

The de Greys of Little Cornard.

COMMUNICATED BY
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It has been suggested to me, that some notes which I have from time to time made on the connexion of the de Greys of Merton with Great and Little Cornard, might be worthy of a place in the Journal of the Suffolk Archaeological Society. I have therefore made an attempt to arrange these notes in order, and if they are dry and uninteresting to most readers, I hope they will be found useful if ever a complete history of Babergh Hundred is undertaken. They are chiefly taken from documents in the Muniment Room at Merton Hall, Norfolk.

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The Early de Greys of Cavendish and Cornard.

The de Grey family, supposed by some genealogists to be descended from Arnulph, lord of Gray, in Normandy, who was living circa 970 (see the Norman People, London, 1874, p. 270); and by others to be descended from the Picard family of Croy (see Collins, Banks, Playfair, and Burke,) no doubt had an ancestor, Anschetil de Grai, who came over with the Conqueror.

The genealogists mention many distinguished members of the English de Grey family, before the Cornard de Grey's branched off from it.

This branch became lords of Grey's Hall, in Cavendish, about 1250, (see Page's Suffolk, p. 929), but the first documentary evidence we have of its existence is dated 13 Ed. I. (1285), when William de Grey [of Cavendish] had free warren ⁽¹⁾ in Cornard Magna and Parva, Cavendish and Newton. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19,077, p. 259, et. seq.

(1) License of Free Warren gives a right to taking game on specified lands, and to exclude others from taking it. The right of Free Warren could only be conferred by the Crown. It does not appear that the Crown could grant it to one person over the lands of another. Nat. Cycl.

Another document is dated 16 Feb., 30 Ed. I. (1302). In this, Thomas de Grey, grandson probably of the above William, was granted by the King free warren on lands in Bures, Gavendish, Denardeston, Parva Cornerthe, and Stanefield, all in Suffolk, and in Heneham-Sibill, in Essex. See pedigree of de Grey, page 39 infra.

This, it is believed, is the Thomas de Grey of Grey's Hall, afterwards called Colt's Hall, in Cavendish (1), who [before 1306, according to Blomefield] married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Cornerth, and thus added the manor of Great Cornard, and lands in Little Cornard (2) to the de Grey estates.

This match appears to have been considered an important one by the de Greys, as, during the following 400 years, they bore the arms of Cornerth, viz., Az. a fess between two chevrons or., instead of their own.

The de Greys held land in Cornard before the marriage with Alice de Cornerth, as appears by two deeds in the Bodleian Library.

Charter 1454 (c. 1270-80) William de Grey, of Cornerde, remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel all his right of communication with a meadow of the aforesaid John's, called Chilton medewe, near Subir.

Charter 364 (c. 1270-80), William de Grey, of Cornerth remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel, all right of common in a field called Chilton medewe, near Subyre.

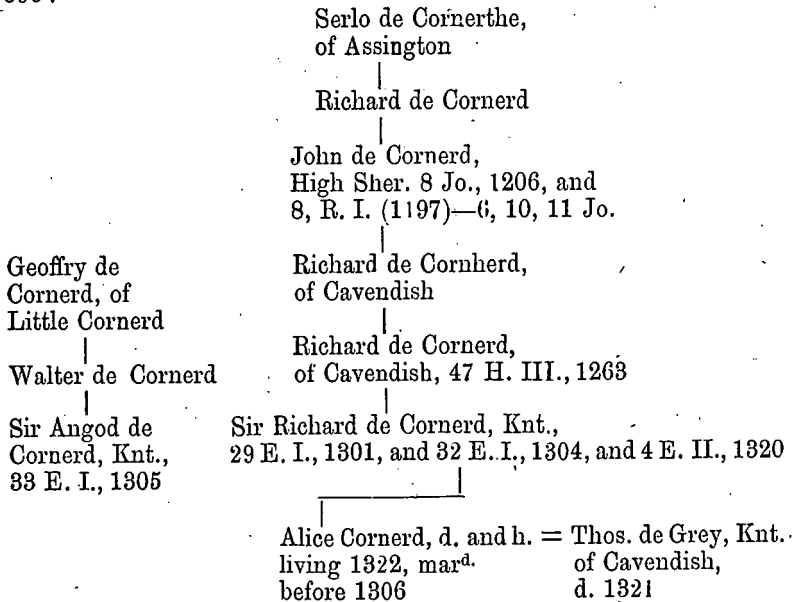
(1) Page states that the manor of Grey's hall in Cavendish passed from the de Grey family soon after 1371. We know that they then possessed it, for Sir Roger de Grey, in his will dated the Monday after Dec. 21st, 1371, states that he had granted it to feoffees. On the 15th May, 21 Ric. II. (1393) there was a writ to inquire of whom the manor of Greys [in Cavendish] was held the reversion of which Thomas late Duke of Gloucester acquired in fee simple of Master Thomas Grey, clerk, and which reversion—by reason of the said Duke's forfeiture—pertained to the King. In 5 Henry IV (1403-4), "Rex concessit Johanni Pelham Militi in feodo, Manerium de Caundish Grey" Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19077, under Cavendish.

(2) Cornard is always now spelt with an (a), but I do not find this spelling earlier than the beginning of the 17th Century. The name from the 18th Century to the 16th, inclusive, is always written Cornerth or Cornerd.

The Family of de Cornerth.

“ This family was of great antiquity, but it is uncertain when it became extinct. Sir Richard de Cornard was lord of Cornard temp. Hen. 3. The Cornards possessed the manor of Poslingford, and one knight's fee in Cavendish 8 Ed. II., and bare Az. a fess between two chevrons or.” (Sir Richard Gipps. Cole's MSS., vol. 28. Brit. Mus.)

The following pedigree is from Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 19,124, page 396 :—



In the Church of Bures is an effigy in wood of a cross-legged knight in armour, now supposed to represent some member of the de Cornard family, possibly Sir John de Cornard, who is said to have sold the farm called Corn Hall for 4d. On the font at Bures is a shield bearing a fess between two chevrons [de Cornard or de Grey?] impaling two lions passant gardant. Suffolk Archæol. iv., 357. Richard and A. de Cornerth, Rental of Caxton's, c. 1300. Thomas de Cornerth, Court, Little Cornard Manor, 1348. Dominus Thomas de Cornerth, Court 3, R. II.

The Manor of Great Cornard.

This manor appears to have been aliened by the de Grey family to the Convent of Malling, but not as Page states [History of Suffolk, p. 935] so early as 1317, for in a rental of the date 1362 in the muniment room at Merton, Norfolk; Roger de Grey is said to be the owner. The heading of this rental is as follows:—

Cornerd Magna—Comp. Will'i Smethe s'vient' (1) Rog'i de Grey in maner' suo ibid' a fest' S'cti Tho' Ap'li anno r r Ed. tertii post' conquest' xxxv^{to} (2) usque [ad] f'm S'i Mich'is anno p'd'i Regis Ed. xxxvi. p. xl. septi' (for 40 weeks).

In this accompt Fulco de Grey is mentioned, and the Abbess of Malling. Fulk was probably the younger brother of Roger.

In the 11th Ed. II. (1317-18) there was an exchange of divers lands in Cornerth Magna, &c., between the Abbess of Malling and Thomas de Grey. Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 19077, p. 259, et seq.

The Manor of Greys Hall in Great Cornard.

There is in Great Cornard still existing, a mansion called Greys Hall, standing probably on the site of the old manor house, so that the memory of the ancient connexion of the de Grey family with the parish has not been entirely lost. The manor belonged to the Cornerd family.

Domina de Cornard owned it 9 Ed. II. (1316) Brit. Mus. Ad. MSS., 19077 p 259 et seq.

In 14 Ed. II, 1321, Thomas de Grey and Alice his wife d. and h. of Sir Richard Cornard, knt., owned it. Ib. In 24 Hen. VII (1508—9) it had passed to the West family. Thomas West ten. Maner' de Greys cum p'tin' in Magna Cornerd, Newton, &c., Edm. West est filius et heres. Esc. 24, H.VII. Brit. M. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 272, et seq.

(1) Serviens of a manor=Serjeant or bailiff. Seebohm's *Village Com.* p. 56.

(2) Sir Thomas de Grey, the father of Roger was alive on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Ambrose, in the 39th Ed. III., as appears by a feoffment deed at Merton, so that he must have given up his Great Cornard property during his life, as he did his Merton and Caxton's manors. (see Court Rolls of those manors, 37th and 38th Ed. III.)

The Manor of Abbas Hall, in Great Cornard.

Thomas de Grey was lord before 1316. B.M. Add. MSS. 19077. In 1316 the Abbess of Malling held the Manor by purchase from Thos de Grey. Ib.

The Manor of Little Cornard.

The earliest notice of this Manor, that is at Merton, is contained in a Caxton's Manor book [CCFA]; in which certain entries in the Court Rolls from the 20th to the 23rd Ed. III. (1346-48) are transcribed, as are also those of the Courts of 14 Hen. IV. (1412-13) and 1 Hen. V. (1413-14). This may show that at the above dates Caxton's and Little Cornard Manors both belonged to the same lord, the representative of the de Grey family.

But apparently Little Cornard Manor had not yet come to the de Greys in 1322, for in Sir Thomas de Grey's Inquisitio P.M., in the part that relates to Little Cornard, nothing is said of the Manor.

"Item dicunt quod idem Thomas de Grey et Alicia uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt per quendam finem in Curia Domini Regis levatum unum mesuagium et unam carucatam et 60 acras terre et unam acram prati et 60 solidos redditus cum pertinent' in Parva Cornerde," &c.

The Rev. F. C. Cass, in his admirable history of South Mimms, states that in 7 Ed. III. (1333), John Somersham held the Manor of [Little] Cornard. He also certainly then held that of Peacocks in Little Cornard. See *infra*, page 33.

The Manor of Little Cornard must, however, soon after have passed to the de Grey's, for it is stated in Sir Roger de Grey's will, dated 22nd Dec., 1371, that he

"eit enfeoffe Monsieur William Baude [and others] en les Manoies de Cavendyshe, peti Cornerthe," &c.

It returned before 1485 to the descendants of John Somersham, the Frowyks of South Mimms. In 1426, Thomas de Frowyke held Peacocks Manor and the Advowson of Little Cornard (see page 33, *infra*), and he probably also held the Manor of Little Cornard. Mr. Cass, *S. Mimms* p. 96, says that in the will of Sir Thomas Frowyke, of Gunnersbury, proved 10 Nov., 1485, the Manor of Little Cornard, in Suffolk, was left to his widow for life, with remainder to his son Thomas in tail, and an ultimate remainder to his son Henry in tail. Mr. Cass says that Sir Thomas probably purchased Little Cornerd of his cousin Henry, [who was son of Thomas de Frowyke, of South Mimms, and Elizabeth Ashe his wife, grand-daughter of John Somersham.] This account exactly agrees with the list of the owners of Peacocks Manor, so that we may believe that from at least a date soon after Sir Roger de Greys will, the Manors of Little Cornard and of Peacocks descended together. ✓

In 21 Hen. VII. (1505-6). The Manor was still in the Frowick family, who also still held the Manor of Peacocks in Little Cornard. (See *infra*, page 34.)

Hericus Frowyk miles ten. man. de Corneard parva de Rege et de honore de Clare p serv. igno. Thomas Frowick est filius et heres. Esc. 21 H. VII. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077, p. 276.

From Cass, *S. Mimms*, p. 98, it seems that soon after 1505, the year of Sir Henry Frowyke's death, the two Manors became separated, that of Little Cornard going to the descendants of the 1st wife of Sir Henry Frowyke, the Spelmans of Narborough; and that of Peacock's going to the descendants of his 2nd wife, the Fishers. (See Pedigree *infra*, under Peacock's Manor).

I have no further notice of the Manor of Little Cornard till the 38th Eliz. 1596, when it had passed from the Spelmans and was vested in the White family. For in that year, as I am informed by George Mumford, Esq., of Little Cornard, Peter and John White conveyed it to Edward Curtis and John Chayce. Mr. Mumford also informs me that in 1637 it was held by Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, and passed in that year to the Newman family. Nothing seems now to be known about it.

COURT ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF LITTLE CORNARD.

Certain extracts from the Rolls of this Manor are included in Book [c c f A.] taken from the Courts of the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, Ed. III. ; 14th, Hen. IV. ; and 1st, Hen. V.

SOME NAMES AND NOTES FROM THE COURT RECORDS OF LITTLE CORNARD MANOR.

1346	John de Quedwelle John Pecok John Hankyn Christina le Scyher Henry le Clerk	John Hoggassak Thomas le Prophete John atte Stoure John Gernegan William de Harewell
<hr/>		
1348	Richard Cuckow Dominus Roger, Vicar de Assington John le Lytle William le Lytle Ada Meryot Richard Materas Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt.	A wood of Thomas de Cornerth, called le Herst Sternysfeld Bernewaldysheygh (Bernwoldshill) † Robert Hamond Ralf le Gardener
<hr/>		
1412	Field called Carlysfeld William Kyngesbery Tenement called Harwell & Ladycroft	Snakescroft Wattyscroft Schorsteyfeld Alfredemedwe

23rd Ed. III. (1349). The year after the Black Death, 24 deaths † are recorded, and it is remarkable that in one Court there were three people who died without any claimants for their land, showing, I suppose, that the whole of each family had perished in that terrible plague.

John le Fuller lately died owning half an acre of free land and no one comes to take it up.

William le Bret held of the lord a messuage and a croft and no one comes to take it up.

Mabel le Lytle, who held of the lord a messuage and eight acres of customary land, and no one comes to receive the said land, therefore it is taken into the lord's hand.

Caxton's Manor in Little Cornard.

This Manor belonged to the Caxton (1) family before it came to the de Greys. For some early Rentals, probably of the date 1310—1350, have these headings:—

Hec sunt Nomi'a tenent' Ric'i de Kaxton qui tenent de feod suo in vill' de Cornerthe p'vā & Bures [Bures] & redd'nt Reddit' ad festa S'ti Mich' S'ti Andr' Pasch Rogacionu' & S'ti Joh'nis Baptist' ut pr inferi'.

Caxston-Rental d'ni Thom. de Grey milit de ten'tibus suis que q'nd' fuer' Ric'i de Caxston p'tinēnt' ad man' s'm in Corneth p'ua.

Rental d'ni Thom. de Grey milit' de ten't' suis p'tin' ad maner' de Caxston.

And in a Rental of the lands of John Pecok in Cornerth Parva, dated 28 Ed. III. (1354), Thomas de Grey miles holds lands lately^x acquired, which were those of Walter Caxton.

These Rentals seem to show that the Caxton family held their own manor, and were copyholders of Peacock's Manor, and that previous to 1354 Sir Thomas de Grey [the husband of Isabel Baynard] held Caxton's and the copyholds of Peacock's Manor that were formerly Walter de Caxton's. Whether this Sir Thomas or his father first obtained Caxton's is doubtful (2). There is no doubt that

(1) Char. 54, Hen. III. (1269-70), p. unica m.I. Richard Caketon had free warren in Cornerth Parva & Bures, Suff. Brit. Mus. Add MSS. 19077, p. 272, et seq. Inquis. 3, Ed. I., Item. dicunt q'd Ricardus de Cakiston appropriat sibi war. in pua Cornerth de novo nesciunt quo waran. Rot Hund. Vol. II., pp. 153, 195-⁺

(2) In the MS quoted in the preceding note, it is said that "the Manor of Cawstons descended to the de Greys from the Cornherds, by the marriage of Sir Thos. de Grey, Knt., son of John de Grey, of Cavendish, with Alice, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard de Cornherd, Knt." No authority is given for the statement, but Sir Richard de Cornerd may, perhaps, have owned the manor between the Caxtons and de Greys.[^]

Caxton's Manor has continued in the de Grey family ever since, *i.e.*, for about 580 years, and it is now held by Thomas de Grey, 6th Baron Walsingham, of Merton, Norfolk, who is the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas de Grey, and Alice de Cornard his wife.

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF RICHARD DE CAXTON,⁽¹⁾ c. 1300.

Simon de le Cote. Richard le Webister. Harewellestrete. John le Sheppeherd. John the son of Stephen. The heirs of Dominus Richard de Weylond. Alice and Agnes de le Hyl. John Wodekoc. Land at Cuckokeshel. Robert Ferzing. Juliana and Mabilia del Brock (brook.)

The Manor is charged with certain payments.

Paid to the aid of the Sheriff for the land of the lord of Pakenham, feast of St. Andrew, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Paid to Richard de Corenerth for the land le Bailie.

Paid to Anl? de Corenerth one lb. of cymmin at feast of St. Michael for the lands and pastures called est (east).

Paid to the heirs of Sawage at Michaelmas for the free tenement of Martin Ilricks, a yearly rent of a halfpenny, or else a pair of gloves worth a $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DATES OF THE COURTS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

The Court Rolls of Caxton's Manor begin 1277 and end 1619. The years included are as follows:—

5th, 10th, and 13th, Ed. I.

1st, 12th, 18th, Ed. II.

38th, 39th, 51st, Ed. III. [4th to 19th, and 23rd to 50th, Ed. III. are in book C C F A (2).]

(1) These notes, as well as those from the Rental of Peacock Manor, and the Rental of Caxtons, 1475, were kindly made for me by Walter Rye, Esq.

(2) Certain entries from very many of the Courts are transcribed into a book (C C F A) probably for convenience of reference. The book appears to be of a date about 1420, as there are no entries bearing a later date than 6, Hen. V. Most of the Court Rolls of Ed. III. reign are lost, and in such cases the transcripts are the more valuable.

2nd to 18th, Rich. II. [1st to 18th are in book C C F A.]
 7th, 9th, 13th, Hen. IV.
 2nd, 6th, 7th, Hen. V. [2nd, 3rd, 6th are in book C C F A.]
 8th to 38th, Hen. VI. Courts in 11 only of these years.
 4th and 12th, Ed. IV.
 2nd and 7th, Hen. VII.
 10th, 19th, 27th, 31st, 35th, Hen. VIII.
 2nd and 3rd, and 3rd and 4th, Phil. and Mary.
 6th, 28th, 40th, Elizabeth.
 3rd to 16th, James.
 Notes of certain Courts, 3rd James to 1720.

NOTES FROM THE COURT ROLLS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

[In Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 19077, p. 272, et seq., Sir Peter Braunch, Knt., who married Joan, the inheritrix of this manor, is stated to have been lord of the manor of Caxton's, temp. John.]

The first court roll that is at Merton, goes back to a date probably about 30 years before Caxton's became the property of the de Greys—viz., to 5th Ed. I. (1276-7).

In the record of the Court, 23rd Ed. III. (1349) (in book C C F A) called Curia d'ni Thome de Grey [who was the husband of Isabel Baynard] 32 deaths are recorded. [This was the year after the plague known as 'the black death,' by which half the population of England was destroyed. See also p. 20.]

Amongst those who died was Sir John Corbet, Knt., who held of the lord 10 acres of free land—Robert, his son, was next heir, and of full age:

[The Corbet family was of Assington, and was descended from Sir Roger Corbet, Knt., 6 E. II. (1313). Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19124, p. 356. For a further notice of this family, see page 30 infra.]

This Sir Thomas de Grey, of 23 Ed. III., having by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, obtained the manor of Merton, left it is believed, Grey's Hall in Cavendish, and established himself at Merton, where the family has ever since continued.

The court of the 37th Ed. III. (1363) is called the first of Roger de Grey. I suppose he was not yet knighted. He married Margaret de Clyfton. He died 1371.

In 46 Ed. III (1372) an assignation of dower was made out of Caxton's manor, to Margaret, the widow of Sir Roger. In this document there is a description of that part of the manor house that was assigned to her, which shows us the sort of accommodation that a lady of the 14th century had to content herself with.

Caxton, To wit, Assignment of the dower of the wife of Dominus Roger de Grey, Knight, anno. 46—First, there are delivered to her, within the site of the Manor, one grange next the gate; one chamber next Strauhous; one cattle shed on the north part, with one chamber next the under solar; *Item* one other chamber in the dairy ["Deieria"] (?) on the north part; *Item* one parcel of the cart house on the south part, and a dove cote in common. *Item* there is delivered to her that part of the garden which lies on the west part, as it is divided by the other boundaries; excepting the lord shall water his beasts there, and shall have, if he wishes it, water for his expense there. *Item* there is delivered to her common rights ("communia") in the court of the said Manor, to administer her goods and chattels there, with free ingress and egress. Sum of the value per annum beyond the reprises—nothing.

Then follows the description and value of the lands assigned as the dower. The dower is said to be in the whole $xii^{\text{li}} ix^{\text{s}} vi^{\text{d}} \frac{1}{2}$, called also t'cia p's man'ii de Caxtones.

From the above we can picture to ourselves the Manor-house, which no doubt was surrounded by yards, gardens, orchards, and farm buildings. A gate [house] with a granary next it leads to the court. [The lady has, in common with the lord's family, when they reside at the Manor, the use of the hall, the chapel, the kitchens, and offices;] for her private use she has a chamber next the lord's parlour or solar (1); and, for her servants, a chamber next the straw-house, and a chamber next the dairy. For the farming of her share of the demesne she has a cattle shed, a barn, and part of the cart-house. A specified part of the garden is assigned her; it has a pond or moat where the lord may water his cattle.

The membrane of the 7th Hen. IV (1405-6) contains the notice of the first court of Fulk de Grey. He was nephew and heir of his uncles, and he married according to the Pedigrees, Eleanor Barnardeston.

In the 8 Hen. VI. (1429-30) the first court of Sir Robt. Clyfton and Alice his wife was held.

Caxtones—Prima cur' Rob'ti Clyftone milit' et Alic' ux' eius ib'm tent' die jovis in fo S'ti Laurenc Anno rr Henr' sext' post conq' viij.^o

Blomefield says "there was in a window in Merton Church, Norfolk, the figure of Sir Robert Clifton, Knight, with a coat of arms quartered

(1) The solar (or lord's chamber situated above the cellar,) of the 12th cent., had become by the 14th cent. the lord's parlour. Hudson Turner, Hist. Dom. Ar.

with Caileys." The Clifton arms were there in Queen Elizabeth's time. See Harl MS., 901, 48. "Clifton, Or et goulis cheke a bend ermyn in chef an annelete goulis on the bende."

Blomefield says "there was in the same window an effigies of a de Grey kneeling, on his mantle, his coat armour, &c., and this

Orate pro Animabus Roberti Clifton militis ac . . . de Grey Armigeri,
et pro bono statu Alicie nuper Uxoris eorundem et pro quorum . . .

by which it appears that she put it up after the death of both her husbands."

I have not been able to identify this Alice who first married a de Grey, and 2ndly Sir Robt. Clifton. It is probable that Sir Robt. de Clifton and Alice held the Manor in 8 Hen. VI. as Guardians to William de Grey of Merton. In 1st Hen. VI. (1st June), a Sir Robert Clifton was his guardian. [See deed that date at Merton, box C]

In the 2 Hen. VII. (1486-7) it is ordered that John Tey Armiger be distrained on to show by what right he has entered into those lands and tenements which were late of Richard Parker, which the latter held of the lord by the service of 14s. 4d. yearly rent. [The Teye family was of Layer de la Haye, Essex, and one of the daughters of the house married about 1490, William de Grey, of Merton.]

In the 19th Henry VIII (1527-8) Thomas de Grey, clericus, was lord. He continued to hold his courts for his manor of Caxton's up to his death, his last court being held 21 Nov, 2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary (1555). He died 1 Sept., 1556. It is recorded on his brass in Merton Church that he made himself priest after his wife's death, and so continued 41 years. He had given up his manor of Merton before 1532, to his son and heir, Edmund.

[“37 H. VIII., 1545, Francis Lovell was lord by grant from the Crown, but q?. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077. No authority given.]

In the 2 Ed. VI. (1548) . . . Grey, gen. [the priest] ten. maner. de Caustens in Cornerth, de hon. de Clare p' servic' un feod. milit. Brit. Mus. Add MSS. 19077 under Cornard.

In the 3rd and 4th, Phil and Mary (1556) William Grey, gen., was lord. He was not, I believe, of the Merton House, but was a member of a branch of the family that lived at or near Cornard. He succeeded to the manor on the death of Thomas de Grey, of Merton, priest. He is, in the 6th Elizabeth, still said to be lord. There was a William

Graye buried at Little Cornard, 9th February 1572, (14th Elizabeth). John Boweling and Margaret Graye were married the — day of Nov., 1565, and Alice Graye was baptised the 2nd Sept., 1580. William's son Thomas was alive in 1601, as appears by the will of Robert de Grey, of Merton, who, in that year, leaves his Manors, of which Cackstones is one, in trust for his son William. But, "if William fortune to dye before he comyth to the age of one and twenty yeares," then the said manors are to go to "Thomas de Grey, the sonne of Will'um de Grey, late of Lytle Cornard, and to his heirs male." Thus Thomas of Cornerd did not succeed his father, William, in the manor of Caxtons. It reverted to the Merton family, to Robert de Grey, then owner of the estates.

In the 28th Elizabeth the heading of the manor court is as follows:— "Curia Joh' is fortescewe Armig'i firmarij Rob'ti de Graye Armig'i." Probably John Fortescue got a lease of the Manor in the interest of Robert de Grey, and to prevent it falling into the hands of the Government, for Robert de Grey, on account of his recusancy, besides enormous fines, forfeited by law all his goods and chattels and two-thirds of the profits of his estates. For an account of Robert de Grey and his recusancy, see *Norf. Archæol.*, Vol. IX., 282.

In the 40th Eliz. (1597-8) Robert de Grey had somehow got the Manor back into his own hands, for he is called lord, and the court was held in his name.

On the 7th Aug. 1601, the Queen "did demyse and graunte unto Danyel Curtis, gent., for 21 years, the manor and woods of Caxton's in Cornerd, p'cell of the lands and possessions of Rob'te de Grey, of Marten, Esquier, Recusant, deceased," for payment and satisfaction of the fines due to the Crown for his Recusancy, the manor then being in the tenure and occupation of Danyel Curtis, gent., and two others.

However, in 1604 King James I. discharged Sir William de Grey from all the fines due by his father, and on 26th May, 3rd James I., we find "Sir William de Graye, Knt., son and heir of Robert de Graye, Arm.," holding a court for his manor of Caxton's.

16 May, 1677. First Court of William de Grey, Arm., son and heir of James de Grey, Arm., defunct. [He was grandson of Sir William.]

17 July, 1714, Court of Thomas D'Grey, Arm., son and heir of William D'Grey, Arm., defunct.

MINOR NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE COURT
ROLLS AND BOOKS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

23rd Ed. III. (1369) to 2 Hen. V. (1414) in Book C.C.F.A.

Robert Waryn	John le fuller
Robert Byssop de Bergholte	John de Kingesbury
John Hogsagh	Pasture called Brocholemersg
Robert atte Kerre [Carr ?]	Collesfeld
Robert Loveyn comes into court and pays a fine to the lord for marrying Alicia Osbern, bonds- woman in blood, without the licence of the lord	Mythelesfeld
John Haddedeleg	Heldesfeld
Robert, son of Gilbert de Bures, mag. and Joh'na, his wife	Shoristilesfeld
Roger de Methebourn, Vicar of Assyngton	Gilberd Stylkard
Jordan Osbern and Cristina his wife	Wood at Newenhey
Land lately of Ralf Cuckow, in the field called Cuckowysfeld	William Spyrlyng
John le hyrde	Bourtonfeld
Richard Sayher	Field of Ketyndon
John Jurdon	Bernewoldyshegh
Walter atte Stoure.	Alfedemed'we
Beatrix Goodent	John Doget de Bures
William Hobelyn	Ryedeshull
Clarissa, the wife formerly of Wil- liam Aubry	Brokholes in ffollybrok (p 44)
Wood called Seiernsgrene	Rolnescroft
Land apud bonehel	Cartesfeld near Bynescrouch
Land of the fee Lattheleyghe	Wythyfeld
John le Myller de Bures	Pykerelescroft
Chyrstallonde	Edmondyshyll
Schicascroft	Bartho le Prophete
Lyckewethyfeld	Chyrchefeld
John le Smyth, of Wythemonde- ford	Wood called Sayhersgrene
Stonenysfeld	Land at Sprouteshyll
William Hobelyn	Land called Eldereydon
Alice de Gret	Benehell
Richard Baynard (1354) receives from the lord a messuage and xij acres of land which were Ralph Gardeners	Land of the fee Lachcheley
Pasture called Brettescroft	Alayneswye
Pasture in Collysfeld	Godentescroft
Jordan Jamesson	fferthyngescroft
John atte hagh	John Wysebeche
	Stephenysfeld
	Shortystyle
	Curia Rogeri de Grey
	George, parson of the Church o Cornerth
	John Coleman de Bures
	Osbernes tenement
	Peter de Burgate
	Cherchenkre
	Nateleghefen
	John Prestenhey
	John Lalleford
	Stephen Badyngor

MINOR NOTES AND NAMES (CONTINUED).

Burtonefeld	Pasture called Brokhole
William Martyn	John atte hache
John Abel	Meadow called Poundehalfakers
Henry Whissh	Land in Padefenhelb
Thomas Reydon	John Smyth, voc. palfreyman
Reginald Baldewyn	Carlysfeld
Laurence Porterose	John Gascoyne
Land on Bonhell	Land called Kelnecroft
Langelond—Longland	Land called Eldepyghtell
John Presteney	Godentyscroft
Land called Mondeshalk	Galfridus le hay
Pesecroft	William Lonenhey
Ada le Ram	Warmyngfen
Banecroft Mersh	Pesecroft, called Aboldeslegh
Land on holeshel	Alicia Bernewelle
Wood called Syttisheg	Robert Hoppesmale
Chettesacre	Chyldecroft
John de Podewelle	Manleyghwod
Walter le Sheppard	Brendeheg
John le Bret	Tenement Hygyns
Roger de le Cheker	Perronilla, sister of William Jurdon
William le lys	Wyghtonecroft
Robert Brandon, chaplain	Richard Waldegrave, Knt (9 H. IV)
Burtonfeld	Eldeheywode
Land called Patyfenhell	

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF CAXTON'S MANOR, 1475. [Book s.c.]

Land between the lane (Venella) called Smallemedewe lane.

Richard Parker held freely a built messuage with one croft called Bakhouse, [the origin of the name Bacchus.]

Edmund Braye, Miles, followed by Reginald Braye, Miles. [Sir Reginald Braye, died 1503. He was at the battle of Bosworth Field, and his device was "a crown in a thornbush." He held many high offices of State. He is said to have designed Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster, and to have completed St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Churchwardens (?) (Prepositi) of the Church of Cornerd hold two acres of land in the field called Cuckokefield. Thomas Frowyk arm. 8 acres formerly of John Pecok.

Fferthyngcroft. Scheters hil. Qwelpemere hil.

Peter and William Hallywell. Thomas Stoe. William Undyrwode. Abbess of Mallyng [she held at this time the Manor and Advowson of Great Cornard.] This holding of hers in Little Cornard was called Lokenheggs, and it formerly belonged to Richard de Weyland, and after him to John Pecok.

NAMES FROM RENTAL OF CAXTONS, c. 1480.

[BOOK C A F.]

Campus called Eldereydon	Fee Sylvesterys
Land called Rederode	John Podeney
Bonehyll	Bridge called Kemburnebrygge
Sunstallemedwe	Simon Lovetopp
Land called Reycroft	Fee Pecokys
Hoggescroft	Fee Cornerthalle
Venella called Smallemedwelane	Colyerscroft
Bradmedwe	Hamondyscroft
Bancroftnissh	Serlesfeld
Dominus John Culpeper milit.	Whelwrightye
Land in Haggebush	Fee Newtonhalle
Heyghfeld	Sharneforde
Venella called Soggatyslane	Venella called Chapellane
Pasture called Brettysgardeyn	Fee Corbet
Aleynyswode in Bures	Wythyfeld
Pasture called heryotstubbyng	Qwelpesmere
Pylthershey	Serlesmedwe
Venella called holmelane	Southfenlane
Hughesfeld	Scheppcotesfeld
Wyllysfeld	Spyttiswelle
Bromecroft	Gossedownne
Sayhambrok	Pecokysgrove
John de Peyton	Bermondeshegge
Fee of the Abbess of Mallyng	fowellyscroft

NOTES FROM A RENTAL OF CAXTONS.

7. HEN. VIII. 1515-16

Among the Tenants, are

Ed'us Bray, Miles, probably Sir Edmund, who died 1539. See supra, Rental 1475.

Thomas Spryng.

Edwardus Walgrave.

Thomas Ffrowyk, Miles. I cannot identify this Frowyk. See Pedigree, page 34.

D^{ns} Will^{ms} Walgrave, probably Sir William Waldegrave, of Smallbridge. He mar. Margary, d of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Wethersfield. He died 1527. Paper on the Waldegrave family by E. M. Dewing, Esq. Suff. Archæol. Vol. IV.

Robertus Corbet, Miles (1). Mention made of John Corbet, son and heir of Sir John Corbet, Knt., in 37th Ed. III.

RENTALS OF THE MANOR OF CAXTONS.

There are at Merton Rentals of this Manor, beside those above mentioned, for

2nd Hen. VII. (1486-7)

2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary

3rd, 13th, 16th James I.

1626,—29,—33,—77,—78,—81,—87,—91.

SMALL MANORS OF CACHELEIGH APPULGARYS FOLYBROK AND CANEWORTH.

These appear to have been subsidiary manors to Caxtons, and to have become merged in it, for I do not find their courts held separately after the reign of Richard II.

In book [C C F A] there are records of the Courts of ffollybrok, held in the 2nd and in the 3rd years of Ed. III.

Of Appylgare, held in 21st and in 23rd Rich. II.

And of Caneworth held in the 4th and in the 5th Ed. III.

(1) Several members of this family were lords successively of the Manor of Serles, in Little Cornard.

Robert Corbet, Esq.

Robert Corbet, Esq., s. and h. [probably the same as the above named Robertus Corbet Miles]

Sir Richd. Corbet, Knt., died 16 H. VIII.

Jane, his widow

Richard Corbet, Esq., son and heir, died 36 H. VIII. (1544)

Robert Gurdon, Esq., by purchase, died 21 Eliz

From 21st Eliz to 1817, the lordship was in the Gurdon family.

Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077 p 276.

In book [C A F,] a Rental (c. 1480) is headed, Caxton in Cornerth p'va cum Cateheleigh appulgarys et ffolybrok.

In a Rental of 21 Henry VI. (1443), the heading is

Caxton in	{	Cateheleigh
		Appulgares
		Holybrok

FOLYBROK

In book [s.c.] a Rental (1475), ffolybrok is said to be situated in Bures, though it is part of Caxton's.

In a Rental of Hen. VIII, it is called ffolybrook.

Robertus Lay de ffolybrok is mentioned in a Court of 4 Ed. IV.

CANEWORTH.

In Court of Caxtons 31 Ed. 3, a pasture at Kaneworthteye (1) is mentioned.

In Court 4 Rich. 2, land called Caneworth croft.

In a rental 1475 (book s.c.), field called Caneworth field.

APPYLGARE.

In a Rental of (c. 1354), Dominus Willielmus Appilgare is mentioned, showing that the name of the manor was derived from its owner. Perhaps this is the origin of the name Applegate Wood, which I find in a deed of 1626. In the record of Caxton's Manor for 35 Ed. III. (1361) I find "boscum vocat' Applegareswode."

In the Court 14th Hen. IV. (1412-13) the tenement called Appylgarys is mentioned.

Court (Caxton's) 28th Ed. III. garden called Apelgares.

Court (Caxton's) 31 Ed. III., a pasture at Appelgaresgrene.

(1) In 15th and 19th H. VI. (1436 and 1440), the courts of Caxtons are held at Canefordteye. [Tye—an extensive common pasture, Halliwell.] "Worth" would be, I suppose "the land near the river." It would seem as if "worth" and "ford" were in this instance interchangeable. Dr. Bennet says that the village of Rushford was always called Rushworth till early in the 17th century.

THE VALUE OF THE ESTATE OF CAXTONS.

It was worth in 25th Elizabeth (1582-3) according to a document at Merton Hall, £140 a year, but was leased to the Crown lessee during the Recusancy of Rob. de Grey at £80 a year & £80 fine. It was worth according to the same document in the early years of James I., £140 a year.

In a paper in Sir William de Greys handwriting, it is stated that the value of "the ffarms and rentes of the manor of Caxtons" was in 1624 £163 7s. 9d.

In 1769 the annual value of Caxton's, then the property of Thomas de Grey, and being in extent 269a., was £115.

VALUE OF THE MANOR OF CAXTON'S.

By an Inquisition taken at Norw. 4 Jan., 8 Car., P. M. Willi de Gray milit, he was found to die 19 Oct., 8 Car. 1632, seized of Man. Cackston al's Cawston's, &c., in Cornard P'va, &c., val. £3. 6s. 8d. Cole's Esch. vol. 5, p. 184.

In 1679 Caxton's belonged to William de Grey, grandson of the above Sir William. The following is a note in his handwriting:—

Quitt Rent Caxton's Manor.

Md. The settled Rents of my Rental, which are payable every Mich., come to yeerly £3 13s. 2½d.

Peacock's Manor in Little Cornard.

This manor was no doubt so called from an owner of that name. It is now, as Mr. Mumford, the present owner, informs me, nearly extinct.

There is among the Merton muniments, a rental of John Pecok, dated 28th Ed. III. (1354), of his lands in Great and Little Cornard. Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt. [who married Isabel Baynard] was then a large copyholder of the Manor.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF PEACOCK'S HALL, FROM 1333 TO 1552.

From Brit. Mus. Add. M.S.S. 19077 fo. 276.

- 7 Ed. III. (1333) John Somersham, of Asham, lord of Cornard,—William Ashe, mar. Margaret, d. and coh. of John Somersham.
- 42 Ed. III. (1368) John Pecok. He was Patron, and presented to the to the living in 1371.
- 4 Hen. VI (1426) Thomas Frowyk. Presented. He married Elizabeth, d. and coh. of William Ashe. (Clutterbuck's Herts I, 476.)
- 27 Hen. VI. (1449) Elizabeth Frowyk, Lady of the Manor. Will dated 1455.
- 1 Ed. IV. (1461) Henry Frowyk, Esq., son and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth. He presented. Died 21, H. VII.
- 15 Ed. IV. (1475) Sir Thos. Frowyk, Knt., son and heir. (Cousin, not son, see pedigree infra.) He presented.

- 6 H. VII. (1490) Dame Joan Frowyk, wife of Sir Thomas. Presented.
- 18 H. VII. (1503) Sir Thos. Frowyk, Knt., Ch. Just. Presented.
- 4 H. VIII. (1512) Thos. Frowyk, son and heir of Sir Henry. (Probably a priest, see Frowyk, Ped.) Presented (1).
- 2 Ed. VI. (1548) Sir Michael Fisher, Knt., married Margaret, d. and coh. of Henry Frowyk.

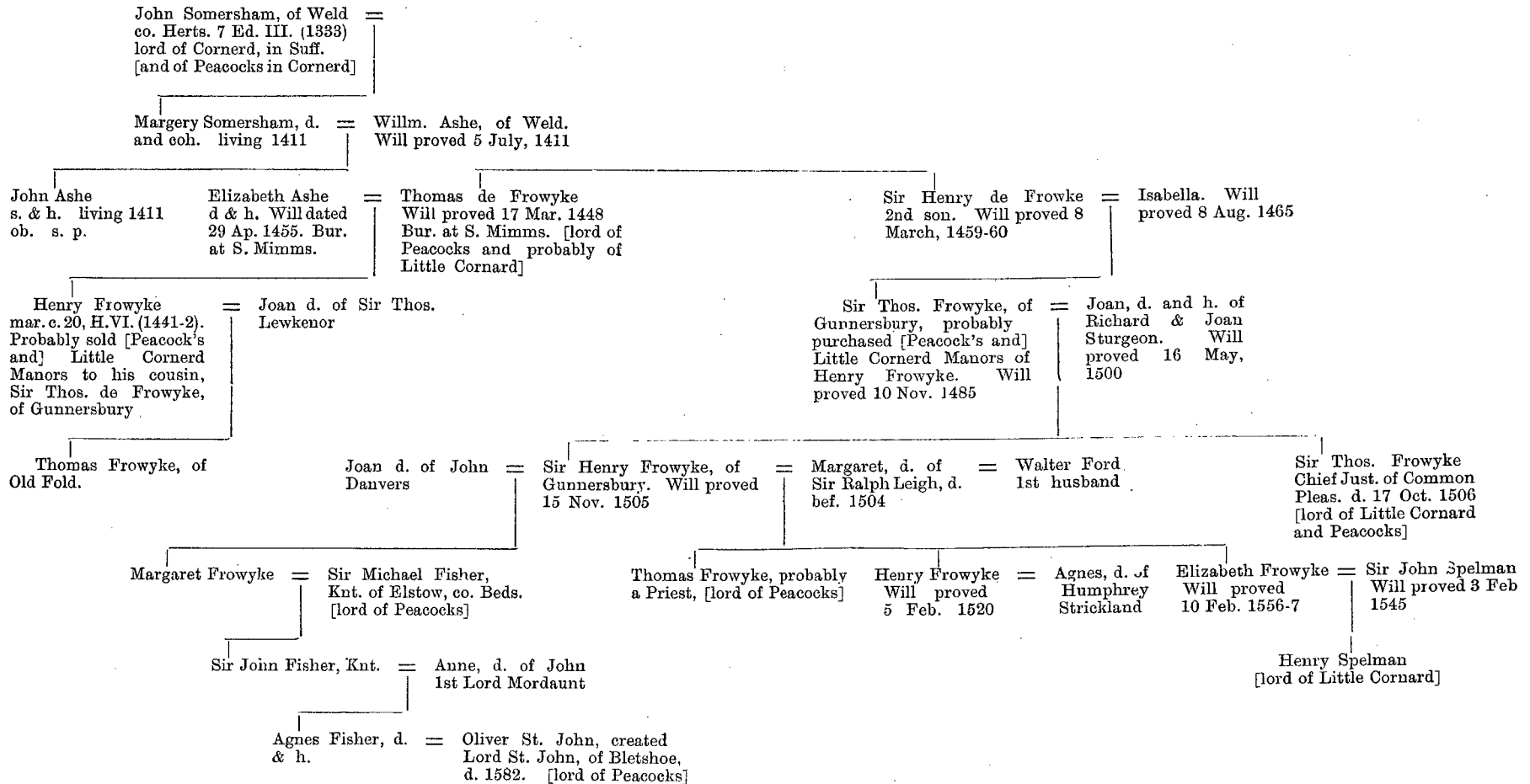
[Man. de Peacock Hall, Michael Fisher, Miles, ten. Maner de Peacock's Hall, in Cornerth, de hon. de Clare p. servic. un. feod. milit. See Rental of honor of Clare in Duchy of Lancaster.]
Margaret Lady Fisher, widow of Sir Michael.

- 6 E. VI. (1552) Agnes d. and h. of Sir John Fisher, son of Sir Michael, wife of Oliver St. John.
- 6 Ed. VI. (1552) Oliverus St. John ar. et Agnes ux. ejus fil. et prox. her. d'ne Margaret Fisher nup. defunct. fec. Relev. p. m'no de Peycock's hall cum p'tin in p'va Cornerth tent. de hon. de Clare p un feod. milit. c^s. Rental of the honor of Clare in Duchy Court of Lanc.

(1) It appears from the above Brit. Mus. MS. that the advowson of Little Cornard always appertained to the owners of the Manr of Peacock, and it continued to do so at least till 1792.

PART OF THE PEDIGREE OF THE FROWYKS,

This table, taken from the full pedigree in Cass' Hist. of S. Mimms, includes only those members of the family who were connected with the Manors of Little Cornard and Peacock's Hall,



NOTES FROM OLD RENTALS AT MERTON HALL.

1475. Rental Caxton's (p. 20). Thomas Frowyk, armiger, held 8 acres of land, formerly John Pecoks.
- c. 1480. Rental Caxton—book C A F—Thomas ffrowyk Armiger tenet in escamb'm — acr. terr. jac. in mellefeld int. terr. Alicie Smyth, ex p'te austr. & terr. de feod. ffrowyk ex p'te aquil. & Abb. &c.
The above Thomas Frowyke is probably the son of Henry Frowyke, who sold the Manors to his cousin.
1515. Rental Caxton's. Sir Thomas Frowyk, Knt. See supra p. 29.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF PEACOCKS,
FROM 1583.

I have no record of Peacock Hall from the above date (1552), till the 25th Elizabeth (1583). Thomas Felton then held the manor. For in a document at Merton Hall, written in the early years of James I. reign, it is stated that "Mr. ffelton about the xxvth yere of the late Queen [Elizabeth] was desirous, or rather importunate, to hyer the manno' of Cawsones in Suff., belonging to one Robt. de Gray, a recusant, the same adioyning to a manno' of ffelton's, called Peacock Hall, since solde awaie by him." George Mumford, Esq., the owner since 1875, informs me that in a deed in his possession another deed dated 20th Nov. 30th Eliz. (1587), is recited, in which Thomas Felton, of Little Cornard, gentleman, with two others, are engaged to pay £100 a year, presumably a charge on Felton's property in Cornard, to the wife of John Fortetine during her life.

Thomas Felton, who was, there is little doubt, of the ancient family of Felton of Pentlow, seems to have resided at Little Cornard, and probably at Peacock's manor. He had 7 children baptized at Little Cornard between 1584 and 1592. For Felton, see Norf. Arch., Vol. IX, 320.

Felton probably sold Peacocks not long after this date. At any rate, as Mr. Mumford informs me, it had passed before 1596, with the manor or lordship of Cornerd, also of Little Cornard, and the advowson and right of patronage of Little Cornard, to the White family, who conveyed it in that year to Edward Curtis and John Chayce. The same property belonged in the 13th Ch. I. (1637-8) to Sir Robert Crane of Chilton, K^{nt.}, who in that year conveyed it, for £2320, to Thomas Newman, of Little Cornard, and Margaret, his wife. Mr. Mumford tells me that the Newmans between 1637 and 1659 had 3 sons and 7 daughters baptized at Little Cornard; that Margaret, wife of Thomas Newman, died May 27, 1664, and that Mr. Thomas Newman was buried 16th August, 1680; also

that Robert Sparrow and Ann Newman were married 1st August, 1749, and that Newman, son of Robert and Ann Sparrow, was baptized 19th February, 1755. This Newman Sparrow built the present Peacock Hall in 1798, and was living there in 1800. Two generations of Sparrows succeeded, and the manor and property passed by purchase to Mr. Mumford in 1875.

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF PEACOCK'S MANOR. c. 1340.

Thomas de Grey, miles. Land called Pickeryshey. John de Peyton. Metegoldieslond. Willm. de Chelliseworth.

The same Thomas (de Grey) holds 8 acres of land in the field called Popihoxne, in exchange made in the time of Dominus Willm. de Grey, and Doms. Thomas de Weylond.

Piece called Rolneshook le Cleck. Padifenhul. John atte Stoure le Reede. Field called Wyndemelnehul (Windmill-hill) near Whelpismersh.

Notes on the de Grey's Cornard Property.

Thomas de Grey sold his Cornard Property to his brother William de Grey, Esq., in 1770, for £5785.—Receipt in box (h.)

In a paper in the handwriting of Thomas, 2nd Lord Walsingham, it is stated that his father, the Chief Justice, bought, in the year of the general election, Grey's Hall, in Suffolk, for £5700.

The following is from the *Ipswich Journal*, August 2, 1788, i.e., 7 years after the death of the Chief Justice, whose estates passed to his only son: "To be sold by auction at Garraway's Coffee-house, on the 21st August, a valuable freehold estate, situate in the parishes of Little Cornerd, Newton, and Assington, comprising the manor of Greys."

From the above notes, it seems as if a manor of Greys in Cornard had been in the de Grey family till 1788.

Part of the Pedigree of de Grey, of Merton,

SHOWING THE CONNEXION OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY
THAT ARE MENTIONED IN THIS PAPER.

