

THE

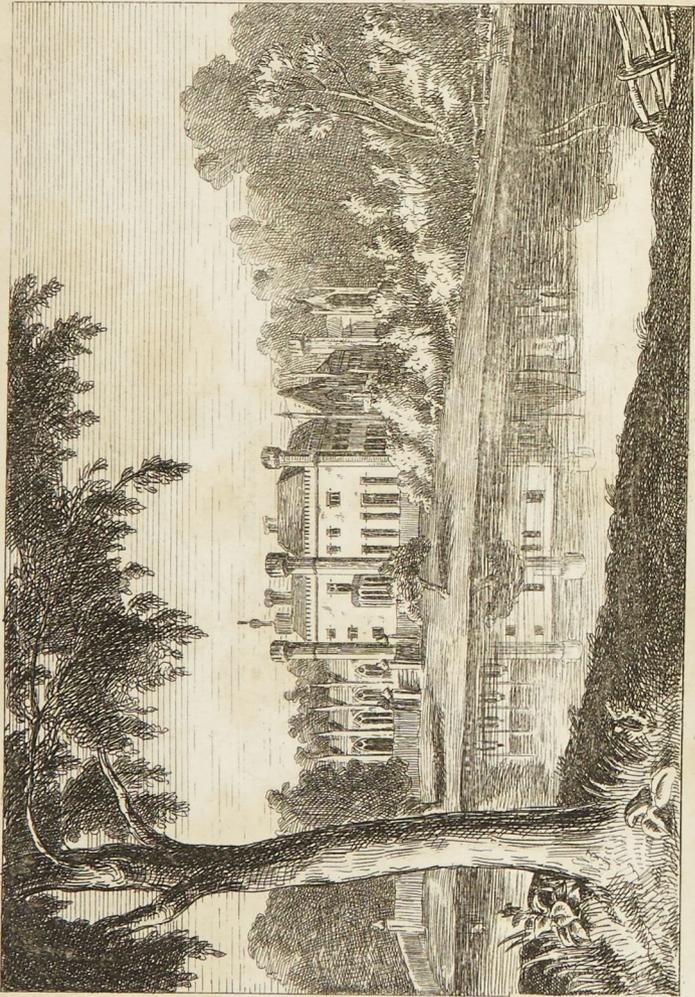
## History and Topography of Ketteringham,

IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

BY JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.

KETTERINGHAM is the name of one of the Townships which compose the Hundred of Humbleyard or Humiliard, according as the name is written in the most ancient manuscript in which it occurs. As there was scarcely a township in the county of Norfolk in which there was not a church erected before the time when the liberty of transferring tythe from one church to another was taken away, so there are in that county nearly the same number of townships as parishes. Ketteringham has a church of very ancient foundation, and is thus a Parish as well as a Township, being a member of the Deanery of Humbleyard and Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

The Hundreds and Deaneries of the County of Norfolk differ very materially, in extent, from the divisions of the country of the same kind in the northern parts of the kingdom. The whole area of Humbleyard, according to the Government Survey in 1830, is only 22,620 acres, which is far less than the area of many single townships and parishes in Yorkshire and Lancashire. And yet there are now not fewer than nineteen townships, each of them constituting a parish; and there is reason to believe that the number was nearly the same in the times before the Conquest—a proof



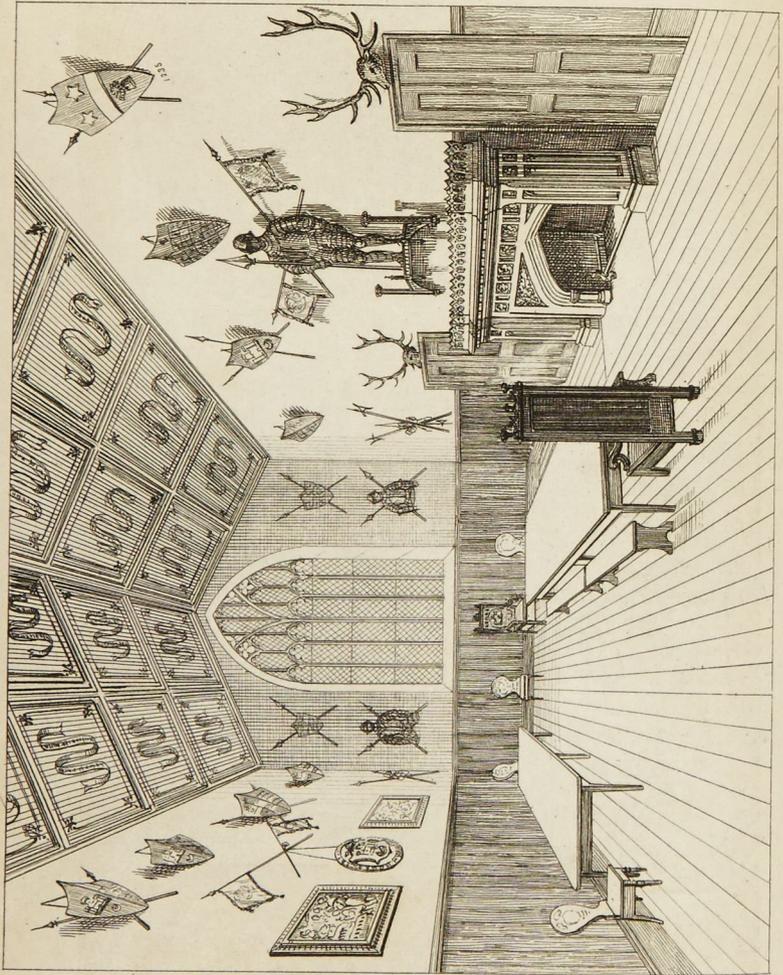
KETTERINGHAM HALL,  
NORFOLK.

of the earlier cultivation and civilization of the Eastern than of the Northern parts of England. In respect of population the difference is as striking. In 1831, the population of the whole Hundred did not exceed 6000 people; while in the North the population of many single parishes, and even townships, extends to 12,000 and more.

Geographically, the Hundred of Humbleyard is the tract of country in the fork of two slender streams, the Yare and the Lear. These are, however, sufficiently considerable and permanent to serve as boundary lines; and in apportioning the divisions of the country, at a time when maps and surveys could be but imperfectly made, our ancestors were glad to avail themselves, whenever they could do so, both of natural water-courses and of the ancient and established roads. On the South-west, where the divergence of the streams is the greatest, they had no such advantage, and the boundary is a merely artificial line, enclosing so many places as were required to form one of the divisions called Hundreds. Ketteringham is on this border, and about three miles from the town of Wymondham, in Forhow Hundred.

The two streamlets unite at a short distance from the gates of Norwich, the ancient capital of the county. In the Saxon times it appears that Lakenham, Eton, Erlham, and Higham, which are without the fork, and almost under the city-walls, were portions of Humbleyard. They are so set down in *Domesday*; and, if we may trust to the information supplied by that useful book known as Bacon's *Liber Regis*, Lakenham and Eton are still considered as belonging ecclesiastically to the Deanery of Humbleyard, though, civilly and politically, they are within the jurisdiction of the City.

In its natural appearance, the Hundred of Humbleyard may be taken as presenting a type of Norfolk in general, the surface being a dead level, exhibiting nothing to gratify the taste of him who seeks for any thing more than the soft pasture, or the richly-waving corn-field. Nor is there any thing



INTERIOR OF THE HALL, KETTERINGHAM, NORFOLK.

remarkable in the character\* or occupations of the few inhabitants. Like the people of Ketteringham, those who are not engaged in the culture of the soil are employed in the arts which are called for by man in whatever state of society he may be found. But there are dispersed over the Hundred, as at Ketteringham, mansions, the residences of families of distinction, most of whom are owners of considerable tracts of land in the Hundred, and some of them of entire townships.

The lands in the Hundred must have presented inducements to settlers at a very remote period, anterior perhaps to the commencement of English historic time, certainly long before we have any written information concerning it. The irregularity of the surface where Norwich stands, so uncommon in Norfolk, was doubtless the circumstance which first attracted settlers to that spot; and it may be no unreasonable conjecture that the summits of those hills may have been inhabited before the waters were withdrawn from the level and low-lying lands, and confined to the narrow courses by which they are now conveyed to the sea. And,

\* A fact has been mentioned to me which shows that even in these days, when it would be thought that the efforts made for the education of the people, and the wider diffusion of knowledge would have put an end to such childish delusions, something of the simplicity of the *Old Innocent World* still remains among the inhabitants of a rural district, almost under the walls of a great city. Not many years ago, consternation pervaded the cottages of Humbleyard and Forhow, on a rumour that the Queen had issued a decree that all the children under two years of age should be put to death. On inquiry, it turned out that orders had been received from the Poor Law authorities, that all the children in the poor-houses should be *vaccinated*. Nor is it many years since a case of assault, with blood-shedding, was brought before the magistrates for this division of the county, when the person accused admitted and vindicated the act on the ground that the complaining person was a witch, who had, by wicked arts, produced the affliction under which she was suffering, and that she could only be relieved by drawing blood from the person by whom she was bewitched. She added that it was her conviction that that result had ensued.

the foundation of this ancient and celebrated city once fairly laid, it would follow as a natural consequence that the country which lay contiguous to it would also be the scene of early cultivation. One thing, however, is certain, that before the Conquest, that is, in the reign of the Confessor, the earliest period at which we are admitted to much knowledge of the state of the rural districts of England, the Hundred of Humbleyard was completely settled, as well peopled, apparently, as now, and parcelled out into proprietorships, each of no great extent. The boundaries of these proprietorships were also defined, the sum paid by each to the geld fixed. They were brought into connexion with the general civil polity of the kingdom by the appointment of a Headborough, or equivalent officer. In most of the proprietorships a church had been erected, and a presbyter placed therein, who, while he performed for the people the rites of Christianity, would set an example of a decency of deportment, and a civilized mode of life, which could not but act beneficially on the less cultivated people around him. Mills had also been erected at various points. So that, eight hundred years ago, the arrangements of English society in Humbleyard were completed: the whole Hundred was cast into the form in which it appears to have been the intention of the founders of English internal policy that the whole country should be cast—a small district with its lord and dependent tenants, a priest, and a headborough; and these again collected under the person called the Hundred-man, and under the supervision, ecclesiastically, of a Rural Dean. Perhaps the skill of the professors of political science in modern times has not yet devised an arrangement better adapted for security, improvement, and happiness.

It may be considered a remarkable circumstance, that in the whole of this Hundred there arose neither castle nor monastery. But there is in reality nothing surprising in this. The country immediately surrounding the great and

ancient capitals, is usually destitute of them, and has little to present to the topographer, except the ancient churches and the series of lords of each manor.

It is to the Survey made in the reign of the Conqueror, that we are indebted for almost all that is known of Humbleyard in the earliest times. From this Survey, we find that, beside the ordinary employments of the agriculturist, the care of bees formed no inconsiderable part of the inhabitants' husbandry. It will be recollected that, in the times before the Reformation, the demand for wax was far greater than it has been since. On the manor of Hethel, three wild mares, "*equæ sylvaticæ*," are named as part of the stock.

The nineteen townships and parishes in Humbleyard, are known by the names of

Braconash	Florden	Ketteringham	Newton Flotman
Carlton, East	Hethel	Markshall	Swainsthorpe
Colney	Hetherset	Melton, Great	Swardeston
Crangleford	Intwood	Melton, Little	Wrenningham
Dunston	Keswick	Mulbarton	cum Neiland

Every one of these places is found described in Domesday; not together, the arrangement of Domesday being neither ecclesiastical nor political, but feudal, or according to proprietorship, and the places being in the hands of many different proprietors. The orthography of the names varies but slightly from the present. In the references to the T. R. E., the time of King Edward the Confessor, it appears that in the Saxon times also they were distinct seats of population, brought under civil and ecclesiastical rule.

But though each of these places was a distinct township in the Saxon times, we have not the evidence of Domesday to the erection of a church in every one of them, so as to constitute each a Saxon parish. We have, however, the distinct testimony of that Record that there were churches at Ketteringham, Hethel, Melton, Mulbarton, and Thorpe, which is

doubtless Swainethorpe. There were two churches at Carlton, and one church, if not two, had arisen at Hetherset. As the church of Braconash is the only church in Humbleyard dedicated to St. Nicholas, I conclude that it must be the church of which there is a notice in Domesday, on several accounts very observable. It appears that a priest, named Coleburn, had erected a church in Humbleyard, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas, for which he had obtained the king's license; and he proposed, if the king would so permit him, to give twenty acres of land to it, and that the priest should celebrate in it once a week for the king. It is not expressly stated to be at Braconash.

Whether the other places in Humbleyard had the benefit of this pious and wise act of their Saxon lords, cannot be positively determined, for the silence of Domesday is not to be taken as absolute proof of the non-existence of a church.\* In the present case, however, the probabilities seem to incline in favour of the non-existence of churches in Humbleyard at the places where no church is named, since the number of those which are named seems to be as great as were at the beginning united under the superintendence of a Dean, whose name, *Decanus*, many consider to relate to *decem*. But within a century of the date of Domesday, if not before, all the other churches of Humbleyard must have been erected, their parochial boundaries ascertained, and the arrangement in this respect completed which exists at present.

Each of these places had its Saxon lord; and his name is preserved in Domesday, in the references which that Record continually makes to the T. R. E. The Domesday Saxon proprietor was usually, it may be presumed, the last, and, unfortunately still more usually, the only one whose name has been preserved. That he was the representative of a line,

\* See, on this subject, *A General Introduction to Domesday Book*, by Sir Henry Ellis, 8vo. 1833, Vol. I., p. 287.

is, however, evident; and, in the instance before us, at least, of a line who had shewn a wise and Christian regard for the interests of their *villani* and *bordarii*, and other persons still inferior who were the actual cultivators of the soil. But whoever shall attempt to recover their names, to say nothing of any deeds they may have done, will find that we must be content, in our topographical researches, to admit that there is a *terminus*, beyond which is utter oblivion, proof against the most assiduous search for evidence.

Such is the case in respect of the Saxon lords of Ketteringham. We know who the last were, but we know of none who preceded them; and one who comes new to these Norfolk investigations can offer no reasonable probabilities respecting them. Yet the two last of these Saxon lords (for the interest at Ketteringham was divided) were two of the most eminent among the East Anglian Saxons; persons who are described in Domesday as being of the rank of the *Teini*, the class next to the *Comites*, and we have rather more information respecting them, than respecting others of their rank. Their names were OLF and KETEL, Olf having by much the larger share of Ketteringham, including the church and mill, both of which must have been erected by himself or his predecessors. To which of the North-eastern emigrations to England their ancestors belonged, cannot probably be ascertained.

Ketel is in one place\* called a *Teinus Regis*; but, in speaking of him in Humbleyard, the Domesday Surveyors designate him *Teinus Stigandi*, while Olf is called *Teinus* without any addition. It is not under Ketteringham, but some other place, that Ketel's connexion with Stigand is spoken of, so that Stigand is not hereby brought into any actual connexion with Ketteringham. We may, however, observe that the Stigand, of whom one of the Saxon lords of Ketteringham was a tein, was the famous prelate of that name, and it must have been in his character of one of the two East Anglian

\* Under Onehouse in Suffolk, p. 416.

Bishops that he had those large possessions in Norfolk which are described as having been his in the T. R. E.\* Ketel held one of the Meltons and a part of Carlton, beside the interest which he had in Ketteringham;† while Olf had Hethel, Hederset, and portions of Carlton and Flordon; so that the two theins were, for extent of possessions, as well as on account of their rank, the most considerable proprietors in Humbleyard.

Their importance, however, in respect of territorial possessions, is not to be estimated by their Humbleyard lands alone, since they possessed lands in other Hundreds of Norfolk, beside those which they had in Suffolk and Essex. This we collect from Domesday Book; but in respect of Ketel we have a most curious and important document, which, amongst other things, proves beyond all question that the Ketel of Norfolk is the same person with the Ketel of Suffolk and the Ketel of Essex, who might without this concurrent testimony be supposed to be different persons, though bearing the same name. And, on the other hand, it shows that the Ketels of other counties were not the Ketel of the County of Norfolk.

\* The precise year of the T. R. E. seems not to have been determined by the writers on *Domesday Book*, who have left a great deal yet to be done for the illustration of that famous record. It would seem that it must, as to the East Anglian counties, have been as early as A.D. 1047, for in that year, Stigand exchanged his bishopric of Elmham for Winchester: unless, indeed, he kept his East Anglian revenues while he was Bishop of Winchester, as he is said to have kept those of Winchester when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. *Domesday Book* is never, as far as I remember, referred to by Godwin for facts in the lives of the Prelates who held the diocesan authority in the great changes which took place in the eleventh century. The antiquaries of that age were great men, but they have left something to be done by the feebler race of their successors.

† He held also a place called Walsineham in the Hundred of Humbleyard. (*Domesday*, p. 254.) This presents a chief difficulty in the topography of Humbleyard, which perhaps the Norfolk topographers may be able to explain away, there being no place of the name now existing; yet in *Domesday* we find a church and a well-peopled district so denominated. Blomefield says nothing on the subject in his account of this Hundred.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Kemble, who has done so much for Saxon literature and history, for having brought into public notice this curious document from the *Liber Albus* of the Monastery of St. Edmund.\* I am still further indebted to him for placing in intelligible English this corrupted specimen of the language of our Saxon ancestors.† It is a Will which Ketel made, when he was intending to visit Rome in company with his step-daughter, Ailfej. Its date cannot be precisely fixed, but it may be brought within a small compass, the Conquest forming a probable limitation in one direction, and the elevation of Stigand to the Archbishopric in the other, 1052—1066; Stigand being named in it not as a bishop but an archbishop. It is certainly the earliest document in which the name of Ketteringham occurs, and on that account, as well as on account of the interesting information it contains, it claims to be placed entire on these pages.

“In this writ is Ketel’s will. That is to say, I grant Stistead after my life to Christ’s church, for my father’s soul and for Sæflæd. And I will that all my serfs be free, and to Mann my reeve, that he sit on the land I granted him to hold, ever free during his time, and after his time: and after his time, let that land follow the other. And I grant to the church the land that Widbrich, and Leofwine and Siric and Goding had in hand, . . . . . and let no man prevent them from departing freely from it. And it is my will that all the serfs whom I emancipate shall have all the chattels which they have in hand; except the land at Harling which is to go to Archbishop Stigand, my lord, just as it stands: except that the serfs are all to be emancipated. And ten acres I grant to the church; and if I return not home again, I grant

\* *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 1339, Vol. VI., p. 199.

† Done by him at the request of the President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

them for my heriot, one helmet and coat of mail, a horse, a javelin, a sword and a spear. And in accordance with our covenant, I will that Eádwine and Wulfric take to all I have any where on the estate, except as much as I have granted to the church: that is the arable land which my man Alfwold has in hand: and he is to sit on that for his life, and afterwards all the land he has in hand is to follow the rest into the church. If Eádwine, my uncle, will hold the fellowship with me and Wulfric, my uncle, about the land at Middleton, if we two should survive him, we are to take to the land at Thorpe, on condition however that, after both our lives, the land at Middleton shall go to St. Benet at Holm for the souls of our ancestors and ourselves; and the land at Thorp to Bury St. Edmund's. And the covenant between myself and my sister Bóte is, that if I die before her, she shall take to the land at Keteringham, and a mark of gold, or its value: and if I survive her, I am to have the land at Somerleyton: and the same covenant I have made with my sister Góde: if she survives me, let her take the land at Walsingham, except ten acres which are to go to the church there: if I live longer than her, I am to have the land at Preston. And I grant Gódric, my brother, the land at Homfordham, as I held it myself, and Boxhall: and for the land at Stanton, he is to give my servant Alfwig two pounds. And Aylfig, my step-daughter, and I, have made this covenant about the land at Onhús, that the survivor of us shall have the whole land, as much as we at present hold there in common. And if both of us should die on our way to Rome, then let the land go to St. Edmund's Bury, for my sake, and for Seflæd's and Alfyfu's: but all the serfs are to be emancipated. And I grant to Earl Harold, after my time, half the land at Moor, as full and as far as I, by witness of God and many men, rightly purchased it with my own means, and since then have never forfeited nor lost it. And I entreat thee, by the God that created thee and all creatures, if I return not home

again, do not thou suffer my enemies to possess it, who have now taken unjust possession of it, and ever *nick* me with defiance. And I grant thee the land at Freting, according to the covenant which thou thyself and Archbishop Stigand, my lord, did make. And I grant Alfric, my priest and kinsman, the land at Rushworth. And if any man be fool enough to break this my will, may God and all his saints undo him, in the great day of doom!"

We have no evidence to shew whether the two pilgrims lived to return, or whether the provisions of the Will were ever carried out. It was intended, we see, that Ketteringham should go to a sister, whose name is imperfectly, or at least obscurely, written Bóte. But it is immaterial, inasmuch as appointments among private members of a family of Saxons would be little respected, when England fell, as soon it did, under the Norman domination.

One point of interest in this venerable document is, that it presents us with the names of so many members of the family of Ketel. Beside his sister and his step-daughter, we have another sister, named Goda; a brother, Godric; two uncles, Wulfric and Edwine; and Elfric, his priest and kinsman. Some, or all, of these names may be traced among the Saxon proprietary of East Anglia. It will be observed that no wife or children are mentioned.

And here, before dismissing Ketel, it may be proper to advert to what may possibly be thought a reasonable question, namely, considering how nearly *Ketel* approaches to *Keter*, whether the name, Ketteringham, may not have arisen out of that of this ascertained Saxon proprietor of a portion of it. The analysis of the name is, no doubt, either *the house on the ings (meadows) of Keter*, or *the house of the family of Keter*.\*

\* A controversy has been going on in the Philological Society of London, on the effect of the Saxon terminal *ing*, especially as occurring in the names of places. See their *Transactions*, Vol. IV., Nos. 76 and 81.

But that this Keter could not be the Ketel of Domesday is evident from two considerations:—First, that it was only a portion, and the less considerable portion, of Ketteringham which belonged to Ketel; and secondly, that, considering how completely the villare of the whole Hundred was settled before the time of the Conquest, we cannot suppose the name to have been taken from a person who lived so late as to be contemporary with that event.

We have not the benefit of any similar document respecting Olf, of whom we know nothing but whatever may be collected from Domesday Book. We there find that, beside his Humbleyard possessions, he had Wielurde, in Flordon Hundred, and one of the Lophams, in the Hundred of Gilcros. He is also, no doubt, the Olf who held Tauresham, in the Hundred so named; and, with less confidence, it may be assumed that he is the *Olfus homo antecessoris Roberti Malet*, who had Raverineham, in Gnaving Hundred. There can be no doubt, however, that he is the Olf, who, with the addition sometimes of *teinus* and sometimes of *liber homo*, held Belsteid, Cessford, Craneford, and Bradley, in Suffolk. Seile also appears to have been his.

We do not know that Ketel lived to the time when the Saxon proprietary in mass were compelled to give way before the Conqueror and his followers; but, regarding Olf, we do know that he lived to find himself divested of all his Humbleyard lands; since under Belsteid, in Suffolk, we find in the Domesday Survey, that *tenuit Olf et adhuc tenet*.\* There can be, I believe, no reason to doubt that it is the Olf of Ketteringham who is here spoken of; who was, we see, allowed to retain that one manor, holding it, however, of a Norman superior.

Hitherto we have said little concerning the internal state of Ketteringham as it stood at the time when it passed from the Saxon to a Norman proprietor; and here again, for what

\* Page 411 b.

little knowledge we have, we are indebted to Domesday Book. In that record we have a description, such as the surveyors were accustomed to give, both of Olf's portion and Ketel's. Both these passages must now be presented to the reader; and, without pretending to explain the meaning of every clause in them, I shall adjoin facts which may fairly and certainly be deduced from them. And first Olf's share.

*Terra Rogeri Bigoti.\**

Kitrinchã teñ idē Olf° t. r. e. ii. cañ t̄ræ. m° ten & Rañ. f. Gal̄. semp. iii. uiff. 7 xii. bord. Tñc iii. ser. m° i. sēp ii. cañ ī dñio & i. cañ 7 diñ hoñ viii. ač p'ti sēp ii. ř. i. ecclā xl. ac̄. Tñc i. moť m° ñ s; ẽ ĩ hetella. tñc i. añ. m° iii. m° xx. por 7 lxxx. oũ & viii. soč. lx. ac̄ sēp i. cañ & diñ. Tñc 7 p̄ uaf l. soť m°. lx. & hč. i. leũ in long 7 diñ in lať 7 xvi. đ 7 obolũ de gelt. q'cq; ibi teneat.

This ensues immediately on the description of Hethel, which Olf also held. In the time of the Confessor, Olf had two carucates, (plough lands, an uncertain measure usually explained to be as much land as could be cultivated by one team.) Now Ranulf Fitz Walter holds this land. There have always been four villani and twelve bordarii, (two classes of tenants found in this Record, in every part of England,) and in the time of King Edward there had been three of a lower class,—servi; of these there is now only one. There are eight acres of pasture land, a church with a glebe of forty acres. In the time of King Edward there had been a mill, but there is none now; yet there is a mill at Hethel, intimating that though the people of Ketteringham had just lost the benefit of their own mill, they might use that at Hethel. Among the stock were twenty pigs and eighty-sheep. Its value in the time of King Edward was fifty shillings, but now sixty. It is a leuca in length, and half a one in breadth; and

\* Pages 173, 180.

whoever holds it must pay sixteen pence and a halfpenny to the geld.

Ketel's interest is thus described.

*Terra Ranulphi Peverelli.\**

Keterincham tenet idē Garinus q<sup>o</sup> tenuit Ketel. t. r. e. i. cañ tēra. 7 diñ sēp iii. bor. 7 i. cañ 7 diñ in dñio. 7 diñ cañ hoūm. iiii. ač p'ti sēp i. r. 7 vii. por. m<sup>o</sup> xl. oū 7 iiii. liñi hōes soca falde. 7 čomđ tantum xv. ač 7 diñ. cañ 7 i. ač p'ti. Tč uał xxx. soł p̄ xl. m<sup>o</sup> lx. 7 liñi hōes uał ii. soł 7 št in odē p̄tio i.

The same Garinus, that is, he who had been named just before at Melton, Carlton, and Walsingham, holds in Ketteringham what Ketel formerly held, namely, one carucate and a half of land. There were always three bordarii. There are four acres of meadow, seven pigs, and forty sheep. It had been valued in the time of the Confessor at thirty shillings; in a subsequent valuation at forty shillings, and now at sixty shillings.

There is also another notice of Ketteringham, at p. 188 b, in a kind of summary of the interest which Bigod possessed in the Hundred of Humbleyard.

In Ketrincham, v. liñi hōes diñ čomđ tantū sub anteč Roğ 7 didmidia čomđatione sub anteč Godrici, 7 hč i. cañ terre 7 xvi. ač modo tenet Ranulfus, f. G. sēp i. bor. tč 7 p̄ ii. cañ m<sup>o</sup> i. cañ 7 diñ. 7 iiii. ač p'ti 7 uał x. soł.

Whatever difficulties there may be in representing, in intelligible language, the precise effect of all that is recorded by the Norman surveyors, there can be none respecting two most important historical points, namely, to whom the lands of each of the Saxon theins passed when the country came

\* Page 254 b.

under the dominion of the Normans, and who held them under the first act of Norman subinfeudation. Olf's portion had come, we see, into the possession of Roger Bigod, who had subinfeuded Ranulf Fitz Walter; and Ketel's had passed to Ranulph Peverel, who had subinfeuded a person called Garinus. Here begins a new era in the history of Ketteringham.

Roger Bigod, to whom the greater part of Ketteringham accrued, will at once be recognized as the illustrious Norman of that name, who was so largely endowed by the Conqueror with lands in East Anglia; Dugdale says, in Essex and Suffolk, omitting Norfolk, where he had very great possessions, within the limits of which was Thetford, where he founded the monastery, which his posterity made the place of their last repose. He himself, it would seem, intended to have been interred there; and there is actually an epitaph preserved by Weever, which was once in that church, written in memory of him. Yet Tanner shews satisfactorily that he was buried at Norwich, not at Thetford, referring to the record of a suit, in which the Monks of Thetford claimed the possession of his body against the Bishop of Norwich, and had judgment given against them. The name of Roger Bigod is conspicuous in the history of the struggles among the Conqueror's children; and his posterity, it may be added, became possessed of the Earldom of the Shire of Norfolk, which continued with them to the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it passed to the king. It was by grant from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, to King Edward I., on what suggestion or inducement does not certainly appear; but, either by grants of this kind, or by marriage of heiresses, many of the greater feifs created at the Conquest became reunited to the sovereign family. Bigod's grant was made in 33rd Edward I. He gives at a sweep all his castles, manors, lands, &c., with the exception only of the manors of Seterington, Wilton, Thornton, and Leverham, in the county of

York; the manors of Acle and Castre, and the advowson of the church of Geldeston, in the county of Norfolk. Bigod died in the December of the 35th, the last, year of the reign of King Edward the First; and his large possessions were immediately settled on Thomas, one of the two sons of the king, by his second marriage with Margaret of France, who had with them the office of Marshal of England. He was created Earl of Norfolk, and from him issued the illustrious line of Mowbray and Howard, in whom this great tenancy has descended, including, of course, the superior mesne interest at Ketteringham.

Ketteringham could be, however, at the best, but an insignificant portion of the tenancy of Bigod, nor do we find any acts of ownership by him, except the subinfeudation. The Bigods, and their successors, the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, serve indeed here but as a link in the chain of subinfeudation—the first link, that which hung immediately on the throne.

The other Norman tenant in chief who succeeded to Ketel, is a person less known than Bigod, though he bore an eminent Norman name, and may be presumed to be a near relative of William Peverel, the builder of the castle in the Peak of Derbyshire. He was also a very distinguished person in those times, possessing in Humbleyard the whole or portions of Walsingham, Carlton, and one of the Meltons. He had also Billingford and Rideshall in other parts of the county, beside extensive possessions in Suffolk, and lands in other counties. We know little of his history, and but little concerning any of his descendants; nor have we any notice of any change that he effected at Ketteringham, where, as well as in the adjoining Humbleyard manors which came to him, he enfeoffed Garinus. Yet we find in later times a John Peverel and a Hugh Peverel, who held this portion of Ketteringham as tenants next the crown, intermediates between the crown and the more substantial proprietors; and Blome-

field has, in his incidental and irregular way of dealing out the information he possessed, frequent notices of persons of the name who had possessions in Norfolk.

Returning now to the far larger moiety which was held by Roger Bigod, we find that he had subinfeuded, before the date of the Domesday Survey, a person who is called Ranulphus filius Walteri; and as we learn that the persons who succeeded to his interest in Ketteringham bore the name de Vallibus or Vaux, it seems probable that this Ranulph was he of that name spoken of by Dugdale,\* brother of Hubert de Vallibus, who obtained the Barony of Gillesland, in Cumberland, from Ranulph de Meschines. We find, however, no trace of this Ranulph in connexion with Ketteringham; but not long after the date of the Domesday Survey, in which we have the evidence of his subinfeudation, we find that the church of Ketteringham is given, with the other churches on his lands, by Robert de Vallibus to the house of Austin Canons, which he had founded at a place called Pentney, in the Deanery of Lynn and Hundred of Freebridge-Lynn. There is a copy of the Deed in the *Monasticon*, but it throws no light on the state of Ketteringham or its church. The fact, however, is an important one in the history of the place. Hitherto the lay-lord had named the incumbent. Now the nomination passed to a society of Religious living at a distance; and, as gifts like this usually led, sooner or later, to an appropriation, the church of Ketteringham became at length appropriated to the Canons of Pentney, who thus became possessed of all the ecclesiastical profits arising in the parish, except such portions of them as the Ordinary saved for the perpetual endowment of the Vicar, who, in their place, served the cure. Few of the churches of Humbleyard, except Ketteringham, passed through this process. Few indeed could afford it. The county of Norfolk is said to be

\* Baronage, I., 525.

remarkable at once for the number and the poverty of its benefices,\* the one being the consequence of the other.

Horsham St. Faith's was also of the foundation of this religious family de Vallibus, and there was settled upon it a rent of six shillings out of lands at Ketteringham, or lands which at the time of Pope Nicholas' taxation produced a rent of six shillings. The accounts of this Priory inform us that seventy-five shillings a year were paid to the poor to pray for the souls of Robert filius Walteri, † the founder, and Sibil, his wife; John, son of the said Robert, and Avelina, his wife, and William, brother of John. He gave also a rent of eight shillings in Ketteringham to the monastery of Roger Bigod's foundation at Thetford.

The family of Vaux, who had thus parted with one of the beautiful flowers of their inheritance, continued in possession of the lay-interest at Ketteringham till the reign of King Edward the First. In all inquisitions they are spoken of as holding immediately of Bigod. There is in the *Monasticon* a "Progenies" of this family, such as the Religious often prepared of the families of their founders. But the Religious of those early times had little thought of what the genealogical curiosity of future ages would require. They are content with telling us that Robert de Vallibus, their founder, had William, father of Robert, father of Oliver, father of John, who lived in the reign of King Edward the First, and, dying, left two daughters, his coheirs, named Petronilla and Matilda, with a few younger sons in each generation.‡

Whether the line as drawn by the Canons of Pentney is

\* I find this remark in Fuller: "Worthies," *Norfolk*, p. 246; but he adds, as being the state of affairs in his time, that in no part of England was there a more wealthy body of clergy.

† Another presumption that Ranulphus filius Walteri of Domesday was of the line of de Vallibus.

‡ *Mon. Ang.* New edition, VI., 70.

correctly drawn or no, it must be received as the best account that can now be given of the persons who enjoyed the lay-interest at Ketteringham next to that of the Bigods. But the names come to us unaccompanied with notices of any act of theirs touching their lands in Humbleyard. The termination of the line was early in the reign of King Edward the First. The marriages of the coheirs are genealogical points well ascertained. Petronilla became the wife of William de Neirford, a great name in Norfolk,\* and Matilda was married to William de Roos, the same William who was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. The partition of the lands was made in the 16th of King Edward the First, as appears by a record at the Tower; but the printed calendar informs us that the document is defective in the part where Ketteringham occurs. There were descendants of both the coheirs.

The Vauxes, however, were but, like the Bigods, a link in the chain of subinfeudation, having parted with the substantial interest in Ketteringham, either wholly, or in respect of a considerable portion of it. I have seen nothing to shew at what time precisely this was done, either in any accounts of the Vauxes themselves, or of the Veres who were the persons enfeoffed by them. Blomefield informs us, that Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died in 1197, seized of two-thirds of the Vauxes' interest at Ketteringham; and again, that in 1239, Hugh, Earl of Oxford, gave Ketteringham, meaning whatever interest he had there, in frank marriage with a daughter. The husband of this daughter was Hugh de Cressi, on whose death there is an inquisition in 47th Henry III., in which Ketteringham occurs. But Cressi had, it seems, no issue by the daughter of Vere, so that on their deaths it reverted to the family of the donor.

\* Weever, on the authority of a book of the Abbey of Langley, says, that Petronilla de Neirford died in 1326, and was buried at Pentney; and that Sir John de Neirford was also buried there. (*Funeral Monuments*, p. 823.)

We have no account that the Veres took any steps by which the condition of this manor was affected, and it will not therefore be expected that we should enter upon the history of this well-known house; so that I pass at once to the next step in the history of the succession of the lords of Ketteringham; and for the knowledge of this, I am again indebted to Blomefield, who, though he seems to have had no notion that it was an important duty of a topographical writer to arrange and combine his facts in a consecutive narration, had yet great store of valuable information to communicate. He tells us that Robert, Earl of Oxford, gave Ketteringham, with Lora, his sister, in frank marriage to Sir Reginald Argentine, and that this Sir Reginald appears in possession in 1261, which is the year of the inquisition after the death of Sir Hugh de Cressi.

For these gifts to the two ladies of the family of Vere, I follow Norfolk's own historiographer, trusting to his authorities; but for the grand facts of this unusual depth of subinfeudation, we have the testimony of contemporary, most authentic, and still existing, records. Thus to the aid assessed in the 18th year of King Edward the First, but not collected till the 31st year, we find Reginald Argentine assessed for one knight's fee at Ketteringham, held by him of the Earl of Oxford, who held of Petronilla de Vaux, who held of the Earl Marshal, who held of the Crown. Again in the assessment of the aid for knighting the Black Prince in the 20th of Edward the Third, Sir John Argentine is assessed for one knight's fee at Ketteringham, which he held of the Earl of Oxford, and he of the heirs of Roos, and they of John de Segrave, and he of the King. A very few words will suffice to show that this is quite consistent with the foregoing statements. The heirs of Roos represented the family of Vaux, by the marriage of Matilda, before spoken of; and John de Segrave was the husband of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, the daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton,

Earl of Norfolk. Segrave's daughter and heir married a Mowbray.

The acquisition of Ketteringham by the family of Argentine is a most material event in its history. It is not to be supposed that any of the great houses, the Bigods, Vauxes, or Veres, to whom Ketteringham had belonged in the two centuries between the Conquest and the reign of Edward the First, would be more than *absentee proprietors*, having their castles and their parks at Framlingham and elsewhere; but it appears that the Argentines did not merely derive an income from Ketteringham, but that they seated themselves there, and that with them began the rank and position, which Ketteringham has ever since maintained as the residence of families of distinction, who have left behind them traces of their opulence and splendour, according to the varying tastes of successive centuries.

But before proceeding further with the Argentines,\* it is expedient that we look back upon the fortunes which attended the portions of Ketteringham which were given at the Conquest to Ranulph Peverel, and were held under him by Garinus. Of this smaller interest, the accounts are confused and intricate, and the notices very insufficient to establish anything that approaches to a consecutive series of the owners. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any authentic information can be obtained respecting it, in the first century and a half after the time of Garinus, though persons better acquainted

\* I write "Argentine" in conformity with universal usage, and disliking innovations on established orthography of ancient names; yet I must observe, that in the records of the 14th and 15th centuries, the name is most frequently written so as to suggest not Argentine or Argentein, but Argentein; and not unfrequently the last syllable is found carefully written, as would be done by a scribe who was desirous to mark as against mistaken usage, what he deemed the true spelling. At the same time, it cannot be denied, that Argentine is more euphonious and more pleasing in every respect; and it may after all be the true orthography, and indicate what ought to be the pronunciation of the word.

with the topographical history of Norfolk may know in what line the possessions of this Garinus, which were considerable, descended. In the obscurity which hangs over this part of the subject, I must be contented with referring generally to Blomefield, till the second year of King Edward the First, when in the Hundred Rolls we find Nicholas de Castello holding a certain tenement "in the fee of Peverel in Ketteringham," and three fourths of a knight's fee, and Peverel holding it of the King.\* He, therefore, was in the line of succession from Garinus. It appears by the same record that he had view of frankpledge there.† Again, Alice de Kengham holds three parts of a knight's fee, which Hugh Peverel holds of the King, of which Nicholas de Castello holds twenty-one acres; John de Hederset, six acres; William Carpenter, three acres; and Clementia, daughter of the said Alice, two acres; and they are alienated by the said Alice, and William, her son. Further, in those Rolls, the Prior of Pentney is said to hold one hundred acres of land and wood in Ketteringham, which the said Alice held of the fee which Richard de Rokele held of the King in capite, and they are alienated by the said Alice, and William, her son. Further, in the accounts of the aid for knighting the Black Prince, William de Bokenham is assessed for two quarters and half a quarter of a knight's fee in Ketteringham, held of William de la Rokele, and he of the heirs of Roos, and they of the heirs of the Earl Marshall, and they of the King. It seems as if a portion of the Bigod interest in Ketteringham had become united to this of the Peverels. But the whole of this part of the history is uncertain and uninteresting, and I dismiss it with a general reference to Blomefield, who tells us that these interests were gradually absorbed into the greater interest possessed by the Argentines and their successors.

Reverting, then, to them, as the principal owners of Ketteringham, we find that in 1284 or 1285, Reginald Argentine

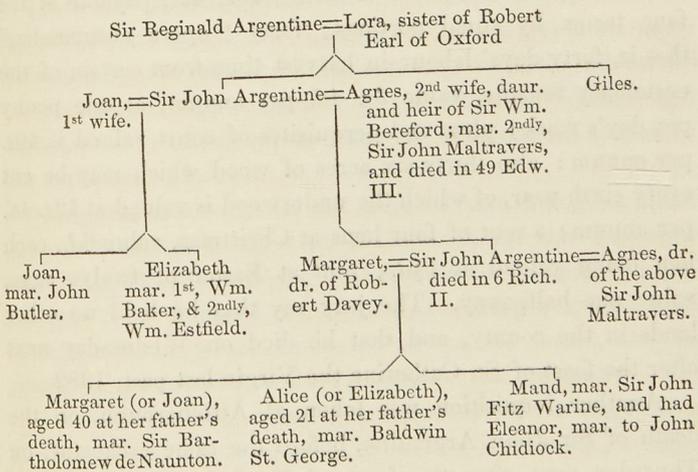
\* P. 467 of the printed book.

† P. 471 of the printed book.

obtained a Charter of Free Warren in the lands of Ketteringham.\* This looks very like an indication that Ketteringham was becoming to him a usual family residence.

After Sir Reginald, who was alive in 31st Edward I., there were two Sir Johns, in the latter of whom the name of this distinguished family became extinct at Ketteringham. They traced themselves from a Sir Giles Argentine, who lived in the time of the Conqueror; for the East Anglian families are seldom content with a lineage which does not reach to the Conquest. The arms borne by them were three silver cups on a field gules.

We have a large tabular view of the family in a manuscript in the Harleian Library, supposed to be Henry Lilly's, No. 5805, fol. 106, from which I extract the account of the generations which passed while the family were in possession of Ketteringham.



Such is the received account transmitted by the early heralds.

\* Charter Rolls, 33rd Edw. I., p. 115 of printed book.

The first of the two Sir John Argentines was dead in the 12th of Edward the Second, for in that year the King granted the custody of the manor of Ketteringham and of other lands which had been his, to William de Bereford, being in the King's hands by reason of the nonage of John, the son and heir.\*

There is an inquisition after the death of the second Sir John Argentine, in A.D. 1382. It was taken at Norwich, before William Hastings, the escheator, on the vigil of St. Matthias the Apostle, in 6th Richard the Second, and presents the following particulars of the interest which he possessed at Ketteringham:—The manor with its appurtenances held of the Earl of Oxford by the service of one knight's fee, in which is a messuage, value nothing beyond reprises, seven score acres of arable, worth per annum 35s., at 3d. per acre; eight acres of meadow, worth per annum 12s., at 1s. 6d. per acre; rents of assize, 13s. 4d., payable at the four terms by equal portions; forty "opera autumnalia," that is, forty days' labour in harvest time from certain of the customary tenants, value 3s. 4d. per annum, at one penny per day's work; pleas and perquisites of court valued at 40s. per annum: also thirty-six acres of wood which may be cut every sixth year, of which the underwood is valued at 13s. 4d. per annum; a rent of four hens at Christmas, value 6d., each hen being valued at 1½d.; rent at Easter of twelve eggs, value one halfpenny. The jury say that he held no other lands in the county, and that he died on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin last past, 1382.

Another inquisition was taken at Attleborough, on the death of Sir John Argentine, before the same escheator, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Luke, in the 7th of Richard the Second, when the jury find that he held for term of life by the grant of Adam Payn, Clerk, twenty messuages, four hundred acres of land, and ten pounds annual rent, with

\* *Originalia*, Vol. I., p. 243 of the printed volume.

the appurtenances in Little Melton, to hold for life and to descend after his death to William, his son, and Isabel, daughter of William de Kerdeston, Knight, and the heirs of their bodies; and if the said William died without heirs of his body, then to descend to the right heirs of the said John. The jury further say that the premises are held of the Abbot of St. Benedict at Holme, by the service of 10s. rent, and that they are together worth £12. annually, beyond the said rents absolute. They find his death to have taken place on the 26th of November last past; but neither here nor in the former inquisition are any heirs found.

It appears from the inquisition, that the jury are satisfied that Sir John Argentine had a son named William, who was at least contracted to a daughter of Sir William de Kerdeston. William, it will be seen, is not named in the pedigree in the Harleian manuscript.

From another inquisition on his Suffolk lands, we learn that Sir John left his wife Margaret surviving, with whom he held jointly the manor of Halesworth, with the advowson of the church, with remainder to the aforesaid William and Isabel, and the heirs of the body of William, remainder to the right heirs of John.

Margaret, however, did not long survive him; for there was an inquisition taken at Halesworth on the Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, in the 7th of Richard the Second, touching this manor of Halesworth, in which the same things are found, and no more, except that she died on September 1st last past.

Another document, relating to the affairs of the Argentines at this period, throws some little further light upon the then state of the family. It is a writ addressed to Hastings, the escheator, dated at Westminster, November 1st, in the 7th of the reign, signifying that the King had committed to William Argentine the custody of the lands and rents in Little Melton, which were Sir John Argentine's, and were taken into

the King's hands after his death, to hold until it is determined in our courts whether the said lands and rents ought to come to the said William, or to the heirs of the said Sir John. This is remarkable. It was probably a case of disputed legitimacy; and this may account for the very unusual circumstance attending the inquisitions on the death of Sir John Argentine, that no heir is found in any of them.\*

There is also existing another writ, which pertains more immediately to the history of Ketteringham at this critical period; and this writ seems to imply an illegitimacy in William, since it recognizes one of the daughters of Sir John as one of his heirs. But great caution ought to be used, both in critical histories and at the bar of the House of Lords, in deductions made from the language of the old inquisitions and writs. This bears date at Westminster, March 1, in the 7th of Richard II., and is addressed to William Curson, of Billingford, who succeeded Hastings in the office of escheator, signifying that the King has committed to Thomas Shanke the custody of the manor of Ketteringham, which was Sir John Argentine's, and which came into the King's hands by reason of the death of the said John, and the non-age of Baldwin Saint George, son of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of the said Sir John, and being his next heir, to hold from the feast of St. Michael last past, till the lawful age of the said Baldwin.

It will be observed, however, that William, whatever he was, made no pretension to Ketteringham, but only to Melton and Halesworth, which were settled upon him by Sir John, under the description of his son.

This William had possession of Halesworth at the time of his death, but whether of Little Melton also, the evidence does not enable me to determine, nor is it material to

\* It is remarkable also that these inquisitions are not found in the Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem at the Tower. They are among the Inquisitions of this class, which were returned into the Exchequer.

our present purpose. It was found by inquisition before the escheator, taken at Blytheburgh, on Tuesday next after the Annunciation, in the 7th of Henry the Fifth, that he died, seized of Halesworth and other lands, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Valentine last past, and that John Argentine is his cousin and heir, namely, son of John, son of the said Sir William, and is aged five years. It appears also by this inquisition, that John, the son, who had died before him, had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Calthorpe. The manor of Chaldegrave belonged to this Sir William Argentine, who appears to have had a son named William, beside his eldest son John, who died before him.

We have now traced Ketteringham into the hands of Baldwin St. George, a child of five years old, a grandchild of Sir John Argentine. It would seem as if he was not known to Blomefield as an owner of Ketteringham. Blomefield says, that Ketteringham passed at this juncture to Margaret Bokenham, daughter and heir of Bartholomew de Naunton, and that Bokenham sold to Sir William Appleyard, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Grey, one of the Northumberland family of Grey, who added other property at Ketteringham by purchase.

But before taking leave of the Argentines, it may be proper to add (if it be only to shew how ill the pedigrees which are delivered down to us by the heralds of the sixteenth century, will bear comparison with evidence that is contemporary with the facts) that there is another inquisition which relates to a member of the family, although the name Argentine does not actually occur in it. This inquisition was taken at Long Stratton, in Norfolk, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, in the 49th of Edward the Third, on the death of Agnes, who was the wife of John "Matrevis," senior, who is expressly called her *third* husband, and late wife of John de Neirford, knight, who is also expressly said to be her *second* husband, leaving the *first* place

for Sir John Argentine. The jury found that she held the manors of Shotesham and Thorston to her and Sir John de Neirford, her husband, and the heirs of the said Sir John; and that she died on the 15th of July last past; also that Margery, wife of John Brewes, daughter of John de Neirford, son of Sir Thomas de Neirford, brother of the said Sir John de Neirford, is cousin and heir of the said Sir John de Neirford, and aged seventeen.

These facts were known to Blomefield, though we do not find them under Ketteringham;\* and he adds, that she was the mother of Eleanor, the heiress of Maltravers, who married John, son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and conveyed the barony of Maltravers to that family. He also says, that Sir John Argentine, who was her son and heir, was aged fifty at the time of her death.

The close of the fourteenth century and a great part of the fifteenth is a dark period in the history of Ketteringham. Blomefield writes dubiously, and it is clear that he had not before him the evidence which he must have desired to possess. Nor have I been so fortunate as to discover evidence which was inaccessible to him, relating to the period which intervened between the extinction of the Argentines and the establishment of the Heveninghams at Ketteringham.

There are considerable difficulties attending the account given by Blomefield, as well as a great want of references to evidence for the facts which he does state. The latest fact which appears to be supported by evidence, is, that in 1384, Ketteringham was to be held by the escheator for Baldwin St. George, a boy of five years old, son to one of the coheirs of Sir John Argentine. We may easily admit that, by some family arrangement, it passed, as Blomefield says it did, into the hands of the aunt of this Baldwin, another of the coheirs, and that from her it descended to Margaret Bokenham, her daughter and heir. The next step in Blomefield's story is,

\* Vol. III., p. 203.

that certain trustees of this Margaret conveyed it to Sir William Appleyard, who it appears, however, was never really more than an esquire. But here the possession of the Argentines ends, and new names and families appear.

The Appleyards were citizens of Norwich, who had recently risen into consequence. William had represented the city in several Parliaments, and had served the office of Escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 4th year of King Henry the Fourth. He appears to have made many purchases in the Hundred of Humbleyard. We have the benefit of an inquisition on his death. It was taken at Norwich, on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Martin in the winter, in the 7th or 8th Henry the Fifth (the original being blurred in the numeral) and it is found that he died on Monday the feast of St. Giles last past, and that Nicholas, his son and heir, was then aged twenty-five. This was in or about 1420. The jury found that he held an estate at Carlton, and no other lands in the county of Norfolk; but there were so many means in those days of keeping estates out of the scope of the escheator's troublesome interference, that this by no means invalidates the statements of Blomefield, that he held Braconash, and also what had been the Argentine interest at Ketteringham.

The next step in its history is, that Ketteringham became the property and the residence of a knight of Northumbrian extraction, Sir Henry Grey. In what manner he acquired it, does not appear on the face of any document, as far as I know; and Blomefield makes two statements: one, that he acquired it by marriage with Emma, the widow of Sir William Appleyard; and the other, that he acquired it in marriage with a daughter of Sir William, still holding him to be a knight. To the latter opinion he himself inclines, and in this he is followed by a very careful investigator of questions such as these, the Rev. James Raine, of Durham, who gives a well-laboured pedigree of the Greys of Northumberland, in his

*History of North Durham*, (not, however, deducing the issue of this marriage of Grey and Appleyard), and certainly this is the more probable assumption.

The discrepancy in the two accounts appears to have arisen out of a mis-reading of an inscription which was once to be seen in the church of Ketteringham. Weever gives it thus :\*

Here lyeth Henry Grey, the son of Syr Thomas Grey, Knyght, of Heton, and Jone, his wyffe, that was syster to the Duc of Norfolk who dyed at Venys; and Emma, the wyffe of the foresaid Henry Grey, the daughter of William Appleyard, of the seyde county of Norfolk, Esquier. . . . .

But Blomefield gives as the reading of the inscription the word "widow" for "daughter," while at the same time he states his opinion, in the face of his own copy of the inscription, that the true account would be that the wife was a daughter of Appleyard, and also that among the heraldic decorations of the tomb, are the arms of Grey impaling Appleyard.

But the copy of this inscription, so important in the history of the descent of the main interest at Ketteringham, as it is given in Blomefield, must be here set forth in apposition with the copy as given by Weever a century before, if it be only to shew under what difficulties the critical historian lies, when, as we see, he cannot depend on the report of the older antiquaries of the reading of inscriptions which have since disappeared.

"Here lyth Syre Henry Grey, the sonne of Syre Thomas Grey, knyght, of Heton, and of Jone, his wife, that was systyre to the Duke of Norfolk, that dyed at Venys, and Emma, the wife of the foresaide Syr Henry

\* *Funeral Monuments*, p. 854.

Grey, the widow of Sir William Appleyard, of the said county of Norfolk, Esqyer, on whose sowles God have mercy."

Cotman's copy of this inscription accords with neither of these, but it approaches so near to Blomefield's reading, adopting the corrections suggested by Blomefield, as to raise a doubt whether he actually copied the inscription from the monument, or was content to repeat Blomefield's report of it.

There are further difficulties. Blomefield states, from his will, that Sir Henry Grey was alive in 1492, and there is other evidence to shew that a Sir Henry Grey was living about that period. Yet it seems extraordinary, though it is not absolutely impossible, that a sister's son of the Duke of Norfolk, who was banished in 1398, and was born as early as 1367, should be alive in 1492. Furthermore, he must in 1492, have been above ninety years of age, the post mortem inquisition of his father, bearing date in A.D. 1400. It is not, perhaps, for one so much a stranger to the heroes of the county of Norfolk of the fifteenth century, to interpose an opinion so opposite to that of Norfolk's own historian, one hundred and twenty years ago, and of Mr. Dawson Turner in our own time; but on the whole, it seems to me, that the Sir Henry Grey who married Appleyard's daughter, and thus became seated at Ketteringham, and whose tomb and window were the chief ornaments of the church, cannot possibly have been the Sir Henry Grey, whose will was made in 1492. In the absence of ancient deeds and inquisitions, it is impossible to make a genealogical statement worthy of being received. But one thing is exceedingly deserving of attention, that we find an inquisition in the county of Norfolk, taken at Hunstanton, on the Wednesday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 29th of Henry the Sixth, 1450, on the death of a Sir Henry Grey, who was found to have died on the feast of St. Hilary the Bishop last past, leaving Richard

Grey, his son, and next heir, aged thirteen. And this, as seems to me, is the Sir Henry Grey, the nephew of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. Unfortunately, the inquisition does not set forth his lands, but in terms declares that he had no lands in the county of Norfolk held of the king or any other person, which is, however, no proof that *virtually* he was without such lands. He is no doubt the same Henry Grey who was escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 10th and 11th, and in the 14th and 15th of Henry the Sixth, 1432 and 1436.

Thus I had written, taking up the question as an historical one only, and looking to the chronology and the little particles of evidence which I was able to collect, before I turned to the work of Mr. Cotman on the *Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk*. Mr. Cotman does not venture to differ from Blomefield in respect of the person to whose memory this tomb was erected; but looking to the costume of the figures he declares his conviction that the persons represented must belong to a period at least thirty years earlier than the year 1492, when, according to Blomefield, the person here represented and commemorated was alive and made his will.

Whatever number of Greys there may have been at Ketteringham to fill up the period from the death of William Appleyard, in 1420, to the time when Sir Henry Grey made his will, in 1492, there can be no doubt that the first Grey who settled at Ketteringham was a younger son of Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, in Northumberland, by the illustrious marriage which he made with the daughter of John Lord Mowbray, sister of the Duke of Norfolk. Beside the Henry of Ketteringham, there were three other sons: Sir John, who was ancestor of the Greys, Lords Powys; Sir Thomas, from whom descended the Lords Grey of Wark, and the present Earl Grey; and William, who was Bishop of London.

All the former lords of Ketteringham have passed away without leaving at Ketteringham any palpable traces of their existence. Not so the Greys. Blomefield tells us that Sir

Henry Grey, meaning the testator of 1492, rebuilt the chancel of the church, and that in this chancel was his tomb. Blomefield speaks of it as existing in his time, with effigies in brass, he in complete armour, his hands joined in prayer, and arms, which he calls those of Brotherton impaling Grey, and Grey impaling Appleyard. This tomb has been removed: no one seems to know when; but Mr. Cotman appears to have made his drawings from it as lately as 1814. Even the kind of tomb seems not now to be known, only that there were brasses of Sir Henry and his lady, and one or more shields of arms. Blomefield must have meant the shield engraved by Cotman when he speaks of Brotherton impaling Grey; but the shield wants the silver label, the distinguishing mark of Thomas de Brotherton, and there is beside no trace of his having ever married in the family of Grey.

The East window of the church, however, remains, a memorial window of the family of Grey, once of singular beauty, every part of it being of painted glass, the principal figure in *the centre of the whole* being that of Sir Henry Grey, who was thus kept in perpetual remembrance of the devout persons who resorted to the principal altar of the church, and who no doubt placed this window at the same time when he built his tomb. In fact, the new-built chancel of the church was henceforth to be the sepulchral chapel of the Greys, a kind of chantry chapel.

Grievously has this beautiful work suffered; more perhaps from neglect, wantonness, and injudicious attempts at restoration, than from the hostile feeling of the ultra-Protestant mind against whatever was of a nature to keep alive the memory of the old Christianity which had been professed in England, and which had introduced into almost every religious edifice in the country works that at once appealed to the sense of the beautiful, and smote even heedless minds with love, awe, and devotion. How much the pity that this window is now to be contemplated but as a ruin is contem-

plated!—a broken fragment of what once was a work integral in its subject, correct in its proportions, exact in its details, and nice in its execution. Yet as a ruin we shall attempt to describe it.

In form it is the usual five-light window of the fifteenth century, the lights reaching to the springing of the arch. The part over the three central lights is divided in twelve compartments, while over each of the two exterior lights is a single compartment, that on the dexter having the figure of Saint George, and that on the sinister, Saint Michael.

The principal subject of the twelve other compartments is the Annunciation. This occupies the two compartments over the centre light; and the figures of Gabriel and the Virgin, and also the scrolls and their inscriptions, are tolerably complete. Above these are figures, in two compartments, of our Lord and the Virgin, seated and in glory. These are supported by the angel Gabriel on the dexter, and St. Lawrence on the sinister; while in still smaller compartments on each side are two angels playing, the one on a harp, and the other on a lute.

With less confidence can the figures which occupy the two compartments on each side of the Annunciation be identified; yet that on the extreme sinister must be St. Catherine, known by the sword and wheel. Next to her is a figure bearing a book on which rests a lamb—the Baptist, probably; while on the other hand are two male figures, one bearing a book, and the other with something in the right hand resembling an arrow.

Descending now from this celestial company, the lights in the main part of the window are occupied with things of earth; but the principal figure, that of Sir Henry Grey, which, from the slight notices which we have of it, must have occupied the centre light, has wholly disappeared. Indeed the whole of this part of the window is filled up with white glass, and whatever of coloured glass remains is in no order

like that in which it was originally disposed. Four of the shields within the arched part of the five lights, however, remain *in loco*, the centre shield having the three lions of England with a label, which is no doubt intended for Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who bore the label plain for his difference, and who had a right to a place here as being the tenant in chief of Ketteringham, and as being the most illustrious ancestor of the Greys; that is, father of Margaret, mother of Elizabeth, mother of Catherine, mother of Sir Henry Grey. On the dexter side are France and England with a label, and the white lion rampant on a sanguine field, the arms of Mowbray, of whom was the mother of the first Henry Grey. The nearest shield on the sinister is lost, and the other has the arms of France and England, which may be those of Henry the Sixth, or any other sovereign about that time.

The other remains of coloured glass, twenty in all, are some of them of uncertain age, and all out of their original places, and set up by some injudicious person, who meant to preserve some little appearance of order and design. I shall take them according to the arrangement, in four rows of five subjects each.

*First.*—(1) A head with a nimbus, a fragment. (2) A figure, possibly David, playing on a cithern. (3) Small representation of St. Christopher. (4) Made up of small fragments, among which may be discerned the white lion of Mowbray. (5) The monogram, J. H. C., crowned.

*Second.*—(1) A whole-length figure of an ecclesiastic, probably a bishop or an archbishop. (2) A rebus, being a tun or, and out of it a plant which resembles a thistle. (3) A roundel, charged with an armed figure and a crowned head with sceptre, &c. (4) The head and breast of a lady at prayer, beautifully executed. (5) A confused mass of heraldic fragments, in which it seems may possibly be remains of

the singular coat of Grey of Merton,\* with its small chevrons. One entire coat remains, which is sable, on a chevron engrailed argent between three crescents ermine, two lions passant affronté gules.

*Third.*—(1) The arms of Grey, gules a lion rampant and border engrailed argent. (2) The Virgin and Child and St. Anne. (3) Figure of a person walking in country scenery, supposed to be intended for St. John the Baptist. (4) A female Saint holding a palm-branch and a book: a tower behind her, which identifies her with St. Barbara. (5) A Saint, supposed to be St. James.

*Fourth.*—(1) The arms of Grey as before, impaling Nevil, gules, a saltier argent. This is well deserving attention, inasmuch as it must be the coat of Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, brother of Henry of Ketteringham. He was put to death at Southampton in the third of Henry the Fifth, just before the expedition sailed for France, having married Alice, daughter of Ralph Lord Nevile of Raby. (2) This shield is now inverted, but it has exhibited Grey impaling or a lion rampant gules. This also is eminently deserving our attention; these being the arms of Sir John Grey, another of the brothers of the first Grey of Ketteringham, and of his wife, the daughter and heir of Charlton Lord Powys. (3) A confused mass, but exhibiting pretty plainly a Nativity and the Adoration of the Shepherds. (4) An heraldic device ignorantly put together. One coat is distinct, namely, Argent, on a fess gules between three torteaux, as many bells of the field.

\* Whether two coats nearly alike impaled, or one coat only of singular construction, the arms of these Greys, as they appear upon their monuments depicted by Blomefield and Cotman, are per pale azure and or, a fess between four chevrons, two and two counterchanged. If this is an entire coat, it is like Mortimer, unique in English heraldry; and if an impaled coat, it shews that a Grey of Merton had married a lady of his own family and name. Lord Walsingham, who represents Grey of Merton, bears a figure nearly resembling that borne by the Greys of the midland counties.

There are also the three lions of England with the label, which may be Thomas of Brotherton, and probably is so. (5) Grey as before, but with a black mullet impaling Appleyard, azure a chevron or between three owls argent: the best existing proof of the marriage of a Grey with a daughter, not widow, of Appleyard.

And now respecting the date of this window, and the member of the family of Grey of Ketteringham to whom it is to be assigned. In the first place, it is evident that there is nothing in the heraldry which belongs to persons whose era is later than the earlier part of the fifteenth century; and this of itself would seem to be sufficient to entitle us to assign it to that period, were there not the additional consideration that if it were placed here late in the century, as by that Henry Grey whose Will is said to bear date in 1492, we should in all probability have found heraldic memorials of members of his family living subsequently to the era of Sir John and Sir Thomas, the brothers of the first Henry. This again conspires with the probabilities before adduced, to shew that the window is the work of the same Henry Grey whose uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, died at Venice, and who had the tomb in this same chancel, the inscription on which is imperfectly or uncertainly set forth by Weever and Blomefield.

The possession of Ketteringham by the Greys continued till near the close of the century. We find in Blomefield an extract from the Will of a Sir Henry Grey, which professes to shew how it passed from Grey to Heveningham, the family to whom it next belonged. This Will is dated September 28, 1492, and contains the following clause: "As touching my manors, lands, and tenements hereafter following, first, I will that my lord Edmund of Suffolk,\* with all other the feoffees

\* This must be Edmund de la Pole, son, and at last heir, of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by the Lady Elizabeth of York, sister of King Edward the Fourth. He became Duke of Suffolk on the death of his father in 1491. If Blomefield had proceeded in the account which he gives of Ket-

of my manor of Ketteringham, alias Ketteringham Hall, shall stand seized thereof to the use of me, Sir Henry Gray, and Jane, my wife, term of our two lives and the longest liver, for payment of debts and performance of our wills; and after eight years after the death of the longest liver, to remain to Thomas Heveningham, Esquire, son and heir of John

teringham in a more critical and careful spirit, he would have perceived that there is a discrepancy between his date of the Will, September 1492, and the designation of this Edmund as "Lord Edmund of Suffolk," when he must then have been more than eight or nine months Duke of Suffolk. I take the date of his father's death, 1491, from Dugdale. (*Baronage*, II., 190.) It is painful to have to animadvert, in terms approaching to censure, on writers of established reputation such as Blomefield. But, considering how important the date of that Will is to the right understanding of the history of Ketteringham at this period, and to the elucidation of the tomb and window, the chief ornaments of the church, he ought to have given a larger amount of attention to the various points which arose, and to have subjected his statements, before he made them, to a more rigid criticism. After all that has been said in the text, I own it seems at last to me that the Norfolk antiquaries have been here misled; and I, who am not a Norfolk antiquary, but only an accidental intruder into their province, would suggest that the date which Blomefield assigns to the Will from which he gives so important an extract, is not the true date, and that here lies the true origin of all the perplexities with which this part of the Ketteringham history is beset. And to this opinion I am the more inclined, in consequence of having this day (March 30, 1850) seen at the Prerogative Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Will of a Sir Henry Grey, which bears date in September 1492, the year and month in which, according to Blomefield, the Will of Sir Henry Grey of Ketteringham was made. But the Will at Doctors' Commons is that of Sir Henry Grey, of Codnor in Derbyshire, a well-known person, and not that of Sir Henry Grey, of Ketteringham. There is no such passage as that cited by Blomefield, nor any notice at all of Ketteringham, his estates lying quite elsewhere. It seems unlikely that Blomefield should, by some confusion, have affixed the date of the Will of Sir Henry Grey of Codnor to the Will of a Sir Henry Grey of Ketteringham; but it is also very improbable that two Sir Henry Greys should in the same year and same month be making their last disposition of their property. It may turn out to have been so; but here is a question thrown out for the consideration of the Norfolk antiquaries, who appear to have acquiesced to this time in the correctness of Blomefield's date. Search has been made at Norwich for Sir Henry Grey's Will without success.

Heveningham, Knight, and to Anne, his wife, daughter of the said Dame Jane Gray, wife of the said Sir Henry Gray, and to the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten." There is a remainder to William Grey of Merton.

Thus it was that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the Heveninghams became seated at Ketteringham, where the name continued for two centuries.

Before the shadows of the Heveninghams of Ketteringham pass in hasty review before us, it may be proper to advert to what they were before they acquired this property on which they chose to reside, partly to shew what they were, and partly what they were not.

The Heveninghams, then, as the name plainly imports, were one of those families who derived their surname from the name of the place of their abode, that place being Heveningham, in the Hundred of Blything, in Suffolk, which in the Domesday Survey was in the Terra Rogeri Bigoti of that county. The arms, which are peculiar, appear to be formed on those of Vere, of whom it is therefore possible that they were tenants: viz., Quarterly or and gules, a border engrailed sable, charged with ten escallops argent. That they were of long standing at Heveningham is sufficiently probable, though on this point what is said of the place by the Domesday Surveyors throws no light. It will hardly be doubted, also, that many in the line were knights, but when the line is carried up to one Walter "Heveningham of Heveningham," whose era is the time of Canute, long before surnames of this class were in use, and when illustrious marriages are given to every chief of the family, which is the case as the genealogy is represented by the Suffolk antiquaries, it is no excess of scepticism which disposes us to pause and to ask for better proof, or rather for some kind of proof, none being given. We have, however, this kind of attestation to the facts, that the "Pedigree was collected by the painful search of Brian Stapleton, Esquire, in 1509, and recorded by Sir Arthur Heveningham,

in 1597." This is curious, inasmuch as we know so little of who the persons were who, before the time of the Heralds' Visitations, compiled pedigrees for the better families in England, which afterwards were entered by the Heralds of record; but we are still in the dark as to which member of the house of Stapleton this Brian could have been. He cannot, however, have been a very critical or very judicious genealogist, for, not content with beginning in the reign of King Canute, he adds, "This family do pretend to descend from Arphaxad, who was one of the knights that watched Christ's sepulchre." There is something of romantic interest in this; but even this interest is greatly marred by what follows: "This Arphaxad was surnamed Geffrey Mandevile, of whom Mandevile, Earls of Essex, descended." Another romantic incident has a little better claim upon our belief: "Note that Sir William Heveningham was with King Richard the First at the siege of Acon, in Siria, at which a Sarasin called Sapher, captain of the Castle of Acon, challenged a combat with any Christian knight, which challenge Sir William accepted, and in sight of the King, in single combat, slew him: ever since, the Heveninghams have borne a morion's head in their crest." The reader may find all this in that very valuable volume of English genealogy, No. 4031 of the *Harleian MSS.*, f. 239, where, however, the later generations have been sophisticated by the intrusion of a later hand. Weever informs us that at Heveningham there were three statues of the family, cut out of heart of oak, of great antiquity, two of men, and the other of a woman, which had been curiously painted and gilt.

Strictly speaking, we have nothing to do with the family history before they became possessed of Ketteringham, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, by the gift of Sir Henry Grey; but from that time it is proper that some account should be given of the successive chiefs and other members of the family; and as these things, when they run to any extent, are so much better understood when exhibited in tables

Thomas Heveningham, of Heveningham in the county of Suffolk; first of the family seated at Ketteringham. Died Jan. 31, 1499, and lies buried at Ketteringham.

Anne, dr. and heir of Thomas Yerde, by Jane, his wife, who married Sir Henry Grey of Ketteringham.

Sir John Heveningham, of Ketteringham; High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1510 and 1523. Died Aug. 3, 1536, and was buried at Ketteringham.

Alice, dr. of Sir Ralph Shelton: buried at Heveningham, Suffolk, Oct. 6, 1540.

Robert. Anne. Audrey.

Catherine, 1st wife, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, buried at Heveningham, Feb. 7, 1546.

Sir Anthony Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Banneret, April 29, 1536: will dated Nov. 18, 1557. Died Nov. 22, 1557, and was buried at Ketteringham.

Mary, 2nd wife, daughter of John Shelton. She married 2dly Philip Appleyard, Esq., and was buried at Heveningham, Jan. 8, 1571.

Edward John Francis Erasmus

Elizabeth Ursula

Anne, wife of Sir John Heydon.

Anne, 1st wife, dr. of Sir Edw. Windham, of Felbrigg.

Henry Heveningham, daur. of Anne, aged 19 at his father's death. Died without issue.

Jane, mar. Sir Edward Sulyard.

Anne, mar. John Everard.

Mary, married John Smith, gt. and was bur. at Ketteringham, Dec. 28, 1598.

John, named in his father's will.

Sir Arthur Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Knt., Sheriff of Norfolk in 1581 and 1602. Buried at Ketteringham, Oct. 8, 1630.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Hanchet, of Hertfordshire. Buried at Ketteringham, Nov. 9, 1635.

Bridget.

Elizabeth, mar. Ichingham Everard, Gent., 1574.

Abigail, married Sir Geo. Digby.

Mary, mar. Sir Jas. Pytts, of Kier, co. Worcester, & was buried at Ketteringham Oct. 6, 1652.

Elizabeth, mar. at Ketteringham, June 13, 1593, Sir Jno. Gilbert of Finborough, co. Suffolk, and was buried at Ketteringham, April 21, 1646.

Catherine, 1st wife, dr. of Lewis, 3rd Lord Mordaunt, died at St. Edmondsbury, Nov. 22nd, 1600-1; bur. at Ketteringham. Issue d. y.

Sir John Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Knt., born March 15, 1577, bapt. 26th, at Heveningham. Died June 17th, 1633, and was buried at Ketteringham, Mar. 12.

Bridget, 2nd wife, dr. of Christopher Paston, of Paston, Nov. 3, 1601; died Mar. 9, 1624; bur. at Ketteringham, Mar. 12.

Arthur, bn. 1589, died in 1651.

Henry, bapt. at Ketteringham, Dec. 15th, 1586; bur. there Aug. 18, 1657.

Charles, living in 1631.

Thomas, bn. 1584; buried at Ketteringham, Sep. 20, 1651, aged 67.

Anthony.

William, bapt. May 12th, 1588; bur. June 18, 1592.

Robert, bapt. Oct. 21, 1593.

Abigail, bapt. Sep. 20, 1592, -mar. at Ketteringham Dec. 27, 1608, Sir Augustine Petrus; & 2ndly, Oct. 9, 1623, Rd. Moseley, of Ousden in Suffolk, Esq.

Barbara, baptized Dec. 26, 1594; mar. Thomas Jacob, at Ketteringham, Ap. 11, 1631: buried there Sep. 17, 1634.

Anne, bapt. Jan. 7, 1590-1: buried at Ketteringham, Mar. 18, 1602-3.

Paston, born Dec. 29, 1602; baptised at Ketteringham Jan. 4, 1603; bur. at Ketteringham, Jan. 11, 1602-3.

Catherine, 1st wife, dr. of Sir Henry Wallop, of Farley, Wiltshire; ob. 13 Aug. 1648: bur. at Heveningham. Issue d. y.

Wm. Heveningham, Esq., Sheriff of Norf. 1635. One of the Judges of K. Charles I. Died Nov. 20, 1677; bur. at Ketteringham on the 21st.

Lady Mary Carey, 2nd wife, daur. and heir of John Earl of Dover. Died in London, Jan. 19, 1695-6, and was bur. at Ketteringham, on February 9.

Arthur Heveningham, 2nd surviving son, a Colonel in the Army. Died at Hookwold in 1657.

William, born February 12, 1603-4; bapt. 18th at Ketteringham, and died in that month.

Anne, mar. at Ketteringham, July 22, 1624, to Hen. Gawdy, Esq.; and 2nd, Feb. 21, 1632, to John Spelman.

Abigail, m. at Ketteringham, Jan. 20th, 1629, to Sir Edmund Moundeford.

Bridget, married Suckling Jay, of Holveston.

Susanna, bapt. Oct. 14th, 1621, married Sir John Pitts, of Mannington.

Mary, bapt. Feb. 24, 1618-9: buried July 2, 1629, at Ketteringham.

Frances, bapt. Mar. 2, 1616-7; died unmar. in London, Feb. 23rd, 1642-3: buried at Ketteringham.

Rebecca, baptized April 9, 1620.

Jane.

Carey Heveningham, a son, ob. s. p.; bur. at Heveningham, Dec. 17th, 1657.

Sir William Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Knt., buried at Heveningham, Oct. 14, 1678.

Barbara, dr. of Geo. Villiers, 3rd Viscount Grandison.

Sir John Newton, of Lincoln, Bart.

Abigail Heveningham, mar. at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1676, and died May 11, 1686, aged 25.

Henry Heveningham, Esq., Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners, died in 1700.

Frances, Countess of Bellomont, dr. of William Lord Willoughby of Parham; widow, 1st, of Sir John Harper, of Swarkston; and, 2nd, of Charles Kirkhoven, Earl of Bellomont.

Charles Heveningham, born March 8, 1675, bapt. 23rd, at St. Martin's in the Fields. Died young.

Henry Heron, of Cressy, co. Lincoln, and of Ketteringham in right of his wife.

Abigail Heveningham, sole dr. and heir: born March 2nd, bapt. 13th, 1676.

John Newton died at the age of three years, 1681.

Carey Newton, mar. May 4th, 1696, Edward Coke, of Holkham, Esq.

Heveningham Heron, born Mar. 19, 1701-2, bapt. at Ketteringham, 22nd.

Col. Frampton=Barbara Heveningham, bapt. at Ketteringham, Jan. 1, 1702-3.



than in any narrative writing, just as maps represent the face of a country better than any description can possibly do, I shall in the first place present the best account I am able to give of them in the form of a Genealogical Table.\*

For Thomas Heveningham, whose tenure of Ketteringham seems to have been so short that he can hardly be said to have been settled there, the chancel of the church at Ketteringham contains one of those beautiful canopied altar-monuments of the time, placed against the south wall. It has in front three lozenges, inclosing quatrefoils, a plain upper surface, and above it a flat pointed arch, and finished above with a rich moulding of quatrefoils. In the recess beneath the arch are two small groups of figures: a male figure with five younger male figures, and a female figure with six small female figures; no doubt sons and daughters, though their names are not entered in any pedigree I have seen. Scrolls are over the heads of the principal figures, and there are also two shields of arms, all in brass and richly enamelled. The scroll over the male figure has this inscription, which leaves no doubt as to the appropriation of the monument:—

Orate p̄ aīā Thome Hevenyngham armig<sup>o</sup>i filii et heredis Johis Hevenyngham militis et baronetti qui obiit ultī die Januarii ann. M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXXXIX<sup>o</sup>. Cuj<sup>o</sup> anime ppitiet<sup>o</sup> Deus. AMEN.

On the scroll over the head of the female figure:—

Orate p̄ aīā Anne nup ux<sup>o</sup>is Thome Hevenyngham armig<sup>o</sup>i filie et hered<sup>o</sup> Thome Yerde armig<sup>o</sup>i que obiit die a<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup>CCCC Cuj<sup>o</sup> aīc ppitiet<sup>o</sup> De<sup>o</sup>. Amē.

\* This Table is founded on the *received* accounts of the family, as found in Harl. MS. 4031, f. 239; in the *Knights' Pedigrees*, by Peter Le Neve, in Harl. 5801, f. 115; in the *Suffolk Pedigrees* of the Rev. Thomas Leman, in the Library of the Royal Institution, Bath; and in the *Jermyn Suffolk Pedigrees* lately presented by Mr. Hudson Gurney to the British Museum. But there are additions from original evidence, and especially from the Parish Register of Ketteringham.

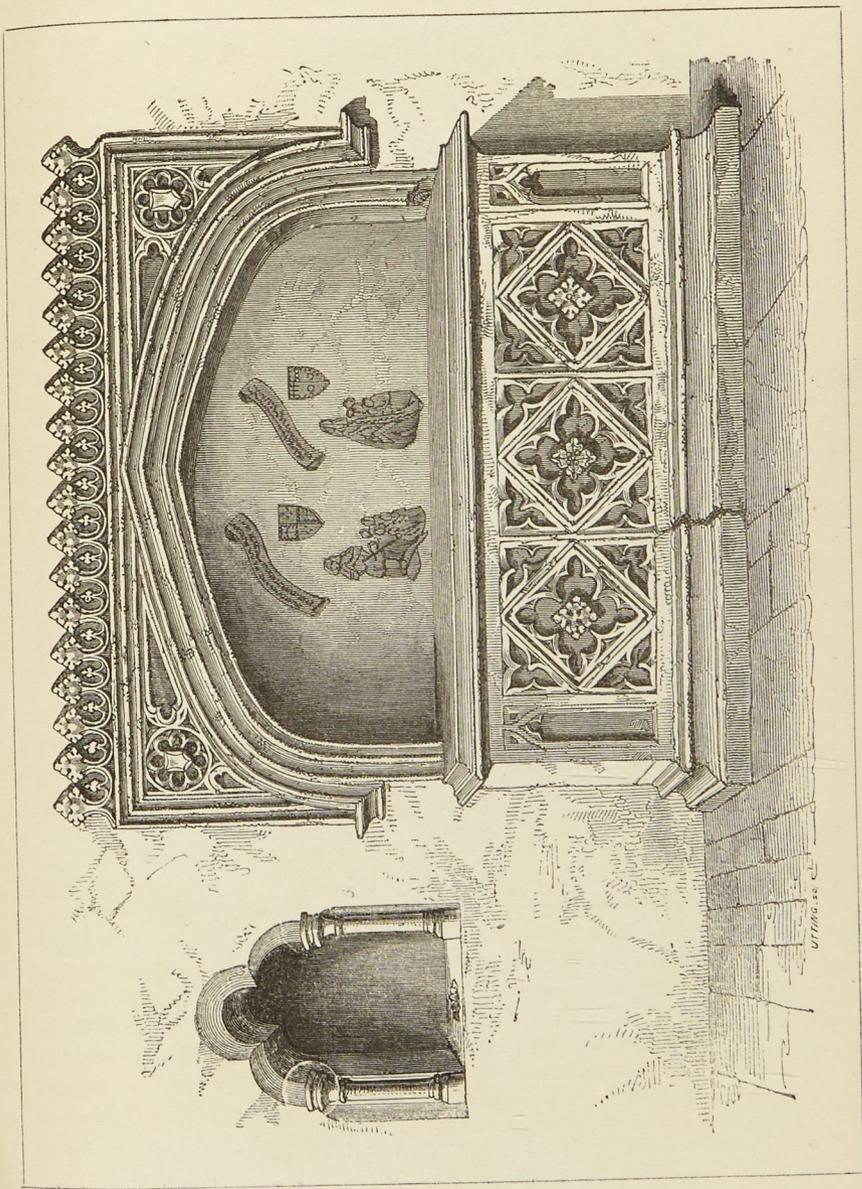
On the robe worn by the lady are arms, namely, Heveningham, and gules a chevron, between three measuring-yards\* argent, Yerde.

The shields exhibit, one the arms of Heveningham, and the other or, three torteaux with a label impaling or, three Catherine wheels and border engrailed gules. This must be the shield of some member of the house of Courtenay, even the chiefs of which were accustomed to bear the torteaux with a label; and strange it is, that here in a Norfolk parish church, there should be evidence of a marriage in this illustrious house, of which it is believed no other trace is to be found. Through what family connexion it finds a place on an Heveningham monument, no conjecture can well be formed. It opens a new question in the history of the house of Courtenay. †

One word in the first of these inscriptions demands to be noticed. The word "Baronettus," as a title of dignity, is rarely if ever found before it came into use in the reign of James the First, to denote the new Order which that prince created, lying between the baron and the knight; and it might be thought a mere error of the person who prepared

\* Blomefield took them for water-budgets. They are very unlike the one or the other. It is impossible to say from the brass itself what the engraver intended to represent. Perhaps they approach to the heads of the bulrush, with part of the stem, as nearly as to anything. I have called them in the text measuring-yards, the heralds giving that figure as the coat of Yard.

† The three Catherine wheels in gold, on a field gules, were borne by Sir Payn Roet, the father of Catherine Swinford; on an azure field, by the name of Katerler; in sable, on a field argent, and within a border engrailed, by Scott; and in sable, on a field or, with border engrailed sable, by Seyham. These from Glover's *Ordinary*, as published by Edmondson. In one of Glover's pedigrees, in the College of Arms, we find a Jane, daughter of Wm. Scott, wife of Thomas Yerde and Sir Henry Grey, but no mention of any marriage with Courtenay. The marriage of Anne, her daughter, with Thomas Heveningham, is however given. But in an Heveningham pedigree, in Harl. MS. 1560, f. 129 *b*, the mother of Yerde, who married Scott, is said to be a daughter of Courtenay.



HEVENINGHAM TOMB, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

the inscription,\* did we not find in Stapleton's Heveningham pedigree that there was understood to be something peculiar in the knighthoods conferred on members of this family. His words are these: "The heirs of Heveningham being created knights, are successively to take and keep the name of knights bannerets." But this would rather shew that bannerettus, not baronettus, was the more proper word for the place; yet it would not have been wholly improper in a writer of the fifteenth century, to have used the word baronettus when speaking of a banneret, both words indicating, the one actually, the other etymologically, a degree a little below that of a baron,—a minor or lesser baron. †

Sir John Heveningham, the son and heir of Thomas, held Ketteringham for six and thirty years, holding the offices usually filled by the country gentlemen of the better class; and when he died he was buried at Ketteringham, though no memorial is now to be found of him. But there is an inquisition, taken after his death at the Shirehouse in the city of Norwich, on November 20th in the 28th year of Henry the Eighth, 1536, in which it is found that he was seised of the manor of Ketteringham with the appurtenances, and eight messuages, 300 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, sixty of wood, forty of heath, twenty of marsh, and £10. rent in Ketteringham, Carlton juxta Norwich, and Hethersett, which were recovered against the said Sir John, &c., and conveyed to the use of Anthony Heveningham and

\* Blomefield prints the word "banneretti;" but on close inspection the word appears to be certainly "baronetti."

† There seems to have been some connexion, in the public mind at least, between the new order of baronets, and the old and extinct order of bannerets: for in verses addressed to Sir John Stradling, knight and baronet, and prefixed to his *Beati Pacifici*, 4to., 1623, we have the following lines:

"Then may our Baronets, Bannerets of alliance,  
Joyfully hold not banners of defiance;  
And English trumpets sound to nations far  
Music for peace, not on-sets for the war."

Catherine, his wife, and the longest liver of them, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, remainder to the right heirs of Sir John. The manor of Ketteringham called Ketteringham Hall is held of the Earl of Oxford by the service of half a knight's fee, and is valued beyond reprises at £36. Sir John died the 5th of August last past, and Anthony, his son and heir, is aged 29.

There is also an inquisition on the death of the next owner of Ketteringham, Sir Anthony Heveningham, who is said by Blomefield to have been made a Banneret by Henry the Eighth. It was taken at Norwich, July 29th in the 5th or 6th of Philip and Mary, 1558, before Andrew Ryvet, escheator; when it was found that, being seised of the manor of Ketteringham, &c., on October 10th in the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, he did, by indenture between himself on the first part and Edmund Windham on the other part, covenant that Henry Heveningham, his son and heir apparent, should, on this side the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the year of grace 1558, take to wife one of the daughters of the said Edmund, to wit either Anne or Jane, if the said Henry will consent and the law of the church allow; with a correspondent covenant on the part of Windham, who was to give £266. 13s. 4d. as a marriage portion. The jury further say that Sir Anthony was dead before the marriage had been solemnized; and they find also that certain payments had been made by Windham. The inquisition contains a recital of portions of the Will of Sir Anthony, which was made on November 18, 1557, in which he names his wife, Mary, and sons, Henry, John, and Arthur, all then under age. Sir Anthony died November 22nd last past, leaving Henry, his son and heir, aged, at the time of the death, 19 years, 11 months, and 3 weeks.

In this inquisition the Manor of Ketteringham is found to be held of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, while in the inquisition taken only two and twenty years before, it had been found to

be held of the Earl of Oxford. Both juries were, in a sense, right; but this shews how by that time the ancient tenures were becoming uncertain and obsolete, and this is further shewn by the declaration of the jury that they are wholly ignorant of the service by which it is held. They state the value beyond reprises to be £37.

Blomefield says that the tomb of Sir Anthony was, in his time, in the church of Ketteringham, but despoiled of its inscription. There were remaining the arms of Shelton, and also those of Heveningham, with helm and crest, and two talbots for supporters. Weever says there was no inscription in his time.

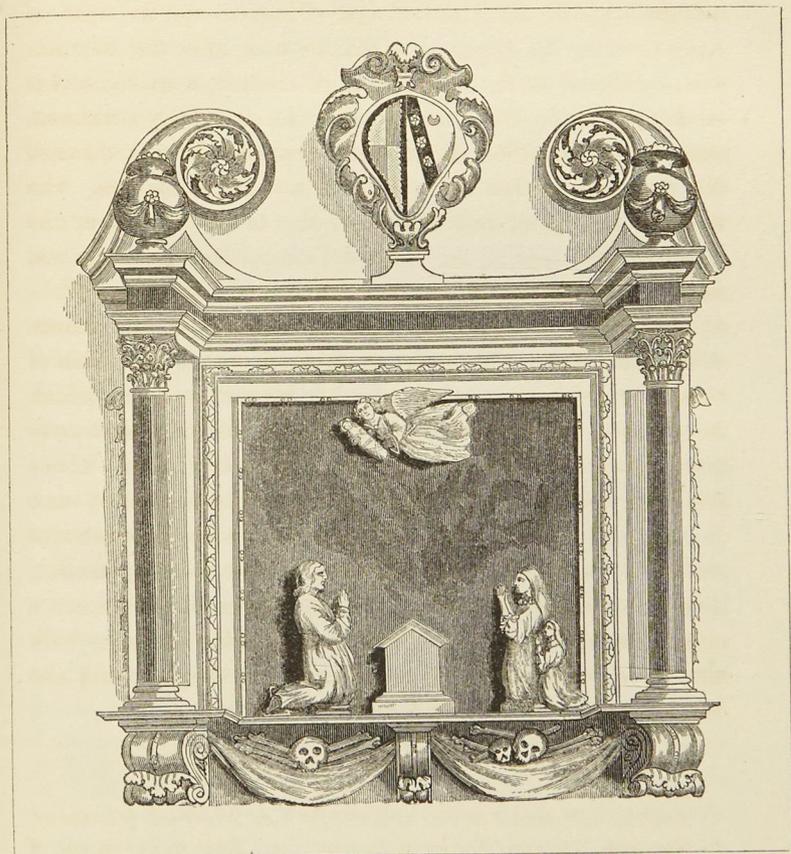
It was in the days of Sir Anthony Heveningham that the insurrection occurred, in which Robert Kett, a tanner of Wimundham, was the leader. It began at Wimundham, and the first movement the insurgents made was upon Hethersett, when they must have passed near to the church and hall of Ketteringham. It must be considered a remarkable circumstance, that the name of Sir Anthony Heveningham never occurs in the printed narrative of this affair.

Having no inquisition, nor any monumental inscription or other record of his death, we know not how long Henry Heveningham held the estate. He died without male issue, and probably without issue at all, when Ketteringham came to his younger brother, Arthur Heveningham, who did not receive the honour of knighthood, which had been conferred on so many of his ancestors, till the reign of James the First, 1617, when he must have been an old man, as it was sixty years after his father's death. From his time we have a tolerably complete account of the family, much of which is derived from an original and unused authority—the Parish Register of Ketteringham. The alliances of the family are from this time made in better houses,—the Mordaunts, Pastons, Wallops, Careys, Villierses, and Willoughbys; but the family had a very narrow escape from utter ruin in the time

of William Heveningham, son of Sir John and grandson of Sir Arthur. Without being a very conspicuous person in the struggle of the seventeenth century, he was deeply engaged on the part of the Parliament, and went so far as to consent to form one of the High Court of Justice for the trial of King Charles the First. For this he was, after the Restoration, convicted of the crime of high treason, deprived of his estate, attainted; but, having surrendered on the proclamation of June 6, 1660, his life was spared. It was through the exertions of his wife, Lady Mary Heveningham, who was the heiress of one branch of the house of Carey, the daughter and heir of the Earl of Dover, that the estate was recovered to the family, and at his death on the 20th of February, 1677, he was buried with his ancestors in the church of Ketteringham. His grave is covered with a plain slab of black marble, having an air of sober magnificence, on which there never was any inscription or other carving, save only the arms of Heveningham impaling those of Carey. These are vocal only to the intelligent, so that the marble at once declares and conceals the name of the person whose remains are there deposited. The affection of the widow was not, however, satisfied with this, and she proceeded to erect a monument to his memory; but in doing this she joins with him names with which no one would be offended, and she *leaves out the name of him that was attainted* :—

“This Monument was erected by the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Heveningham, for her deceased Husband, herself, and Children; the daughter and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Henry and John Carey, Viscounts Rochford, Barons of Hunsdon, and Earls of Dover, and of Abigail Countess of Dover.

“ Under this Pyramid of marble lies  
 Both root and branch of noble progenies ;  
 His matchless lady him secured, brought home,  
 In peace deceased, lies umbraged in the tomb ;  
 Where undisturbed may their slumbering dust  
 Rest till the resurrection of the just.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY LADY MARY HEVENINGHAM,  
KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

"Inclyta magnifici cernis monumenta sepulchri,  
Forte brevi spatio fata futura tua.

"Reader, consider what thou here dost see  
In a few moments thine own fate may be.

Anno Domini 1678."

Lady Mary survived her husband nearly twenty years, living for the most part, it is believed, at her house in Jermy Street, London; but when she died, which event happened at London on the 19th of January, 1695-6, her remains were deposited near those of her husband in the vault at Ketteringham. Ketteringham as well as Heveningham had been vested in her by the grant of King Charles the Second; but it would seem that she had relinquished them to her son, Sir William Heveningham, before her death, since in her Will she speaks of having "done bountifully for him." The Will was made on the 7th of July, 1691, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 27th of January, 1695, by the oaths of William Lord Lempster and Thomas Pelham, Esquire, two of the executors, to whom administration was granted, with power reserved for Sir Henry Monson, another of the executors, to whom administration was afterwards committed. Besides several other pecuniary legacies, she gives £120. to be distributed among twelve poor widows, at the discretion of her executors; another £120. for the putting out apprentice of twelve poor boys of Ketteringham, Carleton, Windham, and Hethersett; and £10. to be given equally or unequally among such other poor of Ketteringham as the executors shall think meet. The whole residue of her personal estate she gives to her grand-daughter, Carey Newton, to be received by her when she comes of age or marries; but if it happen that she die before either of those events, then she gives to Lord Hunsdon £500.; to her nephew, Henry Heveningham, £500.; and the residue to her grand-daughter, Abigail Heveningham, when she attains her full age or marries. And if she also die under age and unmar-

ried [in which case there would be an utter extinction of her issue] the trustees are to purchase ground in Ketteringham, and build thereon an alms-house for six poor widows of the same town and parish; and to purchase lands of the yearly value of £70., out of which £10. a year is to be given to each of the alms-women, and the rest be for the repair of the building. Any other surplus of her personal estate to be bestowed by her trustees in charity according to their discretion. And having thus disposed of her personal estate, she gives her castle of Coningsborough, in Yorkshire, and other lands and manors there, with lands at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, to her said executors, until her grand-daughter, Carey Newton, whom she has brought up, shall be of age, or marry, or die; and if she attain to the age of twenty-one, or marry, to pay over to her the receipts from the said premises, and to assign the said castle, &c., to her and the heirs of her body, with remainder, as to the castle of Coningsborough, to the right heirs of the testator; and as to the lands of Mildenhall, to the right heirs of her husband, William Heveningham.

As Carey Newton lived to be of age and marry, the bequest for the foundation of a widows' alms-house at Ketteringham never took effect.

To complete the series of monumental memorials of the Heveninghams at Ketteringham, it may be added, that there is a half-perished inscription for Mrs. Barbara Bradley, alias Jacob, a daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, and the following for the last Sir John Heveningham:

“Here lieth buried the body of Sir John Heveningham, Knight, the son and heir of Sir Arthur Heveningham, Knight, who departed this life the 17<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord God, 1633.”

In Blomefield's time, there was a tomb in the churchyard for two younger sons of Sir Arthur Heveningham, who died in the time of the Commonwealth, aged 67 and 71. A memorial also of Lady Gilbert, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur, April 1646.

Little is known of Sir William Heveningham, the son of Lady Mary and the last of the male Heveninghams at Ketteringham. He was knighted at Whitehall, 19th May, 1674. Whether he lived much at Ketteringham may be doubted. It is certain he was not buried there; and his son, who must have died an infant, was baptized in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Barbara Villiers, his wife, is not in the peerages, and yet she is in several accounts of the Heveninghams described as in the pedigree. I am informed also, that his burial is recorded in the register of Heveningham in 1678; so that he died quite in early life, and before his mother. He left an only daughter and heir, named Abigail after her great-grandmother,\* the mother of Lady Mary, who carried Ketteringham, by marriage, to Henry Heron, Esq., son and heir of Sir Henry Heron, of Codsey or Cressy, in the county of Lincoln, K. B.

Lady Mary inherited the Castle of Coningsborough, in Yorkshire, where is the very extraordinary keep called The King's Tower, which seems to have been the only part of the estates of the Careys, Earls of Dover and Lords Rochford, which had descended to her. The Cokes sold this remarkably interesting property to the Duke of Leeds in 1735, in whose descendants it is now vested.

There was an opinion at the time of Lady Mary's death, that she had accumulated great wealth, and yet her personalty does not appear in her Will to be of very large amount, and her lands in Yorkshire and Suffolk seem to have been lands of inheritance. At the time of her death her only descendants were her two grand-daughters, Abigail Heveningham, the daughter of her son Sir William, and Carey Newton, the daughter of her daughter Abigail, who had died in 1686 at the age of 25, "deserving," as says her epitaph, a species of evidence which, in England at least, is generally trust-

\* This lady was a daughter of Sir William Cokaine, an Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

worthy, "a longer life here, but more an eternal one." Lady Mary made Carey Newton her principal heir. Three or four months after her decease, Carey Newton became the wife of Edward Coke, of Holkham, Esq. She was the mother of Thomas Coke, who was created Earl of Leicester, and of a daughter who married Major Philip Roberts, from whom the present Cokes, Earls of Leicester, derive their paternal descent.

Ketteringham remained for about twenty years in the possession of Mr. Heron, who, in 1716, presented to the living. There was one only daughter who, in 1714, married (against, says Le Neve, her father and mother's consent) — Frampton, then a Cornet in the Guards, but described in 1721 as Colonel Frampton, in the September of which year his wife, the heiress of the Heveninghams, died.\*

Henry Heron and Abigail, his wife, sold Ketteringham in 1717 to Edward Atkyns, Esq., and with him begins a new race of resident proprietors, who continued there for more than a century.

Mr. Atkyns erected a monument in the church of Ketteringham to the memory of several distinguished members of his family, the inscription on which contains as much information respecting them as it is necessary to introduce on these pages.

To the memory

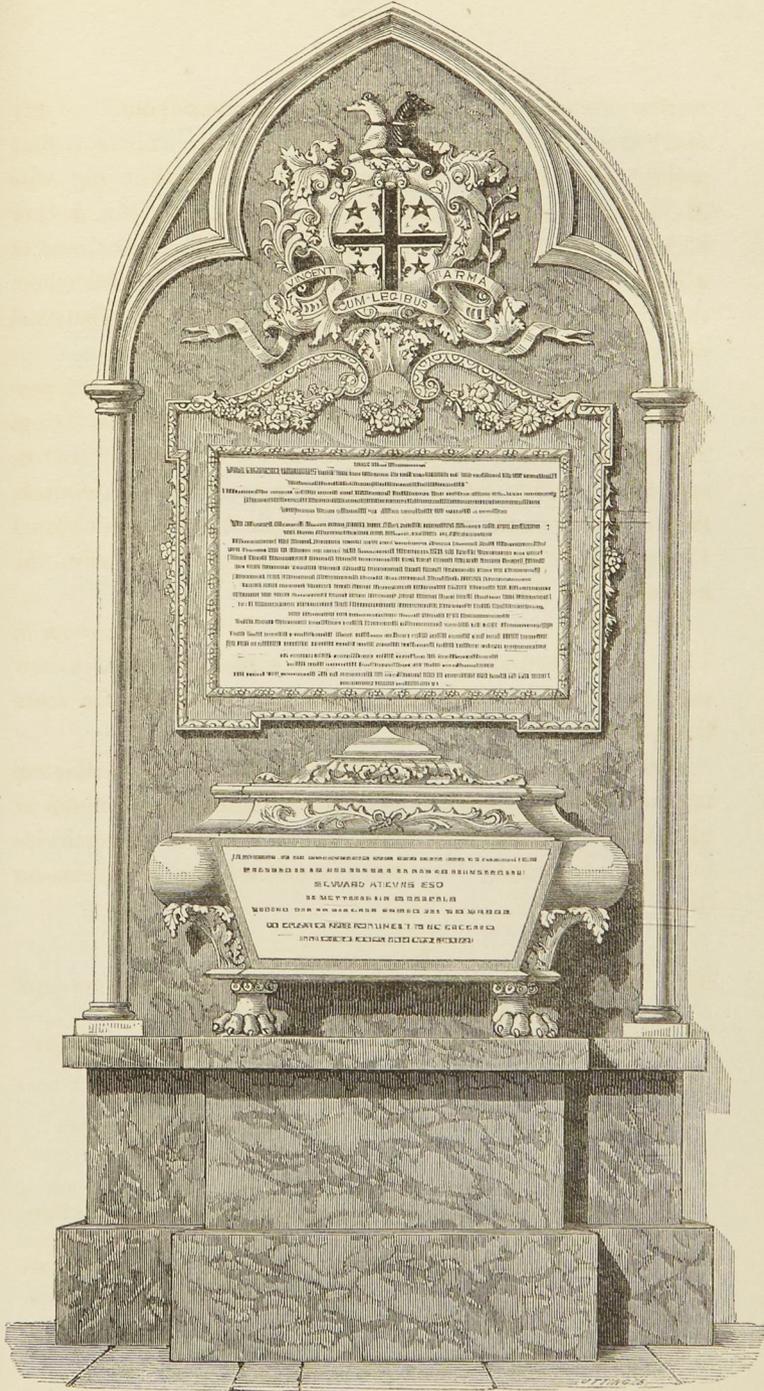
Of SIR EDWARD ATKYNS, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of King Charles the First and Second.

He was a person of such integrity, that he resisted the many advantages and honours offered him by the Cheifs of the Grand Rebellion.

He departed this life in 1669, aged 82 years.

Of SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, his eldest Son, created Knight of the Bath

\* See for the evidence of these statements Memoranda of Peter Le Neve, Norroy, printed in the second volume of Collections of the Archæological Society of Norfolk and Norwich. In the descendants, if any, of Barbara Frampton rests the representation of the ancient house of Heveningham.



THE ATKYNS MONUMENT, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

at the Coronation of King Charles the Second.

Afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer under King William, and Speaker of the House of Lords in several Parliaments; which places he filled with distinguished abilities and dignity. He died in 1709, aged 88 years.

Of SIR EDWARD ATKYNS, his youngest Son, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,

which office he discharged with great honour and integrity, but retired at the Revolution from public business to his Seat in Norfolk, where he was revered for his piety to God and humanity to men.

He employed himself in reconciling differences among his neighbours, in which he obtained so great a character, that few would refuse [to refer] the most difficult cause to his decision, and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died 1698, aged 68 years.

Of SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, eldest Son of Sir Robert abovementioned, a Gentleman versed in Polite Literature

and in the Antiquities of this Country,

of which his History of Gloucestershire is a proof. He died in 1711, aged 65 years.

In memory of his Ancestors who have so honourably presided in the Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall,

EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

of Ketteringham in Norfolk,

Second Son of the last-named Sir Edward,

caused this Monument to be erected.

He died 1750, aged 79 years.\*

On the death of this Mr. Atkyns, Ketteringham descended to his great nephew (son of Edward Henry Atkyns, son of Richard Atkyns, the eldest brother of Edward the purchaser of Ketteringham) Edward Atkyns, Esq., who died on February 22, 1765. He was the father of Edward Atkyns, of Ketteringham, who died March 27, 1794, aged 36, leaving by Charlotte Walpole, his wife, an only child, Wright Edward Atkyns, who died unmarried November 16, 1804, at the age of 24.

\* This inscription may also be read on a monument in the South transept of Westminster Abbey.

Edward Atkyns, who died in 1765, had, beside Edward, two other sons and one daughter. Of the sons, John was member for Oxford, and died, leaving no issue, and Robert died young. The daughter, Mary, married her first cousin John Thomas Atkyns, Esq., son of Thomas Atkyns, brother of Edward. They had two sons, John Thomas, who died an infant, Robert, who died unmarried at twenty, and several daughters, one of whom married General Palmer, some time member for Bath, and another, named Harriot, was the wife of Nathaniel William Peach, Esq., of Ketteringham, and Hyde-house in Dorsetshire. Mrs. Peach died July 8th, 1835, leaving no issue; and Mr. Peach, on the 29th of August following.

The later Atkynses and Peaches are commemorated in the following inscriptions on monuments in the church.

In memory of EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq., of Ketteringham Hall,  
whose unsullied integrity, charity, candour, and benevolence will be long  
remembered.

He died 27th March 1794, aged 36 years.

Also of WRIGHT EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq., a Captain in the First or Royal  
Regiment of Dragoons,

only issue of the above Edward Atkyns, Esquire, by Charlotte his wife.  
His firmness of principle, highly cultivated mind, amiable and polished  
manners,

combined to fix the affections of all who knew him,  
and to render to his afflicted Mother,  
who is prematurely deprived of the solace of his society and his protection,  
his loss irreparable.

He died 16th November, 1804, in the 24th year of his age.

This tribute of conjugal and maternal affection was erected  
by their survivor, Charlotte Atkyns.

---

To the Memory of

MARY,

The Wife of John Thomas Atkyns, Esq<sup>re</sup>. and daughter of Edward Atkyns,  
Esq<sup>re</sup>. of Ketteringham Hall.

This melancholy tribute of affection and esteem  
was erected, in grateful remembrance,

by her Son-in-law, Nathaniel William Peach, Esq<sup>re</sup>. M.P.

She died the 22nd Nov. 1829, aged 68,

and is buried at Burnham,

in the county of Bucks.

---

To the Memory of

FRANCES MARY,

the beloved Daughter of

Nathaniel William Peach, Esquire,

of Ketteringham Hall, M.P.

She died on the 21st September, 1832,

aged 24 years.

The flower hath faded for a time,

but it will rise to light in a happier climate

and a more genial soil.

---

To the Memory of

HARRIOT,

Wife of Nathaniel William Peach, Esq<sup>re</sup>.,

Daughter of John Thomas Atkyns, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

and Mary his wife,

Daughter of Edward Atkyns, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

of Ketteringham Hall.

This Monument was erected by her surviving Husband,

to whom her virtues rendered her the object

of his tenderest affection during her life,

and afford the most consoling hope

of her eternal happiness in the life to come.

She died the 3rd day of July, 1835, aged 34.

---

Sacred to the Memory of

NATHANIEL WILLIAM PEACH, Esq.

of Ketteringham Hall. He departed this life on the 29th of August, 1835,

in the 50th year of his age,

after a painful and protracted illness, which he bore

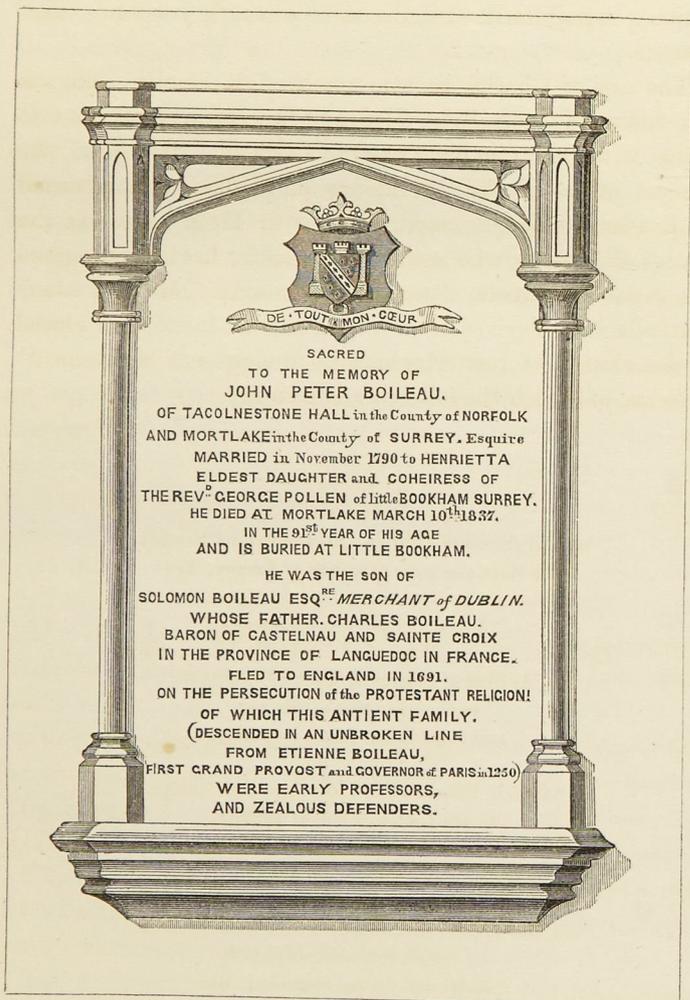
with great fortitude and submission to the Divine will.

*May he be found in Christ, not having his own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith.* Phil., ch. 3, verse 9.

In 1836 the estate of Ketteringham was conveyed to John Peter Boileau, Esquire, of Tacolnstone Hall, co. Norfolk,

who, in 1838, on the coronation of Queen Victoria, was created a baronet. He has since made other purchases in the immediate neighbourhood, at Hethell and Hetherset; and, in the vicinity of Yarmouth, has become the proprietor of Burgh Castle in Suffolk, the ancient Garianonum, perhaps the most remarkable remain of Roman masonry in any part of England. At Ketteringham he has made great improvements, both in the house and grounds, and indeed in every thing belonging to it, by building lodges, farm-houses, and cottages, and by teaching his tenantry to set an example to their neighbours of neatness and order about their dwellings. The house has been much enlarged by him, particularly by the erection of a spacious Gothic hall, fit for the hospitalities of the chivalrous ages, and occasionally the scene of hospitalities rivalling those of the times of which it recalls the remembrance. The house is also richly stored with paintings, books, and choice monuments of antiquity, some of which have been exhibited to the public at the meetings of the Archæological Institute, and others have formed portions of the unrivalled Exhibition of Works of the Middle Ages, lately opened to the public at the rooms of the Society of Arts. At home, he has brought into good cultivation many acres of the parish which were previously supposed to be unworthy of the plough. A Park is formed of about 200 acres and fifty more of wood, beside which he has planted largely.

In the house is an extensive series of Portraits of members of the family of Boileau, an illustrious French house, one of whom fled from the persecution of the Reformed by Louis the Fourteenth, and settled at Southampton. This was Charles Boileau, Baron of Castelnau and St. Croix, a lineal descendant, in an unbroken male line, from Etienne Boileau the first Grand Provost of Paris, 1250, and left Governor of Paris under Queen Blanche, when Louis the Ninth departed for the Holy Land. He it was who drew up the Municipal



THE BOILEAU MONUMENT, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

Code for the regulation of civic affairs. His son accompanied Saint Louis, and their descendants held honourable civil and military appointments till the time when they became Protestants.

The son of Charles Boileau removed to Dublin, and was the father of John Peter Boileau, the elder, who went to India with his relative General Cailland. He filled the highest offices in the Presidency of Madras, and returned to England with an ample fortune in 1785. He was the first of the family who settled in Norfolk, having purchased the estate of Tacolnestone in that county. Most of these particulars are derived from a monumental inscription placed in the church of Ketteringham by the present Sir John P. Boileau, of which the following is a copy :

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
JOHN PETER BOILEAU,  
of Tacolnestone Hall in the County of Norfolk,  
and Mortlake in the County of Surrey, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Married in November, 1790, to Henrietta,  
eldest daughter and coheirress of  
The Rev. George Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.  
He died at Mortlake, March 10th, 1837,  
in the 91st year of his age,  
and is buried at Little Bookham.  
He was the Son of  
Solomon Boileau, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Merchant, of Dublin,  
whose Father, Charles Boileau,  
Baron of Castelnau and Sainte Croix,  
in y<sup>e</sup> Province of Languedoc, in France,  
fled to England in 1691,  
on the persecution of the Protestant Religion,  
of which this ancient Family  
(descended in an unbroken line  
from Etienne Boileau,  
First Grand Provost and Governor of Paris in 1250)  
were early professors  
and zealous defenders.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., served for some years in the Rifle Corps during the war, a regiment raised by his uncle, General Manningham, aide-de-camp to George the Fourth. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Vice-President of the Zoological Society, the Statistical Society, the Archæological Institute, and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and in the proceedings of all these societies has long taken a prominent part and a most lively interest. He has lately succeeded the late Bishop of Norwich as President of the Norfolk Archæological Association.

He married the Lady Catherine S. Elliot, youngest daughter of Gilbert the first Earl of Minto, and has nine children, four sons and five daughters.

---

#### ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The church of Ketteringham, it will have been seen, was of Saxon foundation, and is named as existing in *Domesday Book*.

The next we know respecting it is, that in a few years after the Conquest it was given by Robert de Vaux, one of the early Norman lords, to the Priory which he had founded at Pentney, near the northern coast of the county.

The Priory had the church impropriate to them, and served it by a vicar. There was no doubt an ordination of a vicarage, but the record of it has not been found.

The appropriation is mentioned in Pope Nicholas' Taxation of the reign of Edward I., and it is said that the Priory had lands and rents, and "fetum animalium." The value of the church is £10. The revenue of eight shillings which the monks of Thetford derived from Ketteringham is named ;

and also a revenue of six shillings from lands here is spoken of, derived by the prior of St. Faith. This is Horsham St. Faith, of which Robert Fitz Walter was the founder.

Blomefield, without stating to what record or to what period he referred, states that the Prior of Pentney had a house and fifty-two acres, and the Vicar a house and twenty-eight acres. In the Valor of King Henry VIII., taken just before the dissolution of the monasteries, the profits of the Priory, drawn from Ketteringham, are said to be 100 shillings per annum, out of which forty shillings per annum was paid to the vicar; and the profits of the vicarage are returned at £6. 10s. 7½*d.*, out of which 10s. 7½*d.* was paid for Synodals and Procurations, leaving the clear value £6.

Blomefield has recovered the following names of Vicars who were presented by the Prior and Convent of Pentney :

....	Hubert de Chediston.	....	William Ive.
1326.	John de Disce.	1490.	Richard Bocher.
1349.	Nicholas Westgate.	1490.	John Cook, who was removed and Bocher was restored.
1424.	John Caldwell.	1501.	Henry Smithson.
1426.	Jeffery Skinner.	1515.	Richard Wright.
1435.	John Elyot.	1520.	Henry Hagger.
1438.	Simon Fuller.	1530.	Richard Hagger.
1465.	Brother John Lincoln.		

Twelve incumbents in little more than a century bespeak the poverty of the benefice at that time. In Blomefield's time there were memorials of two of these vicars remaining in the church :

Orate pro anima Domini Willielmi Ive canonici, cujus anime propitiatur  
Deus. Amen. — [With his effigies in brass.]

In the name of God, that is most of might,  
Pray for the soul of Sir Richard Wright.  
On whose soul Jesu have mercy.

The advowson and all the rectorial estate in Ketteringham found a purchaser, very soon after the surrender and dissolu-

tion of the Priory of Pentney, in Robert Raynbald, who subscribed his agreement to purchase from the Commissioners for the sale of the abbey-lands, on July 20th, in the 37th of Henry the Eighth, 1545. Richard Hagger, the vicar, was also the tenant of the priory-lands, holding them by demise from the Priory, dated January 24, 20th Henry VIII., 1529, for twenty years, with a rent of 100 shillings.\*

This Robert Raynbald was a merchant of Norwich, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, on the 27th of October, in the first of Elizabeth, 1559, before James Bigot, Esq., the escheator, and is elsewhere described as a grocer. The jury found that he was seized of the rectory and church of Ketteringham, with the advowson of the vicarage, granted to him by the King's letters patent, bearing date 29th August, in the 37th of the reign, 1546, and that they were held of the Queen in capite by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee, and are worth per annum beyond reprises £4. They also find that he died on the 29th of September, in the first of Elizabeth, 1559, seized of no other lands in the county, and that Elizabeth Raynbald and Ann Benyamyn are his daughters and next heirs, Elizabeth being 18, and Ann 16 years of age.

This is taken immediately from the original Record as returned into the Exchequer; but I observe that Blomefield calls Ann, "wife of Benjamin Raynbald."

Raynbald very prudently caused an exact survey to be made of all these his purchased lands in Ketteringham, immediately on his coming into possession of them, or rather just before Michaelmas, 1545: and having made other purchases in and about Ketteringham, he caused the survey to be re-written in June, 1558, rather more than a year before his death, incorporating his later acquisitions. This survey, which is remarkable for its minute description of every little

\* Particulars for the Grant among the Records of the Augmentation Office.

close which formed his estate, came into the hands of the late Mr. Thomas Rodd, the bookseller, in Newport Street, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Hudson Gurney, from whom it passed to its natural deposit, the Library at the Hall.

The two daughters of Raynbald presented to the vicarage in 1562, but they seem not to have long retained possession of either the advowson or the lands of Ketteringham, for in 1576, Andrew Thetford, gentleman, presented; in 1584, Andrew and Thomas Thetford, and again in 1591. In 1602, Thomas Thetford, Esquire, presented. In 1607, he sold the advowson to Sir Henry Hobart, Knight, William Paston, and others, in trust for Sir John Heveningham. All this is from Blomefield. From this time the advowson has accompanied the main lay-interest at Ketteringham.

“Sir Richard Hagger,” the last vicar presented by the Convent, was buried at Ketteringham, on November 25, 1558. Who was his immediate successor does not appear.

The conversion of so much public property into private property was not the only injury which Ketteringham suffered at the Reformation. It had its copes, altar-cloths, and canopies of the richest description, with a wardrobe of various vestments. These were nearly all taken away, as well as the two largest of the three bells, which were in the tower of the church. I subjoin the contemporary record of this spoliation.

### *Hundred of Humbleyard.*

Keteryngh<sup>m</sup>.

Thys Inventory indented made the xxix day of August, in the sext year of y<sup>e</sup> reign of o<sup>r</sup> Souaig<sup>n</sup> Lord Edward the sext, by y<sup>e</sup> grace of God King of Inglond, Fraunce, & Ire-  
lond, defendo<sup>r</sup> of the fayth, & in earth vnder God of y<sup>e</sup>  
churche of Inglond & also of Ireland y<sup>e</sup> sup<sup>m</sup>e hedd, between  
Witt<sup>m</sup> Fermo<sup>r</sup>, John Robsarte, Xpofer Haydon, Knyghte,

Osborne Moundeford, Robt Barney, & John Calybut, Esquiers, Cōmissionars, among other assigned by vertue of y<sup>e</sup> Kinge ma<sup>te</sup> cōmission to them dyrected for y<sup>e</sup> surway of churchē goodē in Norff of thon pty, and Rychard Haggar, vycar of Keteryngh<sup>a</sup>m aforesaid, Thom<sup>a</sup>s Haggar, Thom<sup>a</sup>s Gurney, churchwardens of y<sup>e</sup> said towne, Rychard Hale, Will<sup>a</sup>m Webster, & John Burghe, pysshners of the said towne, of thother pty, wytnessyth y<sup>t</sup> ther remayneth in the custody of y<sup>e</sup> said vicar & churchewardens y<sup>e</sup> day & yere abouewreton, these pcellē of goodē folowing, vid;

Fyrst, one chalesse w <sup>th</sup> a patent of sylk pcell gylte wayeng tenne onces & eūy owncē valued at iij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .	. . . . .	. xxxvj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one cope of blew velvet valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. iiij <sup>s</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one vestment of blew velvet valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. v <sup>s</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one vestment of blak & redd sarcenett valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. ij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one old vestment of redd velvett valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. ij <sup>s</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one vestiment of whyte sylke valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. xx <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one vestment of redd saten valued . . . . .	. . . . .	. ij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one alterclothe of whyte sylk valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. ij <sup>s</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, one other alter clothe of blak and yelowe sylk valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. viij <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, a cannape clothe of whyte sylk valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. iiij <sup>s</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, two laten candylstykkē valued at . . . . .	. . . . .	. xij <sup>d</sup> .
I <sup>t</sup> ē, three steple bellē wayeng by estimaçon xiiij <sup>e</sup> wayte, wherof the one way iij <sup>e</sup> , another iiij <sup>e</sup> , and the thredd v <sup>e</sup> , and eūy hundred valued at xv <sup>s</sup> ., the s <sup>u</sup> me of all the Bellē . . . . .	. . . . .	. ix <sup>l</sup> . xv <sup>s</sup> .

Wherof

ys assigned to be occupied & vsed in the administraçon of devyne sarvyce ther, the said chalyce wayeng tenne owncē & the said bell wayeng iij<sup>e</sup> wayte, w<sup>th</sup> the surples & ij alter clothes.

In wytnes wherof the said Comissionars & others the said psons, to these inventories alternately have put ther hande y<sup>e</sup> day & yere aboue wretton.

By me, RYCHARD HAGGAR.  
THOMAS HAGGAR.

---

### Catalogue of the Protestant Vicars of Ketteringham.

1562. John Dixy : presented by the daughters of Raynbald.  
 1568. Adam Each : came in on a lapse.  
 1576. Henry Webb : presented by Andrew Thetford. He resigned.  
 1584. Robert Grey : presented by Andrew and Thomas Thetford.  
 1586. William Parry : presented by the Queen on a lapse.  
 1591. Robert Jackler : presented by Andrew and Thomas Thetford. Resigned.  
 1602. Richard Parker : presented by Thomas Thetford. Buried June 30, 1611.  
 1611. Richard Johnson, A.M. : presented by Sir John Heveningham. By Elizabeth, his wife, he had two children, Daniel and Mary, baptized at Ketteringham.  
 1650. Miles Smith. He is not in Blomefield's list of Vicars, but his name appears in the Register, as entering on the office of Vicar in this year.  
 1652. Robert Pecket : presented by William Heveningham, Esq. Buried at Ketteringham 7th July, 1696.  
 1697. Richard Clark : presented by Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail, his wife.  
 1707. Nathaniel Saltier : presented by Henry Heron, Esq. He held the Vicarage with Olton, but resigned in 1716.

1716. Thomas Tunstall: presented by Henry Heron, Esq.  
Died in 1728.
1728. Samuel Clarke, A.M.: presented by Edward Atkyns,  
Esq. He held at the same time the Vicarage of  
East Dereham.
1761. William Wright: presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.
1786. Robert Burt: presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.
1786. Miles Beevor: presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.,  
and instituted September 29. Afterwards Dr.  
Miles Beevor.
1835. W. Wayte Andrew: presented by Joseph Sewell,  
gentleman, patron for this turn.

### The Church.

No part of the present fabric can be supposed to have been erected in the Saxon times, and the utmost that can be said on this subject is, that the ground-plan may correspond with the plot of the Saxon building, and thus serve as a guide to the knowledge of its arrangements and extent.

It is a church of one pace, without any side aisles or chapel, seventeen yards in length and eight in breadth. Blomefield says that it was re-dedicated and newly hallowed in 1535, and that St. Peter is the patron Saint of Ketteringham. He speaks also of a gild of St. Peter, of which I have seen no other notice. He does not inform us of the occasion of the re-dedication. This was sometimes done when a sacred edifice had been polluted by the shedding of blood. Thus, in ruder ages, the thought was maintained that there was one place in every little village of England into which strife must never enter, but where all must be calmness, purity, and peace.

There is now a low square tower at the West end. Originally, perhaps, it was of greater height, for in the summer of 1608 the church-tower fell very unexpectedly, of which

remarkable event there is the following memorial in the Parish Register :

“ Ketteringham steeple fell in the night season, being a very calm night, the 20 of July, 1608. The whole foot of the font was removed a foot breadth from his place: the cover of the font was stroken off, and the upper part of the font and the second stone likewise stroken off, and nothing of them hurt; yea, all the bells were whole and not one of them broken. The masons, namely, Osborn and others, began to build it up again, and the first stone was laid the 28<sup>th</sup> of August, 1608. They ceased their work a little after Hallowmas, and began their work again the 4<sup>th</sup> of April, 1609, and finished all the steeple the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June, 1609; at which time the plumber laid the lead above, and there was wanted of lead 3 hundred, which cost £3. The porch was trimmed and all the rest done the first of July, 1609; and the townsmen carried out all the rubbish and stones in the church and the church-yard the 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 1609. The Lord be praised for all such good works. Amen. This was registered by me, Richard Parker, minister of Ketteringham.”

There is interlined in a contemporary hand, “He might have put in that the steeple fell, and he lying in the vicarage heard it not.” Yet the vicarage house adjoins the church-yard wall, on the part nearest the tower.

In the Register we have also this further notice of the bells:—

“The carpenter, one Dymond of Norwich, began the frame for the bells the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, 1610. The irons for the stocks of the bells were made at Norwich, and the week after brought home. The frame was carried into the steeple and the bells set up the 7, 8, 9, 10 daies of May, 1610, and were rung the 10 of May, 1610. The bells had this posy: ‘Ex gratia et favore Arthuri Heveningham militis domini manerii de Ketteringham A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1610.’” Blomefield says there are five of them.

The Font did not receive much injury, and is now pretty nearly in its original state. Its date is limited to between the time when the Heveninghams came to Ketteringham, and the dissolution of the house of Pentney, 1494—1534, by the heraldry upon it: viz., the three chess-rooks, or some other figure approaching in form to them, the arms, according to Tanner, of the Priory of Pentney. (2.) Heveningham, with a quartering. (3.) A lion rampant and a label of three points. (4.) A bell. There are other carved ornaments on the font: namely, a Majesty; emblems of the Crucifixion; and the four Evangelists, each with his appropriate symbol.

The windows of the church have nothing peculiar, except the great East window, which has been already described.

There is a piscina on the South side the altar.

Over the altar is an old Flemish painting. The subject is the Marriage at Cana. It is not known by whom it was presented.

On the apex of the East-end gable, a cross of elegant form remains, of the age of Sir Henry Grey.

A gallery was erected in 1841, when also the chancel was new pewed, and a stove introduced at the expense of Sir John P. Boileau.

The church of a parish, which for more than five centuries has been the favourite residence of families of distinction, is generally found to be rich in monumental remains. This, it will have been seen, is the case at Ketteringham, where are memorials of Grey, Heveningham, Atkyns, Peach, and of members of the family of the present possessor. Inscriptions on such memorials belong to family history, not to ecclesiastical affairs, and they are therefore given in the former portion of this work. I have given also the few memorials which remain of former Incumbents; so that nothing on this head remains but to insert, chiefly from Blomefield, a slight notice of a very few other persons for whom there are, or were, memorials of this kind in the church.

"Hic jacet Johannes Colvile filius Richardi Colvile armigeri cujus animæ," &c.

A brass for William, son of Clere Talbot, LL.D., who died in this parish August 29, 1635.

Thomas Aid, of Norwich, 1665, and Ann, his wife, 1664, with the following couplet :

"Here *Two* in *One* at rest reposed be  
In expectation of the *One* in *Three*."

Blomefield speaks also of an anonymous altar-tomb, having a shield with a lion rampant.

And lastly, among the monuments affixed to the walls of the church, is one in marble, with the following inscription :

"Erected by Sir J. P. Boileau, Baronet, as a Tribute of Respect to the Memory of his faithful and regretted Servant, Mr. G. Roles. Ob. 31 May, 1840.—*Knowing that we also have a Master in Heaven.*

"Col. c. 4., v. 1."

[A slight addition may be made to the Table of the Heveninghams, from a valuable communication received after the Table had passed the press. Dorothy, a daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham and Mary Shelton, his second wife, was the wife (1) of Henry Vernon, Esq., second son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Sudbury and Hilton, to whom she was married September 2, 1590 ; and (2) of Sir Henry Townshend, of Elmsley Court. She died July 16, 1635.

Sir Anthony's brother, Erasmus, was ancestor of the Heveninghams of Staffordshire.]

The Parish Register begins in 1558, and has been tolerably well preserved from 1581 onwards. The information which it gives of the Heveninghams has been incorporated in the pedigree, and a few other entries have been already given. From other parts, the few following extracts are made.

1584. Feb. 28. Buried, Mr. George Periant.

1590. Oct. 11. Baptized, Arthur, son of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq.

1591. Jan. 9. Baptized, Thomas, son of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq.

1591. Feb. 8. Married, Reginald Whitfield, preacher, and Ann Bucknam, widow.

1599. May 26. Baptized, Diana, dau. of Thomas Gurney.

1599. Jan. 7. Baptized, Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Baspoole.

1603. June 21. Baptized, Dionese, dau. of Mr. Miles and Dionese Baspoole.

In 1604, from July to October, the parish was visited with the plague, or some epidemic so called in the Register. A mortality of twelve in so slender a population, in the space of three months, was sufficient to be taken notice of. Two families, named Peele and Page, suffered the most severely. To these are possibly to be added Richard Flowerdew and his wife, who died within a few days of each other in November.

1608. The contract made between Mr. John Colvile and Mrs. Margaret Blackburne was published at Ketteringham, and they were married at Winstoke [?] where his father dwelleth, 8 of August, being Monday.

1609. Henry Clayborne, who tied his wrist with the hayre of a cowe, was killed by the said cowe 6 July, and buried the 7th.

1620. September 1. Married, Mr. Nathaniel Remington and Mrs. Mary Everard.

1649. May 8. Married, Nathaniel Mitchell, minister of

Edingthorpe, single man, and Mary Blackerby, widow, of this parish.

1649. June 11. Married, Joseph Crumpton, of this parish, and Frances Reeve, of Hetherset, widower and widow.

1675. Matthew, the son of Thomas Martin and Mary, his wife, was baptized the 2nd of December by P. De la Hay, chaplain of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Heveningham, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

1676. Mrs. Abigail Heveningham, the daughter of Sir William Heveningham, Knight, and the Lady Barbara, his wife, was born the 2nd of March, and baptized 13th of the same month.

1676. John Newton, Esquire, of Thorpe in Lincolnshire, and Abigail Heveningham, of Ketteringham, spinster, were married the 22 of June, in Westminster Abbey.

1677. William Heveningham, Esq., died 20th day of February, and was buried the 21st of the same month.

1695. The Lady Mary Heveningham, who died at London, was brought down to Ketteringham, and buried in the vault made in the church February the 9th.

1701. Heveningham, son of Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail, his wife, born 16 March, baptized the 22nd.

1702. Barbara, daughter of the same, baptized Jan. 1.

1717. November 11. Buried, Mrs. Ann Cely, brought from Norwich.

A Table of the customary fees is entered in the Register; and there is also a large list of Briefs read in the church in the 17th century, with memoranda of the sums collected.

## MODERN STATISTICS OF THE PARISH,

FROM THE RETURNS TO GOVERNMENT.

YEARS	HOUSES.				PERSONS.			OCCUPATIONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many families.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly in Trade and Manufactures.	All Families not in the two preceding classes.
1801	28	28	2	..	101	80	181	44 Persons	..	..
1811	22	35	..	2	86	104	190	31	3	1
1821	20	35	..	1	87	88	175	30	4	1
1831	28	37	..	1	105	110	215	32	3	2
1841	44	..	..	..	123	123	246	..	..	..

In 1831, 53 of the 105 males were 20 years of age and upwards; in 1841, 56 out of 123 were 20 years of age and upwards, and of the females, 61 out of 123; 67 males and 62 females being under that age. Of the 246 persons resident in the parish at the later period, 222 were born in the county of Norfolk, and 24 beyond its limits.

In 1831 there were 5 occupiers employing labourers in agriculture to the number of 44, and one whose tenancy was so small that he did not employ any; while the number of persons employed in retail trades or handicrafts, whether as masters or workmen, was only three; and none are returned as employed in manufactures, or making manufacturing machinery; as capitalists, bankers, professional, or other educated men; or as labourers employed otherwise than in agriculture; but 9 females, without any males, are returned as servants.

The area of the parish is stated in the Population Returns of 1831 and 1841, by estimate, rather than measurement, at 1680 acres, and the annual value of its real property was

assessed to the Property Tax, in 1815, at £1599; but in 1844, to the Poor's Rate, at £2100. The expenditure for the relief of the poor for the twelve months ended at Lady-day in that year having been £222., which is at the rate of 2s. 1½*d.* in the pound sterling, on the annual value of the rateable property. [*Sess.* 1848, No. 737, and *Population Abstracts* of 1831 and 1841.]

The amount of all sums expended out of the Poor's-rates, other than those for the relief of the poor, in the year 1843, was only £23. for the County-rate; but other rates were levied in the same year to the amount of £113. 5s. 6½*d.*, being £25. 16s. 2½*d.* for Church-rates, £71. 18s. 4*d.* for Highway-rates and bye-rates, 5s. for Constable's-rate, and £15. 6s. for Rural Police. The whole of the rates, therefore, entailed an annual charge of £358. 5s. 6½*d.*, or 3s. 4¾*d.* in the pound.

In the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, Ketteringham is returned as a Vicarage in the Diocese of Norwich, and County of Norfolk, the incumbent of which was Mr. Beevor, admitted in 1786, the patron and impropiator being N. W. Peach, Esq. Its one church is stated to afford sufficient accommodation, but the living appears to be destitute of any glebe-house. Its annual value is returned at £196., exempt from any deduction whatever, even for the payment of a curate, although the incumbent at that time was also incumbent of Hethell and Bircham Newton with Tofts, in the same diocese and county.

In the Parish-Register Abstracts attached to the Population Returns of 1831, though the Returns are given only for the parishes of all the hundred of Humbleyard collectively from 1821 to 1831 inclusively, yet it is incidentally mentioned that the Parish-Register of Ketteringham consists of three different books: the first comprising a record of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, from 1558 to 1695; the second, one

of Baptisms and Burials from 1695 to 1812, and of Marriages from 1695 to 1753; and the third, of Marriages from 1754 to 1812, the latter being the date to which this return of the State of the Parish-Registers is made up.

In the Education Returns of 1833, Ketteringham is stated to have one day and Sunday-school, commenced in 1829, and supported by Miss Atkins, of Ketteringham Hall; it contained 10 male and 27 female children—in all 37. This was probably the first public day-school ever opened in the parish, which is expressly mentioned in the returns of 1819 to have none.

