

SEQUESTRATIONS IN SUFFOLK.

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy" is one of those books better known by quotation than by perusal. For the student of the Civil War period it is a work of value, and the local historian may find therein much information concerning what is generally "a dark age" in our parochial chronicles. During the time when a Presbyterian form of government prevailed in our Church there are many gaps both in parochial and diocesan registers, and frequently Walker is our main authority for any particulars of incumbents instituted by the Commonwealth.

John Walker was born about 1674 in Exeter, where his father was mayor in 1682. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1691, and was admitted Fellow in 1695. A few months after his ordination in 1698 he became rector of St. Mary Major in Exeter.

The Tory reaction which accompanied Queen Anne's accession was soon reflected in the Church, the Whigs championing the Dissenters, and it was in a controversy arising out of this circumstance that Walker entered the field as an historian. In 1702 had appeared Calamy's "Abridgment of the life of Baxter." The ninth chapter of this book he entitled "A particular account of the Ministers, Lecturers, Fellows of Colleges, etc., who were silenced and ejected by the Act of Uniformity." The Churchmen were indignant at the veiled thrust contained in the book, and soon produced various replies. Among the first was a pamphlet entitled "A Rebuke to Mr. Edmund

Calamy," by the Rev. Thos. Long, printed at Exeter in 1704. He was of an advanced age and, not feeling equal to any larger work, probably suggested to Walker that he should undertake a more detailed answer. But another Richmond was in the field. Dr. Charles Goodall, physician to the Charterhouse, contemplated a full reply to Calamy, and with this object had commenced the collection of material. Walker and Goodall were soon in correspondence, and for some time it appeared that two rival histories of the Puritan period would be placed before the public. But after some months, owing to failing health, Goodall consented to retire from the work and to hand over to Walker the large amount of material he had accumulated, and even to assist with new matter.

The "Sufferings of the Clergy" is really two distinct works. The first part treats of ecclesiastical affairs under Puritan rule; part two deals with the persecution suffered by individual clergy; it is this moiety which will mainly interest the local historian. Walker had been engaged upon his work for about ten years when it was finally published in 1714. This means that from 60 to 70 years had elapsed since the period of the sequestrations, and that to a very great extent Walker was dependent upon existing documents, plus tradition, for his data. His notes and correspondence still exist in the Bodleian Library and from these we may gather some ideas of his method.

Walker began with a circular letter to the Archdeacons asking for their good offices in collecting material throughout their districts. In it he complains of the paucity of official records as a reason for requiring their assistance. Shortly afterwards a second circular was sent complaining of the barren results of the earlier enquiries. Then followed an

appeal to the individual clergy in the shape of a small leaflet. The effect of these appeals may be gathered from the shoals of letters which fill the first five volumes of papers in the Walker collection. From some counties the replies were evidently scanty, but from others much information was gleaned. Usually the information is certified by the then incumbent, but occasionally by laymen, as at Melford, where the sequestration of Dr. Warren is certified by "two old inhabitants." Many of our Suffolk clergy were sufficiently interested in the matter to collect information from beyond their own parishes, as is shown by the correspondence preserved both by Goodall and Walker. The former, writing to Walker in Jan. 1705, says "Mr. Clavel promised to write to you to send me a copy of the letter and List wch was sent to me of the Ejected Clergy in Suffolk from doctor Hutchinson or mr. Clegate who are the Ministers of St. Edmunds Bury in Suff., that so I might be made sensible of ye service they have done us in that affaire wch will oblige me to return them a Letter of thanks for ye paines they have taken."

The Sequestrations with which we are concerned originated as follows :

On the 12th March, 1642, a special committee was appointed under the presidency of the Earl of Manchester and entitled "Committee to remove Scandalous Ministers in the Seven Associated Counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and London." Each Commissioner was allowed 5s. for each day he sat. The following is a quotation from Walker (Part I., p. 119).

"It may not be amiss in this place, to set down the forms of their proceedings to eject the Scandalous Minister and place the godly one in his room. On the return from the Committees to the Chaplains and

their report to his Lordship, he determines to remove the offender and forthwith directs a warrant to the Churchwardens and constables of the parish, acquainting them that, pursuant to the return of the Commissioners and after mature consideration he did deem and adjudge 'N.N. worthy to be ejected out of the patronage and cure of, etc. . . . And therefore required them and every one of them forthwith to eject and cast out of the parsonage of . . . and out of all and singular the profits, commodities and advantages whatsoever, belonging thereunto, the said N.N. from officiating there, and from the receiving or possessing any Fifths or other profits out of the Church or said Cure, as themselves and he will answer the contrary, at their utmost peril.' "

The warrant of Ejectment was followed by another of Sequestration directed likewise to the Churchwardens and Constables.

In the Ordinance of 19 Aug. 1643 was a clause empowering the Committees to allow the wives and children of Delinquents the Fifth part of the estate and goods which should be seized. A further Ordinance dated 22 Jan. 1643, referring to the Committee of the Associated Counties ordained "that the Earl of Manchester shall have power to dispose of a Fifth part of all such estates as they shall sequester, for the benefit of the wives and children, etc." This was confirmed by an Order of the House of Commons dated 11 Nov. 1647.

This Ordinance it will be noted refers only to wives and children; it was not until 1656 that an Act was passed including the sequestered Minister in the allocation of Fifths.

Several of the Suffolk clergy, suddenly reduced to beggary, turned schoolmaster. Such was Lionel Gats-

ford (Dennington), Nathaniel Goodwin (Cransford), and Tylot (Depden). But this method of earning an income was soon stopped, for a further Ordinance was issued forbidding the teaching of a private school by any sequestered minister.

The following list of Sequestered Suffolk Ministers includes some additions and corrections to Walker's list, and is accompanied by references to fuller details in that author and some more recent authorities.

I have endeavoured to avoid repeating Walker's words beyond his heading. Any additions to the headings (and many are vague and imperfect) are entered within square brackets. Any note below the heading is supplementary to Walker and should be read in conjunction with his book. It will be remembered that the folio volume of 1714 is in two parts, with separate pagination. Unless specially noted all references in this paper are to the Second part.

Names not in Walker's parochial list are marked with an asterisk.*

AGGAS, [Edward]. Rushbrook R. (186).

The first name on Walker's list, in alphabetical order, is "Aggas, R. Rushbrook."

Edward Aggas matriculated sizar at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1637; proceeded to B.A. 1640-41; was ordained deacon, Norwich diocese, 24 Dec., 1643. Although there is no record at Norwich of his institution he was probably presented to the rectory of Whelnetham parva during the next two years, and it must have been here that he was sequestered and not at Rushbrook, for he was not instituted to that living until Oct., 1670, when he was still holding Whelnetham. Walker's authority for what is evidently a misstatement was a letter from the Rev. R. Nesling, rector of Hesselton

(1680-1724), dated 5 Nov., 1704, and addressed to Archdeacon Clagett.

Aggas died 23 Jan., 1680, aged 63, and was buried in the chancel of Little Whelnetham Church, in the same grave with his wife, who died 3 Aug., 1677, aged 52.

ALCOCK, William. Brettenham R. (186).

Matriculated sizar from Trinity 1614; proceeded to B.A. 1618-19; M.A. 1622; was ordained priest (Norwich), 3 March, 1624. He was instituted to Brettenham 22 July 1624, and sequestrated 10 April, 1644, the living being worth £80 per annum. Walker speaks highly of his character, and suggests the probability of his dying before the Restoration.

ALDUS, William. Cobdock R. (186).

A native of Suffolk, he matriculated 1625, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford, 1629, and M.A. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1632. He was ordained deacon (Norwich) 22 Sept., 1633, and presented to the rectory of Copdock in 1643. According to Walker the intervening years (or some of them) had been passed as curate at Blaxhall. Sequestrated in 1644 he probably made his peace with the authorities later, for in 1653 he was inducted to the rectory of Blaxhall, which he held until his death in 1680.

In July, 1645, his wife, Blanche, was suing for the allotment of One-fifth. Aldus was succeeded at Copdock by Joseph Clifford, who died in 1647, being followed by Benjamin Hubbard.

ALLEN, [John]. Frostenden R. (186).

He was instituted to the rectory of Frostenden in 1626 and was ejected in 1643; dying, in great straits, in 1648. The lengthy account of his sufferings was supplied to Walker by William Glover.

ALSOP, Samuel.

Acton V. (187).

He was admitted sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, 17 Aug., 1622, from Jesus College, where he had matriculated 1620-21. He was son of John Alsop, clerk, of Somerset. Educated at Giggleswick and Kirkby Lonsdale schools, he took his B.A. 1624-25 and M.A. 1628. He first curacy was at Fordham, Essex, September, 1634, and in the following year he was instituted to the vicarage of Acton. His name appears in White's "Century" (No. 72), and several odious charges are made against him. Walker says he died before he could be re-possessed of the living at the Restoration.

AMBLER, Thomas.

Wentaston V. (187).

Born about 1604, son of Humphrey Ambler of London. Matriculated 1620; B.A. 1623-24; M.A. 1627. Ordained priest (Peterborough) 31 May, 1629. Was curate of Willingham, Cambs., 1631, and presented to the vicarage of Wenhamston, 24 July, 1639, then valued at £25 per annum. Sequestered 24 June 1644, his wife, Frances, was granted the "Fifth" in July, 1645; a small income to supply the needs of herself and four children! It is to be hoped that he may be identified with the "Thomas Ambler" who was instituted to the rectory of Newtimber, Sussex, in 1659, and died there 13 Aug., 1671.

*[ATKINSON, Richard.

Kessingland].

A native of Hunts., he matriculated sizar from Queen's College, 1620; B.A. from Trinity Hall, 1623-24, and M.A. 1628. He is perhaps the "Richard Atkinson" who was instituted to the rectory of Kessingland in 1641. Walker does not include him in his list, although among the Walker MSS. (C. 5 fo. 350) appears a "Letter from Edward Lovell to Mr. Cook, chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, containing an account of Richard Atkinson, Archdeacon of

Norwich, who was forced to fly from the vicarage of Gislingham, Suffolk. After this he was turned out of the living of Glemham, but 'was suffer'd to enjoy ye small living of Levington in Suffolk.' July 26th, 1715."

But there is ample proof of the sequestration from Kessingland, for, in 1647, we find Atkinson as defendant in several actions-at-law brought by the sequestrators, Christopher Watson and Richard Carter, he having re-taken possession of the parsonage. Mrs. Atkinson had been awarded the "Fifths," 5 July, 1645.

AYLMER, Edward.

Akenham R. (187).

Was grandson of Dr. John Aylmer, sometime Bishop of London. Walker queries sequestration in Suffolk: Aylmer held the rectory of West Hanningfield, in Essex, and was probably ejected from there. He had previously held Claydon, where he was instituted 7 June, 1631, but in 1644 this rectory was occupied by Mark Sherman, who was likewise sequestrated.

BALL, [Richard].

Wilbie R. (208).

Born in 1609, son of Richard Ball, of London, mercer. Matric. Pembroke 1623; B.A. 1626-27; M.A. 1630; B.D. 1637; D.D. 1660; Fellow in 1630. Ordained priest (Norwich) 25 Sept. 1636, he held the rectories of Wilby and Westerfield from 1638 to his sequestration in 1643. The Restoration brought Ball a new era of fortune: his offices including the rectory of St. Mary Woolchurch, London; Prebendary of Ely and Lincoln; Bluntesham rectory, Hunts., and the Mastership of the Temple. He died 6 April, 1684, and was buried in the Temple Church.

*[BARCOCKE, Thomas. Gazeley V. and Kentford R.]

Matriculated sizar Trinity Hall c. 1593; LL.B. 1608-09; Fellow 1609-19. Ordained deacon (Lincoln)

1 March 1618-19 ; priest (Peterborough) 31 May 1619. Presented to the vicarage of Gazeley and to the rectory of Kentford ; sequestrated. Buried at Gazeley 6 May, 1658.

*[BARKER, Thomas. Holton St. Peter].

Son of Henry Barker, gent. of Great Dunham, Norfolk. Born in 1589, he was admitted pensioner at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1604, and matriculated in 1605. He was ordained priest (Oxford) 11 June 1611, and inducted to Holton St. Peter, 17 Nov., 1620, being sequestrated in 1645. In July of that year his wife, Mary, was granted the "Fifth."

BARTER, Thomas, B.D. Trotton R. (208).

Walker inserts this name with some doubt as to its authenticity. I think it perhaps represents Thomas Barton of Westmeston, Sussex, who was subsequently Rector of Trotton in that county.

BARTON, Edward. Grundsburgh R. (208).

He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1618, taking his B.A. in 1621-2, M.A. 1625, and B.D. in 1632. In 1624 he was elected Fellow of his College. In 1634 he was presented to the vicarage of Trumpington and to Bottisham in 1638 ; he was Rector of Grundisburgh from 1640 to the sequestration, 7 Aug., 1644. Barton died in the following year, his will being proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, 1645.

*BARWICK, William. Milden and Nowton R.

Born in Suffolk, he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at St. John's College in 1603-4 and 1607. In 1607 he was elected Fellow of St. Catherine's College where he took the B.D. degree in 1613. He was rector of Milden from 1611 to 1646 and of Nowton 1615 to 1646. Some authorities say he was sequestered from the latter rectory but Walker does not name him except as a Fellow of St. John's. Barwick died before July, 1647.

BEADLE, John. Tremley St. Martin's R. (208).

He was sequestered from the rectory of Trimley St. Martin, 18 July, 1644. Possibly he may be identified with the John Beadle, M.A., who was appointed to the rectory of St. Benet Sherehog, London, after the Restoration.

BEADLE [or BEALE], Theodore. Ash Bocking V. (208).

Matriculated pensioner from Trinity College, 1615; B.A. 1618-9; M.A. from Pembroke 1622; Fellow of Pembroke 1624. He was Curate of Boxford and presented to the vicarage of Ash Bocking 11 Nov., 1639, where he was sequestered on the 18th July, 1644. It is said that Beale died a prisoner on the Thames hulks.

BENSKIN [or BENCHKIN, James]. Kettishall R. (208).

A native of Kent, he matriculated pensioner from Queen's College, 1625; B.A. 1628-9; M.A. 1632; Fellow 1633-4, and B.D. 1639. He was appointed rector of Kelsale (Kettishall) in 1641 and sequestered c. 1644. In June, 1660, he petitioned Parliament for restitution and was presented to the vicarage of Estrey in his native county in August.

BLEMEL, [John]. Bury [St. James], (208).

Son of Thomas Blemel, carpenter, of Old Jewry, London. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, he matriculated at Christ's College, 1619, B.A. 1623-4, and M.A. 1627. He married, 20 August, 1633, Martha Gosnold, either at St. James', Bury or at Horringer—the marriage (by licence) is entered in *both* registers. He was an assistant master at Bury Grammar School, also acting as curate at St. James's.

According to the Induction book, Archdeaconry of Sudbury, he was appointed to the rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, in 1644, succeeding Paul Gosnold (perhaps

a relative of his wife) who had been sequestered in 1643. The presentation did not receive the approval of the Suffolk Committee, who elected Samuel Crossman in his place. In the "Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers" appears a note under date of "14 July, 1647. John Blemwell, summoned to answer charges brought against him by Mr. Crossman of disturbing him in the possession of Bradfield rectory, sequestered to Crossman."

Blemel continued to reside in Bury and we find him assisting as "Minister" at marriages in 1656 and 1657. Nothing more is heard of him until after the Restoration, when he was appointed to St. Mary's Church in 1661, and to the important rectory of All Hallows the Great, London, in 1662. He held the latter living until his death, 1 Jan., 1665.

BLOXHAM, Nicholas. Waldingfield Magna R. (208).

Bloxham's institution, 7 Aug., 1629, evidently ushered in an era of trouble for the parish of Great Waldingfield. Strong opposition was raised to the appointment and in 1631 he was deprived "for simony" and Andrew Sandiland instituted in his place.

Further petitions to the House of Lords followed. In 1640 the inhabitants complained of scandalous words used by Sandiland and in Jan. 1641 Bloxham complained to the Lords of the sentence of deprivation, with the result that Sandiland was ordered to deliver possession. In his turn Sandiland applied to the Lords claiming that the petition of the inhabitants was got up at the instigation of Bloxham (20 April, 1641). Bloxham was sequestered in 1643, being followed by George Peppen, M.A.

At the Restoration Bloxham sent in his final petition to the House of Lords :—" 1660. June 23. Petition

of Nicholas Bloxham, clerk. Petitioner was about 30 years since presented by his late Majesty to the rectory of Great Waldingfield in the County of Suffolk, but was in the year 1643 sequestered by the Committee for Plundered Ministers. The articles were exhibited against him by persons of tainted reputation deviating from the orthodox faith, and were not proved on oath, and are therefore invalid. He prays an order for his restitution, or else for permission to try his title at the common law with the present incumbent, who claims his title under the presentation of the late usurper Oliver Cromwell."

BOCKENHAM, Anthony. Thelnetham R. (154).

Anthony Bokenham, born in 1616, was the son of Anthony and Ann Bokenham of Woodham Walter, Essex, and Akenham Hall, and grandson of Edmund Bokenham, of Thornham. He was a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, where he proceeded B.A. 1636-7, M.A. 1640, in which year he was ordained Priest (Norwich diocese), having already been instituted to the rectory of Thelnetham, 4 Oct., 1639. In 1644 he was ejected from both fellowship and rectory. To avoid further persecution he quitted England and, after a stay at Leghorn, passed on to the Near East. In 1659 he was acting as Consul to the English Factory at Smyrna. At the Restoration he returned to England and was presented to the Rectory of Helmingham. Here he died in January, 1703-04.

*BOLDERO, Edmund. Westerfield R. (162).

Born about 1608, the seventh son of John Boldero, of Bury St. Edmunds, by his wife, Mary Tillott, of Rougham. Educated at Ipswich School he matriculated at Pembroke Hall, 1626, proceeding to B.A. 1628-9, Fellow 1630, and M.A. 1632. From 1637 to 1643 he was curate of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, and in the latter year he was presented to the rectory of

Westerfield. About the beginning of 1644 he was sequestered from his fellowship and imprisoned in London. Apparently he retained the rectory of Westerfield, for it was not until 1647 that the following entry appeared in the Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers: "1 July, 1647. Sequestration of Westerfield Rectory from Edmond Baldro, a common drunkard."

He subsequently joined the royal forces in England and Scotland, where it is said that he narrowly escaped hanging. At the restoration he was created D.D. by royal mandate and presented to the rectory of Glemsford, 15 Feb., 1661-2, holding this with Westerfield and Harkstead. His patron, Bishop Wren, nominated him for the Mastership of Jesus College, to which office he was admitted in April, 1663; in the following July he was presented to the rectory of Snailwell, Cambs. He died 5 July, 1679, and was buried in Jesus College Chapel. (*See D.N.B., vol. 5.*)

BOND, [Thomas]. Debenham V. (209).

Another Pembroke man; matriculated 1608, B.A. 1611-2, and M.A. 1615. He was presented to Debenham by Sir C. Gawdy, 10 Oct., 1624. He was sequestered in 1644, the trial taking place on June 10; the living was then valued at £70 per annum. He survived the Restoration and in June, 1660, petitioned the House of Lords for restitution.

BRADSTREET, Symon. Hessett R. (209).

A member of a local family, he was presented to the rectory in 1627 and sequestered in 1644. According to Walker he was succeeded by "an Irish bone-setter" [Andrew Chaplyn]. On the 25th March, 1645, Chaplyn or Chaplaine was ordered to pay £10 yearly to Mrs. Bradstreet.

[BRANDRETH *or*
BRUNDRETH, Hugh] Swefland [Sweffling] R. (210, 214).

M.A. from Emmanuel in 1608, he was instituted to Sweffling in 1620. Sequestered about 1644 he was probably succeeded by his son, for "Robert Brandrith" was inducted to the rectory in 1646. Walker is somewhat indefinite about this case. On p. 210 we have the entry "Brundisse, Swefland," and on p. 214 "Brandrery, Somewhere, as I guess, about Suffolk, in or before 1644." However, there is little doubt that both these entries refer to the above.

BRAUNTON (see Broughton) (214).

BRETTON, Laurence. Hitcham R. (209).

He was born at Hadleigh and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, his degrees being as follows: B.A. 1604-5, M.A. 1608, B.D. 1615, D.D. 1630; his fellowship dating from 1608. He was instituted to the vicarage of Hitcham 21 April, 1620, and held it until the sequestration in October, 1643. Fortunately he preserved some part of his fortune, with which he retired to his native place and lived in some comfort until his death in 1659. His successor at Hitcham was Miles Burket, appointed by the House of Commons, 18 Oct., 1643. (*H.C. Jnl. III.*, 281).

BREWSTER, Edward. Lawshall R. (209).

A native of Suffolk, he matriculated pensioner from Queen's College, Cambridge, 1618, B.A. 1621-2, and M.A. 1625. In 1625 he was ordained deacon on the 12th June, and received priest's orders on the following day. He was instituted to the rectory of Lawshall in 1629 and continued there until sequestered in Oct., 1643. It is said that he afterwards kept a small school at Hessett; in 1660 he was petitioning

Parliament for restitution. He was followed at Lawshall by Thomas-Thomas. (*H.C. Jnl. III.*, 283).

BRIDGES, [Reuben] Newton R. (210).

Reuben Bridge, a native of Cambridgeshire, matriculated sizar at Queen's College in 1622, B.A. 1625-6, and M.A. 1629. He was ordained deacon and priest (Peterborough) on the 9th June, 1630. Five years later he married, the licence running "Reuben Bridge of Cheveley, Camb., clerk, licence to marry Mary Fane at St. Dunstan's in the west. June 17, 1635." On the sequestration of Barwicke, Nowton had been assigned by the Committee to John Curtis. After Barwick's death in 1647 Bridge persuaded the patron, Sir Daniel Deloyne, to present him to the living (21 July, 1647), but the presentation was cancelled by the Committee for Plundered Ministers in October, 1647. It is probable therefore that he is the man referred to by Walker as "Bridges, Newton."

*[BROKE or BROOKES, Mathew.

Sudbourne cum Orford.]

Sequestered early in 1644 he was followed by John Powell, M.A., who was replaced on March 22 by Thomas Blevin. In July, 1646, the minister there was John Thurleby. Brookes died about 1660 and Blevin petitioned for the benefice, to which he was presented 21 Aug., 1660.

*[BROUGHTON, Thomas

Chillisford R.]

Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge: matriculated 1614, B.A. 1617-8, and M.A. 1621. In May, 1622 he was ordained priest (York) and was afterwards Preacher at Bentley, near Doncaster. In 1634 he was presented to the rectory of Chillisford and remained in possession until his ejection in 1643. In August, 1645, his wife, Mary, was claiming the Fifth, and in 1646 Broughton returned to Bentley.

Broughton's name does not appear in Walker, unless it is concealed in the following entry on p. 214 :—
 "Braunton ——— Somewhere as I conjecture likewise in the same County, about the same Time." [1644].

BROWN, John.

Moulton V. (210).

Unusual delay appears to have occurred in connection with this ejectment. Brown was originally tried on the 14th November, 1644; a warrant of ejectment was issued the following 17th March. Six months later he was still in possession, as witness the following extracts from the minutes of the Committee for Plundered Ministers :—1645. 2 Aug. Petition of parishioners for Browne's sequestration to be considered 25 Sept.

30 Sept. Commissioners ordered to examine charges.

6 Nov. Appointed day for hearing cause against John Browne, 27 Nov.

6 Dec. Appointment of 10 Feb. next for hearing cause against John Browne.

However, Brown seems to have been cleared out and 18 months later his successor is in a similar plight, proved by the following entries :—

13 May, 1647. Order to Sergeant at Arms of House of Commons to bring before Committee Mr. Ambler, from whom rectory and vicarage of Moulton are sequestrated, but who continues to officiate and to keep possession of vicarage-house.

25 June, 1647. Charges concerning Mr. Ambler to be heard tomorrow.

BRUMHALL, James.

Poulstead R. (210).

His name is more usually given as Bromwell, Brumwell or Bromell. He matriculated at Emmanuel College in 1603, B.A. 1606-7, and M.A. 1610. He was instituted at Polstead 3 May, 1617, and occupied

the rectory until ejected in 1644. Later his wife and children were granted an allowance of £20 per annum from the living, then in the occupation of Thos. Warren. Walker says "He lived to be restored," but I expect he has confused him with his son, who was Rector from 1662 to 1696.

BRUNDISSE, (see Brandreth) (210).

BUCK, James. Stradbroke V. (210).

Walker gives us a fairly full account of Dr. Buck, based upon contemporary information. He matriculated Emmanuel 1613, B.A. 1616-7, M.A. 1620 and B.D. 1628. He was vicar of Stradbroke from 21 June 1623 until ejected in 1645, when he was succeeded there in September by John Swaine. In the following January complaint was made that Swaine had neglected his duties and he was subsequently transferred to Cransford, Thos. Watts coming to Stradbroke in April, 1646.

Buck spent some time in Ipswich Gaol, and afterwards claimed that the deprivations he endured there proved a permanent cure for the gout he had long suffered. His recompense for his troubles came at the Restoration, when he received new preferment. On the 10th May, 1660, he preached before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey; the sermon being afterwards printed. In Dec., 1661, he was presented to the London living of St. James Garlickhithe; he was also Preacher at the Temple. He died in Jan. 1685-6, and was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill, where there is a M.I. to his memory.

In Rous's Diary, pp. 83-4, will be found some satirical verses on Dr. Buck.

BURGESS, [Thomas?] Eye V. (210).

According to the Induction book, Archdeaconry of Sudbury, Thos. Burges, M.A., was presented to the

vicarage of Eye, 23 April, 1610 ; to Norton, 8 Jan., 1613-4 ; and to Yaxley, 23 Nov., 1620.

If this is the man referred to by Walker he was a native of Norfolk, matric. Corpus Christi College, 1597-8, B.A. 1601-2, M.A. 1605, Fellow 1606-9, and ordained (Norwich) in 1608.

CANHOPE, [Henry] Bridyard (225).

Henry Cannap was son of Henry, minister of Bruisyard and grandson of Nicholas, rector of Saxmundham. Born in 1609 he matriculated Caius 1626-7, B.A. 1629-30, M.A. 1633. He was curate of Bruisyard in 1636 and subsequently vicar of Aldringham.

CARTER, George. Whatfield and Elmseet R. (225).
Clare College ; matriculated 1588-9 ; B.A. 1591-2, M.A. 1595 ; B.D. 1604. Ordained Priest (Norwich) 29 March, 1594. His induction to Elmsett is dated 28 Jan. 1597-8, and to Whatfield, 11 June, 1599. He was ejected in March, 1645, but continued to reside at Whatfield.

*[CARTWRIGHT, Edmund, D.D. Norton R.]
Matriculated Trinity, 1588-9 ; B.A. from Jesus College, 1592-3 ; M.A. 1596 ; D.D. 1630. Ordained priest, 9 July, 1596. Curate of St. Andrew Hubbard, (London), 21 Aug., 1596. Vicar of Brandon Ferry, 1602-44 ; Rector of Norton, 1613-45 ; died 1646.

Although not in Walker's list this sequestration is proved by the following extracts from the Journal of the House of Commons :—" 9 Aug., 1645. Order that Norton Rectory, sequestrated from Edmund Cartwright, D.D., be sequestered to the use of Richard Mun, minister, who is referred to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster for examination.

Approval of Richard Munne, A.M., as minister of Norton, sequestrated from Dr. Cartwright by the Earl of Manchester."

The living was soon vacated again and in 1646 John Ashbourne, M.A. (Emmanuel) was presented. He came, I believe, from Monk Soham, and remained at Norton until 1661, and was followed by Seth Chapman, the sequestrated rector of Hasketon.

CATTESFORD, Robert, D.D. *See* Cottisford.

CHAPMAN, Seth. Hasketon R. (225).

Of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Matriculated 1620; B.A. 1623-4; M.A. 1627. Ordained in 1633 and instituted to the rectory of Hasketon in 1637. He was tried for malignancy 16 April, 1644, and soon afterwards sequestrated. In May, 1646, his wife, Barbara, was petitioning for the Fifth. He survived the Commonwealth and in 1661 was presented to the rectory of Norton.

CLARKE, Alexander. Bredfield and Iken R. (225).

He was B.A. Cambridge and M.A. Oxford. After the sequestration in 1644 the livings were divided, Eiken going to Charles Harrison and Bredfield to John Randall. Harrison neglected the cure and relinquished it in October, 1645, when John Crapnell was appointed minister. Mr. Randall proved himself just as unreliable a pastor. In Jan., 1645 there was an inquiry as to his neglect of the parish of Bredfield, and in the following March he resigned. In the Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, under the date of 20 June 1646, we read "Several members of the House of Commons 'subscribe to the learning and civil conversation' of Alexander Clarke, sequestrated from the cures of Bredfield and Eiken, he is therefore re-instated to the benefices." In 1647 the two livings again separated, Charles Harrison, "a godly and orthodox divine," being appointed to Bredfield, May 19. Clarke possibly continued at Eiken, although in June his wife

Elizabeth was petitioning the Committee for the Fifths due to her from Randall.

*[CLARK, Joseph. Washbrook V.]

Born in 1584, he matriculated Emmanuel 1602, proceeding B.A. from Clare 1604-5 and M.A. 1608, and ordained (Norwich) 12 March 1608-9. According to the Induction-book, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, he was presented to the Vicarage of Washbrook 18 Nov., 1609; ("Alumni Cant." I., p. 344, says Clark was at Washbrook 1619-1653.) He was sequestrated sometime in 1644, his wife Anne putting in various petitions for the Fifth between June and Oct., 1645. Clark was followed at Washbrook by . . . Cox and, 12 June, 1647, by John Wilmot. He died 20 March, 1653, aged 69.

CLAY, Matthew. Chelsworth R. (225).

A member of a Nottinghamshire family, he was of Corpus Christi College, proceeding M.A. 1636. He was presented to Chelsworth 23 Dec., 1640 and sequestrated about 1644. In March, 1648, his name appears in a list of Suffolk clergy who "compounded" with the Parliamentary Committee, so no doubt he returned to the rectory as stated by Walker.

CLAYDON, [John] Thurlow Magna V. (225).

Born about 1568, son of Barnabas Claydon of Bures. From Bures School he proceeded to Merchant Taylors' and thence to Caius College, where he received the B.A. degree 1587-8. He was ordained priest (Colchester) April, 1595, and appointed Perpetual Curate of Stoke-by-Clare in 1603. He was Vicar of Great Thurlow from 1622 until the sequestration.

*COLEBY, [Thomas] Lawston R. and Elden R. (223)

This comes in the Norfolk list and refers to Thomas Colby, D.D., rector of Cawston, Norfolk, and Elveden, Suffolk.

He was a son of Thomas Colby of Banham, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi College: B.A. 1605-6, M.A. 1617 and D.D. 1621. Ordained (Peterborough) 1605, he was vicar of Grantchester, 1616-21, rector of Cawston from 1621 to 1645, and instituted to Elveden 3 May, 1634. He was sequestrated in 1645.

COLEMAN, Nicholas. Preston St. Mary's (226).

Born in Suffolk, he matriculated Queen's, 1631, proceeding B.A. 1633-4 and M.A. 1637. He was ordained deacon Sept., 1637 and priest 1638-9. Instituted to the vicarage of Preston 17 Feb., 1640-1, he was tried for malignancy 14 June, 1644, and ejected 23 July, 1644. He is said to have been reinstated in 1661.

COTTISFORD, Robert, D.D.

Hadley and Monks Ely R. (51).

Robert Cottisford or Cotesford was a native of Suffolk, and probably son of John C., Master of Ipswich Grammar School. He matriculated sizar from Queen's College, 1617; B.A. 1620-1; M.A. 1624; Fellow 1624-33 and D.D. 1636. He was vicar of Canewdon Essex, 1629; rector of Englefield, Berks., 1630; and Prebendary of St. Paul's (Hoxton preb.) 1633. From 1635 to 1637 he was rector of Stanningfield, and from 1635 to 1639 of Stansfield. In addition, he was rector of Monks Eleigh 1635-1643 and of Hadleigh from 1638. His sequestration is dated 9 Oct., 1643 and his successor at the latter rectories was Isaac Harrison. Walker says "Dr. Cotesford suffered very much for the royal cause, and being never able to obtain the Fifths from his successor, was obliged to turn to the practice of physic at Ipswich, where he died, a few years later, very poor." His death occurred in 1660.

CROFTS, John, D.D. Barnham and Westow R. (226).

Born in 1613, the second son of Sir Henry Crofts of Little Saxham. He matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 1628, B.A. 1630 and M.A. 1634; created D.D. from Wadham College in June, 1646. In May, 1639, he was presented to the rectory of West Stow and in June to Barnham (St. Gregory and St. Martin). He was dispossessed of these livings in July, 1644, by the Earl of Manchester, John Legate being appointed in his place at Barnham and Edward Voice at West Stow; he had previously been curate there. Crofts joined the king at Oxford, living in the camp. A letter from him to his father, written in 1645, was printed and a copy is in the British Museum. A copy of this will be found in the Little Saxham Registers (Suffolk Green Books), p. 184, together with a very full account of the Crofts family. After the king's execution he is said to have lived wholly on the charity of his friends, not being able to obtain any Fifth's from those who had been intruded into his livings. After the Restoration he regained both rectories, and held them, together with the Deanery of Norwich, until his death, 27 July, 1670; he was buried in Norwich Cathedral.

CROSBY, [Thomas]

Laxfield V. (226).

Son of Thomas Crosby, vicar of Thaxted, Essex, (1583-1612) and rector of Cranham (1590-1612). At Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1617-8 and M.A. 1621; he was ordained priest (Norwich) Dec., 1617, and licensed to preach at Huntingfield, 1618. He probably obtained a curacy at Heveningham, the rector, Edmond Porter, being non-resident; in the "Ship-money Returns," 1640, I find an entry, "Thos. Crosby, clk." He became vicar of Laxfield in 1645, and in the same year is scheduled as a member of the "Classis." Hence it seems strange he should have ever been considered "malignant"; moreover he

continued to reside at Laxfield until his death, 17 Oct., 1658.

DALE, Cuthbert. Kettleborough R. (232).

Of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1614-5; M.A. 1618; ordained (Peterborough) 1618. Vicar of Great Wymondley (Herts.) from 1618 to 1630, in which year he was presented to the rectory of Kettleburgh, 14 Sept. A prominent character in White's "Century," he was among the first deprived by the House of Commons, and in 1642 he was replaced by Henry Stephens. Dale continued to reside at Kettleburgh, and was involved in much litigation; his son, Cuthbert, was also the subject of local scandal (see "Proc. S.I.A.," vol. xv., p. 172). When the king returned Dale petitioned for restoration, and again occupied the rectory from 1662 until his death in 1667.

DALTON, Thomas. Dalham R. (232).

Matriculated, Trinity, 1625; B.A. 1628-9; M.A. 1632; B.D. 1639. He was instituted to the rectory of Dalham in 1633 and sequestrated about 1645. Walker gives a lengthy account of his sufferings, to which the following notes may be considered an appendix. In July, 1646, his wife, Ann, was petitioning for the "Easter booke" for herself and children. His successor, Joshua Randall, died in May, 1647, and there appears to have been a good deal of difficulty in replacing him. The first nomination was John Dalton, minister of Walthamstow, Essex, and perhaps a relative of the ejected rector. A month later he was ordered to choose between Dalham and Walthamstow; evidently he preferred to remain in Essex, and on June 26, Samuel Crossman was nominated, subject to ordination by the Seventh Classical Presbytery. In the meantime Thomas Bigg was temporarily placed in charge. On July 17, 1647, we are told "S. Crossman, B.A., is to be ordained

next Thursday." However, whether the ordination did not take place or whether Crossman changed his mind, I do not know, but in September we hear of the appointment of Robert Wicks, "a godly and orthodox divine," to the rectory of Dalham. Dalton fortunately survived until the restoration and in 1661 was presented to the rectory of Redgrave, and obtained his doctor's hood; he died in 1672.

DAMPORT, [Richard] Stowlangtoft R. (233).

Matriculated Sidney Sussex College, 5 July, 1604; B.A. 1606-7; M.A. 1610 and B.D. 1617. Presented to Stowlangtoft by Paul D'Ewes, 30 June, 1625, and to the rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas (Norfolk), 11 Nov., 1630. He was sequestered from Feltwell in 1644, but there is some doubt as to his being actually ejected from Stowlangtoft. The appointment of his successor reads as follows in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury Induction Book:—

"22 April, 1644. Geo. Speed, clk., A.M., to Rect. of Stowlangtoft on resignation of Richard Dampport late incumbent."

He was restored to Feltwell in 1660 and resigned the living in 1664, retiring to Wordwell, where he died and was buried in Oct., 1666. His will was proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, 11 Oct., 1666; a synopsis of the will was printed in the "East Anglian," (O.S.), I., p. 83.

In the Norfolk list Walker calls him "Davenport."

DUNCOMBE,

Chediston (233).

ECHARD, [Lawrence] Yoxford R. (238).

At Trinity; B.A. 1625-6, M.A. 1629. Ordained (Norwich) deacon 1627, priest 1632. Instituted to the vicarage of Yoxford 24 Nov., 1632. Although Eachard is said to have been sequestered he was probably reinstated, as he was there in 1650. About

1646-47 he was employed as tutor to Richard, son of Anthony Cooke, gent., of Yoxford.

EDGAR, Ezekiel, M.A. Hausted R. (238).

He was born at Dalston, Cumberland, in 1575, son of Mark Edgar. Matriculated at Emmanuel College, 1595; B.A. 1598-9; M.A. 1602. Ordained (London) in 1605, his first curacy was at Bromley, Kent. He was instituted to the rectory of Hawstead, 4 July, 1608, following Joseph Hall, subsequently Bishop of Norwich. Sequestered in 1643, he continued to reside at Hawstead, and died there in 1648. His successor was Theophilus Luddington.

EVANS, William Sandcroft R. (238).

At St. John's College, Cambridge: B.A. 1629-30 and M.A. 1634. He was presented to the rectory of St. George, South Elmham, or Sancroft St. George, in 1639, and sequestered about 1644. He was succeeded there by George Fenn, and later (June, 1645) by Elkanah Imerick.

After the Restoration Evans was instituted to the vicarage of Bramfield, 14 July, 1660, and in the following year presented by Henry Coke to the rectory of Thorington (22 Oct., 1661), receiving dispensation for the plurality. He resided at Thorington until his death in 1676.

EVANS, Thorington (235).

In spite of his refutation Walker is a bit confusing over this entry. The only Evans connected with "Thorington" is "William Evans" above, and *he* was not there until 1661. I believe the error comes from a misreading of Tannington for Thorington. Edmund Evans, who was vicar of Tannington from 1609 to 1645, was of St. Catherine's, B.A. 1605. Ordained in 1608, at the age of 24, he was presented to the combined livings of Tannington and Brundish;

14 Dec., 1609. He resided in Brundish, and here five of his children were baptized between the years 1611 and 1620; several were buried there, as was his wife Ann, who died in 1626. There are various entries in the "Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers" against Evans, and it is highly probable that he was eventually sequestered. His name does not appear in the Registers of either parish after 1644, and Edmund Burges, clk., signs at both during 1650 and 1651. From 1656 to 1659 the incumbent was John Crapnell, a former minister at Eiken.

FALE, James.

Fressingfield V. (246).

Born in 1602 at Harleston, son of John Fale, rector of Roydon, Essex. Matriculated at Caius, 1619; B.A. 1622-3 and M.A. 1627. Ordained (Norwich) deacon 18 Dec., 1625; priest, 20 Sept., 1628. Curate of Spexhall in 1627. Vicar of Fressingfield from 1629 to 1643 and 1660 to 1671. He married at Fressingfield, 18 June, 1632, Anne, da. of Francis Woolnough. Fale was buried at Fressingfield, 19 August, 1678.

FENN, [William

Theberton R.] (248).

He matriculated at Emmanuel in 1610, proceeding to B.A. in 1613. He was presented to Theberton, 21 Feb., 1625-6, and ejected in Feb., 1644, followed by imprisonment. In the records of the Woodbridge Sessions, as printed in vol. xv. of the "Proceedings of the S.I.A." (p. 171) is the entry:—

"William Ffenn, clerke, confined in Blithborough Gaol, to be discharged, with sureties to appear at the next general quarter sessions, 'to be of good behaviour.'"

Fenn probably continued to reside at Theberton, where his death is recorded on the 28th April, 1651.

FERROR, John Fremley St. Mary's R. (246)

John Ferrou proceeded B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, 1607-8, and M.A. 1611. He was ordained about 1612 and presented to the rectory of Trimley St. Mary in 1627. He was tried for malignancy 15 April, 1644, and sequestrated; in Oct., 1645, his wife, Johan, was granted the Fifth.

FLICK, Nathaniel. Creeting R. (244-5).

Born at West Creeting in 1594, son of Robert and Margaret Flick. At Corpus Christi College: matric. 1611, B.A. 1613-4, M.A. 1617, B.D. 1624. Was Fellow of the College 1616-24 and Junior Proctor 1622-3. Ordained (Peterborough) in 1620, he was inducted to the rectory of Creeting St. Peter, 23 Dec., 1625. In 1632 he was presented to the rectory of Hardingham (Norfolk), but sequestrated by Parliament 25 Feb., 1641-2; his ejectment from Creeting was two or three years later.

FOKES, Earl-soame (246).

There were two of this name connected with Earl Soham: Francis Folkes, rector from 1600, also rector of Sproughton from 1611, and Thomas Folkes, who was probably curate. The latter had certainly enemies amongst the Puritan faction, as witnessed by a pamphlet printed in 1642, "A Magazine of Scandale, Or, a heape of wickednesse of two infamous Ministers, Thomas Fowkes of Earle Soham in Suffolk, convicted for killing a man, the other named John Lowes of Brandeston, who hath been arraigned for witchcraft. *Printed for R.H.*, Feb., 1642." So it is likely that his was the sequestration referred to by Walker. Thomas Folkes was of St. Catherine's College, B.A. 1620-1, M.A. 1624, and ordained Feb., 1626-7. He may have been son of Francis, who was of Magdalene, B.A. 1593-4, M.A. 1597, and ordained Sept., 1594. He was instituted to Earl Soham 10 Dec., 1600, and to Sproughton, 25 Jan., 1610-1.

FRANKLIN, William. Flowton R. (246).

Of Clare College; matric. 1612, B.A. 1615-6, and M.A. 1619. He was ordained (Peterborough) deacon 4 June, 1615, and priest 16 March, 1616-7. He was instituted to the rectory of Flowton, on the presentation of the Earl of Exeter, 18 Jan., 1624-5, and sequestrated in 1644, his trial having taken place on April 18th.

FREEMAN, [Stephen] Occold R. (247).

Admitted as pensioner at Peterhouse 1 March, 1594-5; B.A. 1598-9; M.A. 1602. He was instituted to the rectory of Occold, 18 Oct., 1602. His will, proved in 1655, gives him as "of Topcroft, Norfolk, clerk."

*GAREY, Samuel Icklingham St. James R.

Walker only mentions him among the Prebendaries of Norwich (p. 57) in four lines.

He was born at Wicklewood in Norfolk in 1583, son of Christopher Garey, minister. He matriculated at Caius in 1598; Scholar of Trinity Hall, 1600, and LL.B. 1606. He was ordained (Norwich) deacon 21 Sept., 1605, and priest 18 Sept., 1607. He was rector of Denver St. Peter's, Norfolk, 1608-17; of Easton Bavent, Suffolk, 1608-20; of Winfarthing, Norfolk, 1610-21; and instituted to Icklingham St. James, 10 Jan., 1620-1. He was appointed to the Norwich prebend in 1620. He died very soon after his ejection, and was buried in Norwich Cathedral, 25th August, 1646. His successor at Icklingham was Laurence Womock.

GATFORD, Lyonel, B.D. Dennington R. (255).

A native of Sussex and member of Jesus College: B.A. 1620-1, M.A. 1625 and B.D. 1633. He was vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, in 1631 and in 1637 presented, by Sir John Rous, to the rectory of

Dennington. A staunch Royalist, he was arrested in Jan., 1642-3 and imprisoned in Ely House, Holborn. After 17 months confinement he was set free, but was not allowed to return to Dennington, or to take duty elsewhere. He went to Oxford, and then on to Cornwall as chaplain of Pendennis Castle. In 1647 he was minister in Jersey and chaplain to Sir Edward Hyde. After about seven years exile he returned to England and set up a boarding school at Kenninghall, Swaffham, and other places in Norfolk. At the Restoration Gatford was created D.D. by royal mandate and given his old rectory. He found the chancel and parsonage house in ruins, and as he could not afford to have them rebuilt, petitioned the king for the vicarage of Plymouth in August, 1661. But the Corporation made another selection and in 1663 Gatford was glad to accept the post of curate at Great Yarmouth. He died of the plague in 1665 and the corporation of Yarmouth allowed his widow £100, in consideration of "the pains he had taken in serving the cure for two years." (*See D.N.B., v. 21*).

GEARY, Thomas.

Bedingfield V. (256).

Matriculated Peterhouse 1612; B.A. 1616-7; M.A. 1620. He was ordained in 1621 and instituted to the vicarage of Bedingfield 24 Oct., 1633.

GEAST, [William]

Garblesham (256).

This is entered under the wrong county. It refers to Garboldisham, which is in Norfolk.

GEAST, [William] Ipswich: St. Margaret's (256).

If this is the Wm. Geast who was presented to Westerfield in 1631 he was of Magdalene College; B.A. 1619-20; M.A. 1623, and ordained in 1624. Instituted at Westerfield 25 March, 1631, and Ipswich, St. Margaret's, in 1633.

GERNONS, Luke, D.D. Glensford R. (256).

This should be John Garnons, father of Dr. Luke. A native of Bedfordshire, he was pensioner of Emmanuel College, 1608, B.A. 1611-2; M.A. 1615 and D.D. 1631. He was instituted to the rectory of Glemsford in 1624.

GIBBONS, William Bealings R. (256).

Matriculated Emmanuel 1591, B.A. 1594-5. Instituted to the vicarage of Little Bealings, 4 Aug., 1601, he was sequestrated in 1644, his trial taking place on April 30.

GIBBS, Frederick Harset R. (256).

Frederick Gibb was M.A. from Peterhouse 1618; Fellow 1619; and ordained (London) 22 Feb., 1623-4. He occupied the rectory of Hartest and Boxted for 15 years; inducted 25 July, 1627, he was ejected 21 July, 1642. On the 19th Oct., 1630 he was married to Martha Evered at Stansfield.

GILBERT, Robert Flixton V. (256).

Son of John Gilbert, husbandman, and born at Flordon (Norfolk) in 1611-2. Educated at Norwich, he matriculated at Caius 1628, and proceeded B.A. 1632-3. Ordained (Norwich) deacon, 1633, and priest, 1634. He was presented to Flixton in 1639 and sequestrated in 1645. It is suggested that he may be identified with the Robert Gilbert who was Vicar of Stradset, Norfolk, from 1656 to 1662. Died in 1662.

GILPEN, [Randolph] Weston R. [?] (256).

He was descended from a branch of a Westmoreland family which had settled at Bungay. Educated at Eton, he was elected in 1611 to King's College, and proceeded M.A. 1618. He was Minister of St. Benet, Cambridge, 1625-6, and acted as Chaplain to the fleet which sailed to the relief of Rochelle in 1628. In

the following year he was presented by Francis Gilpin to the rectory of Barningham. He did not live on very good terms with his parishioners. Disputes about certain alleged customs in tithing led to a multiplicity of suits in various courts of law. In Oct., 1637, Gilpin petitioned the king, praying that the whole matter might be referred to the Archbp. of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich. The cause was heard in Jan., 1638, when an order was made in Gilpin's favour, but he did not escape a lecture from Laud on the duty of living in peace with his flock. He did not return to Barningham at the Restoration but was presented to the rectory of Worlingham, 10 May, 1661. He died in the following November and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Bungay. I cannot discover why Walker connected him with Weston. (*See D.N.B. vol. 21.*)

GOADE, D.D.

Hadley R. (256).

This entry of Walker's is somewhat confused and requires disentangling. Dr. Goade was Rector of Hadleigh from 1618 until his death in 1638; and the sequestrated rector was Robert Cottesford. Walker may be referring to Thomas Goode of Corpus Christi College, M.A., 1606, and Vicar of East *Hatley*, Cambs., from 1628. He is No. 58 in White's "Century," where he is called "Thomas Goade." Ejected in 1644, he was followed by Robert Pepys, and died in 1655.

Another possible name is that of William Good, who matriculated Pembroke, 1617, B.A. 1620-1, M.A. 1624 and B.D. (as Goad) 1631-2. Instituted to the rectory of Clare, 22 June, 1627, he was followed by an intruder, William Prime.

GOODWYN, Nathaniel.

Cransford V. (256).

A native of Suffolk, he was of Corpus Christi College: B.A. 1623 and M.A. 1627. He was ordained (Norwich)

deacon in 1625 and priest Dec., 1626. He was presented to the vicarage of Cransford in 1635, having been previously curate of Castle Camps, Cambs. Sequestrated in 1645, he was succeeded by John Swaine. Walker gives a lengthy account of Goodwin's sufferings, largely supplied by Christopher Eachard, a later Vicar of Cransford, and says he eventually retired to Sapiston. Here he died in 1660, administration of his estate being granted in that year to his son Nathaniel, of Barningham.

GOODRICK, Robert. Horninger R. (257).

Born in 1602, son of Richard Goodrick of Bradfield. Matriculated at Pembroke College 1619, B.A. 1622-3, M.A. 1626, and Fellow 1627. He was presented by Sir Thomas Jermyn to the rectory of Horningsheath in 1629 and to Rushbrook in 1634. He was sequestrated in 1642 or early in 1643, being succeeded at Rushbrook by Leonard Kempe. Goodrick continued to reside at Horringer and was buried there, 24 Sept., 1660.

*[GORDON, John Oakley R.]

Walker has followed White ("Century," No. 8) in placing this under "Ockley, Sussex," but there is no doubt it refers to John Gordon, presented by Bishop Wren to the rectory of Oakley in June, 1638, in place of William Greenhill, an eminent divine, deprived by the Bishop for extreme Puritancy. The sympathy of the parishioners was evidently with the late rector, and they petitioned the House of Commons against Gordon. Hence Gordon's sequestration was amongst the earliest and in 1643 he was with the king's army. In 1645 his wife, Mary, petitioned the Committee for Plundered Ministers for financial assistance. Gordon was probably dead at the Restoration: so faithful a royalist would scarcely have been overlooked among the numerous presentations on the Patent Roll of 1660-61.

Greenhill was subsequently a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines and, from 1653 to 1662, Rector of Stepney, Middlesex.

GOSNAL, Paul. Bradford St. Clare (257).

Paul Gosnal or Gosnold was a member of Christ's College, Cambridge: B.A. 1624-5, M.A. 1628. He held the rectory of Bradfield St. Clare for about three years, being instituted 27 Feb., 1640-1 and sequestered 22 March, 1643-4; his trial having taken place 17 Nov., 1643.

GOUGE, Framlingham R. (257).

This is probably an erroneous entry.

GOULTIE, Richard. Framlingham R. (257).

Richard Goltý was born about 1594, the son of Edmund Goltý of Ipswich, whose father was an exile from Calais. Of Pembroke College: B.A. 1615-6, M.A. 1619. He was curate at Framlingham from 1624 to 1630, the non-resident rector being Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough. Goltý was instituted to the rectory 16 Sept., 1630. After his sequestration in 1645 he lived and preached at Ashbocking. He recovered the living at the Restoration and thenceforward resided at Framlingham until his death, 28 May, 1678. He was married to Deborah, daughter of the famous Ipswich preacher, Samuel Ward.

GOULTIE, Miles. Walton V. (257).

Miles Goltý was son of Edmund Goltý, of Gipping, mercer, and Susan Collins of Ipswich; it is possible he was brother to Richard (above). He was born at Woodbridge and baptized 27 Feb., 1606-7. Of Pembroke College: B.A. 1629-30, M.A. 1633. Ordained priest (Norwich) 20 Sept., 1640. He was Vicar of Felixstowe and Walton from 1640 until his sequestration in 1643. He is No. 71 in White's "Century."

Cavendish, where he founded the Grammar School, and died in 1705.

HART, Richard Hargrave R. (274).

Of St. Catharine's College: B.A. 1618-9 and M.A. 1622. He was instituted to the rectory of Hargrave, 12 May, 1634, and sequestrated about 1644. There is a record, dated 28 May, 1647, of a "Grant to Richard and Anne Hart, children of Richard Hart, from whom Hargrave rectory was sequestered of 1-5th profits upon petition of their grandmother, Anne Higham, widow." Hart is No. 31 in the "Century."

H Heveringham R. (274)

I have not been able to clear up this exceedingly vague entry. It cannot refer to Heveningham, from which Richard Porter was ejected; perhaps it denotes the name of a curate?

HILL, [John] Shordon [Thorndon] (274).

Born c. 1581, a native of Norfolk. Of Corpus Christi College: B.A. 1601-2, M.A. 1605. Ordained (Norwich) 26 May, 1605. Inducted to the rectory of Braiseworth 30 May, 1605; to rectory of Thorndon 22 April, 1616, when he resigned Braiseworth. Sequestrated in 1644, his wife, Margaret, was granted the Fifth in August, 1645. Hill died in 1652 and was buried at Thorndon on Aug. 3. His widow survived him ten years, and was buried there 22 Aug., 1662.

Hill's successor at Thorndon was Isaac Welham.

HIND, [Edmund] Whepstead R. (274).

Born in 1616, son of Edmund Hind or Hynde, of Watton, Herts. B.A. from Corpus Christi College, 1637-8. He was instituted to the rectory of Whepstead 6 April, 1642, on the presentation of the Countess of Exeter. Hind did not long retain the cure, for his successor, Ambrose Salusbury, was appointed 12 Feb., 1643-4. Hind is said to have joined the king's army.

HOLT, [Jeremiah] Aspal Stoneham R. (274).

A native of Suffolk, he was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. M.A. and Fellow 1603, B.D. 1610. His first incumbency was at Horton, Bucks. (1612). On the 12th March, 1612-3 he was inducted to the rectory of Stonham Aspal; in 1644 he was sequestered. He was subsequently rector of Thurlton, Norfolk, where he died.

HONEKIN, Thomas Palgrave R. (274).

Thomas Howchin, as the name is usually spelt, was a native of Suffolk. A member of Corpus Christi College, he proceeded B.A. 1618-9 and M.A. 1622. He was presented to the rectory of Palgrave 6 March, 1622-3, succeeding his father-in-law, Elnathan Parr. It appears that he was not actually ejected, but resigned under threat of such action, April, 1645, and died at Thelnetham in the following year. His daughter, Margaret, married in 1642, Henry Shuckforth of Palgrave; she died in 1692 and was buried at Diss.

*[JACOB, Francis Dallinghoo R.]

Matriculated King's College, 1612; B.A. from Jesus College 1615-6 and M.A. 1619. He was inducted to the rectory of Dallinghoo 25 Feb., 1618-9, and ejected before April, 1645. He was followed by Knowles.

JEWELL, [John] St. Mary's in Bury (285).

Son of Robert Jewell, of Carleton Rode, Norfolk, and born in 1568. From Palgrave School he went to Caius College in 1586, proceeding B.A. 1596-7 and M.A. 1600. He was appointed minister of St. Mary's in 1603, and in 1638 his salary was increased to £20 a year. He had married in 1623, at Rushbrook, Mary White. Jewell was ejected before 1648, in which year John Gibbon was serving the cure. He probably retired from Bury to his native town; his will, proved in 1651, styles him "of Carleton Rode, clk."

*[JONES, William East Bergholt R.]

Son of Dr. Wm. Jones, rector of East Bergholt from 1591 to 1636. Born about 1599, he proceeded from Bergholt school to Caius College, where he was Scholar 1615-21, B.A. 1618-9, and M.A. 1622. He was ordained in 1624, and presented to the vicarage of Ashen, Essex. After his father's death he succeeded to the rectory of East Bergholt, but was sequestered in 1644.

KEEBLE, William Ringshall R. (289).

Born in 1580, the third son of Giles Keeble of Old Newton. A member of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1600, M.A. 1603, Fellow 1604, B.D. 1611. He was ordained (Norwich) 1606, and presented to the rectory of Ringshall in 1613. He was tried for delinquency 2 April, 1644, and sequestered July 30. During the following year he petitioned the Committee and appealed for a re-hearing; probably with success, as he was certainly occupying the rectory from 1650 until his death in 1659. His wife was Susan, daughter of Robert Hovell alias Smith of Ashfield.

KELLO, [Samuel Spexhall R.] (289).

Son of Bartholomew Kello, rector of Willingale Spain, Essex, and grandson of John Kello, minister of Spott, Haddingtonshire, who was hanged in 1570 for the murder of his wife. Bartholomew's mother, Esther Langlois, was a famous calligrapher and miniaturist, of French descent, and was married at Edinburgh in 1596. Here Samuel was educated, taking his M.A. in 1618. Afterwards he was admitted to Christ Church, Oxford, and became rector of Spexhall, 28 Dec., 1621. If ejected he continued to reside at Spexhall and in 1654 was elected Parish Registrar, and was acting as Rector at the time of his death, 9 Dec., 1680. (*See D.N.B., vol. 30.*)