

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND CHURCH.

NOTHING at first sight seems more hopeless and unpromising than the search after the early history of our parishes and parish churches. The records of them on the spot are few and scanty. The registers of births, marriages, and deaths, seldom go further back than the first year of Elizabeth, 1558. The monuments and brasses are mostly in a mutilated state; if the brass is left, the inscription is gone; generally both have disappeared, and nothing remains but the matrix, leaving the bare outline and size of the figure. We lay the blame of their present condition on the parliamentary commission, but many were defaced before Dowling's visit; and he left much untouched, which the ignorance, carelessness, and cupidity of later, even of recent days, have destroyed or removed. Happily the establishment of archæological societies has arrested the progress of decay, and led to closer investigation—as this goes on, light breaks in from unexpected quarters, and the field, seemingly most barren, is found to contain valuable treasures. The present condition of the monumental remains of Stoke church would lead few to suspect that this place had been the residence of many families of historical interest—the Alfgars, Peytons, the Tendrings, the Howards, the Umfrevilles, the Mannocks, the Rokewoods, the Windsors, and the Waldegraves.

The earliest notice of Stoke is given in Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

As early as the middle of the 10th century, he says, here was a monastery of some note, and many good donations made thereto by Earl Alfgar, and afterwards by his two daughters, Æthelfled and Ægelfled; this being the burial place of that noble family, and perhaps founded by some of them. Vide testamenta Æthelfledæ et Ægelfledæ filiarum comitis Ælfhari ex cartis Harleyanis evulgata (Saxonicè et

Latinè) inter notas in Thesauri Ling. Vet. Septim^m conspectum Wottonianum. Lond. 1708. Also, Testamentum Comititis Ælfhari, (Dano Saxonice) quod una cum Testamentis prædictis filiarum suarum; MS. extat in Registro Sacristæ Cœnobii Buriensis, haud ita pridem in Bibliotheca R. R. P. Joannis Moore, Episc. Eliensis, f. 46 a. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

In the will of Lady Æthelfled, after various bequests to her Lord (Ethelfred) and the gift of some landed property to be expended in masses for the souls of King Edgar and King Edmund, as well as for her own, and also after bequeathing lands and farms to her sister the Lady Ægelfled, and her husband Count Berthnot, to be held by them during their lives, and after their deaths to be used for religious purposes; she gives a life interest in her estates at Polstead, Hurfercia (probably Withermarsh), Stratford, and Lavenham, to Count Berthnot and her sister, which property, after their deaths, is to be applied to the maintenance of the sacred burial place, in which her ancestors had been interred. Of this burial place no traces are now left. This Count Berthnot, who was also Duke of Essex, was killed in battle with the Danes, at Maldon, in Essex, in the year 991.

No church perhaps in Suffolk is better known than that of Stoke-by-Nayland. Its notoriety is due partly to the size and form of its tower, partly to the nature of the ground on which it stands, being the highest point of the ridge of hills rising from the valley of the Stour, which forms the boundary of the parish on the south.

The tower is divided into four stages, separated from each other by five string-courses. The west door is of oak, and elegantly panelled. The arch over it is richly ornamented with an ogee label crocketed. On either side of the label are the arms of Tendring and Howard, and the engaged shafts rising from the labelled mouldings on either side are terminated by the supporters of the shields of those families. Over the west entrance is a fine Perpendicular window of eight lights, a transom intervening. The arch is filled with rich tracery. Over the arch, which is boldly moulded, is

also an ogee crocketed label. The third stage has a window with four lights, with plain tracery; and on the fourth is one of three lights, having the arch filled with tracery; the north, south, and east have each two windows, the lower of four, the upper of three lights. The west window is filled with painted glass, containing eight figures. In the lower range of lights are—Faith, Hope, Mercy, and Charity. In the upper range—St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. In the tracery is contained a cross, and the sacred monogram. Below the window is the inscription:

To the beloved memory of Sir William Rowley, Bart., and his wife Susan Edith. This window is placed by their daughter, Emma Letitia. Presented to the church by Miss Rowley, of Holbecks. Executed by Messrs. O'Connor.

Below the upper moulding of the base of the tower is a rich cusped panelling, filled with shields. The parapet of the tower is also richly panelled, and the coping boldly embraured. The pinnacles at some period have been badly restored, and rise eight feet higher than the parapet.

The bold massive buttresses, which are placed diagonally, consist of five stages, each with two canopied niches, the three lower resting on elongated pedestals; the pedestals of the two upper are very short. The height of this magnificent tower is about one hundred and twenty feet.

The church itself is of great length, with good Perpendicular windows in the nave, with thirteen clerestory windows of two lights on the north, and the same number on the south. The total length of the church internally, including chancel and tower, is one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and the total width fifty-nine feet at the west, and fifty-nine feet three inches at the east end. The walls of the nave and chancel are not parallel, the width of the nave at the west end being twenty-one feet four inches, and against the chancel end twenty feet two inches, and the width of the chancel against the nave is nineteen feet eleven inches, and under the east window is nineteen feet one inch, the south walls inclining towards the north from the west end. The length of the nave is one hundred feet, and the

height thirty-seven feet. The width of the north aisle varies from fifteen feet seven inches, to fifteen feet eleven inches, and of the south aisle sixteen feet ten-and-a-half inches, to seventeen feet one-and-a-half inch.

The south porch is now in a sadly mutilated state, its projection much shortened. It must formerly have been very fine, and of older date than the rest of the church. The groined roof, with the Decorated windows on each side, has a room over it, the approach to which is by a staircase, which blocks up the north window of the porch.

The north porch is an excellent specimen of moulded brick work, and has a good oak roof. It is of a later date than the rest of the church, blocking up part of one of the windows of the north aisle, but added on before the reformation, as it contains a niche for holy water.

The entrance from the tower into the church is through a very lofty arch; the outer moulding running down to the panelled base of shields of the buttresses which projects on each side into the church.

The handsome font, placed at the west end, is octagonal. In the eight elegant panels are carved the emblems of the Evangelists, with figures in the alternate panels. The shafts contain eight niches, with ogee and Decorated canopies. It is raised on three unusually high steps—the two lower ones are octagonal; the upper one is of the form of a cross. The date appears to be of the 15th century, by the shield on the front step being charged with the Rose *en soleil*, the Yorkshire badge assumed by Edward the Fourth after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in 1461. The shield on the west has the arms of Tendring and Howard united. The dimensions of the font are as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Height - - - -	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of Steps - - -	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter across top of the bowl -	2	8
Depth of the bowl - - -	0	12
Diameter of the bowl - - -	1	10

The nave is separated from the north and south aisles by

six arches on each side, resting on five piers, with two responds. The roof of the nave is flat, of oak, resting on brackets, the four on each side nearest the western arch of the tower having very fine carved corbels. The string course below the clerestory windows is enriched with carved angels. On the side of the north aisle of the nave, near the chancel end, is a small chapel, built in the early part of the 14th century, by John de Peytone, dedicated to St. Edmund. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Between the nave and the chancel is a lofty boldly moulded arch. The chancel is separated from the north and south chapels by two arches, one pier, and two responds. It extends some way beyond these side chapels, and has a piscina with an ogee crocketed moulding in the south wall; and the large east window is filled with stained glass. In the north chapel of the chancel is a piscina of Early English workmanship, placed evidently in the wall of an earlier church.

In 1865 the church was renovated. It was benched with oak, at a considerable expense. The foundations of the piers, which had gradually given way, and been undermined by vaults and graves, were underpinned, and a costly reredos, composed of canopied arches and marble shafts, with angels supporting the canopies, supplied the place of a painting of Moses and Aaron.

The pulpit is of oak, resting on a base of Caen stone, richly ornamented with shafts of Languedoc marble. The reading desk is of oak, richly panelled. The altar rail is also of oak.

The gallery and organ were removed from the tower, and the floor re-paved throughout—the church and chancel up to the west side of the south door-way, and from thence to the centre of the tower arch, with squares. The space enclosed by altar rails was paved with Sicilian and black marble. New oak ceilings were also put to the chancel. On removing the plaster from the arch of St. Edmund's chapel, two fresco drawings were discovered, of which careful copies were made. Also, on removing the plaster from

the wall over the chancel arch an inscription was brought to light. The tips of the wings of angels were evident. They were probably the remains of a large drawing, such as that discovered over the nave arch of Rotherham church, about 1840, representing our Lord and the twelve apostles, with other saints and angels, in the act of adoration.

The character of the letters, and the spelling of the only words of the inscription which escaped the workman's pick, lead to the conclusion that the drawing was overlaid about the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century.

The following words left legible sufficiently indicate that the texts inscribed were—Revelation I, 7, 8; II Corinthians v, 16.

..... hym. Even so, Amen. I am
 the endyng sayeth
 which is to come
 and the Glory
 Ayes

Therefore henceforth know we no man after the fleshe. Insomuch though we have knowen Christ after the fleshe, yet now henceforth knowe we hym so no more.

The restorations and repairs were carried out according to the plans and under the superintendence of J. Gibson, Esq., architect, defrayed at the sole expense of Sir C. Rowley, Bart. The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass, representing the crucifixion and resurrection of our Lord, executed by Mr. J. O'Connor. The cost of this window was defrayed by subscription. The east windows of the chapel have been filled in with stained glass; that in the north chapel, presented by Rear Admiral Forbes, illustrates the adoration of the infant Jesus; and that in the south, presented by Sir C. Rowley, the raising of the widow of Nain's son. Both these windows were executed by M. Capronnier, of Brussels.

MONUMENTS AND BRASSES.

John Hankyn, presented to the vicarage by F. Mannock, Esq., in 1600, and who died about 1627, has left on record the following account of the monuments and brasses in the church in his day:—

Several monuments appertaining to the Right Hon^{ble} the Tenderings and Howards, within the Chancel Isle (*sic*) in Stoke church.

Imprimis in Tendering *Nave*? appeareth three ancient monuments defaced, in likelihood the ancients of the Tenderings.

In the Same Chappell there is another monument subscribed as followeth :—

Hic jacet Katerina de Tendering, quondam uxor Thomæ Clopton, quæ obiit die Veneris ante festum Pentecost, Anno Dni' 1402, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

Altera in eadem capella.

Hic jacent tumulati D'us Willimus Tendering, miles, et D'na Katerina Clopton, uxor ejusdem, qui obierunt Anno D'ni 1408, et quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Altera ibidem.

Orate pro animabus Johannis Howard Militis qui obiit Anno D'ni 14 et Aliciæ uxoris ejus quæ obiit in Festo Sancti Luce Evangeliste, Anno D'ni 1426, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

In altissimo ejusdem Capellæ is another monument, with an inscription as followeth :—

Under this stone is buried the body of the Right Hon^{ble} woman and Lady, sometime wife unto the most high and mighty Prince Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Mother unto the most noble and Puissant Prince Lord Howard, Duke also of Norfolk. This Lady departed this life in the year of our Lord 1456, whose soul Jesus pardon*

Close by the wall is a tombe of the height of a yard, bearing thereon diverse impressions, but now, the brasses taken away, defaced.

Beneath that another monument, subscribed as followeth :—

Hic jacet D'na Johanna Redmeld quondam spousa Gulielmi Redmeld militis et filia recolendæ memoriæ D'næ Margaritæ Howard Ducessæ Norfolkis hic superius tumulatæ, quæ obiit Vicesimo die Februarie Anno D'ni 1500, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. "This is verbatim, according to the several monuments and subscriptions taken by me," John Hankyn, Vicar of the same place.

This Johanna Redmeld must have been the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk's second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Chedworth, Knight. In the Howard Household Book, this lady is said to be the "Duke's Dawter in Law," and a list is given of the articles of furniture given to "Radmyld."

* This Catherine, the Duke's first wife, was the daughter of William Lord Molines, and of Eleanor his wife, daughter to Henry Lord Beaumont. Collins calls her Dutchess of Norfolk, which she never was, as she died many years before her husband was created Duke. She lies buried in the south part of the church of Stoke, be-

tween the high altar and the choir, where a monument was erected for her, exhibiting the figure of a lady, habited in a hood and gown; on one side whereof are the arms of Brotherton, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or; the arms of Howard, Gules, a bend between six crosslets, fitchy Argent, and a lion ram-

There be the percellys that folewyth, that my Lord gave on to hym, and my mistress his dowter in law to howshold ward.

Imprimis, for a counterpoynt of vardure (a green counterpayne) of xxx ellys xxviis.

Item, a pece of green wursted of the middell sysse (middle size), viiis.

Item, a hanging bed of red wursted, xxviis. vid.

Item, ii saltys percell gilte, (2 Salts partly gilt) xxxiiis. iiid.

Item, for vi spones, weying xxiiis. iiid.

the facion (workmanship) iiis. iiid.

And my Lord gave hym a gown of chamlet, furyed, worth v marks.

Also my Lord gave hym a carpyt and iii basynge and ii Ewers, and ii long pottes of tyn, of a potell a pece.

and to buy with a feder bed xxxiiis.

Lady Radmyld must have been about to marry and set up housekeeping.

This Margaret, the second wife of the Duke of Norfolk, was the widow of John Norreys, Esq., as appears by her will dated May 13, 1490, in which she orders her body to be buried in the choir of the church of Our Lady, in Stoke Neyland, before her image on the side of the high altar, bequeaths to the reparation of the church of Stoke, five marks, and to the Guild of St. John in Stoke, 20s., to keep her obiit and pray for her, and directs that two virtuous priests shall sing in the church of Stoke for three years for her soul, and the soul of "my husband, John Norreys." This Johanna Radmeld must have been a daughter by this first marriage.

Three brasses are now left in the south chapel of the chancel, one of Sir William de Tendering, of which there is a plate in the *Architectural Notes on the Churches in Suffolk*; another, of Catherine, first wife of first Duke of Norfolk; and a third, that of a lady, name unknown.

The manors of Stoke of greatest historical interest, are those of Tendring *or* Tendering, Gifford and Scotland.

pant, ducally crowned. Also, on the four corners are escutcheons of arms; on the right, next her head, four coats within a garter, circumscribed "Honi soit qui mal y pense." 1, the arms of Brotherton; 2, Howard; 3, Warren, chequy, Or and Azure; 4, Mowbray, Gules; a lion rampant Argent; on the sinister side, six coats, impaling, wavy of six (the arms of

Molines), 1, Brotherton; 2, Howard; 3, Warren; 4, Brews, of Gower, Azure, a lion rampant, semi of cross crosslets, Or; 5, a lion rampant, ducally crowned; 6, Mowbray. At her feet an impalement of the arms of Molines, on the right and on the sinister sides six coats, Brotherton, &c., as before. Collins gives the date of her death 1451.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF TENDERING HALL.

In the time of King Edward.	}	Rodbert.
William I.		Swayne of Essex.
In the following reigns.	}	Robert de Essex, son and heir.
11 Henry II.		Henry de Essex, son and heir.
13 Edw. I, 1285.		The estate was forfeited.
31 Edw. I, 1303.		William de Tendring had free warren.
33 Edw. I, 1305.		William de Tendring and Beatrice his wife, had a grant of a fair and mar- ket here. He died 33 Edw. I.
49 Ed. III, 1375.		Sir John Tendring, Knt., son and heir. He died about 1375.
		Sir W. Tendering, son and heir.

In 1421, Sir Wm. Tendring died leaving one daughter, Alice, heiress. This Alice became the second wife of Sir John Howard; his first wife being Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Plaitz, of Tofte, in Norfolk, and had issue, Sir John, his son and heir, who died 1409, on a journey to the Holy Land. By Alice Sir John Howard had two sons, Sir Robert, his heir, and Henry.

Alice, in her will dated 1426, ordered her body to be buried in the south aisle of the church of Stoke-by-Nayland, near her father, and was buried at Stoke as well as her husband, in 1436, and both lie under a gravestone before the high altar in the said church; and thereon the figures in brass of a knight, with his sword by his side, and his lady by him, with the arms of Howard and Tendring at the corners circumscribed in black letters as follows: "Orate pro animabus," &c., as in Hankyn. *See above.*

There were also in the east window of the south part of the chancel the portraiture of the said Sir John Howard and Dame Alice his wife, both kneeling, with their hands erected, praying, between an escutcheon of the arms of Howard and Tendring. Over his head—

"Passio Christi conforta nos."

Over her head—

"Jesu miserere mihi."

And underneath—

“Orate pro animabus Domini Johannis Howard, & Dominae Aliciæ uxoris ejus.”

Their eldest son, Sir Robert Howard, was married to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard Fitzallen, Earl of Arundel, and cousin and co-heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. By this marriage the inheritance of these great families became at length vested in this of the Howards.

This said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was son and heir to Lord John Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the eldest son of Edward I.

The only son of Sir Robert Howard was John, so distinguished in the wars with France, in the reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third.

In 1483 he was raised to the dignity of Earl Marshall of England, and Dukedom of Norfolk.

On August 22nd, 1485, he was killed at Bosworth Field. Though warned the night before,

Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy Master is bought and sold,—

he would not withdraw from the field of battle.

By his first wife Catherine, daughter of William Lord Molines, he had Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, well known for his command of the English at Flodden Field, when the Scots were defeated, and their king killed. He died in 1524, and was buried at Framlingham. By her he had eight sons—First, *Thomas*, created Earl of Surrey in his life time; second, Lord John Howard; third, Lord Edmund; fourth, Lord John, who died without issue; as did Henry, Charles, Henry and Richard, and two daughters, one of whom was Elizabeth, married to Thomas Viscount Rochford, and Mother to Queen Anne Boleyn, so that Anne Boleyn was cousin to the third Duke of Norfolk; and as it was one of the charges brought against her that at the age of eighteen she had an intrigue with one Mannock—a fam-

ily of that name then living at Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland—she probably was brought up, or at least in the habit of staying with her aunt, the Duchess of Norfolk, at Tendring Hall.

Third Duke, Thomas. On his coming to the title, his eldest son was created Earl of Surrey. Notwithstanding his services to his country, and the honours heaped upon him in 1546, he and the Earl of Surrey were apprehended on a charge of treason. Surrey was beheaded, and the warrant for the execution of the Duke was sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower on the 28th of January, 1546-7, but the King dying on this day, the order for his death was not carried out. On Mary's accession to the throne, the Duke recovered his liberty and estates.

He was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, fourth Duke, son of Henry, Earl of Surrey; and he also was condemned to death on the charge of politically intriguing with Mary Queen of Scots, and beheaded on Tower Hill. The title was then lost, and the estates were forfeited to the crown.

The general opinion is that the Earl of Surrey, son of the third Duke, was educated at Windsor Castle, with the Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry the Eighth by the Lady Talboys. That the Earl of Surrey spent some of his youthful days with the Duke of Richmond is certain; but it is also certain, that it must have been at a later period, when education had ceased, and these two accomplished noblemen had begun to take part in the more active pursuits of life. On closer inquiry, it appears that the early years of Surrey's childhood were passed by him at Tendring Hall, in Suffolk, and at Hundon, in Norfolk. This is established by the curious household book formerly in the possession of Mr. Frere, containing an exact account of the Earl of Surrey's family, from his going to live at Tendring Hall, in 1513, until the time of his grandfather's death, in 1524. That book informs us that the Earl of Surrey passed the spring and summer months at Tendring Hall, and removed regularly on the 29th of October to Hundon, which he made his winter residence. Thirteen carters are mentioned as being

employed to convey the furniture and hangings from Stoke to Hundon. On the death of the second Duke, in 1524, and his father succeeding to the title, he gave up Tendring Hall to his brother, Sir Edmund Howard, and went to reside at Keninghall, in Norfolk. Notts, in his *Life of the Earl of Surrey*, says "He probably acquired his taste for poetry by being brought up amidst the oaks of Tendring."

After the execution of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, in 1572, and the forfeiture of the estates to the crown, Sir Thomas Rivett had a grant of the Manor of Tendring. His wife was the youngest daughter of Lord William Pagett, of Bendesert, in the county of Stafford. On his death, 1583, Grisilla, his widow, was married to Sir William Waldegrave, Knt.

On her death, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Rivett, wife of Henry Lord Windsor succeeded.

After the death of Lady Anne Windsor, in 1615, Thomas son and heir, sold the Tendring estate to Thomas Williams, Esq. It continued in the possession of this family up to the time of Sir John Williams, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1743. From him it came by purchase into the possession of Sir W. Rowley, K.B., who died in 1768.

A large and elaborate monument is raised to the memory of Lady Anne Windsor in the south chapel of the chancel.

A mural tablet on the south wall of the south chapel of the chancel contains this inscription:—

"This is the monument of the Lady Waldegrave, second wife of Sir William Waldegrave the elder, the Knight of Smallbridge, of the county of Suffolk, and the youngest daughter of the Lord William Pagett, of Bendesert, in the county of Stafford.

This Lady was first married to Sir Thomas Rivett, K^{nt}, who had by her one only daughter, Anne, which was married to Henry Lord Windsor, of Bradnam, in the county of Buckingham.

This Lady Windsor was liberally disposed in all charitable deeds all her life towards the poor, who departed this life the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1600."

Inscriptions on the monument to Lady Anne Windsor:—

"Fuit hæc Anna Tierona omnibus animæ virtutibus corporisque dotibus ornatissima, erga Deum religiosa, devota erga virum; in amando constans, in Sanguine conjunctos, in pios præcipue in pauperes liberalitate et chari-

tate præcellens insigni, adeo ut mulierculis paupertate fractis et senio confectis in refrigerium hoc hospitium in hoc oppidulo struxit Pensionem annuatim et perpetuo illis providendam per testamentum piè et providè curavit—Denique cum ad fatalem suæ senectutis horam quinquegenaria aut eo circiter pervenisset, animam æterno nomini firma in Christo fide placidè et suaviter redd:

Die Novembris 27, Ann. Salv. 1615.

Dominus Thomas Windsor Mæstissimus filius chariss: matri hoc qualecunque monumentum cum multis lachrymis officiosæ pietatis monumentum devotissimè posuit et consecravit.

Deo opt. max. et memoriæ Sacrum.

Gloriosam in Christo resurrectionem hic expectat Honoratissima D'na Anna Baronessa Windsor filia et una hæredum clariss: viri Thomæ Rivett Equitis aurati de Cheepnum in com. Cantabrig. et hujus manerii de Stoke Nailand D'ni ex secundis nuptiis Grisildæ filiæ Honoratiss: D'ni Gulielmi Bagett Baronis de Bendesert prænobilis ordinis Garterari sodalis, quatuor Principibus Henrico Octavo, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ et Elizabethæ, in sanctius consilium Mariæ autem et in privati sigilli munus asciti, uxor nobilis. Baronis Henrici Dn'i Windsor, cujus et vidua ad extremum usque spiritum intemerata remansit, et ex cujus connubio mater plurium liberorum, sed reliquit tres tantum superstites, Thomam, scilicet Jam Baronem, utriusque Parentis fortunarum et honorum filium et hæredem digniss: et duas Filias unius nominis, Elizabetham senioem et Elizabetham juniorem."

Hic tumulata jacet pia, provida, pulchra, pudica

Religiosa Deo femina, fida viro,

Indulgens proli miserisque tenerrima mater,

Ut quibus et moriens hospita tecta dedit.

Chara suis, dilecta bonis et amica propinquis,

Moribus, ingenio, dote, decore potens.

Nobilitate nitens triplici natiq; virique

Et quia Pagetti filia, mater erat.

Cuique eques auratus pater; heu. non prorogat ævum

Huic genus aut virtus; hic tumulata jacet.

1. Arms of *Windsor*, Gules a saltire Argent between twelve crosscrosslets Or, Impaling *Samborne*, Argent a chevron Sable between three mullets Gules. 2. *Windsor* impaling *Blount*, Sable two bars nebuly Or. This should be Barry *nebuly* or undy of 4 or 6 Or and Sable. 3. *Windsor* impaling *Rivett*, Argent three bars Sable in chief as many trivets of the last. 4. *Windsor* impaling *Vere*, Earl of Oxford, quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. 5. *Rivett* impaling *Raven*, Or on an orb Gules a raven proper. 6. *Rivett* impaling *Pagett*, Sable on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed Argent, five lions passant guardant of the field. 7. *Pagett* impaling *Preston*, Argent two bars Gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil Or.

On a stone near this monument is this inscription:—

"Here lieth Edward Waldegrave, a fourth Sonne of Sir William Waldegrave, who departed the 28 June, 1585, æta. 10."

On another, near the same spot :—

“ Here lieth John, second son of Henry Lord Windsor and Anne his wife, one of the daughters and heyres of Sir Thomas Rivett, knight, who deceased 18 April, 1588.”

PEYTON.

The monuments of the earliest date which are now left in Stoke church are those of the Peytons.

Davy, in his *Suffolk Collections*, makes the following extracts from the MS. Church Notes by Sir J. Blois.

“ Also in the Isle or Small Chapel* near Roding Isle there are in the glass 3 bugle horns, and underneath a stone with an armed man.”

Gravestones. “ Also, in the Isle or small chapel where the 3 Bugles are thrice in the glasse, there is a stone with an armed man in brass and the same coate in brasse upon the stone, the name stolne. That Isle did belong to a house called Roding house: Nigh Roding Isle are 2 grave stones for 2 of the Peytons wrytten about in French as in the book of Monuments, p. 776, by Weever, ed. A.D., 1631, who gives this account. At the upper end in the N. side of the church, next to the Chancell is

“ John de Peyton, the Sonne of Reginald † lieth interred under a marble stone, about the verge whereof these few French words following are only remaining :—

Jena de Peytona mercye l'ame Crist

“ Under another marble stone adjoining, his Son, Sir John Peyton knight, lieth inhumed with this French Inscription :—

Vous qe par ici pisset
Pur l'ame sire Jehan de Peytona priet
Le cours de or ici giet
L'ame receyue IHU Crist. Amen.

These Peytons had their mansion at Peyton Hall, in Boxford, not farre hence; of which and of them see Camden.

Thus far Weever—In the *Visitation of Surrey*, with additions in 1623, the following Pedigree of the Peytons is given :—

Walter, Lord of Sibton (Suffolk) and Horsham, Visc^t of Yorke.

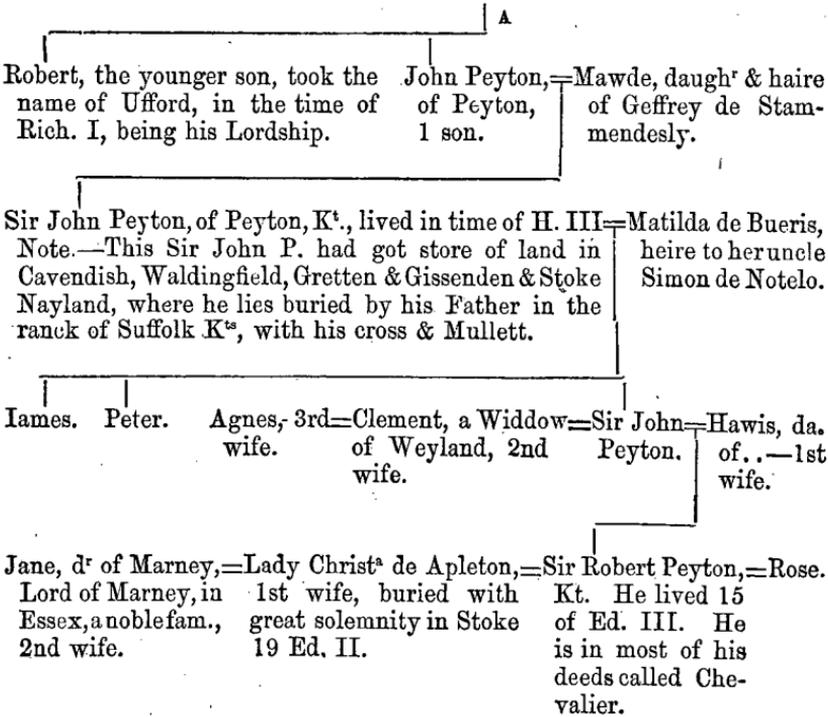
Rob^t, 1st son, Lord of Sibton. Reginald de Peyton, 2nd son.

John Peyton, 2nd son. He had confirmation of his lands in Peyton and other his lands and Mann ^r of Peyton, in Suffolk, from King Stephen.	—	Agnes his wife survived him.	William, 1st son.
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* This chapel was built by Sir John Peyton. *Vide* his will in the Appendix.

† This John de Peyton was the grand-

son, not the son of Reginald, and is thus pushed a generation back by the omission of the preceding John.



This Lady Christ. de Apleton, widow of Wm. de A., 19 Ed. II, leaving no children, was bur^d in Stoke Neyland with great pomp. Her funeral expenses are thus set down: 50 qrts. of wheat, £4. 10s.; one hogshead of wine, £53. 4s. 0d.; Four Muttons, 5s.; eight barrow hogs, 24s.; Ten calves, &c.

From the will of Sir John Peyton, k^t (the French inscription of whose stone is given above) dated 1316, it appears that he built the chapel on the North side of the chancel aisle. "Do corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Stoke Neyland coram altari de Sancto Edmundo scilicet in capellâ, quam condidi ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesie."

The concluding words of this will shew that this Sir John Peyton must have had a mansion at Stoke.

"Dat. ad domum meam apud Peytone in Stoke Neyland."

This chapel is now filled with windows of late Perpendicular date, which probably were placed when the present church was built.

UMFREVILLE.

Against the north wall at the west end hangs a square

frame of wood, wherein is painted in black letters on a gold ground, this inscription:—

“To the memory of Elizabeth Umfreville, who died April the 29th, 1645, ætatis suæ 38.”

Arms above, Gules, a cinquefoil with an orle of eight crosses Or, impaling Vert a griffin segreant holding in his dextant paw Or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, Or, an eagle's head Arg.

This is a kind of hatchment.

The Umfrevilles are said to be of the ancient house of Umfreville, Earls of Angus. Sir Charles Umfreville, of Stoke by Neyland, was knighted May 12th, 1661. He was the son of William Umfreville, Esq., of Langham, in Essex.

GIFFORD'S HALL.

Peter Gifford in the reign of Henry III probably built the older part of the present mansion, the hall with its fine oak roof and the butteries; these are of an earlier date than the entrance tower; this, which is of brick, with the mouldings of the windows, the doors, and the arch over the door, is of the Tudor age, and must have been built by the Mannocks. Opposite the entrance are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Nicolas. Richard Constable, in the year 1216, built this chapel close by his house. It was amply endowed by his Son William Constable.

Manor of Gifford's Hall.

	A. D.	
15 Ed. I,	1287.	Sir W. Gifford has free warren.
3 Ed. II,	1310.	Thomas Gifford.
13 Ed. II,	1318.	W. Gifford, son & heir, had free warren. He presented to Nayland 1312, 1329, 1340.
	1352.	Robert Gifford presented.
1 Rich. II,	1378.	Simon Burley held the manor and free warren. John Withermarsh.
19 Rich. II,	1397.	Richard Withermarsh.
6 Hen. VI,	1428.	Philip Mannock, Esq., held the manor by purchase from the crown.

- 16 Ed. IV, 1476. John Mannock, son & heir, died succeeded by
 John Mannock, Son & heir.
 George Mannock, Son & heir.
- 33 Hen. VIII, 1541. William Mannock, Son & heir.
- 6 Ph. & Mary, 1558. Died
- 6 Ph. & Mary, 1558. F. Mannock, Esq., Son & heir.
- 32 Eliz. 1590. Died.
- 32 Eliz. 1590. W. Mannock, Esq., Son & heir, died 15 Jan.,
 1617.

In 1596, Queen Elizabeth lets to R. Croft, gentleman, two thirds of the estate in the possession of William Mannock, for recusancy. In 1602, King James the First grants a general pardon of all crimes and forfeits to the aforesaid W. Mannock. 1612, two thirds of the estate are again forfeited for recusancy.

1617. Sir Francis, 1st Bart., Son & heir, died 1634.

In 1625, Charles the First grants to Francis Mannock a general pardon for all misdemeanours. In 1627, Francis Mannock is created a Baronet of Great Britain, by letters patent of Charles the First, and the same year an inquisition is ordered to be taken of his estate for recusancy.

1634. Sir F. Mannock, 2nd Bart., Son & heir, died
 1686.

In 1649, Sir F. Mannock's estate being under sequestration, Sir G. Heneage, his son-in-law, enters upon part thereof in order to raise money for the younger children's portion; and in 1650 a decree of the Committee of the House of Parliament is made for levying the sequestration, and ordering the judgements of the visitation of Sir G. Heneage, for provision for the children, with orders to bring them up in the Protestant religion. In 1658, Richard the Protector grants a release of the estate sequestered for recusancy, to Richard Waterman, on the payment to the Exchequer of one hundred and fifty pounds yearly.

1687. Sir W. Mannock, 3rd Bart., Son & heir, died
 171 $\frac{3}{4}$.

171 $\frac{3}{4}$. Sir F. Mannock, 4th Bart., Son & heir, died
 1758.

1758. Sir W. Mannock, 5th Bart., Son & heir, died
 1764.

1764. Sir W. Antony Mannock, 6th Bart., S. & heir,
 died 1766.

1766. Sir Francis Mannock, 7th Bart., died 1778.

1778. Sir Francis Mannock, 8th Bart., brother, died
 1781.

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND CHURCH.

1781. Sir George Mannoek, 9th Bart., brother, died 14th June, 1787, being overturned in the mail coach, about nineteen miles from London, on his way to the continent.
1814. Wm. Valentine Commyns Mannoek, died 1819. Patrick Power, Esq., who has taken the name of Mannoek, has succeeded to the estate.

MANOR OF STOKE RECTORY.

- 29 Ed. I, 1301. The Prior of Prittlewell had the advowson.
 2 Hen. VIII. 1510. The Prior of Prittlewell presented.
 28 Hen. VIII. 1536. The King presented.
 37 Hen. VIII. 1545. Tho^s Thorowgood & John Foster, by a grant from the crown. Thorowgood had license to aliene it.
1551. Thomas Wiseman, who sold it to
 1563. Robert Bell, Gent., and Dorothy his wife. They had license to aliene it to
 1568. Francis Mannoek, Esq.
 It has probably since that time had the same Lords as Gifford's Hall, with one at least exception, for
 1630. Paul Vis^t Bayning (it is said) died seized of the Rectory of Stoke.

In the north chapel of the choir of the church is a monument and several brasses belonging to the Mannoek family.

The monument, which blocks up one of the windows on the north chapel, has a recumbent figure of Sir Francis Mannoek, finely executed in alabaster, with this inscription on the wall above:—

In pious and deserved Memory
 of

Francis Mannoek, Baronet,

whose ancestors long since derived from Denmark, and in England called Lords of Mannoek's Manor, now called great Gravensden, in the Countie of Huntington, the still continued inheritance of their families, have also for many ages been Lords and inhabitants of this Manor of Gifford's Hall, in this Parish. Whose religious conversation made him reverenced of all, whose candour of mind, sweetness of manner, and generous hospitality made his life loved and honoured by the rich, whose bountifull charitie made his death lamented by the poor.

Eccles vii, 1.

Sunt optanda magis puræ bona nomina vitæ
Nobilis unguenti quam pretiosus odor

And this on the wall below the figure :—

He died November 20, 1634, aged 49, was sonne of William Mannoock, of Gyfford's Hall above mentioned; and of Undine, daughter of Ferdinand Pary, of Linton, in the county of Cambridge, Esqr., and by his only wife Dorothy, daughter of William Sanders, of Wilford, in the county of Northampton, Esqr., left to propagate his name and virtues according to the wish and hope of his loving and beloved friends and country to long posterity,

Their Son, Sir Francis Mannoock, Baronet, married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Heneage, of Heinton, in the county of Lincoln, and has by her happy issue William and one daughter Anna.

On a marble slab with a figure in brass of a female is this inscription :—

D. O. M.

Atrato hoc marmore velatur et sæpe ad invidiam dolentium defletur humanitas perillustris fæminæ et elegantis Dorotheæ Sanders: conjux fuit nobilissimi viri Francisci Mannoock, Baronetti, quem prole beavit masculâ, et ne sexus videretur oblita sui, filiam reliquit in cunis Annam.

Lugent nec immerito talem maritus conjugem, filii talem matrem, Lugebit et olim filia orbitatis conscia, nec est qui non lugebit, novit qui datum tamque cito repetitum hoc donum Dei.

Debitum na'æ (naturæ) Solvens exivit
Septimo eid. Julij anno Incarnati verbi.

MDCXXXII.

Suæ ætatis 42. Conjugii 24.

Another brass is thus inscribed :—

Hic jacet Franciscus Manok, Armiger, duas qui habuit uxores, ex priore quidem unū filiū et quinque suscepit filias, ex altera vero una filia et tres filias. Obiit tertio die mensis Novembris A° Dm'i 1590, A° ætatis 68. Labitur occulte ætas.

Quid dant divitiæ Crassi Cræive talenta?

Quid juvat immensus tantus et orbis honor?

Omnia vilescunt, quæ mors rapit ore voraci

Virtutis solidæ vita perennis erit.

Another inscription on a stone without any brass :—

Hic jacet antiquâ ducens ab origine gentem

Mannoockus priscis adnumerandus avis;

Qui Gulielmus erat Francisci maximus ævo

Filius, ac hæres jure tenebat opes.

Unica multiplici faciebat prole beatum

Uxor, et illa uno consociata viro.

De liberis propero cessit pars maxima letho,
 Filia jam superest fratribus una tribus.
 En ! ut quisque pias tollens ad sidera palmas
 Unanimo tantos fundat ab ore sonos,
 "Sit requies animæ" veniens hoc turba precetur
 Quid vetat extinctis mitia vota dare?
 Obiit 24 die Martii, Ann° 1616, ætatis suæ 60.

STOKE VICARAGE.

Stoke cum Neyland, Stoke Neyland, Stoke atte Nayland.

Stoke d. d. S. Mariæ.

Nayland d. d. S. Jacobo, 1416

In Domesday, Estimatio Ecclesiæ lx marcæ Estimatio Vicariæ ejusdem xxxii marc. Portio Colcester in eadem ecclesia xxs. Carnagium xxvi ob.

Lib. capellæ de Neyland Val. cs.

In Domesday Book, the quantity of Glebe Land or Minister's Ground is stated to be 60 acres, one large church.

Vicars.

- 18 Ed. I. Will. de Coldwell, Vic.
1301. Gul. de Nottingham, Vic., ad nominationem et præsent's Prioris de Prittlewell.
1312. Mr. Tho. de Careleton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. Prioris ejusdem.
1316. Jo'es de Sutton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. ejusdem.
1327. John de Glynton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. ejusdem.
1328. Guil. de Hardingham, Vic., cum Brytham.
1341. Rog. de Stow, Vic., B. Mariæ ad col. Episcopi qui convenit cum Priore de Prittlewell præsentare nominatim per Deum.
1342. Will. de Wallyngford ad nom. Ep. et præsent. Dn'i de Prittlewell.
1343. Rob. de Welton ad nom. Ep. et præsent. Dn'i Pritt. Prior. de Prittlewell in manu sua.
1348. Johannes de Bury ad nom. et præsent. Dn'i de Prit.
1349. Adam Keene de Stoke ad nom. et præsent. Prioris de Prit.
1355. Jo'es le Hunt præsent. cum Whitechurch, Lincoln, ad nom. et præsent. Prior de Prittlewell.
1364. Petrus Harès.
1368. Jo'es de Stanstede permutat cum Magdenwell,

- Lincoln, ad nom. et præ. Prior et com.
Prittlewell.
1370. Philip de Bocking, ob. 1375, Test. ejus. prob.
8 Oct., sepultus in ecclesiâ Ash Bocking.
1375. Henry Thomeston Test. ejus. prob. 19 Jan., 1416.
1416. Jo'es Lenche ad nom. et præ. Prittlewell.
1422. Will. Goldyn permutat cum Appelby, Lincoln,
ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1426. Ric^d Symeon permut. cum Horkello, Lond.,
ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1455. Mr. Jo'es Craneys ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1458. Mr. Thomas Swayne, A.M., ad nom. et præ.
Prytewell.
1506. Mr. Jo'es Leycestre ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1510. Mr. Will. Hedge.
Mr. Geo. Writham.
1536. Rich. Berehall.
1545. Rolandus Merck ad præ. Dn'i Pryt. amici
Episc. Bangor.
1555. Rob. Coots, Vicar.
Thomas Heever.
1562. William Woodall ad præ. Robt. Bell, arm.
1565. William Fenton ad col. Dn'i Episc. pleno jure.
1566. Jo'es Markent ad præ. Robti. Bell, arm.
1583. Tho^s Danks, A.M., ad præ. Francisci Man-
nock, arm.
1599. Thos. Hale, A.M., ad præ. assign. ejusdem.
1600. Jo'es Hankyn ad præ. assign. ejusdem. Mor-
tuus est circiter 1627.
1634. Thomas Mott ad præ. Jo'es Mott hac vice
Vicarius de Stoke Neyland.
1662. Thomas Parish ad præ. Reginalde Williams,
arm. pleno jure.
1685. Thomas Reeve ad præ. Franc. Mannock, Bart.
1719. Adam Barnes ad præ. John White, resigned.
1754. Thomas Ottley, do., resigned.
1754. Jeremiah Dunbar ad præ. Sir W. Rowley.
1769. John Gent on presentation of Dame Arabella
Rowley.
1806. Joshua Rowley, on presentat. of Sir W. Row-
ley, Bart.
1832. Charles Martin Torlesse, on presentation of Sir
W. Rowley, Bart.

To the vicarage heretofore belonged a fair and stately vicarage house, built of timber, wherein have been at one time lodged two Dukes, two Earls, and their Duchesses and Countesses. It was alienated from the church temp. Edw. VI, by an irreligious and unconscionable composition between the Bishop, Patron and Incumbent, and instead thereof was allotted to the Vicar a little house in the street near the church. Turner's *Suffolk MSS.*, Rev. T. Talbot.

The vicarage of Stoke Nayland formerly had a portion of tithes in the Parish of Bagthorpe, in Norfolk, valued at six marks.

APPENDIX A.

WILL OF LADY ÆTHELFLED.

Hoc est Æthelfledæ Testamentum. Scilicet, Imprimis do Domino meo [Regi] terram illam jacentem in Lamburna, et illam in Ceolsiga, et Redinga, et quatuor corollas, quæ bis centum Mancusas auri pendent, et quatuor Aulæa coccinea, et quatuor Scyphos; et quatuor Pateras, et quatuor Mannos, et Domipum meum Augustissimum pro suo in Deum amore obtestor, ut Testamentum hoc meum ratum habeat; nam Deum testor me nullum aliud fecisse. Do etiam fundum meum, qui jacet in Domerhamio monasterio Glacioniensi, quam pro Edmundi R. animæ salute, tum pro Eadgario R. animæ salute, tum etiam pro salute animæ meæ. Do etiam in prædium meum jacens in Hammio Ecclesiæ Christi Cantwarensi, ut precesiones fiant pro Eadmundi R. anima, et pro meâ. Præterea tellurem illam in Wuduhamio jacentem do Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, ab iis habendam durante illorum, vel alterius illorum vita; iis vero ambobus mortuis, illam do ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Byorcingensi. Do etiam fundum illum in Hedhamio jacentem Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, dum vixerint; sed postquam ambo è vita discesserint, Do illam ecclesiæ Paulinæ ad alendam Episcopi domesticam familiam. Do item terram illam Dictunæ jacentem S. Ætheldrythæ Eliensi, et ejus monialibus consororibus. Do etiam duo illa prædia in Cokhamfeldea, et Ceorlesweortho Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint illis frundas; iis vero ambobus mortuis, do illa S. Eadmundi loco sepulchrali, ad sustentandos clericos, qui Sancti corpus in ecclesiâ S. Mariæ apud Byderickes villam custodiunt. Do quoque terram meam in Fingingrabo Berhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, omnes dies vitæ suæ; postea vero quam uterque diem suum obierit, do illam Ecclesiæ S. Petri apud Myresigam. Itidem do terram meam apud Polstedam Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, omnes dies vitæ suæ; illis vero defunctis, do illam in usum

sacri sepulturæ loci apud Stocam, in quo majores mei conduntur. A morte etiam mea do terram meam quæ est in Hwifersca sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam; et terram meam apud Strætfordam jacentem, do itidem Berhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint; dies vero suos supremos postquam obierint, do illam sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam. Volo etiam ut mortuis Comite, et sorore mea, villa mea de Lavenham descendat ad sacrum sepulturæ locum apud Stocam. Porro Comite et sorore mea vita functis, do prædium meum Bylygesdunense sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam. Denique terras meas apud Peltandunum et in Myresiga jacentes, et apud Grenstedam, finita vita mea, et finita vita Beortnothi Comitis, sororisque meæ, do in usum sacri sepulturæ loci apud Stocam. Do etiam terram meam in Ylmesætunæ Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint; mortuis vero iis, do illam S. Eadmundi Cœnobio. Præterea singularem istam Hidas apud Thorpam do Cœnobio Hedlegensi pro meâ salute animæ, et me vita tandem functa, do illam, ut pro majorum meorum animabus, qui Stocæ sepeliuntur, Deo preces fiant. A morte etiam mea do Decem illas Hidas apud Wiefordam cognato meo Sibrihto. A tempore etiam mortis meæ do quatuor illas Hidas apud Hedhamium Ægwino dispensatori meo. Finita etiam vita mea, do famulo meo Brihtwoldo, duas Hidas in Dunninglanda, sicut in antiquo suo statu fuerunt. A termino etiam vitæ meæ do Alfwoldo sacerdoti meo sacellano Duas Hidas prædii Dunninglandensis; et Crawæ meæ cognatæ a morte mea do etiam tellurem in Wealdinga-Fælda. Denique volo, ut prædialium servorum meorum pars altera pro salute animæ meæ in singulis villis manumittantur; et ut bonorum meorum, quæ in unaquaque villa habeo, dimidium pro salute animæ meæ pauperibus distribuatur.

 APPENDIX B.

WILL OF LADY ÆGELFLED.

Latin version by Wotton of Ægelfleda's Will, from the Harleian Library.

Declarat in hoc scripto Ægelfleda quomodo in sacros, et seculares usus, possessiones suas disponendas esse statuit.

Imprimis declaro, quod post obitum meum do Domino meo [Regi] octo illa prædia, quorum nimirum unum jacet in Dover-corta, alterum apud Fulanpettam, tertium apud Ælesfordam, quartum apud Stanwægam, quintum in Byrætuna, sextum apud Læxædunum, septimum in Ylmesætuna, octavum apud Bycishæaalam, cum duabus corollis, quæ duas libras pendent, et duos catinos pulmentarios, et vasum unum argenteum. Et pro tuo in Deum amore, et pro amore quem habes quum pro Domini [Mariti] mei, tum pro sororis meæ anima, supplex te rogo, Augustissime Princeps, ut tutari, et incolumem servare digneris locum illum sacrum

apud Stocam, in quo majores mei quiescunt, ut et possessiones, quas, ut jure divino liberæ [sanctæ, inviolatæ] semper floent, sacro ritu devotas eidem donaverunt. Qua-propter omne id pariter dono quod majores mei pridem loco illi sacro dederunt: Scilicet, omnem illam terram in Stoca jacentem, et quicquid ad villam illam spectat, et sylvam illam Hæthfeldensem, quam soror mea, et majores mei eidem donaverunt. Præterea hæc prædia sunt, quæ post mei, postque sororis meæ obitum majores mei eidem legaverunt: videlicet, Strætford, et Fresantun, et Wiswithetun, et Lavanham, et Byliesdyne, et Polstyde, et Wifer-myrc, et Grænstyde, et Peltandun, et Myresigie, et saltum illum apud Totham, quem pater meus dedit Myresigensi Ecclesiæ, et Colne, et Tigan. Præterea hiæ sunt terræ, quas majores mei aliis locis sacris legaverunt: Scilicet terram apud Illanglegam in usum monasterii Ecclesiæ Christi Cantwarensis, et terram in Hedhamio jacentem Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londinensi, ad alendam Episcopi domesticam familiam, et terram apud Tidweldingtun do in Paulini monasterii familiæ beneficium, et terram apud Babbing-thyrnam in usum Monasterii Beoringensis. Porro post obitum meum do Wuduhamium Domini mei matri Ælfthrædæ, et post obitum ejus, volo ut transeat in statu quo jam nunc est cum cibariorum redditibus, et servis glebæ adscriptitiis, in S. Mariæ monasterium, quod Beorcinge est. Do etiam duo illa prædæia Ceorlesworthe, et Cochanfelde, sicut majores mei tum olim constituerunt, in S. Eadmundi familiæ beneficium, ut et terram apud Hnyddingam post obitum Crawæ cognatæ meæ. Quinetiam do Fingin-grabo, et sex illas Hidas, ubi constructum est monasterium, post obitum meum Ecclesiæ S. Petri Myresigensis, quem-ad-modum Dominus meus [maritus] et soror mea illas olim donaverunt. Do etiam post obitum Crawæ terram apud Weadinga-Feldam Ecclesiæ S. Gregorii Suthbyrigensis, quem-ad-modum soror mea moribunda illam prius dedit. Præterea tres illas terras Prebuta dictas, quæ jacent apud Rettendunum, quod donum meum morgenaticum erat, et apud Segham, et apud Dictune; quem-ad-modum Dominus meus et soror mea illas olim dederunt, et singularem illam Hidam in Ceafle quam soror mea acquisivit, ut et [pretiosum] coroniforme opus illud, quod pro sepulchrali donario Domini [Mariti] mei oblatum erat, do ecclesiæ S. Petri Eliensis, ecclesiæ S. Ætheldrythæ, et ecclesiæ S. Wihburgæ, et ecclesiæ S. Sexburgæ, et ecclesiæ S. Æormenhildæ, in qua Domini mei corpus requiescit. Porro post obitum meum terram illam jacentem apud Lellingum in quo statu nunc est, cum cibariorum redditibus et servis, do Æthelmero Comiti, ea vero lege, ut quamdiu vixero, se præstet, et mei, et meorum defensatorem et patronum, et post obitum meum, defensatorem et patronum sancti illius loci Stocensis, ubi majores mei dormiunt, ut et terrarum illarum quæ ad illum pertinent. Denique terram illam, quæ jacet apud Liffingtunam in quo statu est, cum cibariorum redditibus, et adscriptitiis glebæ servis, do Æthelmero Domini mei cognato, suppliciter illum rogans, ut durante vita mea, velit esse defensor, et procurator meus, et me mortua, ut illius adjumento, valeant testamentum meum, et testamenta majorum meorum. Hæ autem sunt terrarum limites, &c."

[Boundaries not given in the translation.]

APPENDIX C.

WILL OF JOHN DE PEYTON.

In nomine Patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Die lunæ proximo ante festum S^ti Nicholai Anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} xvi Ego Johannes de Peytone miles sana memoria condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In Primis lego Deo animam meam, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Stoke Neylond, coram altari de Sancto Edmundo scilicet in capella quam condidi ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesiæ.

Item, lego summo altari ejusdem ecc : pro equo ituro coram corpore meo die sepulturæ meæ ac pro toto harnesio ejusdem equi et desuper equitantis v. marcas ex assensu et concessione vicar : ejusdem ecclesiæ. Item, lego eidem summo altari pro decimis oblitis 1 marcam.

Item, ad exequias die sepulturæ ut in luminar : harnesio meo genuino (?) et hujusmodi perficiendas xx marcas. Item, lego ad perficiend' cementari supradictæ capellæ meæ ex parte boreali ecc : de Stoke Neylond ut in petra calce et hujusmodi deficient : ad opus prædictum emen'c(?) xxx^s. Item, lego ad opus prædictum totum meremium et plumbum quod ad hoc habeo paratum et preassignatum Carpentaria vero et coopertum ejusdem fieri debeat per ordinationem Roberti De Peytone filii mei. Item, lego Johanni de Peytone filio meo xl marcas. Item, lego Petro de Peytone filio meo xx marcas. Item, lego Jacobo de Peytone fratri meo xls. Item, carectario de Peytone 11 bussell' frument. Item, lego Agneti sorori meæ 1 quar. frumenti. Item, lego ad perficiendum cooperturam capellæ de Nelend cum tegula 11 marcas. Item, lego Domino Reginaldo de Peytone canonico Sancte Osithe dimid. marcam. Item, lego Cristine uxori Roberti de Peytone totam cameram meam. (Then follow legacies of fermacleum aureum, and rings, &c., to different people. Executors—Robert de Peytone, his son, and Adam de Sayham.)

Dat. ad domum meam apud Peytone, in Stoke Neylond, die et anno supradictis.

Proved before Arch. of Sud. in parish church of Melford, vii. Kalend. Feb. A.D. M.CCC^{mo} decimo octavo.

ADDENDA.

P. 186, l. 27. The battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought 1460, near to Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire (*Rapin's England, vol. i, p. 586*). The story told is that a wonderful blazing sun gave great advantage to the Yorkist party. The battle of St. Alban's immediately followed, and Edward IVth became king. He adopted this blazing sun in his badge, with the white rose of York in the centre. It is so depicted at the head of the portrait of Edward IVth by Vertue, in *Rapin's England*. It is on the reverse of his coin called a ryal (*Rapin, vol. vi, p. 628*).

P. 196, l. 28 *should read* Le cours de oi ici gist (the body of him here lieth).

P. 199. 1737. Sir Francis Mannock leases the tythes of Stoke and Neyland from 1737 to 1744 at £160 a year. The rent charge now is £1,440 a year.