Fordham s. of this P. L.
1770.	March	27.	John Money single	&	Sarah Martin s. both of this P. B.
	April	16.	James Jarrauld single	&	Elisabeth Smith s. both of this P. B.



1770.	April	9.	Mark Last single	&	Mary Prick s. both of this P. B.
	Sept.	30.	William Syer s. of Great Saxham	&	Mary Money s. of this P. L.
1771.	April	22.	Thomas Secker single	&	Alice Buckingham s. both of this P. B.
	Dec.	8.	Isaac Sutton single	&	Mary Hare w. both of this P. B.
1773.	Oct.	27.	Peter Boreham s. of this P.	&	Sarah Lies s. of Stansfield. L.
1775.	Dec.	31.	William Rolfe s. of Wooditton, Co Cambridge	&	Martha Stiff s. of this P. L.
1776.	April	14.	John Ely single	&	Mary Manning s. both of this P. B.
1777.	Oct.	12.	Samuel Hammond single	&	Ann Sparrow s. both of this P. B.
1778.	Jan.	29.	Edmund Jacob s. of Pakenham	&	Mary Gibbs s. of this P. L.
	June	18.	William Syer w.	&	Mary Fenn s. both of this P. L.
1779.	Oct.	11.	William Tooly single	&	Mary Mannerd s. both of this P. B.
1780.	Nov.	12.	Thomas Banks s. of Great Saxham	&	Elisabeth Spalding s. of this P. B.
	Dec.	12.	Edward Prior s. gent. of Haughley	&	Sarah Calton s. of this P. B.
1783.	Dec.	7.	John Hunt s. of Norton	&	Ann Hasel s. of this P. B.
1784.	Feb.	26.	James Green s. of Westley	&	Ann Gibbs s. of this P. B.
1786.	Feb.	2.	Valentine Prigg s. of Barrow	&	Elizabeth Challis s. of this P. B.
1787.	Jan.	14.	John Harrald s. of this P.	&	Mary Gill s. of St. James, Bury. L.
	Feb.	13.	William Harrald single	&	Mary Mallows s. both of this P. B.

1787.	May	21.	Roger Hasell w.	&	Susanna Griggs w. both of this P. B.
1788.	Nov.	17.	Robert Taylor s. of Great Saxham	&	Hannah Sharpe s. of this P. B.
1789.	April	23.	Abraham Sargent of Hargrave	&	Elizabeth Varo w. of this P. L.
1790.	Jan.	26.	Timothy Sharp single	&	Susanna Lefterhand s. both of this P. B.
	May	31.	Ezekiel Hayhow single	&	Sarah Murkin s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	11.	William Beeton single	&	Mary Olderton s. both of this P. B.
	Nov.	11.	John Winch s. of Chevington	&	Ann Sharp s. of this P. B.
1792.	Oct.	11.	Abraham Parker s. of Ousden.	&	Fanny Martin s. of this P. B.
1793.	Oct.	13.	John Powter single	&	Mary Sparrow s. both of this P. B.
1794.	June	10.	Daniel Sharp s. of Wordwell	&	Ann Newman s. of this P. B.
1796.	Jan.	16.	Thomas Banks w.	&	Ann Secret w. both of this P. B.
1797.	Feb.	13.	John Turner single	&	Mary Watson s. both of this P. B.
	Feb.	13.	Robert Mulley single	&	Eleanor Cobbin s. both of this P. B.
1798.	Nov.	12.	James Barwick single	&	Ann Siers. both of this P. L.
			Witnesses, Robert Rushbrooke	&	William Sier.
1799.	Jan.	14.	James Crack single	&	Mary Boggis s. both of this P. B.
	Feb.	11.	Luke King s. of Risby	&	Hannah Plummer s. of this P. B.
	May	16.	Samuel Clarke single	&	Elizabeth Roberson both of Great Saxham. B.
	Aug.	5.	Benjamin Wiseman s. of Barrow	&	Maria Musk s. of this P. B.

1800.	Oct.	24.	John Offord single	&	Bridget Watson s. both of this P. B.
1801.	Oct.	22.	John Crow single	&	Lois Brown s. both of this P. B.
1802.	Jan.	12.	Thomas Snelling single	&	Ann Goldsmith s. both of this P. B.
1805.	July	2.	Thomas Brown s. of Hor- ringer	&	Rachel Sharpe s. of this P. B.
	Dec.	12.	Benjamin Ginn single	&	Elizabeth Harrauld s. both of this P. B.
1806.	June	13.	Zachariah Vincent single	&	Mary Aldridge s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	13.	John Steede s. of Denham	&	Susan Cook s. of this P. B.
1808.	April	25.	Anthony South Canham s. of Mildenhall	&	Elizabeth Jolly of this P. L.
1810.	March	1.	Charles Turner of Norwich, aged 20 years,	&	Mary Ann Pawsey of this P. aged 19 years. L.
1811.	May	19.	William Harrauld s. of this P.	&	Ann Grangers. of St. Mary's, Newmarket. L.
	June	13.	Benjamin Gynn w.	&	Charlotte Garwood s. of this P. B.
	Oct.	9.	Richard Cobbin of Ickworth	&	Mary Bentley of this P. L.
	Oct.	29.	William Frewer of St. James, Bury,	&	Elizabeth Sier of this P. L.
	Dec.	30.	Joseph Barrow s. of Denham	&	Elizabeth Banks of this P. B.
1812.	March	22.	James Adams single	&	Mary Paske s. both of this P. B.
	Dec.	7.	William Bentley single	&	Margaret Ollerton s. both of this P. B.
1813.	April	23.	Thomas Evered single	&	Mary Byford s. both of this P. B.
	Sept.	13.	William Garwood single	&	Mary Richerson s. both of this P. B.

1813.	Nov.	15.	William Crow single	&	Sarah Bentley s. both of this P. B.
1814.	Aug.	29.	Thomas Eley single	&	Susan Manning s. both of this P. B.
	Nov.	7.	John Evet single	&	Alice Crow s. both of this P. B.
1819.	June	1.	Ambrose Turner s. of Melford Charles Everett	&	Susan Cooke s. of this P. B. & Alice Richardson both of this P. B.
1821.	Feb.	22.	William Anderson single	&	Mabel Evered s. both of this P. B.
	June	20.	John Green w. of this P.	&	Tabitha Smith w. of St. James', Bury. L.
1822.	April	18.	James Peachey single	&	Maria Jennison s. both of this P. L.
1823.	Oct.	28.	Edmund Crow single	&	Elizabeth Death s. both of this P. B.
1826.	June	8.	Robert Pearsons s. of this P.	&	Ann Haselgrove of Saffron Walden. L.
	June	25.	Joseph Richardson s. of this P.	&	Susan Rosbrook s. of Barrow. B.
	Aug.	24.	John Last single	&	Sarah Crow s. both of this P. B.
	Sept.	5.	James Mortlock single	&	Sarah Crack s. both of this P. B.
1827.	May	24.	John Harrald single	&	Mary Ann Green s. both of this P. B.
1828.	Feb.	17.	George Cook single	&	Elizabeth Burrows s. both of this P. B.
	May	26.	William Crack single	&	Mary Manning s. both of this P. B.
	July	3.	William Allington single	&	Susan Frost s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	4.	Benjamin Last single	&	Ann Ransom s. both of this P. B.

1828.	Dec.	25.	Edward Crowe w.	&	Mary Frost s. both of this P. B.
1829.	March	31.	Thomas Clary single	&	Mary Anne Plummer s. both of this P. B.
	May	24.	Thomas Cator single	&	Mary Jarmauey s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	10.	John Palmer single	&	Charlotte Parish s. both of this P. B.
	Dec.	5.	James Orbell w. of Risby	&	Sarah Ollington s. of this P. B.
1830.	March	29.	John Clary single	&	Phoeby Cook s. both of this P. B.
1831.	May	6.	Henry Palmer w.	&	Isabella Lofts w. both of this P. B.
1834.	July	17.	Joseph Clary single	&	Sophia Crack s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	11.	John Crack w.	&	Ann Ling s. both of this P. B.
1835.	April	21.	William Mortlock w.	&	Ann Crick w. both of this P. B.
	July	25.	Robert Crow single	&	Mary Ann Finch s. both of this P. B.
	Oct.	15.	James Seakens single	&	Mary Ann Cook s. both of this P. B.
1836.	April	23.	John Banks single	&	Susan Last s. both of this P. B.
1838.	Oct.	13.	John s. son of Daniel Sharpe, labourer,	&	Elizabeth s. daughter of John Finch, coachman.
1839.	Jan.	19.	James s. son of James Last, labourer,	&	Hannah s. daughter of Henry Alderton, labourer.
	March	9.	Thomas s. son of John Finch, coachman,	&	Mary Ann s. daughter of Robert Durrant of Horringer, labourer.
	March	9.	Thomas s. son of James Hunt, labourer,	&	Eliza s. daughter of John Finch, coachman.

1839.	March 13.	Robert s. son of Richard Cobbin, labourer,	&	Ann s. daughter of William Cator.
	May 18.	Richard s. son of Richard Heath of Bury, tailor,	&	Mary Ann s. daughter of John Crow, labourer.
1841.	Aug. 7.	William s. son of John Evitt, labourer,	&	Sarah s. daughter of Richard Cobbin, rat-catcher.
1844.	Dec. 26.	George w. son of James Cook, labourer,	&	Ann Burton w. daughter of Britton Churchman.
1845.	March 8.	William s. of Great Saxham, blacksmith, son of William Podd, gamekeeper,	&	Mary s. daughter of James Hunt, labourer.
1848.	May 27.	William w. son of Thomas Nunn, labourer,	&	Charlotte s. daughter of James Garwood, labourer, both of Horringer.
	Aug. 8.	Joseph s. son of James Banks, labourer,	&	Charlotte s. daughter of Joseph Cooke, bailiff, of Depden.
	Dec. 3.	James s. son of Daniel Sharp, labourer,	&	Sarah s. daughter of William Alderton, labourer.
1849.		John s. son of Robert Taylor, of Great Saxham, labourer,	&	Maria s. daughter of Daniel Sharp, labourer.
	Dec. 15.	Charles s. son of William Palmer, bailiff, of Horringer,	&	Charlotte s. daughter of John Evitt, labourer.
	Dec. 24.	James Wright s. of Ipswich, smith,	&	Ellen s. daughter of George Mortlock, labourer.
1850.	Nov. 10.	Robert s. son of Henry Wright, of Langham, labourer,	&	Susan s. daughter of John Crack, labourer.
	Nov. 16.	Jonathan s. son of James Hagreen of Westly, labourer,	&	Harriet s. daughter of Edmund Crow, labourer.
	Dec. 5.	Richard w. son of Thomas Harris, of Chevington, labourer,	&	Ann Elizabeth s. daughter of James Harrald, shoemaker.

## BURIALS.

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|-------|-------|-----|---|
| 1560. | April | 2.  | Anne Wordly.                                    |
|       | April |     | Cicyly the daughter of Jhon Wyllot.             |
|       | Oct.  |     | Helen Gardiner.                                 |
|       | March | 15. | Helen the daughter of Edward Harward.           |
| 1561. | Sept. | 23. | Elizabeth the wife of Wylliam Hawsted.          |
| 1563. | Nov.  | 20. | George the sonne of Thomas Cooke.               |
| 1566. | Dec.  | 15. | James Gippes.                                   |
| 1568. | Dec.  | 28. | Henry the sonne of Thomas & Margaret Dixe.      |
| 1569. | Jan.  | 20. | Margaret Croftes.                               |
| 1571. | June  | 3.  | Oswald Giggins.                                 |
|       | Sept. | 9.  | An Gippes.                                      |
|       | Sept. | 23. | Thomas Rose.                                    |
|       | Jan.  | 10. | Joane the daughter of Emond & Joane Reve.       |
| 1572. | Sept. | 28. | William Machin the elder.                       |
|       | Oct.  | 6.  | George the sonne of George & Elizabeth Garrard. |
|       | Sept. | 17. | Rebecca Pattle.                                 |
| 1573. | May   | 27. | John the sonne of William & Anne Machin.        |
| 1574. | Jan.  | 13. | Margaret Machyn widow.                          |
| 1575. | Jan.  | 28. | Robert the sonne of Thomas & Alice Rogers.      |
| 1576. | May   | 9.  | Pernell the wife of John Emyn.                  |
| 1577. | Feb.  | 6.  | Edmunde Crowe.                                  |
| 1578. | Nov.  | 28. | Alice the daughter of John & Elizabeth Benoll.  |
| 1580. | Oct.  | 22. | Alice Roger.                                    |
|       | Oct.  | 29. | Thomas Ashwell.                                 |
|       | Jan.  | 6.  | Jane Croftes.                                   |
|       | Jan.  | 8.  | John Farmer.                                    |
|       | Jan.  | 14. | William Warren the yonger.                      |
|       | Jan.  | 22. | Helene Willot.                                  |

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1581. Dec. 19. Margaret the daughter of Geferi & Joane Berie.  
 1584. Nov. 29. Thomas Aswell.  
       Feb. 25. Joane the wife of Emunde Reve.  
 1585. July 20. Edwarde the sonne of John Immines.  
       Jan. 7. Elizabeth the wife of Gorge Garret.  
 1586. Oct. 9. Margaret Sparke.  
       Oct. 16. Edmond the sonne of Jefferie Berrie.  
       Nov. 22. John Willet.  
       Dec. 2. Alice the wife of Thomas Maio.  
       Feb. 26. George the sonne of John Cowper of Burie St. James, being  
               on Sondaye.  
 1587. Nov. 18. Edmond Reve the parson of the church departed this life the  
               16 daye of November.  
 1588. Dec. 29. The same Daniell. [Gilmin. See Baptisms Dec. 1588.]  
 1589. April 17. Anne — servant to Steven Ashfeild.  
 1591. June 12. Daniel Gilmin.  
 1593. May . Charles Nuttall.  
       Feb. 12. John Ellyot.  
 1594. April 12. Robert Wellingham.  
       Jan. 14. Margaret the wife of — Bennet.  
 1597. May 30. Mary the daughter of Richard & Mary Shill.  
       Sept. 5. Mr. Thomas Pooley.  
       Oct. 23. Mrs. Alice Westhawe the wife of Robert Westhawe gent.  
       Feb. 8. Thomas sonne of Francis & Anne Crowe.  
 1598. June 2. Marget wife of William Edbury.  
       Nov. 30. Olive Manning widowe.  
 1600. Feb. 27. Jhon Eminne.  
 1604. Sept. 14. Mrs. Susanne Croftes, the wife of Mr. Thomas Croftes  
               esquier, lord of this mannour.  
 1605. June 16. Alice wife of Thomas Rogers.  
       Nov. 13. Sara daughter of Jhon & Elizabeth Bennall.  
       Nov. 25. Elizabeth daughter of Jhon & Alice Mayhew.  
       Jan. 15. George Garrood.  
       March 1. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Willet.  
       March 21. Isabell Wymark.



1606. Oct. 23. Anne wife of Wylliam Machin.  
 1607. Jan. 9. Katherine Wyllingham.  
       Feb. 9. Margaret Eminne.  
 1608. June 12. Jhon Bennall the elder, being Sunday.  
       Feb. 6. Margaret Goldinge wyddow.  
 1609. May 7. Richard Gillybrowne, being Sunday.  
 1611. Jan. 20. William Beddingfield.  
 1612. April 13. Mr. Thomas Croftes esquier, lord of this mannour, departed  
               this life April 13.\*  
 1613. May 4. Elizabeth wife of William Warren.  
       May 16. Anne wife of Roberte Potter.  
 1614. Jan. 28. John soone of Ambrose Gillibrowne.  
       Feb. 16. Thomas sonne of Thomas & Anne Machin.  
 1617. Sept. 18. Mr. Richard Ward, minister.  
       Oct. 22. Cassandra Jackeson.  
 1618. Aug. 30. Jane Buttermore.  
       Sept. 20. George Pleasance.  
       Dec. 8. Mary & Elyzabeth daughters of Henry & Mary Litchfield.  
       Feb. 12. Mary daughter of Thomas & Ann Machin.  
       Feb. 14. Richard Creake.  
       Feb. 16. Ann daughter of Thomas & Ann Machin.  
 1619. May 29. Mary daughter of John & Saray Fletcher.  
       June 26. Jone Holbacke.  
       Oct. 22. Mary wife of Thomas Johnson.  
       Nov. 30. Phillip Gillibrowne widowe.  
       Jan. 1. William Saxton.  
       Jan. 22. Ambrose Gillibrowne.  
       Jan. 19. Katerin Gasskin.  
 1620. May 21. John Dis.  
       Aug. 13. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Isabell Pleasante.  
 1621. April 27. Frances Crowe.  
       Feb. 3. Thomas Johnson.  
       Feb. 15. Henry the sonne of John May. [Mayhew.]  
       Feb. 19. Henry Bennet.

\*Another hand has added that "he was buried at West Stow, ye old seat of ye Croftes, aged 75."

1622. Dec. 29. Alice Ayloff widdowe of William Ayloff Esquire.  
 Jan. 12. Thomas Larnar: and Siprian Willet.  
 Feb. 5. Ann wife of Joseph Smith.  
 March 6. Thomas sonne of Thomas Willett.
1623. April 2. Thomas Willett.  
 April 22. Mr. Robert Croftes.  
 May 28. Mary wife of Henry Leitchfeild.  
 Dec. 7. The widdowe Benefeilde.
1624. June 8. Thomas Simson.  
 June 17. Jane Wimarke.  
 Nov. 9. Edenn Garrett.
1625. Aug. 15. Henry Leitchfeild.  
 Sept. 20. Bridget daughter of John & Sarah Fletcher.  
 Sept. 29. Margerite Simpson widdowe.  
 Dec. 23. Alice wife of John Maye. [Mayhew.]  
 Jan. 7. Elisabeth Bennoll widdowe.
1626. Feb. 11. Theodore Walker.  
 March 4. James Fletcher.  
 March 19. Phillip daughter of Abraham & Elisabeth Person.
1627. April 3. William sonne of William & Ann Pattle.
1628. March 29. Sir John Croftes knight aged 65.  
 April 18. John sonne of Henry & Katheren Holden.  
 July 29. Robert sonne of the widdow Willet.  
 Aug. 25. Mary daughter of Henry Croftes knight.  
 Nov. 16. Jane daughter of Roger & Jane Immans.  
 March 23. Mother Pleasants.
1629. May 22. Anne wiffe of William Pattle.  
 Jan. 21. Frances Bevill.
1630. April 20. Lidia daughter of Robert & Mary Gault.  
 Sept. 15. Margaret daughter of Henry & Katheren Holden.  
 Jan. 14. James sonne of John & Margaret Wymarke.  
 March 1. Francis sonne of Francis & Susan Ridgin.  
 March 3. Richard sonne of Francis & Susan Ridgin.
1631. April 26. Elizabeth Person.  
 Sept. 25. James Robinson.

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1632. May 8. Katherin wiffe of Henry Holden.  
       June 8. Robert Gaule.  
       Oct. 11. Thomas Holden.  
 1633. May 1. Amye Rowse widdowe.  
 1634. April 20. Ann wiffe of Richard Bennall.  
       May 18. Susan daughter of John & Sarah Fletcher.  
 1635. June 2. Susan wife of William Peirson.  
       Feb. 4. John Haylocke.  
       Feb. 7. John Fletcher the elder.  
 1636. Jan. 11. Elysabeth wife of Richard Greene.  
       Jan. 25. The widowe Ashfeild.  
 1637. March 14. Daniel Topper a vagrant.  
 1638. April 8. Nathaniell sonne of Richard Bennall.  
       Oct. 30. Margaret daughter of widdowe Gillibrand.  
 1639. May 20. Ann daughter of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
       June 5. Elizabeth daughter of William Peirson.  
       Nov. 22. Jane wiffe of Roger Immans.  
 1640. June 15. Edmond Imins.  
       Aug. 15. Susan Crow.  
       Oct. 21. Samuell son of Richard & Elizabeth Yong.  
 1641. March 28. John Goodffrye.  
       June 29. John sonne of Michael & Elizabeth Emont.  
       Aug. 22. Thomas Pleasance.  
       Feb. 13. Henrye sonne of Sir Henrye Crafts & Dame Elizabeth his wife.  
 1642. May 16. Ye widow Willett.  
       Oct. 1. The Lady Crafts the wyfe of Sir Henrye Crafts.  
       Feb. 1. The daughter of Edward & Mary Frost.  
       Feb. 14. The widdow Godfry.  
 1643. June 9. Widdow Crowe.  
       June 9. John Helder's sonne.  
       Dec. 26. Richard Woodgate's sonne.  
       Feb. 4. Richard Greene.  
       Feb. 19. John Helder.  
 1644. Lowe Sunday. Goodman Weymark's mayd.  
       Oct. 30. Goodman Regins.

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1644. Jan. 17. Henry sonne of Sir Henry & Margerie Crofts.  
 1645. Dec. 12. Edward Frost.  
 1647. Nov. 20. John May. [Mayhew.]  
       Dec. 1. Abraham Peirson.  
 1649. April 4. Goodwife Woodgate.  
       June 11. William Tibbet's daughter.  
       May 1. Goodman How.  
       Oct. 14. Widdow Redgin.  
       Feb. 28. Goodwife Tebbit.  
       March 9. Elisabeth daughter of Richard Woodgate.  
       March 18. The Ladie Crofts.  
 1651. July 19. John Weymarke & Margaret his wife buried both in one day  
               and in one grave.  
 1652. July 12. Thomas Kent the elder.  
 1653. Feb. 18. Frances daughter of Sir Edmund Pooly.  
       March 8. Susan Steward.  
 1654. July 6. Elisabeth Perry.  
       Aug. 31. Elisabeth wife of Samuell Borrett.  
       Sept. 1. Roger Immins.  
 1656. Aug. 14. John Weymarke.  
 1657. June 11. Maurisco wife of Robert Winter.  
       July 25. Widdow Peirson.  
       Sept. 23. Widdow Pleasance.  
       Nov. 20. Widdow Fletcher.  
       March 17. Easter daughter of Sir Edmund Poolie.  
 1661. April 11. Edmund Parker.  
       Aug. 5. Samuell Borrett.  
       Aug. 11. Elizabeth wife of Samuell Borrett.  
       Aug. 14. Mr. Michael Emont, minister of this towne.  
       Sept. 10. Sara wife of Luke Mayhewe.  
       Dec. 12. Edward Greene.  
       Jan. 7. Edmund sonne of Thomas & Ann Carver.  
 1662. March 29. Bridget daughter of Thomas & Ann Carver.  
       July 25. Thomas Kent of Bury St. Edmunds.  
       Nov. 6. Elisabeth daughter of Robert & Anne Machin.

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1662. Dec. 1. John Cowper, servant to the Lady Smith of Armingland.  
 March 15. Nicholas Barret.
1663. Aug. 20. John Johnson, servant to Goodman Thomas Mahew.
1664. March 27. Christian Sparrow, servant to Goodman Cole.  
 June 23. Mr. John Croftes.
1665. Oct. 28. Elizabeth Werding widow.  
 Nov. 14. Elizabeth How.  
 Nov. 23. The widow Tebbett.
1666. Aug. 19. Margaret daughter of Giles & Anne Cole.
1667. March 31. Sir Henry Croftes.  
 June 29. James Harte, servant to the Lord Croftes.  
 Aug. 8. Steeven Patrick a blacksmith of Cockfield passing through  
 this towne from harvist worke out of Cambridgeshire died  
 & was buried.  
 Sept. 21. Richard Browne, servant to the Lord Crofts.  
 Sept. 21. Elizabeth daughter of John & An Dente.  
 Dec. 16. Elizabeth wyfe of John Coppin.
1668. April 27. Michael sunn of John & Alce Fletcher.  
 May 19. Alce wife of John Fletcher.  
 Aug. 27. Ann wife of Danyell Shulver.  
 Jan. 5. Mrs. Mary Goddard daughter of Mr. Thomas Goddard &  
 Dame Mary his wife.
1670. Dec. 4. Margaret Arnall, neece & servant to Edmont Arnall.
1671. April 12. James Sparke.  
 July 26. John son of Abraham & Martha Benall.
1672. May 14. Mary daughter of Willyam Greene.  
 Aug. 18. The Right Honble. the Lord Croftes his Lady.
1673. Jan. 12. Martin Oakley.
1674. May 26. The Lady Margery Crofts.
1675. Dec. 8. The widdow How.
1676. March 30. Ann wife of Robert Meacham.  
 July 25. Thomas son of John & Margaret Coppen.
1677. April 22. Mary daughter of Thomas & Deborah Crow.  
 May 11. Mrs. Emot relict of Mr. Emot Rector of Saxham.  
 Aug. 11. John Coppin.

1677. Sept. 13. The Right Honbl. the Lord Croftes.  
 Jan. 10. The widow Arnold.
1678. Aug. 7. John son of Alexander & Mary Oswell.  
 Aug. 13. John son of John & Rachel Lait.
1679. April 5. William Pain, servant to Capt: William Croftes.  
 April 14. William Arnold.  
 Given ye names to ye Justices of Peace.
- May 27. Mary daughter of John & Rachell Lait.  
 Sept. 26. Cicily [daughter] of Michael Emont,  
 and Elizabeth his wife's daughter.
- Oct. 22. Rachel base child of Dorothy Meacham.  
 Jan. 30. Elizabeth daughter of John Bilton cleric: & [of] Elizabeth his wife.
1680. June 26. John Fletcher, sexton of the parish.  
 July 6. Mary daughter of Robert & Margaret Buckle.  
 Sept. 14. Rose daughter of ye widow Gaunt of Saxham Magna.  
 Oct. 15. Mary wife of Benjamin Miller.  
 Nov. 15. William Glanfill, servant to Capt. William Crofts.  
 Jan. 10. William Tebit laborer.  
 Jan. 16. Margaret daughter of Robert & Margaret Buckle.  
 Jan. 30. An daughter of Richard & Margaret Williams.  
 March 1. Elizabeth wife of John Maypole.
1681. July 28. John sonn of John & Elizabeth Bilton.  
 Oct. 18. Elizabeth Crofts.  
 Nov. 28. Mary wife of Alexander Oswel.  
 Jan. 14. Samuel Arnold, servant to Major William Crofts.
1682. May 9. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymark.  
 Sept. 5. Ann wife of Thomas Carver.  
 Oct. 11. Susanna daughter of John & Rachel Lait.  
 Nov. 18. William son of Alexander & Mary Oswel.  
 Jan. 25. Susan daughter of William & Susan Arnold.  
 Feb. 10. Susan wife of Willliam Arnold.
1683. March 9. Margaret daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymark.
1685. May 16. Mary & Mary daughters of Major William Crofts & Dame An his wife.

1685. July 20. John Meacham servant to William Gayfer.  
Dec. 29. James Pleasance of this parish.
1686. Sept. 29. Mr. John Bilton, clerk. Affidavit delivered ye same day.
1687. July 7. Thursday. John Maypole. Aff: made next day.  
Nov. 28. Munday. Mary Weeding widow. Aff: next day.  
Feb. 17. Friday. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Rachel Marshal.  
Aff: Feb. 21.
1688. Sept. 27. Thursday. William Green. Aff: Oct. 2.  
Nov. 6. Tuseday. John son of John & Elizabeth Jasken. Aff: Nov. 11.
1690. April 30. Mary daughter of John & Alse Cornwell.  
William Jolly.  
Rachell Marshall.  
Mary Oswell.  
Thomas Crow.
1691. June 8. Thomas Turner. Aff: June 12.  
Nov. 4. Anthony son of John & Elizabeth Weymark. Aff:  
Jan. 29. John son of William Crofts Esq. & [of] Ann his wife. Aff:
1692. July 14. Nathaniel Maning senior buried at Saxham Magna. Aff:  
Nov. 28. Thomas Carver senior. Aff:
1694. April 23. William son of William Crofts Esq. & Ann his wife. Aff:  
May 10. Henry Bradly. Aff:  
Aug. 28. Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Weymack. Aff:  
Jan. 29. William Crofts Esq.
1696. Oct. 13. Sarah Green widow. Aff:  
Dec. 22. Margaret base child of Margaret Gipps. Aff:
1697. May 19. Ann daughter of John & Dorathy Reve.  
June 29. Robert Winter de Bury.  
Jan. 8. Mary wife of Richard Frost.
1698. Aug. 10. Robert Kent. Aff:  
Aug. 18. Elizabeth daughter of John & Rose Garrald.  
Aug. 18. Rose wife of John Garrald. Aff:
1699. June 1. Ann wife of John Candeler. Aff:  
June 17. Richard Williams. Aff:  
Aug. 6. Alice Winter of Bury widow. Aff:  
Sept. 19. Mary wife of Thomas Hubbard. Aff:

1699. March 16. Catherine Butler widow brought hither from Great Saxham by a Pass from Wich in Worcestershire directed to Woodbridge in this County as ye place of her last abode was here buried. Aff:
1700. April 8. Alexander Oswell. Aff:  
 June 6. Marisco Winter of Bury. Aff:  
 Oct. 4. Margaret Winter of Bury. Aff:  
 Jan. 12. Mary daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham.
1701. Aug. 26. Sarah wife of Robert Moone of ye Burgh of Bury. Aff:  
 Jan. 10. Sarah Emont of Bury St. Edmunds was buried in linnen in Mr. Emont's grave her father, and ye penalty paid, one moiety to ye poor of Saxham Parva.\*
1702. June 24. Jane daughter of Jonathan & Mary Fordham. Aff:
1703. July 7. Ann Tebbet widow. Aff:  
 Dec. 12. Elizabeth wife of Robert Macham. Aff:  
 Jan. 9. Robert Macham. Aff:  
 March 17. John Tyler. Aff:
1704. July 14. Ann daughter of John & Ann Lalham. Aff:  
 Oct. 8. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby. Aff:  
 March 19. Francis Webb sen. Aff:
1706. April 15. John son of Jonathan & Mary Fordham. Aff:  
 Feb. 3. Thomas Hubbard. Aff:
1707. April 29. John Candler sen. Aff:  
 Jan. 13. Richard Pleasants of Fornham St. Martins. Aff:
1708. April 21. Penelope Green widow. Aff:  
 June 7. Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby. Aff:  
 July 3. Clement Sergeant. Aff:  
 July 18. Susan Emont. Aff:
1709. April 25. Deborah Crow widow. Aff:
1710. Feb. 18. Mary daughter of Dorathy Harris vagabond. Aff:
1711. May 15. Elizabeth wife of Ambrose Osby. Aff:

\* In 1679 an Act of Parliament was passed for the good of the woollen trade, by which an affidavit had to be brought within eight days of burial stating that the deceased was buried in woollen and not in linen. This explains the Aff: after each entry at this time. The penalty was £5, which Sarah Emont's friends preferred to pay. S. H. A. H.



1711. July 13. Frances daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:  
 Aug. 20. Ann daughter of John & Alice Cornwell. Aff:
1712. April 14. Clement son of Clement & Hannah Salisbury. Aff:  
 March 15. Mary wife of Francis Pattle. Aff:
1713. July 16. Mary wife of David Church. Aff:  
 Aug. 12. Simon son of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:  
 Nov. 14. Frances daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:  
 Dec. 2. Mary daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth. Aff:  
 March 1. Ann daughter of John & Mary Mott. Aff:  
 March 3. Elizabeth daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:
1714. April 2. Joseph son of Joseph & Margaret Worth. Aff:  
 June 25. William Norman sen. Aff:  
 Sept. 26. Ann Hubbard widow. Aff:
1715. Sept. 3. William Arnold of Wattisfield. Aff:  
 Nov. 28. Sarah wife of John Garrald. Aff:  
 Dec. 4. John Reve. Aff:
1716. June 26. Ann Cole widow. Aff:  
 June 29. Rachel Webb widow. Aff:  
 Dec. 16. Simon son of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:
1717. April 24. Henry Cozens, a child of Thomas Cozens late of Emswell.  
 Aff:  
 April 28. William son of Jonathan Fordham. Aff:  
 May 27. Margaret Williams widow. Aff:  
 June 18. Margaret daughter of Joseph & Margaret Worth. Aff:
1718. May 21. Dorothy Reve widow. Aff:  
 June 12. Rebecca Butcher. Aff:  
 Aug. 9. Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Osby. Aff:
1719. Oct. 10. Samuel son of John & Susan Cenham. Aff:  
 March 18. Hannah wife of Esau Buy. Aff:
1720. April 7. Widow Lamb. Aff:  
 April 15. Mary wife of John Mott. Aff:  
 Sept. 5. Sarah Arnold of Watisfeild, widow. Aff:  
 Oct. 4. The Reverend Mr. Richard Benskin, Rector of this Parish.  
 Aff:  
 Oct. 14. Philip Pattle [infant]. Aff:

1721. April 13. John son of Esau & Hannah Buy. Aff:  
 June 24. Deborah daughter of Simon & Miriam Kemp. Aff:
1722. March 29. Elizabeth Emerson an infant. Aff:  
 Jan. 26. Mrs. Mary Goddard, daughter of Sir Henry Croftes by ye  
 Lady Margaret his wife, widow. Aff:
1723. Sept. 9. William son of Joseph Worth. Aff:  
 Dec. 8. Dorcas Wymark a spurious child. Aff:
1724. Dec. 23. Mrs. Benskin widow. Aff:  
 Feb. 1. John Stedman of Thetford, a servant of Mr. Parsons's. Aff:
1725. June 18. Anthony Croftes Esq. Aff:  
 Aug. 9. Martha daughter of Clement & Hannah Salisbury. Aff: made  
 before Mr. French of Great Saxham ye same day.
1726. April 14. John Lalham senior. Aff:  
 May 9. Mary daughter of John & Mary Seegroat. Aff:  
 July 27. David Church. Aff:  
 Aug. 15. William Bream infant. Aff:
1727. July 19. Miriam Kemp. Aff: July 21.  
 Oct. 3. Mrs. Croftes sen. widow of London. Aff: made there at her  
 parish of St. Andrew's Holborn Oct. 7 before Jn. Broughton  
 Esq. Justice of Peace.  
 Dec. 6. John Howard infant. Aff:  
 Dec. 7. John Palfry. Aff:  
 Feb. 26. James Prick. Aff:
1728. Aug. 25. Elizabeth Palfrey. Aff:
1729. April 25. John Jarrold. Aff:  
 Nov. 19. Francis Pattle. Aff:  
 Nov. 27. John son of Thomas Brown infant. Aff:
1730. Dec. 16. Goody Serjeant. Aff:
1731. June 14. Samuel son of Joseph & Margaret Money. Aff:  
 July 8. Elisabeth daughter of James & Elisabeth Salisbury. Aff:  
 Nov. 18. Edward Morley shepherd. Aff:
1732. May 14. Hannah wife of Clement Salisbury. Aff:  
 May 31. Joseph son of Joseph Worth. Aff:  
 June 14. Margaret daughter of Joseph Worth. Aff:  
 July 3. Thomas son of Joseph Worth. Aff:

1732. Feb. 14. Thomas Brown. Aff:  
 Feb. 18. John Emerson. Aff:  
 March 2. Goody Munny. Aff:  
 1733. Sept. 10. Elisabeth infant of John & Elisabeth Betts. Aff:  
 Oct. 2. Simon Kemp. Aff:  
 1734. June 3. Widow Norman. Aff:  
 Sept. 18. Francis bastard child of Mary Mott. Aff:  
 1735. July 31. Mrs. Kemp widow. Aff:  
 Jan. 20. Mary Fordham, Jonathan's wife. Aff:  
 1736. June 29. Mary wife of John Mott. Aff:  
 1737. April 29. James & Susan infants of James & Elisabeth Salsbury. Aff:  
 April 30. Charles Crofts Esq. of London. Aff:  
 May 7. Elisabeth wife of James Salsbury. Aff:  
 May 7. William Lalham. Aff:  
 May 10. Goody Palfry. Aff:  
 1738. Nov. 29. Mary Parker. Aff:  
 Jan. 18. G. Maypole. Aff:  
 1739. April 7. Ann Green. Aff:  
 June 25. John Cornwell. Aff:  
 July 19. John Fordham infant. Aff:  
 Aug. 19. John Wymark. Aff:  
 Oct. 4. Esther Manning, infant. Aff:  
 1741. Aug. 9. Goody Cornwell. Aff:  
 Jan. 12. John Mott. Aff:  
 Feb. 18. Stephen Harold of Great Saxham. Aff:  
 1742. Sept. 10. Goody Spalding of Troston. Aff:  
 1743. Oct. 20. William Howers. Aff:  
 Nov. 3. Goodman Canham. Aff:  
 Feb. 7. Goodman Fordham. Aff:  
 1744. Jan. 26. Ann wife of John Burgess. Aff:  
 1745. May 30. Read. Aff:  
 1746. March 3. Goody Deer. Aff:  
 1747. April 12. Mary Smith. Aff:  
 Sept. 20. Elisabeth Emerson. Aff:  
 1750. April 8. Samuel Leeds, clerk.

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1750. June 25. James Emerson.  
       Feb. 24. Sarah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Lemon.  
       March 10. Benjamin Largent.  
 1751. April 2. Sarah daughter of William & Susan Ashman.  
       Oct. 9. Clement Salisbury widower.  
 1752. Feb. 23. Elizabeth wife of Joseph Muney.  
       Sept. 24. Charles son of John & Ann Church.  
 1753. Aug. 21. Mrs. Elizabeth Crofts widow of Anthony Crofts Esq.  
 1754. June 2. Jonathan son of John & Rose Ridland.  
       Dec. 9. Mary wife of Francis Lusher of Saxham Magna.  
 1755. July 22. John Ridlan.  
       Aug. 30. William Munny from Bury St. Edmunds.  
 1756. April 11. Joseph Munny.  
       May 12. Frances widow of Joseph Munny.  
       Aug. 17. John Manning.  
       Dec. 9. Samuel son of John & Tamesin Copsey.  
 1757. Jan. 3. Thomas Lemmon.  
       June 6. Hugo Thomas sojourner.  
       Sept. 22. John son of John & Mary Beeton.  
 1758. Jan. 28. Rachel daughter of Thomas & Lettice Lyes.  
       April 23. Hannah Brown widow.  
       April 29. Esther widow of John Manning.  
       May 31. Susan Canham widow.  
       July 19. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Hunt.  
       Sept. 3. Hannah Goldsmith.  
       Oct. 22. James Canham.  
       Oct. 27. John Deare.  
 1759. May 17. Thomas Furman.  
       May 22. John son of Thomas & Alice Stocken.  
 1760. Feb. 7. Joseph Munney.  
       May 18. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
       Oct. 16. Mary daughter of James & Mary Cornwell.  
 1761. Feb. 10. William son of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
       March 10. Mary Motte.  
       April 3. Martha Jarrauld widow.

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1761. April 26. Betty Franceis daughter of Franceis Palfry.  
 May 10. William son of Thomas & Susan Jackson.  
 June 28. Margaret daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
 July 11. Mary wife of James Cornwell.  
 Aug. 5. Mary Pattle & Sarah Lemon, both widows.  
 Sept. 18. William Reeve widower.  
 Oct. 18. James son of John & Tammason Copsey.  
 1762. March 9. Simon son of Thomas & Susan Jackson. [Erased in original.]  
 May 22. Sarah wife of Mr. Joseph Batch.  
 July 2. Mary Canham widow.  
 Nov. 7. James son of John & Tammason Copsey.  
 1763. March 10. Ann wife of John Baker.  
 May 29. Thomas son of John & Ann Baker.  
 Nov. 16. Sarah wife of William Bream.  
 Nov. 27. John Bird.  
 1764. Feb. 8. Lettice wife of Esau Bye.  
 May 9. James Griggs.  
 June 27. Hannah wife of Robert Goldsmith.  
 Oct. 6. Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Hannah Goldsmith.  
 1765. March 24. John son of Benjemine & Mary Bogges.  
 Sept. 22. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Ling.  
 Dec. 28. James Hare.  
 1766. March 16. Mary daughter of Benjamin & Mary Bogges.  
 April 2. Frances Lusher widower from the Parish of Barrow.  
 1767. Feb. 6. John Rose.  
 Feb. 11. Thomas Stocking.  
 March 4. Benjamin son of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
 July 5. Mary daughter of John & Mary Simpson.  
 July 6. Giles Manning.  
 Aug. 30. Esau Buy.  
 July 5. John son of John & Ann Shinglewood.  
 Nov. 15. Mary daughter of John & Ann Shinglewood.  
 1768. Jan. 3. Ann wife of John Shinglewood.  
 Feb. 21. Alice Stocking widow.  
 May 8. Sarah wife of Roger Hazel.

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1768. May 29. Samuel son of Samuel & Sarah Musk.  
 Oct. 2. Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.
1769. Feb. 12. James son of William & Mary Griggs.  
 Oct. 26. Mary daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
 Oct. 31. Jonathan Jewers.
1770. Jan. 28. Edward Manning.  
 June 3. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.  
 Aug. 13. Mr. Joseph Batch.  
 Nov. 21. Ann daughter of Isaac & Ann Harrald.
1771. Feb. 3. William son of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
 Feb. 17. Jane daughter of William & Susan Griggs.  
 March 17. Elisabeth wife of John Betts.  
 May 9. Maria daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 June 2. George son of Sarah Ridland.  
 June 8. Mary Manning widow.  
 June 11. Mary daughter of John & Lydia Cook.  
 June 12. Ann daughter of John & Sarah Middleditch.  
 June 21. Thomas son of John & Rachel Musk.  
 Aug. 4. Rose wife of John Money.  
 Dec. 8. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.
1772. Feb. 10. Sarah wife of Mr. Roger Green.  
 April 19. Thomas Secker.  
 Nov. 5. William son of William & Mary Sier.
1773. May 4. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
 Nov. 30. John Betts.
1774. June 13. Ann Gunstone daughter of Timothy & Amy Seely.
1775. May 10. Thomas Brown a stranger.  
 June 23. Thomas son of John & Mary Simpson.  
 Dec. 28. Charles Crisp.
1776. Oct. 9. Charles Coston.
1777. March 9. Henry son of John & Mary Copsy.  
 May 31. Sarah daughter of William & Susan Griggs.
1778. Jan. 14. Ann & Mary twins of Robert & Mary—Spark Death.  
 Feb. Mary wife of William Sier.  
 Nov. 7. John & Elizabeth children of Timothy & Mary Sharp.

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1779. Jan. 12. Samuel Last.  
       Feb. 6. Ann Griggs.  
       Feb. 14. Sarah daughter of Benjamin & Mary Boggess.  
       Sept. 13. William son of William & Mary Syer.  
       Oct. 7. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
       Nov. 11. John Bridges.  
 1780. Jan. 2. Robert son of Samuel & Sarah Musk.  
       Feb. 3. Mr. Roger Green.  
       Feb. 13. Ann daughter of Robert & Mary—Spark Death.  
       Feb. 19. Nathaniel Frost.  
       March 30. William Money.  
       April 3. Mary daughter of Thomas & Sarah Sharpe.  
       Aug. 23. Robert son of Robert & Mary—Spark Death.  
 1781. Feb. 9. James Mallows labourer.  
       May 15. Thomas son of Thomas & Susanna Hunt.  
       Sept. 10. John Middleditch late Clarke of this Parish.  
       Sept. 13. John Cook labourer.  
       Oct. 8. Ann daughter of Robert & Mary—Spark Death.  
 1782. April 25. Ann Jarrauld.  
       July 12. William Manning.  
 1783. April 17. William Jarrauld.  
       May 5. Samuel Wells.  
       June 10. John Copsey.  
       June 16. Sarah daughter of Timothy & Mary Sharp.  
       Aug. 26. James son of John & Mary Copsy.  
       Sept. 3. Richard son of Robert & Mary Cobbing.  
       Oct. 5. John Howard.  
 1784. April 2. James son of William & Susan Griggs.  
       April 21. Benjamin Money.  
       Aug. 7. David Verro.  
 1785. April 21. Richard Rosbrook.  
       July 21. Thomas Ling.  
       Aug. 22. James son of Robert & Mary Plummer.  
       Aug. 23. Martha daughter of William & Mary Sier.  
 1786. Jan. 9. William Griggs.

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1786. Sept. 3. William Middleditch.  
 Oct. 9. James son of Timothy & Mary Sharp.
1787. Jan. 16. Tammason Copsey widow.  
 Jan. 17. Benjamin Boggess.  
 Feb. 9. John Money.  
 Aug. 6. Thomas son of William & Mary Sier.
1788. Feb. 14. Sarah wife of Samuel Musk.
1789. April 15. Mary wife of John Beeton.  
 Oct. 10. Tamasin Ling. Small pox.  
 Oct. 25. Elisabeth daughter of John & Elisabeth Causton.  
 Oct. 27. William son of Sarah Webb. Small pox.  
 Oct. 27. Elisabeth Middleditch. Small pox.  
 Oct. 18. Elisabeth Ling widow. Small pox.
1790. Jan. 4. The Reverend John Warren, clerk, A.M. 25 years Rector of  
 this Parish and 32 years Rector of Brettenham in Norfolk,  
 who died Dec. 29, 1789.  
 May 12. William Spalding, pauper.  
 May 23. Hannah Cawston infant.  
 Nov. 25. Mr. William Carlton.
1791. Feb. 2. Lucy Crack.
1792. Feb. 4. George Bruce aged 34.  
 March 25. Elizabeth Deere a pauper.  
 May 14. Susan Howard a pauper.  
 June 27. Roger Hazzel aged 59.  
 Aug. 14. Susan daughter of Ezekiel & Sarah Hayhowe.  
 Dec. 24. Nathaniel Caney of Bury St. Edmunds.
1793. Jan. 11. Mary Coko a pauper.  
 March 28. Elizabeth Banks a pauper.  
 April 22. Mary Palmer aged 3 years.  
 June 29. Mary Rosbrook aged 25.  
 July 23. Mary daughter of Robert & Mary Plommer infant.  
 Oct. 6. George Gibbs.
1794. May 22. Sarah wife of Ezekiel Hayho.  
 June 19. Mary widow of Mr. William Calton.  
 July 29. James son of John & Elizabeth Cawston.



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1795. March 27. Elizabeth Godfrey spinster.  
       Oct. 18. Honor daughter of John & Elizabeth Cawston.  
       Oct. 30. James Pawsey.  
 1796. Feb. 18. Michael Creen.  
       April 22. William Gibbs.  
       May 17. Henry Garret.  
       June 16. Rachel Bye.  
 1797. March 8. John infant son of William & Mary Harald.  
       March 17. William son of William & Dorothy Richardson.  
       Aug. 2. Mary daughter of Lydia Cooke widow.  
 1798. Feb. 14. Sarah wife of John Last.  
       March 14. Sarah Middleditch widow.  
       Nov. 7. Robert Plummer aged 63.  
 1799. Jan. 15. Mary Spalding widow.  
 1800. March 23. Thomas Sharpe.  
       May 18. John Musk.  
       July 6. Ann Rosbrook widow.  
       July 27. Ann daughter of Widow Rosbrook.  
 1801. March 5. William son of Margaret Money.  
       May 19. Mary Caney widow.  
       July 25. Martha Canham.  
       Oct. 14. Robert Goldsmith aged 71.  
 1802. Feb. 18. Sarah Green spinster aged 73.  
       April 23. James son of James & Ann (Sier) Barwick.  
       May 10. Robert Crowe.  
       June 28. John Green, Gent.  
       Oct. 17. Sarah daughter of James & Elizabeth Garwood, aged 9  
               months.  
       Oct. 21. Mary wife of William Beeton aged 37.  
       Dec. 23. John Eley aged 57.  
 1803. Feb. 1. Mary Boggis widow.  
       April 17. Thomason Garwood.  
       Aug. 31. Ann wife of Thomas Snelling.  
 1804. March 27. Timothy Sharpe.  
       July 19. Susan Hazle widow.

1804. Sept. 12. Mary daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Garwood, aged 16 years.
1805. March 24. Thomas Hunt.  
 June 5. Richard Sharpe. Died June 1.  
 Dec. 5. Susan Money widow ætat : 77. Died Dec. 1.
1806. April 9. William son of Henry & Elizabeth Palmer aged 3 years.  
 May 4. Mary daughter of Robert & Alice Crowe.  
 Sept. 17. Rachael Musk widow.  
 Oct. 5. Lydia Cooke widow.
1808. March 10. Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Bently.  
 March 20. John Baker.  
 Oct. 6. Robert Cobbin.  
 Dec. 11. John Copsey.
1809. April 30. Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Gynn.
1810. May 26. William Green bachelor aged 66.
1811. April 27. Branwhite Green bachelor aged 77.  
 May 29. Nathaniel Manning aged 35.  
 Nov. 12. Ann wife of Isaac Harrald aged 75.
1812. Aug. 12. — son of — Cook.  
 Aug. 16. Thomas son of William & Ann Ling.
1813. May 28. — Allenton, infant.  
 July 13. William Bentley, 26 years.  
 June 3. William Syer, 65 years.  
 Aug. 14. Harriet Charlotte Coldwell of Norwich, infant.
1814. Feb. 10. Thomas Cook, 2 years.  
 March 22. Ann Barwich of Sicklesmere, 34 years.  
 May 27. Mary Poulter, 46 years.  
 Aug. 28. Margaret Hunt, 25 years.
1815. Jan. 18. George Richerson, 5 years.  
 Feb. 15. Sally Bentley, infant.  
 Feb. 15. Ann Ollerton, infant.  
 July 1. Joseph Harrold, 6 years.  
 Oct. 19. Elizabeth Baker, 77 years.  
 Nov. 2. Mary Green of Bury St. Edmunds, 84 years.
1816. July 1. Thomas Cook, infant.

1816. Oct. 17. Thomas Garwood, 70 years.  
 1817. Feb. 8. Thomas Fiske, 66 years.  
       March 1. George Jennison, 6 months.  
 1818. April 5. Robert Crowe, 9 months.  
       Aug. 27. Thomas Sharp, 84 years.  
 1819. March 28. Sarah Sharp, 83 years.  
       July 8. Ann Cook, 3 weeks.  
 1820. May 31. Elizabeth Crowe, 3 weeks.  
 1821. March 16. Margaret Alderton, infant.  
       March 25. John Causton, 66 years.  
       June 17. Robert Kates, 11 months.  
       Oct. 30. Elizabeth Garwood, 60 years.  
 1822. May 1. Eliza Crack.  
       July 14. Mary Ely, 75 years.  
       July 16. Louisa Sarah Lingwood, 14 years.  
       Oct. 20. James Harrold of Barrow, 29 years.  
 1823. Feb. 11. William Sier of Bury St. Edmunds, 40 years.  
 1824. April 4. Mathew Martin, 64 years.\*  
       April 11. Alice Crowe, 67 years.  
       May 16. Elizabeth Crowe, 32 years.  
       June 22. Elizabeth Mortlock, 11 years.  
       Aug. 22. William Crowe, 3 months.  
 1825. Aug. 28. Charlotte Pawsey of Bury St. Edmunds, 64 years.  
       Aug. 29. Sarah Sharpe.  
       Nov. 20. Marian Crowe, 4 months.  
       Dec. 15. Mary Sharpe, 10 years.  
       Dec. 28. Isaac Harrold, 89 years.  
 1826. Jan. 11. Thomas Clary, 60 years.  
       March 11. Mary Plummer, 78 years.  
       April 12. William Cator, 48 years.  
       May 13. William Ling, 63 years.  
 1827. Jan. 9. Benjamin Lingwood, yeoman, 49 years.  
       Jan. 29. Alice Evitt, 4 months.  
       Feb. 8. John Cook, 23 years.

\* He is called Nathaniel on his tombstone, No. 61.

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1827. March 7. Benjamin Ginn of Bury St. Edmunds, 50 years.  
       Oct. 14. Sarah Hunt, 74 years.  
       Dec. 27. James Adams, 50 years.  
 1828. April 12. John Barwick of Bury St. Edmunds, 29 years.  
       June 15. Elizabeth Palmer, 63 years.  
       Aug. 4. Mary Harrold, 64 years.  
       Dec. 21. Elizabeth Cobbin, 20 years.  
 1829. Feb. 9. Mary Sharpe, widow, 83 years.  
       June 4. George Allington, 18 months.  
       Dec. 3. James Cook, 72 years.  
 1830. Feb. 14. John Harrold of Bury St. Edmunds, 66 years.  
       July 13. Mary Sier of Bury St. Edmunds, 83 years.  
 1831. Jan. 22. Maria Crack, 28 years.  
       May 22. Elizabeth Martin, 76 years.  
       Aug. 7. Mary Ann Crack, 3 years.  
       Oct. 9. Sarah Mallows, 90 years.  
       Nov. 6. Elizabeth Crack, 42 years.  
 1832. Jan. 1. Mary Causton, 66 years.  
       Jan. 21. Simon Cornell, 60 years.  
       Feb. 11. John Stutter, 1 year.  
       April 12. Mary Cole, 83 years.  
       April 20. Thomas Cator, 26 years, & Mary Cator, 24 years.  
       May 23. William Cole, 83 years.  
       May 31. Benjamin Last, 3 years.  
       Dec. 16. Henry Clary, 1 year.  
 1833. July 23. Mary Adams, 56 years.  
 1834. Jan. 14. Mary Harrold, 56 years.  
       Sept. 10. James Crack, 65 years.  
       Sept. 29. Daniel Sharp, 42 years.  
       Oct. 3. Thomas Pettit of Barrow, 77 years.  
       Oct. 24. Sarah Mortlock, 63 years.  
       Dec. 21. Harriet Allington, 8 years.  
 1835. Jan. 7. John Gill Stutter, 36 years.  
       Jan. 18. James Mortlock, infant.  
       March 12. Charlotte Garwood, 84 years.

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1835. March 19. Mary Cobbing, 85 years.  
 March 25. Ann Rodwell, 58 years.  
 Oct. 14. Joseph Richardson, 37 years.  
 Oct. 24. Elizabeth Crow, 2 years.  
 Dec. 25. Phebe Clary, 33 years.  
 1836. Jan. 5. Eliza Cobbing, 1 year.  
 Jan. 26. John Poulter, 70 years.  
 Feb. 9. Mary Cobbing, 48 years.  
 March 12. Elizabeth Cobbing, 4 years.  
 March 18. Mary Ann Crow, 2 years.  
 July 10. Thomas and Joseph Clary, infants.  
 1837. Feb. 6. George Pawsey of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, 47 years.  
 May 28. William Banks, 1 year.  
 June 4. Elizabeth Evitt, 20 years.  
 Sept. 10. George Mortlock, 29 years.  
 Sept. 14. Elizabeth Crack, 63 years.  
 Sept. 21. John Finch, 50 years.  
 Oct. 9. Thomas Harrold, 73 years.  
 Nov. 12. James Clary, 1 year.  
 1838. March 1. Jane Jennison of Union House, Bury St. Edmunds, 18 years.  
 June 8. Henry Allington, 71 years.  
 1839. March 2. Daniel Sharp, 47 years.  
 June 9. Mary Last, 2 months.  
 Aug. 11. James Last, 73 years.  
 Dec. 19. Samuel Last, 29 years.  
 1840. Feb. 13. Thomas Evered, 79 years.  
 Feb. 24. Mary Copsey, 86 years.  
 March 2. Sarah Prior of Bury St. Edmunds, 78 years.  
 1841. Aug. 17. William Harrald, 78 years.  
 Nov. 12. Jane Finch, about 8 hours.  
 Dec. 10. Louisa Sharp, 2 years.  
 Dec. 12. George Last, 1 year.  
 Dec. 23. James Last, 30 years.  
 1842. Jan. 13. James Harrald, 8 years.  
 March 10. Elizabeth Cook, 39 years.

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1842. May 11. Mary Ann Sharp, 6 weeks.  
 1843. March 21. Jane Finch, 4 weeks.  
       Oct. 25. Ann Last, 79 years.  
       Dec. 14. Philip Last, 8 years.  
       Dec. 19. Daniel Alderton of Bury St. Edmunds, 48 years.  
 1844. March 5. Ann Cator, 65 years.  
       April 24. Lois Crow, 70 years.  
       Nov. 16. Anna Maria Pawsey of London, 48 years.  
 1845. Jan. 24. Mary Cook, 76 years.  
       March 2. Lucy Crow, 4 years.  
       March 11. Josiah son of Samuel & Sarah (Farthing) Last, 7 years.  
       March 20. James Rodwell Kerry, 47 years.\*  
       Oct. 2. Charles Adams of London, 24 years.  
 1846. Jan. 24. Elizabeth Crack, 77 years.  
       Feb. 21. Mary Ann Clary, 13 years.  
       March 20. James Crack, 8 years.  
       Nov. 20. James Crack, grandfather of the above, 78 years.  
 1847. May 30. Sarah Last, 43 years.  
       Aug. 22. George Maidment, 7 years.  
 1848. March 2. Margaret Banks, 60 years.  
       March 5. Martha Maidment, 71 years.  
 1849. April 15. Sarah Clarey, 86 years.  
       Aug. 15. Ezekiel Hayhow, 88 years.  
       Sept. 18. Joseph Maidment, 29 years.  
       Nov. 6. Emily Bennet of Bury St. Edmunds, 46 years.  
       Dec. 7. Elizabeth Alderton, 82 years.  
 1850. Jan. 29. Elizabeth Everett of Horringer, 66 years.  
       March 10. James Hunt, 64 years.  
       April 1. William Last, infant.  
       Oct. 13. John Head, 81 years.  
       Dec. 9. Charlotte Ginn of Bury St. Edmunds, 80 years.

\* According to his tombstone, No. 28, he was in his 44th year.



## APPENDIX I.

## CHURCH BRIEFS.

The following list of briefs from 1698 to 1733 is written on three sheets (12 pages) lying loose in Register No. 2. A brief is defined in the N.E.D. as "a letter patent issued by the Sovereign as Head of the Church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object of charity; called also a church brief or king's letter."

The N.E.D. gives the following quotation from Pepys' Diary:—"1661. June 30. To church, where we observe the trade of briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday that we resolve to give no more to them."

Apparently the congregation at Little Saxham made the same resolve, as it will be seen that for several years the briefs were read out but nothing was collected. It does not seem as if the clergyman encouraged them to give, as sometimes five or six briefs were all read together in a perfunctory manner on the same Sunday afternoon. "The Generals" to which the briefs were returned after being read were the General Visitation of the Bishop or Archdeacon.

## AN ACCOUNT OF BRIEFS WE COLLECTED.

			£	s.	d.
Litchfield Breif in Staffordshire Collected	...	...		1	..
Vrially in Cumberland Collected	...	...		2	..
Given in at ye Generalls May 2. 1698.					
Soham in Cambridgeshire	...	...		2	..
Nubury in Barkshire Collected	...	...		4	
Given in at ye Generalls Oct. 3. 1698.					

	£	s.	d.
Minehead, Somersetshire ... ..	3	..	1
Drury Lane in Middlesex ... ..	1	..	1
Lanchaster ... ..	1	..	11
Derby Court Westminster ... ..	1	..	?
To ye Vaudois Protestant Breif collected April 1699 ... ..	17	..	1

Given in at the Generals in May 1699.

To ye slaves under ye Emperour of Fez & Morocco ... ..	7	..	11
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Given in at ye Generals Michmas 1700.

Bercley in Suffolk ... ..	3	..	7
Cruckmeal, Salop ... ..	1	..	5
Ely Cathedral ... ..	2	..	4
St. Mary Magdalen Berrnonsay in Surrey ... ..	4	..	4

All given in at the Generalls April 28, 1701.

Broomly church in Staffordshire ... ..	2	..	6
Horsemonden in Kent ... ..	1	..	6

Given in at ye Generalls Oct. 6. 1701

Leominster church in Herefordshire ... ..	5	..	0
Rye church in Sussex ... ..	1	..	3
Chester Cathedral ... ..	2	..	0

Given in at ye Generalls April 3, 1702.

Ely fire read ... ..	1	..	10
Haddenham in Bucks read ... ..	1	..	8
Blaisdon in Gloucestershire ... ..	1	..	4
St. Germins church in Selby in Yorkshire ... ..	1	..	4
Chepstow church in Monmouthshire ... ..	1	..	0
Rolleston fire in Staffordshire ... ..	1	..	3

Given in at ye Generalls Oct. 5. 1702.

Wye church in Kent read Dec. 1702 ... ..			10
Shutsford fire in Oxon ... ..	1	..	7



				£	s.	d.
Lutterworth church in Leicestershire	...	...	...		1	0
Monks Kirby church in Warwickshire	...	...	...		1	4
St. Giles church in Shrewsbury	...	...	...		0	0
Congleton in Chestershire	...	...	...		0	0
Mr. Calver of Gissing Petition for a fire	...	...	...		3	..

This paid to John Tooley at ye Bull in Bury April 14, 1703.

Tuxford, Nottinghamshire	...	...	...	...	1	4
Spittlefeilds	...	...	...	...	1	0
Fordinbridge, Southampton	...	...	...	...	1	6
Wrottesley, Staffordshire	...	...	...	...		8
Faringdon in Berkshire	...	...	...	...	—	9

Paid in Oct. 4, 1703.

The Breif for ye Protestants of the Principality of Orange read  
March 5, 1703, & collected thereunto ... .. 9 .. 2

Paid to Jo: Tooley May 3.

Great Massingham in Norfolk	...	...	...	...	..	10
Waping...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Wm. Odell	...	...	...	...		8
Wm. Brompton	...	...	...	...		9

Delivered in May 8, 1704.

The Breif for ye seamen's widows and orphans read Sept. 3, 1704.  
Recd. from John Cornwell Oct. 8 and paid to Mr. Goodwin  
Oct. 11, and a letter sent ye same day to Mr. Borrett as  
ordered by ye letter patent to give an account of ye same

5 .. 2

Stony Stratford, Bucks	...	...	...	...		10
South Moulton, Devonshire	...	...	...	...	1	4

1705.

John Bainton of Kirton in Lincolnshire, read July 22	...	...	...	...	1	3
Sam: Allen read Aug. 12	...	...	...	...		10

	£	s.	d.
All Saints church in Oxford read Sept. 23 ...	...	...	8
Church Minshall read Sept. 30... ..	...	...	9
Bradmore in Nottinghamshire read Jan. 13	...	1 ..	0
Chatteris in ye Ile of Ely read Feb. 17 ...	...	1 ..	6
Ri: Davies in ye County of Surry read March 3	...	1 ..	0
Ri: Harrison in Yorkshire read March 20 ...	...	...	10
1706.			
Beverly church, Yorkshire read April 7 ...	...	1 ..	0
Iniskilling Breif read April 28 ... ..	...	6 ..	2
Duffield of Onehouse in Suffolk, petition ...	...	1 ..	10
Great Torrington in ye County of Devon read Aug. 25	...	...	11
Morgan's Lane, Southwark read July 21 ...	...	1 ..	0
Darlington church, Durham read Sept. 15 ...	...	...	11
Basford church, Nottinghamshire read Sept. 29	...	...	10
North Marston Brief read March 9 ... ..	...	...	11
Towcester in Northamptonshire read March 16	...	1 ..	4
1707.			
Spilsby in Lincolnshire, loss by fire, read June 8	...	...	10
Littleport in ye Ile of Ely, loss by fire £3931, read June 15	...	1 ..	1
Brothy church in ye Co. of Salop read June 22	...	...	6
John Bird of Yarmouth petition for his loss by fire read June 29	...	3 ..	7
Shire Lane in Middlesex loss by fire read July 13	...	1 ..	8
Joseph Wakelin at Hartley green in Staffordshire, £612 loss by fire, read July 20 ... ..	...	2 ..	
Orford church, damage £1450, read Oct. 26	...	1 ..	
Southam, Warwickshire, loss by fire £4454, read Nov. 16	...	1 ..	1
Charles street in Middlesex, loss by fire £3891, read Jan. 18	...	1 ..	1
Shadwell in Middlesex, loss by fire £6137, read Jan. 25	...	1 ..	?
Oberbormen church in ye Dutchy of Berg in the empire of Germany, read Feb. 8 ... ..	...	0 ..	?
Ri: Porland petition in Norfolk ... ..	...	3 ..	9
1708.			
Bewdly in Worcestershire, loss by fire £1384, read May 2	...	..	9
Wincanton, Somersetshire, loss by fire, read May 9 ...	...	..	11

	£	s.	d.
Dorney in Bucks, loss by fire £440, read May 16 ... ..			9
Lysborn in Ireland, loss by fire, read June 20 ... ..	2	..	8
Alconbury cum Weston, Huntingdonshire, loss by fire £3318, read July 4 ... ..			9
Thomas Halman's in Norfolk Petition, collected Sept. 26 ... ..	2	..	0
Strand, London, loss by fire £17880, read Nov. 7 ... ..	1	..	2
Edinburg, Scotland, loss by fire £7962, read Nov. 14 ... ..	1	..	1
Brenchley church in Kent, read Nov. 21, collected nothing ... ..	0	..	0
1709.			
Market Rayson in ye Co. of Chester & Lincoln, loss by fire £1228, 3 fires in 3 several places, read Aug. 28 ... ..	3	..	2
Holt market, Norfolk, loss by fire £11258, read Aug. 21 ... ..	12	..	8
Harlow, Essex, loss by fire £2035, read Sept. 25 ... ..	2	..	0
St. Mary Redcliffe church in Bristoll, damage £4410 read Sept. 11 ... ..	1	..	6
Landvillin church, Montgomery, damage £1325, read Sept. 18 ... ..	1	..	6
For the building a church for the Protestants in Courland & Livonia, read Oct. 30 ... ..	0	..	?
Stoak by Clare in Suffolk, loss by fire £2463, read Nov. 27 ... ..	6	..	
For ye Palatines read Nov. 13 ... ..	11	..	3
1710.			
Rotherith-wall in ye Co. of Surrey, loss by fire £1640, read May 21 ... ..	2	..	2
Northfleet & Durant, Kent, loss by fire £1613, read June 4 ... ..	2	..	9
Church of Ashton super Mercy, in Co. of Chester, damage £2710, read June 18 ... ..	1	..	0
Stockton church in Co. of Durham, charge £2580, read July 2, collected nothing ... ..	0	..	0
Chalfont church in Co. of Buckingham, damage £1521, read June 25, collected nothing ... ..	0	..	0
Timothy Healey of Lyn his Petition, loss by fire £600, read June 11 ... ..			
Cardigan church, damage £2240, read Nov. 19 ... ..	0	..	0
Rotherhith church in Surry, damage £4361, read Oct. 29 ... ..	0	..	0
Haughley in Suffolk, loss by fire £863, read Nov. 3 ... ..	3	..	7
Ensham in Oxon, loss by fire £1474, read Nov. 12 ... ..	1	..	0
Twyford in Berks, loss by fire £1261, read Dec. 10 ... ..		..	8

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Brandon of Wramplingham in Norfolk, petition ...	...	...	...
All Saints church in Sudbury, petition ...	...	...	...
1711.			
St. Maries church in Colchester, damage £6153, read May 27 ...	2	..	6
Wishaw church & steeple, charge £1210, read June 10 ...	1	..	0
Edinburgh loss by fire £3572, read June 17 ...	4	..	8
Cockermouth church, charge £1331, read June 3, collected nothing	0	..	0
St. Helen's alias Edington church in ye Isle of Wight, charge £1203, read Nov. 4 ...	1	..	0
Woolwich church in Kent, charge £5069, read Nov. 9 ...	0	..	0
Long Melford church, Suffolk, charge £1800, read Nov. 18 ...	1	..	0
Tadmore & Market Rayson in Yorkshire, loss by fire £1169, read Dec. 2 ...	2	..	1½
1712.			
West Tilbury church, Essex, damage £1117, read July 27 ...	1	..	9
Whitechurch, Salop, damage £5497, read June 29 ...	1	..	0
Little Brickhill, Northamptonshire, loss by fire £1270, read July 13	2	..	5
Adderley church, Salop, damage £800, read July 20 ...	0	..	0
Charles Empson, Yorkshire, loss by inundation £2000. read June 8	3	..	6
Thames street, London, loss by fire £1111, read July 6 ...	2	..	2
St. Clements church at Hastings in Sussex, damage £1550, read Oct. 26 ...	0	..	0
Ri: Salters in St. Stephen Coleman Street, London, loss by fire £1720 & upward, read Nov. 2 ...	..	11	
Battle bridge in Southwark, loss by fire £1225, read Nov. 9 ...	..	7	
Pensford church in Somersetshire, damage £2770, read Nov. 16...	0	..	0
Coleorton church in Leicestershire, damage £2412, read Nov. 30 ...	0	..	0
1713.			
Robert Clark of Pakenham's petition, paid to Mr. Siday at Barrow May 11 ...	10	..	9
William Adams of Sheriff Hales, Staffordshire, loss by fire £1108, read June 14 ...	3	..	6
Southwell church, Nottinghamshire, damage £3800, read June 28	0	..	0

	£	s.	d.
Witeridge in Devonshire & Chilton in Berks, loss by fire £1116, read July 5 ... ..	1	..	3
Warmingham church, Cheshire, damage £885, read July 19 ...	—	—	—
Woodham-Ferrys church, Essex, damage £1425, read June 21 ...	—	—	—
Burton upon Trent church, damage £3100, read July 12 ...	—	—	—
Shipwash church, Devonshire, damage £1155, read Nov. 8 ...	..	10	
St. Margaret Atcliffe church in Kent, damage £1384, read Nov. 22	0	..	0
St. John Baptist church in Southover, Sussex, damage £1510, read Dec. 6 ... ..	0	..	0
Rudgely, Staffordshire, & Wrexham, Denbighshire, loss by fire £1691 & upwards, read Dec. 20 ... ..	1	..	7
Quatford church, Salop, damage £1366 & upwards, read Nov. 29...	0	..	0
St. Mary church, Devonshire, loss by fire £1392 & upwards, read Dec. 13 ... ..	1	..	0

## 1714.

Burslem church, Staffordshire, damage £1618 & upward, read May 30 ... ..	0	..	0
Leighton church in Salopshire, damage £1516, read June 13 ...	0	..	0
Blandford-Forum, Dorsetshire, damage by fire £7880, read June 20	..	10	
Botisham, Cambridgeshire, loss by fire £3659, read June 27 ...	2	..	0
Dorchester, loss by fire £2537, read June 6 ... ..	2	..	0
Ruthin church, Denbighshire, damage £3128, read Oct. 17 ...	..	6	
All Saints church in Derby, damage £5252, read Nov. 21 ...	0	..	0
Torksey church, Lincolnshire, damage £1182, read Nov. 14 ...	0	..	0
Warwick & Preston Baggot, loss by fire £1762, read Oct. 31 ...	..	10	
William Bowyer, London, loss by fire £5146, read Nov. 7 ...	1	..	5

## 1715.

New Shoreham church in Sussex, damage £2203 & upward, read July 24 ... ..	0	..	0
St. Giles church in Newcastle under Line, damage £3115 & upward, read July 3 ... ..	0	..	0
Cow-keepers Brief, loss £24539 & upward, read July 17 ...	9	..	5
Kenford in Suffolk, loss by fire £1057 & upward, read June 19 ...	2	..	6

	£	s.	d.
Dryneton & Slimbridge in Staffordshire & Gloucestershire, loss by fire £1378 & upwards, read July 10 ... ..	0	..	0
New church at Sunderland, charge £2800 & upwards, read June 12	..	6	
St. Peter's church in Chester, damage £1590 & upwards, read June 26 ... ..	0	..	0
Liverpoole in Co. Lancaster, loss by fire £3005, read Nov. 6 ...	2	..	9
Mitcham & Lythwood, Surry, loss by fire £1442, read Nov. 20 ...	1	..	0
Walkerith & Wrexham in Co. Lincoln & Denbigh, loss by fire £1425, read Nov. 27 ... ..	0	..	0
St. Mary's church in city of Lichfeild, damage £4966, read Nov. 13	0	..	0
Blymhill church in Staffordshire, damage £1485, read Oct. 30 ...	0	..	0
1716.			
John Aron, Salop, loss by fire £1070, read July 15 ... ..	1	..	3
Spaldin, Lincolnshire, loss by fire £20560, read Aug. 12 ...	6	..	4
Thames street, loss by fire £7639, read Aug. 5 ... ..	..	10	
Buston, Lancastershire, loss by fire £865, read Aug. 19 ...	1	..	4
Upton & Kempford, Essex & Bedfordshire, loss by fire £1940, read July 22 ... ..	1	..	1
Mr. Cremer cl: Norfolk, loss by fire £302, his petition ...	0	..	0
Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, loss by fire £4466, read Nov. 4 ...	1	..	0
Houndsditch, London, loss by fire £5383, read Oct. 14 ...	1	..	3
Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, loss by fire £1578, read Oct. 21 ...	3	..	1
Chelmarsh & Ryton, Salopshire, charge £2126, read Nov. 11 ...	0	..	0
Breif for the reformed Episcopal churches in Great Poland & Polish Prussia, read Nov. 18 ... ..	3	..	6
1717.			
Oldbury church, Gloucestershire, charge £1163, read June 23 ...	1	..	0
Harstoft in Derbyshire, loss by fire £1426, read July 14 ...	0	..	0
Helthwaite Hill, Yorkshire, & Willington, Staffordshire, loss by fire £1287, read July 7 ... ..	0	..	0
Benenden church & steeple, loss by fire £1552, read July 21 ...	0	..	0
Great Bedwin in Wiltshire, loss by fire, £2485, read July 28 ...	1	..	7
John Elliot of Stansfeild in Suffolk petition ...	7	..	9
Putley & Jay, Gloucester & Salop, loss by fire £1291, read Oct. 27	0	..	0

	£	s.	d.
Framton in Dorsetshire, loss by fire £1560, read Nov. 10 ...	0	..	0
Wentsley church & steeple, Yorkshire, charge £978, read Nov. 3...	0	..	0
Ellingham, Norfolk, & Wisbech, Ely, loss by fire £1611, read Nov. 24 ... ..	1	..	1
Arnold church & steeple, Nottingham, charge £1290, read Nov. 17 1718.	0	..	0
Newland & Chepping Wiccombe in Bucks, loss by fire £1020, read July 6 ... ..	0	..	0
St. Mary Newington in Surrey, charge £1926, read July 13 ...	0	..	0
Penreth church in Cumberland, charge £1380, read June 29 ...	0	..	0
Ashborne & Mappleton churches, Derbyshire, charge £3016, read June 15 ... ..	0	..	0
Cherrington in Warwickshire, loss by fire £1476, read June 22 ...	0	..	0
Little St. Andrews Barnwell in Cambridge, loss by fire £3842 & upwards, read Oct. 19 .. ..	1	..	1
Wilcott & Eusden in Co. Salop, loss by fire £1717 read Nov. 9 ...	0	..	0
Grindon church in Staffordshire, charge £1350, read Nov. 2 ...	0	..	0
Dolgelly church in Co. Merioneth, charge £1449, read Nov. 16 ...	0	..	0
Ardly church in Staffordshire, charge £1351, read Oct. 26 ...	0	..	0
Robert South petition for his loss £300 by fire at Cockfeild, Suffolk 1719.	12	..	9
Old Weston in Co. Huntingdon, loss by fire £1969, read June 7 ...	0	..	0
Sheriff-Hales church in Co. Stafford, charge £1339, read June 28...	0	..	0
Old Radnor & Habberley, loss by fire £1289, read June 14 ...	0	..	0
Headington in Co. Oxon, loss by fire £1983, read June 21 ...	0	..	0
Biggleswade church in Co. Bedford, charge £1437, read May 24 ...	0	..	0
Deeping St. James church in Co. Lincoln, charge £1102, read May 31 ... ..	0	..	0
Thrapston in Co. Northampton, loss by fire £3748 & upwards, read Nov. 22 ... ..	3	..	0
St. John Baptist church in the citty of Chester, charge £3269 & upwards, read Nov. 8 ... ..	0	..	0
Cheltenham & Letchlad in Co. Gloucester, Thorntonhough, Bickley & Barnston in Co. Chester, loss by fire £1307, read Dec. 6 ...	0	..	0

	£	s.	d.
Bedford Row in Co. Middlesex, loss by fire £4178, read Dec. 13 ...	1	..	0
Hinstock church in Co. Salop, charge £1295, read Dec. 20 ...	0	..	0
Hartlepoole church in Co. Durham, charge £1732, read Nov. 15 ...	0	..	0
1720.			
St. Olaves church near York, charge £1039, read June 26 ...			
Sufferers by thunder, hail etc in Co. Stafford, damage £4163, read			
July 17 ... ..			
Kingswood church in Co. Wilts, charge £1000, read July 10 ...			
Great Grimsby church in Co. Lincoln, damage £1757, read July 3			
Paris street in Exon, loss by fire £1067, read Aug. 7 ...			
Oxtead church in Co. Surrey, loss by lightening £1904, read			
July 24 ... ..			
Swasy* brief, damage by fire 1755, ... ..			
Monstoak,* Southampton, fire, £5173 ... ..			
Sharwardine church parsonage, Shrewsbury, £1609, ... ..			
Burton church, Chester, £1548, ... ..			
Ingmanthorp, Norton under Cannock, Ebor, £1133 ... ..			
Collected three shillings & 6 pence.† Delivered in at Fornham April 27, 1721.			
1721.			
Burcoat & Wheatly, fire damage £1847, read May 14. Collected nothing.			
Fitch church, Salop, charge £1509, read July 9. Collected nothing.			
Amberley Sussex, fire £1280, read July 30. Collected nothing.			
Louth & Newport, Lincoln & Salop, fire £1347, read Aug. 13. Collected nothing.			
Kingston upon Hull, fire £5840, read Sept. 10. Collected nothing.			
Tewksbury church, £3929, read Sept. 24. Collected nothing.			
Welshpole, Montgomery, loss by fire £1022, read Feb. 18.			
Kemberton, Salop, & Disserth, Radnor, loss by fire £1054, read Feb. 4.			
Addington, Randwick & Alderton, Surry & Glouc., fire £1147, read Jan. 7.			
Jenkin Vengoe, sufferer by fire (at) St. Ives, Cornwall, £1000, read Dec. 17.			
Usk church, Monmouth, charge £2333, read Dec. 3.			
Damerham South, Wilshire, fire £1365, read Dec. 10.			
Delivered in at ye Generals April 9, 1722.			

\* I presume this means Swavesey and Meon-Stoke.

† Apparently this is the total result of the collections for the last five briefs.



1722.

Inundation of ye County Palatine Lancaster, damage £10227 & upwards, read Oct. 7.

Bakewell church & steeple in Darby, charge £1815 & upwards, read Sept. 2.

Allhallows, London Wall, loss by fire £1000, read Sept. 16.

Grutwood, Bilston & Newent in Co. Stafford & Gloucester, loss by fire £1184, read Aug. 19.

St. John Wapping, Middlesex, loss by fire £1922, read Aug. 5.

Delivered in at ye Generals at Fornham Oct. 11. 1722.

Six Breifs received Dec. 10, 1722: [viz.]

Bright-Hempston, Sussex, dammage £8000, published Dec. 16.

St. Mary's church Nottingham, charge £4600, published Feb. 10.

Caldecot, Hartfordshire, dammage £1062, published Jan. 20.

Upper Darwin chappel, Lancaster, charge £2032, published Jan. 6.

Abbots Bromley, Stafford, fire loss £2437, read Feb. 3.

Bangor church, charge £4237, read March 10.

All delivered in at ye primary visitation of ye now bishop June 18, 1723.

1723.

Sept. 30. The five breifs which I received but a fortnight before published all together on Sunday in ye afternoon Sept. 29, St. Michael's day, & returned in to ye Generals held at Barton Mills Sept. 30, 1723.

Six Breifs received Oct. 30, 1723; [viz.]

Cherry-hinton in Cambridg, fire dammage £1045.

Ilkeston church, Derby, charge £1352.

Falmouth in Cornwell, fire dammage £2416.

St. Albans church, fire dammage £5775.

Newport church, Salop, charge £2000.

Eperston church, Nottingham, £1311.

Published all together in November: collected naught: delivered in May 4 at ye generals at Mildenhall.

1724.

Six Breifs received June 10, 1724, with ye recommendation of ye Bishops for Holt church.

Holt market church, Norfolk, charge £1229.  
 Inundation at Hallifax, York, loss £3395.  
 Frodsham church, Chester, charge £1108.  
 Alraway, Martham, Southberg, Stafford & Norfolk, fire £1130.  
 Wetherby, York, fire loss £7533.  
 Camps-hall & Downton, Cambridge & Wilts, fire £1067.  
 Published all together Aug. 23, 1724 ; collected nothing.

Six Breifs received Jan. 24, and all read & published together Feb. 14, 1724/5.  
 Cricklade, Wiltshire, loss by fire £1624.  
 Neath church, Glamorgan, charge £2383.  
 Wirksworth church, Derby, charge £2900.  
 Michael church & Grimston, Radnor & Leister, fire loss £1047.  
 Staverton, Northampton, fire loss £2009.  
 Knighton & Laintwerdine, Hereford & Radnor, fire £1093.

1725.

Oct. 11. The four breifs which I had received, read & returned to ye Generals.  
 Jan. 29. Five breifs received of Mr. Mortlock, & published all together Jan. 30.  
 Crediton & Kirk-Deighton, Devon & York, loss by fire £1203.  
 Waresley church, Huntingdon, loss by fire £2003.  
 Ormkirke church, Lancaster, charge £1856.  
 Langton church, Lincoln, charge £1432.  
 Great Torrington, Devonshire, a fire, loss £4988.

1726.

Five Breifs delivered me May 10, 1726.  
 Alderford & Great Horwood, loss by fire £1070. Published May 22.  
 Town of Buckingham, loss by fire £19141. Published June 12.  
 Bampton church, Westmoreland, £1355. Published June 19.  
 Albrighton church, Salop, charge £1400. Published June 5.  
 Folkstone church, Kent, charge £2500. Published May 29.

1727.

Six breifs given in at ye Generals, April 17, 1727.	£	s.	d.
Hambleton, Southampton, loss by fire £5184. Collected	...	3	.. 0
Dorchester, loss by fire £5843. Collected...	...	3	.. 6
Backford church, Chester, charge £1532. Collected	...	0	.. 0

	£	s.	d.
Tibshelfe church, Derby, charge £1098. Collected ...	...	0	.. 0
West houghton chappel, Lancaster, charge £1455. Collected ...	...	0	.. 0
St. Nicholas church, Worcester, charge £3873. Collected ...	...	0	.. 0

Five breifs brought in April 17, 1727.

The church of St. Peter's in ye Bayly, Oxford, charge £1800.

Cranbrook church in Kent, charge £2376.

Sibson church in Leister, charge £1753.

Shipston upon Stour in Worcester, fire, charge £4312	...	2	.. 9
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Littleport & Badley in Camb: & Chester, fire loss £1100	...	2	.. 9
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Given to ye two last breifs five shillings & six pence, & delivered in to Mr. Kemp & returned to ye generals at Barton mills Oct. 9. 1727.

Three breifs brought in Dec. 15, 1727.

Burton Joyce church, Nottingham, charge £1021.	} Given in May 6, 1728.
Alcester church, Warwick, charge £4642.	
Stamford, Lincoln, loss by fire £1057.	

1728.

5 breifs May 6, 1728.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
For Gravesend ...	2	.. 0	Trinity church, Chester	...	.. 6
Great Wilbraham...	1	.. 0	Whedigate church	...	.. 6
Hinton of ye hedge	2	.. 0			

1729.

Seven breifs delivered in at ye general Visitation at Bury of William,  
Lord Bishop of Norwich, June 13, 1729.

	£	s.	d.
Great Wilbraham, loss by fire £1426. Coll: ...	...	2	.. 0
Branston church, Rutland, charge £1157. Coll: ...	...	1	.. 6
Yarm church, York, charge £1772. Coll: ...	...	1	.. 6
St. Swithens church, Worstershire, £2514. Coll: ...	...	1	.. 0
St. John's Wapping, Middlesex, fire £6366. Coll: ...	...	2	.. 0
St. Hyld's church, Durham, charge £1595. Coll: ...	...	1	.. 0
St. Andrews Harboro, Scot: £8734. Coll: ...	...	1	.. 6

	£	s.	d.
Five breifs delivered in Oct. 13. Coll: ...	...	0	.. 0
Worthenbury church, Flint, charge £1364.			
St John Bapt. church, Gloucester, charge £2310			
Melburn fire Camb: ye loss £6869.			
Copenhagen fire brief, 23 ds [thousands?] of property burnt.	Coll:	5	.. 6
Pershore church, charge £4000.			
Six breifs in all, though one omitted here.			
Carried in April 20, 1730.			

1730.

Six Breifs taken in April 20, 1730.

St. Michael's church, Southampton, charge £4766.			
Hinckley, Leicestershire, loss by fire £3424.			
Bearley, Warwickshire, loss by fire £1207.		0	.. 0
Bilston chapple, Stafford, charge £1200.			
Colnbrook chapple, Bucks, charge £1325.			
Wroot, Lincoln, inundation, charge £2686.			

Returned by Mr. Kemp Oct. 5, generalls.

Five breifs taken in last Generals.

Denbeigh chappel, charge £1186.			
Yarburgh, Lincolnshire, loss by fire £1016.			
Ouston church, York, charge £1461.	Coll:	...	7 .. 6
Llandullas church, Denbigh, charge £1100.			
Kidderminster, Worster, fire £1112.			

Delivered in May 10, 1731.

1731.

Seven breifs taken in May 10, 1731.

Llandaff Cathedral church, Glamorgan, charge £6366.			
Tetbury church, Gloucestershire, charge £2600.			
Broughton Sulney church, Nottinghamshire £1110.			
Misley church, Essex, charge £1742.			
Eversham church, Worsetarshire, charge £4930.			
Chappel en le Frith church, Derby, charge £1425.			
Wyersdale chappel, Lancashire, charge £1245.			

Given by me to them all when returned Oct. 11 by Mr. Kemp 4 .. 0

Five breifs taken in Oct. 20, 1731.

Bozeat, Northampt: loss by fire £2697.

Wotten under edge, Glocest: loss by fire £1085.

All Saints church, Sussex, charge £1247.

Sturminster Newton Castle, Dorset, fire £6787.

Calcott, Gloc: fire £1009.

Collected o. Returned by Mr. Kemp April 18. 1732.

1732.

Seven Breifs taken in May 7, 1732.

Abby Lanner Cost church, Cumberland, charge £1100.

Stowerbridge church, Worcester, charge £2000.

Bishops Norton church, Lincoln, charge £1006.

Draycort church, Staffordshire, charge £1147.

A fire at Manton in Rutland, loss £1269.

A fire at Newbold upon Avon, Warwickshire, loss £1417.

A fire at Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, loss £11776.

Collected upon the last Breif twelve shillings. Return'd Oct. 9, 1732.

Wood Plumpton, Lancaster, fire £1053, with Cockthorp.

Burton upon Humber, Lincoln, fire £1359.

North Stoneham, Southampton, fire £1293.

Blandford forum, Dorset, fire £85348, St. Mary's Brianstone.

Austerfeild, York, £1500. Dudly church, Worster, £2097.

Wall church,

Lincoln £1201.

1733.

Petition for Bures steeple.

Muddinton fire loss £1283.

Allerbrothoe harbour, Forfar, charge £9311.

Whitfield, Somerset, fire £1380.

Conington church, Cumberland, £1050.

Monmouth church, £4497.

Schremby church, Lincoln £1102.

Mitchel Dean, Gloc: £1096.

Generals Oct. 10, 1733.



## APPENDIX II.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS WITHIN  
LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCH.

*Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, are flat stones in the chancel.*

1. Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Cecilia Emont, daughter of Mr. Michael Emont, who departed this life Sept. 24, 1679, being the 50th year of her age.
2. Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Ketcher of London and wife to Michael Emont Rector of this parish, who dyed May 10, anno domini 1677, ætatis 80.
3. Hoc saxo tegitur corpus Michaelis Emont clerici, qui in hac ecclesia (quam per 44 annos religiosissime administravit) mortalitatis exuvias spe resurgendi pie deposuit mensis Sextilis die 14, anno ætatis suæ 83, Salutis 1661.  
Disce quid es, quid eris: memor esto quod morieri.
4. Ann Rodwell 1835.  
Thomas Rodwell 1851.

*Nos. 5 and 6 are let into the south wall of the chancel.*

5. At the foot of this tablet are deposited the remains of Ann the wife of Thomas Rodwell, who died March 18, 1835, aged 58 years.  
Also the remains of Thomas Rodwell, who died in London Aug. 16, 1851.
6. *This stone has no inscription but simply the arms of Leeds, a fess between three spread-eagles, crest a cock. In Gage's time it was lying about loose.*

7. *A flat stone at west end of the north aisle.*

In a vault beneath this stone is deposited the body of Michael Green, son of Roger and Sarah Green who are interred in the churchyard near the south side of the chancel. He died Feb. 10, 1796, aged 60 years.

Also Sarah Green, spinster, sister of Michael Green, died Feb. 6, 1802, aged 73.

John Green gent, brother to the above, died June 1802 aged 75.

William Green gent, brother to the above, died May 19, 1810, aged 66.

Branwhite Green gent, brother to the above, died April 20, 1811, aged 77.

Mary Green sister to the above died Oct. 25, 1815, aged 83.

*Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 are in the Crofts alias Lucas chapel. No. 8 is a lofty monument with recumbent effigies of Lord and Lady Crofts. See Illustration No. 3.*

8. Here lyeth the bodyes of the Right Honor<sup>ble</sup> William Lord Croftss, Baron of Saxham, and one of ye Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty King Charles the second; who died the 11 day of September, 1677. And of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lady Elizabeth his wife, who died the 11 day of Aug. in the yeare of our Lord 1672.—(Story fecit.)

9. *A mural marble tablet with shield and bust of Lady Croftes.*

Here lyes the body of Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Henry Croftes, and thirde daughter of Elizabeth Countess of Devonshire by her first husband Sir Richard Worteley of Worteley in Yorkshire. In memory of whom and whose vertues, and in testimony of his love, hir husband hath dedicated this unworthy monument. She had a large proportion of personall beauty and handsomeness, ye endowments of hir mind beinge much more eminent: She had a truly pious and religious hart towards God, and spent constantly many houres of every day in his service both in publike and in private devotions and holy duties. She was a most virtuous, chast and loving wife, a most dutifull and obedient childe, a most tender, carefull and affectionate mother; a faithfull, constant and true harted frende; and in summe, a woman of extraordinary perfections. She had 10 children; 5 sonns and as many daughters; William, Jhon, Edmund, Charles and Henry; Elizabeth, Mary, Hester, Cisly and Katharine; 4 of them died younge, namely Edmund, Henry, Mary and Cisly. Ye rest

continue till this day, whom God in his mercy long prosper and preserve. She dyed Oct. 1, 1642, and in ye 47th yeare of hir age. This is ye faithfull and loving testimony of hir husband who intends no other monument for himselfe, but desires only to live in hir memory, who was so much ye worthier person, yet hopes that God will so dispose of his death that as they lived 32 yeares together in all comforte and perfect love, so their bodyes may lye and rest peaceably together untill ye Resurrection, when they may likewise rise together to have their joyes in heaven together compleated, which ye Lord of Heaven grant for his infinite mercie's sake in Christ Jesus. Amen.

10. *White marble mural tablet with shield.*

In this vault is deposited the body of Mrs. Anne Croftes, daughter of William Allington Esq., widow of William Croftes Esq., who left this world for a better Sept. 22, 1727, in the 72d year of her age, full of days and full of honour, adorned in every step of her pilgrimage with all the virtues and excellent endowments that could compleat the prudent woman and the serious christian, in the several stages and relations of female life, as daughter and mother, as wife and widow, and guardian to all her sons during their minority. In testimony of a just and strong sense of her exalted merits and his own immense obligations, this unworthy monument is dedicated to her memory with all filial reverence and affection, with all possible duty, gratitude and esteem, by her only surviving son, Charles Croftes.

11. *Marble mural tablet with shield above and below.*

Christ is risen. 1 Cor. xv. xx.

And in hopes that it also shall rise agane to eternal life, lyeth here the body of William Crofts Esq. who dyed Jan. 23, 1694.

His first wife Mary, the daughter of Philip, Lord Viscount Waiman [Wenman], dyed without issue.

By his second wife Anne, the daughter of William Alington Esq., he had 5 sons, William, Anthony, Charles, John and Henry, of which William and John sleep here with him in ye same vault.





## APPENDIX III.

# MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCHYARD.

*Nos. 1 to 36 are on the South side of the church. Nos. 37, 38, are under the East window, between the two buttresses. No. 39 is close to the Vicarage garden gate. Nos. 40 to 47 are on the W. side of the path from the Vicarage gate to the S. porch. No. 48 is under the S. side of the tower. Nos. 49 to 68 are on the W. and N. sides of the church.*

1. Thomas Evered died Feb. 7, 1840 aged 79 years.  
     An aged Christian slumbers here,  
     Whose faith was strong, his love sincere ;  
     Content he pass'd life's little span  
     In fearing God and serving man.  
     Elizabeth his wife died Jan. 23, 1850 aged 66 years.  
     Choose God for your portion, Christ for your master—the Scriptures for your  
     rule—holiness for your way—and heaven for your home.
2. John Barwick died April 4, 1828 in the 29th year of his age.  
     Cut down like a flower of the field he will rise again in a brighter day.
3. Ann wife of James Barwick died March 16, 1814 aged 34 years.  
     A kind indulgent wife this grave encloses here,  
     A tender mother to her children dear ;  
     Great was their loss for her eternal gain,  
     But hope in heaven they will meet again.
4. William Sier died Feb. 2, 1823, in the 40th year of his age.

5. Albert Edward, the dearly loved son of Albert and Jane Sharpe, died Sept. 21, 1892, aged 1 year.  
Suffer little children to come unto me.
6. Mary daughter of John and Mary Seagroatt died April 26, 1726, aged 7 months.
7. Benjamin Largent died March 8, 1750, aged 76 years.
8. William Sier died May 29, 1813, aged 64 years.  
Mary his wife died July 8, 1830, aged 83 years.
9. Nathaniel Caney, died Dec. 19, 1792, aged 52 [or 32] years.
10. Here lyeth ye body of Sarah ye wife of Robert Moone, daughter to Robert Winter, who dyed Aug. 26, 1701, aged 26 years.
11. Here lieth ye body of Alse ye wife of Robert Winter, who died Aug. 5, 1699, aged 75 years.
12. Here lieth ye body of Robart Winter who died June 28 in 1697 aged 58 years in ye same moneth.
13. Here lieth the body of Murisco Winter who departed this life June 3, 1700, aged 35 years.
14. Here lieth the body of Margrett Winter who died Oct. 3 in ye year of our Lord 1700 aged 28 years.
15. James Pawsey died Oct. 19, 1795, aged 43 years.  
Short was my time, the longer is my rest,  
God call'd me hence because he saw it best ;  
Therefore, dear friends, lament for me no more,  
I am not lost but gone awhile before.  
Charlotte his wife died Aug. 24, 1825, aged 62 years.  
Praises on tombs is elogy vainly spent,  
To learn the good in me is the best monument.
16. In memory of Lieut. George Pawsey R.N. who died Feb. 1, 1837 aged 47. Underneath were deposited in the same grave with her husband the remains of Anna Maria relict of the late George Pawsey R.N. She died Nov. 11, 1844, ætate 48 years.
17. Simon Cornell [died] Jan. 14, 1832, aged 59 years.

1855

18. Rose the wife of John Money died Aug. 1, 1771, aged 58 years.

A long affliction I did have,  
Physicians were in vain,  
Till Christ was pleased to give me ease,  
And rid me of my pain.

---

A loving wife, a mother dear,  
A faithful friend, lies buried here.

19. John Lalham died April 11, 1726, aged 52 years.
20. Thomas Secker died March 29, 1771 aged 33 years.\*  
This modest stone, which few vain marbles can,  
May truly say, Here lies an honest man;  
A safe companion and an easy friend,  
Unblam'd through life, lamented in his end.
21. Here lyeth ye body of Francis ye son of Francis Webb, who departed this  
life March 17, 1704, aged 42 years.
22. Ann wife of John Burges died Jan. 23, 1744, aged 72 years.
23. John Copsy died June 7, 1783, aged 68 years.  
Also Thomasen his wife died Jan. 11, 1787, aged 68 years.
24. John Cornwell died June 23, 1739, aged 98 years.  
Alice the wife of John Cornwell died Aug. 5, 1741, aged 83 years.
25. Here lyeth ye body of Mary ye wife of David Church, who departed this life  
July 14, 1713, aged 64.
26. William Paine died April 5, 1679.
27. Roger Green died Jan. 29, 1780, aged 79 years.  
Sarah wife of Roger Green died Feb. 6, 1772, aged 68 years.
28. James Rodwell Kerry died March 14, 1845, in his 44th year.†  
In affectionate remembrance of a beloved mother Louisa Kerry, who died  
Oct. 10, 1877, aged 73 years.

\* According to the Register he was buried April 19, 1772.

† The Register gives his age as 47 years.

29. In memory of John Rose who died Feb. 2, 1767, aged 70 [?] years.  
Also Mary his wife\* who died Sept. 7, 1775, aged 52 years.
30. Benjamin Ginn died March 2, 1827, aged 50 years.  
Also Charlotte his wife died Dec. 3, 1850, aged 80 years.
31. Isaac Harrold died Dec. 21, 1825, in the 90th year of his age.  
Ann his wife died Nov. 12, 1811, in the 76th year of her age.  
Also to the right of this stone are deposited the remains of Elizabeth wife of  
Benjamin Ginn, daughter of Isaac Harrold, who died April 30, 1809,  
aged 30 years.
32. Elizabeth Godfrey, spinster, died March 23, 1795, aged 33 years.
33. James Adams died Dec. 23, 1827, aged 50 years.  
Mary his wife died July 19, 1833, aged 56 years.  
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away : blessed be the  
name of the Lord.  
Reader ! consider well thy latter end,  
And make thy Judge thy Saviour and thy Friend.
34. James Harrold died Oct. 16, 1822, aged 29 years.
35. Asaph Hazlewood. Born Aug. 10, 1885. Died Nov. 18, 1891.  
Asleep in Jesus.
36. Kezia dearly beloved wife of Alfred Allington, who died July 14, 1888, aged  
52 years. Her end was peace.
37. Benjamin Lingwood died Jan. 3, 1827, aged 49 years.
38. Louisa Sarah, daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Lingwood, died July 10,  
1822, aged 14 years.
39. Kate Bayley, wife of the late William Bayley Esq. Born Dec. 19, 1819.  
Died Dec. 1, 1893.
40. Charles Crisp died Dec. 21, 1775, aged 20 years.  
My time was short, the grave is now my rest,  
Whom God call soonest those he love the best ;  
Therefore, dear friends, lament for me no more,  
I am not lost but gone a while before.

\* There is no entry of her burial in the Register.

41. S. K. 1733.

*This is a foot stone, the head stone belonging to it being gone. The initials are those of Simon Kemp.*

42. In memory of Mariam [Miriam] Kemp his daughter, who died July 17, 1727, aged 19 years.

She in her temper was both meek and mild,  
And dutifull to parents from a child ;  
Her life was short, the grave is now her rest :  
Whom God calls soonest, those he love ye best.

43. Elizabeth Rutter [died] Nov. 2, 1890, aged 74 years.

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

I heard the voice of Jesus say,  
Come unto me and rest ;  
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down  
Thy head upon my breast.

I came to Jesus as I was,  
Weary and worn and sad ;  
I found in him a resting place,  
And he has made me glad.

44. Charles Adams died Sept. 28, 1845, aged 25 years.
45. Here lyeth the body of Samuel Arnarl departed this life January 1681.
46. Here lyeth ye body of William Arnal who departed this life Sept. 2, 1715, aged 62.
47. Robert Elsdén died March 3, 1865, aged 72 years.
48. Elizabeth wife of Robert Elsdén died Sept. 16, 1883, aged 89 years.
49. John Gill Stutter gent. died Jan. 1, 1835 aged 36 years.  
Also John, only son of John Gill Stutter & Catharine Jane his wife, died Feb. 4, 1832, aged 1 year.  
Also Catharine Jane, wife of the above, died Aug. 12, 1859, aged 57.  
And Jane their daughter died July 27, 1859, aged 29.
50. Henry Alderton\* died June 3, 1838, aged 72 years.  
Elizabeth his wife died Dec. 3, 1849, aged 82 years.
51. Hannah the beloved wife of Henry Alderton died Feb. 11, 1860, aged 64 years.  
Henry Alderton died Oct. 23, 1868, aged 75 years.

\* This is Allington in the Register. There is great confusion between these two names.

52. Daniel Alderton died March 10, 1875, aged 55 years.

Harriett Alderton died Jan. 6, 1894, aged 74 years.

Thou art gone to the grave but we will not deplore thee,  
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;  
He gave thee, He took thee and He will restore thee,  
And death has no sting for the Saviour has died.

---

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee  
Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away,  
In Jesu's keeping we are safe and they.

53. William Allington died June 8, 1863, aged 59 years.

A long affliction he did bear,  
Physicians were in vain,  
Till Christ did please to give him ease,  
And free him from his pain.

Susan his beloved wife died Feb. 16, 1885, aged 80 years.

Farewell ! my friends and children dear,  
I've toiled for you for many a year ;  
I always strove to do my best,  
And now I'm gone to take my rest.

54. William Cator died April 9, 1826, in the 48th year of his age.

Ann his wife died Feb. 29, 1844, in the 66th year of her age.

Beneath this stone our friend is laid  
Who late the debt of nature paid ;  
And now we hope he is in heaven crown'd  
With lasting joy that ever will abound.

---

A kind indulgent wife lies buried here,  
A tender mother to her children dear ;  
Great was their loss for her eternal gain,  
But hope in Heaven they may meet again.

55. Thomas the son of William and Ann Cator died April 16, 1832, aged 25 years.

Mary the daughter of William and Ann Cator died April 15, 1832, aged 23 years.

A pale consumption gave the fatal blow,  
The stroke was certain but the effect was slow ;  
With lingering pains death saw us long oppress,  
Pity'd our sighs and kindly gave us rest.

56. John Jillings died April 27, 1897, aged 78 years.

Louisa the beloved wife of John Jillings died July 9, 1887, aged 67 years.

57. Albert Jillings died Oct. 21, 1876, aged 14 years.

58. Agnes Louisa Jillings died March 15, 1870, aged 22 years.

59. William Price died June 19, 1856, aged 42 years.

60. Julia Anna daughter of William and Rhoda Price died March 26 1851 aged 2 years & 9 months.

61. Nathaniel Martin\* died March 30, 1824, aged 64 years.

Consider that ere long you must  
Depart and then return to dust ;  
Or suddenly, as well as I,  
By some sad accident may die.

Also Elizabeth his wife died May 19, 1831, aged 77 years.

Praises on tombs are trifles vainly spent ;  
A mother's good name is her best monument.

62. Mary Ann Last, only and beloved daughter of Henry and Amy Crow, died May 17, 1875, aged 33 years.

How short her day! The glorious prize  
To our slow hearts and failing eyes  
Appeared too quickly won.

The warrior rush'd into the field,  
With arm invincible to wield  
The spirit's sword, the spirit's shield,  
When lo! the fight was done.

\* In the Register called Matthew Martin.

63. Edward Musk died Feb. 5, 1869, aged 73 years.
64. Edward Prior died Sept. 28, 1836, in the 80th year of his age.\*
65. Mary Calton died June 14, 1794, aged 77 years.  
William Calton died Nov. 19, 1790, aged 76 years.
66. Martha Canham spinster died July 22, 1801, in the 62nd year of her age.
67. *This is a large altar-shaped stone under the Crofts chapel on the North side of the churchyard.*  
Charles Crofts Esq. late of Lincoln's Inn departed this life April 25, 1737, in the 47th year of his age.
68. H.S.E. Samuel Leeds A.M. hujus ecclesiæ pastor, filius natu maximus Edoardi Leeds, scholæ regiæ Buriensis Archididaschali, vir eruditus, perurbanus et modestus. Sibi soli parcus, quo egenis pecunias largiori manu erogaret. Ducentas libras ad propagandam Christianam fidem in regionibus transmarinis pie legavit, et cognatorum non immemor, quibus etiam legata reliquit. Gulielmum Croftes, armigerum, (quicum [sic] familiarissime vixerat atque amicissime,) supremis tabulis hæredem scripsit; qui viro optimo majora merito hoc qualecunque et amoris et observantiæ monumentum p. Obiit III Apr. MDCCL æt. LXX.

• There is no entry of his burial in the Register.





## APPENDIX IV.

## LOST INSCRIPTIONS.

Besides those monumental inscriptions which the visitor to any church can see and read to-day, there are those which could be seen and read once but can be seen and read no longer. The hand of time, or the hand of the iconoclast, or may be the hand of the church restorer, has dealt hardly with them and they are gone for evermore. Perhaps they did not suit the ecclesiastical fashion of the moment, and so were cast out or covered over.

However, sometimes a record of them remains, and though we have lost the substance we still have the shadow. Sometimes some genealogically-minded man has chanced to visit them while it was yet possible, and has copied them down in his note book which has survived the stone or marble or brass.

In 1631 John Weever published the first edition of his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, in which many tombstone inscriptions are preserved which otherwise would have utterly perished. In this volume he has printed *Certaine Church collections within this county [Suffolk] taken by William Harvey, Clavencieux King of Armes, now in the hands of William le Neve, Yorke Herald*. William Harvey died in 1567, before which time he had visited Little Saxham church, and this is what he says about it.

*In the church of Saxham Parva. Thomas Lewcas was servant and Secretary and one of the Counsell to Jesper, Duke of Bedford and Erle of Pembroke, as apereth in a wyndow in the north side of the same cherche, dated in the yere of our Lord MDXXVIII, in whiche wyndoo he and his wyef kneeleth in their cote armor.*

*In the said cherch, in the north side, lieth buried Margery, doughter and heyre of Robart Geddyng, with this Scripture foloinge :*

*Orate pro animabus Margerie, nuper uxoris Jesper filii et heredis Thome Lewcas armigeri, filie et heredis Gilberti Peche militis.*

*Johannes Aspoll, armiger, qui obiit xxi die Sept. MDXV.*

But, as I have shown further on, either Harvey or Weaver have bungled this inscription.

About 50 years after William Harvey there came another herald to Little Saxham with note book in hand to enter descriptions of the shields on the windows in church and hall, and to take down the monumental inscriptions. This was Henry Chitting. Chester herald, who was going about between 1600 and 1620. When Mr. Gage published his history of Thingoe Hundred in 1835, he had Chitting's note book. I have not been able to make out where that note book is now. It does not appear to have been at Hengrave for many years, and nothing is known of it at the Heralds College. It is a pity that it cannot be found and its contents secured for evermore by being printed.

I omit the description of the armorial windows in church and hall, which were very numerous: Behold, are they not written in Gage's History? and will merely take from Gage the church inscriptions.

Chitting says: *In a chappell on the north side of the church, built by Lucas, a very fayer window of excellent work in glass, but almost all broken downe and defaced. On a grave stone and on a wall there :*

*Orate pro anima Margerie, nuper uxoris Jasperi filii & hæredis Thome Lucas armigeri, filiæ & hæredis tam Roberti Gedding armigeri quam consanguin: et hæredis Gilberti Petchy militis et Johannis Aspoll armigeri, quæ obiit xxi die Septembris, A.D. 1515, 7 Henry VIII.*

*Four scutcheons, but only one left : Lucas impales Gedding, G. a cheveron Erm: inter 3 egles heds Or, rased.*

*Hic jacet Margeria uxor Jasperi filii senioris Thomæ Lucas armigeri, cujus arma in quodam lapide marmoreo in pariete istius capelle juxta altare et imaginem Beatiissime Virginis Mariæ sunt fixa, cum quadam scriptura in tabula insculpta, scripta et depicta.*

Chitting mentions that Solicitor General Lucas had a tombstone built for him, but was never buried there. This tombstone stood under the arch (now built up) between the chancel and the chapel.

Chitting also gives these inscriptions as being underneath a window on the South side of the church which had armorial shields painted on it.

*Orate pro anima Johannis Mounford, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit.  
Orate pro animabus Johannis Heath et Anne ux :*

There are now (1900) three flat stones in the Lucas alias Crofts chapel from which the brasses have been taken, so that they tell no tale except one of robbery. By comparing what Harvey wrote with what Chitting wrote and with the pedigree given in Gage's Thingoe Hundred, p. 47, it is clear that Harvey made a complete hash of the inscription on Margery Lucas' tomb. Or possibly he copied it right, and Weever made a hash of his copy. There is no inscription to John Aspoll, as is printed by Weever, but only to Margery, wife of Jasper Lucas, daughter and heiress of Robert Gedding, and also descended from Gilbert Petchy and John Aspoll, whose estates she inherited and who were respectively six and five generations further back than she was.



## APPENDIX V.

## OBITER DICTA.

I put together in this Appendix those original notes which have been made in the Registers but which strictly speaking have no business there, as they do not record a baptism, a marriage or a burial within the parish. Of course, business or no business, one is always glad to have them. Besides these there are some which I have printed in the place where they were written, and so I need only give their reference here. They are as follows :

Page	1.	About Edmund Croftes.
Page	2.	About Sir John Croftes' picture and Sir Henry's marriage.
Pages 18. 24.		Appointments of parish clerk.
Page	38.	Mr. Hall's mother's death.
Page	47.	Marriage of William Crofts in London.
Page	58.	Burial of Thomas Crofts at West Stow.

These three notes are in the oldest register.

1. Dec. 25. 1674. Ye Lady Poley of Badly widow, sister to ye Right Honble. William Lord Crafts, for ye more decent celebrating of ye sacrament bestowed on this parish a very fair fringed carpet for ye communion table, together with a large damask cloth and napkin.

2. Anno Domini 1681. Major William Crofts of Saxham Parva for ye more convenient receiving of ye Lord's supper raised ye east end of ye chancell and railed in ye communion table, and for ye ornament of ye said east end he hath given to be there hung up a fair green cloth with a cross and some letters embroidered in gold.

And likewise for adorning of ye church a large cloth to be hung round ye pulpit with a new covering for ye cushion with large tassells, and likewise ye desk lined with green cloath and a silk fring round ye same.

3. Oct. 17. 1696. Whereas Mrs. Ann Crofts widow in ease to the Inhabitans of Little Saxham in the County of Suffolk and at their request hath undertaken the present repair & amendment of the way leading from the Farm house now in the occupation of the Widow Jolly over Little Saxham feild unto the Lane leading to Great Saxham at her own cost & charges, the said way being now very much out of repair, and that ye said undertaking may not be made use of to lay ye burthen of the repairs of the said way upon her or the owners of Little Saxham Hall, when the said way shall afterwards happen at any time to be out of repair; We whose names are hereunto subscribed being the Inhabitants of Little Saxham aforesaid, do owne & acknowledge that the said way is a common high way, and that the burthen of the repair thereof ought to be upon the inhabitants in generall of the said Towne of Little Saxham, and not upon the owners of Little Saxham Hall only, or on any other Person in particular, and that the present undertaking of the said repair by the abovesaid Mrs. Crofts is a matter of ease & bounty to the said Towne and not of Duty incumbent upon her.

Richard Frost	} Churchwardens.
John Cornwell	
his marke	
Francis Webb	} Overseers.
William Chennit	
John Wymarke	} Constables &
James Jolly	
	Surveyors.

John Tiler his marke
David Church his marke
Thomas Hubbard
John Palfrey
Ri: Williams his marke.

On the fly leaf of Register No. 2 is this inventory.

1760. An Account of all & singillar ye goods, Books, ornements Belonging ye Parish Church of Little Saxham.

One diaper clorth & 3 napkins to ye Cummunion table.

One clorth & cushion for ye pulpit.

One surplis & hood. A church clorth for Burialls.

A Common Prayer Book & long Bible.

3 Bells. A Beer to cary ye Coffins on.

A Book of homonies. Marriage Reggister Book.



## APPENDIX VI.

## TAXPAYERS IN 1327.\*

Lay Subsidy, Suffolk,  $\frac{180}{6}$ , 1 Edward III. [1327.]

## Villata de Saxham Parva.

	s	d		s	d
De Thoma de Sannford ...	iii	vi	Roberto Hamond ...		x
— Johanne de Swafham ...	viii		Johanne de Repham ...		xii
— Willelmo de Bruerio ...	v		Clemente le Taillour ...		x
— Willelmo Joce ...	vi		Willelmo atte Hawe ...		xvi
— Hugone de Reschebroke ...		xiii	Johanne le Warde ...		xvi
— Roberto de Bruerio ...		xii	Godefrido de Wodewell ...		x
— Godfrido filio Simonis ...		xvi	Radulpho Norman ...		xii
— Simone le Fenere ...		xiii	Godefrido atte Hawe ...		xii
— Adam de Mondeforde ...		vi	Johanne de Calphawe ...		xii
— Johanne Gerold ...		vii	Roberto Gyle ...		xii
— Ricardo le Fenre ...		vii			
— Edmundo de Launeney ...		ix	Summa totius xx istius ...	xli	i
— Juliana de Cotes ...		ix	villate		
— Radulpho Osebern ...		ix			

## APPENDIX VII.

## JURYMEN IN 1341.

This is a list of jury men in Little Saxham for Inquisitio Nonarum in the 15th year of Edward III, 1341.

Godefridus atte Crouch  
Johannes le Ward  
Edmundus Lavenhey

Adam Mundeford  
Radulphus Norman  
Johannes le Calfhagh.

\* I am greatly indebted to Mr. Edgar Powell for his kindness in sending me this and three other lists of Little Saxham folk, copied from the original documents at the Record Office.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## POLL TAX PAYERS 1381.

I have taken this list from "The Rising in East Anglia in 1381" by Edgar Powell, 1896. The poll tax was the cause of that rising. The village Hampdens rose against it. Three groats, i.e. twelve pence, were to be paid for every lay person of 15 years and upwards, beggars only excepted. Each township had to find as many shillings as it contained residents who were not under 15 years of age. Within certain limits the rich were to pay more than the poor. The limits were that no one should pay more than 60 groats or less than one groat for himself and his wife. The tax was very unpopular and caused a rising of the peasantry, which rising, so far as East Anglia is concerned, is clearly described in the above mentioned book.

Little Saxham having 57 persons of 15 years of age and upwards had to find 57 shillings. The highest payer is John de Hethe, or de Bruario as it is when Latinized, (see App: VI,) living at the hall, who pays 18 groats for himself and his wife; and the lowest payer is of the serf class, who often pays but one groat. Between these two extremes come the farmers and tradesmen, who pay from 3 groats to 6. It may be pointed out that surnames were still then in an early stage of their existence, and so in many cases they still fitted a man and described him as he was, which by this time they have long left off doing. If we look among the artifices we shall see that John Smith was a smith and smote, and Henry Wright was a wright and wrought. Saxham is the only village in the Hundred where anyone is entered as "a teacher."

ARMIGERI.			SERVIENTES.		
	s	d		s	d
Johannes de Hethe	}	vi	Ricardus Coupere	...	vi
Amissia uxor ejus			Robertus ate Hawe	i	
Rogerus Hethe	{	iii	Agneta uxor ejus		ii
Johanna uxor ejus			Stephanus Fryote		
			Mabilia uxor ejus	}	ii

AGRECOLE.			SERVIENTES ( <i>continued</i> ).		
	s	d		s	d
Johannes atte Hawe			Lenota Norman	...	xii
Meliora uxor ejus	ii		Edmundus Knyth	...	xii
Johannes Lawney			Stephanus Calfawe	...	xii
Agneta uxor ejus	ii		Robertus Navys	...	iiii
Henricus Julle			Oliva Spenser	...	iiii
Margeria uxor ejus	ii		Sarra Schepperde	...	iiii
Willelmus de Hethe			Stephanus Donewych	...	vi
Margeria uxor ejus	ii		Ricardus Slawtere	...	iiii
Galfridus Warde			Johannes Cartere	...	vi
Agneta uxor ejus	ii		Thomas Hethe	...	x
Johannes ate Hel			Johannes Shepperde	...	xii
Alicia uxor ejus	ii		Margeria Ricard	...	xii
Johannes Norman			Claryssia Peytevyne	...	xii
Liticia uxor ejus	ii		Johannes Barwe	...	xii
			Johannes Danyel	...	xii
			Gilbertus Howard		
			Alicia uxor ejus	ii	
			Henricus Peytevyne		
			Amissia uxor ejus		xii
			Margeria ate Hel		xii
			Beatrix filia Margerie Hel...		xii
			Johannes Holdernesse	ii	
			Johannes filius ejusdem		
			Johannes Slade	ii	
			Caterina uxor ejus		
			Johannes Osbern	ii	
			..... uxor ejus		
			..... [Radu] Ifus Osbern ...		xii

Summa nominum lvii

Summa denariorum lvii s.

The local constables and sub-collectors were John ate Hawe, William Hethe, John Lawney, and Henry Julle.





## APPENDIX IX.

## TAXPAYERS IN 1522.

Lay Subsidy, Suffolk,  $\frac{180}{151}$ , 14 Henry VIII. [1522.]

LITTLE SAXHAM.			£	s	d	s	d
Thomas Lucas armiger	...	...	...				
Henricus Rodeyng	...	...	...	xl			xii
Robert Malary in wages	...	...	...	xx			iiii
John Tyler in wages	...	...	...	xx			iiii
John Potter in terra	...	...	...	iii		iii	
William Coppyng	...	...	...	viii			xx
Ralf Spark	...	...	...	viii	iiii	ii	viii
Thomas Oversouth	...	...	...	viii		iiii	
Thomas Payton	...	...	...	ix		iiii	vi
John Newale	...	...	...		xl		xii
Henry Duke laborer	...	...	...				iiii
John Sprout	...	...	...		viii		xx
John Humfrey laborer	...	...	...				iiii
John Makerow laborer	...	...	...				iiii
Robert Mayhew laborer	...	...	...				iiii
William Pully	iiii	Jonn Fynche	iiii				
John Cappe	iiii	John Potter	iiii				
Thomas Strawe	iiii	William Haryson	iiii				
Wylliam Knyght	iiii	John Poule	iiii			iii	viii
Robert Maskall	iiii	John Cooke	iiii				
George Osteler	iiii	every of them in wages					
		yerly xx shillings					
Summa	...	...	...			xxv	ii



## APPENDIX X.

## HEARTH TAX PAYERS IN 1670.

Hearth tax, 1670. Lay Subsidy, Suffolk,  $\frac{257}{17}$ .

In 1662 an Act of Parliament was passed imposing a tax of two shillings a year on every "fire hearth and stove." The names that follow are the names of those who paid it in Little Saxham in the year 1670.

The hall is returned as empty, and as unoccupied houses did not pay they did not take the trouble to count its hearths. But Mr. Edgar Powell tells me that in the list for 1674 Lord Crofts is charged for 31 hearths. Possibly at this time the hall was being enlarged.

The parsonage house is also returned as empty, but as it was not much trouble to count four hearths the number is given.

The town house, also returned as empty, I imagine to have been an almshouse or a house of some sort belonging to "the town." Possibly it was the old medieval church house whose use had been altered by the Reformation. In parish rate-books and papers the smallest village was called "the town" even within the present century. In fact it is sometimes so called even now. I can give two instances not more than ten years old, one from Somersetshire and one from Suffolk.

(1) I was sitting on a gate one summer's evening outside the village of Mark in Somersetshire, listening to the church bells ringing a peal. As a country man passed by he said, They be merry in town.

(2) I asked a Horringer boy where his uncle was living whom I used to know. He is living in town, he answered, meaning in Horringer.

In the following list the number after the name is the number of hearths for which the inhabitant is charged.

William Arnold	1	Abraham Bennald	2	Daniell Shulver	2
Robert Malham*	2	Thomas Crow	1	John Fletcher	2
Luke Mayhew	4	John Coppin	1	William Playford	1
John Dent	1	Charles Webb	2	Richard W. . . . .	1
Gyles Cole	3	James Sparke	1	Mr. John Booty	2

EMTYE AND NOE DISTRESS.†

Mr. Johnson in the parsonage house	4
The Towne house emtye	1
The Lord Crofts house emtye	

LEAGELY CERTIFIED FOR.

Widow Greene & }	2
William Tebbitt }	
William Greene	1
Thomas Bladwell	1

Viewed by Ro : Stanton, collector. John Dent, constable.

\* There are none of this name in the Registers, but shortly before 1700 Lalham begins to occur. Ed.

† No distress means nothing to distrain upon. Ed.

## APPENDIX XI.

# THINGOE HUNDRED TAXES, 1454.

In the Proceedings of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, VI, 195-219, Mr. Evelyn White gives some account of the Ipswich Domesday books. Amongst other things they contain the amount of taxes paid to the king by every "town" in Suffolk. The date is the 32nd year of Henry VI, which would be the year beginning at Sept. 1, 1453.

From Mr. White's paper I take the return for the Hundred of Thingoe, which will show how Little Saxham stood relatively to the other parishes in the same Hundred.

I have altered the order of the parishes, putting them in order according to their then value. I have also modernized the spelling and the manner of setting down the accounts. And I have added two columns, one showing the present acreage of the parishes, and the other showing their rateable value in 1890.

The first column shows the rateable value of the parish in 1454, and the second shows what it paid to the king. But it will be noticed that every parish does not pay the same proportion of its value. Great Saxham pays one-third, while Barrow pays one-ninth and Fornham All Saints under one-tenth. The rest come in between these two extremes.

Nowton is not down, but probably Kenton, which is in the Hundred of Lose, is a scribal error for Nowton.

			1454.			1454			1890.	1890.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	Acres.
Chevington	...	...	4	..	10 .. 0	1	..	0 .. 0	2471	2429
Barrow	...	...	4	..	0 .. 0		9	.. 0	4061	2665
Lackford	...	...	3	..	15 .. 8	13	..	0	1562	2243
Risby	...	...	3	..	13 .. 3	...	...	...	2796	2801
Whepstead	...	...	3	..	0 .. 1	...	...	...	2980	2670
Brockley	...	...	2	..	18 .. 8		7	.. 0	1482	1565
Rede	...	...							1147	1224
Hawstead	...	...	2	..	15 .. 8	9	..	0	2585	2237
Great Horringer	...	...	2	..	13 .. 4	8	..	0	3023	2200
Hargrave	...	...	2	..	11 .. 8	10	..	0	1759	1108
Little Saxham...	...	...	2	..	10 .. 2	7	..	0	1580	1381
Ickworth	...	...	2	..	9 .. 0	8	..	0	1315	1259
Westley	...	...	2	..	4 .. 0	6	..	0	1697	1216
Flempton	...	...	1	..	17 .. 2	6	..	10	987	789
Great Saxham...	...	...	1	..	16 .. 4	11	..	10	1879	1428
Fornham All Saints	...	...	1	..	16 .. 0	3	..	4	2701	1698
Kenton	...	...	1	..	10 .. 4½	4	..	0	1895	1157
Hengrave	...	...	1	..	8 .. 9	5	..	11	1202	1044
Little Horringer	...	...			19 .. 1	4	..	8	Included in Grt. Horringer.	

46 .. 9 .. 3½

APPENDIX XII.

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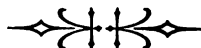
ECCLESIASTICAL RETURN, 1603.

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In June 1603 Archbishop Whitgift sent a circular letter to the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury asking to be informed of (1) the number of communicants in each diocese; (2 and 3) the number of recusants and of those that did not receive the holy communion; (4) the names of the clergy who had more than one benefice; (5 and 6) what impropriations or endowed vicarages there were; (7) the patrons of the several livings. The substance of the answers to these questions made by the clergy of the diocese of Norwich is to be found amongst the Harleian Manuscripts. The portion relating to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk was printed in vol. VI of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, p. 361-400. The portion relating to the Archdeaconry of Sudbury has been transcribed and will be printed in a future volume. Mr. Vincent Redstone, Hon. Sec., having kindly lent me the transcript I give the return made by the rector of Little Saxham.

*Saxham Parva. Mr. Richarde Warde Rector ibi dicit*

1. *The number of them that receyve the Communion is LIII.*
- 2 & 3. *No recusantes nor anye that refuseth the holie Communion.*
4. *He hathe but the sayed Rectorye of Saxham parva.*
- 5 & 6. *No impropriation nor Vicar endued.*
7. *Mr. Thomas Crofts Esquier is patron.*



## APPENDIX XIII.

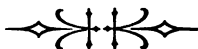
## SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUFFOLK SHIP.

At a general meeting of the County of Suffolk held at Stowmarket on Aug. 5, 1782, it was resolved, "*That the County of Suffolk sensible of the inferiority of the naval force of Great Britain compared with that of other European powers with whom we are at war, do undertake by voluntary subscriptions to build a man of war of 74 guns for the service of the public.*" The idea was taken up warmly and nearly £20,000 was promised, the subscriptions being printed parish by parish. From a copy of the subscription list in the library of the Suffolk Archæological Institute at Bury St. Edmunds I take the Little Saxham subscribers.

This voluntary help given by individuals to the State in 1782 has had its parallel more or less in 1899 and 1900. One can only hope that the cause in 1782 was a better and juster one than it has been in 1899.

These are the subscribers printed under Little Saxham.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Mr. Richard Crofts ...	100	..	0 .. 0	Mr. Michael Green ...	10	.. 6
Rev. Mr. Warren ...	2	..	2 .. 0	— William Green ...	10	.. 6
Mr. John Green ...	1	..	1 .. 0	— Benjamin Gibbs ...	10	.. 6
— W. Calton ...	1	..	1 .. 0	Sundries ...	10	.. 0
				Total ...	106	.. 5 .. 6



APPENDIX XIV.

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WILL OF THOMAS LUCAS.

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*This is the will of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII and the builder of Little Saxham hall. I have printed it verbatim except where a word in square brackets represents a slight abbreviation.*

In the name of God Amen. The first day of July, the yere of our Lord God 1531 & the yere of the Reign of our Sovereign lord King Henry the VIII 23, I Thomas Lucas of Little Saxham in the Countie of Suffolke esquier deseased & sike in bodye & of good hole mynde & parfitt remembrance, thanckes to Jesu, calling to remembrance that there is nothing in this unstable world so sure & certeyne as deathe & nothing so uncerteyne as the tyme & houre of passing out of this transitory lyfe, do therefore revoke, renounce, denye & utterly forsake all testaments & last wills heretofore by me made, spoken or declared, & make & ordeyn this to be my testament & last will & none other after the tenor ensuyng.

First I give & bequeath my soule unto Allmighty God my maker & redemer, to our blessed ladye Virgin his mother Marye, & unto all his Saints, my body to be buried at the disposition of myn executors. And as for the order & charge of my enterment, that I remytt unto the discretion of my said executors, willing & exhorting them not to expende any thing concerning the same in vayne & pompeous expenses of this World, but only to the lawde & high pleasure of God & for the most socour & relief of my poore soule, on which day I will there be delt to poore people 40/- in pens, and the same order to be kept at my moneths mynde.

Allso I will & bequeth to the Church of Westowe, Hemgrave, Thirlow, Litle Saxham, Sudeley, Thornebury, Ludlowe & Sainte Mary Axe in London, for tythes & oblacions forgotten & not duely payde, to every of them 10/-, & to the house of Friers of Babwell, to the house of Friers in Clare, to the two houses of Friers of Thetford, & to the house of Nonnes their, to every of them 10/- to pray for my soule.

Item I bequeath to the Priour & his brethren of the crossed Friers in London £30 toward the reparacon & buylding of that vertuos house, to pray specially for the soule of Jasper late Duke of Bedford & to have hym specially in memorye amongst other their benefactors.

Allso I give to the litle Church of Saxham som of my best vestements, & will that the Chancell there bee renewed aboute embattiled as the Church is by myne executors at my charge. Allso I will that imediately after my decease myn executors do provide two honest preests to sing in a little Chapell of our ladie & St. John Evangelist whiche I have lately edyfied in the parisshe church of Littel Saxham foresaid by the space of two yeres, whereof one to pray specialy for the soule of my lord Jasper late Duke of Bedford, & the other preest for my soule, my wyfe & children, my father & mother & specialy for the soule of Margery Lucas, every preest to have yerely for his sallary £6 during the said two yeres, and during the same two yeres that their be distributed in the Church of Litle Saxham amongst pore people 26/8 to pray for the sowlls above rehersed.

Item I will that myne executors contente & pay unto the Priour & Covent of Babwell to sing my trentalls for the sowles of my late servants Morgan ap Richard, John Lewis, Agnes Fairefax & Roger Dunwiche, & besides that he deliver to the said Priour 10 shillings to bestow after his discretion in prayers meretorious for the soule of the said Roger.

And I will that as touching my shepe & cattall now being or that hereafter shall happen to be or go in Lackford, Flempton, Ryseby & Saxham after my decease be sold by myne executors with the woll & lambs & all other proffitts coming or growing of the same to the best proffitt & advantage, except & allweis reserved the number of 200 shepe whiche I bequeath unto my son in law John Grenefeild, & further upon the sale to employe the money thereof coming first & principally for payment of my debts & legacies & restitution of such wrongs & injuries as can be proved sufficiently before myne executors & my supervisor.

Item I will & bequeath to the fynding & exhibicon of poore scollers in the Universitie of Cambridge & for marriage of pour maydes & amending of high waies & specialy for the waye called Chevinton waye, that is to say from the begynning of my pale there untill my close called Kings Close. £49.

Item I bequeath that myn executors shall content & pay unto one Roger, executor unto one Elizabeth late wife of the Kings Hedd tavern [sic] before the



temple gate in London, 40 marcs onles they can otherwise agree with the same Roger.

Item I bequeath unto Margaret Gaven my servant 5 marcs.

And in like maner I bequeath to Anne Barnardeston my daughter my pott of silver parcell gilte which my wyfe used to drinke ale in, together with my sharpe carpet.

Item I bequeath unto Letice Grenefeld my doughter one basin & one ever of silver whiche is unpomiced & iiii litle silver potts.

And I give & bequeath to my lord of Bury my long standing cupp all gilt.

And I give unto litle Anne Barnardeston my wifs daughter (god-daughter) an other shorte gilte cupp.

Item I will myn executors delyver unto Elizabeth Wirburton my wyfs doughter suche of my wyfs rayment as my said executors shall thingke necessary. And also I bequeath unto John Holmes, John Golche & William Clerke my servants every of them a quarters wage.

And the residew of all my goods, cattalls, detts & other moveables in this my last testament not mencioned or not bequeathed I leve unto myn executors, they to dispose the same or the money thereof coming after their discretions in dedes of charite for my soul, my late wyfs soule, Jasper duke of Bedfords soule, Margery Geddings soule & my frends & my said wifs frends soules.

And the executors of this my testament I do make, ordeine & appoynte Thomas Barnardeston my sonne in lawe, John Lucas my sonne & the said John Grenefeld. And to every of them for their labour herin I do give £10. And the supervisour of this my saide testament I do ordeine my said lorde of Bury. In wittness whereof to this my last will & testament I have sett my seale the daye & yere above said.

Thys is the last will of me Thomas Lucas esquier of Litle Saxham in the Countie of Suffolk as to the disposition & bestowing of suche my lands & tenements & other hereditaments in the said Countie or els where, made the first day of July the yere of our Lord Godd 1531 & the 23 yere of the Reign of our soveraign lord King Henry VIII in manner & forme following.

First I will, give & bequeath unto Thomas Lucas son of Jasper my sonne deceased the site of my place or house in Litle Saxham foresaid together with all other pastures, meadows, [etc.] lying within the great hege & pale going aboute or

compassing the said place, to have and to hold unto hym & his heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for default of suche issue to remayne unto John Lucas my sonne & unto the heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for default of suche yssue to remayne to Ann Barnardeston & Letice Grenefeld my two doughters & to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten to be equally divided betwene them : And for defaulte of such yssue to remayne unto my right heirs for ever.

Item I will, give & bequeath unto the said John Lucas my son my manner of Little Saxham called Geddings hall otherwise called Toppisfelds, my maner of Little Saxham called Larges & Graces, my manner of Westley called Luce hall, my lands & tenements called perfaces & Sergeants in lytle Saxham foresaid, together with all & singular my other lands & tenements, rents, reversions & services, maners, lordes shippes, messuages, cottages, advowsons of churches, buyldings, waters, rivers, fisshings, medowes, leases & pastures, wodds, underwoods, hegerows, groves & grovetts, hethes, mores & marisshes, fresotes, parkes & warens & all & every other hereditament & herdytements & comodities with all & singular their appurtenances sett, being & lying in the townes or parishes of Little Saxham foresaid, Hickworth, Great Horningsheath, litle Horningsheath, Westley, Bury St. Edmund, Great Saxham, Chevington, Chedbare, Barrow, Higham, Rysby, Lackford, Flempton, Westowe, Hemgrave, Forneham All Saints & Culforde within the said Countie of Suffolk, to have & hold every & all the same premisses unto the same John my sonne & unto his heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for default of suche issue the same premysses to remayn to the right heirs of the same John my sonne for ever.

Moreover I will by this my present testament that every & all my feoffe & feoffees whiche at time of my decease shall stand & be seased of & in the said site of my said house [etc.] lying within the said greate hegge & pale compassing the said house [etc.] to the use of me & myn heirs shall from thensforth stand & be seised thereof to the use of the above namyed Thomas Lucas the sonne of Jasper & of the heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, [with remainder to] John Lucas my son & his heirs males lawfully begotten, [with remainder to] Anne Barnardiston & Letice Grenefeld my said doughters & their heirs begotten to be devided between them, & for default of such yssue to the use of myn heirs for ever.

And in like manner all & every my feoffe & feoffes which at time of my decease shall stand & be seased of & in my maners of litle Saxham called Larges

& Graces, & my said maner of litle Saxham called Geddinsshall otherwise called Toppisfellds, & my said maner of Westley called Lucehall, my said lands & tenements called perfaces & Sergeants, & all my said other lands etc. being in the said townes & parishes above written to the use of me & myn heirs shall from thensforth stand & be seased thereof to the use of John Lucas my sonne & of his heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for defaulte of such yssue to the use of the right heirs of the same John my son for ever.

And where I have the nomynacion to the advouson church & vicarege of moche Thurlow in the said Countie of Suffolk with an yerely pension or annual rent of  $33\frac{1}{4}$  going & yssuing out of the same church & vicarage by the gifte & the graunte of the late Abbott & Covent of the monasterie of our ladye of Battell in the Countie of Sussex unto me & myne heirs males, I will, give & grant by this my present will the same unto the said John Lucas & unto the heirs males of his bodye lawfully begotten, & for defaulte of such issue to Thomas the son of Jasper & to the heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for default of suche issue to the right heirs of me the said Thomas Lucas the testatour.

And where also the maners of Rogerston & Sutton with dyvers other maners, lands & tenements & their appurtenances lying & being in the toune & lordshippes of Newport & Wentlocke in Wales were before this tyme given & graunted unto me & myn heirs in remaynder by my brother in lawe Roger Kemys, the which said remaynder is not yett fallen or comyn unto me the said Thomas the testatour, know ye that I will, give & graunt the same remaynder of the said maners [etc.] unto John my sonne to have, hold, go & remayne unto the same John my sonne & his heirs for ever.

Item I will, give & bequeath unto the said Thomas Lucas the sonne of Jasper the evidences, deeds, chres, courte rolls, rentalls, feodaries, muyniments & all other writyngs concerning the said site of my place or house & the said pastures medowes & other the premisses lying within the said greate hegge & pale compassing the same as afore is specified.

And also I will, give & bequeath unto the said John my sonne all my evydences, deeds [etc] concerning the said maners of Geddishall otherwise called Toppisfeld, Graces, Larges & Lucehall & the said lands & tenements called Perfaces & Serjeants & all other lands [etc.] lying in lytle Saxham, Ickworth & the other townes above written.

And in the same manner I give & bequeath to the same John my son all the evidences & other wrytings which concern the same nominacion & yerelye pension of & oute of the saide church of Myche Thirlow, together with all evidences [etc.] concerning the said manors of Rogerston & Sutton, provided allweys that yf the saide Thomas sonne of Jasper at any time hereafter do lett, interrupt, hynder, inquiet, vex or in any wyse disturbe or cause to be hyndered [etc.] myn executors or eyther of them [etc.] that then after such lett, interruption [etc.] all & every feoff & feoffes their assign & assignes then seased in possession or in right of the said site of my said place [etc.] to the use of the said Thomas, the son of Jasper, shall from thensforth stand & be seased imediately of all the same to the use & behove of the said John my sonne & the heirs males of his bodie lawfully begotten, & for default of such yssue to the use of the said Ann Barnardeston & Letice Grenefeld & to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, & for default of such yssue to the use of my right heirs for ever, & allso that the tytle, right [etc.] of the said Thomas the sonne of Jasper to the said site [etc.] clerely to cease, be voyde & of none effect or force in the law, any article, grant, gyft or bequest in this my said last will & testament comprysed to the contrary notwithstanding.

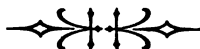
In wittness wherof to this my present [will] subscribed with my own hand I have sett my seale the day & yere abovesaid.

Sealed & declared in the presence of Thomas Barnardeston esq., John Grenefeld esq., John Ulneston gent, Sir Thomas Clerke parisshe preest of Sainte Margaret of Westmynster, Margaret Gedding\* widow, Margaret Grovenor widow, John Holmes & divers others. 12 March 1531/2.

Thomas Barnardeston renounces & administration granted to John Grenefeld & John Lucas the other executors. 20 April, 1532.

P. C. C. 14. Thrower.

\* It will be noticed that in this will Margaret Lucas, widow of testator's son Jasper, is sometimes called by her maiden name, Margaret Gedding.



## APPENDIX XV.

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# INQUISITIO POST MORTEM THOMAS LUCAS.

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*On the death of each tenant in capite an officer called "the escheator" assembled a jury to inquire*

- (1) *Of what lands the party died seized.*
- (2) *By what rents or services the same were held.*
- (3) *Who was his next heir and of what age the said heir then was.*

*This was the Inquisitio post mortem. (See Sims' Manual.) I print here the Inq: p. m. of Thomas Lucas 1531, of Elizabeth Crofts 1520, and of Sir John Crofts, her son, 1558.*

Inquisition taken at Hennowe, Co. Suffolk, 25 Sept. 23 Henry VIII, after the death of Thomas Lucas Esq. [1531.]

---

The said Thomas was seised (under conveyance to trustees) of the manors called Larges & Graces with 12 messuages, 50 acres of land, six acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, & 20 shillings of rent in Little & Great Saxham, Ikworth, Fornham, Westle, Great Hornyngeserth, Little Hornyngserth, Chevyngton & Rysby, & the manor of Gedyngshall alias Toppysfeilds with appurtenances in Great & Little Saxham, Rysby, Westle, Norton, Ikworth & Chevyngton, & of all the lands belonging in Flempton & Lakford late belonging to Roger Dunwych.

The jury further say that Owen Godfrey, clerk, & John Harvey of Keraynge [?] are seised of a certain messuage & land in Ikworth & Great Saxham late belonging to John Sygo, clerk, in trust to the use of said Thomas Lucas. Owen Godfrey & John Harvy of Troston are seised in trust of rents in Little Saxham formerly John Pages to the use of said Thomas Lucas.

Thomas Barnardeston was seised in trust of tenement formerly John Newhawe & formerly John Hill or Thomas Newhawe, father of said John Newhawe, & also of messuage & lands formerly belonging to Thomas Sergeant to above uses; also of land formerly Ric: Kings in Little Saxham & Ikworth.

John Harvy of Troston was seised of tenements in Little Saxham & Westle formerly Ric: Dukes to above uses.

Thomas Barnardeston, Thomas Jermyn & John Harvey are seised of manor of Westle called Leoshall alias Luceshall & of 4 messuages, 200 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 8 acres of wood & 20 shillings of rent in Westle, Fornham, Great & Little Saxham, Ryseby, Ikworth & Little Hornyngeserth to the use of Thomas Lucas.

The jury further say that Henry Lord Montague & Sir William Morgan are seised of 4 messuages, 300 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 4 acres of meadow & 8 shillings of rent in Westow, Culford, Wordwell, Lakford & Flempton formerly belonging to Walter Brampton of Westowe; also of divers messuages, lands & rents in Westow, Culford, Wordwell, Lakford & Flempton formerly belonging to John Lucas, father of said Thomas, & also of lands in Westow, Culford, Wordwell & Lakford purchased of John Purchase & Edmund Dunwych.

He was also seised of land in Little Saxham formerly Thomas Ovesoth [?], lands formerly John Parsley & before that John Hall.

Thomas Lucas by his last will bequeathed to his son John all the above manors, lands & rents except one house with ground fenced in Little Saxham, which he gave to Thomas son of Jasper Lucas, son & heir of Thomas (testator); in default of issue of John Lucas then to Ann Barnardeston & Lettice Graynfeld, daughters of testator.

The manors of Graces, Larges & Toppisfelds are held of the Abbot of St. Edmund in Bury, service not known, & worth £20 per annum. The manor of Leoshall & other messuages are held of said Abbey & worth £20.

Thomas Lucas died 7 July last, & Thomas son of Jasper is his grandson & heir, & aged 21 years & more.

Chancery Inquisition p. m. vol. 52. No. 72.



APPENDIX XVI.

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INQUISITIO POST MORTEM  
ELIZABETH CROFTS.

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*This Elizabeth Crofts was the daughter of Thomas Hervey, widow of John Crofts, Generation IV, and mother of Sir John, Gen. V.*

Inquisition taken at Hennowe, Co. Suffolk, 12 April, 11 Henry VIII,\* after the death of Elizabeth Croftys, widow. [1520.]

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The jury say that at the time of her death the said Elizabeth was not seised of any lands or tenements held of the King in chief, but that the said Elizabeth and one John Croftes, son & heir of John Croftes, were seised of the manor of Gyneys in Westow, Wrydewell, Culford, Flempton & Lakford in the said County, in their demesne as of fee; and by their deed dated at Westowe 30 May, 9 Henry VIII, they therewith enfeoffed George Walgrave, John Wentworth, Edmund Lee, Edward Coket & William Walgrave, esquires, & John Sampson, clerk, in trust to raise an annuity of 10 marks for Rose Bledlowe, late wife of John Bledlowe, late of London, for the term of the life of the said Elizabeth Croftys; and afterwards in trust for the said John Croftys the son & the said Rose Bledlowe & the heirs of the body of the said John. The manor is held of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds & worth per annum £8. The said Elizabeth also held a tenement called Brampton in Stowe [West Stow] of the said Abbot, of his manor of Stowe, & worth 20 shillings. She died 9 May, 11 Henry VIII [1519], and John Croftes her son & heir is 29 and more.

Chancery Inquisition p. m. Ser. II. vol. 35. No. 63.

\* The 11th year of Henry VIII ran from April 22, 1519 to April 21, 1520, so that in that regnal year May 9, the day of Elizabeth Crofts death, came before April 12.

## APPENDIX XVII.

INQUISITIO POST MORTEM  
SIR JOHN CROFTS.

Inquisition taken at Stowmarket, Co. Suffolk, 4 June, 4 & 5 Philip & Mary,  
after the death of Sir John Croftes, Knt. [1558.]

The said Sir John was seised in demesne as of fee of the manor of West Stowe with 40 shillings of rent & a mill with advowson of the parish church, late parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, a close of land called Cage in Great Barton, toft of 40 acres of land & 6 acres of marsh & 6 shillings of rent in West Stowe, lately purchased of Thomas Lucas. By his will he bequeathed an annuity of 10 marks out of the manor of West Stow and other his purchased lands to his sister Margaret Croftes. He also bequeathed a house called the Chauntrey house in Ampton to John Dent his servant & also one yearly rent of 40 shillings out of his manor of West Stowe, for which gift he is to do him service & his son Edmund after him. He was also seised of a capital messuage (in which he lived) called Jennys & of two other messuages, two cottages, three gardens, 100 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 4 acres of marsh, 100 acres of heath, a water mill, & 6 shillings of rent in West Stow, Culford, Flempton, Wridwell, Hengrave & Fornham St. Geneve, which formerly belonged to John Croftes his father, & worth per annum £10 & held of the King & Queen, & the said other messuages, two cottages & three gardens are held of William Harvie armiger as of his manor of Wridwell & worth 40 shillings. He was also seised of a tenement called Michells with 40 acres of land, quarter acre of pasture & 60 acres of heath in Ilkingham held of Sir Henry Capell knt. as of the manor of Barnards, by what services the jury are ignorant, & worth per annum 3s. 4d., & a water mill in Barnham with free fishing in Barnham. Also of the manor of Calthorpe hall & the advowson of St. Andrews of Barnham, & are held of



the heirs of Peter of Theltham as of his manor of Theltham, by what services unknown, & worth per annum £10. Also of the manor & advowson of Ampton bought of Thomas Darcy knt., Lord Darcy of Chiche, worth £14 .. 6 .. 8 per annum & held from the Crown as of the Barony of St. Edmunds. Also of two tenements called Coketts in Ampton with 40 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture & 4 acres of wood, held of the Crown & worth £53 .. 4 .. 0 per annum. He was also seised of the manor of Little Livermere alias Muryells with the advowson, held of the Crown as of the said Barony of St. Edmunds & worth 10s. 4d. He was also seised of the manors of Little Saxham, Larges, Graces, Geddings hall alias Toppisfeild & Leeshall alias Lucehall and of a messuage in which Thomas Lucas lived in Little Saxham with a dove cot, also of 16 other messuages, 50 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 12 acres of heath, 40 shillings of rent, in Great & Little Saxham, Barowe, Rysbie, Fornham, Westley, Little & Great Hornyngeserth, Ikworth, Cheveington & Norton, & of advowson of Little Saxham. By his will he granted the above lands purchased of John & Thomas Lucas together with the stock of sheep there to his executors, they to take the profits for six years towards the payment of his debts, & afterwards they were not to meddle with the said lands. He made Edmund Crofts, Osbert Mountford, Henry Payne, William Harvie & Thomas Crofts his Executors. The aforesaid manors are worth £53 .. 6 .. 8 per annum & are held of the Crown as of the Barony of St. Edmund. The advowson is held of the King & Queen as of the manor of East Greenwich in socage & not capite. He was also seised of the manor of Wangford, Hakebeche & Creppynge with advowson of Wangford; also of a manor called Flemyng in Wangford. By deed dated 8 June, 33 Henry VIII, he granted to Henry Payne an annuities of 40 shillings out of his manors of Wangford, Hakbeche & Creppynge. The last named manors he settled on Sir Thomas Burgh, knight, Lord Burgh, Clement [Higham?], John Constable, Anthony Nevyle, knight, John Harvey & William Pooley, as trustees for his heirs female by one Rose his then wife, with remainder to Edmund Croftes armiger, his son & heir, & Dame Eleanor his wife. These manors are held of the Crown as of the Barony of St. Edmund & worth £10 per annum. The manor of Fleming is held of Sir John Sulyard, knight, at rent of 1/6 and worth £6 .. 13 .. 4 per annum. Sir John died 30 Jan. last past, when the said Edmund was 37.

Chancery Inquisition p. m. Vol. 114. No. 54. Philip & Mary.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

WILL OF SIR JOHN CROFTS,  
1558.

*This is the will of Sir John Crofts who bought Little Saxham from the Lucas Family and died in January, 1557/8. The original is at Somerset House.*

In the name of God Amen. The 21th day of January in the yere of our Lord God after the course & computacion of the churche of England a thousand fyve hundred fyftie & seven [1557], in the fourth & fythe yeres of the reignes of our Sovereign lord & lady King Philip & Quene Mary, I Sir John Crofte, Knyght, being of whole mynde & parfitt remembrance, thanks be unto Almighty God, calling to my remembrance that there is nothing more certeyn than death although the tyme thereof is most uncerteyne, do make & declare this my Testament con- teyning in it my last will in manner & forme following.

First I bequeath my soule to Almighty God, our Lady Saynt Mary & to all the Holly company of Heaven, & my body to be buryed within the church or chancell of West Stowe, as yt shall seme best to myn executors.

Item I gyve to the furnytüre of the devyne servyce within the same church, that is to saye towards the bying of vestments, books or suche other things that shall be thought most meate in that behalf by the church wardeyns for the tyme being with the advise of myn executors, the sume of foure pounds.

Item I give to every tounne shipp within the hundreth of Blackborne for the releif of the poore & nedy of every of the same tounes six shillings & eight pence.

Item I will & give Margaret Croftes my suster one yerely sum or annuytie of tenne markes going out & to be paid unto her yerely out of the manor of West Stow & other my purchased lands & tenements in West Stowe aforesaid at the Feasts of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady & Saynt Mighell the archangell by equal & even porcyons, & that yf the same yerely rent of tenne markes be

behynde unpaid contrary to the trewe meanyng of this my last will, I will & graunte that it shall be lawfull for the same Margaret to distreyn for the same in & upon the said manor, lands & tenements; & the first payment of the same yerely rent to begin at either of the said Feasts which shall first happyn to be next after my decease.

Item I will, give & bequeath unto my sonne Thomas Crofte his heirs & assignes for ever my parke & grounds called Bardwell Parke with all lyberties, profitts & appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also I give & bequeath to the said Thomas Croftes all my shepe which at the tyme of my decease shal be goyng uppon the shepes pasture called Lowbekk. Also I gyve to the same Thomas all my shepe which at the tyme of my deceasse shal be goyng uppon the shepes course late Coketts in Barnham, the said Thomas paying to myn executors one hunderth pounds or ells to leave the shepe to pay my debtes.

Item I gyve & bequeath to John Dent my servant my tenement called the Chaunterie house in Ampton wyth the appurtenances & also one yerely rent of fortie shillings going out & to be paid out of my said manor of West Stowe & others my purchased lands & tenements in West Stowe aforesaid to have & to hold the same tenement called the Chauntry house together with the same yerely rent of fortie shillings during the lif of the said John Dent at the feasts of thannunciacon of our blessed lady & Saynt Michell tharchangell by equall & evyn porcions; & that yf yt happyn the same yerely rent to be behynde unpaid in parte or in all, yt shall be lawfull to the said John Dent to distreyn for the same, for which gift I will the same John Dent shall do me servyce & my sonne Emond as me.

Also I will & assign unto myn executors all those manors, lands, tenements & hereditaments which I lately purchased of John Lucas esquyer & Thomas Lucas esquyer or either of them in the tounes, feilde & parisshe of Lytill Saxham, Great Saxham, Risbie, Westlie, Hornyngeserth, Ickworth & Cheveington or any of theym, together with the stocke & store of shepe goeing upon the same manors, lands & tenements, to this intente & purpose following, that is to say they shall receyve & take the yerely rents, fermes, yssues & yerely profitts of the same towards the payment of my debtes & fulfilling of this my present testament & last will during the terme & full ende of sixe yeres next after my deceasse: & after the same terme of sixe yeres fully ended & determyned I will that my same executors shall not medle nor have eny thing to do with the said manors, landes & tenements, nor with the said stocke nor with eny parte thereof.

Item I gyve & assigne unto Thomas, my sonne Edmond's son, for terme of his lif one yerely rent of twentie poundes goyng out of the said manor, lands & tenements in Saxham for time of his lif at the Feasts of Easter & Mighelmas by evyn porcions.

And I gyve also unto Henry Crofts, also his son, other twenty pounds yerely out of the same manors, lands & tenements to have & to hold the same to him & to his heires for ever, the same severall annutytes to begyne to be paid at the severall full ages of 21 yeres of the said Thomas & Henry Crofts.

I give & bequeath to my sonne Edmond Crofte all my shepe what so ever they shalbe at the tyme of my deceasse, other than suche as I have before gyven to my said sonne Thomas & the stocke of shepe at Saxham for fyve yeres as is aforesaid lymited to myn executors for that tyme & other than suche as hereafter ben & shalbe appoynted & gyven to myn executors & to be taken out by them, which shepe so gyven to my said sonne Edmonde is uppon condicion that he shall pay to myn executors towards the payment of my debts in consideration of my gyfte to him made the some of two hunderth markes. And I gyve to my sonne Edmonde all my plate & stuff of houshold. And I gyve to my sonne Thomas all my mares & other cattell going in Bardwell Parke.

Item I gyve to every of my servants as well men as women their whole yeres wages in Redymoney, that is to say to every of theym so moche as his hole yeres wages doeth amount unto.

And I will also that myn executors shall fynd a prest to syng & praye for my soule, my wiffs soule & all my fryndes soules & all Christian soules, within the parryshe churche of Stow aforesaid or Saxham, as shall be appoynted by myne sonne, during the terme of thre hole yeres next after my deceasse.

And I will that myn executors shall order my funeralls in a decent order as shall be convenyent, expending & gyvyng in almes at that tyme & at my monthes day fortie pounds.

And I gyve to my said sonne Edmond fortie mylche kyne at Saxham & my yong coltes at Saxham & other my [sic] at Cogs Close & all my plough horse.

And I revoke, adnull & make voyed all other wills & testaments by me in any manner of wyse made or declared either by word or by wryting before the date hereof.

And I make & ordeyn myn executors of this my present Testament & last will Osbert Mountford, Henry Payne & William Harvie esquyers. And I gyve to every of the said Osbert Mountford & Henry Payne for their paynes in this behalf to be susteyned threescore wethers, & to the said William Harvye one hundred ewe, hogge shepe.

And I make also myn executors wyth jointly my two sons Edmond & Thomas Crofte. In witness of all the premisses here unto I have sett my seall & signed severally thre shetes of paper wherein the same wrytten with my own hand the day & year abovesaid.

And whereas I have before gyven & bequeathed to my son Thomas Crofte & his heirs the Parke & ground called Bardwell Parke which lieth in morgage to George Sayes so as therby my will can not take effecte as my very meanyng & intente is, I will therefore gyve & assigne to the said Thomas Croft my sonne & to his heeres my manor of Calthorp Hall & Muriells wall their members & appurtenances with the stocke & store of shepe going uppon the same manor uppon this condicion following, that is to say that yf the same Thomas & his heeres shall in any manner of wyse be disturbed, letted, hyndered or expelled from the possession & occupying of the same ground called Bardwell Parke or any parcell thereof by my said sonne Edmond his heires & assignes or by any other for hym his heeres or in the name of theym or eny of them, this my gift of the same manor called Calthorp Hall & Muriells to stand good & effectuell anything before remembered or any other matters or causes to the contrary not with standing. I will nevertheless & gyve to my said sonne Edmond & his heeres the young pasturing & feding of vi geldings within the said Parke & 30 dere out of the same Park.

John Crofte. Richard Codington. Thomas Payne. Edmond Crofte. Thomas Crofte. William Harvy.

Proved in the P.C.C. 10 May 1559 by Osberd Mundford, an executor.  
20 Chaynay.



## APPENDIX XIX.

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PARTICULARS OF THE MANOR,  
1788.

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There is in the British Museum a folio volume of Suffolk tracts bound together with the book plate of David E. Davy. Among these tracts are

“Particulars of the manor of Little Saxham and of sundry valuable farms within the said manor comprising the whole parish of Little Saxham and extending into the adjoining parishes of Fornham All Saints, Westley and Ickworth, and containing in the whole about 1600 acres of rich arable and meadow land, together with the perpetual advowson and next presentation of the Rectory of Little Saxham, the estate of the late Richard Croftes Esq. deceased, which will be sold by public auction in one lot at the Angel Inn at Bury St. Edmunds early in October next, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given. 1788.”

The manor of Little Saxham is said to be co-extensive with the parish, the whole of which belongs to this estate, except 34a. 1r. 38p. which pay a quit rent to the manor. The rectory comprises a small parsonage house, about 34 acres of glebe and the tithes of the whole parish, containing about 1300 acres, which tithes together with the glebe are held on lease to the late Mr. Croftes for the life of the present rector at £80 per annum. The present rector is over 70 years of age. The farms are therefore now let tithe free.

Name of farm.	Quantity.			Tenant.	Yearly rent.
	A	R	P		
Honey hill farm	670	.. 0	.. 36	John Canham	350 .. 0 .. 0
The Green farm	332	.. 2	.. 21	John Green	202 .. 0 .. 0
The Woodland farm	192	.. 0	.. 7	William Gibbs	135 .. 0 .. 0
The Hall farm	167	.. 2	.. 36	William Calton	130 .. 0 .. 0
The Paddocks or Park	78	.. 3	.. 16	John Panton Esq.	130 .. 0 .. 0
The public house & garth	13	.. 2	.. 37	William Sier	40 .. 15 .. 0
Homestall pightells	4	.. 0	.. 0	Rev. J. Warren	5 .. 0 .. 0
Messuage & Curtilage	1	.. 8		Isaac Harrold	3 .. 3 .. 0
Cottage & garden				— Money	2 .. 2 .. 0
do do }		1	.. 0	— Hurst	2 .. 2 .. 0
The Woodlands	129	.. 3	.. 3	In hand : annual produce	67 .. 14 .. 6
Total					1589 .. 2 .. 4
					1067 .. 16 .. 6

Quit rent payable by Hutchinson Mure Esq. for his lands within the manor 8 .. 2

Tithes for the same 2 .. 0 .. 0

1070 .. 4 .. 8

All the farms except Honey hill and Green farm are held from year to year at will. 12 years are unexpired of Honey hill farm lease, and 16 of Green farm.

The Capital Mansion has been taken down, but there are several delightful spots for building on. Timber is valued at upwards of £6000. The underwood is cut at 12 years growth, 10 acres (odd) being  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the 129 are cut every year, and produce the above sum of £67 .. 14 .. 6.

The outgoings are

To the rector for rent of glebe and tithes	80 .. 0 .. 0
Land tax for the whole estate	70 .. 5 .. 6
Poor rate and High way lays for lands in Mr. Panton's occupation	23 .. 13 .. 7
Average expence of supporting Mr. Panton's fences	10 .. 0 .. 0
Average of tithe to Fornham All Saints, Westley & Ickworth	6 .. 3 .. 0
To the poor of Little Saxham	4 .. 16 .. 0
Allowance of coals to Green the tenant	2 .. 14 .. 0

Total 197 .. 12 .. 1

Net produce 872 .. 12 .. 7

## APPENDIX XX.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES.

The total number of Baptisms in this volume is 1206 in 291 years. I give in this Appendix a list of all the christian names given to those 1206 children, with the number of times that each name occurs in each of the three periods of 100 years. (The first period is short of 100 by 9.) It can thus be seen what names were gaining in favour and what were losing. I have taken no count of second and third names given, but only of the first. It will be seen that John easily heads the list among boys, and Elizabeth and Mary among girls.

Column A is from 1559 to 1650, in which time 280 Baptisms.

Column B is from 1651 to 1750, in which time 308 Baptisms.

Column C is from 1751 to 1850, in which time 618 Baptisms.

In order to make a complete list of every Christian name that occurs in the volume I add the following names, which only occur among parents of those baptized or in the register of marriages and burials. The date is the date of its earliest occurrence.

MALE.				FEMALE.			
Alexander	1620.	Jeromy	1619.	Abigail	1727.	Lettice	1764.
Andrew	1701.	Martin	1673.	Awdry	1585.	Lois	1801.
Augustine	1567.	Nicholas	1662.	Beck	1563.	Mabel	1821.
Branwhite	1811.	Oswald	1571.	Cassandra	1617.	Matthew	1626.
Bryan	1728.	Theodore	1626.	Ciprian	1622.	Mariscoe	} 1623.
Esau	1718.	Valentine	1786.	Eden	} 1587.	Muroisco	
Ezekiel	1791.	Zachariah	1806.	Edeny		Mildred	1596.
Giles	1662.			Emme	1567.	Olive	1598.
Harmon	1701.			Grizell	1638.	Penelope	1662.
Hugo	1757.			Jemima	1800.	Pernell	1576.
Israel	1619.			Jillian	1585.	Rebecka	1637.
Jacob	1568.			Judith	1675.	Ruth	1697.
Jermaine	1585.			Kitty	1823.	Tabitha	1821.



## BOYS.

	A	B	C	Total		A	B	C	Total
Aaron ...			1	1	Jeffery ...	1			1
Abraham ...	1	4	1	6	Jeremiah ...		1	1	2
Adam ...		1		1	John ...	30	40	54	124
Ambrose ...	3	2		5	Jonathan ...		1	2	3
Anthony ...	3	1		4	Joseph ...		6	8	14
Arthur ...			1	1	Joshua ...		1	2	3
Benjamin ...		2	4	6	Josiah ...			1	1
Charles ...	2	2	3	7	Julian ...			2	2
Christopher ...	2			2	Lambert ...		1		1
Ciprian ...	1			1	Luke ...		1		1
Clement ...		3		3	Mark ...			1	1
Daniel ...	2		4	6	Mathew ...		1		1
David ...		1	1	2	Michael ...	1	1		2
Devereux ...			2	2	Miles ...		1		1
Edgar ...			1	1	Nathaniel ...	1		1	2
Edmund ...	10	2	2	14	Peter ...	1			1
Edward ...	5	2	5	12	Philip ...		1	2	3
Fincham ...		1		1	Richard ...	6	6	5	17
Francis ...	8	5	2	15	Robert ...	10	7	15	32
Frederick ...			1	1	Roger ...	3			3
George ...	4	1	17	22	Samuel ...	1	4	4	9
Harry ...			1	1	Simon ...		1	1	2
Henry ...	10	2	27	39	Stephen ...	2		1	3
Horatio ...			1	1	Thomas ...	27	16	35	78
Hugh ...	1			1	Timothy ...			1	1
Isaac ...			2	2	Walter ...			1	1
James ...	3	14	45	62	William ...	13	19	42	74
					Total ...	151	151	300	602

## GIRLS.

	A	B	C	Total		A	B	C	Total
Agnes ...	2			2	Jane ...	3	2	10	15
Alice ...	3	2	7	12	Joan ...	1			1
Amelia ...			1	1	Joyce ...		1		1
Amicia ...		1		1					
Amy ...	1		1	2	Katherine ...	2		1	3
Ann ...	18	16	26	60	Kezia ...			1	1
Barbary ...		1		1	Lætitia ...		1		1
Bet ...			7	7	Louisa ...			5	5
Betsy ...			1	1	Lucretia ...			1	1
Betty ...			2	2	Lucy ...			2	2
Bridget ...	2	1		3	Lydia ...			1	1
Caroline ...			1	1	Margaret ...	16	14	7	37
Cecilia ...	2			2	Maria ...			6	6
Charlotte ...		1	6	7	Marian ...			4	4
Christian ...	1			1	Martha ...	1	6	3	10
Constance ...	2			2	Mary ...	15	29	45	89
Deborah ...		2		2	Mary Ann ...			24	24
Dorcas ...		1		1	Milly ...			1	1
Dorothy ...	2	1		3	Mira ...			1	1
Edith ...			1	1	Miriam ...		1		1
Eleanor ...			1	1	Peggy ...			2	2
Eliza ...			11	11	Philip (pa) ...	2			2
Elizabeth ...	30	35	33	98	Phoebe ...			3	3
Ellen ...	1		3	4	Priscilla ...	2			2
Emily ...			2	2					
Emma ...			4	4	Rachel ...		2		2
Esther ...		1	3	4	Rosa, Rose ...	3	5	1	9
Fanny ...			2	2	Sally ...			2	2
Frances ...	5	2	2	9	Sarah ...	2	13	34	49
Hannah ...		7	11	18	Sophia ...			2	2
Harriet ...			12	12	Sukey ...			2	2
Henrietta ...		1		1	Susan (na) ...	10	8	17	35
Honor ...			3	3	Tamasin ...			2	2
Isabell ...	1			1					
					Total ...	127	154	317	598

## APPENDIX XXI.

## RECTORS OF LITTLE SAXHAM.\*

The following list of Rectors of Little Saxham has been made out from the Bishops' Institution books at Norwich. Those books begin in 1299, but for some reason there is no record of an institution to Little Saxham till 1361.

Date of Institution.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Before 1360.      | Roger de Hornigge. [? Horningeserth, <i>i.e.</i> Horringer.]<br>There is no record of his institution at Norwich, but Gage quotes from the Chartul: de Saxham in which he is mentioned as parson of Little Saxham in 1360. |
| 1361. Aug. 19.    | Peter de Barton, presbiter. Presented by the king, the abbey at Bury being vacant.   |
| 1368/9. March 13. | Geraldus de Mota, presbiter. Presented by the Abbot of St. Edmunds Bury on the resignation of Peter de Barton and exchange with Troubrigg in Sarum diocese.  |
| 1382.             | John de Saxham, obiit 1384. There is no record of his institution in the books at Norwich, but I give him on the authority of Gage, who, I presume, found his name in some will or charter.                                |
| — —               | John Bokeland. There is no record of his institution at Norwich, but his name is taken from the record of the institution of his successor.  |
| 1402. Sept. 23.   | John Maggard de Herringswell. Presented by the Abbot on the resignation of John Bokeland.  |

\* This list has been made out for me by Mr. Fred : Johnson of Yarmouth from the Institution and other like books in the Bishops' Registry at Norwich. There are errors in Gage's lists.

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- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1432/3. Feb. 4. | John Golding, presbiter. Presented by the Abbot.  |
| 1446. Sept. 4.  | Radulphus Holderness, capellanus. Presented by the Abbot on the resignation of Golding.   |
| 1474. Aug. 31.  | Thomas Ennok, presbiter. Presented by the Abbot on the resignation of Holderness.   |
| 1483. Dec. 17.  | Magister Willelmus Ottlee. Presented by the Abbot on the death of Ennok.  |
| 1498. Sept. 6.  | Thomas Church, primam habens tonsuram. Presented by the Abbot on the death of Ottlee.   |
| 1510. April 26. | William Tomlyn. Presented by the Abbot on the death of Church.*   |
| 1531. Sept. 28. | William Berege, capellanus. Presented by the Abbot on the death of Thomas [?] Tomlyn.   |
| 1558. Nov. 17.  | William Burham. Presented by the executors of the will of Sir John Crofts on the death of Berege.   |
| Before 1572.    | Edmund Reve. There is no record of his institution at Norwich, but I get him from the Registers, which record the burial in Nov. 1587 of Edmund Reve, "the parson of the church." He had buried his wife here in Feb. 1584/5, and a daughter in Jan. 1571/2.  |
| 1587. Dec. 20.  | John Haywarde. Presented by Thomas Croftes Esq. on the death of Reve.   |
| 1594. April 23. | Richard Ward. No record of him in the Institution books, but his name is got from the Consignation books at Norwich. His burial here is recorded thus. "1617. Sept. 18. Mr. Richard Ward, minister." He appears to have kept a small school, as Edmund Gresham admitted to Caius Coll: in 1615 is said in the admission list to have been at school at "Saxum" under Mr. Ward. (See Crofts vii. 6.) |

\*In the record of his institution he is called William. But Berege in 1531 is said to be appointed on the death of Thomas Tomlyn. Either his Christian name has been bungled in the Norwich records or Thomas succeeded William, of whose (Thomas') institution there is no record. A William Tomlyn was rector of Great Horringer from 1504 to 1520, when he resigned it.

- 1617/8. Feb. 25. Michael Emont, M.A. Presented by Sir John Croftes, knight, on the death of Ward. Between 1620 and 1636 he baptized one son and seven daughters here, most of whom were sooner or later buried here with their names unchanged. One of them, Amy, was married in 1645 to John Young, Rector of Great Saxham. I presume that Mr. Emont kept his living through the troublous times of the civil war and commonwealth. At any rate he is not mentioned in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*. He lived to see the restoration of the monarchy. He was buried here in Aug. 1661 aged 83 years, and Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of Thomas Ketcher of London, in 1677. He must have frequently seen James I when he visited Saxham, but he just missed seeing Charles II there.
1661. Oct. 31. Joseph Plume, S.T.B. Presented by Sir Henry Croftes, knight, on the death of Emont. From the complete absence of his name in the Registers I imagine that he was non-resident and a pluralist.
1665. Aug. 10. Thomas Johnson, M.A. Presented by Lord Crofts on the resignation of Plume. I imagine that he also was non-resident and a pluralist. The hearth-box list which I have printed at p. 116 returns the parsonage house as being empty in his time. Mr. Gage leaves out Johnson and Plume, and gives John Bilton as the successor of Emont. But Bilton was evidently curate to Johnson, and his place must be sought for amongst the curates.
1692. Nov. 21. Richard Benskin. Presented by William Crofts Esq. on the resignation of Johnson. He appears to have been of Trin: Coll: Cambridge, B.A. in 1685. In 1701 he was married in Ickworth church to Hannah Rich of Bardwell. He was buried here in 1720, and his wife in 1724. How Mary Benskin of Wanlipp, Co. Leicester, came to be married here in May, 1692, six months

before he was instituted to the rectory, I don't know, but it looks as if he was first curate here and she was his sister and house-keeper.

1720. Nov. 2.

Samuel Leedes, M.A. Appointed by Anthony Croftes Esq. on the death of Benskin. His father, Edward Leeds, was head master of the Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School from 1663 to his death in 1707, was the author of some scholastic works, and a man of liberal views, as a successor, Dr. Donaldson, has sympathizingly pointed out in "A retrospective address read at the Tercentenary Commemoration of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds, on Aug. 2, 1850." Dr. Leeds was buried at Ingham in 1707 in his 80th year, and his scholastic success and other merits have obtained for him a place in the D.N.B. We may safely assume that Samuel went to be castigated at the school over which his father presided, from which he passed on to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he ultimately obtained a fellowship. He took his degrees, B.A. in 1701, M.A. in 1705. One Samuel Leeds was head master of the Seckford Grammar School at Woodbridge from 1709 to 1727, but it is not clear that he was the same man as the rector of Saxham. I know nothing more about the rector except that after holding Saxham for 30 years he was buried there 1750 aged 70 years. A tablet to his memory will be found on the outside of the north wall of the church. App. III. 68. It states that he left £200 to foreign missions and made William Crofts his heir, which looks as if he had no family. A stone, which was lying loose but has now been let into the south chancel wall, bears the Leeds arms, a fess between three spread eagles; crest, a cock.

1750. Sept. 7.

James Smith or Smyth. Presented by William Crofts Esq. on the death of Leeds. There is no mention of him or his in the Registers, so I presume he was non-resident.

1759. Nov. 5. Henry Soame L.L.B. Presented by William Crofts Esq. on the death of Smith. He was of Clare Coll: Cambridge, L.L.B. in 1759. He belonged to the Soame family that owned Little Thurlow from the middle of the 16th century till past the middle of the 19th. He appears to have got into difficulties of some sort, as he resigned Saxham in August 1764, and the clergyman who officiated for the next month or two describes himself as Sequestrator. Mr. Soame appears to have officiated here occasionally, but I do not expect that he resided, nor do he or his come into the Registers. He married Susan Bunbury, sister to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, M.P. and to Henry Bunbury the caricaturist. In 1768 he was presented by his brother-in-law to the vicarage of Great Barton, which he resigned in 1781. He held the living of Mildenhall with it.
1765. Jan. 16. John Warren. Presented by William Crofts Esq. of West Harling on the resignation of Soame. He was son of the Rev. John Warren of Fornham All Saints, where he was born. Scholar of Caius Coll: Cambridge 1734 to 1739. B.A. 1739. Vicar of Waterbeach for a few months in 1745. Rector of West Harling from 1745 to 1766. Rector of Brettenham in Norfolk (not Suffolk) 1758 to 1789. He was non-resident here, but his burial (I presume here) on Jan. 4, 1790, is recorded in these registers.
1790. Jan. 13. Perryman Wakeham. Presented by James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield & Coventry. Lord Cornwallis was the owner of Little Saxham at this time, but he being continually abroad and at this moment in India, had probably handed over the presentation to his brother the Bishop, who eventually succeeded to the Earldom. Perryman Wakeham was a young man whom Bishop Cornwallis had ordained at Lichfield in 1787. He was the son of Nicholas Wakeham of Bocking in Essex ;

scholar of Caius College from 1783 to 1790 ; died at Braintree in October, 1852, aged 89 years. Though he held the living of Little Saxham for 62 years, yet I think he must have been a complete stranger to it the whole time.

1852.

**William Hall.** Presented by Fred: William, 1st Marquis of Bristol, on the death of Mr. Wakeham. He was a native, I believe, of Brighton, where his brother, who married the Dowager Lady Hood, was a physician. He was appointed land steward to the Ickworth estate in 1817, when a very young man. After his appointment he took orders, having been at Cambridge. His first curacy was at Hawsted. From 1829 to 1852 he was rector of Tuddenham in West Suffolk. From 1837 to 1844 he was curate to Mr. Hasted at Horringer. In 1844 he became curate of Little Saxham and so continued till the death of Mr. Wakeham in 1852, when he became rector. He then resigned Tuddenham. He continued to be land steward to the Ickworth estate till after the death of the first marquis in 1859. He held Little Saxham till his death in January, 1885. He was never married, and was buried at or near Brighton.

Since the death of Mr. Emont in 1661 the rectory house had been a more or less ruined cottage, and the rectors had been nearly, if not quite, all non-resident. But when at last after 200 years the spell of non-resident rectors was broken, and the parish had one who was no stranger but resided amongst them, it was then completely broken, for Mr. Hall was doubly known. He was known in a double capacity. He was known as a clergyman and known as a layman, being both clergyman and layman at the same time. He was known to his people as their rector, and he was known to them as the steward of the estate on which they lived. He was a great man in his way, insomuch that I have heard tell how that many, many years ago, when the Horringer school children were asked what was the meaning of Good Friday, when they did no lessons but went to church,



they said that it was Mr. Hall's birthday. They could imagine nothing greater.

It was on a Sunday in August, 1844, that Mr. Hall first signed his name in one of the registers and added, *My first Sunday as minister at Saxham Parva*. And it was just 40 years afterwards, in November 1884, that his signature is there for the last time, very very shaky. He and his predecessor between them held the rectory for a hundred years save five.

It was in his time that the present rectory house first became the rectory house. Mr. Ashington had resided in it when holding the curacy, but it was till now a private house belonging to the Little Saxham estate. (See Francis in Short Notes.) The name of it, as I see on a map made at the end of the last century, was either Stamerkin or Slamerkin. It is an old house, being shown in the much older map made by William Covel in 1638. Possibly it may represent one of the three manors into which Saxham was divided before the time of Solicitor General Lucas.

I presume that it was also at this time that the road from Bury to Barrow was altered. Formerly it came straight, passing between the church and the present rectory, leaving the church on the right and the rectory on the left. By making it go round the church on the other side to what it did before, and by also turning the road that crosses it from Honey hill to Chevington, a considerable bit of ground was gained for the rectory premises.

Of the old rectory all that is left is a small fragment of a ruined wall showing the remains of fire place and oven, a large tithe barn, and a bit of ground which has been lying waste and desolate for many years.

The two maps I have mentioned show a village green between the old rectory and the road to Chevington and opposite the church and present rectory. From it the adjoining farm was formerly called the Green farm. This green is clean gone.

1885. April 27. Henry Ingate Kilner, M.A. Presented by Lord Bristol on the death of Mr. Hall. Son of John Kilner of Bury St. Edmunds, surgeon. Educated at Bury Grammar School and St. John's Coll : Cambridge. B.A. 1874. Rector of Chedburgh from 1878 to 1885.

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## APPENDIX XXII.

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# CURATES OF LITTLE SAXHAM.

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As Little Saxham had such a long spell of non-resident rectors, viz. from about 1660 to 1850, it follows that the list of curates is a long one. I don't think that many of them were resident either, but were probably more or less what were called gallopers, i.e. curates who galloped on a Sunday from church to church and got in a service in as many different places as they could. They therefore had not much to do with the place and I scarcely feel called upon to enumerate them. However, whether resident or gallopers, I will give their names as far as I can make them out.

### UNDER THOMAS JOHNSON, 1665—1692.

JOHN BILTON. No galloper but a resident. He had five children baptized here between 1677 and 1685. Gage includes him among the rectors, but that is wrong. He appears to have been a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B.A. 1663, M.A. 1667. He was buried at Little Saxham in 1686, and after an extremely short interval his widow, Elizabeth, married John Jasken of Little Saxham, and had a second family baptised here.

RICHARD BENSKIN. He was presented to the rectory in Nov. 1692. (See Rectors.) But as six months before that Mary Benskin, probably his sister, was married here, I have guessed that he may have been curate for a few years before he was rector. He may have succeeded John Bilton.

## UNDER JAMES SMITH, 1750—1759.

CHARLES NASH. He officiated as curate in 1755, 1756. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1749.

ABBOT UPCHER. He officiated in 1758. He was of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1745. In 1746 he was curate of Horringer. He was of a Sudbury family.

## UNDER HENRY SOAME, 1759—1764.

JOHN WARREN. Curate in 1760, 1761. Afterwards rector. (See Rectors.)

JOHN CULLUM. Curate in 1760. Afterwards Sir John, 6th baronet, author of the History of Hawstead.

LAWRENCE WRIGHT. He officiated in 1762. He was son of Rev. Gascoigne Wright of Bury St. Edmunds, and was of Hertford College, Oxford, B.A. 1754. Head Master of the Bury Grammar School 1767 to 1776: rector of Rushbrook from 1768 to 1802, and of Bradfield St. George from 1771 to 1802. He died in 1802 aged 65 years. Dr. Donaldson has nothing much to say about him except that "*in four successive years during this mastership Prime, Kedington, Pretymen and Brundish obtained the most remarkable climax of honours ever gained by the pupils of one school.*"

JOHN BRUNDISH. He officiated in 1762-3-4. After the resignation of Mr. Soame he signs his name as sequestrator. He was the father of John Jelliand Brundish who is mentioned in the above quotation from Dr. Donaldson's Tercentenary address, and who performed the wonderful feat in 1773 of being senior wrangler, senior classical medallist and first Smith's prizeman.

## UNDER JOHN WARREN, 1765—1790.

JOHN FRANKLIN SQUIRE. He officiated in 1765. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, and so there is no difficulty in finding out that his father was rector of Lavenham, that he was 5th wrangler in 1763, usher of Bury Grammar School at the time of his officiating at Saxham, and rector of Arlington, Co. Devon from 1801 till his death in 1818.

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UNDER PERRYMAN WAKEHAM 1790—1852.

**ROGER COCKSEGE.** He acted as curate from 1790 to 1793. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1773. He was rector of Wordwell from 1777 to 1794. He was the son of Roger Cocksege, who also had been rector of Wordwell and was afterwards rector of Rattlesden, and who died in 1806 aged 90 years.

**HENRY HASTED.** He acted as curate from 1796 to 1802, when he was appointed preacher or lecturer at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds. He was rector of Ickworth & Chedburgh from 1803 to 1832, and rector of Horringer from 1814 till his death in 1852.

**PHILIP HONYWOOD RAYMOND.** He was curate in 1805. He was of Clare College, Cambridge, LL.B. in 1805.

**W. C. CRUTTENDEN.** He was curate from 1806 to 1808. I think he was afterwards rector of Normanton, Co. Lincoln, and perpetual curate of Macclesfield, Co. Cheshire.

**EDWARD BARKER FRERE.** Curate from 1810 to 1812. Of C. C. College, Cambridge, B.A. 1805. In the Clergy List for 1842 his address is given as Great Yarmouth, apparently without preferment. I think he had been Vicar of Biggleswade.

**THOMAS ELLIS ROGERS.** Curate from 1812 to 1816. Of Trin: Coll: Cambridge, B.A. 1805. Rector of Lackford in 1807, of Hessel in 1813, both which livings he still held in 1842.

**JOHN CARTRIGHT.** Curate from 1820 to 1834. I presume it is he who was rector of Great Whelnetham from 1809 to 1816.

**BARWICK JOHN SAMS.** Curate from 1834 to 1838. Son of John Barwick Sams, who was Reader at St. Mary's in Bury for 50 years, and at whose death in 1842 the office came to an end. B. J. Sams was appointed rector of Fakenham in Suffolk in 1829, and of Grafton Regis in Northamptonshire in 1837.

**HENRY ASHINGTON.** Resident curate from 1838 to 1844. He resided at the present rectory house, which was then not the rectory house, the then rectory house being a ruined cottage which has since tumbled down. He was of Trin: Coll: Cambridge, B.A. in 1826. He was tutor to Lord Arthur Hervey (afterwards Bishop of Bath & Wells) at Cambridge, helping him to

get a first class in the Classical Tripos of 1830. He was afterwards tutor at Ickworth to his younger brother, Charles. Many were the pranks played by some younger brothers upon the unfortunate tutor. He had rather a prominent nose. One joke was to cut out an enormous nose in cardboard, and let it down from a room upstairs and dangle it against the window of the room below in which he was trying to read, When he flew to his window to seize it, it was drawn up and kept dangling just out of his reach. When he sat down again to resume his studies, again the nose kept tapping at the window. He was reading for a fellowship at the time, but just failed to get it as he just failed to get the nose.

On leaving Saxham he was appointed by Lord Bristol to the living of Kirby le Thorpe in Lincolnshire. In 1854 or 1855 he was appointed Vicar of Anwick and Rector of Brauncewell where he remained till his death in 1875, A tablet with this inscription has been erected in Anwick church. *Sacred to the memory of Henry Ashington M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, twenty years Vicar of Anwick and rector of Brauncewell. This tablet is erected by his parishioners, both rich and poor, to whom he greatly endeared himself during his ministry among them. He died very suddenly on Jan. 20, 1875, at Boulogne-sur-mer in France, and was buried at St. Leonard near that place.*

WILLIAM HALL. Curate from August 1844 till late in 1852, when he became rector. (See the rectors.)



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LUCAS FAMILY.

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The sojourn of the Lucas family in Little Saxham was a very short one, and they were all gone from it before parish registers began to be kept. So that strictly speaking it does not lie within my province to deal with them. But as it was one of them who first united the three manors into which Little Saxham had till then been divided, and who built the hall and dug the moat and added a chantry chapel to the church, and so has left his mark upon the place, I must therefore give a short account of them.

For the early generations whose bare names and offices are all that I give I lean entirely upon Gage's History of Thingoe Hundred. But one can do that with some amount of confidence, as Mr. Gage was a learned and accurate man and gives his authorities, which are good, contemporary records, the Abbey registers, charters and such like. But of course one has to remember that Mr. Gage was human like the rest of us, and *humanum est errare*. I give a number to each successive generation.

I. A man named Lucas in 1180 held lands of Bury Abbey in Westley. Lucas is his Christian or personal name. He is plain Lucas because as yet there are no hereditary surnames. If something else is needed to distinguish a man from his fellows, that something else is found in a nickname, or in a patronymic, or in his trade or office, or in the name of the place with which he is somehow connected. Those something elses tacked on to the Christian name at first only belong to the man whom they fit and describe, but after a time gradually and unconsciously grow to be hereditary, and belong to the sons and grandsons whether they fit and describe them or not. In the following generations we see the Christian name Lucas gradually ceasing to be a Christian name and becoming an hereditary surname or family name.

II. John, son of Lucas No. I, was Alderman of Bury temp. Henry III.

III. Lucas, son of John, was Bailiff of Bury.

IV. Edmund, son of Lucas, was Alderman of Bury temp. Edward I.

V. Lucas, son of Edmund, was Alderman of Bury temp. Edward III.

VI. Edmund, son of Lucas, is called Edmund Lucas, and henceforth Lucas is the hereditary surname. He lived temp. Edward III and Richard II.

VII. John, son of Edmund Lucas, was living temp. Richard II.

VIII. Edmund, son of John Lucas, was of West Stow, and died temp. Henry VI. His second wife was Agnes (Tamworth), who had previously been married (1) to Thomas de Ickworth and (2) to Nicholas Heth. She had Ickworth till her death in 1437, when there was a dispute as to whose it should be, and the arbitrators awarded it to Sir William Drury.

IX. John, son of Edmund Lucas, was of West Stow.

X. Thomas, son of John Lucas. This is he who acquired Little Saxham, so we may stop for a moment and look at him.

In early life he had been secretary and one of the household of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford. So William Harvey the herald tells us, whom I have quoted at p. 106. Jasper Tudor was younger brother of Edmund Tudor, and so uncle of Henry VII. Lucas probably owed some of his success in after life to his first master, and that he held him in grateful memory is shown by his calling his eldest son Jasper, and by his leaving money for a priest to pray specially for the duke's soul.

From his position in the household of the uncle he gradually rose to be a privy councillor and Solicitor General to the nephew, Henry VII. This was in 1504. Various manors were bestowed upon him and acquired by him. The Duke of Bedford granted to him for life the manor of Pembroke or Dunham hall in Westley.

But I am now concerned only with Little Saxham. Up to his time there had been within it three very small manors, viz. Gedding's alias Topesfields, Large's and Graces. Thomas Lucas acquired and united all three, and then set to work to build a mansion house. Of this house not one stone is left standing upon another above ground; but the foundations remain and a dry summer shows their lines. Nothing remains but the moat which partly surrounded it. Mr. Gage gives copious extracts from the Chartulary de Saxham showing what the Solicitor General spent upon it. (Add. Ms. 7097.) It is a pity that these cannot be printed bodily, without the abbreviations and contractions that make such things so repulsive to everybody except Dr. Dryasdust, who of course loves them. The total cost of the house appears to have been £719 : 3 : 0½.

Whilst building for himself the Solicitor General did not forget also to build for the Almighty, according to the light of his days. He added a chantry chapel to the north side of Saxham church, dedicating it to Our Lady and St. John the Evangelist. Under the archway between this chapel and the chancel he built a tomb for himself, though he was never buried there. This archway has been built, up, but its outline can still be seen. This chapel remains whilst the hall is clean gone. But though the chapel remains the uses for which it was built are clean gone.

1. The priest no longer stands before the altar in it, praying for the repose of the souls of the builder and his family and the Duke of Bedford and "especially Margery Lucas."

2. It is filled with Crofts's who never built it and for whom it was never built, and not a vestige of a Lucas is now to be seen about it. It affords an additional instance of *Sic vos non vobis*. The bees which I have seen in possession of Saxham church might look into that chapel with the sympathy of those who have suffered in a like way. If the Lucas's were to complain, aves, apes and oves might chirp, hum and bleat a hearty Amen, having all suffered in a like way.

Having built the mansion house the Solicitor General inhabited it. How much time he spent there I cannot say. In "Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII" Dr. Brewer has calendared two letters from him to Wolsey. One is dated May, 1528, the other August, 1528. The latter (perhaps both) is written from Saxham and addressed "To my Lord Cardinal's grace." He says that he would not have troubled Wolsey with writing, but after waiting to speak to him since the end of the term till last Wednesday he was always told that Wolsey had no leisure, and in the meantime his wife had died, and so he had to go home.

It is evident from that letter that he and Wolsey were not on the best of terms. And it appears that many years before, viz. on June 25, 1516, Lucas was sent to the Tower "for speaking scandalous words of the Lord Cardinal." (History of the Court of Star Chamber. Archæol : xxv. 379.)

I have no doubt that a search into the State documents would give further information about the Solicitor General. The D. N. B. has not considered him worthy of a memoir. Gage tells us that manuscript notes by Le Neve in his possession say that on each of the windows in the new hall was stained the Solicitor General's mottoe : *change truth for maisterie*. This mottoe does not speak very highly for his principles.



I have printed his will in full (at p. 120), and an abstract of the Inquisitio post mortem (p. 126). These will show what he possessed and how he disposed of it.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Keymes of Raglan in South Wales. It is easy to see how he may have met with a Welsh wife, being secretary to a Welshman who had various posts in South Wales. As we learn from the above-mentioned letter to Wolsey she was in August, 1528, lately dead.

The Solicitor General died on July 7, 1531, having had three sons and two daughters, as follow. He was buried in London.

XI. 1. Jasper, the eldest son, died before his father. He married Margery Gedding, an heiress, by which marriage he acquired manors in Lackford, Flampton and West Stow. This is that Margery who was to be specially prayed for according to the Solicitor General's will. Whether this was on account of the special love that he had for her, or because he thought she specially needed it, I cannot say. In one sentence in the will she is called Margery Lucas, but a little further on by a happy slip of the pen she is called by her maiden name, Margery Gedding.

Jasper and Margery had a son Thomas, who was heir to his father and grandfather. He and his uncle, John Lucas, sold their lands in Saxham to Sir John Crofts. Young Thomas, having sold the new mansion house in Little Saxham, bought Horsecroft in the parish of Horringer, and there he died and was buried. There also four generations after him abode in life and lie in death. Soon after 1700 they sold it. Some account of them will be found in the volume containing the Horringer Registers.

2. Henry, the second son of the Solicitor General, was of St. Edmunds Bury and lies in St. Mary's church there. He is not mentioned in his father's will. He was twice married, had a numerous family, and died in 1559. His son Edmund was also buried at St. Mary's in 1575. In Tymms' History of St. Mary's church are given the twelve lines of poetry inscribed upon his tombstone in the south chancel aisle.

3. John, the third son of the Solicitor General, had a part of the estate in Little Saxham left to him by his father's will. In fact he had the three original manors in Little Saxham left to him, while Thomas, the grandson, had the newly built mansion and the newly made park. He and his nephew, Thomas, joined in selling their respective shares to Sir John Crofts, of Westow. John Lucas settled at

Colchester, and from him were descended Sir Charles Lucas who distinguished himself in the civil war and was beheaded, and his brother John, created Baron Lucas of Shenfield.

4. Ann Lucas, daughter of the Solicitor General, married Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Kedington in Suffolk, and died in 1560. Some account of the Barnardiston family with an abstract of her will will be found in the Proc: of the Suffolk Arch: Inst: vol. IV. In her will she mentions her Lucas nephews.

5. Lettice Lucas, the other daughter, married John Grenfield of Exeter.

Dr. Howard gives the Solicitor General yet another daughter, Elizabeth, wife of — Ayloff of Essex, but I see no sign of her in the Herald's Visitations.

And now having followed the Lucas family till the time of their leaving Saxham I must drop them. We have followed them through exactly twelve generations, from the time of the man at Westley who held land there of the abbey in 1180, and whose name was plain Lucas, to the time of Thomas, grandson of the Solicitor General. After him four more generations remained at Horsecroft in Horringer, and from the Visitation of Suffolk, edited by Dr. Howard and brought down to the present day, it would appear that the family is by no means extinct.

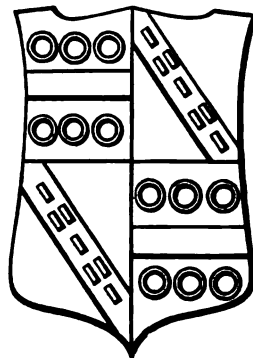
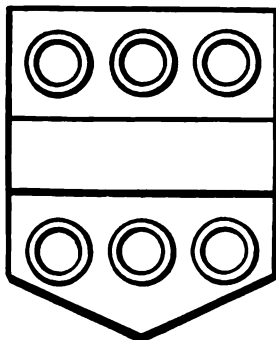
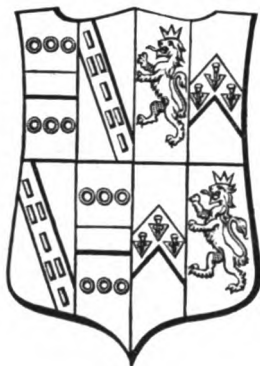
Perhaps I should just mention Gibson Lucas, the great grandson of Thomas who was grandson to the Solicitor General, because he came over from Horringer to Little Saxham to be married to his second wife.

Baptized at Horringer in 1615 he was educated at the Bury Grammar School and Caius College, Cambridge. I have already pointed out in the Horringer volume that he began life as a parliamentarian, or in 19th century language a radical. But, like many an other in these days as in those, he tired of it, and having tired of it became tory of tories. The presbyterian became a vehement church of England man, the parliamentarian became a royalist. He had his reward, which was the conferring upon him the degree of D.D. per literas regias. He was the second though eldest surviving son, which accounts for his being in the ministry.

By his first wife, Elizabeth Gipps of Welnetham, he had twelve children. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Capell, widow, of Bury St. Edmunds, in Little Saxham church in 1668. He died in 1698 aged 83. There was a portrait of him in scarlet robes, but I don't know where it is now.

And now exit the Lucas family, enter the Crofts.

These heraldic shields of the Lucas family are painted on free stone, and can be seen on the mutilated tombstone in Little Saxham church prepared by the Solicitor General. I am indebted to Mr. C. U. Kilner, a scholar of the Bury Grammar School, for the drawings from which the engravings have been made.



## FAMILY OF CROFT OR CROFTS.

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In the note on the Lucas family we saw Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII, acquiring and uniting the three manors which there were in Little Saxham, and building a house which apparently did not stand in any of the three, for he left the three to his son and the new house to his grandson. He died in 1531, and very soon after his death his son and grandson sold the newly acquired manors and the newly built house to Sir John Croftes, knight, of West Stow.

The Crofts had already then been settled at West Stow for two or three generations, and before that they are said to have been at Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Gage gives a pedigree showing the succession of four generations earlier than the one to which Sir John belonged. Starting from the first of those four generations I will follow them on generation by generation to the latter part of the 18th century, when Little Saxham knew them no more.

For the first three generations I am chiefly dependent upon Mr. Gage. After that I will give my authorities as often as possible.

For clearness sake I have ranged all the younger children under the Generation to which their father belonged, and have only put the eldest in the next Generation, though of course strictly speaking younger children belong to the Generation to which their eldest brother belongs, and not to that to which their father belongs.

I presume that originally the name was Croft, from residence on a croft. But more often than not it was written Crofts or Croftes.

**GENERATION I.** Thomas Croftes of Bury St. Edmunds. He was buried in St. James church there.

**GENERATION II.** John Croftes, his son and heir, of Bury St. Edmunds, where he was buried. His will is dated Oct. 1467.

**GENERATION III.** John Croftes, his son and heir, of West Stow. His wife was a Cockett of Ampton. He had a brother Thomas who was a monk at Bury Abbey.

## GENERATION IV.

John Croftes, his son and heir, of West Stow. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hervey, and died before his wife, who died in May, 1519.

Thomas Hervey, a younger son of John Hervey of Thurleigh in Bedfordshire, married Jane Drury of Ickworth, by which marriage he acquired Ickworth for his son. He did not live to come into possession of it himself, dying somewhere about 1467. Where he lived and died has not yet been discovered. From the three following facts, (1) that he himself married a Drury of Ickworth, (2) that his son William married a Cocket of Ampton, (3) that his daughter Elizabeth married a Crofts of West Stow, I should imagine that he lived not very far from Bury St. Edmunds. The country squires of his day, like the villagers of this day, did not go very far abroad for their wives. Unless a war or some office at Court took them away, they married into some family in their neighbourhood or with which they were previously connected.

I have printed at p. 128 the Inquisitio post mortem of Elizabeth Crofts, the widow of John, Gen. IV.

## GENERATION V.

John Crofts, his son and heir. This is he who bought Little Saxham from the son and grandson of Thomas Lucas, the Solicitor General. This is also he who built West Stow hall. In the Inquisition taken after his mother's death in 1519 he is stated to have been then 29 years of age, which would give 1490 as the year of his birth.

In or about 1517 he married Rose, daughter and heiress of — Sampson of Karsey, Co. Suffolk, and widow of John Bledlowe of London. Neither Gage nor the Visitation of Suffolk mention a second marriage, but in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, (vi. 205, ed: 1807) a deed is mentioned dated 1554 in which he and Margaret his wife are concerned. In his will he only mentions Margaret his sister, so that possibly Blomefield mis-read the deed.

Mr. Gage says that he was of the household of Mary, Queen of France and afterwards Duchess of Suffolk, and that when he built West Stow hall he placed her achievement over the gate. He was knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary in 1553. He seems to have been an acquirer of manors, and during the latter part of his life there were many manors to be acquired, for abbeyes were being

dissolved and the church was being shorn. Besides the humble manor in West Stow which had come to him from his fathers he acquired in 1540 another manor there, which had belonged to the lately dissolved abbey of Bury St. Edmunds.

He died in January, 1557/8, and according to his will was buried at West Stow. I have printed his will and *Inquisitio post mortem* at p. 129 to 134. They will show what he possessed and how he disposed of it.

To Thomas, the younger of his two sons, he left his lands at Bardwell. From him were descended the Crofts of Bardwell, of whom I have given a short account further on in this volume.

The executors of his will were Osbert Mountford, Henry Payne and William Harvey of Ickworth. William Harvey was his nearest neighbour, Ickworth and Little Saxham being contiguous. He was also his first cousin once removed, being grandson of William Harvey who was maternal uncle to Sir John.

#### GENERATION VI.

Edmund Crofts was son and heir of Sir John and Rose. In the Inquisition taken after his father's death he is stated to have been then 37 years old, and thus was born in or about 1520. His tenure of the estates was but a short one, as he only survived his father about three weeks.

He was twice married. For his first wife he did not go far abroad. He fetched her from the neighbouring parish of Hengrave. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, the builder of Hengrave hall. By her he had two sons, viz. Thomas his successor, (see Gen. vii) and Henry who died s. p. 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 is the very first entry in the West Stow registers. He died in November, 1558, the same year as in its earlier part had proved fatal to his father and grandfather. Of the two daughters, Margaret became the wife of John Southwell of Barham in Norfolk, and Alice died young in Jan. 1560/1.

Edmund Crofts died on Feb. 4, 1557/8, and was buried at West Stow, just too soon to be entered in the Registers, which begin in November, 1558.

## GENERATION VII.

Thomas was son and heir of Edmund and Elizabeth. He was born somewhere from 1537 to 1540, his age as given in the Inquisitio post mortem of his father not agreeing exactly with it as given in the Little Saxham Register of Burials.

He married Susan, daughter of John Poley of Badley, this being one of a great many marriages which in the course of two centuries united his family and hers. Judging from the parish registers he must have been the first of the Crofts to have resided continuously at Little Saxham. That he resided there is proved by ten of his children being baptized there.

In 1595 he was Sheriff of Suffolk. Fuller has a note of him in his Worthies of England, but a very skimpy one. Being an exact contemporary of Lord Crofts he might easily have found out that his name was William and that he was a son of Sir Henry, and so great grandson to Thomas. This is what he says of him. *Thomas Crofts, armiger. He was a man of remark in his generation: father to Sir John Crofts, grandfather to — Crofts, who for his fidelity to his sovereign during his suffering condition and for several embassies worthily performed to the King of Poland and other princes was created Baron Crofts by Charles the second.* He calls him "of Saxmundham," an error which I have found often repeated.

But though Thomas made Little Saxham his home in life and died there, and though Sarah his wife, the mother of his twelve children, had been buried there in 1604, yet he preferred the soil of West Stow as a resting place for his own bones. There, as the registers of both parishes tell us, he was buried in April, 1612. The Little Saxham register adds that he was 75 years of age.

In Monumenta Anglicana, by John Le Neve, is given the genealogical inscription on his tombstone in the chancel of West Stow church, copied from the MS of Tom Martin. This tombstone no longer exists. I give it in full in the volume containing the West Stow registers.

These be the twelve children of Thomas and Susan Crofts, of whom the first was baptized I know not where, the second at West Stow, and all the rest at Little Saxham.

1. John, born in 1563. See Gen. VIII.
2. Thomas baptized March, 1564/5, buried April 1565.

3. Henry baptized here in April, 1566. I imagine that this must be he who served for some years with distinction in Ireland. In 1601 the Carew MSS mention Captain Crofts the scout master as being wounded at the siege of Kinsale. On Sept. 29, 1603, he was knighted at Dublin Castle by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In July, 1604, the Cal. S. P., Irish Series, mention Sir Henry Crofts as being scout master at 6s. 8d. per diem. In May, 1606, Sir Arthur Chichester, the lord deputy of Ireland, writing to the Earl of Salisbury says, *This gentleman, Sir Henry Crofts, is of so extraordinary merit and hath carried himself so well and valiantly in these late wars, that he cannot forbear to make him known to his lordship.* In June, 1608, Sir Arthur Chichester writes to the Privy Council that *Sir Henry Croftes has been long absent on pretence of business; but now that the army is on foot, as he is their scout master and a man of good value, he (Chichester) desires he may be sent with speed.*

Further on in the Calendar S. P. is printed a paper by Sir John Davis, which was endorsed, *This was found after the death of Sir Henry Croftes in a trunk of his, and so came to my Lords' hands towards the end of June, 1610.*

In the East Anglian, New Ser. II, 83, is printed the nuncupative will of Robert Harvey, from the original document in the Prerogative Court, Public Record Office of Ireland; and I imagine that the Henry Croft who figures in it must be the valiant scout master. This is the will:

*Memorandum that the V days of Auguste, 1599, Robert Hervey, a gentleman serving under the leading of Sir Thomas German knight, beinge marchinge towards the North parte of Connaught, dyd utter theese words upon a motion made unto him by Captain Henry Crofte, viz. the sayd Captain Crofte sayd in the presence of Thomas Powell gent., Captain Thomas Badby, Ambrose Blake gent. and Mr. Raffe constable, Cozen Robert Harvy, I am thy nearest kynsman heere, and if my braynes be beaten out this journey I will gyve thee my horses. And if you myscary what will you give me? I would give you somewhat yf I had not a brother in this land, sayd the sayd Robert naminge his brother Captain William Harvy, to whom yf I myscarry I doe gyve all I have heere or in England.*

*Witnes, Henry Crofte, Thomas Powell.*

The kinship between Robert Hervey and Henry Croftes was not very near. Robert Hervey, who was baptized at Ickworth in 1570, was the great grandson of the William Hervey whose sister Elizabeth married Sir John Crofts, consequently they were third cousins once removed, Henry Crofts being in the fifth generation from Sir John. Robert Hervey's mother was a Poley of Boxted, and Henry



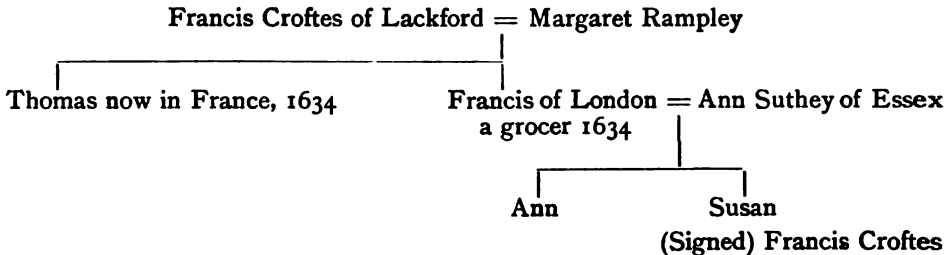
Croft's mother was a Poley of Badley, which may have doubled the kinship, though it did not make it any nearer.

4. Francis baptized here in 1567. I presume he is the Captain Francis Crofts who is mentioned in the Cal. S. P. Domestic Series, as being sent to Ireland in April, 1597, with 560 men levied out of 12 counties.

His eldest son, Thomas, was baptized at Saxham in 1597; his eleven other children were baptized at West Stow between 1598 and 1611. If there is anything to be said about them it must be said in the West Stow volume. I will merely set down their names here: Anthony, Francis, Robert, Susan, Ann, John, William, Elizabeth, Paul, Charles, Mary.

Francis, the father of all these, was buried at West Stow in 1638, being described as "of Lackford."

The following pedigree is in the London Visitation of 1634, printed by the Harleian Society.



The Francis who signs it is the Londoner, not his father.

5. William baptised in 1568, married at Saxham in 1599 to Jane Powell, and had two children, William and Jane, baptized there. Thomas Powell, who was with Robert Hervey and Henry Crofts in Ireland and a witness to the above nuncupative will, was probably a brother of Jane Powell.

6. Anna baptized in 1569, married at Saxham in 1588 to Mr. Richard Gresham, who was afterwards knighted. The Greshams were a Norfolk family, taking their name from a village in that county and owning manors at Holt and elsewhere. Richard Gresham was the son of Edmund, who was a younger son of Sir John who was Lord Mayor of London in 1547. Sir John was a younger brother of another Sir Richard who was also Lord Mayor of London, and who was the father of Sir Thomas, the founder of the Royal Exchange. (Dict: Nat: Biog: and Blomefield's Norfolk, viii, 173, ix, 396.)

Richard and Ann Gresham had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized at Saxham in 1596. Ann Gresham survived her husband and died in 1634. She was buried in the Jesus chapel in Norwich Cathedral, and this inscription on her tombstone is given by Blomefield, iv, 12.

*Hic conditur Domina Anna Gresham vidua, quæ obiit vicesimo sexto die Februarii, A.D. MDCXXXIV.*

*Ex momento hujus vitæ pendet æternitas, memorare novissima.*

Mr. Venn's Biographical History of Caius College shows the admission to that College of Edmund Gresham as fellow-commoner in Jan. 1615, aged 17. He was the son of Sir Richard and Anna, and in the Admission Register his schools are entered as *Saxum, Suffolk, under Mr. Ward, and Wymondham, Norfolk under Mr. Eston, two years.* Mr. Ward was at that time Rector of Little Saxham, and I presume that this was a private school of his for small boys, as I do not see his name among the masters of the Bury Grammar School.

7. Robert baptized here in 1572, buried here in 1623.

8. Edmund baptized here in Jan. 1573/4

9. Elizabeth baptized here in 1576, married here in 1594 to Anthony Penninge, and had a son, Anthony, baptized here in 1595.

In Nicholls' Coll : Topog : & Genealog :, 1841, vol. vii, is a communication signed A. P. and written from Ampton. It tells us that Anthony Penninge was the eldest son of Arthur Penninge by a second marriage, and that Arthur was the eldest son of John of Kettleborough: that in the 36th year of Elizabeth Thomas Crofts of Little Saxham granted to Anthony Penninge for £2100 the manor of Little Livermere called Muryells, with the advowson etc., formerly John Sampson's: that in 39 Elizabeth Anthony bought the manor of Little Badow in Essex; that he was High Sheriff in 1607, and that latterly he resided at Ipswich, and dying there in 1630, aged 65 years, was buried in the chancel of St. Mathew's church in that town. The 36th year of Elizabeth would be 1594, the year of his marriage.

10. Susan baptized here in Feb. 1577/8, married here in 1597 to Robert Barker, being his second wife.

Robert Barker was of Grimston hall in the parish of Trimley, was M.P. for Ipswich in 1592, knighted at the Coronation of James I, and died in 1618.

Two baronetcies proceeded from him. John, his eldest son by his first wife, was created a baronet in 1621, which baronetcy became extinct in 1766. By his second wife, Susan Crofts, Sir Robert had several sons, one of whom, William, was the father of William of Bocking hall, Co. Essex, who was created a baronet in 1676, which baronetcy became extinct in 1818. (Visitation of Suffolk 1612. Burke's Ext : Bar :)

11. Jane baptized here in 1580, buried here in Jan. 1580/1.

12. Dorothy baptized here in Feb. 1581/2. Burke mentions a daughter — as married to John Grime. Perhaps this is she.

#### GENERATION VIII.

John, the son and heir of Thomas and Susan, was born I know not where in 1563. The same 18th century note in the little Saxham register, an obiter dictum, which tells us that he was born in 1563 also tells us that his picture was at Harling, drawn in 1612 when he was in his 49th year. (See p. 2.) Where that picture is now I don't know.

At some time before 1590 he married Mary Shirley, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wistnoston or Wiston in Sussex.

The Shirleys of Wiston appear to have been a family in whom the love of adventure was strong, while the power to do well unto themselves was weak.

Sir Thomas, the father of Lady Crofts, served with the English army in the Low Countries, but for the last twenty years of his life was hopelessly in debt, and was actually arrested for debt and sent to the Fleet. He died in 1612.

The adventures of Lady Crofts' three brothers, Sir Thomas jun., Sir Anthony and Sir Robert, in Persia, Constantinople and elsewhere, would fill a volume, but in each case distress and poverty was what they reaped. Sir Robert was employed in the service of the Shah of Persia, who sent him as a sort of ambassador to England with proposals for the promotion of trade between Persia and England. But there seems to have been some doubt about his position, and he met with many disappointments. I give further on some extracts from contemporary letters showing him a visitor at Saxham. He was married to a Circassian lady.

I have not found much about the early life of Sir John Crofts, but I presume that like many others he went over to Ireland to get some experience of war. At

any rate he was knighted at Dublin on Aug. 6, 1599. We have already seen how that at that time two of his brothers, Henry and Francis, were fighting in Ireland.

In the Ecclesiastical return dated 1603, which I have printed in Appendix XII, Sir John Crofts is stated to be the patron of West Stow rectory, while his father who was still alive is given as the patron of Little Saxham rectory. He is described in the return as Sir John Crofts of Tuddington in Bedfordshire. In Feb. 1592 he was placed on the Commission of Peace for Bedfordshire. (Cal: S.P.) In a catalogue of gentlemen of quality who have sold their estates and quite gone out of Bedfordshire, (printed by the Harleian Society with the Visitation of Bedfordshire, 1634,) occur the names of Sir John Crofts of Upbury and Sir John Crofts of Toddington, who I imagine to be one and the same man. And as neither the registers of Little Saxham nor those of West Stow gave any information about Sir John's children, it was necessary to go to Toddington to see whether the registers of that parish would do so.

I must therefore make a slight digression to describe Toddington.

Getting on to my bicycle one morning I rode there from Bury St. Edmunds, going through Newmarket, Pampisford, Royston, Hitchin, Luton and Dunstable. November days being short, and the south-westerly wind being strong and contrary, it took me a day and a half to get there, Royston giving shelter for the night. At Hitchin I found that the man in the street had not the slightest idea as to where Toddington was. Nobody could I find, not the tradesman at his door, nor the unemployed at his corner, nor the policeman on his beat, nor the coachman on his box, who had the least idea as to which was the road to Toddington. Otherwise I should not have gone through Luton and Dunstable.

When at last I got there I found a good-sized village standing on high ground, with distant views, with houses picturesquely situated round a large and breezy green, and with a fine old church containing interesting Cheney and Wentworth monuments. I found excellent quarters at a clean little inn close to the church, called the Sow and pigs, taking its name from some carving that runs along the north side of the church, and there I stopped three nights.

The shrunk remains of the enormous quadrangular house built in Queen Elizabeth's reign by Henry, Lord Cheney, stand about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the church. A portion of one side out of the four, and one tower out of the four, are all that is left. Chapel, tennis court, state apartments, all are gone, pulled down by William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in 1745 or thereabouts.

Close to the house stands the old oak on which James, Duke of Monmouth, carved the name of Lady Henrietta Wentworth. The name has been mysteriously cut out and carried off, and only the oblong gap in the stem of the tree where it was is now to be seen. Whatever of interest in the house and on the premises there is now to be seen was shown me by the kindness of the present owner, Mr. Cooper Cooper.

In the church itself, pennants and banners and such like scratched on the pillars show what were the sort of sights with which the villagers were made familiar by the baronial families of Cheney and Wentworth long resident amongst them. And if such scratchings are out of place, at any rate they are not worse than the sort of scribblings in which the 19th century delights.

But my main object was to see what the registers might tell about Sir John Crofts and his family. The interest taken in the matter by the Rev. W. B. Pratt, curate in charge, and his great kindness and courtesy, made everything as easy for me as possible. But one thing not even that could make easy, and that was the reading of the registers. The registers of Toddington are well cared for now, but the neglect of former years had done its work upon them, so that to go through them was pain and vexation, and some entries were quite illegible. Archdeacons and rural deans go round solemnly every year asking, Are your registers kept in a safe and dry place? And there they stop, quite satisfied with having put the question. Plenty of registers have not been kept in safe and dry places, and yet I wonder how many have ever been rescued by archdeacons and rural deans.

After I had spent some time over the Toddington registers I found that the worst years, viz. from 1558 to 1623, had been printed in the Toddington Parish Magazine for 1882—1888 under the supervision of Mr. F. A. Blaydes. But I was not able to get hold of a complete set of the magazine for those years.

I give here all the entries that I could find concerning the Crofts, though it will be seen that some of them belong to the ninth generation which I have not yet reached.

- 1597. Oct. 9. Baptized Marie daughter to John Crofts Esq.
- 1598. Dec. 20. Baptized John son of John Crofts Esq.
- 1600. April 22. Buried Thomas son to Sir John Crofts knight.
- 1608. May 29. Buried Charles son of Sir John Crofts knight.

1610. July 15. Baptized John son of John Crompton knight.  
1612/3. Jan. 1. Baptized John\* son of Sir Henrie Crofts knight.  
1612/3. Feb. 3. Baptized Robert son of Sir John Crompton knight.  
1613/4. Feb. 3. Baptized Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Crompton.  
1637. April 25. Buried Thomas son of Christopher Abdie knight and of Dame Mary.

The above entries show the Crofts and their married daughters apparently residing at Toddington from 1597 to 1637 at least, and they show Sir John in particular as being there from 1597 to 1608. As Thomas, the father of Sir John, died at Little Saxham in 1612, and as Sir Henry, son of Sir John, appears at Toddington very early in 1613, I think we may safely assume that on the death of Thomas there was a double move: Sir John moved from Toddington to Saxham, and Sir Henry moved from wherever he was to Toddington.

Having established these two generations of Crofts at Toddington, the next thing is to see what brought them there away from their two ancestral homes in West Suffolk.

Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, married Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir John Broughton of Toddington, which marriage brought Toddington to the Cheneys.

Henry Cheney, son and heir of Sir Thomas, was visited and knighted at Toddington in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth. In 1572 he was created Lord Cheney, and in 1587 he died without issue, when his estate passed to his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Wentworth.

She survived him till 1614, and during her long widowhood of 27 years, having this enormous quadrangular house which her husband had built and no family, she took in some of her kinsfolk. Between the date of her husband's and that of her own death Cheneys, Wentworths and Crofts all appear in the registers. That accounts for Sir John Crofts being there up to 1614. The property was eventually to come to Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Cleveland, who was her great nephew, two of whose children were baptized there in her lifetime.

But then another question arose. The Crofts residence at Toddington did not

\* Wrongly printed Thomas in the Parish Magazine.

come to an end in 1614, when Lady Cheney died, but went on for many years afterwards. Not finding this explained or mentioned in any topographical or genealogical work\* about Toddington and its owners I was puzzled, till I accidentally came across a pamphlet in the catalogue of the British Museum library. Its title is, "*The case in law and equity of Tristram Wodward Esq. for the mannors of Toddington, Harlington and Tyngryth & other lands in the Co. of Bedford, reported to the Commissioners of Obstructions by Mr. St. Nicholas the Councill for the Commonwealth.*" The date is 1652.† I need not go into the details of the case. It must be enough to say that Tristram Wodward was connected with the Cheney family, and that this lawsuit was one of several arising from the Cheney family being jealous of Lady Cheney doing a great deal more for her own kindred, the Wentworths, than she did for her husband's kindred. And it appears from this pamphlet that she leased the abovesaid manors to Sir John Crofts and Dame Mary his wife for 30 years from her death, i.e. from April 16, 1614 to April 16, 1644. This lease, then, satisfactorily accounted for the continued connection of the Crofts with Toddington.

This was not the only lawsuit. The Cal. S. P. under 1610 and 1618 refers to the trial of cases between the Cheney family and Sir John Crofts in reference to Toddington, which in 1610 is wrongly described as being in Gloucestershire.

I have not been able to make out what was the connection between Sir John Crofts and Jane, Lady Cheney, which made him to be so favoured by her. Dugdale, Collins, and several other later authorities marry Margaret Wentworth, sister of Jane, Lady Cheney, to a Sir John Crofts of Saxham. But the Visitation of Herefordshire, (for a reference to which I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Musket, the editor of Suffolk Manorial Families,) shows that it was Sir James Crofts of Herefordshire who married Margaret Wentworth. Therefore what was the connection at this time between the Wentworths and the Suffolk Crofts I know not. It was this connection or supposed connection, whatever it was, that makes Dugdale say of Lord Crofts that he was descended in the female line from the first Lord Wentworth of Nettlested. But I cannot at this moment see how. (Baronage, 1676.) There was no connection between the Crofts of Herefordshire and those of Saxham.

\*The history of the Wentworth family has been fully written by Mr. W. L. Rutton in Three branches of the Wentworth family, London, 1891; and by Mr. John Wentworth in The Wentworth Genealogy, 3 vols. Boston, 1878.

† The press mark of this pamphlet is 518. v. 4.

And now leaving Toddington we may return to Little Saxham.

I think it may be safely assumed that after the death of his father in 1612 Sir John came there and resided there till his death in 1628.

He had occasional visits there from King James I, who came on to him from Newmarket just as fifty years afterwards his grandson, Lord Crofts, had occasional visits from the king's grandson, Charles II. I string together a few extracts from contemporary letters showing King James at Saxham, taking them from the Calendar of State Papers and from the anonymous Court & Times of James I.

On Feb. 12, 1620, John Chamberlain writes from London to Sir Dudley Carleton and says, "*We hear the King will be here within this fortnight and spend all the Lent hereabout. They pass the time merrily at Newmarket, and the running masque\* reigns all over the country where there be fit subjects to entertain it; as lately they have been at Sir John Crofts's near Bury; and in requital those ladies have invited them to a masque of their own invention, all those fair sisters being summoned for the purpose; so that on Thursday next the king, prince and all the court go thither a shriving.*"

Who the fair sisters were will appear presently.

On Dec. 22, 1621, Chamberlain writes to Carleton. I have not got his actual words, but only the summary as given in the Cal. S. P. "*The King is returning to town, and stands sponsor for the Treasurer's son. He has been entertained with a masque by Sir John Crofts and his daughters, and they visited him at Newmarket.*"

On Feb. 16, 1622, Chamberlain writes from London to Carleton. "*The king is still at Newmarket, but expected here within ten or twelve days. He is to go the next week a shroving to Sir John Crofts. That Lady and her daughter Cecilia have been much at Newmarket of late.*"

On March 19, 1622, Locke writes to Carleton. I have only the summary of what he said as given in the Cal. S. P. "*The king speaking of the reports abroad said he was king of the most lying nation in the world, for they had reported he was married to Sir John Crofts' daughter, that he had beaten his son, and that he had put away his Lord Keeper.*"

On Jan. 17, 1624, Chamberlain writes from London to Carleton: "*Sir Robert Shirley with his Persian wife is come hither again, out of the clouds I think, for I cannot*

\* So printed in Court and Times of James I: but the Cal. S. P. has a comma between running and masque, "running, masque etc."



*learn where he hath been all this while. But he requires audience in quality of an ambassador, which I hear is granted him at Newmarket, because he lies not far off at his sister's, the Lady Crofts, which is the best retreat and means he hath here."*

I have nothing more to say of Sir John except that he was buried at Saxham on March 29, 1628, aged 65. His father had been the first of the Crofts to live at Saxham, but he was the first to be buried there. i.e. the first head of the family.

Lady Crofts survived him over 20 years, and was buried here in March, 1649/50.

These were their children, which include the fair sisters mentioned in the above extract.

1. Henry. Born about 1590. See Gen. IX.

2. Anthony. Born I know not where in 1593. As the second son he eventually inherited West Stow, and there he was buried in 1657. I will therefore leave him and his for the volume containing the registers of that parish, merely remarking that we shall presently meet with his younger son, William, who inherited Saxham at the death of his cousin, Lord Crofts.

3. John. Baptized at Toddington in Dec. 1598. Burke says he was cupbearer to King Charles. In the Cal. S. P. under March 31, 1636, mention is made of a grant to William Elphinstone and John Crofts, his Majesty's servants, of lands and rents in Co. Lancaster, to be held of his Majesty's manor of Enfield. And under May 21, 1640, in their petition to the king about the said lands.

In the Cal. of the Clarendon S. P. in the Bodleian is a letter from Mr. John Croft to Mr. Edgeman, dated London, Jan. 16, 1646/7, in which he says that he has been in the country for 18 months, that he is now with Lady Butler, and that he has spent a merry Christmas. Shortly afterwards he seems to have been at Rouen.

After the Restoration we see the late king's cupbearer again, but apparently in poor circumstances. In May, 1661, a grant is made to him of an annuity of £300. Early in 1664 he petitions the king for a warrant for payment of £900, being arrears of his pension of £300, for want of which he is in great distress. Apparently his claim was not recognized, as on March 31, 1664, in answer to his petition a warrant is made out for £200 to him, as the King's free gift. In this warrant he is described as cupbearer to King James. Cal. S. P.

In this account of John I have assumed that Burke is right in identifying John the cupbearer with John the son of Sir John.

4. 5. Samuel. Edward. Burke mentions these two, but I have not come across them anywhere else and have doubts about them.

6. 7. Thomas. Charles. Both died young and were buried at Toddington in 1600 and 1608 respectively.

I cannot put "the fair sisters" in their proper order, not knowing in every case what year they were born.

8. Ann. Born I know not where; married in 1611 to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who was created Earl of Cleveland in 1626, and who was great nephew and ultimate heir to Jane, Lady Cheney. Their six children were mostly baptized at Toddington. Their eldest son, Thomas, Lord Wentworth, died in his father's lifetime leaving an only child, Henrietta Maria, who on the death of her grandfather, Earl of Cleveland, succeeded to the barony of Wentworth. She it was whose name Monmouth cut on a tree near Toddington manor house, and who died of a broken heart a few months after his execution.

Ann, Lady Cleveland, died in Jan. 1638, while the Earl survived till March 1667. Both were buried at Toddington, which became his in 1644 when the 30 years lease of it to Sir John Crofts expired.

It is easy to see how this marriage came about. Sir John Crofts, as we have already seen, was living at Toddington during the widowhood of Lady Cheney long before his 30 years lease began, and what was more natural than that young Thomas Wentworth should come to visit his great aunt occasionally whose ultimate heir he was, and then all the rest would easily follow.

9. Frances. Born I know not where in 1589, according to the age given on her tombstone. She married firstly Sir John Crompton of Skerne, Co. York, Knight, by whom she had eight children. The first three were born at Toddington, the rest at Little Saxham. These be their names and dates of Baptisms. John 1610. Robert 1613. Elizabeth 1614. Thomas 1617. Charles 1618. Edward 1620. Francis 1621. Anthony 1623. It would appear from this that she lived under her father's roof at Toddington when he lived there, and at Little Saxham when he moved thither. Sir John Crompton was M.P. for the borough of Eye from 1614 to 1623, and died in 1625.

Lady Crompton married secondly Edmond Poley of Badley, one of the many marriages that connected the Crofts and the Poles of Badley. By this marriage she had Frances baptized at Saxham in 1629 and buried there in 1654; Henry baptized at Badley in 1630, died in infancy, and Cicely baptized at Badley in 1633 and died unmarried in 1679.

Edmund Poley was buried at Badley in 1640, and his wife, Lady Frances Crompton, as she continued to be called, in March 1661 (or 1662 ?) aged 72 years. This is the inscription on her tombstone in Badley church:—

*"In hope of a happy Resurrection here rests the body of Dame Francis Crompton, widow, who was first married to Sir John Crompton, Knight, of Skerne in the County of Yorke, afterwards espoused to Edmond Poley Esq. of Badley in the County of Suffolk. She was second daughter to Sir John Crofts, Knight, of Little Saxham in the County of Suffolke, dyed in the year of our Lord 1661, and at the age of 72."*

I have taken this inscription from the Visitation of Suffolk edited by J. J. Howard.

10. Dorothy. Born I know not where. About 1615 she married Sir John Bennet of Dawley in Middlesex, who was knighted in 1616. They had six sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Elizabeth, married Sir Robert Carr of Sleaford, and their daughter, Isabella Carr, an heiress, was the first wife of John Hervey afterwards created Earl of Bristol. There is occasional mention of Lady Carr in the diary of John Hervey, her son-in-law. They sometimes travelled about together and they seemed to have shared a London house, dividing between them the rent and other domestic expences. That house was first "at ye Pall Mall" and afterwards in King St. There is a portrait of her at Ickworth, a full faced and full figured lady of the regular Queen Anne style. The diary records her death on Aug. 3, 1696.

But only the two sons of Sir John and Dorothy Bennet were baptized at Little Saxham, viz: John afterwards Baron of Ossulstone, and Henry afterwards Earl of Arlington.

John, the eldest was baptized here in July 1616. He was a benefactor to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he had been educated. At the coronation of Charles II he was made a Knight of the Bath, and was Captain of the Band of Pensioners. In 1682 he was created Baron of Ossulstone, and his son Charles was created Earl of Tankerville in 1714.

The following two extracts are from the Diary of John Hervey.

1691. *On Friday, May 29, Lady Carr, Mrs. Baron, dear wife and self went to lye at Doily (my lord Ossulstone's) in our way to Burford.*

1695. *Feb. 11. Munday. John Lord Ossulstone departed this life.*

The second son was Henry; and as he was a public man who played an important part in the events of his day, whose name will be found in every history of the period, whose life is written in every Biographical Dictionary, so there is no need and no space to say much about him here.

"*Henrye, the soone of Sir John Bennet, Knight, & Lady Dorrithy his wife,*" as the parish clerk enters it, was baptized at Little Saxham on Sept. 6, 1618. This entry enables one to correct two mistakes in the account of him in the Dict. N. B., viz. (1) that he was born at Arlington, (2) that his father was knighted in 1620. At least I presume that he was born where he was baptized. In more than one generation the married daughters of the owner of Saxham were fond of contriving to have their children born in their father's house. I dont know whether that was a peculiarity belonging to the Crofts family or whether it belonged to the 17th century.

Whilst John and Henry Bennet were still very small boys great shame and trouble fell upon their name. Their grandfather, Sir John Bennet sen., an eminent ecclesiastical judge, was impeached for bribery and corruption, found guilty, placed in custody and heavily fined. He appealed for mercy for the sake of his wife, ten children and forty grandchildren, on whom the sentence would bring shame and distress. Apparently they tried to punish the guilty man without distressing (pecuniarily) the innocent of the next generation, for they granted the fine to their use. At least in the Cal. S. P. there is the abstract of a letter from Leonora, Lady Bennet to Secretary Conway. Leonora was a Dutch lady, third wife to the corrupt judge. Writing on Feb. 13, 1624, she says that she hears that her husband's fine is about to be granted to Lady Crofts without regard to her own distress. She adds that Lady Crofts tries to set her at variance with her husband and threatens her with hard dealing, unless she will pass some lands to her (Lady Crofts) daughter, married to her husband's son. I take this to mean that Lady Crofts was to have the fine granted to her for the benefit of her daughter, young Lady Bennet, and her little children.

But to go back to Henry Bennet. He went to school at Westminster and

from thence to Christchurch, Oxford, and gained a reputation for scholarship. Years afterwards he appears to have told Evelyn the diarist that he was intended for the ministry and was to have been parson of Harlington in Middlesex. But at about the time when he would have been first donning the preacher's gown and mounting the pulpit steps the quarrels between Charles and his Parliament came to a head and the civil war began. He accordingly donned a military garment instead, took part in a skirmish at Andover and got slashed across the nose, bearing the scar for the rest of his life. There are, or were, portraits of him at Christ church, at Longleat, and at Lord Bathurst's in Gloucestershire. There is also a full length portrait of him at Euston. I believe all these portraits show the scar across his nose, or rather the black plaster on the scar. One portrait of him by Lely has been engraved for Lodge's Portraits and for Bohn's edition of Evelyn's diary, and shows the scar very plainly. A parallel case is that of Bishop Mew. He likewise as a young man got a wound in the civil war, and his portrait at the Bishop's palace at Wells taken forty years afterwards shows the scar still there. Comparing the portrait of Henry Bennet with that of his niece, Isabella Hervey, one can see no resemblance between the two. But comparing it with that of his great niece, Isabella Carr Hervey, the daughter of John and Isabella Hervey, I think a resemblance can be seen. The little girl's face is of the same squarish type as his. The portraits of niece and great niece are at Ickworth, and were photogravured for Letters of John, Lord Bristol.

I do not know whether this wound sickened him of fighting, but at any rate he left the country while the war was still going on and travelled abroad. After the death of King Charles he joined the English princes and refugees who were abroad, and became secretary to James, Duke of York.

In a book called *Miscellanea Aulica*, by T. Brown, London, 1702,\* are printed *Private instructions for my brother the Duke of York. July 13, 1654.*

Instruction No. 7 is, *You must be very kind to Harry Bennet and communicate freely with him; for as you are sure he is full of duty and integrity to you, so I must tell you that I shall trust him more than any other about you, and cause him to be instructed at large in those businesses of mine when I cannot particularly write to you my self. Charles Rex.*

\* In the British Museum Catalogue this book is catalogued under Brown with no cross references. And as I did not know Brown's christian name, and as the Browns fill more than a whole volume of the catalogue, I wasted some time before I could find it. I therefore give here the press mark, 808. f. 26.

This volume contains several easy, familiar letters on public and private matters from the two princes, Charles and James, to Henry Bennet in 1654-5-6. Charles's are written from Cologne and Bruges, James's from Paris. It also contains several letters from Bennet at different times. One to the Duke of Ormonde, dated Whitehall, Sept. 4, 1666, gives an account of the fire in London.

In 1658 Bennet was sent by Prince Charles as his envoy to Madrid, and there he remained till after the restoration. He returned to England early in 1661 after about twenty years absence. The effect of his three years residence at Madrid seems to have remained with him, just as the scar, the effect of the civil war, remained with him. John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, (quoted in Doyle's *Peerage*) says of him, *He could never shake off a little air of formality that an embassy to Spain had infected him with ; but it only hung about his mien.*

On returning to England he stood high in king Charles' favour and was appointed to various offices. In 1665 he was created Baron and in 1672 Earl of Arlington. (His ambition years before had been to be parson of Arlington). He was a member of the Ministry which got the name of the C A B A L from the initial letters of its members' names. But after a time his turn came to be pulled down as he had pulled down others. He gradually lost influence with the king, retired into Suffolk, busied himself with improvements at Euston, and died there in July 1685.

The Rookwoods of Euston had been succeeded there in the middle of the 17th century by the Fieldings. But after a short possession by them the estate was bought by Lord Arlington, then in the height of his power. He built the present church at Euston on a new site and spent much money on the Hall. He also built the rectory, the inn, and a bridge over the river. Evelyn the diarist, who always speaks well of him, paid him a three weeks visit at Euston in 1677, and gives a graphic account of everything which had been done there.

Arlington St. and Bennet St. in London preserve Lord Arlington's names, but they do not show where his London house was. At first for a time he occupied a house in St. James Square. Afterwards he bought Goring house, which stood exactly where Buckingham Palace now stands. This was burnt down in 1674, and he lost much valuable furniture. He rebuilt it and called it Arlington house, but his name has not stuck. (Wheatley).

Like his grandfather before him he was married to a Dutch lady, Isabella, daughter of Lewis de Nassau. They had an only child, Isabella, who at a very early age was married to the first Duke of Grafton. This marriage brought to the Dukes of Grafton the Earldom of Arlington and the Euston estate. Evelyn tells us in his diary that he was present at both the ceremonies of marriage that she went through with the Duke. And he says of her, *This sweetest, hopefullest, most beautiful child, ... who, if my augury deceives me not, will in a few years be such a paragon as were fit to make the wife of the greatest prince in Europe.* She was then 12 years old.

More than forty years afterwards John Hervey, Lord Bristol, thus records her death in his diary. 1723. Feb. 7. *Thursday, ye beautiful Dutchess of Grafton dyed at London; in justice to whose memory I can strictly averr, that in above fourty years time that I had ye honour & happiness of her acquaintance I never heard her say anything of any absent person, which, had they been present, they could have been in the least offended at.* As she was first cousin to Lord Bristol's first wife, and as Sir Thomas Hanmer was Lord Bristol's cousin and greatest friend, his testimony was not that of a stranger.

After the death of the Duke of Grafton, who was killed in Ireland in 1690, she married Sir Thomas Hanmer of Mildenhall. There is a full length portrait of the Duchess by Kneller at Euston, and there are also two portraits of her at Ickworth.

We shall get glimpses of Lord Arlington again when we reach William, Lord Crofts, in the next generation, whose guest at Little Saxham he often was.

11. Mary. Baptized at Toddington in Oct. 1597. In the Cal. S. P. there is calendared a letter from Mr. Crofts to Dudley Carleton, Lord Dorchester, dated October, 1629, in which he begs that a gentleman whose name will be made known by the bearer may be knighted. In the margin of the letter is written "Mr. Christopher Abdy." I dont know who Mr. Crofts was, but at any rate his request was promptly granted, and the Saxham registers record the marriage at Saxham in the following December of Sir Christopher Abdy, knight, and Mary Croftes. Possibly the writer of the letter was her brother, the cupbearer. Apparently whilst her father's thirty years lease of Toddington was still running they lived there for a time, as they buried their son Thomas there in 1637.

In Pedigrees of Essex families collected by William Berry, and printed by the Harleian Society in 1879 with Essex Visitations, we are told that Sir

Christopher Abdy of Belger in Kent and of Streatham in Surrey married a daughter of Sir Herbert Crofts of Suffolk, and died s. p. Sir Christopher was first cousin to Sir Thomas Abdy, of Felix hall in Essex, who was created a baronet in 1641. Sir Herbert is Berry's mistake for Sir John. Herbert was a name in the Herefordshire Crofts. Mary Crofts' marriage took place late enough for her to have belonged to the next generation and to have been the daughter of Sir Henry, but I don't think she was so. His daughter Mary can be otherwise accounted for. But it is possible that she is not the Mary who was baptized at Toddington in 1597. That one may have died in infancy and this may be a younger sister of the same name.

12. Jane. Baptized I know not where. Married at Saxham in July 1616 to Sir Humphrey Mildmay. Their eldest son, John, was baptized at Saxham in April, 1622. Besides John there were Humphry, Edward, Anthony, Cecily, born elsewhere.

The Visitation of Essex, 1634, tells us that Sir Walter Mildmay of Apthorpe, Co. Northampton, Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the Privy Seal to Henry VIII, married Mary, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, and that their second son, Humphry of Danbury, Co. Essex, married Mary Capel, whose son Sir Humphry of Danbury, Knight, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Crofts.

13. Cecilia. Born I know not where. She was evidently a very gay young lady, prominent in the masquerades and frequent in her attendance at Newmarket, and I imagine that she was the one of "the fair sisters" to whom it was reported that the king was married. King James lost his wife in 1619, and this report was going about in 1622. She became maid of honour to Queen Henrietta Maria, and in that capacity two pensions of £300 and £150 respectively were granted to her in Aug. 1630. (Cal. S. P.) At about the same time certain profits due to the king from coal mines at Benwell in Northumberland were granted to her. Soon after her death her husband is found petitioning the king and complaining that these profits have not been received. (Cal. S. P. 1638.)

In June, 1636, she was married at Oatlands in Surrey to Thomas Killegrew, who had been a page to Charles I, and who after the restoration held various posts in the Court of Charles II. One of those posts seems to have been that of jester. He was also a playwright, got together a company of actors, and built a theatre where Drury Lane theatre now stands. Memoirs of him and of several other members of his family will be found in the Dict: Nat: Biography.



Two poets, Thomas Carew and Quarles, have written poems on Cecilia, the former on her marriage, the latter on her death. Her married life was short. One son, Henry, was born in London (St. Martin in the fields) in April, 1637, and on Jan. 1, 1638, she died, being buried on Jan. 5, in Westminster Abbey. Her husband, who married a second time, was buried in the abbey in 1683.

Henry, the only son of Thomas Killegrew by his first wife Cecilia, became a Groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II, and was buried at St. Martin in the fields in Dec. 1705. (See Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers.)

A portrait of Cecilia Killegrew by Vandyke was lent by Mr. R. H. Cheney to the Exhibition of National portraits at South Kensington in April, 1866. The two-line account of her in the Catalogue is utterly wrong, having confused her with some other Crofts lady.

14. Arabella. I can only give a very meagre account of her. From the Visitation of Bedfordshire, 1634, printed by the Harleian Society in 1884, I learn that she was then the second wife of Sir William Briers of Uppbury in Pulloxhill. They were both alive in 1634, apparently with no family. Sir William had been knighted at Whitehall in 1627.

15. Alice. She was born I know not where in 1609, and in 1629 was married to Sir Owen Smith, knight, of Irmingland in Norfolk.

The population of Irmingland or Armingland is now under 10. Its church is gone and the site thereof ploughed up, and the parish has been consolidated with Heydon. Sir Nathaniel Bacon, knight, built Irmingland hall, and put an inscription on the door stating that he built it in 1609 for his wife Dorothy and for William Roberds Smith, her son (by a former marriage). William Smith dying unmarried Irmingland came to his brother Sir Owen.

Sir Owen Smith died in 1637, and Alice his widow in 1678; both were buried at Olton church, in the north chapel of which are the following inscriptions:—

1. *Here lyeth the body of Sir Owen Smith of Ermingland, knight, who lived in great reputation 43 years and 16 days; he married Alice the eight daughter of Sir John Crofts of Saxham in Suffolk, knight; she in remembrance of 8 years perfect conjugal love passed together hath placed this stone; he died in the [year of the] Lord, March 28, 1637.*

2. *Here lyeth the body of Alice, relict of Sir Owen Smith of Ermingland, knight, the eight daughter of Sir John Crofts of Saxham in Suffolk, who lived a virgin 20, a wife 8, &*

*widow 41 years 6 months; beloved of the poor, honoured of the rich, and favoured of God; she left this life Oct. 7, 1678, and left executrix the Rt. Hon. the Ladie Anne, relict of John, Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley in Berks, and daughter to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland and Baron of Nettlestead, and Anne his Countess, eldest daughter of Sir John Crofts and sister to the interred. In memory whereof she hath laid this stone, and with the deceased thro' the merits of Christ expects a Resurrection.*

For all this I am indebted to Blomefield's Norfolk, VI. 325. 371.

The Little Saxham register records the burial in Dec. 1662 of "John Cowper, servant to Lady Smith of Armingland." From which she would appear to have been an occasional visitor. Her brother, Sir Henry, was then the owner.

#### GENERATION IX.

Henry, the eldest son of Sir John, was born I know not where about 1590. He was knighted at Whitehall on Jan. 22, 1611.

In 1610 he married Elizabeth Wortley, third daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Devonshire, by her first husband, Sir Richard Wortley of Wortley in Yorkshire. She was buried at Saxham in October, 1642, and her virtues and her beauty will be found recorded on a marble tablet in that church. (p. 96.)

About a year after her death he married secondly Margerie ———, who lived on till 1674.

The names of the twelve children by these two marriages will be found below. Burke (Extinct Bar:) reverses the order of the wives and makes havoc of the two families.

As Sir Henry lived through the civil war and through the Commonwealth, as he had sat in Parliament before the troubles began and sat again there 35 years afterwards when the troubles were over and the monarchy restored, and as he, perhaps by his own office but certainly by offices held by his children and other relations, had been closely connected with the Courts of the first two Stuart kings, I feel that he must have done something and suffered something during the troubles, and that it ought to be possible to record something of him besides dates, births, deaths, marriages and tombstones. But somehow I have not been able to find much.

His second son being baptized at Toddington early in 1613, I imagine that he may have gone to live there then when his father, Sir John, came into possession of Saxham by the death of his father, Thomas, in 1612. Another child was baptized at Saxham in 1618, when he was probably on a visit to his father there. Two children baptized at Kensington between 1632 and 1635 seem to point to a residence there for the sake of being nearer to the Court than he would be in Suffolk. At this time he had a daughter who was a maid of honour and a son who was a page, and a brother who was a cupbearer, and possibly he had some office himself. Soon after this he appears at Little Saxham and probably was there till within a few years of his death in 1667.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Eye in Feb. 1624, the last Parliament of James I. A new Parliament was returned in April, 1625, but he was not in it. Thirty five troublous years went by, and then again he was sent to Parliament for a few months only. He was returned for Bury St. Edmunds in April, 1660; that Parliament was dissolved in the following December, and he was not in the next one. Probably the increasing infirmities of age forbad it.

As to how he and his estate fared during those 35 years I have not found much evidence. He is not in the list of those who compounded for their estates, nor does he appear to have been a delinquent and to have forfeited it. Apparently he lived on there, though I presume that he was made to pay. It looks as if he was only a moderate loyalist.

Amongst the various Committees appointed by Parliament was one appointed in November, 1642, for the advance of money. Its object was to find money for the prosecution of the war against the king. Parliament had ordered that the faith of the kingdom should be given for repayment of all loans advanced for the public interest with 8 p. c. interest. A declaration was ordered to be read in churches urging the necessity of loans for the expences of the war, and pledging the public faith of the kingdom for the repayment of principal and interest at 8 p. c. The Committee for the Advance of money was appointed to get these loans. Everyone was assessed and expected to advance  $\frac{1}{20}$  of their real and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of their personal estate. The exceptions allowed were those whose total property did not exceed £100 in value, and certain others.

A Calendar of the Proceedings of this Committee has been published among the Calendars of State Papers, and there we see this Committee looking into the

case of Sir Henry Crofts and Elizabeth his daughter. And as it is the only mention I can find of Sir Henry during this period I will at the risk of being tedious extract what the Calendar of Proceedings tells us.

Elizabeth Crofts is described as a delinquent, now in France. Being a delinquent everything belonging to her is forfeited. Her father and two sisters were not delinquents, and so their possessions were not sequestrated.

1646. April. The Committee were informed that Sir Christopher Abdy (Sir Henry's brothers-in-law) holds bonds, plate and goods of great value belonging to Elizabeth Crofts, delinquent, now in France, and that he is so understanding a gentleman that it is to be presumed he will not run the hazard to deny what he knows may be proved against him.

1646. May 15. Sir Christopher appears before the Committee and deposes that in the Countess of Devon's life time (Sir Henry's mother-in-law) she sent him £500, which was put out to interest and he held the bonds, but three years ago Sir Henry sent for them as they concerned his daughter, and he has now neither bonds nor money belonging to Sir Henry or Elizabeth Crofts.

1646. Sept. 4. The Committee order that Sir Henry is to bring in the bonds which he has in his hands belonging to his daughter.

1646. Oct. 30. Information is given to the Committee that there is owing to Mrs. Elizabeth Crofts, a delinquent, lately married to Sir Frederick Cornwallis a delinquent, £4000 left her by the late Countess of Devon.

1646. Dec. 11. Sir Henry Crofts being very sick and unable to travel is respite for a month.

1647. Jan. 22. Sir Henry is to be sent for to bring up the bonds, Mrs. Crofts being now married to Sir Frederick Cornwallis.

1647. March 3. The Committee order that, whereas the late Countess Dowager of Devon left £4000 to Elizabeth Crofts, most of which is in the hands of her father, Sir Henry, but £2000 of it was left to her two sisters if she married without her father's consent, which, he says, she has done in marrying Sir Fred: Cornwallis, a known delinquent, therefore the £2000 be retained for the other daughters, the £600 which Sir Henry says he has actually paid to his daughter Elizabeth be allowed, and the balance of £1400 is to be paid to the State; but as many of the debts and securities were doubtful, Mr. Hobman of the Inner Temple is to get in the moneys, Sir Henry paying  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the expence as he gets  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the money, and the State paying  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the expence as it is to have  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the money.

Mrs. Crofts's debtors were then summoned to pay their debts. But this was easier said than done. 1648. June 3. The Committee ordered that as the debts owing to Mrs. Crofts were desperate and could not be got in, and as there was no cause to continue the sequestration on the grounds of delinquency exhibited against her, therefore the seizure on the debts be taken off, and the bonds in Mr. Hobman's hands be delivered to Lord Howard of Escrick for Mrs. Crofts and her sisters.

1648. March 8. The Committee requested Lord Howard to deliver to Sir Henry Crofts a bond by the Duke of Hamilton and others for payment of £2000 and such other bonds as have been delivered to him for debts in the names of the Countess of Devon and Elizabeth Crofts.

And there the matter seems to have ended. These various decisions of the Committee suggest two observations.

(1) They did not act as unscrupulous robbers, seizing everything they could get hold of, but were perfectly regular and according to law in what they did. Elizabeth Crofts was a delinquent and what was hers was legally sequestrated, and so they tried to get it. Sir Henry and his other two daughters were not delinquents, their estates were not sequestrated, and so they did not try to touch them. And they allowed Sir Henry's assertion that his daughter Elizabeth had married without his consent, though by allowing it they lost their claim to £2000, and it would have been easy to have said that Sir Henry only made the assertion because he wanted to get that £2000 for his two other daughters.

(2) One can't help smiling at their giving an order in 1647 for the £1400 belonging to Elizabeth Crofts to be paid to them, and then at their passing a resolution in 1648 that the money being quite irrecoverable Elizabeth Crofts' sequestration should be moved and she might have her money. However, this may have been only an accidental coincidence, and one has to remember that everything that comes post does not come propter.

As I have already said Sir Henry was returned as member for Bury St. Edmunds in the first Parliament that sat after the restoration of Charles II, but that Parliament only sat for a few months, and he was not returned again. But he lived on till March, 1667, on the last day of which month he was buried at Little Saxham.

Seeing how young and giddy was the company that came to Saxham between the Restoration and his death, friends and contemporaries of his madcap son

William rather than friends and contemporaries of himself, I suspect that he gave over that place to his son some few years before his death, and went himself to spend the evening of his life either at West Stow, or Bury, or possibly some second house at Little Saxham, such as the present rectory house, which was not the rectory house then. And that suspicion is more or less confirmed (1) by Thomas Johnson being appointed to the rectory in 1665 by Lord Crofts, (2) by the extract from the Westley register given below, which speaks of the king's visit "to my lord Crofts" in 1666. I therefore put all allusions to Saxham after the Restoration under William, Lord Crofts instead of under Sir Henry. Probably at Lord Crofts' second marriage in 1664 Sir Henry gave up Little Saxham to him. But that he still lived close to Bury up to his death is shown by a letter from his son John, Dean of Norwich, dated March 29, 1667, asking for a post warrant from Lord Arlington for horses to Bury St. Edmunds, because he has heard of his father's dangerous illness; he has got leave from the Archbishop of Canterbury to leave town, but his own horses are not yet come. Cal. S.P.

There only remains to give his children. By his first wife he had ten. Their names are given on their mother's monument.

1. William. Born about 1611. Created Lord Crofts in 1658. See Gen. X.

2. John. Baptized at Toddington, Jan. 1, 1613. In April, 1623, licence was granted for him and his brother William to travel for a year. (Cal. S. P.)

Mr. Foster (Alum: Oxon:) gives his Oxford University career as follows:—Matriculated at Lincoln Coll: Oct. 1628. B.A. Dec. 1630. Fellow of All Souls, M.A. July 1634. Created D.D. from Wadham Coll: June 1646.

In May 1639 he was presented to the rectory of West Stow by Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Devon, his grandmother, and Sir Henry Crofts, his father. At or about the same time he was presented to the two Barnhams. According to Blomefield he also held the living of Newton in the isle of Ely. Walker says he was dispossessed of his livings by the Earl of Manchester in 1644 "*for inveighing earnestly in his sermons and discourses against the Parliament and rebellion.*"

He had before that joined the king at Oxford. A letter from him to his father written in 1645 shows him sharing the hardships of the camp, and shows that camp in a not very creditable light. There is in the British Museum a volume of pamphlets bound together, all dated 1645. One of them consists of four pages only, whereof one is the title page and another is blank, leaving two for the letter.

This is the title page. *The copy of a letter sent from the King's army to a Gentleman of worth and qualitie in Suffolk: shewing the present condition of the King's army, intercepted August 28 by the Scouts at Cambridge, and by them brought to the Committee. Published by Order. Printed at Cambridge by R. D. 1645.*

And this is the letter. *To the Right Worshipfull Sir Henry Crofts at his house in little Saxon (sic) in Suffolk.*

Sir, *This is the first opportunitie (since I went out at the beginning of May to wait on my Master) that I could find to convey any letters to your hands, by which I can now acquaint you with nothing that is likely to afford you any content or satisfaction, but onely this; That myself, with some other of your friends here amongst us, are in good health; and that indeed is a greater blessing than we deserve; and God make us sensible of his mercie that affords us it to sweeten all our other calamities which it hath lately pleased him to poure upon us in a very plentiful measure: his will be done and hallowed be his name; and yet how great soever our sufferings and afflictions have lately been, they are like to prove but the beginning of sorrows and prologue to that full scene of miserie which in probability we shall shortly act: The King being in no condition to keep the field, he dares not rest in any Garrison for fear of being besieged; we have no strength at all of our own; and there is so much profanenesse and irreligion, so much violence and oppression amongst us, that I know not how to expect any assistance from above, that God can blesse the proceedings of so wicked an Armie, whose sinnes increase with our punishments. We are here now at Wooburn, within 26 miles of Oxford, and the enemie at Northampton, with a greater power to get between us and home. We march long and tedious marches to prevent it; yesterday from Huntingdon, and set not out till eleven a clock. The King is in such a condition that he knows not which way to turn himself: God Almighty may please to manifest and magnifie his power and goodnesse in our weaknesse and sinfulness; for I have learned from him that our extremitie in his opportunitie; and truly upon that prop I rest my self, resolved to run the same fortune to the uttermost that it shall please God to send my Master. My attendance on him at this instant calls upon me to break off abruptly, and tell you that I am and ever shall continue Your most obedient and dutifull sonne John Crofts.\**

His fidelity to the king did not prevent his falling into disfavour. A letter to Lord Hopton, dated July 22, 1647, says that the king had turned him away for

\* The press mark of the volume containing this letter is E. 299.

bowing to the altar (Cal. S. P.). After the king's execution he is said to have lived wholly on the charity of his friends, not being able to obtain any fifths from those who had been intruded into his livings.

In April, 1650, the Council of State ordered Dr. Crofts, prisoner at Yarmouth, to be brought before them in safe custody, and Serjeant Dendy was sent to Yarmouth to receive him from the bailiffs and to bring him up.

In May, 1650, they ordered him to be committed to Peterhouse for corresponding with the enemies of the Commonwealth. (Cal. S. P.)

How he fared during the next ten years I know not, probably not over well. But after the Restoration his livings were restored to him, and in Aug. 1660 he was installed Dean of Norwich.

Walker, who gives him a column in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 1714, says that "*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.*" p. 226.

One gets a momentary glimpse of him now and then in the Cal. S. P. as Dean of Norwich, but there is nothing much to be said.

At the end of 1662 he is in London examining those copies of the Prayer-book which are to be kept for records, and petitions the king for leave of absence from his church to do so, which is granted for the month.

In Feb. 1664, a post warrant is made out for Dr. Crofts to have four horses and a guide to Norwich.

On August 12, 1667, Richard Bower writes from Yarmouth to Williamson, Lord Arlington's secretary, saying that Dr. Crofts preached there yesterday, and in his sermon he showed how the pulpit had been abused and preaching idolized, and told them it were not amiss if preaching were laid aside for some time; upon which many from all parts of the church went out, and the people here generally exclaim against him in a most shameful manner.

He died on July 27, 1670, and was buried in the cathedral "under a black marble in the anti-choir at the back of the Dean's stall with this inscription." I omit the inscription which is given by Blomefield, as it is long, latin and tedious, and tells you nothing.

In the 1806 edition of Blomefield's *Norfolk* we are told that this gravestone has been lately removed from the Dean's grave, and laid between the 5th and 6th



pillars on the north side of the nave; but that the place of his burial is fixed in the Plan at No. 27. On it the arms of the deanery impale Crofts, or three bulls heads cooped sable, a crescent in chief for difference.

Sir Thomas Browne, the author of *Religio Medici*, writes from Norwich to his son Edward on July 29, 1670. His picture of the human vultures waiting for the living skeleton to become a corpse is not a pleasant one.

*Dear Sonne*

*I writ unto you last Monday, and I have litle now to say; only I have half an howers time, which opportunity I would not lett passe, this being the post day. Mr. Deane, after a languishing sicknesse of about two yeares, left this world early on Thursday morning..... [I omit medical details.] Hee held out much longer then could be expected, and so was emaciated to a sceleton, which expyryng condition gave opportunitie to very many to make for his place, and more than ever I remember for that dignity. I wish our honest friend, Dr. Hawkins, might bee the man. Dr. Burton we say heere could not be admitted as yet to yong. The deane died a good Christian, and like a clergiemans of old, leaving not much more then what may pay all the world and serve for his burial, which is this evening. Hee gave mee his chariot and harness. Hee found much good in drincking the clarified juices of urtica and plantago in milk, for his bleeding, sweeten with syrup or cons: of red roses and the like..... I rest your loving father, Tho: Browne.*

*For Dr. Edward Browne at his lodging in Hatton Garden, in the back street, over agaynst the Royall Oake, these, London. Sir Thomas Browne's Works, 1836. Vol. 1. p. 203.*

3. Edmund. Baptized at Saxham in August, 1618 and died young.

4. Charles. I only know of him from his mother's monument. He was still alive in 1642 when that was erected. I think it must be he who met with his death thus.

In September, 1644, Queen Henrietta Maria, a fugitive from England, was residing at Nevers. Amongst the members of her household were the dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, and Mr. Crofts. The dwarf having had some tricks played upon him gave out that he was not to be insulted, and that if any one did insult him he would avenge his honour in mortal combat. Mr. Crofts provoked the dwarf to challenge him, and a duel was arranged to come off in the park at Nevers. It was arranged that the adversaries should meet on horseback with pistols. Crofts only meaning fun took nothing but a squirt, with which he meant to extinguish his little

adversary. But the latter shot him dead. The Queen wrote to Cardinal Mazarine, the prime minister of France.

Nevers. Oct. 20, 1644.

*Mon Cousin*

*I have written to the Queen, Madame my sister, on the misfortune which has happened in my house. Le Jofroy (Jeffrey) has killed the brother of Crofts. I have written to the Commandeur the whole affair for your information; and what I wish is that, both one and the other being English and my domestics, the Queen my sister will give me power to do justice or pardon as I would. This I would not without writing to you and praying you to aid me herein, as I ever do in all that concerns me, according to my profession of being, as I am, my cousin, your very affectionate cousine, Henriette Marie.*

I take this story from Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*. 4th ed. vol. V. p. 327. Neither she nor the Dict: Nat: Biog: in its account of Hudson give any christian name to Mr. Crofts; but I imagine that "the brother of Crofts" must mean the brother of William Crofts, in which case it must be Charles. He is likely to have had a post at Court where his brother and sister had both been employed; and, if he was anything like William, the story of the duel would fit him exactly.

5. Henry. Baptized at Kensington on Feb. 12, 1634 (1634/5?). (Kensington Par: Reg: printed by Harleian Soc:) Buried at Saxham in Feb. 1641/2.

6. Elizabeth. Born I know not where. We have already (p. 181) seen that she was a delinquent and her property was sequestrated, and if the Commonwealth did not get hold of it it was only because they could not. In 1645 she was in France, possibly in the service of Queen Henrietta Maria. In 1645 or 1646 she was married to Frederick Cornwallis of Brome in Suffolk, being his second wife.

Frederick Cornwallis had been in the service of King Charles and fought in the civil war; he was a delinquent and his estates were sequestrated; he followed Charles II into exile, and after the Restoration was created Baron Cornwallis of Eye. He died in 1662 and was buried at Brome. His mother's second marriage to Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford eventually brought Culford to the Cornwallis family. His London house was in Queen street in the Liberty of Westminster. (East Anglian, New Ser. VI. 318.)

By his marriage with Elizabeth Crofts he had an only child, Jane, who married William Duncombe of Battlesden, which is the next parish to Toddington,

which apparently Sir Henry Crofts had occupied for a time. Their other children, as the inscription on Lord Cornwallis's monument in Brome church tells us, died in infancy.

There would appear to be some wrong dates given in Collins' Peerage and Doyle's Official Baronage, unless Frederick Cornwallis entered into the service of Henry, Prince of Wales, at the age of two, and was created a baronet at seventeen.

7. Mary. Born I know not where, and buried at Saxham in Aug. 1628.

8. Hester. Born I know not where. She married Sir Edmund Poley of Badley, son of Sir Edmund who had married her aunt, Frances, Lady Crompton. See VIII. 9, p. 171. They had a great number of children whose names will be found on their father's tombstone in Badley church. (See Visitation of Suffolk, edited by J. J. Howard.) The sons all died young or unmarried, so that "Poleys of Badley" came to an end with their generation. One infant daughter, Frances Poley, was buried at Little Saxham in Feb. 1653/4, which helps to throw light on the occupants of Saxham during the Commonwealth.

Another daughter, Elizabeth Poley, was married in Westminster Abbey in 1676 to Richards Gipps of Little Horringer Hall, who was knighted by Charles II at Whitehall in 1682. By the death of all her brothers without children Lady Gipps inherited Badley.

Another daughter, Judith, was married at Little Saxham in 1675 to Henry Jermyn of Cheveley, who was afterwards created Earl of Dover. (See Short notes.)

Sir Edmund Poley died in 1671, and Dame Hester his widow in 1713 or 1714, when she must have been not far off 90 years of age. Both were buried at Badley. Dr. Howard gives an extract from the Badley registers which places her burial on June 26, 1714. But Le Neve in Mon: Ang: places it in Nov. 1713.

9. Cecilia or Cislye. Baptized at Kensington in March, 1632/3 or 1633/4. It is not quite clear which year is meant. The inscription on her mother's tablet in Saxham church puts her down amongst the children who died young. But apparently this is wrong, for she married a neighbouring squire, Thomas Coel, son and heir of Sir John Coel of Depden. She died in 1677, and was buried at St. James' in Bury St. Edmunds. He died in 1698 and was buried at Depden. They had an only child, Frances. (East Anglian, N. S. IV. 212.)

Tom Martin's Ms note book in the library of the Suffolk Archæol: Institute at Bury thus gives the inscription in St. James' church. *Ms Cecilia Coell, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts of Saxham, wife of Thomas Coell Esquier, son of Sir John Coell of Depden, dyed May 4, 1677.*

10. Katharine. Baptized at Saxham in 1637, and I expect died before 1642, Cecilia's name being mentioned on Lady Crofts' tablet instead of hers.

Elizabeth Lady Crofts dying in October, 1642, Sir Henry married secondly Margery ———. Two children of this marriage were baptized at Saxham: viz.

11. (1). Henry. Baptized October, 1644. Buried Jan. 1645.

12. (2). Mary. Baptized Jan. 1647, married Thomas Goddard, buried a child, Mary, here in Jan. 1669, survived her husband, and was buried here herself in Jan. 1723.

Her life joined to her father's stretched across from Queen Elizabeth to George I. The lives of another father and his daughter, taking on where they left off, would stretch across from George I to Queen Victoria. The first of the four, Sir Henry, started in the year of the Spanish Armada; the last of the four, a suppositious person, would drop in the year of the Crimean War. Two fathers, each helped by one daughter, are enough to bridge over the space from Elizabeth to Victoria, from the Spanish Armada to the Crimean War. Looked at in that way what we call long ago is really not far off.

#### GENERATION X.

William, son and heir of Sir Henry. Born I know not where, probably in 1611. At that time his great grandfather was living at Little Saxham, his grandfather at Toddington, and his father I know not where.

William Crofts has not been counted worthy of a place in the Dictionary of National Biography, nor in any other biographical dictionary that I know of. Whilst his qualities were such as to prevent his playing a serious part in the management of public affairs, being apparently all his life a big larking boy and something else besides, "that mad fellow Crofts" as Anthony Hamilton called him, yet they were such as to make him a favourite of his sovereign, and so he was not without influence. With the sort of man that Charles II was he was the sort of man to find favour with him; and those who find favour with kings cannot be

without some sort of influence over them, and so over public affairs. And so on those grounds he might have had a column or two devoted to him in a biographical dictionary. Perhaps, if he had written a pamphlet he would have.

I will merely string together in chronological order a few notices of him that I have come across in contemporary letters and State papers. They will show more or less how and where his life was spent, and what manner of man he was.

The earliest notice of him that I have met with is on April 14, 1623, when licence was granted to him and his brother John (afterwards Dean of Norwich) to travel for a year. The two boys would then have been respectively about 12 and 10 years of age.

On coming home from his travels he would appear to have been appointed a page to Queen Henrietta Maria. The Rev. Joseph Mead writing from Cambridge to Sir Martin Stuteville of Dalham, which is only about 6 miles from Saxham, on Sept. 4, 1625, says, *Mr. Croftes the Courtier came hither on Tuesday night, and told some fellows of Trinity that he had letters from Court that the king was to be at Woodstock on Thursday, whither he was going to meet him.* This letter is printed in the anonymous Court and Times of Charles I, vol. I. p. 47, and the editor's note says Crofts was one of the Queen's pages. But for that note, which I presume is right, I should have imagined "Mr. Croftes the Courtier" to have been John the cupbearer, uncle to William, rather than a boy of 14. However, he may have been with his father, stopping at Cambridge on their way from London or Toddington to Saxham.

The next notice is five years later. The Rev. Joseph Mead writing from Christ's College, Cambridge, to Sir Martin Stuteville, on Jan. 10, 1630/1, gives him the news from Court. *"The ground of the quarrel between Mr. Croftes, one of the Queen's pages, and the Earl of Denbigh was this: Mr. Croftes had angered the Earl of Desmond, youngest son to my lord Denbigh, who thereupon spurned Mr. Croftes. Mr. Croftes knocked him in the Queen's presence, and made him go crying to his father. He sends his glove in token of a challenge, and into Hyde Park they go. The event was as you shall hear in the transcript."* Mr. Mead adds in a note: *The Earl of Desmond says to Mr. Croftes, your hose are too short. Mr. Croftes replies, so is your nose. The Earl spurns him. Thus the doctor relates it.* Court and Times of Charles I. vol. II. 89.

The same work, vol. II. 187, gives a letter from Mr. Pory in London to Lord Brooke at Warwick Castle, dated Oct. 25, 1632. *One much conversant at the Court told me this other day, how truly I know not, that my lord of Newcastle is sworn gentleman of the bed chamber and hath paid £2000 for it. Besides that, Mr. Eliot the king's page, and Mr. Crofts, the queen's page, falling at odds went out into the field, and that Mr. Eliot slew Croft.*

I must assume, I hope rightly, two things: (1) that the hero of these two duels is William Crofts, though no christian name is ever given: (2) that the report just mentioned of Crofts being slain by Eliot was not true, and that he lived to fight some more.

The next notice of him is of a like character. The Cal. State Papers calendars a petition from George, Lord Digby, afterwards 2nd Earl of Bristol, to the king. It is dated from the Fleet prison, June 17, 1634. Lord Digby says he has been a prisoner in the Fleet for 18 days, and writes to give an account of it to the King. He says Mr. Crofts interposed himself between him and a lady as he was coming to take her by the hand. For this he civilly reprov'd Crofts the same night, and Crofts satisfied him that he meant no harm. This incivility was offered in the Privy Galleries the night that the Templars practiced their masque. But several months afterwards he was told that Crofts pleased himself by relating the story and saying that he had kicked Digby. He saw he must speak to Crofts about it. He met him in the Spring Garden and expressed his resentments, with competent pauses for Crofts to reply. But Crofts merely replied, what then? or, well then! with a scornful demeanour. Whereupon he struck him with a walking-staff which he happened to have in his hand, having taken it up in the green where he was watching the bowlers till he saw Crofts in the walks above. What passed between them in their heat, Crofts seeking to repair himself with his sword, he will not trouble his Majesty with; Crofts can do so. But he prays for liberty and restoration to favour.

We have there only Digby's version of what happened, and no doubt he made out the best case he could for himself; but it agrees with the other stories in showing Crofts in the character of a pert and insolent boy, though by this time he is 23 years of age.

It was some time before the quarrel was made up. Nearly two years afterwards George, Lord Goring, writes from Hampton Court to Edward, Lord Conway, on May 30, 1636. "*Will Crofts is lately arrived. He was that day to*

*meet Lord Digby at Bedford house, where they must be made friends, and after checked at the Council table or before some certain lords, and so dismissed."* Cal. S.P. And on June 1, 1636, his Majesty's pleasure was signified to the Council that the further prosecution in the Court of Star Chamber against Lord Digby and William Crofts should be stayed, and that their recognizances for keeping the peace should be withdrawn.

Between the quarrel and the making up of it he seems to have gone abroad. At least in the list of the king's subjects who crossed over from Rye to Dieppe is William Reeve on Feb. 2, 1635/6, *Servant to Mr. Crofts, his Majesty's servant, now at Paris.* (Cal. S. P.) But this may mean his uncle John the cupbearer, or some other Crofts. In the Sidney State Papers, II. 402. 491, mention is made of a Mr. Crofts at Paris in August 1636 who returns home in May 1637. This cannot be William.

The next item is of a like character. In Court and Times of Charles I, vol. II, 256, is given a letter from Mr. Edward Rossingham to Sir Thomas Puckering. It is dated Nov. 23, 1636. He says: *There hath been more fighting at Court, for the same day the two Combatants, Will Crofts and Peter Apsley, were before a committee of lords to examine their difference.* [Apsley said something offensive about one of the Queen's ladies.] *Crofts replies somewhat sharply, calling him fool, telling him his tongue was as long as his nose. Peter steps to him and mumbles him about the nose, some looking on who were friends to both. So that night it passed away. Apsley kept his chamber all the next morning expecting to have heard from Crofts, but did not. Mr. Crofts came to dinner to my lord of Holland's. There somewhat was let fall by some of them which made Mr. Crofts know that he was somewhat slow in putting off his calling of Apsley for mumbling his nose. Not long after Peter comes in. Here they fell to cuffs indeed after some little arguing, but were parted and made friends by Mr. Goring and Mr. Neville. Mrs. Seymour\* being told of this, thinking herself much injured, complains to the king and queen; which they hearing they utterly denied these passages.† The king called for Apsley and examined him. He confessed the words, and both of them were commanded to attend at Windsor. There before some few of the Council it was heard. Crofts came off well enough, got committed to my lord Dorset, and Apsley to his chamber with a sharp admonition and reproof.*

\* Mrs. Seymour was the maid of honour of whom Apsley spoke offensively.

† Apsley's accusations.

Among the MSS belonging to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck there is a letter from W. Crofts to the Earl of Newcastle at Welbeck, dated Feb. 1, 1634. It is thus calendared. *It is credibly reported here that the Queen Mother is very soon making her peace with her son and returning to France, but Monsieur, without abandoning his wife, is very unlikely to return. Peter Apesly is newly come over and hath suffered very much in the Star Chamber. £5000 fine, imprisonment during the King's pleasure, perpetual banishment from Court, incapable of ever becoming an officer, never to wear a sword in England, public submission to the King, my lord Marshall and Lord Northumberland. We are here in great expectation of a horse masque and a foot masque of the Templars, and opinions are divided which will prove the best. I am for the horse masque, because I think the horses will dance under them much better than they can when they are on their own legs.*

I presume that the writer of that letter is the William Crofts with whom we are now dealing. Either what was "credibly reported" was as correct as the news of the evening papers of to day, or else Peter Apsley's heavy sentence must have been remitted, as he was still at Court in 1636 when he "mumbled Crofts about the nose." He was a son of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieut. of the Tower, was born in Ireland in 1606, and got his name from his maternal grandfather, Sir Peter Carew. There was another Peter Apsley, a nephew, in the next generation.

The quarrel with Apsley was quickly followed by another. In the same work is another letter from Mr. Edward Rossingham to Sir Thomas Puckering. It is dated Feb. 1, 1636/7. *There hath been another quarrel lately at Court between Will Crofts and Mr. Goring, thus. Mr. Crofts came to Hampton Court Garden, and sent to call to him Mr. Berkeley, who is going for Sweden. He desires Mr. Berkeley to call Harry Jermyn, promising to speak nothing to him in repetition of old grievances. Mr. Jermyn is called. One present saith Mr. Crofts did renew his old quarrel contrary to his promise, for which Mr. Berkeley would have questioned him, but that Mr. Goring took it to do himself. The other report saith that Will Crofts did compliment with Mr. Jermyn, desiring him to renew old friendship before his going out of England. All this he spake aloud to satisfy Mr. Berkeley. And then he takes Harry Jermyn aside and then he challenges him, which was accepted; the length of the weapons given, and the place to fight in appointed. Sir Frederick Cornwallis is Harry Jermyn's second. That day they were to fight comes my lord Wentworth to Mr. Berkeley's chamber, he being in bed, and desires to know of him where the place of fighting was appointed, for Mr. Crofts had quite forgot it. Mr. Berkeley tells my lord Wentworth*



*he was no fomenter of quarrels and desires to be excused. Mrs. Seymour taking notice of this quarrel acquaints their Majesties with it. The king presently sends to my lord Chamberlain to prevent their fighting. His lordship sends to Mr. Jermyn, who returns that all was ended between them. And how it ended I hear not, unless it was that Mr. Crofts did not meet. He is now gone for France. It is said he was jealous that Mr. Jermyn did him some ill offices at Court, which kept back his restoring thither.* II, 270.

Harry Jermyn was afterwards well known as Earl of St. Albans, and as possibly married to Queen Henrietta Maria after the death of Charles. He and William Crofts, to use an Eton expression, might have known each other at home, Saxham and Rushbrook being only separated from each other by the town of Bury St. Edmunds. Frederick Cornwallis, Jermyn's second, afterwards married William Crofts' sister, Elizabeth. Mrs. Seymour, the maid of honour, seems to have acted in the matter out of gratitude to William Crofts, who in his previous quarrel had championed her good name. Lord Wentworth was first cousin to Crofts, and connected with the Seymours.

I presume that Crofts was sent to the French Court on some business or other. He appears to have been sent there again soon afterwards, as on Jan. 11, 1638/9 the Council granted a pass for William Crofts, her Majesty's servant, to repair into France with 4 servants. (Cal. S. P.)

When I next meet with him the country is on the verge of civil war. On Nov. 19, 1641, Sir Edward Nicholas writes to Charles I from Westminster and says: *The Commons (I heare) have intercepted some letters that passed between Mr. Crofts and ye Dutchess of Chevereux, and gotten the key of their caraches, whereupon Mr. Crofts hath this day bene exiled.*

He does not seem to have left the country then, as in the next year, 1642, the House of Commons left off sitting at Westminster and appointed Committees to do what was thought necessary. And the Committee sitting in Grocers hall sent a remonstrance to the king on the state of the nation, and amongst other remedies suggested was this one; *That the king would remove from about his own person and the queen's and from both their Courts, Mr. William Murray, Mr. Porter, Mr. John Winter and Mr. William Crofts, being all persons of evil fame and disaffected to the public peace and prosperity of the kingdom, and instruments of jealousy and discontent between the king and the parliament.* Clarendon's Hist: of the Rebellion. Book IV. Par: 222.

In November, 1643, Sir Richard Browne writes to Sir Edward Nicholas: *Mr. Croft is gone to Rouen joyntly with my Lord V. Mountague and others to treat with some merchants for furnishinge his Majesty with arms and ammunition.* Evelyn's Diary, 1895, IV. 341. I presume that that is William.

In April, 1644, we see him certainly at Paris. A letter from there dated April 22, 1644, says, *It is very certain and most true that the Queen of England has permission to come to France if she will. Mr. Crofts passed this week by me and is gone for England by Cherbourg for to fetch her if she will come, as he told me; he leaves his coach which he bought for that purpose at 200 pistoles at Caen to have it there ready to receive her at her landing, which must be thereabouts as most commodious; our four ships of war that keep the coasts of France have order to be ready to receive her at Weymouth if she will come.* Cal. S. P.

But on June 21, 1644, Lord Goring writes from Paris to Sir Edward Nicholas: *I am still where I was, for their Majesties are not coming hither, let Will Crofts be of what opinion he please to the contrary.* Cal. S. P.

In 1645 a grant is made to William Crofts, his Majesty's Servant, of Shrimpling park in Suffolk for 21 years after the expiration of the lease of 18 years in being, at the ancient yearly rent of £80. Also of lands at Stapleford Abbots, Co. Essex. (Cal. S. P.) Formerly he had been called her Majesty's servant, but possibly when the queen left the country in 1644 he had transferred his services to the king. With public affairs in such a state as they were and with civil war raging in the land, one feels inclined to ask, Was it a time to receive lands etc.?

In 1648 Clarendon tells us that the Parliamentary fleet, commanded by the Earl of Warwick, and the royal fleet with the Prince of Wales, Prince Rupert and others were in the Downs, and *lay within that distance of each other that there was nothing now thought of but a battle.* However, it was thought right that Prince Charles should first write to the Earl of Warwick and invite him to return to his allegiance. The letter was sent by Harry Seymour, who quickly returned with an answer from Warwick that showed he had no intention of doing so. *Though this might well have satisfied concerning the Earl's inclination, yet the prince was prevailed with that Mr. Crofts might give the earl a visit; who, having more acquaintance with him, having married his aunt, might be able to get a private audience of the earl; which Seymour endeavoured, but could not obtain. But Crofts returned as the other did; and now there wanted only a wind to bring them together, which coming fair for the prince he resolved to*

*attack them. All anchors were weighed and preparations made to advance to the assault, the whole fleet being under sail towards the other. However, no battle was fought. The wind first dropped, and then rose in a contrary direction, so that Charles not being able to attack, and not being able to wait on account of scarcity of provisions, sailed for Holland. Book XI. Par. 70.*

This seems to mean that Crofts had married Warwick's aunt, though, as Warwick was much the oldest of the two, one would rather have expected him to have married Crofts' aunt. I have given Crofts' marriages further on, and do not see how his wife could have been Warwick's aunt. She certainly was not sister to either his father or mother.

Not long after this we see him in France. Possibly he went there after the execution of king Charles. Under Aug. 19, 1649, Evelyn says in his diary: *I went to salute the French king and the queen dowager; and on the 21st returned in one of the queen's coaches with my lord Germain [Jermyn], Duke of Buckingham, Lord Wentworth and Mr. Croftes, since Lord Croftes.*

Immediately after this he was sent by Prince Charles on an embassy to Poland. In the Cal. of Clarendon S. P. in the Bodleian are extracts from the accounts of Mr. W. Crofts respecting the money received and disbursed by him from Sept. 20, 1649, to Feb. 22, 1652, for the king's service in Poland, Dantzic, Lithuania, and Konigsburgh. (II. 124.) Clarendon in his History of the Rebellion tells us that Charles at this time being in great want of money sent the chancellor of the exchequer into Spain, and lord Colepepper into Moscow to borrow money of that duke, and Mr. Crofts into Poland upon the same errand. He says that Crofts returned about the time that Charles made his escape from Worcester, and both the envoys succeeded so well that he who received least for his master had above ten thousand pounds over and above the expense of their journeys. And then he goes on to say that Lord Jermyn, hearing how well they were getting on, procured from Charles "who could with more ease grant than deny" warrants for the money to be paid over to several persons, so that Queen Henrietta got some of it, Jermyn got some of it, different people got some of it, while Charles himself never got 500 pistoles of it, and those who did get it through his bounty never seemed sensible of any obligation to him nor more disposed to do him service at their own expense. Book XIII. Par. 129.

The Editor of Evelyn's diary (Bohn's Ed. 1895, vol. 4 p. 263 n.) quotes from a Paris news-writer writing on Dec. 30, 1651. *The old Court flies begin now again*

*to flock about him [Charles] from all parts. Crofts is returning from Poland, where he called himself a lorde Ambassadour; and is to be made a lord as soon as he comes (as they would have us believe), for his pains in that employment and for the charitable contribution of our Polish Cousins that (they say) he brings along with him.*

He was not made a lord for another six years, but immediately after his return from Poland he was made a gentleman of Charles' bed chamber. Clarendon (then Hyde) writes to Secretary Nicholas from Paris on April 13, 1652, saying that the king's making Mr. Crofts a gentleman of the bed chamber makes him (Clarendon) mad and weary of his life. (Cal: Clar: S. P. in Bodleian. II. 130.)

Shortly after this Clarendon writes to Nicholas from Paris, June 29, 1652, mentioning a duel between Mr. Crofts and M. La Chappell. I presume that this is William again. (Cal. Clar. S. P. in Bodleian. II. 139.)

After this we see him living in his own house in the country not far from Paris. Letters (calendared in the Cal. of Clar: S. P. in the Bodleian) show him receiving Charles there several times in the course of 1654. There also the young duke of Gloucester took refuge in November, 1654, when his mother was trying to force him into the church of Rome. She writes to Charles from Paris on Nov. 6, 1654, saying that "the duke has now returned to Paris for a few days; he will then go back to Crofts' for two or three days hunting." But on Dec. 2, 1654, the duke of Ormond writes to Charles from Paris saying that "Mr. Crofts was much troubled at receiving a command from the queen that the duke (Gloucester) should not be received there; so lord Hatton took him in." Eventually the persecuted young duke was removed from his mother's neighbourhood to Cologne.

Belonging to this year 1654 is a story that Clarendon tells about Buckingham and Crofts nearly dragging Prince Charles into a marriage with a lady at the French Court. It is long and stupid, so I will only give the reference. Hist. of the Rebellion, Book XIV. Par. 95, 96.

On Nov. 26, 1655, Lord Jermyn writes to Charles: *Will Crofts is come out of Guyen and hath donne you very considerable services.* Thurloe State Papers. I. 689. I presume that this consisted in raising funds or getting help of some sort.

Early in 1658 he received his long-talked-of peerage. In Jan. 1658 Percy Church wrote from Paris to Secretary Nicholas, and his letter is thus calendared in the Cal. S. P: *The honours given and to be given at your Court do not please at*

*the Palais Royal, being too general. It is said that besides Hyde, Langdale and Berkley, you, Mr. Crofts, Lieut-Gen. Middleton, M. Schomberg and Mr. Windham are to be made lords.*

On March 15, 1658, Church writes again from Paris: *Is Lord Crofts' patent made out yet? The title is given him by all.* A week later Sir Edward Walker writes from Brussels to Secretary Nicholas: *Lord Berkeley's promotion has hastened Lord Langdale's and revived that for Mr. Crofts, whose patent for baron is now drawing.* It was drawn at last, dated at Brussels May 18, 1658, and creating him Baron Crofts of Saxham.

In the autumn of 1658 Lucy Walters died at Paris, and after her death Lord Crofts had charge of her boy, James, afterwards Duke of Monmouth. The boy was consequently for some time afterwards known as James Crofts.

All this time things are ripening for the return of Charles and his followers out of France and Holland and Belgium into England, which many of them had not seen for ten or fifteen years. Oliver Cromwell died in September, 1658, and a few months later Richard Cromwell resigned. In April 1660 a new parliament was elected, and the elections went everywhere in favour of the royalists.

The exiles, like migratory birds, are gathering at Brussels. A letter from Brussels dated March 5, 1660, says: *My lord Jermyn and Crofts are come to Brussels this morning with such proposals as will certainly bring a war into England, if not seasonably prevented by the prudence of the future parliament.* Thurloe S. P. VII. 823.

On May 8, 1660, Charles was proclaimed king in London in the presence of the two houses of parliament, a committee of which was sent to invite him to return. He embarked at Scheveling, landed at Dover, and entered London on May 29.

The only point of view from which in a book of this kind the Restoration may be looked at is a private or domestic point of view. One may try and imagine visits made by the returned exiles to their old homes and estates to see how those had fared during the years of trouble. One may try and imagine meetings between the returned exiles and their kinsfolk who had remained in England, and of whom they scarcely knew whether they were living or dead.

Lord Crofts had spent the greater part of his boyish life at Court, and could have had little more acquaintance with Saxham than such as an occasional visit would have given him. If on returning to England in 1660 he had paid it a visit,

he would have found his father still living there. But probably he could not spare much time from Court where his duties lay.

On Sept. 6, 1660, Secretary Nicholas writes from Whitehall to Sir Henry Bennet (Arlington), and says, *The prince de Ligne has arrived, also Lord St. Albans and Lord Crofts.* Cal. S. P.

In October, 1661, a pass was made out for Lord Crofts and Lawrence Hyde to go to France on the king's business. This business was to congratulate the king of France on the birth of the dauphin.

In July, 1662, we see him at sea in a storm, and he does not come very well out of it. Lord Sandwich was sent to France to bring over queen Henrietta. The ships encountered a great storm on their way there, which drove them back to the Downs. Lord Sandwich accompanied by Lord Crofts was on ahead in a yacht, and it was reported in London that he was lost. However, he succeeded in landing. Pepys says in his diary under July 30, 1662: *By water to Whitehall, and there waited upon Lord Sandwich; and joyed him at his lodgings of his safe coming home after all his danger, which he confesses to be very great. And his people do tell me how bravely my lord did carry himself, while my lord Crofts did cry; and I perceive it is all the town talk how poorly he carried himself.*

On Aug. 30, 1662, a warrant is made out to pay Lord Crofts £450 for a ring bought by the king from him. Cal. S. P.

On Feb. 28, 1663, a pass is granted for 4 horses beyond sea free of custom for Lord Crofts.

In Sept. 1662 he had a pension of £1000 a year granted to him as one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and on Dec. 23, 1664, a grant was made to him and Elizabeth his wife of £1500 a year on his surrendering the former £1000. This last grant enables one to fix a date to his second marriage.

On Oct. 14, 1664, a warrant was made out for him to be gamekeeper within 10 miles of "Lexham." I take it that Lexham is a mistake, either in the original record or in the Calendar, for Saxham. What would be the benefit of the warrant I do not know.

In 1665 I find him for the first time entertaining guests at Saxham. His father, Sir Henry, was still living, but I imagine that on the second marriage of Lord Crofts in 1664, he gave up Saxham to him and retired to some other house,

perhaps at Saxham, perhaps at Bury, perhaps West Stow. At any rate Lord Crofts is keeping the Christmas of 1665 there, and entertaining some very boon companions. One of them was his first cousin, Lord Arlington, who found time in the midst of the festivities to write some letters, from which we may infer how Christmas was kept. I am sorry that I am not giving the letters in full, but only their contents as summarised for the Cal. S. P.

On Dec. 29, 1665, Lord Arlington writes from Saxham to his secretary, Joseph Williamson, saying that he has spent the first night at Althorpe, the next at Hinchinbroke, and the third at Saxham, where they have good cheer.

On the same day Arlington writes to the king saying that the duke of Monmouth is in good health and was at that moment in warm country dances, attended by the duke of Buckingham, George Porter and Mr. May.

On the next day Arlington writes again to Williamson, dating his letter Dec. 30, 1665, 11 a.m., and saying that he has not had time to read half his letters, and that he will try and leave Saxham on Wednesday, but the company do not seem inclinable to it.

On Jan. 9, 1666, Arlington writes from Oxford to the duke of Ormond and refers to this visit. *My lord, My last told your Grace I was going into the country to pass my Christmas at my lord Crofts, and when I tell you that the Duke of Bucks and George Porter were there, you will not doubt but we past it merrily. At my return I found your Grace's of the 21st.....* This last letter is printed in *Miscellanea Aulica* p. 371, by T. Brown, London, 1702.

Of the company assembled on this occasion the duke of Monmouth was then 26 years of age, in the full possession of his good looks and standing high in the favour of the king.

The duke of Buckingham was about 11 years older than Monmouth, and had all the advantages which good shape, good looks, wit, audacity and some talents can give.

George Porter, son of Endymion Porter, had fought in the civil war and now had an office at Court. By his debauched character he had injured the cause of Charles I. (D. N. B.)

Baptist May, son of Sir Humphrey May who had been Vice Chamberlain to Charles I, had an odious reputation in his day for certain services performed for Charles II, and was in consequence mobbed when he offered himself as a parlia-

mentary candidate. From his portrait at Ickworth he would appear to have been a handsome man. His name still lives in a stable-yard near St. James Square in London called Babmaes Mews. (Dasent's History of St. James Square, p. 11.) His sister, Isabella, was married after ten years courtship to Sir Thomas Hervey, and was the mother of John Hervey, first Earl of Bristol. What gentlemen from the neighbourhood joined this company we are not told.

In March, 1666, Charles II paid a visit to Saxham. The only record of this visit that I know of is in the register of the adjoining parish of Westley. There the following note was made at the time.

*1665/6. Saturday. March 10. His Majestie (being at my Lord Croftes) came into the field to see Bury at a distance, and returned to Saxham Hall through Westly, riding between his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorke and Sir Edmund Bacon, High Sheriff of the Countie, whose gaurd in a very splendid equipage waited on his Majesty at the same time. I have not been able to make out his exact route nor the spot from which he got his view of Bury. The enclosure of the heath lands and of the common fields which has taken place since then has changed things a good deal.*

In June, 1666, Arlington was again at Saxham, two letters to his secretary Williamson being dated from there, but they give no information about it.

In Oct. 1666 a warrant is made out authorizing Lord Crofts to hunt round Richmond Palace to the extent of ten miles, notwithstanding the order forbidding the same. He was a judge of horses and was sometimes employed to buy horses for the king. Ralph [afterwards Duke of] Montague, ambassador to Paris, writes to Lord Arlington from London, on Saturday night, Oct. 10, 1668. *I am in great pain to know how my horses have performed the journey, and how my Lord Crofts bears my turning horse-courser, for that intrenches more upon him than being an ambassador.* Buccleugh Mss.

As I have come across very few letters written by Lord Crofts, I will mention one to Williamson, Lord Arlington's secretary, dated at Saxham, Sept. 20, 1667. But there does not appear from the Calendar S. P. to be much in it. He thanks Williamson for sending him the news, and says that he cannot oblige one more grateful.

In 1668 Charles II paid another visit to Saxham. On Oct. 6 Ch: Ludkin writes from Ipswich to Williamson: *His Majesty passed through the town on Saturday on his way from Lord Croft's house near Bury to Languard Fort, but did not stay: he*



dined yesterday at the lord of Hereford's house in this town, where they had all the expressions of joy possible, ringing of bells, discharging of guns, the steeples adorned with flags and streamers, the streets strewn with herbs and flowers, and echoing with the acclamations of the people and prayers for his Majesty's health and prosperity. The bailiffs, portmen and commoners attended his Majesty and presented their mace, which they immediately received again, and after dinner attended him on horseback with the trained bands out of the town. Cal. S. P.

On the following day, Oct. 7, Lord Arlington writes to his secretary, Williamson, from Bury and says, *I have just come hither. I could not speak to the king at Saxham, nor until to day, by reason of the uncertainty of his motions; I shall wait upon him early tomorrow, and receive his pleasure upon all the letters sent, and afterwards follow him to Audley End, where he means to sleep tomorrow night.*

It would appear from Pepys' diary that we must give to Arlington's expression "the uncertainty of his motions" a literal meaning that he hardly intended. Pepys was one of the guests at Saxham on this occasion, and though there is a blank space in the diary from Sept. 29 to Oct. 11, which includes the time during which he was there, yet he alludes to the visit a few days later. On Oct. 23, 1668, he says: *This day Pearce do tell me.....that the king was drunk at Saxam with Sidly, Buckhurst etc. the night that my lord Arlington come thither, and would not give him audience or could not; which is true, for it was the night that I was there and saw the king go up to his chamber and was told that the king had been drinking. He tells me, too, that the duke of York did chide Bab May for his occasioning the king's giving himself up to these gentlemen to the neglecting of my lord Arlington; to which he answered merrily that, by God, there was no man in England that had heads to lose durst do what they do every day with the king, and asked the duke of York's pardon; which is a sign of a mad world. God bless us out of it.*

In 1670 Charles II came again to Saxham. Of this visit we have two records. The one is in a letter from H. Muddiman to William Duckett M.P. at Lady Moore's at Maids Morton. The letter is dated from Whitehall, April 26, 1670. He says that on the 16th the king was entertained at Lord Crofts', from whence he will go to Lord Arlington's [at Euston], and then will pass his time in other parts till his return to Newmarket to see a race on the 27th, after which he will return to Whitehall. Cal. S. P.

The other record of this visit is a publication, on the title page of which we read, *Moses and Aaron: a sermon preached before the King at Saxham in the County*

of Suffolk, April 17, 1670. By George Seignior, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. Printed by His Majesties special command. Cambridge. Printed by John Hayes, Printer to the University, 1670. It is a quarto, the sermon occupying 33 pages closely printed. The text is Ex. IV. 16. *And he shall be thy spokesman to the people; and he shall be, even he shall be to thee instead of a mouth; and thou shalt be to him instead of God.*

Moses is taken to represent the king, and Aaron represents the church, and it is laid down that the duty of the king is to support the church, and the duty of the church is to speak for the king. A mixture of kingcraft and priestcraft is apparently what Mr. Seignior thought best for a nation. It would seem that after ten years of Charles II and his goings on there were some preachers in the land rebuking him. Mr. Seignior does not approve of this. Speaking of the priest he says, *Let him cry aloud, yea and he may not spare to tell Israel and Judah of their sins, but it is not fitting to say to a Prince that he is wicked. Such language as this does least of all become the mouth of Aaron; much more unseemly is it for him to say before the People, (be they Israel it will increase their murmurings, be they Egyptians it will add to their hard-heartedness) that Moses is ungodly. God doth hear the blasphemy of those who do in the least, though it be but in a thought, slander the footsteps of his Anointed.*

If one puts the doctrine of this sermon very baldly, stripping it of all the texts and religious expressions with which it is glossed over, it will be thus: there is to be a joint contract between king and church, who between them are to carry on the government of the nation; the king is to uphold and enrich and strengthen the church, the church is to uphold and support the king; each is to uphold the other without any consideration whatsoever for right or wrong: mutual support for mutual aggrandizement.

The preacher gives another sample of his qualifications for preaching righteousness when he speaks of "the happy mistake" which somebody made who substituted *porta Genevæ* for *porta Gehennæ*. But I doubt whether Geneva could ever have preached such worldly and humiliating doctrine as he did.

Towards the end of his sermon he addresses the king thus. *And shall I humbly make one request, laying that and my self at the feet of Majesty, in the behalf of the place [Cambridge] from whence I came and for which I now serve. Let not us, the little children of the Prophets, in the very Schools of the Prophets, be exposed to the obstinate perverseness of ignorance and sedition.*

I know nothing of this Mr. Seignior except what I learn from the Graduat Cantabrigienses, from which it appears that he was a fellow of Trinity, and became D. D. in 1678. As he took his B. A. degree in 1662 he may at this time have been under 30 years of age. The rector of Little Saxham at this time was Thomas Johnson, but I think he was non-resident and the rectory house empty.

One would like to be able to imagine what were his Majesty's feelings as he sat in Lord Crofts' pew, while Mr. Seignior plodded through his obscure and awkward sentences, and while the sands of the hour glass slowly passed. Did he listen, and, if he listened, could he follow it? or did he merely impatiently shuffle his feet, and long for the carouse that would follow at the hall when it was over? At any rate nothing came from the courtly priest that could possibly have offended him. So he specially commanded that it should be printed. He could hardly have done so had Mr. Seignior spoken to him as Nathan spake unto David. One would like also to know who were in the pew with him, Bab May, George Porter, Buckingham, Sedley, or who. Unfortunately Pepys was not there, or else we should have known.

Little Saxham church has a porch on its south side. The inside of the porch is plastered. Here and there the last coating has scaled off and one can read what was scratched on a former surface. Some of these scratchings have lasted longer than the lad who scratched them could have expected. The dates 1664, 1683, 1765, are quite plain. There is also what looks to me like C R, though the ornamental flourish which surrounds it makes the C a little uncertain. Is this scratching a memorial of the Sunday when Mr. Seignior preached this sermon?

The next glimpse we get of Lord Crofts is for a moment in London. On June 14, 1671, Sir John Robinson writes from the Tower of London to Williamson the secretary. *On Monday I had the good fortune to speak with his Majesty and the Duke of York at Whitehall, and found Lord Arlington at Lord Crofts' house. Yesterday Lord Arlington, Sir Thomas Clifford and Lord Crofts came to the Tower.*

In Mr. Wheatley's London Past and Present we are told that in 1663 Lord Crofts was rated to the poor in the parish of St. Martins in the fields for a house in Newport St; in 1674 he lived in Spring Gardens; in 1677 he is described as living in the place commonly called the Old Spring Garden.

In the autumn of 1672 he buried his second wife at Saxham, and in the spring of 1674 his step-mother was buried there.

In 1676 he seems to have had another visit from king Charles, for I find that his near neighbour, Richard Gipps of Little Horringer Hall, was knighted at Saxham on Oct. 20, 1676. Exactly a month afterwards the new knight was married in Westminster Abbey to Elizabeth Poley of Badley, whose mother was Lord Crofts' sister. (See p. 188, where I have copied a mistake of Le Neve and given to this knighting the wrong date, 1682. It was the other Richard Gipps, of Whelnetham, who was knighted then at Whitehall.) Only a narrow valley lies between Little Horringer hall and Little Saxham hall.

In the meantime Lord Crofts' sands are running out. I meet with no further mention of him till I come across an entry in Evelyn's diary which shows him at the point of death. In the summer of 1677 Evelyn paid a long visit of three weeks to Lord Arlington at Euston. On August 28 Lord Arlington had "sent his coach and six to meet and bring me from St. Edmunds Bury to Euston." The next day they "hunted in Euston park and killed a very fat buck." On August 31 "I went a hawking."

*Sept. 4. I went to visit my Lord Crofts now dying at St. Edmunds Bury, and took the opportunity to see this ancient town, and the remains of that famous monastery and abbey. There is little standing entire save the gatehouse; it has been a vast and magnificent Gothic structure and of great extent. The gates are wood, but quite plated over with iron. There are also two stately churches, one especially.\**

I take it that Evelyn meant dying at Saxham near Bury and not literally at Bury. Lord Crofts only survived this visit a few days and was buried on September 13. Curiously this is the very day that Evelyn left Euston after a visit there of three weeks, and he must have passed through Saxham on his way to London, though he does not mention being at the funeral. This is the entry.

*Sept. 13. My Lord's [Arlington] coach conveyed me to Bury, and thence baiting at Newmarket, stepping in at Audley End to see that house again, I slept at Bishop-Stortford, and, the next day, home.*

So passes away the first and last Baron Crofts. Sixty six years and some talents seem to have been all fooled and buffooned away. Considering Lord

\* The two churches at Bury are so very like in character and even in merit that one wonders which of the two it was that "especially" struck Evelyn, and why it did so. Possibly monuments or internal fittings may have been the cause.

Arlington's nearness of kinship to him, and nearness to him as a neighbour, and that he was a native of Saxham and had spent many jovial hours there, it would not have been strange had he been present at the funeral. But he does not appear to have been.

Lord Crofts must have been 66 years of age at the time of his death. By neither of his two marriages had he any children.

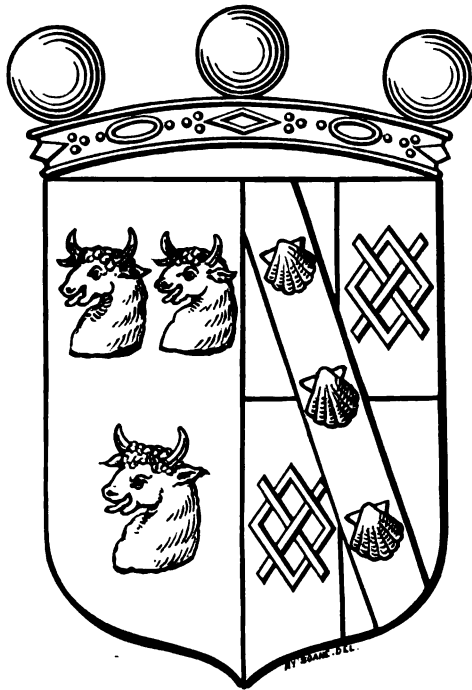
I have said nothing yet about either of his two wives, He married firstly Dorothy, widow of Sir John Hele and daughter of Sir John Hobart, Bart. I have already (p. ) quoted a passage from Clarendon's Rebellion which seems to state that she was aunt to the Parliamentary admiral, the earl of Warwick, though I dont know how. Where and when they were married I dont know. In Bromley's Collection of Original royal letters, 1787, are printed two letters from Prince Charles to his mother. p. 85, 87. They are dated from Whitehall, May 24 and June 15, 1637, respectively. In them Prince Charles defends himself against a charge of not being civil to Mrs. Crofts "your servant." Mrs. Crofts, who had lately returned from the Hague, had complained that the Prince used her like a stranger and did not speak to her before the king and queen. But he declares that though he disliked her very much, yet he had spoken a good deal to her. Who this Mrs. Crofts was, and whether a Mrs. or Miss, I am not sure. But the Editor of Evelyn's diary identifies her with the wife of William Crofts. Bohn's ed. IV. 130, n.

Just twenty years later I catch a glimpse of a Mrs. Crofts, who may or may not be the same person, and who may or may not be the wife of William. In the Calendar of Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian is summarised a letter from Hyde (Clarendon) to Sir Edward Nicholas. It is dated from Brussels, Sept. 20, 1657. Hyde says he has seen a letter from Mrs. Croft, who makes a great moan because Captain Golden threatens to sell some things of hers which he has in pawn: and he bids Nicholas to tell Golden not to deal so cruelly with her, as much money is owed her by honest men who will pay her shortly. III. 363.

Dorothy, Lady Crofts, probably died in the latter half of 1662, no mention of her being made in the grant of £1000 a year made to Lord Crofts in September, 1662. In the Complete Peerage by G. E. C. we are told that administration of her will was granted to her husband on Feb. 25, 1663, and that she is called alias Hele alias Rogers, late of Flanchford, Surrey, but deceased at Whitehall. This looks as if she had been bis viduata before her marriage with William Crofts.

His second wife had also been his viduata before he married her. She was Elizabeth, daughter of William Spencer, 2nd Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, born in Feb. 1617. She married (1) in Dec. 1634 John Craven, first and last Baron Craven of Ryton, who died in 1650. She married (2) Henry Howard, 3rd son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Berkshire, who died in 1663. Dugdale, whose *Baronage* was published in 1676, while Lord Crofts was yet alive, gives no date to her third marriage, but it must have been in 1664, when a pension of £1500 a year was granted to Lord Crofts and her and to the survivor of them. It is in consequence of this marriage that the portrait of Lord Crofts, engraved for Gage's Thingoe Hundred, was, and I presume is in the possession of Lord Spencer at Althorp.

Readers of an historical tale called the *Washingtons*, written with a good deal of accurate antiquarian knowledge by the Rev. Nassau Simpkinson, will



Shield on Lord Croft's tomb. Crofts impaling Spencer.

recollect the three Lord Spencers who, with other members of the Spencer family, figure in it. They were respectively grandfather, father and brother to Lady Crofts, and if their characters are accurately drawn she came of a good stock. Althorp and the neighbouring village of Brington are the scene of the tale.

Elizabeth, Lady Crofts, was buried at Saxham in August, 1672. She shares a ponderous monument with her husband, as the illustration shows.

Lord Crofts, having no children by either marriage was succeeded at Saxham by his first cousin Major William Crofts, so that we still remain in Generation X.

### MAJOR WILLIAM CROFTS.

From now to the end of the chapter I shall have little to say beyond bare dates. Three more generations of Crofts' will own Saxham before their name is extinguished there, but I shall have little to say about them. Masquerades, duels and royal visits are over.

William, who now succeeds his cousin William there, was a son of Anthony Crofts of West Stow, who was uncle to Lord Crofts. See Gen. VIII. 2, p. 170. He was born probably in London not later than 1640. He was the second of three sons, of whom John was the eldest and Anthony the youngest. John and Anthony belong to the volume which will contain the West Stow registers. John, who had been created a baronet after the restoration, was at this time (1677) dead without surviving son, so that William represented the West Stow branch of Crofts besides being the owner of Saxham. He, however, did not possess West Stow, which his brother's widow had the disposal of. William is called in the Saxham registers Major, but in the army lists of this period which have been laboriously compiled by Mr. Dalton I can see no sign of him. He was just too young to have fought in the civil war. In April, 1685, he and Sir Thomas Hervey were unanimously chosen to represent Bury St. Edmunds in Parliament, but he only did so till 1688. It will be seen (p. 109) that he raised the east end of the chancel in Saxham church and railed in the communion table.

He married firstly in 1675 Mary, daughter of Philip, Viscount Wenman, by whom he had no children.

He married secondly Ann, daughter of William Allington, by whom he had seven children, whose names will be found below.



MONUMENT TO LORD AND LADY CROFTS.

Digitized by Google To face p. 208.

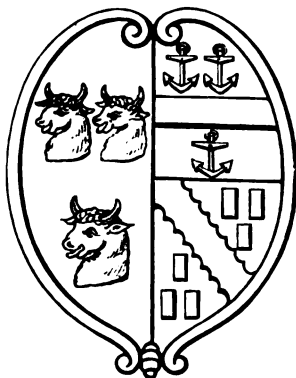


He died in Jan. 1695, and his wife in Oct. 1727. Both were buried at Saxham and have memorial tablets in the church. She died in the parish of St. Andrews', Holborn. Their children were:—

1. William. Buried at Saxham in 1694 aged 11 years.
2. Anthony. See Gen. XI.
- 3, 4. Mary and Mary, twins. Baptized at Saxham in May, 1685, and buried next day.
5. Charles. Baptized at Saxham in June, 1690. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and was brought to Saxham for burial in April, 1737. His tombstone is in the churchyard, just outside the Crofts chapel.
6. John. Baptized at Saxham in Oct. 1691 and buried in Jan. 1692.
7. Henry, Baptized at Saxham in Jan. 1693. Gage says that he was buried there in April, 1694, but I cant see him, and think he has made a mistake.

It will be seen that Mrs. Crofts, the mother of these children, survived her husband over 30 years. I presume that she is the Mrs. Crofts referred to in a letter from John, Lord Bristol, to his land-steward William Covell at Horringer. The letter is dated from London, Jan. 10. 1700. He says, *As to Mr. Cooks quaint letter concerning ye stable wall and window, yourself and others on ye place can best judge whether there be anything in either inconvenient to or unfit for me to impose on Mrs. Crofts; for if there be, I desire it may be alterd to her satisfaction, my principles and purposes being to live kindly and like a Christian with all my neighbours, more particularly with a widdow, ye relict of so honest a man and so good a friend of my good father's. But, I must remark, their taking away ye old materials, and suffering ye building to go on so far without controul, seems to me as if somebody, who were a friend to neither of us, had put her upon this but just now, when it would occasion so great a disorder in ye building, and reflect ye fault upon your self; but if there be nothing injurious or a nuisance to her, I hope Mr. Cooke will be twice advised before he sets workmen of his own on to destroy that which mine have reared, he not understanding Littleton quite so well as his namesake did, and therefore not [understanding] ye consequences of such an undertaking, for as ye Quaker says, I dont love to be provoked neither.* Vol. I. Letter 190. What this quarrel was about I cannot make out. Lord Bristol (not yet Lord Bristol) was then just about beginning to turn a farm house at Ickworth into a residence for himself, now Ickworth lodge; but I cannot see how his build-

ing there could clash with Mrs. Crofts' interests. Possibly it refers to some house he was building near the brook and the old Chevington road, where the two properties touched one another. Mrs. Crofts was her eldest son's guardian during a minority of ten years.



Shield on Major William Crofts' tablet. (App: II. 11.)

#### GENERATION XI.

Anthony, eldest son of Major William and Ann. Baptized at Saxham in August, 1684. He was married in Saxham church to Elizabeth Gipps in Sept. 1708. There had not been a Crofts married in Saxham church for 80 years. Elizabeth Gipps was a daughter of Sir Richard Gipps of Little Horringer hall. (See Biog: Notes to Horringer Registers.) Her mother, Lady Gipps, was a Poley of Badley, and, as I have already said, the Crofts and the Poleys of Badley were continually intermarrying through a space of 200 years. Lady Gipps' mother was a sister of Lord Crofts, so that Anthony was first cousin once removed to his wife.

Anthony was buried here in 1725 and his wife in 1753.

#### GENERATION XII.

William, the only child of Anthony and Elizabeth. Baptized at Saxham in June, 1711. Though his marriage took place in London it is entered in the Saxham register. On Dec. 19, 1737 he was married to Mary Decker, third daughter of Sir Mathew Decker, of St. James Square, London.

In his English Baronetage Wotton tells us on the authority of Sir Mathew that the Deckers were Protestant refugees from Flanders into Holland. Sir Mathew was born at Amsterdam, came into England in 1702, settled as a merchant in London, represented Bishop's Castle in Parliament, and was created a baronet in 1716. He had three daughters, of whom Henrietta Maria was married to Hon. John Talbot, and Mary to William Crofts.

William and Mary Crofts had three sons and two daughters, whose names are given below. None of them were baptized at Saxham, though I believe he resided there at one time. Mr. Gage says he was the last of the Crofts to do so. Neither he nor his wife were buried at Saxham. The Gentlemen's Magazine announces his death on Nov. 14, 1770, describing him as of West Harling, so I presume that he lived there during the latter part of his life and was buried there.

#### GENERATION XIII.

1. Richard, eldest son of William and Mary, lived at West Harling, and in 1773 he pulled down Little Saxham hall. He was of John's College, Cambridge, M. A. per literas regias in 1761. From 1771 to 1780 he represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament, being returned twice. In 1772 he married Harriet, daughter of John Darell, by whom he had an only child, Harriet, who became the wife of Sir John Sebright, Bart.

Richard died on July 5, 1783, and Little Saxham passed to his next brother, Charles.

2, 3. Charles and William both died in India without issue, the former in 1785.

4. Melisina Mary married Francis Lewis Samuel Pache of Morges in Berne.

5. Henrietta, Canoness of the Noble order of St. Sepulchre, died in Switzerland in 1822.

For this last generation I am entirely dependent upon Gage, who gives as his authority a letter from the widow of Richard Crofts written in 1826.

Charles Crofts, the last of his family to own Saxham, left it to trustees for his two sisters with power of sale. And it was accordingly sold.

It was advertised to be sold by auction at the Angel at Bury St. Edmunds in October, 1788. I have printed at p. 135 full particulars of it as given by the

auctioneers. Gage says that it was actually sold in 1789 for £16043. The purchaser was Charles, Marquis Cornwallis. But he did not keep it very long. In 1795 he exchanged it for West Stow with Robert Rushbrooke.

Robert Rushbrooke had inherited the old Crofts estate at West Stow through his father's marriage with Elizabeth Edwards, whose father was ultimate heir of old Edward Proger who had received the estate from Lady Crofts, widow of Sir John Crofts of West Stow, baronet. And the reason why Robert Rushbrooke made the exchange and secured Little Saxham was this.

He was very anxious to obtain the fine old hall at Rushbrooke for his family, because his name and its name were the same and because possibly his remote ancestors had been there.

Now at this time the heir of Ickworth was also the heir of Rushbrooke. The two properties were bound before many years to have the same owner. And anybody standing in Ickworth park, somewhere near Mordeboice cottages and the Linnet, can see what a gain it was that the park pale should not be, as it then was, at the brook, but that it should take in the rising ground that lay on the further or Saxham side of it. So Robert Rushbrooke thought that if he had Little Saxham he would be in a better position for getting Rushbrooke by an exchange with Lord Bristol. If he and Lord Bristol each had something that the other wanted, there would not be much difficulty in making an exchange.

So he secured Little Saxham. And in due time Lord Bristol came into possession of Rushbrooke and then the two properties were exchanged. It was agreed that on the marriage of his son in 1808 he should go to Rushbrooke and Lord Bristol should take Saxham. Since 1808 Little Saxham has been a part of the Ickworth estate.



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THE CROFTS OF BARDWELL.

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These are an offshoot from the main stem, and strictly lie outside my province, and so I cannot give up much space to them.

Under Generation V (p. 158) we saw Sir John Crofts of West Stow buying Little Saxham from the family of Thomas Lucas, the Solicitor General. The life of this Sir John stretched from 1490 to 1558. When he died Saxham and West Stow went to his eldest son Edmund, while his lands at Bardwell went to his younger son, Thomas. This is shown clearly by Sir John's will which I have printed in full at p. 129.

## GENERATION VI.

Thomas, 2nd son of Sir John. His mural monument against the north chancel wall in Bardwell church is so full of information that it will be enough just to give it. I take it from a Ms volume in the library of the Suffolk Archæol: Institute, being a collection of Suffolk epitaphs made by Tom Martin. *Here lyeth buried Thomas Crofts Esquier, the second sonne of Sir John Croftes, Knight, deceased. And Margaret his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir John Copuldicke, Knight, of Lincolnshire. She departed June 1, 1560, and the said Thomas departed Nov. 17, 1595, being about the age of four score yeres, leaving behind him two sonnes, viz Charles and Thomas, and two daughters, Suzan and Elizabeth.* I dont think Thomas could have been more than 75 years of age.

## GENERATION VII.

Charles, eldest son of Thomas. His monument in the chancel of Ixworth Thorpe church is also full of information. I take it from Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, who took it from another Ms book by Tom Martin. *Here lyeth the body*

of Charles Croftes Esq., sonne & heir of Thomas Croftes of Bardwell Esq. Hee had two wives; his first wife was Elizabeth, sole daughter & heir of John Peirs of Norwold in the Co. of Norfolk gent, by whom he had issue 3 sons & 3 daughters, viz Charles Croftes his son & heir, John 2nd sonne, Robert 3rd sonne, Elizabeth eldest daughter married to Robert Drury Esq. sonne & heir of Sir Robert Drury of Roughtam, Knight, Susan 2nd daughter, Margaret 3rd daughter. His second wife was Thomasine daughter of Ralph Shelton of Brome Co. Norfolk Esq. by whom he had no issue; she lyes buried here by him. He departed this life Feb. XI A.D. 1616 in the 70th year of his age. The said Thomasine dyed March 8, 1617. The said Charles Croftes [Jun.] in a religious memory of his deceased father caused this monument to be erected.

To the above mentioned John, second son of Charles Crofts, there is a Latin inscription in the chancel of Ixworth Thorpe church. It is printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana. It tells us that he was born May 8, 1588, that he studied at Cambridge, and that after about 30 years *nodosis legum studiis* at Lincoln's Inn he died in October, 1644. The monument was erected by his brother Charles Crofts, eques auratus.

To the above mentioned Robert, third son of Charles Crofts, there is a monument in the chancel of Bardwell church with this inscription. *Sub spe resurrectionis hic quiescit Robertus Croftes generosus: obiit 8 die Augusti A.D. 1633, ætatis suæ 39.* Burke says that he was a London merchant.

#### GENERATION VIII.

Charles, eldest son of Charles, was knighted at Whitehall on May 12, 1628. We get a glimpse of him in the troublous times of the civil war. I have already (p. 180) mentioned some of the proceedings of the Committee for the Advance of money. In July, 1644, Sir Charles Crofts, described as of Lincoln's Inn and Suffolk, was assessed at £400. He paid his  $\frac{1}{20}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  in Suffolk, and having no habitation in London he got his discharge. His brother John (see above), described as of Dowgate Ward, was assessed at £200, but got off partly because he swore that he was not worth £100, and partly because he had already made a loan of £55. He died three months afterwards. I imagine that Sir Charles and John were both very mild royalists.

Sir Charles married (1) Cecilia Poley of Badley. I have already mentioned how frequent were the marriages between the Crofts and the Poleys of Badley during a space of 200 years. An inscription in Bardwell church to Cecilia tells us

that she died at the birth of her third child on March 20, 1626, aged about 36 years. Of her three children Elizabeth died in December, 1633, aged 15, and has a monument in Bardwell church: and Cecilia was married at Bardwell in May, 1649, to Francis Brewster of Wrentham in Suffolk. The other, Bridget, will be found in the next generation.

Sir Charles married (2) Jane daughter of Sir Rowland Litton of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, by whom he had no children. She died in April 1672, aged 70, and her monument will be found in Knebworth church where she lies.

Sir Charles died in Dec. 1660 aged about 85. His monument will be found in Bardwell church, and the inscription, as copied by Tom Martin, will be found in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana. Leaving no son his name at Bardwell died with him.

An old servant of his survived him a few months and has a stone in Bardwell church with this inscription. *Here lyeth the body of Robert Garrod sometymes servant to Sir Charles Crofts knight. He gave by his will 20 shillings to be paid yearly on Xmas day for ever to ten poor widows of this parish. He was buried May 14, 1661, aged 72.*

Gen. IX. Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Charles, married Thomas Read of Wrangle, Co. Lincoln, and so brought Bardwell to the Read family. She survived her husband and was buried at Bardwell in March 1694 (1694/5?) aged 80 years. He died in March, 1678.

Gen. X. Charles Crofts Read, eldest son of Thomas and Bridget Read, succeeded to Bardwell. He was knighted at Whitehall on Sept. 26, 1674 and buried in the chancel of Bardwell church in October, 1690.

His son and grandson succeeded in due course, and then, in the 12th generation from Thomas Crofts of Bury St. Edmunds who was my starting point, the Crofts Read family came to an end (genealogically speaking) and Bardwell was sold, just at the very same time when the Crofts of Little Saxham came to an end in the 13th generation from the same starting point and Little Saxham was sold.

My authorities for this account of the Crofts of Bardwell are the numerous monumental inscriptions in the churches of Bardwell and Ixworth Thorpe, as given in Tom Martin's Note book and Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, and extracts from the Bardwell registers which have been kindly sent me by Mr. Tindal Methold of Hepworth.

## LITTLE SAXHAM IN 1638.

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There is at the Ickworth estate office an extremely interesting field-map of the manor of Little Saxham, dated 1638. Every house is marked on it, every field, every close and every wood, with their measure and the name of occupier. Parcels of demesne lands in the occupation of farmers have the farmers name and the measure of the field written on them. The freeholds have the name of the freeholder but no measure, so that one can distinguish between the two. Glebe land, arable land, open fields, closes, meadows and pastures have each got their distinguishing mark or colour. In fact the map gives one a vivid and exact idea of the manor as it was 260 years ago, and I cannot pass it over. It enables one to go from house to house and field to field as they were then, to see the crops, to walk along the ways and to stroll in the woods, and almost to chat with the inhabitants. Mr. Gage has given a reproduction of it in his Thingoe Hundred, but the scale is greatly reduced and many particulars are omitted. His engraver has blundered in two names, turning Risbye into Bysbye and Sheapards Whatche into Reapards Whatche.

As my page is not large enough to contain a reproduction of it I must describe it, adding a little to what it tells us.

It was made in 1638 by William Covell of Horringer. I have given some account of the Covells in the volume containing the Horringer Registers, p. 294—298. But I made a mistake there in attributing this map to Thomas Covell who made a survey and map of Ickworth in 1665. The Saxham map was made by the father, the Ickworth map by the son. The Ickworth survey has been printed in fac-simile, but the map that accompanied it unfortunately cannot be found.



I will put my description of this map under six heads. I. Houses. II. Ways. III. Fields. IV. Closes. V. Woods. VI. Etceteras.

#### FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

The map shows 18 houses in 1638. The census of 1891 shows 36. If we give six occupants to a house that would make the population in 1638 to be 108. The census returns during the 19th century show the following figures.

Houses. Pop.			Houses Pop.			Houses. Pop.			Houses. Pop.			Houses Pop.		
1801	34	194	1821	18	202	1841	48	230	1861	38	171	1881	35	173
1811	35	192	1831	19	198	1851	35	191	1871	36	183	1891	36	159

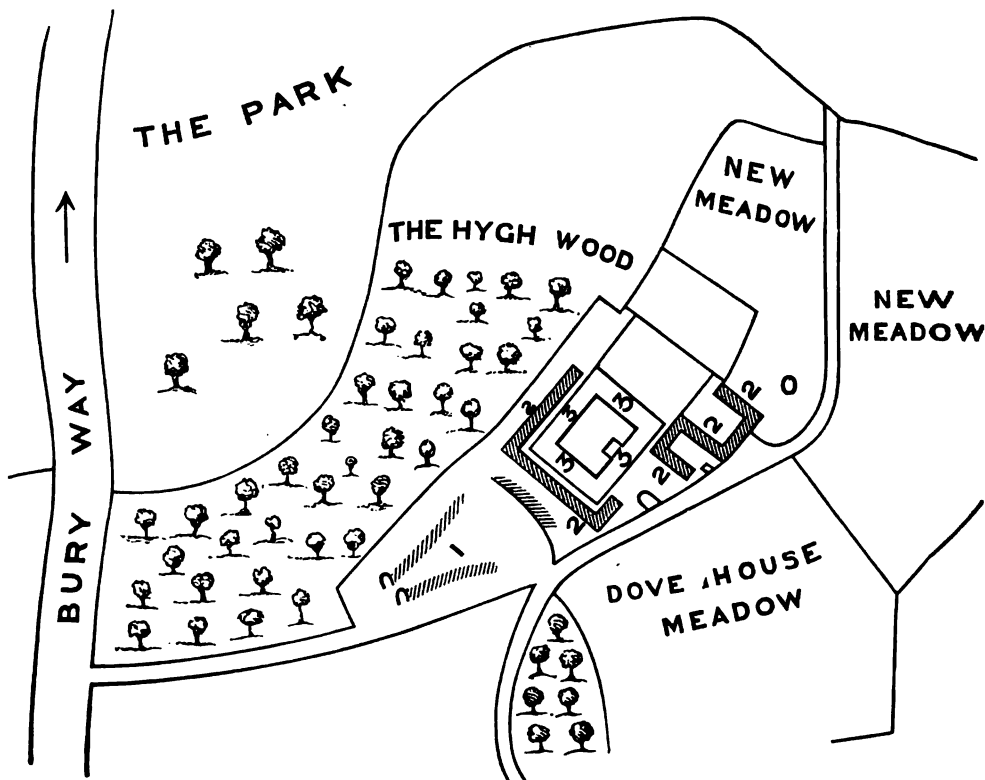
From the lists of tax payers in 1327, 1381 and 1522, which I have printed at p. 111—114, it would seem that there must have been then rather more than 18 houses. Possibly some of them were cleared away when Solicitor General Lucas built the hall and made a park. The list of Hearth taxpayers in 1670 shows apparently 21 houses, including three empty ones. p. 115. The Ecclesiastical Return for 1603, showing 53 Communicants, also throws some light on the population at that time. p. 118.

These are the 18 houses with their occupiers as shown in the map of 1638. The number attached to each of them is of my giving. In the case of some of the cottages the occupier whose name is given is not the inhabitant, but the farmer with whose farm the cottage went. Barns are drawn as well as houses, but carefully drawn chimneys enable one to distinguish the house from the barn.

1. THE HALL. I have already said that it was first built by Sir Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII, who died in 1531. (p. 152.) It was at this time, 1638, inhabited by Sir Henry Crofts. A few years earlier James I had been a frequent visitor there; a few years later Charles II was to be an occasional visitor. The Crofts probably added to the Solicitor General's building. In Nichol's Progresses of James I it is stated that Lord Crofts added a grand apartment for the reception of Charles II. (Vol. III. 587.)

I give here a woodcut showing just so much of Covell's map as brings in the ground plan of the hall and the adjoining meadows. The scale is as in the original map. The absence of colour in the woodcut makes explanatory figures necessary.

The ground marked 1 appears to have been the site of the original stables, standing outside the moat. These are now farm buildings.



PLAN No. 1. The Hall and premises, from Covell's map, 1638.

All the shaded lines, marked 2, represent moats. It almost looks as if an original small house with a small moat had been succeeded on a slightly different site by a larger house with a larger moat. But possibly the smaller moat was only for fish. In neither case has the moat more than three sides. What looks like a third and still smaller three-sided moat is not quite correct in my plan. It is really the widened side of the other moat containing an island.

The double lines enclosing the figure 3 and lying within the largest moat represent the ground plan of the hall, whose four sides enclose a court yard.

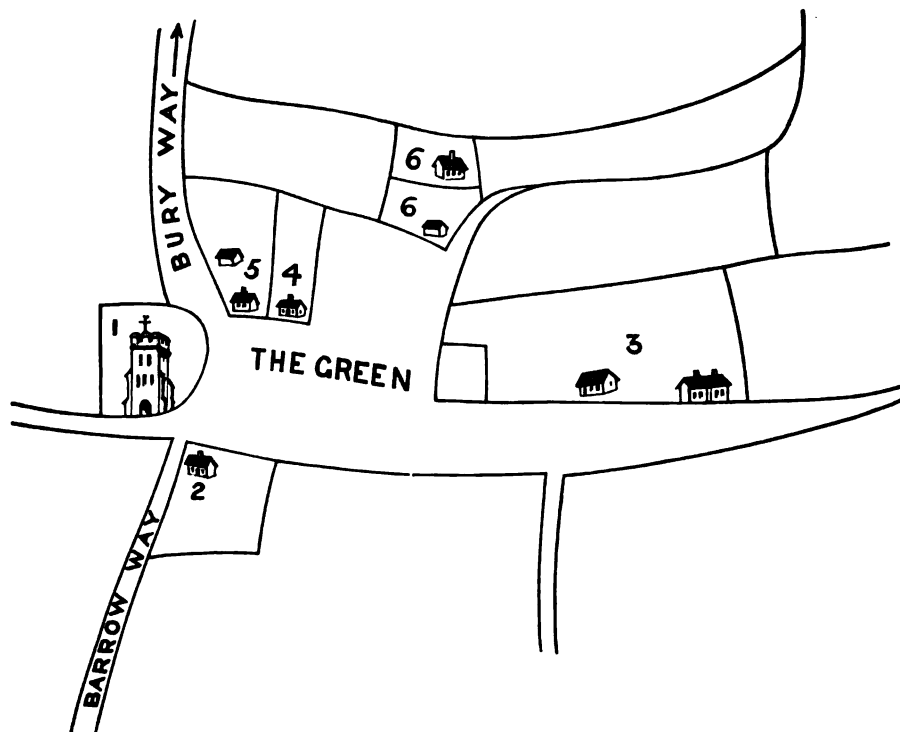
The way marked Bury way is the present road from Little Saxham to Bury.

The house was pulled down by Richard Crofts in 1773, and there is now not one stone left standing upon another above the surface, excepting in one or two places by the water's edge. But the foundations remain in the ground and declare themselves in a dry summer. A spade and a pickaxe could easily uncover them and find out their form and shape. One wonders what became of all the pictures and books and furniture when the hall came down, the chairs on which kings had sat and the vessels from which they had drank, sometimes too much. Probably some of it went to West Harling; a portrait of Sir Henry Crofts certainly did (see p. 2); but very likely a good many things stopped in the neighbourhood and are not far off to day.

One day about 35 years ago I was walking along the road between Honey hill farm and Saxham station. And as I passed by a cottage, which stood on the right hand side of the road as you face the station, the door stood open and I saw what looked to be an old oil portrait, life size, hanging on the wall. It hung near the door on the left as you go in. I have often thought of it since and wished that I had gone in and asked something about it. Very possibly an old servant had brought it away from the hall.

The present condition of the hall is, as I have said, completely non-existent. There is not even a ruin. There is nothing but a moat in the middle of a field enclosing nothing. Just outside the moat are cottages and farm buildings, some of which may represent the old stables. The occupier of the Hall farm for many years till 1790 was William Calton. After it became part of the Ickworth estate in 1808 here for a time was the Ickworth Dairy farm. The successive tenants from 1808 to 1840 were William Syer [?] William Jennison, John Pearsons, Simon Cornell and his widow. Since then the farm house has been occupied as cottages, the old stables of old Ickworth hall being turned into the dairy.

2. The old rectory house. I give here a plan showing this as it appears in the map of 1638. It is the house to which I have there given the number 6. A small fragment of a ruin is all that is now left of the house in which so many of the early rectors had (and had not) resided. A very small rectory house was all that the celibate clergy of pre-Reformation days needed, and this had evidently never been enlarged to suit Protestant requirements. Who was the last rector or curate to inhabit it I don't know. For many years at the last it was inhabited by cottagers. The tithe barn still stands close by, and the garden is represented now by a dreary bit of ground lying absolutely waste and useless.



PLAN NO. 2. The church and rectory from Covell's map, 1638.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Church.         | 3. Green Farm.  |
| 2. Present Rectory | 6. Old Rectory. |

3. The present rectory house. This is the house to which in the plan I have attached the number 2. It is marked in the map of 1638 as inhabited by one Willet, which name will be found in the registers from 1560 to about 1650. In another map of the parish, apparently drawn in about 1790, the name of this house is called Stamerkin. It became the rectory house when Mr. Hall was appointed to the rectory in 1852. For a few years previous to that the curates in charge had resided there.

I have thought that it may represent one of the three early manors into which Little Saxham was divided before Solicitor General Lucas united them, viz. the one which had been called Gedding's alias Topesfield's.

I am not quite sure whether in 1788, this was not a public house occupied by William Sier. (See p. 136.) But at any rate in 1811 and for some years afterwards Mr. Philip Francis, only son of Sir Philip Francis to whom the letters of Junius have been attributed, was living there. (See Francis in Short Notes.)

4. The farm house at Honey hill is marked in the map of 1638 as inhabited by one Wymark. (See Wymark in Short Notes.) The name Honey hill does not occur in the map of 1638, though it is probably an old mediæval name. It is a name often found in villages and probably was connected with the mediæval use of wax. I have thought that this house may represent another of the three early manors into which Little Saxham was divided till the time of Solicitor General Lucas, viz. the one called Grace's, which abutted on the Heath.

The more recent occupiers of this farm have been John Canham who was there in 1788, Thomas Rodwell, James Rodwell Kerry and his widow, John Jillings and (now) Octavius Jillings. The late Mr. John Jillings, who died in 1897, was there for over 40 years. The east window in the church has been filled with stained glass in memory of him, he having been churchwarden for 41 years.

5. This is called in the map of 1638, The Shepard's house. It stood just in the Heath, but near the boundary. No house stands there now. Not far from it, further forward in the Heath, is marked a sort of mound, like a mill-tot, with a tower on it. This is called The Sheapards Whatche. The name has a Christmas ring about it, the ring of an early Christmas in a far off land. This Shepherd's Watch is still shown in the map of circa 1790, but I am afraid that the plough which has now ploughed up the old heath has obliterated it. It must have stood between the old Warren wood and the railway.

6. 7. 8. These are three houses in a row, not in the Heath but near its boundary. I think that they are represented to day by some cottages called the Heath cottages. The occupiers' names written upon them in the map of 1638 are Godfrey, Woodgate and Emynes.

9. 10. 11. These are three houses N.W. of the preceding ones, all near the boundary of the Heath but not in it. The 1638 occupiers were Godfrey, Crowe and Godfrey. No houses stand to day where they stood, but I think that some did within living memory.

12. A house on the same side of the road as Honey hill farm house and a little nearer towards Saxham Station. The 1638 occupier was Crowe. No house stands there to day, but I believe that one did within living memory.

13. A house exactly opposite No. 12, on the other side of the road. The 1638 occupier was Widow Walker. A cottage stands there to day.

14. 15. Two houses opposite the church and adjoining the Green. These are shown in Plan No. 2, and are there numbered 4 and 5 respectively. The numbers which I have given to the houses in the plan and the numbers which I am giving to them in this description do not correspond. The 1638 occupiers were Benall and Machin. No houses stand there to day.

16. This is the farm house adjoining the old Green, from which it was called Green farm. It is numbered No. 3 in Plan No. 2. It is now called Lodge farm. Names have no business to be changed, but possibly having wiped out the Green they thought it desirable to wipe out the memory of it also. The 1638 occupier was Holden. The 1788 occupier was John Green, whose family seem to have been there for some time before and after. The successive occupiers since 1808 have been Benjamin Lingwood, John Gill Stutter and his widow, William Price, Messrs. Jillings.

17. 18. These were two farm houses quite close to each other, inhabited in 1638 by Kent and Barret respectively. Their site is now occupied by a cottage and the farm buildings of Woodland end farm. The 1788 occupier of Woodland end farm was William Gibbs. It has now ceased to be a separate farm. A very ancient-looking track can be seen coming up to the site of these two farm houses from the Ickworth direction, crossing what is now the Dairy wood. It is shown in the 1638 map. Mr. Kilner tells me on the authority of an old inhabitant that it used to be called Drindle lane and also Gipsy's lane. Perhaps here it was in the summer of 1623 that young Robert Winter met Muroisco Romana. In Warren's plan of Bury St. Edmunds, 1747, there is a way called The Grindle: and I am told that there is ground so called in Horringer. Possibly this Drindle lane may really be Grindle. Halliwell gives *Grindle* as a Suffolk word meaning a small drain or ditch.

## II. ALONG THE WAYS.

These are Barrow way, Bury way, Cheventon way, Hargrave way, New-market way, Procession way, and Shakers way.

BARROW WAY and BURY WAY, so far as they lie within the bounds of Little Saxham, are still there to speak for themselves, so that I need not say much about them. I have already pointed out how that these roads, as well as one that

crossed them, formerly passed between the church and the present rectory house, but soon after 1852 they were turned and made to go round the church, so that churchyard and rectory garden became contiguous. See Plan No. 2.

CHEVENTON (Chevington) WAY is not now there to speak for itself, so I must speak for it. This is that way along which for many centuries the Abbots of Bury had passed as they went from their palace at Bury to their hall at Chevington; and as it was a public highway many lesser people than they must have passed along it too. This is that way which Solicitor General Lucas remembered when he was making his will in July, 1531. He left a sum of £49 for various objects, and amongst others *for amending of high waies and specially for the waye called Chevinton waye, that is to say from the begynning of my pale there untill my close called Kings Close.*

There are many things less interesting than to try and mark the course an old road took which the march of time and change of circumstances have knocked out of being. You get a glimpse of it here and a glimpse of it there. Here is an old tree in the middle of a ploughed field, which has no meaning now but which once was a wayside tree; here is a bank, there is a depression, somewhere else is a track; and to mark these various signs of what is gone, and to piece together the disconnected fragments, and to restore in your mind the way as it was, and to imagine some of them who passed to and fro along it on their various errands of business or of pleasure, in their various coaches and vehicles, with their various steps, the young step light and eager, the old subdued and slow, to do all this on the spot itself and under the roof of heaven is not an altogether unprofitable pastime.

Suppose someone in any century from the twelfth or earlier to the very beginning of the nineteenth; suppose he wants to go from Bury to Chevington; which way lies his road?

He would pass out of Bury by the west gate. Not a stone of that gate is standing in its place to day; and yet the exact spot where it stood is as plain as if it were still standing in all the beauty of grim strength. It is something like when a guest rises from the dinner table and goes out before the others do. He is gone, but there is the empty chair that marks where he sat. So the gate is gone before the rest of the town, but there is the place where it stood. After passing through the west gate his road to Chevington would be the present road that passes by St.

Peter's church, the Hospital and that magnificent piece of architecture, the Thingoe Union workhouse. Of course as yet there were none of them. This is the only bit of the old Bury and Chevington road that still remains as a public way. Soon after passing the last of these buildings it comes to an end. But it did not come to an end there at the time that I am speaking of. It went straight on to its destiny, which was Chevington hall and the country beyond it. It went past where there are now some modern farm buildings and some modern rifle butts. I don't think there is any trace of it to be seen there now, but I imagine it must have kept all along the bottom, by the side of the brook Linnet which was flowing in an opposite direction to ours. The ground on the right of it rose towards Westley, the ground on the left rose towards Horringer.

After following it for about two miles along this valley we approach where the Ickworth park pale now is. And before we reach that pale the course of the road is plainly to be seen. It skirted a meadow which lay to the left of it and was called Bayard's meadow. That meadow lay within the manor of Little Saxham, and has an interesting name which will be explained presently. Soon after reaching Bayard's meadow it came to the blacksmith's shop, which lay to the right of it. The blacksmith is gone. The smithy is gone, though the ancient trunk of a once spreading tree is still there. No blacksmith has blown his bellows or swung his hammer there since the road was closed. But when the highway was here, and when people were passing from Bury to Chevington and beyond, and from Chevington and beyond to Bury, then the bellows might have blown and the sparks might have flown, and the sledge might have been swung "with measured beat and slow."

The blacksmith's cottage without the blacksmith, like Hamlet without the prince, is still there; it is now a very picturesque park lodge with a stickle roof and thatched withal. Its name is Mordebois cottage. I do not often find the name in print, but that is the traditional name. Nobody on the spot ever calls it by any other name.

And who was Mordebois? Mordebois must be the name of some blacksmith who occupied it many, many years ago. It must be many, many years ago that he was there, because the Ickworth registers contain none of the name, though they go back to 1566. How he contrived to stamp his name upon the cottage for ever afterwards, why his name has not been supplanted by the Summers's and





MORDEBOIS COTTAGE ON CHEVINGTON WAY.

To face p. 224.

"The beginning of my pale." p. 121. par. 5.

Prykes who came after him, I do not at all know. But I have often noticed the same thing elsewhere. One man stamps his name upon a house or a field or a lane, and there it remains for ever afterwards, whilst the name of another dies with him or soon after him, and makes way for that of his successor. Lord Arthur Hervey pointed out many years ago that in the volume of Bury wills printed by the Camden Society is the will of William Mordebois of Hepworth, blacksmith, 1644. This William Mordebois was probably the descendant of an ancestor who lived before the Reformation and before the days of parish registers, an ancestor who had lived and shod horses at this very cottage and whose name lives there still, who had doffed his cap to the Solicitor General and had bowed himself low with religious reverence to my lord Abbot of Bury.

The only blacksmiths that I know of as having lived at this spot are Summers's and Prykes.

Summers is marked on the 1638 map of Little Saxham as being there then. The Ickworth parish registers show them as being there from about 1630 to 1790. There were four generations filled up that space. First came two successive Johns and then came two successive Benjamins.

Coming to an end in 1790, not so very long before the road did, Prykes filled the vacancy. Joseph Pryke died there in 1820. He was Ickworth parish clerk. Prykes had been blacksmiths for some generations before that, as the accounts of the first Earl of Bristol and his successors show. Both they and Summers were employed. But whether their smithy was at Horringer then as it was afterwards, or whether both smithies were at Ickworth, I am not sure. At any rate they came to Mordeboice cottage to fill up the few years interval that there were to be between the death of the last Summers and the closing of the road and consequent closing of the smithy. When it was closed they went to Horringer, and there after another fifty years work at the forge, week in week out from morn to eve, they came to an end and the smithy changed hands. I have the sword of the last of them, taken from him one evening about forty years ago when he was not quite to be trusted with the possession of it.

Immediately after passing the smithy of Mordeboice, which is just within Ickworth parish, the Chevington way became the boundary between Little Saxham and Ickworth, and so it continued to be for the next three quarters of a mile or so. It still ran along the bottom by the side of its old companion, the Linnet, Ickworth

parish and park rising on its left, Little Saxham parish and park rising on its right. So that here at the smithy was, "the beginning of my pale." From here the road began to benefit by the legacy of Solicitor General Lucas.

Its course from this point is perfectly plain to day, as it has been for the last half mile or more. A bank and a track as it runs through what is now (but was not then) Ickworth park shows its course as plainly as on the day when Abbots and Solicitor Generals and lesser folk too were going along it. About half a mile beyond the smithy a lofty dam of earth lies to day right across it, and the modern track has to turn a little up the hill in order to get on. But on the other side of the dam it is again quite plain.

This dam was thrown across the Linnet in or about the year 1823 at a cost of about £500. Of course the ostensible object was to make a lake. The extent of the lake was over 15 acres at high water. But I believe that one object of it was more effectually to bar the old Chevington and Bury way. It had been closed by Act of Parliament, and a new one outside the park had been substituted for it. But people would not at once cease from using it. So the lofty dam was made across it, and the lake was made to encroach upon it. The lake eventually turned out to be a failure. Perhaps that was retribution. Made in 1823 it seems to have lasted for about 20 years. I see it marked in a map of 1842. But it must have been very soon after 1842 that in consequence of some fault in the construction of the dam the water burst through it; and Bury folk, or at any rate the Spread Eagle at Stamford bridge, must have been startled by the sudden rush of waters, which had been long penned back and were now rejoicing to be free. The dam with the gap in the middle tells its own story to day.

Soon after the old road passes the dam there was a lane turning out of it on the right hand side. The depression of this lane can still be seen till it gets into a wood. This was Hargrave lane or Hargrave way, which is marked on the 1638 map of Little Saxham, and which was stubbed up just within living memory.

The boundary line of Little Saxham which has been following Chevington way since we left the smithy now leaves it and follows Hargrave lane, which is the boundary between it and Chevington.

Though we are now out of Little Saxham and have passed the point where the way ceased to benefit from the Solicitor General's legacy, yet we will just follow it on till it reaches the Abbots house at Chevington.

From the point where Hargrave lane turns out of it till you reach a very picturesque double cottage in Ickworth park called The White Cottage, Chevington way, still keeping company with the brook Linnet, is the boundary line between Ickworth and Chevington, and its track is quite plain. After passing the White Cottage it parted company with the Linnet and clomb the hill, its course up the hill being exactly marked by a private road now in use and coming from Ickworth house. It passed by where the park gates called The iron gates now are. Almost immediately beyond them it forked. The left fork went to Chedburgh. This fork has been completely stopped and a cottage built across it, because people would go on using it. So an old man tells me who as a boy helped his father to dig the foundations of it. The right fork followed the exact course of the present private road which takes you straight to Chevington hall farm and to the mighty mound and moat which marks the Abbot's hall.

Having thus gone on paper from Bury to Chevington by the old Cheventon way there only remains to say why we cant do so to day in very fact and deed.

This way continued to be a public highway till about the year 1814, lying for a short part of its course between Ickworth park and Little Saxham park. But in 1808 the Little Saxham estate was added to the Ickworth estate, and it was an obvious improvement that Ickworth park should not leave off at the brook and at the bottom of the valley, but that the opposite rising ground of Little Saxham should be thrown into it. But the consequence of that would be that the highway which formerly passed between the two parks would now be inside Ickworth park, and so it was considered desirable that it should be turned. The necessary leave to close it was obtained, of course on condition of Lord Bristol making a substitute for it. This was done in or about 1814, about £2000 being spent in making a substitute road in the parishes of Little Saxham and Chevington, and nearly as much in Chedburgh and Rede.

This having been done the park pales were moved in 1823 from the bottom of the valley to the top of the opposite rising ground, and so a part of what had been Little Saxham park became a part of Ickworth park. It changed its name, as people do sometimes, but not its character nor its parish. It is still park and still Little Saxham.

**HARGRAVE WAY.** This way, as I have already said, turned out of the Chevington way at the lake of 1823, the lake that failed. The Little Saxham boundary, which had been following the Chevington way from the smithy of Pryke, late

Summers, late Mordebois, now left that way and went up Hargrave way, which separated it from Chevington. The depression caused by it can be plainly seen. I imagine that it crossed Chevington way and came on towards Ickworth Lodge, formerly Ickworth Green, but it is not easy to trace it on the Ickworth side of Chevington way.

**NEWMARKET WAY.** This way was the boundary of the parish on the north, and was pretty nearly where the present Bury and Newmarket road is. Between it and the cultivated part of Little Saxham lay Little Saxham Heath, through the site of which now runs the railway. As the way passed through the Heath I imagine that you were not hemmed and squeezed and confined within the narrow limits of two hedges, but chose your track where you would.

**PRECESSIONE WAYE.** I presume that this means Procession way. What procession is alluded to I don't know. Possibly one in connection with the ancient perambulation or beating of the bounds of the parish. The full title of this way on the 1638 map is, *The way which parte the twoe Saxhams, commonly called the precessione waye.* On the further side of it lay Great Saxham heath. This way is now a footpath leading from the Barrow road to Great Saxham church in one direction, and from Barrow road to Newmarket road in the other direction.

**SHAKERS WAY.** See SHAKERS FIELD.

Besides these ways which have names given to them in the 1638 map, there are several without names. The old common fields had ways on two sides of them, sometimes on all four sides. When stoned roads came into fashion, and common fields went out of it, some of the old field ways were stoned and became parish roads, some were not stoned and remain to day only in the shape of bridle ways and foot paths, and some have been closed and lost altogether.

I will point out the whereabouts of a few of the ways marked in the 1638 map without name.

As you approach Little Saxham coming from Bury there stands a white brick cottage on your left at the upper end of a lane which leads into Ickworth park. The cottage was built by Lord Bristol in or about 1833, and is generally called Crow's wood. This lane is shown in the map running into the old Chevington way and joining it just below the old smithy of Pryke, late Summers, late Mordebois. For this reason it is always known as Mordebois lane. It is here the boundary between Ickworth and Little Saxham.

Exactly opposite where it joins the Bury road is another lane going in the opposite direction. This is now a private way leading to Saxham station. It is shown in the 1638 map without name, but in a map about 1790 it is called Brome lane, the adjoining close being Brome close. This lane appears to be the boundary between Little Saxham and Westley, though the manor of Little Saxham here extends across it into Westley parish.

The road from Little Saxham church to Honey hill farm is shown in 1638 as it is now, except that it has been turned at the church so as not to pass between it and the present rectory. It went a little beyond Honey hill farm, and then when it reached the Heath it stopped. The straight bit from this point to the station has a very 19th century look about it, and can be at once distinguished from the older part.

The road which now goes from Little Saxham church to Chevington is shown in 1638 as far as the turning on the left to Woodland end farm. There it stopped, the present continuation of it to Chevington being, I imagine, part of the road which Lord Bristol had to make in 1814 when he stopped the old Chevington way through his park.

The short bit of way from Bury way up to the hall is shown in 1638 where the present way is up to the former dairy farm.

There are other field ways shown besides these, but I have nothing particular to say about them and so will pass on into the fields.

### III. THRO' THE FIELDS.

By a field is meant not a close, not a field in the modern sense of the word, not anything, however small, enclosed by a hedge, but a common field, a large tract of arable land in which the different occupiers had their narrow strips side by side, only separated from one another by a narrow ridge of unploughed land, sometimes called a mere, sometimes a balk. These strips lay side by side, each with a different owner, so that it was almost as easy to make a mistake and reap your neighbour's corn as it is to go to a meeting and come away with his umbrella. But of course that might happen more easily in a large parish where there were many occupiers than in a very small parish like Saxham, where there were only four or five.

The following fields are shown and named in the 1638 map. Bandes Rowe field; Beaconsfield; Blissal field; Bloode Botome field; Church field; Hatchfield; Shakers field; Wronge Oak field.

**BANDES ROWE FIELD.** I cannot suggest a meaning for this name. Its measure was over 40 acres, mostly occupied in 1638 by Wymark of Honey hill farm. It adjoined Brome lane, lying on the Bury or Westley side of it, and consequently though within the manor of Little Saxham it lay in the parish of Westley.

**BEACONSFIELD.** This was a field of about 50 acres, in which the parishes of Little Saxham, Ickworth, Horringer and Westley all seem to have had some portion. It was bounded on one side by the Bury and Saxham way, on another side by Mordebois lane, and on a third side by the old Bury and Chevington way. Mr. Blagge of Little Horringer hall had a bit of it in 1638, Wymark, Emines and Summers the blacksmith occupied other parts of it. It is known to day as Bench corner. It slopes down to the valley, but the higher parts of it command a distant view in one direction. Its name suggests an ancient way of rousing folk and giving information, less speedy but more picturesque than the modern wire. Many other fields with the same name will be found in the country. One in Buckinghamshire has outgrown its original bounds and has swollen into a village and an earldom.

**BLISSAL FIELD. BLOODE BOTOME FIELD. SHAKERS FIELD. WRONGE OAK FIELD.** These four fields lay in a row from south to north, and occupied all the land between the Honey hill road and the Great Saxham boundary. Wronge oak field, the largest of the four, measured about 100 acres. Bloode botome field lies in the hollow, but how the blood got into the name I cant say. Shakers way adjoined Shakers field. Whether the field gave its name to the way or the way to the field, I cannot say. In Halliwell's Provincial Dictionary is given a Norfolk and Suffolk word "shack," meaning *liberty of winter pasturage, the lords of the manor having the privilege to feed their sheep at pleasure upon their tenants' lands during the six winter months.* This word may be godfather to the field.

**CHURCH FIELD.** This field, measuring about 80 acres, lay in the middle of the parish, bounded on its west side by the road from the church to Honey hill. It is partly occupied by the Windsor wood of to day.

**HATCHFIELD.** This field is now partly in Ickworth park and partly occupied by the Twist wood. It came right down to the old Chevington way, and on its south side was bounded by Hargrave lane, and then by the old lane, Drindle or Grindle lane alias Gipsy lane, which went on to Woodland end farm and thence on to the church. See p. 222.

#### IV. THE CLOSES.

These are the closes, which is what most fields are now, though comparatively few fields were so once. But as common fields were gradually shrinking and decreasing, closes were at the same rate multiplying and increasing.

**BAYARDS MEADOW.** The measure of this close is given in the 1638 map as 18 acres, and the occupier was Barret. It was within Little Saxham manor though in Ickworth parish. It was a long, narrow meadow lying between the brook Linnet and the old Chevington way. The smithy of Mordebois was close by. These three had combined to give it its name.

The brook which is now called the Linnet (how far back that name goes I know not) does not seem always to have had one name for its whole course, but had different names at different parts of its course, like that bigger brook the Thames. Before it first enters Ickworth park on the Horringer side it was called for a short space "Foaming Sea." Further down, a little below the spot where the lake of 1823 refused to remain within bounds, it was in the 17th century called Puddle Wharf, a name that needs to be explained. A little lower down still, when opposite the smithy of Mordeboice, it was called Bayard's Water. I find it so called in an Ickworth rate book of the 18th century.

Now Bayard was a mediæval word for a horse. At first it meant a bay horse, but afterwards got to be used for a horse of any colour. No doubt this part of the brook, near an important high way and near the blacksmith's shop, was where bayards or horses were watered, and the adjoining meadow easily got to be called Bayard's meadow.

It was added to the Ickworth estate some time earlier than the rest of Little Saxham manor was, being bought from the Crofts family by George, Lord Bristol, in May, 1774.

**BROME CLOSE.** As you enter Brome lane from the Saxham and Bury road opposite Crow's wood cottage, this is the first close on the Bury or Westley side of it, the Bury road bounding it on one side. I presume that it takes its name



from the shrub that once grew there. Gage quotes Chitting, the Chester herald who visited Little Saxham with note book and pencil in hand soon after 1600, as saying that every window all over the hall had a slip of brome painted on it, probably in honour of the Plantagenet family. And Jasper, Duke of Bedford, whose former secretary, Thomas Lucas, built the hall and had the brome represented on every window, had brome represented on his seal. It is possible, though by no means necessary, that there may be some connection between this close and that fact.

**CLAMP CLOSE.** This was a close of 14 acres lying between the hall and the Green farm alias Lodge farm, and occupied by Holden in 1638, the occupier of that farm. Every farmer knows what clamping is. But what there could be to clamp in 1638, when turnips and other roots had not yet been introduced into the country, I don't know.

**LAWNERS CLOSE.** This was a close of 17 acres adjoining Lawners wood of 26 acres. It belonged in 1638 to Holden's farm, the Green alias Lodge farm, and was on the opposite side of the road to his house, a little nearer Chevington. Larner was the name of a family living in Saxham at this time. About 90 years after this, viz. in 1723, there was a Larner in whose house fifteen of Lord Bristol's Ickworth-made cheeses were found, the cheese chamber at Ickworth having been broken into. Constable Goodchild took him up but he escaped. See John Hervey's Letters, No. 746.

**OLDE DAYREY.** This is the name given to a close of 8 acres which lay by the side of the old Chevington way, and consequently it is now in Ickworth park. Holden of the Green farm was the occupier. As it was called the olde Dayrey in 1638 it must be a very old dairey indeed. The map shows no buildings of any sort on it. It lay between the oulde Dayrie wood (which is still there) and the Chevington way.

#### V. THRO' THE WOODS.

**CROWE'S WOOD.** Crowe is put down in 1638 as the occupier of a close of 21 acres bounded on one side by Bury way and on another side by Brome lane. A group of trees is marked in the middle of this close, and the modern cottage at the upper end of Mordebois lane is known to day as Crow's wood cottage. The trees are not there now.

**THE HYGH WOOD.** This wood of 10 acres adjoined the hall on its north

east side and came up to Bury way. See Plan No. 1. It is not there now. I presume that high is used there in the same sense as it is used in High street, viz. chief, as the ground is quite level hereabouts.

**LAWNERSWOOD.** See **LAWNERS CLOSE**, which adjoined it. The measure of Lawnerswood was 26 acres. It partly occupies the ground of the Larners wood of to day.

**OULDE DAYRIE WOOD.** This partly occupied the site of the Dairy Wood of to day. Its measure in 1638 was 16 acres.

**THE THICKE WOOD.** The measure of this was 32 acres, and it lay on the south west side of the hall, only a meadow lying between the two. There is no wood there now.

Besides these woods which are named in the map of 1638 there are a few nameless groves. There is also a nameless wood shown in the Warren, on the Westley side of Brome lane. This is the **OLD WARREN WOOD** of to day. In the 1790 map it is called the Covey.

The wood by the Ickworth park pale to day called the **TWIST** does not appear in the 1638 map. The common field called Hatchfield which came up against Hargrave lane partly occupied its site. But in an account of the Ickworth tithe written in 1701 (printed by Lord John Hervey as an appendix to the 1665 Survey of Ickworth) mention is made of the two Twists as lying in Saxham but paying tithe to Ickworth. Apparently the two have been consolidated. The old Hargrave lane ran through the middle of what is the Twist wood of to day. I cannot explain the meaning of Twist.

The **WINDSOR WOOD** of to day occupies a small piece of the common field called Churchfield. From an inscribed stone in it and from the Ickworth Plantation book I learn that the acorns from which this wood was planted were sent to Lord Bristol by King George IV in 1826 and 1829. They were first sown in the kitchen garden and when about 3 years old were planted out.

#### VI. ETCETERAS.

Under this heading I include the Heath, the Lyes and the Warren.

**THE HEATH.** In the 1638 map Little Saxham heath measured about 90 acres. To day there is not one perch. The Newmarket way skirted it on one

side, the cultivated land of Little Saxham skirted it on the other. It lay between the two. You can tell to day exactly where it lay. You can tell it by the complete absence of old timber and old fences. They leave off suddenly, and where they leave off there the Heath begun. It is now no waste but arable land. The railway runs through it. Instead of the Shepherd's Watch you have Saxham station lifting up its head.

During the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a family that got their name from some heath in the neighbourhood, probably from this heath, owned manors at Little Saxham, Lackford and elsewhere round about. They were called de Heath or Heth. When the name was latinized it became de Bruerio. (Comp: App: VI. with App: VIII.) I wonder whether some of the families who bear the name of Brewer are descended, not from an ancestor who brew but from an ancestor who lived near a heath. We have the same latin word in a wild briar and a briar pipe.

In many parishes will be found a tract of land called the Heath. It generally lies far from the centre of the parish, near the outskirts. And in large parishes and thinly inhabited districts that meant for the dwellers on it that they were cut off from their neighbours and heard news later than the rest. And when the Gospel news were being first preached in the land, it was the dwellers in the heath who were the last to hear it, so that a heathen or dweller in the heath got to mean the same thing as one who still clave to the old gods.

Saxham heath is now no waste, but enclosed and arable land. But as you go along the Bury and Newmarket road, here and there, on the narrow way side which is all that we are allowed to have now-a-days, may be seen cropping up a bit of furze. That furze has its pedigree, its genealogy, its family tree, its ancestors, as well as we. And I imagine that it is the descendant of furze that grew thereabouts within less narrow limits when Plantagenets and Tudors and Stuarts were sitting on the throne of England.

THE LYES. There is a word "lea" meaning untilled land.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day;  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;  
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

This word, variously spelt, will often be found at the end of names of places; *e. g.* Westley, Hadleigh.

There seems also to have been another word, leese or lease, like the other in meaning as in sound. In the will of Solicitor General Lucas, p. 123, "medowes, leases and pastures" occur in one of those long lists of superfluous words in which lawyers delight. Whether lea and lease are cognate words or not I dont know. I imagine that it is the latter word which belongs to the ground at which we are now arrived.

Its measure in the 1638 map is 33 acres. It is marked there as being studded with trees. Those trees, picturesque old oaks, are still there, a little older than they were when the map was made, but otherwise not much altered. The ground lies at the end of Brome lane, close to the cottage of the gamekeeper who looks after the old Warren wood. Where the Lyes leaves off, there the Heath begins.

THE WARREN. The measure of this in the 1638 map is about 220 acres, including a wood of 61 acres. That wood is still there. In the 1790 map it is called the Covey. It is now known as the old Warren wood.

In Bailey's Dictionary, 1763, a warren is defined as "a franchise or privileged place by prescription or grant to keep beasts and fowls of warren, as conies, hares, partridges and pheasants."



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## SHORT NOTES.

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ASHWELL. In the list edited by Mr. T. C. Noble of those persons who subscribed towards the defence of this country at the time of the Spanish Armada is the name of Stephen Ashewell of Little Saxham, who on April 19, 1588, gave £25. I presume this is the same man whose epitaph on a brass plate in the nave near the pulpit in St. Mary's church at Bury St. Edmunds is printed by Mr. Tymms. *Here lyeth the body of Stephen Ashwell, sometyme a burgesse of this borough: who was a charitable man to ye poor in his life tyme and a good benefactour to them at his death, November anno 1624.* Gillingwater says that he gave the almshouse in Southgate street for six poor men to dwell in.

BILSON. Two children of this name were baptized here in the early years of the 19th century. Their father, William Bilson, was for more than 60 years park-keeper at Ickworth, where he lived for the greater part of the time and where he was buried in 1865 aged 83 years. He was born in Worcestershire, and when an infant moved into Devonshire, his father having become keeper to Lord Falmouth.

LORD CROFTS. Since the account was printed (p. 201) of the visit of King Charles to Westley to get a view of Bury, I have looked at the ground under more favourable conditions than the fogs of November allowed. And it is quite clear that to have got any view of Bury at all he must have gone with his face towards the church of Fornham All Saints as far as where the ground begins to drop. From that point a very good view can be obtained, but from nowhere else thereabouts unless he came right up to where the Barracks now are.

RICHARD CROFTS. I get a momentary glimpse of Richard Crofts M.P. at West Harling in the manuscript diary of William Hervey. The diarist was the youngest son of John, Lord Hervey, his three elder brothers, George, Augustus and Frederick, being successively second, third and fourth Earls of Bristol. After

about 8 years of military life in Canada he spent 48 years riding, driving and walking in every part of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with occasional tours on the continent. While doing so he kept a daily journal, describing his exact route and the scenery. These journals are at Ickworth in about 60 note books.

1771. Oct. 24, Thursday. Went to Mr. Crofts's at West Harling by Culford, Euston and Rushford.

1774. July 25, Monday. Left Ickworth early this morning and went to Mr. Croft's at Harling about 19 miles, the road thro' Westly, Fornham, leaving the church to the left as also Mr. Kent's house, taking the new road which goes by Culford park, keeping the strait road to the Heath, then taking the right hand road leading to Rymer's Gap, (a farm house seen in front at about 2 miles distant when at the division of the roads which is to be left to the left,) strait on to Euston, by the parsonage on the left, thro' a gate in front, then the left hand road which goes to Rushford, round by the church, then short to the right, strait on to the high road turning to the right, leaving Shadwell park (Mr. Buxton's) to the left, on quitting which Mr. Croft's house is in sight a little to the left.

July 27, Wednesday. Rode out with Mr. and Mrs. Croftes to Quidnam,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, belonging to Lord Albemarle, let to Mr. Woodley for £400 a year, a pretty paddock of a mile round on a rising ground commanding a near pretty country. Mr. Warren, minister of Saxham, at Harling, Dr. Thurston, Mr. Gaines and Mr. Dean.

July 28, Thursday. Left Harling, thro' Market Harling, etc. etc. to Norwich.

West Harling hall is a large red brick house, now the seat of Sir Edmund Nugent. Apparently it was built early in the 18th century. The church adjoins it, the situation being extremely pretty. The hall is not now visible, as it was in General Hervey's time, after passing Shadwell park. Fir plantations have sprung up since then, so that it is invisible from the road. In the vestry of the church are three metal tablets with shields and the following inscriptions.

1. William Croftes, Esq. died Nov. 14, 1770, in the 60th year of his age.
2. Mary Croftes relict of William Croftes Esq. died Nov. 27, 1772, aged 57 years.
3. Richard Croftes Esq. died July 4, 1783, aged 43 years.

In the chancel there is a white marble bust, which looks as if it might be a good likeness, of Major Richard Gipps, only son of Sir Richard of Little Horringer

hall. (See Horringer registers, p. 310.) Underneath is a shield and this inscription. *Ricardo Gipps avunculo suo Gulielmus Croftes hoc marmor in grati animi testimonium poni voluit. Posuit Ricardus, Gulielmi filius.* J. Wilton was the sculptor.

CURKE. In the marriages for 1619 I have printed the name of a bride as Elyzabeth Cnrke [sic]. The name must be Curke. Edward Kyrke was rector of Risby from 1580 to 1613, and for most of the time rector of Lackford also.

FAYERCLOTH. One of this name will be found in the marriages for 1629. In 1603 there was a Lawrence Fayercliff, vicar of Haverhill. And on March 22, 1600 (or 1601), William Fairclyffe was buried in St. Mary's church at Bury St. Edmunds. He had a brass plate "in the crosse isle." (Tom Martin's Ms.)

FRANCIS. In 1817 will be found the entry of baptism of Louisa, daughter of Philip Francis. She died of consumption at Broadstairs when about 17 years old. Mr. Philip Francis was the only son of Sir Philip Francis, the probable author of the letters of Junius. He first came to Little Saxham in 1811, the house which is now the rectory being lent to him by Lord Bristol, and for many years afterwards was generally there from September to April. He certainly had the house till 1827 and possibly later. He died at Fulham in 1835.

Two volumes of the Francis Letters have just been published. In a letter from Sir Philip to his daughter Catherine, dated Oct. 29, 1811, he says, *The Patriarch at Saxam was well on Saturday.*

In the 1638 map of Little Saxham this house is down as occupied by a man named Willet. At the time of the sale of the manor in 1788 I take it to be the public house occupied by William Sier. In the 1790 map it is called Stamerkin. About that time I think it was occupied by the Pawseys, who with their sailor son, Lieut. Pawsey, lie in the adjoining churchyard. Then came Mr. Philip Francis for about 20 years, then Mr. Ashington the curate, and then it became the rectory house.

A GIPSY. In 1623 will be found the marriage of Robert Winter and Muroisco Romana. Her name is variously written Maurisco and Mariscoe. There is no mistaking the race to which she belonged. Christian name and surname both proclaim it, and probably, if we could see her, something else would proclaim it too. Robert Winter may have met with her when she was encamped on Little Saxham heath, not far from where the railway station now is; or it might have

been in Gipsy lane, whose deep impress is still to be seen as it passes through the Dairy wood untrodden and choked by briars. There were five children of the marriage, one of whom, Robert, had a daughter called Muroisco after her grandmother. Some of the descendants seem to have moved into Bury, and it would be interesting to find out whether any, Winters or otherwise, still remain, and, if so, whether any traces of gipsy blood are still to be seen in them.

THE ITALIANS. In the early years of the 19th century the Ickworth dairy was at Little Saxham, and was managed by Mrs. Byford, the mother of the late Mr. James Byford of Horringer. She had for lodgers two Italians, who were at work for several years on the sculpture that runs round the dome of Ickworth house. From the estate account books I learn that their names were Carabelli, I presume brothers. One is called Casimera Carabelli. Their wages seem to have amounted to about £170 a year each besides board. When they went back to Italy Mrs. Byford used to sew the guineas up in their clothes.

JERMYN. In 1675 will be found the marriage of Henry Jermyn of Cheveley and Judith Poley. Henry Jermyn was a younger son of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, was created Baron Dover in 1685, succeeded his brother as Baron Jermyn in 1703, and died childless in 1708, when his titles became extinct. I give no account of him here, as he belongs to the volume which will contain the Rushbrook registers. In the Letterbooks of John Hervey, Earl of Bristol, will be found letters to and from him. Nos. 77. 78. 79.

Judith, his wife, was a daughter of Sir Edmund Poley of Badley, whose wife, Lady Poley, was a daughter of Sir Henry Crofts and sister to Lord Crofts. Judith survived her husband and was a nonjuror. Amongst the names of Roman Catholics, nonjurors and others who refused to take the oaths to King George, with the annual value of their estates, her name appears under several counties.

		£	s.	d.
Cambridge.	Lady Judith, Dowager of Dover, of Chevely Hall,	303	..	1 .. 2
Suffolk.	Judith, Lady Dowager Dover,	956	..	9 .. 7
Middlesex.	Judith, Lady Dowager Dover, of Chevely and of Dover St., St. James,	2328	..	18 .. 1

The list of nonjurors, county by county, was collected in 1715, printed in 1745, reprinted in 1862.



LUCAS. At p. 154 I have mentioned John Lucas, the third son of the Solicitor General who built Little Saxham hall. I have since met with an account of his funeral in the Diary of Henry Machyn from 1550 to 1563, printed by the Camden Society in 1848. *The XV day of September was bered at Sant Peter the Powr hard by Frer Austyne, with a harold kareyng his cott armur and a penon of armes, and II fayre whyt-branches and XII stayffe torchys and tapurs and a dosen and d. of skochyons, and the powre men had mantyll frys gownes, and mony mornars; on [one] master Lucas squyre, sum-time on of the masters of the request unto king Henry the VIII.* The Editor's note quotes from Stow an account of his tombstone in the chancel of St. Peter the poor, which says he died Oct. 28, 1556, and his daughter Margaret, late wife to Thomas Pennie M.D. was buried there Nov. 13, 1587.

PLUMB. At p. 142 will be found Joseph Plume amongst the rectors of Little Saxham. I do not know whether he was brother or otherwise related to Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester and Vicar of Greenwich, and founder of the Plumean Professorship of Astronomy at Cambridge, who died in November, 1704, aged 74 years. From a paper on the parish of Stansfield in Proc: of Suffolk Arch: Inst: vol. X, 345, I learn that there were Plumes in the 17th century there and at Hawkedon. Possibly he was one of them.

RICHARDSON. In 1853 was buried at Little Saxham William Richardson, aged 88 years, and his wife followed him in 1859 aged 92 years. There is something fascinating about a village that has clean gone and left nothing but a pond with a name behind it; so I will set down here that an old man still living tells me that, when he was a boy, Richardson told him that he recollected buildings standing near Parson's pond in Ickworth park. These buildings could not then have been inhabited houses, but must have been ruinous relics of the parsonage and village which had been removed near about 1710. One may almost wonder whether Goldsmith came over from Barton and looked at the spot.

WAKEHAM. At p. 144 will be found Perryman Wakeham among the rectors. The Bury Post for July 19, 1809, has this announcement. *Monday last was married at Bures the Rev. Perryman Wakeham, rector of Little Saxham, to Miss Mary Elliston, granddaughter of the late Dr. Elliston, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.*

WYMARK. When Covell made his map of Little Saxham in 1638 he set down Wymark as the occupier of Honey hill farm. The Wymarks were in Little

Saxham all through the 17th century and well into the 18th, probably tenants of that farm all the time. There was a Ned Wymark held some office at the Court of James I, who is often mentioned in co-temporary letters. Apparently he was jester. John Chamberlain writing to Sir Dudley Carleton from London, Oct. 11, 1617, mentions the death of Sir Anthony Mildmay, "of whose will I hear little or "nothing yet, but only that Ned Wymark, for all the ancient acquaintance "between them, hath not so much as a rush-ring for remembrance." Court and Times of James I. II. 35. Now as at that time Sir John Crofts was high in favour at Court, it has occurred to me that this Ned Wymark may have been a promising son of his tenant at Honey hill and may have been introduced by him to the doubtful advantages of a life at Court. Some of the privileged sayings of Ned Wymark to king James are reported by the letter-writers of the time. There is no Edward among the Wymarks baptized at Saxham.

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POSTSCRIPTS. CROFTS. I take the following entries from the Register of Admissions to Grays Inn, edited by Joseph Foster.

1583. April 24. *John Crofts, son and heir of John Crofts of Saxham Esq.* This is somebody's mistake, I hope not mine, for son and heir of Thomas. This is that John who will be found at p. 164.

1591. Nov. 5. *Edmund Crofts, son of Thomas Crofts of Little Saxham Esq.* This is that Edmund who will be found at p. 163.

1612. May 22. *Anthony Crofts, second son of John Crofts of Toddington, Knight.* This is that Anthony who will be found at p. 170.

CROFTS. In Pink's History of Clerkenwell we are told that Lady Crofts appears in the rate-book for 1661, and that she was a resident in 1666.

In the Registers of St. James, Clerkenwell, printed by the Harleian Society, are the following entries of burial.

1597. Dec. 21: *Elizabeth wife of Charles Croftes Esquier in the church.*

1625. May 31. *Mr. Harrye Crofts from Grai's Inn, in ye chancell.*

These Clerkenwell Crofts must belong to the Crofts of Bardwell. (p. 213.)

CANEY. In Dec. 1792 will be found the burial here of Nathaniel Caney of Bury St. Edmunds, and that of his wife in 1801. His tombstone is on p. 99, No. 9. From the Bury Post I learn that he kept the Hare and Hounds Inn.

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\* See also under Olderton and Ollington.

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   — Mary 1646, 1685 (2).  
   — Robert 1572.  
   — Susan 1577.  
   — Thomas 1597.  
   — William 1568, 1600, 1711.  
 CROMPTON Anthony 1623.  
   — Charles 1618.  
   — Edward 1620.  
   — Frances 1621.  
   — Thomas 1617.  
 CROW Alice 1787, 1815.  
   — Amy 1839.  
   — Ann 1593, 1646, 1678.  
   — Bet 1795, 1819.  
   — Constance 1563.  
   — Edgar 1841.  
   — Edmund 1588, 1642, 1800.  
   — Edward 1821.  
   — Eliza 1840, 1841.  
   — Elizabeth 1644, 1669, 1820, 1838.

*MARRIAGES.*

CRACK James 1799.  
   — John 1834.  
   — Sarah 1826.  
   — Sophia 1834.  
   — Susan 1850.  
   — William 1828.  
 CRAWLEY Alice 1620.  
 CRICK Ann 1835.  
 CRISP Joan 1575.

CROFTS Ann 1588.  
   — Anthony 1708.  
   — Elizabeth 1594.  
   — Jane 1616.  
   — Mary 1629.  
   — Suzan 1597.  
   — William 1599, 1737.  
 CROPLEY Mary 1597.  
 CROSS Thomas 1718.

CROW Alice 1814.  
   — Ann 1621.  
   — Edmund 1823.  
   — Edward 1828.  
   — Elizabeth 1702.  
   — Harriet 1850.  
   — John 1801.  
   — Margaret 1570, 1577.  
   — Mary Ann 1839.  
   — Robert 1835.  
   — Sarah 1826.  
   — Suzan 1593.

*BURIALS.*

COZENS Henry 1717.  
 CRACK Eliza 1822.  
   — Elizabeth 1831, 1837, 1846.  
   — James 1834, 1846 (2).  
   — Lucy 1791.  
   — Maria 1831.  
   — Mary Ann 1831.  
 CREAKE Richard 1618.  
 CRISP Charles 1775.

CROFTS Anthony 1725.  
   — Charles 1737.  
   — Elizabeth 1681, 1753.  
   — Henry 1641, 1644.  
   — Jane 1580.  
   — John 1664, 1691.  
   — Lady 1642, 1649, 1672.  
   — Lady Margaret 1674.  
   — Lord 1677.  
   — Margaret 1569.  
   — Mary 1628, 1685 (2).  
   — Mrs. 1727.  
   — Robert 1623.  
   — Sir Henry 1667.  
   — Sir John 1628.  
   — Susan 1604.  
   — Thomas 1612.  
   — William 1694 (2).

CROW Alice 1824.  
   — Deborah 1709.  
   — Edmund 1577.  
   — Elizabeth 1820, 1824, 1835.  
   — Frances 1621.  
   — Lois 1844.  
   — Lucy 1845.  
   — Marian 1825.  
   — Mary 1677, 1806.  
   — Mary Ann 1836.  
   — Robert 1802, 1818.



*BAPTISMS.*

CROW Francis 1590, 1823, 1850.  
 — Harriet 1829, 1832.  
 — Henry 1817, 1831, 1837.  
 — Jane 1836.  
 — John 1584, 1650, 1681, 1781, 1807, 1847.  
 — Lucy A. 1850.  
 — Marian 1833.  
 — Mary 1677, 1783, 1830.  
 — Mary Ann 1802, 1825, 1842, 1844.  
 — Phœbe 1839.  
 — Priscilla 1602.  
 — Robert 1778, 1813, 1817.  
 — Roger 1605.  
 — Sarah 1805, 1829, 1835.  
 — Susan 1566, 1586.  
 — Thomas 1597, 1598, 1633, 1673.  
 — William 1791, 1809, 1824, 1844.

CRYKE John 1565.  
 — Rose 1568.

CURTICE Ann 1766.

DAVY Agnes 1565.

DAWSON Elizabeth 1617.

— John 1614.  
 — William 1610.

DEATH Ann 1778, 1779, 1781.

— Mary 1778.  
 — Robert 1780.

DEER John 1750.

DENT Elizabeth 1667, 1668.

DIEPER James 1688.

DISSE Ann 1611.

— Robert 1608.

DIX Ann 1569.

— Francis 1572.  
 — Henry 1568.  
 — Margaret 1575.  
 — Richard 1566.

DUDLEY Eliza 1835.

— Elizabeth 1835.  
 — Emma 1835.  
 — Rosa 1835.  
 — Thomas 1835.

EASTLING | Martha 1613.

ESTLINNE | William 1671.

EDWARDS Elizabeth 1672.

ELY Bet 1794.

— James 1785.  
 — John 1777, 1815.  
 — Sarah 1787.

*MARRIAGES.*

CROW Thomas 1667.

— William 1813.

CUNNINGHAM Mary 1729.

CURKE Elizabeth 1619.

DALTON Mary 1683.

DANSIE Thomas 1708.

DAWSON William 1605.

DEATH Elizabeth 1823.

DECKER Mary 1737.

DEER John 1744, 1748.

DEW Elizabeth 1676.

DISEN | James 1695.

DYSING | Julian 1675.

DOD Elizabeth 1677.

DODSON Eden 1586.

DOWNS Richard 1716.

DRAKELAND Marget 1598.

DRINKMILK Elizabeth 1760.

DRYVER Bridget 1618.

DURRANT Mary Ann 1839.

EAME Christierne 1745.

EASTLAND William 1697.

EASTLING William 1620, 1671.

EATHERS Phœbe 1668.

EDBURY William 1598.

ELSDEN Jane 1728.

*BURIALS.*

CROW Susan 1640.

— Thomas 1597, 1690.

— Widow 1643.

— William 1824.

DEATH Ann 1778, 1780, 1781.

— Mary 1778.

— Robert 1780.

DEER Elizabeth 1792.

— Goody 1746.

— John 1758.

DENT Elizabeth 1667.

DISS John 1620.

DIX Henry 1568.

EDBURY Marget 1598.

ELLYOT John 1593.

ELY John 1802.

— Mary 1822.

**BAPTISMS.**

ELY Thomas 1791.  
 EMERSON Elizabeth 1718,  
   1747.  
   — Hannah 1723.  
   — James 1716, 1743, 1744.  
   — Mathew 1721.  
 EMINE } Ann 1576, 1612.  
 IMMINS { Edmund 1603.  
   — Frances 1609.  
   — Jane 1606.  
   — Roger 1601.  
 EMONT Amy 1627.  
   — Ann 1622.  
   — Cicily 1629.  
   — Frances 1636.  
   — John 1620.  
   — Mary 1624.  
   — Sarah 1633.  
   — Susan 1631.  
 EVERET Harriet 1826.  
 EVITT Alice 1826.  
   — Bett 1817.  
   — Charlotte 1829.  
   — Eliza 1836.  
   — James 1820.  
   — John 1843.  
   — Mary E. 1847.  
   — Mary Ann 1843.  
   — Susan 1845.  
   — William 1815.  
 FINCH Jane 1841, 1843.  
   — John T. 1844.  
 FLETCHER Annis 1648.  
   — Bridget 1617.  
   — Edmund 1633.  
   — James 1622.  
   — John 1619, 1650.  
   — Mary 1615.  
   — Michael 1659.  
   — Richard 1628.  
 FOQUIER Francis 1732.  
   — William 1734.  
 FORDHAM Adam 1709.  
   — Elizabeth 1699.  
   — George 1715.  
   — Jane 1701.  
   — John 1704, 1740.  
   — Jonathan 1702.  
   — Joseph 1711.  
   — Mary 1700, 1734.  
   — Sarah 1706, 1742.  
   — William 1707, 1734.  
 FRANCIS Louisa C. 1817.  
 FRIEND Robert 1562.  
 FROST Ann 1603.

**MARRIAGES.**

ELY John 1776.  
   — Thomas 1814.  
 EMERSON Elizabeth 1733.  
   — John 1715.  
 EMINE John 1577.  
 EMONT Amie 1645.  
   — Elizabeth 1638.  
 ENTWISSEL ——— 1649.  
 ERETH Hannah 1728.  
 ERNSBY Richard 1684.  
 EVERED Charles 1819.  
   — Mabel 1821.  
   — Thomas 1813.  
 EVET Charlotte 1849.  
   — John 1814.  
   — William 1841.  
 EWIN Elizabeth 1621.  
 FAYERCLOTH John 1629.  
 FENN Mary 1778.  
 FINCH Eliza 1839.  
   — Elizabeth 1838.  
   — Mary Ann 1835.  
   — Thomas 1630, 1839.  
 FISHER Rose 1578.  
 FISSON Suzan 1634.  
 FLETCHER John 1668.  
 FLUD Agnes 1586.  
 FOYSON Margaret 1620.  
 FORBORNE John 1575.  
 FORDHAM Elizabeth 1769.  
   — Sarah 1744.

FREWER William 1811.

FROST Edward 1634.

**BURIALS.**

EMERSON Elizabeth 1722,  
   1747.  
   — James 1750.  
   — John 1732.  
 EMINE } Edmund 1640.  
 IMMINES { Edward 1585.  
   — Jane 1628, 1639.  
   — John 1600.  
   — Margaret 1607.  
   — Pernell 1576.  
   — Roger 1654.  
 EMONT Ann 1639.  
   — Cicily 1679.  
   — Elizabeth 1679.  
   — John 1641.  
   — Michael 1661.  
   — Mrs. 1677.  
   — Sarah 1701.  
   — Susan 1708.  
 EVERED Elizabeth 1850.  
   — Thomas 1840.  
 EVITT Alice 1827.  
   — Elizabeth 1837.

FARMER John 1580.  
 FINCH Jane 1841, 1843.  
   — John 1837.  
 FISK Thomas 1817.  
 FLETCHER Alce 1668.  
   — Bridget 1625.  
   — James 1626.  
   — John 1635, 1680.  
   — Mary 1619.  
   — Michael 1668.  
   — Susan 1634.  
   — Widow 1657.  
 FORDHAM Goodman 1743.  
   — Jane 1702.  
   — John 1706, 1739.  
   — Mary 1700, 1735.  
   — William 1717.

FROST Edward 1645.

*BAPTISMS.*

FROST Ellen 1641.  
 — Elizabeth 1638.  
 — John 1634.  
 — Joseph 1757.

GAINFORD Margaret 1687.  
 GARNER John 1562.  
 GARRALD Ann 1720, 1819.  
 GARRARD Charlotte 1770,  
 GARRET 1810.  
 GARWOOD Christopher  
 JARROLD 1597.  
 — Edward 1795.  
 — Elizabeth 1698, 1708.  
 — George 1571.  
 — Henry 1786, 1828.  
 — James 1703, 1725, 1777,  
 1803.  
 — John 1700, 1773, 1813,  
 1834.  
 — Mary 1589, 1788, 1805.  
 — Mary Ann 1843.  
 — Robert 1592, 1705.  
 — Sarah 1779, 1801, 1807.  
 — Stephen 1587.  
 — Tamasin 1784.  
 — Thomas 1782.  
 — William 1723, 1792.

GAUNT Rose 1655.  
 GAYFER James 1652, 1683.  
 — John 1684.  
 GIBBS Henry 1793.  
 — Susan 1791.  
 — Thomas 1787.

GILLYBROWN Ambrose  
 1577.  
 — Margaret 1605.  
 — Mary 1607.  
 — 1614.

GILMIN Daniel 1588.  
 GINN Mary Ann 1812.  
 GIPPS Margaret 1696.  
 — Thomas 1606.

GOLDSMITH Ambrose 1604.  
 — Ann 1756.  
 — Elizabeth 1764.  
 — Hannah 1756, 1761.  
 — Margery 1758.

GOODCHILD John 1752.  
 GOODYERE Henrietta C.  
 1734.

GREEN Edward 1657.  
 — John 1662.  
 — 1656.

GRESHAM Elizabeth 1596.  
 GRIGGS Ann 1722.

*MARRIAGES.*

FROST Mary 1701, 1828.  
 — Susan 1828.

GARDINER James 1561.  
 GARRALD Agnes 1761.  
 GARRET Charlotte 1811,  
 GARWOOD 1848.  
 JARROLD George 1586.  
 — James 1770.  
 — John 1697.  
 — Robert 1740.  
 — William 1813.

GENT Alexander 1620.

GIBBS Ann 1784.  
 — Mary 1778.

GILL Mary 1787.  
 GILLYBRAND Grizell  
 GILLYBROWNE 1638.  
 — Mathew 1620.  
 — Richard 1576.

GILMIN Andrew 1586.  
 GINN Benjamin 1805, 1811.  
 GIPPS Elizabeth 1708.  
 — Helena 1569.

GOARE Robert 1696.  
 GODDARD Elizabeth 1727.  
 — Thomas 1562.

GODFRY Thomas 1632.  
 GOLDINGHAM Mary 1585.  
 GOLDSMITH Alice 1663.  
 — Ann 1802.  
 — Robert 1755.

GOODY John 1711.  
 GRANGER Ann 1811.  
 GREEN Ann 1683.  
 — James 1784.  
 — Joan 1612.  
 — John 1821.  
 — Mary Ann 1827.

GRESHAM Richard 1588.

*BURIALS.*

FROST Mary 1697.  
 — Nathaniel 1780.  
 — 1642.

FURMAN Thomas 1759.

GARDINER Helen 1560.  
 GARRALD Ann 1782.  
 GARRARD Charlotte 1835.  
 GARRET Eden 1624.  
 GARWOOD Elizabeth 1585,  
 JARROLD 1698, 1821.  
 — George 1572, 1605.  
 — Henry 1796.  
 — John 1729.  
 — Martha 1761.  
 — Mary 1804.  
 — Rose 1698.  
 — Sarah 1715, 1802.  
 — Thomas 1816.  
 — Thomason 1803.  
 — William 1783.

GASSKIN Katherine 1619.  
 GAULE Lydia 1630.  
 GAULT Robert 1632.  
 GAUNT Rose 1680.  
 GIBBS George 1793.  
 — William 1796.

GIGINS Oswald 1571.  
 GILLYBRAND Ambrose  
 GILLYBROWN 1619.  
 — John 1614.  
 — Margaret 1638.  
 — Philip [pa] 1619.  
 — Richard 1609.

GILMIN Daniel 1588, 1591.  
 GINN Benjamin 1827.  
 — Charlotte 1850.  
 — Elizabeth 1809.

GIPPS Ann 1571.  
 — James 1566.  
 — Margaret 1696.

GLANFILL William 1680.  
 GODDARD Mary 1668, 1722.  
 GODFREY Elizabeth 1795.  
 — John 1641.  
 — Widow 1642.

GOLDING Margaret 1608.  
 GOLDSMITH Elizabeth 1764.  
 — Hannah 1758, 1764.  
 — Robert 1801.

GREEN Ann 1739.  
 — Branwhite 1811.  
 — Edward 1661.  
 — Elizabeth 1636.  
 — John 1802.  
 — Mary 1672, 1815.

*BAPTISMS.*

GRIGGS Hannah 1727.  
 — James 1721, 1768, 1773,  
 1779, 1783.  
 — Jane 1771.  
 — Rose 1737.  
 — Sarah 1725, 1777.  
 — William 1733.

HARE Sarah 1763.

HARRALD Ann 1767.

— Ann E. 1819.  
 — Elizabeth 1778, 1838.  
 — Henry 1805, 1833, 1846.  
 — Henry J. 1828.  
 — James 1773, 1794.  
 — James W. A. 1833.  
 — John 1763, 1797, 1800.  
 — Joseph 1809.  
 — Louisa 1835.  
 — Lucretia 1829.  
 — Mary Ann 1771, 1798.  
 — Sarah 1831.  
 — Susanna 1776.  
 — Thomas 1769.  
 — William 1765.

HARRIS Hannah 1814.

— William 1811.

HARWARD Elizabeth 1561.

— Henry 1559.

HAYHOE John 1792.

— Mary 1792.  
 — Susan 1791.

HAYWARD Constance 1619.

— Edward 1649.  
 — Lambert 1734.  
 — Miles 1741.  
 — Robert 1736.  
 — William 1732.  
 — — 1745.

HAZEL Ann 1759.

— James 1760.  
 — Sarah 1763.  
 — William 1765.

HOLDEN Elizabeth 1626,  
 1648.

— Henry 1650.  
 — John 1628.  
 — Margaret 1630.  
 — Thomas 1652.

HOOD John 1622.

HOW Margaret 1641.

*MARRIAGES.*

GRIGGS James 1720.

— Susanna 1787.

HAGREEN Jonathan 1850.

HALE John 1731.

HALL Edward 1626.

— Phoebe 1625.  
 — William 1560, 1619.

HAMMOND John 1706.

— Mary 1675.  
 — Robert 1594.  
 — Samuel 1777.  
 — Suzan 1706.

HARE James 1760.

— Mary 1771.

HARRALD Ann Eliz : 1850.

— Elizabeth 1805.  
 — Isaac 1762.  
 — John 1787, 1827.  
 — William 1787, 1811.

HARRINGTON Peter 1587.

HARRIS Richard 1850.

HARVEY Walter 1722.

HARWARD Mary 1562.

HASBROCK Harmon 1701.

HASEL Ann 1783.

— Roger 1758, 1787.

HASELGROVE Ann 1826.

HAWKINS Mary 1690.

HAYHOE Ezekiel 1790.

HEATH Richard 1839.

HELDER John 1637.

HEWBACK Margaret 1602.

HILL Bryan 1728.

HINDES Mary 1618.

HOLDEN Henry 1621.

— John 1760.

HOLLOCKS Ann 1684.

HOST Sergeant 1760.

HOWARD Sarah 1764.

HOWE Dorothy 1590.

— Margaret 1675.

*BURIALS.*

GREEN Michael 1796.

— Penelope 1708.  
 — Richard 1643.  
 — Roger 1780.  
 — Sarah 1696, 1772, 1802.  
 — William 1688, 1810.

GRIGGS Ann 1779.

— James 1764, 1769, 1773,  
 1779, 1784.  
 — Jane 1771.  
 — Sarah 1777.  
 — William 1786.

HARE James 1765.

HARRIS Mary 1710.

HARROLD Ann 1770, 1811.

— Isaac 1825.  
 — James 1822, 1842.  
 — John 1797, 1830.  
 — Joseph 1815.  
 — Mary 1828, 1834.  
 — Stephen 1741.  
 — Thomas 1837.  
 — William 1841.

HART James 1667.

HARWARD Helen 1560.

HAWSTED Elizabeth 1561.

HAYHOWE Ezekiel 1849.

— Sarah 1794.  
 — Susan 1792.

HAYLOCKE John 1635.

HAZEL Roger 1792.

— Sarah 1768.  
 — Susan 1804.

HEAD John 1850.

HELDER John 1643.

— — 1643.

HOLBACKE Joan 1619.

HOLDEN John 1628.

— Katherine 1632.  
 — Margaret 1630.  
 — Thomas 1632.

HOWARD John 1727, 1783.

— Susan 1792.

HOWE Elizabeth 1665.

— Goodman 1649.  
 — Widow 1675.

*BAPTISMS.*

HOW Robert 1646.  
 — Thomas 1637.  
 HUNT Henry 1818.  
 — James 1785.  
 — Jane 1845.  
 — Katharine 1847.  
 — Susanna 1777.  
 — Thomas 1780, 1783,  
 1816.

HURRELL William 1790.

IMMINS See EMINE.

JACKSON Simon 1764.  
 — William 1761.  
 JANKIN — 1653.  
 JAQUES Richard 1740.  
 JASKEN Elizabeth 1687.  
 — John 1688.  
 JARROLD See GARRALD.  
 JENNISON George 1816.  
 — Henry 1818.  
 — Mary 1818.  
 JOLLY Elizabeth 1719.  
 — James 1671.  
 — John 1701.

KATES Ann 1781.  
 — Robert 1820.  
 KEMP Deborah 1714.  
 — Elizabeth 1711.  
 — Frances 1713.  
 — Miriam 1708.  
 — Simon 1716.  
 KENT Ann 1617.  
 — Bridget 1609.  
 — Cicily 1620.  
 — Elizabeth 1603.  
 — Francis 1607.  
 — Katherine 1626.  
 — Margaret 1623.  
 — Susan 1602.  
 — Thomas 1614.  
 — William 1612.  
 KERRY Sarah 1836.  
 KILDERBY Thomas 1633.

LAIT Elizabeth 1680.  
 — John 1678.  
 — Mary 1679.  
 — Sarah 1683.  
 — Susanna 1682.

LALHAM Ann 1703.

*MARRIAGES.*

HOWLET Edward 1685.  
 HUBBARD Thomas 1683,  
 1700.  
 HUNT John 1783.  
 — Mary 1845.  
 — Thomas 1839.

IMYNE See EMINE.  
 INGRAM Isabel 1619.

JACKSON Joseph 1745.  
 JACOB Edmund 1778.  
 JARMANY Mary 1829.  
 JARRALD See GARRALD.  
 JASKEN John 1686.  
 JAZWARD Ann 1571.  
 JENNISON Maria 1822.  
 JERMYN Henry 1675.  
 JESSUP William 1672.  
 JOHNSON John 1719.  
 JOLLY Elizabeth 1808.  
 — Mary 1697.  
 — Sarah 1708.  
 JORDAN William 1738.  
 JULIAN John 1702.

KEMP Ambrose 1707.  
 KENDAL Richard 1634.

KENT Susan 1626.  
 — Thomas 1601.

KERRINGTON William 1744.  
 KETTLEBOROW Alice 1600.  
 KILLET Susanna 1702.  
 KING Luke 1799.  
 KIRBY — 1570.

LAIT David 1587.  
 — Elizabeth 1731.

LALHAM Ann 1728.

*BURIALS.*

HOWERS William 1743.  
 HUBBARD Ann 1714.  
 — Mary 1699.  
 — Thomas 1706.  
 HUNT James 1850.  
 — Margaret 1814.  
 — Sarah 1827.  
 — Thomas 1758, 1781,  
 1805.

IMMINS See EMINE.

JACKSON Cassandra 1617.  
 — Simon 1762.  
 — William 1761.  
 JASKEN John 1688.  
 JARRALD See GARRALD.  
 JENNISON George 1817.  
 — Jane 1838.  
 JEWERS Jonathan 1769.  
 JOHNSON John 1663.  
 — Mary 1619.  
 — Thomas 1621.  
 JOLLY William 1690.

KATES Robert 1821.

KEMP Deborah 1721.  
 — Elizabeth 1713.  
 — Frances 1711, 1713.  
 — Miriam 1727.  
 — Simon 1713, 1716, 1733.  
 — Widow 1735.  
 KENT Robert 1698.  
 — Thomas 1652, 1662.

KERRY James R. 1845.

LAIT John 1678.  
 — Mary 1679.  
 — Susanna 1682.

LALHAM Ann 1704.

*BAPTISMS.*

LALHAM Jane 1700.  
 — John 1707.  
 — William 1713.  
 LAMB Fincham 1692.  
 LARNER Thomas 1562.  
 LAST Benjamin 1781, 1829.  
 — Caroline 1838.  
 — Eliza 1834, 1845.  
 — Elizabeth 1786, 1831.  
 — George 1840.  
 — Henry 1783, 1826, 1833.  
 — James 1829, 1843.  
 — John 1779, 1831.  
 — Josiah 1837.  
 — Marian 1834.  
 — Mark 1770.  
 — Mary 1773, 1839.  
 — Mary Ann 1840.  
 — Philip 1835, 1850.  
 — Robert 1835.  
 — Samuel 1840.  
 — Sarah Ann 1837.  
 — Susanna 1775.  
 — William 1850.  
 LAXHAM Elizabeth 1575.  
 LEMON John 1753.  
 — Mary 1750.  
 — Sarah 1749.  
 — Thomas 1747.  
 — William 1755.  
 LING Alice 1751, 1804.  
 — Ann 1758, 1799.  
 — Elizabeth 1766, 1804.  
 — John 1618, 1765.  
 — Martha 1814.  
 — Mary 1800.  
 — Sarah 1809.  
 — Thomas 1753, 1812.  
 — William 1760, 1763, 1809.  
 LINGWOOD Benjamin N. 1810.  
 — Charlotte S. 1807.  
 — Elizabeth S. 1809.  
 — Ellen M. 1817.  
 — Louisa S. 1809.  
 — Robert S. 1813.  
 — Thomas J. 1817.  
 LITCHFIELD Mary 1618.  
 LOFTS Mary Ann 1841.  
 MACHIN } Ann 1620.  
 MEACHAM } Dorothy 1657.  
 — John 1573, 1663.  
 — Margaret 1581.  
 — Mary 1617.

*MARRIAGES.*

LALHAM Jane 1724.  
 — John 1699.  
 LAMME James 1586.  
 LARNER Elizabeth 1623.  
 — Jane 1628.  
 — Thomas 1610.  
 LAST Benjamin 1828.  
 — James 1839.  
 — John 1826.  
 — Mark 1770.  
 — Susan 1836.  
 LAWRENCE Jane 1628.  
 LEADER Alice 1567.  
 LEE Robert 1578.  
 LEFTERHAND Susanna 1790.  
 LE GRICE Charles 1697.  
 LEWIS Richard 1589.  
 LILLY Mary 1605.  
 LING Ann 1834.  
 — Elizabeth 1722.  
 — Frances 1751.  
 — John 1618, 1707.  
 — Nicholas 1594.  
 — Rose 1697.

LOFTS Isabella 1831.  
 LORD Mathew 1626.  
 LOWNES Benjamin 1621.  
 LUCAS Gibson 1668.  
 LYES Sarah 1773.

MACHIN Ann 1582.  
 — William 1571.

*BURIALS.*

LALHAM John 1726.  
 — William 1737.  
 LAMB Widow 1720.  
 LARGENT Benjamin 1750.  
 LARNER Thomas 1622.  
 LAST Ann 1843.  
 — Benjamin 1832.  
 — George 1841.  
 — James 1839, 1841.  
 — Josiah 1845.  
 — Mary 1839.  
 — Philip 1843.  
 — Samuel 1779, 1839.  
 — Sarah 1798, 1847.  
 — William 1850.  
 LEEDS Samuel 1750.  
 LEMON Sarah 1750, 1761.  
 — Thomas 1757.  
 LING Elizabeth 1760, 1789.  
 — John 1765.  
 — Tamasin 1789.  
 — Thomas 1785, 1812.  
 — William 1761, 1826.  
 LINGWOOD Benjamin 1827.  
 — Louisa S. 1822.  
 LITCHFIELD Elizabeth 1618.  
 — Henry 1625.  
 — Mary 1618, 1623.  
 LUSHER Francis 1766.  
 — Mary 1754.  
 LYES Rachel 1758.  
 MACHIN } Ann 1606, 1618,  
 MEACHAM } 1676.  
 — Elizabeth 1662, 1703.  
 — John 1573, 1685.  
 — Margaret 1574.

*BAPTISMS.*

MACHIN } Rachel 1678.  
 MEACHAM { Robert 1665.  
     — Thomas 1575, 1613.  
     — William 1615.  
 MAIDMENT Edward W.  
     1849.  
     — Walter 1847.  
 MALLOWS Ann 1768.  
     — James 1771.  
     — Mary 1764.  
     — Sarah 1766.  
     — Susanna 1777.  
     — Thomas 1774.  
     — William 1780.  
 MANNING Ann 1634, 1731.  
     — Esther 1735.  
     — Henry 1733.  
     — James 1810.  
     — John 1623, 1741, 1756.  
     — Susan 1743.  
     — Thomas 1748.  
     — William 1738.  
 MARSHAL Ann 1689.  
     — Elizabeth 1687.  
 MARTIN John 1792.  
     — Nathaniel 1790.  
     — Sarah 1725.  
 MASON Peter 1604.  
     — Susan 1602.  
 MAYHEW } Ambrose 1614.  
 MAY }  
     — Elizabeth 1605, 1612,  
     1662.  
     — Henry 1621.  
     — James 1617.  
     — John 1608.  
     — Luke 1658.  
     — Margaret 1610.  
     — Mary 1606.  
     — Samuel 1623.  
 MAYPOLE Elizabeth 1676.  
     — John 1684.  
     — Margaret 1682.  
     — Sarah 1685.  
 MIDDLEDITCH Amicia 1742  
     — Ann 1754.  
     — Elizabeth 1744.  
     — John 1740.  
     — Margaret 1760.  
     — Richard 1749.  
     — Sarah 1738.  
     — William 1752.  
 MILD MAY John 1622.  
 MILLER Benjamin 1676.  
     — Mary 1675.  
 MITZAN Ann 1684.

*MARRIAGES.*

MALLOWS James 1764.  
     — Mary 1787.  
 MALTON Robert 1730.  
  
 MAN Margaret 1617.  
 MANNERD Mary 1779.  
 MANNING Ann 1760.  
     — John 1740.  
     — Mary 1776, 1828.  
     — Robert 1681.  
     — Susan 1814.  
 MAP Robert 1620.  
  
 MARTIN Alice 1583.  
     — Ann 1720.  
     — Fanny 1792.  
     — Robert 1766.  
     — Sarah 1770.  
 MASON John 1624.  
     — Joseph 1697.  
 MATHEW Elizabeth 1738.  
     — Widow 1621.  
     — William 1571.  
 MAYHEW } John 1604.  
 MAY } Mary 1643.  
     — Thomas 1626.  
  
 MEDOWES Jane 1673.  
 MIDDLEDITCH Amy 1762.  
     — John 1737.  
  
 MILD MAY Humphry 1616.  
 MILLER Benjamin 1672.  
 MITCHELL Charles 1730.

*BURIALS.*

MACHIN } Mary 1618.  
 MEACHAM } Rachel 1679.  
     — Robert 1703.  
     — Thomas 1614.  
     — William 1572.  
 MAIDMENT George 1847.  
     — Joseph 1849.  
     — Martha 1848.  
 MALLOWS James 1781.  
     — Sarah 1831.  
  
 MANNING Edward 1770.  
     — Esther 1739, 1758.  
     — Giles 1767.  
     — John 1756.  
     — Mary 1771.  
     — Nathaniel 1692, 1811.  
     — Olive 1598.  
     — William 1782.  
 MARSHAL Elizabeth 1687.  
     — Rachel 1690.  
 MARTIN Elizabeth 1831.  
     — Mathew 1824.  
  
 MAYHEW } Alice 1586, 1625.  
 MAY } Elizabeth 1605.  
     — Henry 1621.  
     — John 1647.  
     — Sarah 1661.  
  
 MAYPOLE Elizabeth 1680.  
     — G. 1738.  
     — John 1687.  
 MIDDLEDITCH Ann 1771.  
     — Elizabeth 1789.  
     — John 1781.  
     — Margaret 1761.  
     — Sarah 1798.  
     — William 1786.  
  
 MILLER Mary 1680.

*BAPTISMS.*

- MONEY** Ann 1721.  
 — Benjamin 1719.  
 — Edmund 1727.  
 — Elizabeth 1777.  
 — Hannah 1743, 1752.  
 — James 1747.  
 — John 1713, 1744.  
 — Joseph 1711, 1740.  
 — Margaret 1717, 1784.  
 — Mary 1722, 1738, 1750, 1781.  
 — Rose 1741.  
 — Samuel 1730, 1732.  
 — Sarah 1775.  
 — Stephen 1753.  
 — Thomas 1715.  
 — William 1725, 1755, 1756, 1801.
- MORRIS** Margaret 1563.
- MORTLOCK** Ellen 1829.  
 — George 1833, 1838.  
 — James 1834, 1836.  
 — Sarah 1715.  
 — Thomas 1688.  
 — William 1826, 1831.
- MOTT** Ann 1711.  
 — Francis 1734.  
 — Mary 1707.
- MURTON** Mary 1668.
- MUSK** Arthur 1836.  
 — Bet 1788.  
 — Edward 1772.  
 — Elizabeth 1791, 1839.  
 — Fanny 1836.  
 — James 1783.  
 — Jane 1836.  
 — John 1765, 1768, 1795.  
 — Maria 1775.  
 — Mary 1767.  
 — Robert 1774.  
 — Samuel 1781.  
 — Sarah 1780.  
 — Thomas 1770.
- MYSON** Ellen 1787.  
 — Sarah 1792.

- NORMAN** William 1695.
- NUNN** John 1735.  
 — Margaret 1621.  
 — Mary 1737.

*MARRIAGES.*

- MONEY** Ann 1750.  
 — Elizabeth 1711.  
 — John 1739, 1770.  
 — Joseph 1710, 1733, 1751.  
 — Mary 1755, 1770.
- MONNINGS** Margaret 1662.
- MOODY** Sarah 1766.

- MORTLOCK** Ellen 1849.  
 — James 1708, 1826.  
 — William 1835.  
 — — 1649.
- MORTON** Edward 1677.
- MOUNTAGUE** — 1650.
- MUDD** Francis 1760.  
 — Joan 1586.
- MULLEY** Robert 1797.
- MURKIN** Sarah 1790.
- MURLAND** Mary 1616.
- MUSK** Maria 1799.

- NEWMAN** Ann 1794.  
 — Edward 1625.
- NEWPORT** Ann 1605.
- NORMAN** Hannah 1681.
- NUNN** John 1703.  
 — Margaret 1710.  
 — Thomas 1621.  
 — William 1848.
- NUTTALL** Alice 1589.  
 — Ann 1571.

*BURIALS.*

- MONEY** Benjamin 1784.  
 — Elizabeth 1752.  
 — Frances 1756.  
 — Goody 1732.  
 — John 1787.  
 — Joseph 1756, 1760.  
 — Rose 1771.  
 — Samuel 1731.  
 — Susan 1805.  
 — William 1755, 1780, 1801.
- MOONE** Sarah 1701.

- MORLEY** Edward 1731.
- MORTLOCK** Elizabeth 1824.  
 — George 1837.  
 — James 1835.  
 — Sarah 1834.

- MOTT** Ann 1713.  
 — Francis 1734.  
 — John 1741.  
 — Mary 1720, 1736, 1761.

- MUSK** John 1800.  
 — Rachel 1806.  
 — Robert 1780.  
 — Samuel 1768.  
 — Sarah 1788.  
 — Thomas 1771.

- NORMAN** Widow 1734.  
 — William 1714.

- NUTTALL** Charles 1593.



*BAPTISMS.*

\*OLINTON Daniel 1795.  
— John 1801.  
\*OLLERTON Ann 1813.  
— Deboreux 1798.  
— Esther 1788.  
— Sarah 1807.  
— William 1804.  
OSBOURN Thomas 1721.  
OSBY Abraham 1714.  
— Ambrose 1704, 1709.  
— Elizabeth 1707, 1712,  
1719.  
— John 1705.  
— Robert 1717.  
OSWELL Hannah 1689.  
— John 1676.  
— Martha 1686.  
— Mary 1683.  
— William 1675.  
PALFRY Betty F 1760.  
— Elizabeth 1699.  
— John 1691.  
PALMER Bet 1805.  
— John 1799.  
— Mary 1797.  
— Susan 1850.  
— William 1802.  
PATERIDGE Ann 1689.  
PATTLE Elizabeth 1624.  
— Francis 1719.  
— Michael 1628.  
— Philip 1720.  
— William 1627.  
PAWSEY George 1790.  
— Joseph 1795.  
— Mary Ann 1791.  
— Susan 1793.  
— William 1795.  
PEIRSON Elizabeth 1635.  
— William 1607.  
PENNINGE Anthony 1595.  
PERKINS Thomas 1657.  
PLAYFER William 1668.  
PLEASANCE Alice 1587.  
— Elizabeth 1620, 1624,  
1658.  
— Francis 1590.  
— Isabel 1621.  
— John 1595, 1644.  
— Robert 1628.  
— Susanna 1647.  
— Thomas 1589.  
— William 1664.  
PLUMB John 1768.  
PLUMMER George 1771.

*MARRIAGES.*

OFFORD John 1800.  
— Sarah 1681.  
\*OLDERTON Mary 1790.  
\*OLLERTON Margaret 1812.  
\*OLLINGTON Sarah 1829.  
ORBELL James 1829.  
ORMES Elizabeth 1665.  
OSBORNE Ann 1571.  
OSBY Ambrose 1702, 1711.  
OSWELL Alexander 1675.  
— Ann 1700.  
— Hannah 1717.  
O..... Ann 1587.  
PAGE William 1729.  
PALFRY } Elizabeth 1730.  
PAWFRY } John 1690.  
— Philip 1605.  
PALMER Ann 1744.  
— Charles 1849.  
— Henry 1831.  
— John 1829.  
PARISH Charlotte 1829.  
PARKER Abraham 1792.  
— Edward 1662, 1680.  
— Elizabeth 1715.  
— Thomas 1710.  
PARTRIDGE Ann 1695.  
PASK Augustine 1567.  
— Mary 1812.  
PATTLE Francis 1761.  
— John 1723, 1753.  
PAVIS Ann 1624.  
PAWSEY Mary Ann 1810.  
PEACHEY James 1822.  
PEACOCK William 1742.  
PEATCH Mary 1760.  
PECK Margaret 1710.  
— Thomas 1728.  
PEEK Elizabeth 1728.  
PEIRSON } Ann 1605.  
PARSONS } Elizabeth 1705.  
— Robert 1826.  
— Thomas 1713.  
— William 1634.  
PENNINGE Anthony 1594.  
PERK Thomas 1618.  
PETTIT Alice 1604.  
— Mary 1730.  
PINNER Sislye 1619.

*BURIALS.*

OAKLY Martin 1673.  
\*OLLERTON Ann 1815.  
OSBY Ambrose 1704.  
— Elizabeth 1708, 1711,  
1718.  
OSWELL Alexander 1700.  
— John 1678.  
— Mary 1681, 1690.  
— William 1682.  
PAIN William 1679.  
PALFRY Betty F. 1761.  
— Elizabeth 1728.  
— Goody 1737.  
— John 1727.  
PALMER Elizabeth 1828.  
— Mary 1793.  
— William 1806.  
PARKER Edmund 1661.  
— Mary 1738.  
PATRICK Stephen 1667.  
PATTLE Ann 1629.  
— Francis 1729.  
— Mary 1712, 1761.  
— Philip 1720.  
— Rebecca 1572.  
— William 1627.  
PAWSEY Anna Maria 1844.  
— Charlotte 1825.  
— George 1837.  
— James 1795.  
PEIRSON Abraham 1647.  
— Elizabeth 1631, 1639.  
— Philippa 1626.  
— Susan 1635.  
— Widow 1657.  
PERRY Elizabeth 1654.  
PETTIT Thomas 1834.  
PLEASANCE Elizabeth 1620.  
— George 1618.  
— James 1685.  
— Mother 1628.  
— Richard 1707.  
— Thomas 1641.  
— Widow 1657.  
PLUMMER James 1785.

\* See also under Alderton and Allington.

*BAPTISMS.*

PLUMMER Hannah 1777.  
   — James 1781.  
   — Mary 1774, 1787.  
 PLUMPTON George 1614.  
 POLLINGTON Susanna 1782.  
 POOLEY Frances 1629.  
 POWTER | John 1794.  
 POULTER | Milly 1804.  
   — Robert 1800.  
   — William 1797.  
 PRAT Abraham 1750.  
   — John 1745.  
   — Margaret 1748.  
   — Mary 1756.  
 PRIGG Thomas 1786.  
 PRUER George 1752.  
   — Susan 1756.  
  
 REEVE Ann 1696.  
   — Elizabeth 1774.  
   — Richard 1700.  
 REYNOLDS Bridget 1665.  
 RICHARDSON Alice 1800.  
   — Elizabeth 1812.  
   — Emma 1827.  
   — George 1810, 1829.  
   — Harriet 1808, 1831.  
   — Isaac 1812.  
   — James 1803.  
   — Joseph 1798.  
   — Thomas 1805.  
   — William 1802.  
 RIDGEN Francis 1630.  
   — Richard 1630.  
 RIDLAN Ann 1755.  
   — George 1771.  
   — Jonathan 1754.  
   — Sarah 1752.  
 RIDNALL John 1742.  
   — Mary 1745.  
   — Rose 1746.  
   — Thomas 1749.  
 ROBINSON Elizabeth 1590.  
 ROGERS Ann 1587.

*MARRIAGES.*

PLAYFER William 1668.  
 PLEASANCE Alice 1610.  
   — Edmund 1657.  
   — George 1586.  
   — Isabel 1657.  
   — Susan 1677.  
   — Thomas 1619.  
 PLUMB Elizabeth 1743.  
 PLUMMER Hannah 1799.  
   — John 1610.  
   — Mary Ann 1829.  
 PODD William 1845.  
 POLEY Judith 1675.  
 POLLARD Robert 1626.  
 POTTER Robert 1582.  
 POWELL Jane 1599.  
 POWTER John 1793.  
 PRATT William 1681.  
 PRICK James 1726.  
   — John 1630.  
   — Mary 1770.  
   — Richard 1570.  
   — Robert 1616.  
   — Thomas 1563.  
 PRIGG Valentine 1786.  
 PRIME Thomas 1685.  
 PRIOR Edward 1780.  
 PRUER James 1756.  
 PYE Hannah 1764.  
  
 RANSOM Ann 1828.  
 RATLEY Ann 1699.  
 REDDAL Thomas 1723.  
 REEVE Ann 1560, 1569.  
 REYNOLDS Elizabeth 1630.  
 RICHARDSON Alice 1819.  
   — Joseph 1826.  
   — Mary 1813.  
  
 RIDLAND Rose 1761.  
 RIVET Margaret 1753.  
 ROBERSON Elizabeth 1799.  
 ROBINSON Ann 1609.  
   — Elizabeth 1614.  
   — Thomas 1589.  
 ROGERS Ann 1589.  
 ROLFE William 1775.  
 ROMANA Muroisco 1623.  
 ROODING John 1569.

*BURIALS.*

PLUMMER Mary 1793, 1826.  
   — Robert 1798.  
  
 POOLEY Easter 1657.  
   — Frances 1653.  
   — Thomas 1597.  
 POTTER Ann 1613.  
 POULTER John 1836.  
   — Mary 1814.  
  
 PRICK James 1727.  
  
 PRIOR Sarah 1840.  
  
 READ — 1745.  
 REEVE Ann 1697.  
   — Dorothy 1718.  
   — Edmund 1587.  
   — Joan 1571, 1584.  
   — John 1715.  
   — William 1761.  
 RICHARDSON George 1815.  
   — Joe 1835.  
   — William 1797.  
  
 RIDGIN Francis 1630.  
   — Goodman 1644.  
   — Richard 1630.  
   — Widow 1649.  
 RIDLAND George 1771.  
   — John 1755.  
   — Jonathan 1754.  
 ROBINSON James 1631.  
 RODWELL Ann 1835.  
 ROGERS Alice 1580, 1605.  
   — Robert 1575.  
 ROSBROOK Ann 1800 (2).  
   — Mary 1793.

*BAPTISMS.*

ROSBROOK Ann 1765.

- Esther 1770.
- Richard 1760.
- Thomas 1762.

SALISBURY Clement 1711,  
1716.

- Elizabeth 1708, 1731,  
1732.
- Hannah 1712, 1734.
- Martha 1723.
- Susan 1735.

SECKER Thomas 1772.

SEGRAAT Mary 1725.

SERGEANT Ann 1680.

- Clement 1676.
- Frances 1675.
- Hannah 1844.
- Thomas 1692.

SHARP Abraham 1777.

- Ann 1772.
- Charlotte 1767.
- Daniel 1772.
- Eliza 1849.
- Elizabeth 1775, 1779.
- Emma 1849.
- Fanny E. 1847.
- Frances 1824.
- George 1834.
- Hannah 1767.
- Henry 1827, 1843.
- James 1786, 1791, 1822.
- Jeremiah 1800.
- John 1773, 1783, 1817,  
1823.
- Joseph 1798.
- Julian 1775, 1827.
- Louisa 1839.
- Maria 1833.
- Marian 1829.
- Mary 1769, 1770, 1779,  
1816, 1822, 1830.
- Mary Ann 1842, 1843.
- Phœbe 1804.
- Robert 1846.
- Sarah 1781, 1789, 1825.
- Susan 1821.
- Thomas 1762, 1778, 1818.
- Tamasin W. 1776.
- Timothy 1765.
- William 1864, 1819.

SHAW Charles 1602.

- Edward 1601.
- Frances 1599.

SHEPHERD Robert 1733.

HILL Mary 1596.

*MARRIAGES.*

ROSBROOK Richard 1760.

- Susan 1826.

ROSE Mary 1712.

SALISBURY Elizabeth 1748.

- Hannah 1755.
- James 1730.

SATCHFIELD William 1668.

SAUNDERS Elizabeth 1711.

SEAKENS James 1835.

SECKER Thomas 1771.

SECRET Ann 1796

SEELY Timothy 1762.

SERGEANT Abraham 1789.

- Elizabeth 1730.
- Frances 1703.

SHARP Ann 1790.

- Daniel 1794.
- Hannah 1788.
- James 1848.
- John 1838.
- Maria 1849.
- Rachel 1805.
- Timothy 1765, 1790.

SHAW Mary 1672.

SHEPHERD Mary 1594.

SHERWIN Bridget 1601.

*BURIALS.*

ROSBROOK Richard 1785.

ROSE John 1767.

- Thomas 1571.

ROWSE Amy 1633.

SALISBURY Clement 1712,  
1751.

- Elizabeth 1731, 1737.
- Hannah 1732.
- James 1737.
- Martha 1725.
- Susan 1737.

SAXTON William 1619.

SECKER Thomas 1772.

SEEGROAT Mary 1726.

SEELY Ann G. 1774.

SERGEANT Clement 1708.

- Goody 1730.

SHARP Daniel 1834, 1839.

- Elizabeth 1778.
- James 1786.
- John 1778.
- Louisa 1841.
- Mary 1769, 1780, 1825,  
1829.
- Mary Ann 1842.
- Richard 1805.
- Sarah 1783, 1819, 1825.
- Thomas 1800, 1818.
- Timothy 1804.

**BAPTISMS.**

SHILL Rose 1600.  
 SHINGLEWOOD John 1765.  
   — Mary 1767.  
 SHULVER Daniel 1644.  
   — Elizabeth 1640.  
   — John 1649.  
   — Margaret 1642.  
   — Roger 1646.  
 SIER Ann 1780.  
   — Elizabeth 1782.  
   — John 1786.  
   — Maria 1771.  
   — Martha 1785.  
   — Mary 1776.  
   — Thomas 1787.  
   — William 1772, 1779, 1783.  
 SIMPSON John 1769.  
   — Mary 1767.  
   — Mary Ann 1774.  
   — Samuel A. 1776.  
   — Thomas 1627, 1770, 1771,  
     1775.  
   — William C. 1765.  
 SMITH Ann 1769.  
   — Elizabeth 1594.  
   — John 1744.  
 SPALDING Elizabeth 1774.  
   — William 1560, 1771.  
 SPARK Elizabeth 1677.  
   — Martha 1701.  
 SPENCER Henry 1612.  
   — Margaret 1593.  
   — Richard 1596.  
   — Susan 1606.  
   — Thomas 1599.  
 STERLING Francis 1701.  
   — Martha 1704.  
 STEWARD Elizabeth 1574.  
 STOCKING { Aaron 1755.  
 STOCKEN { Alice 1735.  
   — Edith 1758.  
   — Elizabeth 1747.  
   — James 1739, 1752.  
   — John 1737.  
   — Rose 1750.  
   — Sarah 1744.  
 STUTTERS Emily H. 1835.  
   — John 1831.  
   — Thomas 1729.  
   — William 1733.  
 SUTTON Isaac 1772.  
 TEBBIT Margaret 1639.  
 TOMSON Christopher 1571.  
 TURNER Maria 1797.  
 TYLER John 1673.

**MARRIAGES.**

SHIPP Mary 1632.  
 SHORT John 1606.  
 SHULVER Daniel 1676.  
 SIER Ann 1798.  
   — Elizabeth 1811.  
   — William 1770, 1778.  
 SIMSON Sarah 1737.  
   — Susan 1618.  
 SIZER Mary 1691.  
 SKINNER Mary 1696.  
 SLITE Thomas 1583.  
 SMITH Alice 1616.  
   — Elizabeth 1613, 1770.  
   — John 1704.  
   — Joseph 1621.  
   — Tabitha 1821.  
   — Thomas 1731.  
   — William 1590, 1593, 1769.  
 SNELLING Thomas 1802.  
 SORRELL William 1585.  
 SOWELL William 1673.  
 SPALDING Elizabeth 1780.  
 SPARK James 1663, 1724.  
   — Mary 1673.  
   — Suzan 1724.  
   — William 1569.  
 SPARROW Ann 1777.  
   — George 1653.  
   — Mary 1793.  
 STANDLY Elizabeth 1620.  
 STEEDE John 1806.  
 STEEL Abigail 1727.  
   — Edward 1694.  
 STEWARD James 1727.  
 STIFF Martha 1775.  
 STOCKDEN Jermaine 1585.  
 STOCKING Agnes 1598.  
   — Alice 1756.  
   — John 1710.  
   — Rose 1739, 1760.  
   — Sarah 1763.  
 STORY Timothy 1769.  
 STURGES Edward 1692.  
 STUTTER Thomas 1612.  
 SUMMERS Mary 1668.  
 SUTTON Isaac 1771.  
 TAYLOR John 1849.  
   — Martha 1594.  
   — Robert 1788.  
 TEBBETT William 1638.

**BURIALS.**

SHILL Mary 1597.  
 SHINGLEWOOD Ann 1768.  
   — John 1767.  
   — Mary 1767.  
 SHULVER Ann 1668.  
 SIER Maria 1771.  
   — Martha 1785.  
   — Mary 1778, 1830.  
   — Thomas 1787.  
   — William 1772, 1779, 1813,  
     1823.  
 SIMSON Margaret 1625.  
   — Mary 1767.  
   — Thomas 1624, 1770, 1771,  
     1775.  
 SMITH Ann 1622.  
   — Mary 1747.  
 SNELLING Ann 1803.  
 SPALDING Goody 1742.  
   — Mary 1799.  
   — William 1790.  
 SPARK James 1671.  
   — Margaret 1586.  
 SPARROW Christian 1664.  
 STEDMAN John 1724.  
 STEWARD Susan 1653.  
 STOCKING Alice 1768.  
   — John 1759.  
   — Thomas 1767.  
 STUTTER John 1832.  
   — John G. 1835.  
 TEBBIT Ann 1703.  
 TIBBETT Goodwife 1649.  
   — Widow 1665.  
   — William 1680.

*BAPTISMS.*

TYLER Margaret 1675.

VALE John 1788.  
VERRO Elizabeth 1777.  
— James 1785.  
— Mary 1783.

WABIE Ann 1648.  
— Margaret 1652.  
WARNER William 1559.  
WARREN Ann 1584.  
— Edmund 1587.  
— Elizabeth 1571.  
— John 1581.  
— Mary 1590.  
— Thomas 1579.  
— William 1576.

WATSON Alice N. 1800.  
WEBB Charles 1673.  
— Elizabeth 1671.  
— Susan 1676.  
WILLET Anthony 1602.  
— Ciprian 1605.  
— Edward 1607.  
— Francis 1600.  
— Hugh 1572.  
— John 1595.  
— Margaret 1610.  
— Mary 1598.  
— Robert 1613.  
— Thomas 1570, 1593, 1631.  
WILLINGHAM William 1561.  
WINTER Elizabeth 1634.  
— Henry 1628.  
— Margaret 1636.  
— Robert 1639.  
— Thomas 1632.  
WOODGATE Elizabeth 1640,  
1644.  
— John 1642.

*MARRIAGES.*

TOMSON John 1614.  
TOOLY William 1779.  
TOPPIN William 1604.  
TOWNE Ann 1713.  
— Sarah 1716.  
TURNER Ambrose 1819.  
— Charles 1810.  
— John 1797.  
TUSFELL James 1638.  
TYLER John 1672.  
— Margaret 1700.  
— Mary 1672.

UNDERWOOD Mary 1707.  
— Robert 1650.  
UNGLES Philip [pa] 1630.

VARO Elizabeth 1789.  
VERDON Elizabeth 1680.  
VERE John 1597.  
VINCENT Henry 1743.  
— Zachariah 1806.

WABIE Edmund 1663.  
WALKER John 1598, 1620.  
WALLARD Beck 1563.  
WALLER John 1677.  
WARREN Awdrie 1585.  
— Edmund 1613.  
— John 1724.

WATSON Bridget 1800.  
— Mary 1797.  
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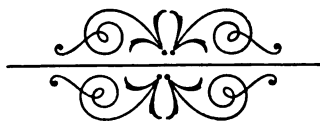
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