ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BRETTENHAM.

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I am indebted to Lord John Hervey for the following:—In Rokewode’s “Chronicle of Joceline de Brakelonde” “Ecclesia de Bretenham is computed as belonging to the Abbot (Sampson) of S. Edmund’s Bury. “Bretenham valet V marcas.” And in one of the notes it is said—4 Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, certified to William, Bishop of Norwich, the acknowledgment of William, deacon of Bretenham, that the Church of Bretenham belonged to the monastery of S. Edmund, and that he had done fealty for it to Abbot Ording (Regist. Nigr. folio 163) This probably meant only the right of advowson.

RECTORS OF BRETTENHAM FROM DATE OF REGISTERS.

John Kempston, date not given, but buried here.
Martin Briggs, buried here May 21, 1597. (For quaint lines upon M. Briggs, see East Anglian Notes and Queries, New Series, ii., p. 296.)
Humphry Munnings, buried here June 24, 1624.
W illiam Alecocke, instituted July 22, 1624, ejected April 10, 1644.
A “Minister” intruded, probably John Drake, if so.
John Drake conformed in 1660; as Rector, buried here June 19th, 1683.
Thomas Rowell, Rector in 1695, not buried here; A.M. per Literas Regias 1700, Jesus Coll. Camb.
Hopton Haynes instituted 22 Dec., 1727, Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb.; B.A. 1718, M.A. 1722. Presented by Clare Hall to Elmsett, Suffolk, 1727, and held it till death in 1766.
John Morris, instituted 18 Sep., 1728 (a B.A. of Queen’s, Camb., 1692, of his name; another of S. Joh. Camb., B.A. 1697).
Jeremiah Brugatz (Hieronymus Brugatsius), instituted 30 July, 1731, a Spaniard b.p. in the Univ. of Salamanca; exposed errors of Rome, and put into the Inquisition; sent over to England and to Oxford. At ye request of Lord Arran, Chanc., created M.A. by diploma 1728–29. In 1766 a Mrs. Brugatz, of Lavenham, left 20 guis to the Suff. Ch. for Clergy, Orphans, & Wid."


Samuel Cole, instituted 16 Aug., 1798, buried here Aug. 1858; M.A. Oxon; Chapn R.N. in Lord Bridport's action in 1795, and for saving Admiral Colpoys's life in the mutiny at Spithead, in 1797, presented to this living by the Government.


Alcock, William, Brettenham R.

He was a man of unexceptionable life and dispossessed by the Earl of Manchester, April 10th, 1644, for keeping to the Rubrics and Canons, speaking lightly of the Parliament, declaiming earnestly against the rebellion, saying the Covenant was contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, and calling our loving brethren in Scotland, rebels.

These are the causes assigned for his sequestration, as I find them mentioned in the Extract of the Proceedings against the Clergy of the Associated Counties.

I have been also informed that one article against him was his having acted in the play called Ignoramus. But if it be true that this was one part of his charge, 'tis sure they were ashamed; as well they might, to leave it upon record. Or, it may be, they were ashamed to put it into the articles, and only alleged it against him by word of mouth before the Committee, at the time of the sequestration. And if it was then admitted as one good reason why he ought to be dispossessed, it makes a signal instance of the hypocrisie of the times; for one Legate, who personated Ignoramus himself in the comedy, was by the Saints themselves thrust into poor Doctor Croft's living of Barnham in this county; and that too when he still continued a comedian (and as far as I can guess, acted the selfsame part) in the pulpit. I have grounds enough to make it a quarre whether Mr. Alcock did not lose a temporal estate also of £16 per annum and sixty pounds in stock. He had at the time of his sequestration a wife and three children. I mistake if he did not die before the Restoration.—From Walker's “Sufferings of the Clergy,” printed 1714.