

THE RISE AND DEVOLUTION OF THE MANORS IN HEPWORTH, SUFFOLK.

BY W. J. CORBETT AND T. TINDAL METHOLD.

IN the first portion of this Article on the Hepworth Manors, which has already appeared in these proceedings, the story of the three Manors—Rushall, Master Stephens and North Hall—was brought down to the year 1420—when a dispute about the advowson ended in Nicholas Conyers and Robert Ashfield joining in presenting Walter Gerard to the living.

The result or decision, in fact, was a compromise, and failed to settle the point at issue, namely, whether it was the turn of the North Hall manor or of Master Stephens manor to present, a doubt which, it will be remembered, had arisen because at the previous presentation in 1413 the Master Stephens manor had made good its claim to present, when it was really the turn of the Rushall manor, owing to some private agreement between the Ashfields and the Wythes.

On the next vacation of the living, at the death of Walter Gerard in 1459, a recurrence of this dispute was only prevented by the owners of all the manors joining together to present; but subsequently a fresh agreement

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was apparently arrived at to present by turns, beginning with the Master Stephen's manor; for we find this done in 1499, and throughout the 16th century.

The compromise and settlement of this dispute is unfortunate for our purpose of tracing the descent of the manors, for much of our evidence hitherto has come from the pleadings drawn up for the litigants, and in their absence we have no other legal documents to rely on, dealing with all the manors together. Our evidence for the future has to be obtained from different sources for each manor. We shall accordingly deal with each in turn.

THE RUSHALL MANOR.

The year that witnessed the presentation of Walter Gerard to the living, saw also the deaths, first of Sir William Calthorpe, and then of Sibylla his second wife, who had brought him the Rushall manor from the Wythes.

It will be remembered that originally the Wythes had only inherited a moiety of this manor, the other moiety having gone with Alesia de Reveshall to the family of Le Groos; apparently, however, the branch of this family which had become interested in the manor had by this time died out, and the two moieties were again united. At Sibylla Calthorpe's death; therefore, she had the whole manor to dispose of, and accordingly she left it to Amy, her daughter by her first husband, who had married Sir John Calthorpe, her second husband's son. Sir John, however, was already dead in 1421. The annexed pedigree, taken chiefly from the article on the Calthorpes, of Burnham Thorpe in the 9th Volume of the Proceedings of the Norfolk Archæological Society pp. 1—19, will perhaps best elucidate this succession and the subsequent descent of the manor:—

John de Reveshall, eldest son and heir of John de Reveshall by his Wife Winesia, = daughter of Ralf de Prevenne, an Infant in custody of Abbott of Bury, 1303.

Winesia de Reveshall = Sir Oliver Wythe, son of Sir Jeoffrey Wythe, presented to Hepworth Rectory 15th July 1322, 7 Oct. 1333, & 4 Oct. 1356.

Alesia de Reveshall, = Hugo de Groos died 1367 Inquis. P.M.

Sir Jeffery Wythe = Alice, buried at White Will dated 1373. Friars, Norwich.

Wm. Le Groos died about Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin 1368.

Thos. Le Groos, aged 8 years in 1369.

Sir John Wythe, Will dated 22 Feb. 1387 and proved 30 Sept. 1387, buried in Chancel of Beeston Church, Norfolk.

= Sibella, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund de St. Omer of Clenchwarton, Norfolk, Will proved 6 Oct. 1421, Buried by her 1st husband.
= Sir Wm. Calthrop, 2nd = Elenor, daughter of Sir John de Mauteby. Will dated 19 Dec. 1420.

Amy Wythe = Sir John Calthorpe, son of Sir Wm. Calthorpe.

Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin, died 1437. = Sir William Calthorpe presented to Hepworth Rectory, 9 Sept. 1459, died 1494, buried in Whitefriars, Norwich.
= Elizabeth, daughter and coheir. of Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, Norfolk, and Morton, Berks., ob. 1509. { 2nd husband, Sir Edwd. Howard. 3 daughters
3rd husband, Sir John Fortescue.

Sir John Calthorpe, living in 1469, died before his father. = Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Wentworth of Nettlested, Suffolk.

Amy, married William Gurney.

Elizabeth, married Richard Welby.

Ann Calthorpe, married Sir R. Drury of Hawsted.

Sir Francis Cathorpe married (1) Elizth. daughter of Sir John Windham, she died 1537; (2) Elizth., daughter of Ralph Berney of Reedham, died 1544 at Waxham.

Wm. Calthorpe, married twice, and died 1520.

Edwd. Calthorpe, of Ludham, married Ann Cromer, presented to Hepworth Rectory 16 July, 1505, d. before 1535.

Elizth. Calthorpe married Francis Hasylden, born 1474.

Mary, sister to Sir Philip Calthorpe = Sir Philip Calthorpe = Jane or Joan, daughter of Sir Wm. Sage, died 1535. 1st wife. Sir John Blennerhasset, 2nd wife died 1549.

Wm. Calthorpe.

Edward Calthorpe married = Thomasina, daughter of P. 1525, died 1558, buried at Kirby Cane. Gaval and widow of Leonard Copledike died 1557.

Sir Philip Calthorp, of Erwarton, died 1551, Will proved 5 Feb. 1551. p.c.c. = Amata, daughter of Sir Wm. Boleyn, Aunt to Queen Anne Boleyn.

Edmund Calthorpe, born 1526, died 1567.

Prudence married Ralph Mary Grace Hilton of Brome.

Elizabeth Calthorpe.

When Amy Calthorpe died is not apparent, but her successor was certainly her son, Sir William Calthorpe, born in 1409, who had already in 1420 succeeded his grandfather, the elder Sir William Calthorpe, in the extensive Calthorpe property at Burnham Thorpe, Erwardon and elsewhere.

This William Calthorpe was an important person in his day, and figures frequently in the Paston Letters. For many years he was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in 1459 he joined with the owners of the North Hall and Master Stephens manor in presenting to the Church at Hepworth. He was twice married, and his second wife, a Stapleton, of North Morton in Berkshire, brought him Ingham in Norfolk as well as Morton to enlarge his property.

His death occurred in 1494. His eldest son by his first wife, having died as long before as 1469, his property went as follows :—Burnham Thorpe and Erwardon to Sir Philip Calthorpe, his grandson by his first wife; Ingham to Sir Francis Calthorpe, his eldest son by his second wife, and Hepworth, apparently to Edward Calthorpe of Ludham, one of Sir Francis' younger brothers. Anyhow this Edward Calthorpe is found presenting to the living in 1505 in respect of the Rushall turn.

Edward Calthorpe's successor was his son, another Edward, who in 1525 married Thomasina, one of the coheiresses of Thomas Gavel, of Kirby Caine, and widow of Leonard Copledyke. This led him to live at Kirby Caine, where he was eventually buried. His eldest son Edmund was born in 1526. In 1535, when Edmund was nine years old, we find his great uncle, Sir Francis Calthorpe, who was then without issue, taking steps to designate him as his heir to the Ingham estates. That is to say, he had a settlement made granting the estates to himself and his wife for their lives with remainder to Edmund Calthorpe in tail, but with the condition attached that Edmund Calthorpe should before a certain date marry Elizabeth Wyndham of Crown Thorpe; who was a niece of Sir Francis' wife.

This settlement never took effect, for two years later Sir Francis' wife died, whereupon Sir Francis married again and had a son and heir, William Calthorpe, who on his father's death in 1544 naturally succeeded at Ingham, though not without opposition. For Edmund Calthorpe, though he never married Elizabeth Wyndham, still considered that he had some claims as tenant in tail, and commenced legal proceedings to enforce them. This seems to have been a typical action dragging on for years, and the matter was still unsettled according to Dyer's Reports in 1574.

Before this date the Calthorpe connection with Rushall manor would seem to have ceased, for Davey in his Suffolk Notes, on some authority we have failed to find, states that in 1552 John Marshall held what had been Sir Oliver Wythe's; and in 1579 when the Rushall turn to present to the living again came round we find Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrooke as patron.

Sir Robert presumably obtained his right by purchase; nor is this unlikely, for his father, Sir Ambrose Jermyn, had already about 1568 purchased the Master Stephens manor, as we shall now proceed to show.

MASTER STEPHENS MANOR.

At the date of the action of *Ashfield v. Conyers* in 1420 the manor of Master Stephens was vested in Robert Ashfield of Stowlangtoft, the grandson of the original purchaser of the manor from the Stantons. The following pedigree shews the descent of the family of Ashfield during the period they held the manor of Master Stephens:—

Robert Ashfield purchased Master Stephens Manor and one fourth=Margaret. (See Poll Tax returns for Stowlangtoft in 1381 share of advowson of Hepworth. in East Anglian Rising, by Powell.)

John Ashfield=Agnes

Joan Ashfield=Hugh Bokenham

Eleanor, daughter of =Robert Ashfield of Stowlangtoft, Esqre., as owner of Master= Cecilia, eldest daughter and Curzon, buried in chancel of Stephens Manor, presented to Hepworth in 1420 and 1459. Will coheirress of John Tendring of Stowlangtoft. dated 22 Feby., 1459, buried in Stowlangtoft chancel. Inquis. P. Brockdish, Norfolk. M. 21 Edwd. iv., No. 32.

Robert=Johanna Ashfield, d. s.p. 30 Sep. 1452.

Florentia, daughter of John Boleler, by Joane, daughter and Coheir of John Mapersall, of Mapershall in Bedfordshire, presented to Hepworth 11th March, 1499, died 22 Henry vii. (1507).

=John Ashfield, John Ashfield, the younger, of Stowlangtoft, died 21 Edwd. iv. (1482).

Roger Ashfield

Wm. Ashfield, Rector of Stowlangtoft.

Reginald Ashfield.

Margaret=Thos. de Beaupre, married in of Wells, or before Norfolk. 1459.

John Ashfield, of Stowlangtoft, =Margaret, daughter of John Wentworth died 10 Henry vii. (1499) of Gosfield, Essex.

Robert Ashfield.

George Ashfield, of Stowlangtoft and Pakenham Inquisition =Margery, daughter of John Cheke of Bludhall, at Liversmore 12th Oct. 10 Henry viii., died 20 Aug. 9 Henry viii., seized of Master Stephens in Hepworth. Inquisition 29 Oct. 16 Henry viii., died 3 April in that year 1523.

Francis

Giles

Edward

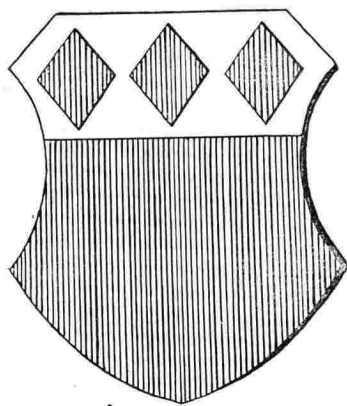
Margaret, daughter and =Robert Ashfield presented to Hepworth Rectory =Alice, daughter of Sir Thos. Jermyn, of Rushbrooke heirress of Sir Simon le 29 July 1544, sold Master Stephens manor to his brother-in-law, Sir Ambrose Jermyn, in 1568. died 21st January 1546.

Sir Ambrose Jermyn

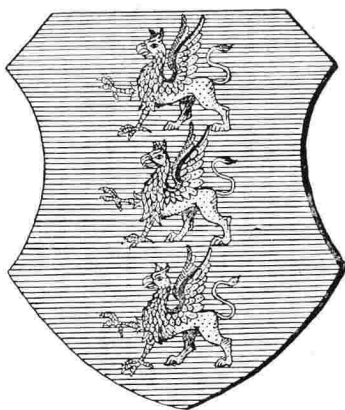
Sir Robert Jermyn purchased Rushall Manor, presented to Hepworth Rectory 1579.

Alice, daughter of Wm. =Robert Ashfield of Frances, daughter of Robt. Spring, of Clayton of Liston Co., Stowlangtoft. Suffolk. Lavenham, Suffolk, by his Wife Anne Eden, died 1612.

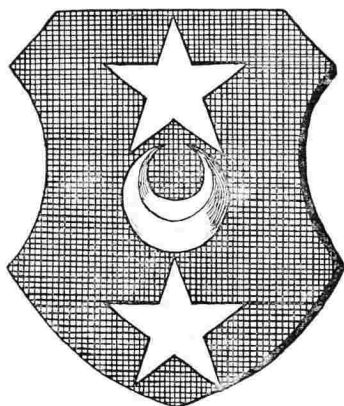
Sir Thomas Jermyn presented to Hepworth in 1618.



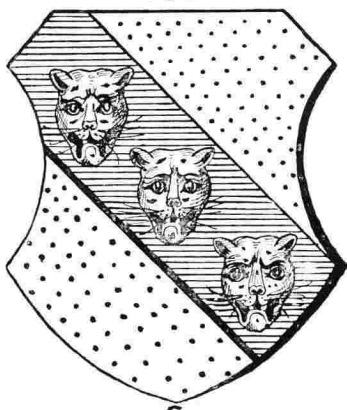
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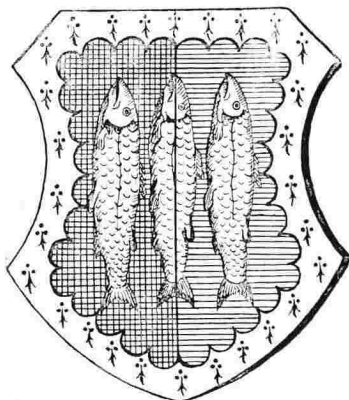
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WYTHE



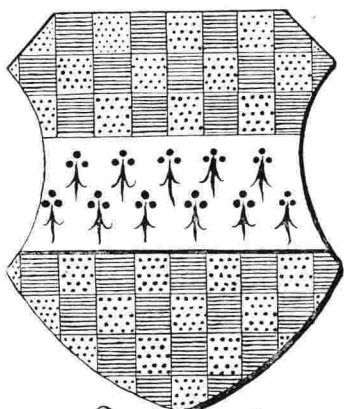
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JERMYN



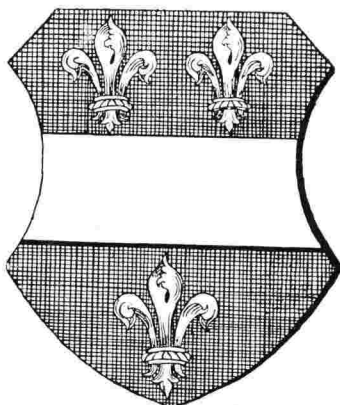
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MINGAY



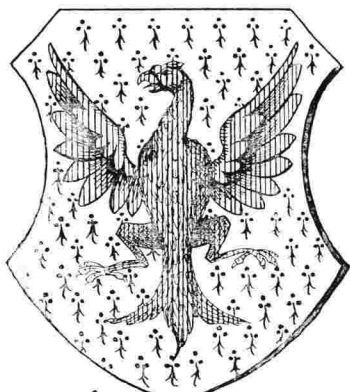
9.
ORD



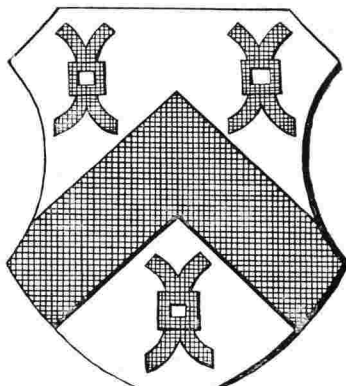
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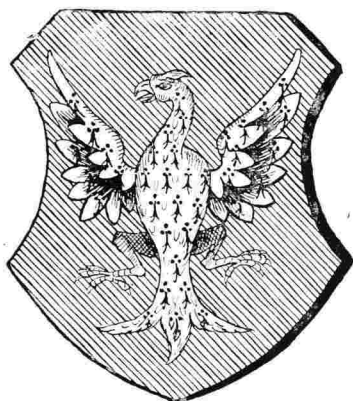
4. ASHFIELD



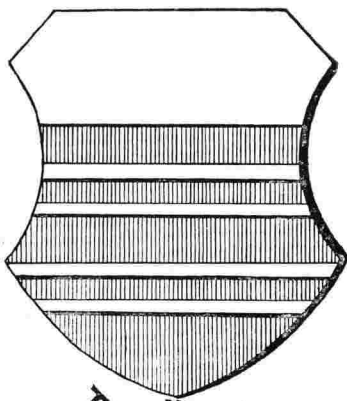
7. BEDINGFIELD



8. FREMOULT



10. SPARKE



11. THORNHILL

In or about 1568 Robert Ashfield, the son of George Ashfield, named in the last pedigree, conveyed Master Stephens Manor to Sir Ambrose Jermyn, and on his death the manor passed to his son, the above-mentioned Sir Robert Jermyn, and when he acquired the Reveshall manor the two manors became known as Reveshall, otherwise Rushalls with Master Stephens in Hepworth, and have ever since this time passed as one manor. The two manors subsequently passed to Sir Thomas Jermyn, who presented to the living on the 7th of September, 1618.

REVESHALL, OTHERWISE RUSHALLS WITH MASTER STEPHENS MANOR.

About 1620 Sir Thomas Jermyn sold the two manors to Mr. John Shawberry the elder of Bury St. Edmund's. He was Lord in 1621.

John Shawberry, the elder, made a Will dated November 20th, 1634, but he does not by such Will dispose of the property. He died shortly after the date of his Will, and on his death his eldest son John Shawberry, the younger, and Ann his wife, who was the daughter of John Anguish, became Lord and Lady of the manor.

John Shawberry, the younger, apparently died about 1640, intestate leaving his widow and 4 children, John, Anne, Mary, and Margaret surviving. Ann Shawberry the widow married John James about 1641, and they were Lord and Lady of the manor until 1653, when John James died, and his widow Ann James remained Lady of the manor until 1689. John Shawberry (No. 3) and his sister, Margaret both died young, and without issue, and the manor descended to Anne Shawberry and Mary Shawberry, the two surviving daughters of John Shawberry the younger, in equal moieties.

Ann Shawberry married John Mingay, Esquire, of

Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, the eldest son of John Mingay, of Ameringhall, Norfolk, by Jane, daughter and heiress of Robert Davy, and died in 1710, her husband, who was admitted a student at Lincoln's Inn on the 6th of November, 1655, having died in 1704. Her sister Mary Shawberry, was married in 1633 to Edmund Bedingfield of Halesworth, J.P., one of the sons of John Bedingfield, Esquire, of that place, by Joyce his wife, the daughter of Edward Morgan of Lambeth.

Taking first Anne Mingay's moiety, we find that her husband, John Mingay, Esquire, and Mary Bedingfield, widow, held their first Court in 1694. Anne Mingay died without issue, and on her death her moiety of the manor passed to James Mingay, the nephew of her husband John Mingay, and the 4th son of the Rev. Henry Mingay, Rector of Redenhall and Shottesham in Norfolk.

James Mingay, in May, 1707, married Rebecca, the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ashwell, the Rector of Pelden, Essex, and by the settlement made on their marriage, dated the 10th of May, 1707, the moiety of the manor belonging to James Mingay was settled on himself for life, and after his death on his intended wife for life, with remainder to himself in fee. James Mingay died at Woodbridge in 1714, aged 29, leaving issue an only surviving daughter Ann Mingay. Rebecca Mingay, after the death of her first husband, married Bolds Markwick. She held her moiety of the manor until it was sold in 1753. Her daughter, Anne Mingay, who was born in 1710, married on the 13th of July, 1732, at Wordwell, Matthew Manning of Thetford, M.D., the son of Matthew Manning, the elder, by Annye, daughter of Benjamin Culdore, of London, and had an only son the Rev. Harry Charles Manning, born in 1747. Ann Manning died on the 8th of January, 1778.

In 1753, during the infancy of Harry Charles Manning, a private Act of Parliament, 26 George II. cap. xxxv., was passed on the application of Matthew Manning and Anne his wife and of Rebecca Markwick, widow, vesting the

Mingay or Manning moiety of the manor, and other property therein mentioned in trustees for sale, and authorising such trustees to pay the debts there mentioned, and after providing an annuity for Rebecca Markwick for her life, to stand possessed of the proceeds of the property upon trusts for the persons interested therein.

Under the powers conferred by this Act of Parliament the Mingay moiety of the manor was sold, and by an Indenture dated June 26th, 1753, conveyed to Henry Ord, Esquire, one of the Sworn Clerks of the Kings Remembrancers Office.

With regard to Mary Bedingfield's moiety of the manor, we find she left a daughter, Elizabeth, who became entitled to her mother's share of the manor. She married Joel Fremoult* a Solicitor at Norwich, and died on July 4th, 1720, aged 53, and was buried at Scole in Norfolk, leaving a son, Robert Fremoult, who was born in 1702, entered at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1720, and graduated as L.L.B. 1725, and was admitted at the Inner Temple on the 1st of July, 1721.

Shortly after the death of Elizabeth Fremoult her moiety was sold to Francis Hutchison, Esquire, of Fornham St. Martin, as in 1720 Francis Hutchison and Bolds Markwick (*jure uxoris*) were Lords. In 1734 the Records of the Manor Court were first kept in English, and in 1736 Francis Hutchison and Rebecca Markwick were Lord and Lady of the manor.

Francis Hutchison died in 1741 leaving an only child Anne, who married the above-mentioned Henry Ord, and in 1742 Henry Ord and Ann his wife and Rebecca Markwick held their first Court, and ultimately by the conveyance of the 26th of June, 1753, before mentioned, the whole of the manor became vested in the Ord family.

Mr. Henry Ord died on June 29th, 1756, and was buried at Hampstead. He left by Anne his wife a son,

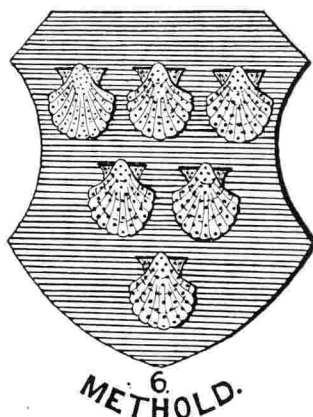
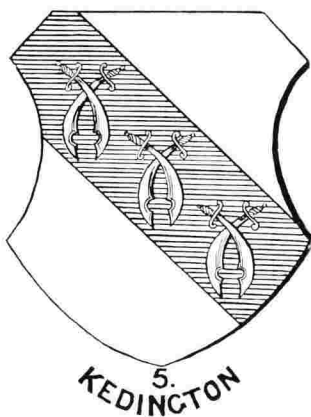
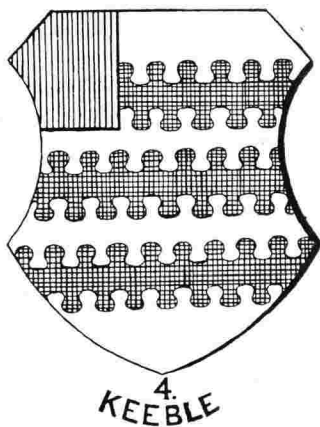
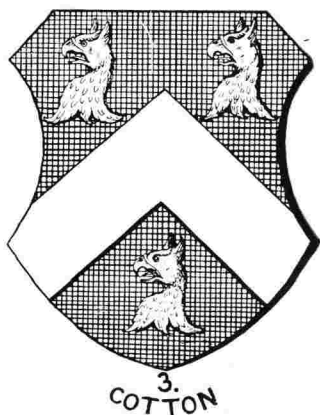
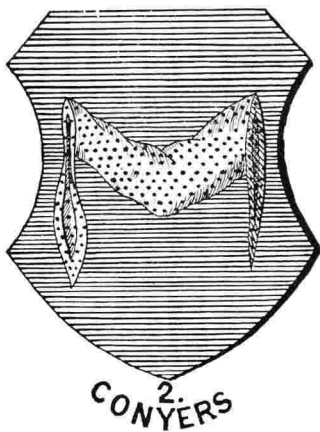
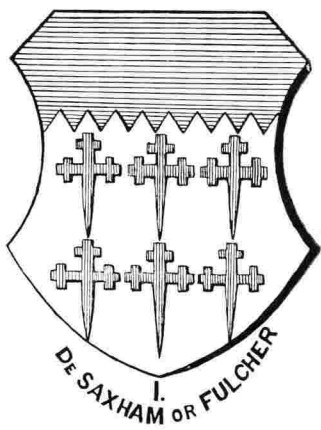
* The Fremoultts were members of the Walloon or French Church at Norwich for a considerable period. Jean Fremoult signed a petition to the Bishop of Norwich about 1608, and about the same time signed the discipline of the Church. This latter document was also signed in 1623 by Jacques Fremoult, and by Joel Fremoult in 1690. See Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany Vol. 2 p. 143.

also named Henry Ord, who died in November, 1757, leaving a son, the Rev. John Ord, who was on June 20th, 1760, appointed a trustee of the Hepworth Charity estates, he being then described as of the Inner Temple, Esquire. He was, however, subsequently ordained, and in another deed relating to the Hepworth Charities, dated March 31st, 1792, he is described as the Rev. John Ord, of Fornham St. Martin, Clerk, D.D., and he and his son John Norman Ord were appointed trustees of another Hepworth Charity which was then being dealt with. In 1757 Anne Ord, Widow, held her Court as Lady of the Manor, and in 1771 Anne Ord, Widow, and John Ord held their Court as Lady and Lord of the Manor. Mrs. Anne Ord died April 4th, 1794, aged 82, and was buried at Barnet.

The Rev. John Ord married Mary the daughter of S. Norman Esquire, and died September 8th, 1816, his Wife having died May 8th, 1813, both were buried at Fornham St. Martin. Mr. John Norman Ord, who was entered as a Student at Lincoln's Inn, on the 20th of December, 1792, was subsequently ordained, and resided at Wheat Hempstead in Hertfordshire, he married Ann, the daughter of Mr. Thos. Cocksedge, and died in 1812 in the lifetime of his father.

The manor of Reveshall with Master Stephens was sold by the Rev. John Ord, about the year 1795, to John Sparke, Esquire, who held his first Court as Lord in that year, and he remained Lord until his death, which took place on August 4th, 1814. He was buried in the Chancel of Walsham le Willows Church, a flat stone being placed there in his memory.

Mr. John Sparke left a son also called John, and on June 10th, 1826, the manor and estate was offered for sale by public auction, but apparently was not then sold, as it was not until November 23rd, 1833, that Mr. John Sparke and his trustees conveyed the manor to Thomas Thornhill, Esquire, of Riddlesworth, Norfolk. The manor still remains the property of his grandson, Sir Thomas Thornhill, Bart.



The Arms borne by the different families that have owned the manors of Reveshall and Master Stephens are as follows :—

- 1 *Reveshall*. Gules three lozenges of the field in Chief Argent.
- 2 *Wythe*. Azure 3 Griffins in pale passant or.
- 3 *Calthorpe*. Checky or and azure a fess ermine.
- 4 *Ashfield*. Sable a fess between 3 fleur de lys argent.
- 5 *Jermyn*. Sable a crescent between 2 mullets in pale argent.
- 6 *Mingay*. Or on a bend azure 3 leopards faces argent.
- 7 *Bedingfield*. Ermine an eagle displayed Gules.
- 8 *Fremoult*. A chevron between three ferdermolins.
- 9 *Ord*. Per pale sable and azure three salmons hauriant, argent within a bordure engrailed ermine.
- 10 *Sparke*. Vert an eagle displayed ermine.
- 11 *Thornhill*. Two bars Gemellis and a chief argent.

NORTH HALL MANOR.

It appeared from the Ashfield pleadings that Nicholas Conyers and his Wife Johanna, the daughter of John Crulle and Margaret his Wife, were in 1420 the owners of North Hall manor. They left a son Sir Robert Conyers and a daughter Alice. Sir Robert Conyers presented to the Rectory of Hepworth in respect of North Hall in 1459, and died in 1480, leaving Elizabeth his widow and a son Thomas Conyers him surviving. Alice Conyers married Sir John Harpely, and died in 1438, being buried at Great Barton.

Thomas Conyers died November 18th, 1480. An inquisition post mortem was held after his death at Thetford, on the 20th April, 20 Edward IV. (No. 74) in which it was found that he was heir to his father, that Sir Robert Conyers held amongst other property the manor of Hepworth (really North Hall) in Hepworth in fee, and that he left his daughter Ela or Etheldreda (born in 1476) his heiress, who on his death inherited the North Hall manor and estate at Hepworth, besides the property at Great Barton and Finningham. Ela or Etheldreda Conyers married Edmund Cotton, of Redgrave, Suffolk, the second son of William Cotton, of Landwade in Cam-

bridgeshire, by his Wife Alice, the daughter and heiress of John Abbot, Citizen and Mercer, of London.

Edmund Cotton held his first Court for the manor of North Hall, on the Thursday before Pentecost, 19 Henry 7th 1504. Etheldreda his Wife, who married secondly Edmund Lee, of Bury St. Edmund's, died in the 28th year of Henry VIII. (1537).

On the death of Etheldreda or Ela Lee, her daughter Etheldreda or Audrie Cotton became entitled to the manor of North Hall during her life. She held her first Court as Lady of the manor on October 16th, 1536, she apparently resided at North Hall, Hepworth. By her Will dated 23rd September, 1561, she left legacies to her Niece Elizabeth Cotton, and the residue of her property to her Nephew John Cotton, Robert Makin, and her Niece Elizabeth Cotton equally. Her Will was proved on the 3rd of January, 1564, in the Consistory Court of Norwich.

George Cotton, the elder brother of Audrie Cotton, was entitled to North Hall manor in remainder expectant on her death, he married Jane, the daughter of John Goldingham of Belstead, Suffolk, Esquire, and made his Will dated July 14th, 1551, and proved at Norwich, July 1st, 1555, and he thereby, after reciting that his sister had the manor of North Hall, Hepworth, for life, directed that after her decease the manor should remain in the hands of his Executors for 10 years, so that with the rents and profits thereof coming his younger children might be aided and comforted as they should think most requisite and necessary as in finding Robert Cotton to scole in Cambridge, and aiding his daughter to make a suitable marriage, and after the 10 years that the same should remain unto his eldest son Edmund Cotton and the heirs of his body, with remainder to John Cotton and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Robert Cotton his third son and the heirs of his body.

The first Court for the manor, which was held after the death of Audrie Cotton, was held by John Futter on the 17th September, 1564, in right of Jane Cotton, the widow of George Cotton, he claiming to hold the manor

for the term of 10 years mentioned in George Cotton's Will. After the expiration of the term of 10 years the manor came to Edmund Cotton, the eldest son of George Cotton, as tenant in tail, but we find that he by his Will dated in the year 1584, disposed or attempted to dispose of North Hall manor for the benefit of Ann, his Wife, and his younger sons Robert and Charles for a term of 60 years, and subject thereto to his eldest son Edmund Cotton in fee, and he appointed his Wife Ann and his brother-in-law, Robert Futter, Executors of his Will, and Mr. Drewrie, of Roughtam, Supervisor. Ann, the Wife of this Edmund Cotton, was the daughter of John Futter by his first Wife Agnes, daughter of Robert Bryan, and she had by him 3 sons and 2 daughters, the eldest being Edmund Cotton, of Clerkenwell, who ultimately became entitled to the manor. On the 12th of January, 1591, and on several subsequent occasions, Ann Cotton, by virtue of the Will of her husband Edmund Cotton, held Courts for the manor, but Ann Cotton apparently died, and on the 20th of April, 1594, and subsequently, Robert Cotton, the son of the testator, Edmund Cotton, held Courts claiming under the term of 60 years created by the Will of his father.

Edmund Cotton of Clerkenwell, apparently established his title to the manor, or bought up the residue of the term of 60 years, for he held a Court as Lord on the 8th of October, 1617, before the term would have expired by effluxion of time. He married Katherine, daughter of Roger Potter, of Bury St. Edmund's, and died March 31st, 1637. His wife Katherine was buried at St. James, Clerkenwell, on the 12th of August, 1635. They apparently had issue only one son, George Cotton, who died when about 17 years of age.

On the death of Edmund Cotton, of Clerkenwell, the manor passed to his nephew, Edmund Cotton of Finningham, and from him descended to his daughters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth Cotton and Catherine Cotton, in equal shares.

The following is a pedigree of the Cottons of Great Barton and Hepworth :—

William Cotton, the eldest son of Walter Cotton, Citizen and Mercer of = Alice Abbot, daughter and heiress of John Abbot, Citizen and Mercer of London, by Jane Read his wife, Marriage Settlement 10 Dec. 15 Henry VI. Lord of Manor of Lanwade, died 1453. London.

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Sir Thomas Cot = (1) Jane daughter of Nicholas Sharpe. (2nd) Margery, daughter of Sir Philip Wentworth. Edmund Cotton of Redgrave, Suffolk, held 1st Court for North Hall, Hepworth, Thursday before Pentecost, 19 Henry VII., 1504, also of Conyers Hall, Barton, Suff. Will proved P.C.C. 1505. = Etheldreda, daughter and heiress of Thos. Conyers, Esquire, born 1471. She died 28 of Bury St. Henry VIII. 1539, owner of Necton or Conyers Hall, Barton. Thos. Conyers was only son and heir of Sir Robt. Conyers by Elizabeth his wife. Thos. Conyers died 28 Nov. 1480. = Edmund Lee Wm. Cotton Andrew Cotton

George Cotton of Barton, Esqre. = Jane, daughter of Will dated 14 July, 1551, proved at Norwich, 1 July, 1555. John Goldingham of Belstead.

Etheldreda or Audrie Cotton was tenant for life of North Hall, Hepworth. Her first Court held 16 October, 1536. Her Will dated 23 Sept. 1561, proved at Norwich 3 January 1564. She died a spinster.

Edmund Cotton = Ann, daughter of John Futter by his first wife Agnes daughter of Robert Bryan. John Cotton living 1561. Robert Cotton, 3rd son of Finningham and of Bury, Will proved 9 November 1597 P.C.C. 107 Cobb. Ellen Cotton, devisee = Robert Elizabeth Cotton living 1561, of her Uncle Robert Wake. married Francis, 3rd son of Edmund Bacon of Hesselst, she was buried at Pettistree Church, Suffolk.

Edmund Cotton of Clerkenwell, son and heir died 31 March, 1637. = Katherine, daughter of Roger Potter of Bury St. Edmunds, buried at St. James' Clerkenwell, 12 August, 1635. Chas. R o b t. Cotton Cotton s.p. = Elizabeth Markants married at Finningham, 11 June, 1613, buried there 11 Sept., 1633. Katherine Cotton Jane = Harvie Cotton Janing

George Cotton, died about 17 years of age, buried at Finningham, Suffolk, 5 July, 1609. Edmund Cotton, = Elizabeth, sister and devisee of Mary Knapp, baptized at Finningham, 23 March, 1613. of Ipswich, Will dated 24 Sept., 1666, Ipswich. They were daughters of John Knapp, of Great Ellingham, Norfolk. Elizabeth was a Widow in 1647. Elizabeth, bap. 17 Dec., 1618, at Finningham. Katherine, bap. 22 Apl., 1618, at Finningham. Robert Cotton, bap. 27 Feb., 1622, at Finningham.

Elizabeth Cotton, baptized 6 July, 1641. By deed dated 5 Sept., 1664, made between R. Keeble and Elizabeth his Wife (1) and Clement Heigham (2) they conveyed a moiety of land at Hepworth to Clement Heigham. = Richard Keeble, of West Creething, son of Richard Keeble, Esquire, Sergeant at law. Edmund Cotton, bap. 18 Feb., 1642, at Finningham, died young. Katherine Cot = Harbottle Wingfield, of Crowfield Hall, Suffolk, son of Henry Wingfield and Dorothy his wife, entered as student at Lincoln's Inn, 28 April, 1664.

Charles, baptised at Coddendam, 26 Jan., 1667.

NORTH HALL MANOR.

Edmund Cotton, of Finningham, who acquired the North Hall manor and estate on the death of his Uncle in March, 1637, died about 1645. He left by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of John Knapp, two daughters surviving namely Elizabeth, born in 1641, and Katherine, born in 1644, his Coheiresses. Elizabeth married Richard Keeble, Esquire, of West Creeting, before September, 1664, as we find she and her husband then sold a moiety of certain meadow lands at Hepworth, which had belonged to her Great Uncle, Edmund Cotton, of Clerkenwell, to Clement Heigham, Esquire. Katherine Cotton shortly after 1664 married Harbottle Wingfield, Esquire, the eldest son of Henry Wingfield of Crowfield, Suffolk, then deceased, by Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Thomas Brewster. Harbottle Wingfield and his wife sold their moiety of the manor and estate or the greater portion thereof to Richard Keeble, and on the 24th of May, 1670, we find Mr. and Mrs. Keeble selling about 77 acres of land at Hepworth to the very Rev. John Sudbury, the Dean of Durham, who immediately afterwards, on the 14th of June, 1670, conveyed the same to Sir Edmund Poley, Sir Thomas Hervy and others, as feoffees or trustees for charitable purposes in connection with the Bury Grammar School, and about the same time the manor of North Hall and a considerable portion of the estate and the North Hall right of presentation to the Rectory was purchased by Roger Kedington, of Rougham, Esquire, from Richard Keeble and Harbottle Wingfield and their Wives, and afterwards by Indentures of Lease and Release, dated the 26th and 27th of March, 1703, the said Roger Kedington, of Rougham, sold the manor and lands at Hepworth which he had purchased; and the North Hall right of presentation to Robert Hammond, of Wattesfield, timber merchant.

Robert Hammond by his last Will, dated 25th of September, 1723, devised North Hall manor and his estates at Hepworth to Martin Nunn and Mary his wife (the testator's niece) for their lives and the life of the survivor

of them, and after the death of the survivor to their eldest son Robert Nunn and the heirs of his body with remainder to Martin Nunn, the second son of Martin Nunn and Mary his Wife, and the heirs of his body with remainder to their 3rd son William Nunn in tail with remainder to George Nunn (their 4th son) in tail. This Will was proved at Bury on the 29th of June, 1724. Robert Hammond was buried at Wottesfield on the 2nd January, 1724³/₄.

Robert Nunn, the eldest son of Martin Nunn and Mary his Wife, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Sparke, of Walsham le Willows, on July 14th, 1724, and died in 1773 without having disentailed the property, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Robert Nunn of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A., who became Rector of Hepworth and also Rector of Hemingstone, Suffolk. He married Penelope Hurrell, and died January 5th, 1797, leaving a son also named Robert and two daughters. He disentailed the estate, and sold the North Hall share of the advowson to Wm. Colhoun, Esquire, of Wretham in Norfolk, who exchanged it with King's College, Cambridge, for the advowson of West Wretham, under the authority of a private Act of Parliament 30 George III. Cap. xxxv.

The following pedigree shews the various members of the Nunn family during their connection with Hepworth :—

Martin Nunn, of Badwell Ash, Suffolk, was, we believe, a son of Mary, heiress and devisee of her Uncle, Robert Hammond, of Wattesfield, whose Martin Nunn, of Pakenham, and Martha his wife, and was baptized Will was dated 23 Sept., 1723. Mary Nunn died 2 Decr., 1756, aged 78, and was buried at Badwell Ash. Robert Hammond was Lord of Manor of North Hall, Hepworth. He was buried 2 Jany. 1723, his wife Susannah buried 18 Aug., 1727, both buried at Wattesfield.

Robert Nunn=Elizth., daughter of of Risby. Will dated 18 Dec., 1711, buried 1772, at Risby.	John Sparke, of Wal- sham-le-Willows, married at Wordwell, 14 July, 1724, buried at Risby, 1739.	The Rev. Mar- tin Nunn, B.A. Caius Coll., 1726, Rector of Holbrook and Hepworth.	{ 1 Elizabeth 2 Elizabeth Leeds. Yeoman, Will dated 29 June, 1746, proved 22 Sep., 1746.	Wm. Nunn,=Mar- garet Margt. Sparks, and had one son, Martin Nunn, who died 1 Feb., 1770, aged 28. Margt. Nunn died 15 May, 1788, aged 84, m.l., at Walsham.	Elizth. Nunn=John married at Sparke, Nunn, Wordwell, 5 July, 1743. of Wal- sham le daughter, Willows died 9 Feb., 1738, aged 19.	Susannah Nunn, younger daughter, died 9 Feb., 1738, aged 19.
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William Nunn, only son, baptised at Ixworth, 20 Sept. 1744,
described in deed dated 26 June, 1766, as of Risby.

John Sparke.

Rev. Robert Nunn, Rector of Hepworth, and Hemingstone, Suffolk, died 5 Jany., 1797, buried at Hepworth. Will proved 1 Feb., 1797.	=Penelope, daughter of Hurrell, married died 16 Nov., 1774, aged 40, and was buried at Hepworth.	Martin Nunn,=Mary, daughter of Redgrave. of Thos. Daws.	Elizth.=Gregory Nunn. Sparke, Nunn. of Risby.	Mary=John Bar- ber, of Pakenham
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Robert Nunn, of Hepworth, only son. Will dated 28 Oct., 1836, died 15 Jan., 1838, buried at Hepworth. Will proved in Consistory Court, Norwich.	=Elizth. How married at Hepworth, 26 Dec. 1793, died 26 Nov., 1849, aged 76.	Elizth. Nunn, died 16 May, 1822, a spinster, aged 56, buried at Hep- worth.	Margaret Nunn, died 20 Jany., 1768, aged 2.	Margaret Nunn, bap- tised at Hepworth, 17 March, 1770, mar- ried Nov., 1797.	=Rev. Chas. Brown, of Leiston, Suffolk, afterwards Rector of Blo Norton.
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Penelope Nunn, born 31 Dec., 1794, bapt. 21 July, 1809, at Hepworth, died spinster 16 Dec., 1839, bu. at Hepworth.	Elizth. Nunn, born 23 June, 1798, baptised 21 July 1809, at Hepworth died 18 Dec., 1870.	John Nunn, born 23 April, 1802, sold North Hall estate in 1839 to Rev. Thos. Methold of Thetford, and died 8 June, 1858.	=Mary Brown, married at Blo Norton, 31 Oct., 1836, died 10 June, 1840, buried at Hepworth.	Margaret Nunn, born 18 Feb., 1811, baptised 17 July, 1811, at Hep- worth, died 4 Mar., 1862.	Rev. Chas. Brown.
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Mary Ellen Nunn, born 10 Aug., 1837, baptised 3 April, 1838, at Hepworth, died 17 Dec., 1849, buried at Hepworth.	Harriette Ann Nunn, born 10th Dec., 1838, bap- tised 2 May, 1839, at Hepworth, died a spinster, 3 Aug., 1859, buried at Hepworth.	Frances Emily Nunn, born 8 Oct., 1839, bap- tised 31 July, 1840, at Hepworth, died a spinster 27 Aug., 1855, at Thelnetham.
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Robert Nunn, the only son of the Rev. Robert Nunn, was married at Hepworth on the 26th of December, 1791, to Elizabeth How, he was the owner of North Hall manor in 1815, when the Hepworth Enclosure Act was passed. Shortly afterwards he sold the manor, but not the estate, to his relative, John Sparke, of Walsham le Willows. The manor was then of but trifling value, almost all the copyholds having been enfranchised or merged in the freehold. After the death of John Sparke, North Hall manor became the property of John Hector Monro, Esq., who on August 25th, 1857, conveyed it to Mr. Edward Freestone, of Norwich, and we believe that he enfranchised the last piece of copyhold land held of the manor on June 6th, 1866.

Robert Nunn died on January 15th, 1838, and in 1839 John Nunn, his only son, sold the North Hall property to the Rev. Thomas Methold, of Caius College, Cambridge, and Rector of Kilverstone in Norfolk.

The Rev. Thos. Methold died at Thetford, March 14th, 1853, having devised the property to his Wife Susannah Mary Methold for life, and after his death to his half-brothers, the Rev. John William Methold, Vicar of Wighton, Norfolk, and Henry Methold, Esq., for their respective lives, with remainder to the children of Henry Methold. Henry Methold died January 28th, 1869. Susannah Mary Methold died January 23rd, 1872, and John William Methold September 13th, 1883. T. Tindal Methold, eldest son of Henry Methold, is now the owner of the property.

The arms borne by the families which have from time to time held the manor of North Hall are as follows :—

- 1 *De Saxham or Fulcher.* Argent 6 crosslets fitchée gules a chief indented azure.
- 2 *Conyers.* Azure a Maunche or.
- 3 *Cotton.* Sable a chevron between 3 Griffins heads erased argent.
- 4 *Keeble.* Arms argent three bars nebulee sable a canton Gules crest a demi Eagle displayed argent.
- 5 *Kedington.* Argent on a bend azure six scimiters placed saltire wise proper.
- 6 *Methold.* Arms, azure six escallops or 3, 2, 1. Crest, a goat's head.

We have now traced the devolution of the principal manors and estates in the parish of Hepworth, with considerable detail for about 800 years. The reader will have observed that one or two gaps are apparent in the descent. For instance, we have not shown and have not, in fact, ascertained how the moiety of the Reveshall manor, which descended to Alesia le Groos, who died in 1367, leaving an infant heir, came back again to the Wythes and the Calthorpes, but it is probable that it returned before 1413, perhaps simply in consequence of Sir Jeffery or Sir John Wythe being heir *ex parte materna* of Thomas le Groos, as the proceedings in the actions of 1413 and 1420 as to the advowson take no notice of the le Groos title. Again we have not the details of the deeds under which this manor passed from the Calthorpes to Sir Robt. Jermyn. Davy, in his ms. notes on Hepworth, intimates that the two Philip Calthorpes held the manor, and that in the 6th year of Edward vi. John Marshall was Lord. We have not, however, discovered any verification of this. There may, of course, be, and probably are some inaccuracies in our account. It must be remembered that it is much easier to trace the history of a parish which has for generations formed the abode of a wealthy and well-known family, than to trace the devolution of different properties making up a parish which has hardly ever been able to boast of a resident Squire. The only persons above the class of Yeoman who have until recently resided in the parish, with, of course, the exception of the Clergy, are so far as we have been able to discover, Sir Jeffery Wythe in the 14th Century, Miss Audrie Cotton in the 16th, and some members of the Nunn family at a later period.

Under these circumstances, we think we have been fortunate in tracing the devolutions of the manors as well as we have done. We ought to add that all the manors were fine arbitrary, and that the custom of descent in each manor was in accordance with the Common law mode of descent.