

This Daye the hoolle howse upon diverse consideracons them moving have electyd and chosen Thomas Gawdie Esquier to be of their Counsayle of this Cittie and that he shall have rescyve and take an annuall Fee of fyve pounds yerely for the same.

In 1557, he was elected M.P. for Norwich, and, in 1558, was summoned to graduate as serjeant-at-law. The writ, however, was abated in consequence of the death of Queen Mary, and, probably at his own request, his name did not appear in the new list drawn up on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. It was, therefore, not until 1567 that he received this promotion. In August, 1558, he was elected recorder of Norwich¹ following the death of Ambrose Gylbert, late recorder,² and this office he held until 1575.

In 1560, a controversy—one of many—arising from the presumption of liberty to trade in Norwich by the citizens of London, reached a climax. A conference with the Lord Mayor and council of that city was arranged, and instructions were issued to "Mr. Thomas Gawdye, Recorder, Mr. John Aldryche, Mr. John Gybbys and Mr. Robert Sucklyng, Aldermen, Raffe Marsham and John Bacon the Chamberleyne, Commoners, to ryde to London and prosecute and follow that cawse."³

From 1561 to 1564, Thomas Gawdy was treasurer of the Inner Temple and, in 1562, was treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. He reached the zenith of his legal career on 16th November, 1574, when he was constituted a judge of the Queen's Bench, and was one of the few puisne judges to receive the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth. He was knighted at Woodrising, 26th August, 1578, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Norfolk, and in the record of his knighthood he is described as of Gawdy Hall.⁴

¹ He appears at this time to have occupied a house in St. Giles, Norwich, leased of Thomas Cock, alderman, who mentions it in his will, dated and proved, Norwich, 1558.

² Assembly Book. Foss, in his *Judges of England*, erroneously gives this date as 1563.

³ Assembly Book, Norwich, 7th April, 2 Elizabeth.

⁴ He did not, however, take final possession of the Redenhall estate, of which he was mortgagee, until 1583.

Sir Thomas Gawdy sat as a judge for fourteen years and played a leading part in many famous trials. He was of the commission which tried Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1586, and of that which had tried her supporter, Dr. William Parry, the notorious intriguer, in 1585. In his capacity of recorder of Norwich his name frequently appears in the city records; and among the important local trials at which both he and his half-brother, Francis, officiated as judges, were those which took place at Norwich in 1584 when a great many persons were charged with recusancy and disobedience of the ordinances relating to religious observances.¹ He was also one of the commission appointed, in 1578, to enquire into the violent quarrel which had arisen between Edmund Freke, bishop of Norwich, and the chancellor, John Beacon.²

His legal arguments are reported by Sir James Dyer, Edmund Plowden and Sir Edward Coke—the last, who was his nephew by marriage, describing him as “a most reverend judge and sage of the law, of ready and profound judgment and venerable gravity, prudence and integrity.” But a merciless and grasping side of his character is revealed in his method of acquiring, in 1583, the Redenhall estate of his nephew, Thomas Gawdy of Weybread, whose widow, Honor, as we have seen, was left in such dire poverty, regardless of definite promises to the contrary, as to elicit an expression of disgust in the will of Nicholas Hare of Stow Bardolph.

Sir Thomas Gawdy married twice:—(1) Etheldreda, or Audrey, daughter and co-heiress of William Knightley,³ attorney-at-law, of Norwich, in 1548, and (2) Frances, daughter of Henry Richers of Swannington, Norfolk, in 1567.

¹ See Mason's *History of Norfolk*, p. 572.

² *Ibid.*, Part I., p. 397, *et seq.*

³ He died 12th Feb., 1548. (See *Misc. Gen. et Herald*, vol. i., p. 98). Will proved (Norwich) 24th August, 1548. He is said to have descended from Sir Richard Knightly of Fawsley, Northants. See James, C. W., *Chief Justice Coke*, p. 2.

The property at Rockland, Bramerton and Surlingham which came into his possession as a result of his first marriage formed the nucleus of the very large estate which rapidly accumulated during his lifetime. The previous ownership of this property is not without interest. In the latter part of the fifteenth century it belonged to one, Andrew Pawe, who held the office of town clerk of Norwich from 1491 until his death in 1510. Pawe lived in the parish of St. Peter Parmentergate and was buried in the church there with his two wives, Catharine and Margaret. His will, proved at Norwich in January, 1510/11, shows that he left a son, William, then under seventeen years of age, and a daughter, Margaret.

William Pawe inherited his father's considerable real estate which included property in the Rockland and Bramerton districts. He entered the church and was vicar of Haveringland *circa* 1530, and afterwards (*circa* 1536) became rector of Belaugh near Coltishall until his death in 1552. His sister, Margaret, was the first wife of William Knightley, attorney, of St. Peter Parmentergate, and by him appears to have had four daughters:—(1) Elizabeth, dead in 1552, who married John Hill; (2) Lettice, who married John Clippesby; (3) Winifred, who married Robert Coke of Mileham and thus became mother of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice; and (4) Etheldreda, or Audrey, who married Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Gawdy.

On 30th September, 1548, William Pawe, then rector of Belaugh, made a settlement on the marriage of his niece, Audrey Knightley, and Thomas Gawdy¹ by which he settled his lands in Rockland, Bramerton and Surlingham on the said Thomas and Audrey—the settlement to take effect at his death. He died in 1552 and by his will proved at Norwich on 17th September of that year, gave all his lands in East Ruston, Happisburgh, Crostweyt and Walcot to his nephew, Robert Coke, gentleman, and to his niece

¹ Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. (*Gawdy Letters*), p. 2.

Winifred, his wife. He mentions his nieces, Lettice, Winifred, Audrey and Elizabeth (the last then deceased), and confirms the above settlement on Thomas Gawdy and Audrey, his wife, who thereupon came into full possession of the Rockland estate.

Circa 1549, Gawdy purchased the manor of Holveston of the co-heiresses of William Halse of Haveringland,¹ and is described as of Holveston in deeds dated 6 and 7 Elizabeth.² Prior to these dates he is usually described as of Rockland as appears in the will of William Fuller of Redenhall (1554) and that of Christopher Grice of Harleston (1559).

On his retirement from the treasurership of the Inner Temple in November, 1564, he sought a more imposing residence in Norfolk, and in that year commenced negotiations for the purchase of John Throckmerton's estates which included the manors of Claxton and Hellington. Throckmerton at this time appears to have been one of the creditors of Thomas Gawdy (afterwards of Weybread, but then described as of Gawdy Hall),³ so that when Thomas Gawdy (afterwards Sir Thomas) came into final possession of most of the Throckmerton estates in 1565/6,⁴ he also took John Throckmerton's place as an important creditor of his nephew and namesake, the aforesaid Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall and Weybread.

This stroke of business not only brought him into immediate possession of Claxton with its ancient, castellated manor-house, but laid the foundations of the series of later transactions which eventually made him lord of the manor of Redenhall and of other manors nearby.

From *circa* 1558 until 1567, he hired of Thomas Cock, alderman of Norwich, and his succession, a newly-built house in St. Giles, Norwich. In 1567, he purchased of his nephew, Anthony Gawdy, son of

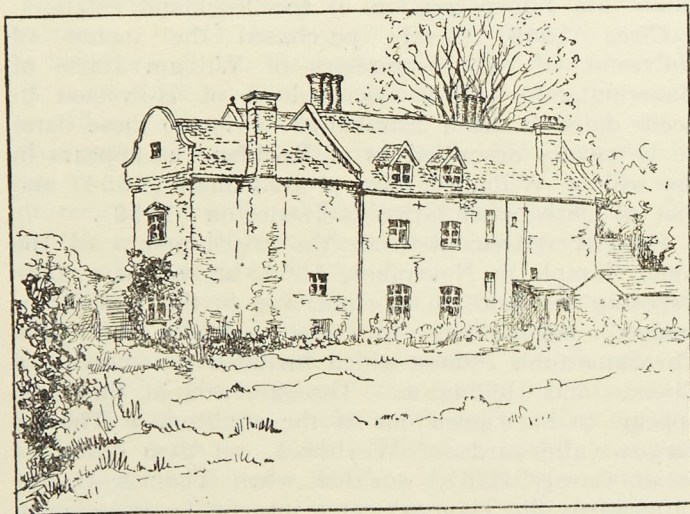
¹ Blomefield, vol. v., p. 488.

² Enrolled deeds, Norwich Muniment Room.

³ Brit. Mus. Add. Charter, 53512.

⁴ This purchase was made in his name coupled with that of Audrey, his wife, and Henry, their son.

his half-brother, Thomas Gawdy, sergeant-at-law, the large house in St. Julian's parish in Norwich¹ which his half-brother had used as a town house during his recordership of that city.



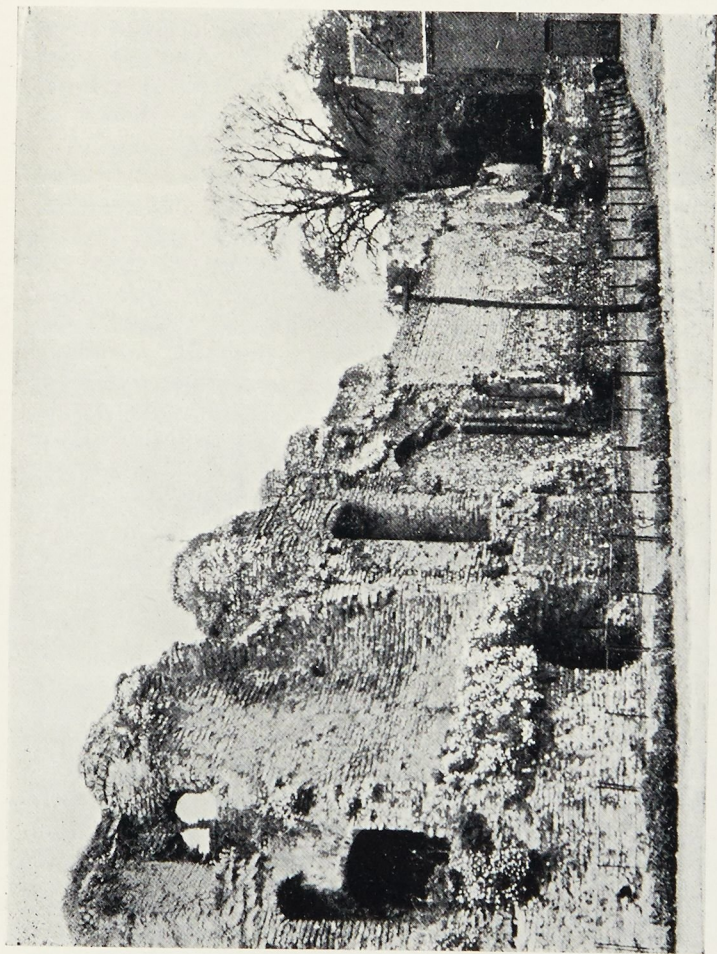
CLAXTON MANOR HOUSE.

Nancy Ward, del.

The history of Claxton manor is set forth by Blomefield² who, however, falls into error when dealing with Sir Thomas Gawdy's parentage; but it is of interest to record here that William de Kerdeston, in 1339, had licence to make a castle of the manor-house, and that this work was completed by his son, Sir William de Kerdeston who died *circa* 1379. A ruined portion of this ancient building can still be seen. The house adjoining was probably first erected in the sixteenth century and eventually developed into the present farmhouse. It appears that Sir Thomas Gawdy resided here from 1564 until 1583 when he removed to Gawdy Hall in Redenhall.

¹ Already described under Thomas Gawdy of Shottesham, Redenhall, and Norwich, sergeant-at-law. This house, called Gournay's Place, was purchased by the sergeant-at-law of Anthony Gournay in 1548. The glass of one of the windows containing the Gournay and Gawdy arms has been removed to Keswick Hall, near Norwich.

² Blomefield, vol. x., pp. 111-116.



CLAXTON CASTLE RUINS.

Some idea of the extent of Sir Thomas Gawdy's landed possessions at his death can be gathered from the fact that, in addition to Gawdy Hall and Claxton, he was lord of the manors of Hellington, Ashby, Holveston, Rockland St. Peter, Saxlingham, Bramerton, Catfield, Frenge, Shipdham, Tasburgh and Cantley in Norfolk; Woolverstone¹ and Tattingston² in Suffolk; and East and West Enborne in Berkshire.

At one time (1556), he shared with Nicholas and John Hare the manors of Stow Bardolph, Cantley, Scratby and Strumpshaw which formerly had been part of the possessions of Henry, Earl of Arundel.³ On 10th September, 1566, he conveyed to Michael Hare and William Hare, esquires, John Brereton and Cuthbert Brereton, gentlemen, lands in Holveston, Yelverton, Bramerton, Hellington, Bergh Apton and Rockland except such as were parcel of the manors of Claxton and Hellington; and, ten days later, he leased certain lands lying in Holveston, Bramerton, Hellington, Bergh Apton and Rockland to John Cannock of Salle.⁴

Etheldreda, or Audrey, his first wife, died *circa* 1566 and was probably buried at Claxton. It should be mentioned that the first parish register of Claxton is missing and therefore no evidence of the exact date of any of the Gawdy burials there can be obtained from the church records. By her, Sir Thomas had three sons (of whom the eldest was Sir Henry Gawdy) and four daughters.

In 1567, he married Frances, daughter of Henry Richers of Swannington with whose family he had done considerable business in real estate in his younger days, and by her had a second family of which

¹ Philip Woolverstone sold this manor to Sir Thos. Gawdy in 1580. See Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, vol. vi., p. 124.

² In 1582, Jerome Spring and others alienated the manor of Tattingston to Sir Thos. Gawdy, knt., and Clippesby Gawdy. *Ibid.*, p. 105.

³ Patent Roll, 119.

⁴ Deeds, Norwich Public Library.

Sir Clippesby Gawdy was the only son. There seems to be no doubt that this second marriage supplied the money with which the Redenhall and neighbouring estates were purchased—and possibly even a substantial interest in Gawdy Hall which was in process of erection at about this time. When full possession of these estates had been effected, Sir Thomas took steps to eject the occupier of Gawdy Hall (one named Flegg), and to make this house his residence.¹ Many authorities record that he was the host of Christopher Watson whose *Hystories of Polybius*, published in 1568, is dedicated “to the right worshipful Thomas Gaudy, esq. from my chamber in your house at Gaudy Hall, Norfolk”; but this dedication might easily, and more probably, refer to Thomas Gawdy (afterwards of Weybread) who appears to have been mainly responsible for the building of the Hall and who, as we have seen, was described as of that place as late as 1580.

Sir Thomas Gawdy was unquestionably one of the greatest legal authorities of his time. Although he did not attain the senior office of Chief Justice to which his half-brother, Francis, was promoted, or the literary distinction which made his relative, Sir Edward Coke, famous, yet his name appears in innumerable national and local records—a fact which bears witness to his widespread official activities and to the respect and confidence which his profound learning earned for his judgment.

On the other hand, we find evidence in the family records of strained and uncordial relations existing between him and the Harling family—caused, no doubt, by jealousy of his successes and especially by the unforgiveable acquisition by him, a junior member of the family, of the paternal estate at Redenhall. Perhaps this coolness can also be attributed to difference in temperament—the humorous, generous and affectionate nature of the Harling folk contrasting strongly with the hard, law-saturated and business-

¹ Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. (*Gawdy Letters*), p. 20.

like traits which formed part of Sir Thomas Gawdy's character and which were doubtless inherited by some of his descendants.

He died on 5th November, 1588, at Gawdy Hall, and was buried on the following 12th December in the family chapel in Redenhall church where an altar-tomb without inscription is said to mark his last resting place. The date of his burial coincided with that of the marriage of his nephew, Bassingborne Gawdy, to Margaret Sulyard (*q.v.*); so that members of the family had, on that day, the choice of wearing mourning or holiday attire as they felt inclined. This is recorded in one of Philip Gawdy's letters¹:—

I have morning clothe for my father and my oncle Anthony but neither of them both can be at the funerall for it is at the tyme of the mariag, and the greater Nayle ever dryves out the lesse. Justice Gawdy [Francis] will not be ther as I thinke neither.

The following is an abstract from the will of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall in Redenhall, Norfolk, Knight, Justice of the Queen's Bench:—

Dated 1st November, 1586.

If I die in Norfolk, I desire to be buried in the chapel of Redenhall church.

I bequeath to John, Daniel and Audrey Plombe 40s. each.²

To my servants, 10s. each.

To the poor of Redenhall, Harleston, Wortwell, Claxton, Ashby, Carleton, Hellington, Rockland, Surlingham, Bramerton, Woolverstone, Chempton, Tattingston—various sums.

To each of my unmarried daughters, £500 at her age of 18.

To my wife, Frances, the use of my household stuff, armour and plate at Gawdy Hall for her life with remainder to Clippesby Gawdy, and so from heir to heir, except three silver bowls, a standing cup with cover, gilt, and a salt which I give to my son, Henry.

¹ Jeayes, I. H., *Letters of Philip Gawdy*, p. 43.

² These were apparently the children of his only sister, Margaret, who married (1) John Plombe of Topcroft and (2) Aldrich.

To my wife, £40, her wearing apparel and jewels and corn to the value of £70.

To my said wife all my lands etc. in Redenhall and the towns adjoining that I bought of my nephew, Thomas Gawdy; my lands in Alburgh bought of Plombe, Thompson, Warner and Skete; she to give up her moiety of the manor of Saxlingham to my heir; with contingent remainders as to lands in Redenhall after her death to Clippesby Gawdy in tail male to the second and other sons, to the heirs male of Thomas Gawdy of Harleston, my father, to my right heirs and the other lands, after her death, to the said Clippesby Gawdy, except Clintigate which shall go with Gawdy Hall and the lands in Redenhall.

Henry, my son, or such as shall be my heir, to have such money as I have reserved on the stock of cattle, at the age of 21. Henry to pay my wife £10 a year to bring up the children I have by her during 10 years and towards the bringing up of his own sister, Frances, £10 yearly.

To the now wife of Henry, my eldest son, the manors of Surlingham, Rockland and Poringland and the house and lands in Rockland and £50 a year.

If my wife be with a man child, I give him a moiety of the manor of Saxlingham and £240 at his age of 18. If with a woman child, that child to have £300 at the age of 18; if she die, then the same to be divided among my other daughters.

All my manors, lands, etc. in Norfolk and Suffolk to my son, Henry, in tail male, with contingent remainders to the heirs male of my body, of my father, my right heirs.

To my daughters, Myngaye, Reade and Wincoll, £20 each.

My will is interlined in divers places by the writing of my cousin, Edward Cooke, by my appointment.

To Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England, a piece of plate worth £10.

Executors: my son, Henry, and my brother, Francis Gawdy.

Supervisors: Henry Riches, Reynold Rowes, my brothers-in-law.

Signed: THOMAS GAWDYE.

Witnesses: Francis Gawdye, Edward Cooke, George Barneye.

Proved, 1st February, 1588, by Thomas Barker, Public Notary, proctor to the executors.

P.C.C. Leicester, 22.

Inquisition *post mortem*¹

Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knight.

Taken at Loddon, 9th August, 31 Elizabeth.

The manors of Claxton and Hellington were conveyed by John Throgmorton, esq. to the said Sir Thomas Gawdy, Audrey, his wife, and Henry Gawdy, son of the said Thomas. Audrey predeceased him. Manor of Shipdham acquired 28th March, 28 Elizabeth, by the said Thomas and Henry from Thomas Townsend and Thomas Woodhowse, esqs. (deed enrolled in Common Pleas).

Manor of Tasburgh with which the said Thomas and Henry were enfeoffed by Thomas Fornley, by deed dated 10th February, 26 Eliz. Manor of Bonds in Freston, Suffolk; manors of Rockland and Poringland, Norfolk; manors of Estenborne and Westenborne, Berks. Tenements in Redenhall, Norfolk, settled on said Sir Thomas and Clippesby Gawdy.

Manors of Cantley alias Cantelowe, Erlams, Surlingham, Bastwick and Verdons; half the manor of Saxlingham Netherhall, Norfolk. Manor of Redenhall, Norfolk, which he acquired from Thomas Gawdy, esq. and his sons Owen and Ralph Gawdy 2nd March, 25 Eliz., which by his will he bequeathed to his wife, Frances, for her life, with remainder to Clippesby Gawdy in tail male. They are both living. Manors of Woolverstone and Tattingston, Suffolk. Tenements in Chelmondiston, Eye, etc., in Suffolk.

He died 5th November last.

Henry Gawdy, esq., his son and heir, was aged 36 and more at his father's death.

Lady Frances Gawdy, Sir Thomas' second wife, was the daughter of Henry Richers of Swannington at which church she was baptized in 1550 and married in 1567. It will be seen that her husband left her, at his death, the life enjoyment of the Redenhall estates, so that she was enabled to continue her residence at Gawdy Hall where she died in 1622 having survived him for thirty-four years. She also survived her only son, Sir Clippesby Gawdy.

¹ Chancery, vol. 223/59.

Inquisition *post mortem*¹

Dame Frances Gawdy, widow of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Redenhall.

Taken at Harleston, 7th November, 20 James I.

Under her husband's will she held for her life the manor of Redenhall together with certain tenements there and at Alburgh, etc. to remain at her death to Sir Clippesby Gawdy, now deceased, younger son of the said Sir Thomas. He died 17th December, 1619, leaving an only son, Thomas.

She also held the manor of Holbrooke and tenements in Alburgh, Needham, Starston and Wortwell with which (31st January, 17 Jac.) she enfeoffed George Gawdy, esq., and Toby Frere, gent., to her own use for her life, then to the use of Mary, Lady Gawdy, widow,² for her life, with remainder to the right heirs of Dame Frances. She died 25th August last. The said Mary survives. The next heir is the abovesaid Thomas Gawdy, esq., son and heir of the said Clippesby, only son of the said Frances.

Thomas was aged 11 on 1st January last.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY'S FIRST FAMILY.

(PEDIGREE G.)

His eldest son, SIR HENRY GAWDY, will be noticed later.

THOMAS GAWDY, Sir Thomas' second son, is described as a matriculation pensioner from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1571, in which year he was admitted at the Inner Temple. He appears to have died childless.

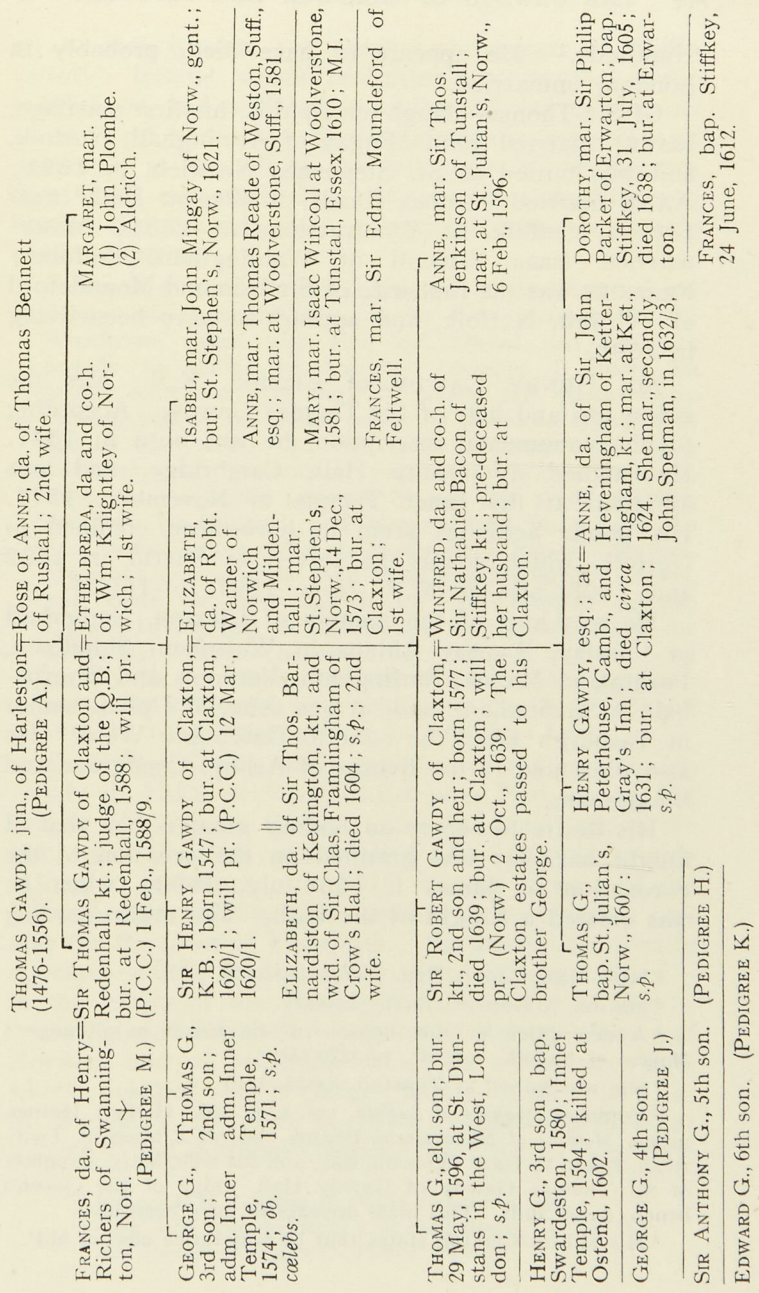
GEORGE GAWDY, Sir Thomas' third son, was admitted at the Inner Temple in 1574. In 1578, he addressed a letter from London to his cousin, Bassingborne Gawdy, then High Sheriff, asking for his support in the candidature of his old acquaintance, Tolwyn, to the bailiwick of the Loddon and Clavering

¹ *Wards and Liveries*, vol. 67/83.

² Widow of Sir Clippesby Gawdy.

PEDIGREE G.

GAWDY of CLAXTON.



Hundreds.¹ He appears to have died, probably in London, unmarried.²

Of Sir Thomas' daughters by this, his first marriage, ISABEL married John Mingay of Arminghall, Norfolk, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Norwich, in 1621; ANNE married Thomas Reade of Weston Hall,³ near Beccles, Suffolk, at Woolverstone in 1581; MARY⁴ married Isaac Wincoll of Waldingfield, Suffolk⁵; FRANCES was the first wife of Sir Edmund Moundeford of Feltwell, Norfolk, and appears to have been living in 1598.

SIR HENRY GAWDY of Claxton, K.B., was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Gawdy. According to his monumental inscription, he was born in 1547. He studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was admitted at the Inner Temple in November, 1571. His public activities seem to have been confined to Norfolk, which county he served as Sheriff in 1592 and 1608, and as M.P. from 1597 to 1603.⁶

He was lord of the manors of Claxton, Netherhall in Cantley, Ramsey Abbots in Walsoken, Shipdham, Poringland Magna, Surlingham, Verdon's and Thorpehall in Saxlingham, and, at one time, of Uphall manor in Tasburgh which he sold to Gascoigne Weld. He also presented to the livings of Ashby, Chedgrave and Shottesham.

His desire to secure an honour greater than that of knight bachelor was gratified on the occasion of the coronation of James I. (25 July, 1603), when he was created a Knight of the Bath. The events leading

¹ Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. (*Gawdy Letters*), p. 7.

² MS. no. 3, Norwich Public Library.

³ A description of this house will be found in Copinger's *Manors of Suffolk*, vol. vii., pp. 220-221.

⁴ She was buried at Tunstall, Essex, 1610.

⁵ Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, vol. i., p. 246. Herbert Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, records a brass at Twinstead, Essex, to Isaac Wyncoll, esq., and his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall, judge of the Queen's bench, dated 1610. This brass appears to have been lost.

⁶ His M.I. at Claxton states that he was thrice elected M.P.

up to this honour are mentioned in one of Philip Gawdy's letters¹ which indicates that, at that time, knighthood had suffered considerable degradation as a result of the order issued after the accession of James I. to the effect that all men whose incomes from land exceeded £40 per annum were either to receive knighthood or to compound with the King's commissioners.

I was at courte withe my cousin Henry Gavdy vpon Sunday was sennight, wher at his fyrst comming Sr W. Woodhouse closed with him, and offered that for fyfty ponde he sholde be knighted (thoughe I knowe his creditt colde not haue done it) whiche my cousin vtterly refused, and by no meanes wolde so muche as lysten to it, and so they breake up. He was afterwarde offered by a man that colde performe it and in great fauor withe the King, that he sholde presently be had into pryuy chamber, and then be knighted, and receyue great fauor from the King, without paying any one penny for it but only his fees. My cosin as sone as he went about cam his way to London, and wolde not haue had it for fyue hundred ponde. I fynde by him that he colde be one of the knightes of the bathe, and I thinke he wolde be content to pay somewhat roundly for it, wherin I commend him and his Judgment and in my opinion dô the muche better than to be knighted after so many meane persons as latly haue bene.

Sir Henry Gawdy was a member of the commission which, in 1611, declared Christopher Paston, son and heir of Sir William Paston, to be an idiot; and, in the same year, Sir Henry contributed £65 13s. 4d. towards a loan to the King. In 1615, he was captain of the Foot for the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering and also for the town of Yarmouth. His name occasionally appears—chiefly in connection with business matters—in the letters of the Harling branch of the family.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner of Norwich and of Mildenhall, Suffolk. This marriage, which resulted in a large family, took place at St. Stephen's, Norwich, in 1573. According to Peter le Neve² and Anthony Norris,³ he married secondly,

¹ Jeayes, I. H., *Letters of Philip Gawdy*, p. 134.

² Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. (*Gawdy Letters*), pp. 53, 54.

³ MS. Pedigrees, Norwich Public Library.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Kedington, Suffolk, and widow of Sir Charles Framlingham of Crow's Hall in Debenham. She died 21st December, 1604, without issue by Gawdy.

Sir Henry Gawdy died, a widower, 12th February, 1620/1, and was buried at Claxton where a monument to his memory was erected on the north wall of the chancel by his son, Sir Robert Gawdy, in 1637. This monument, which has evidently undergone considerable restoration, bears three coloured shields, two of which are badly defaced. They are described by Farrer¹ as follows:—

- (1) (Defaced). Vert, a tortoise passant argent, with crescent for difference, *Gawdy* of Claxton.
- (2) Quarterly:—1 and 4, *Gawdy*; 2 and 3, Per fesse, argent and gules; in chief two mullets sable (*Bacon*, gules on a chief argent two mullets pierced sable).
- (3) *Gawdy*.

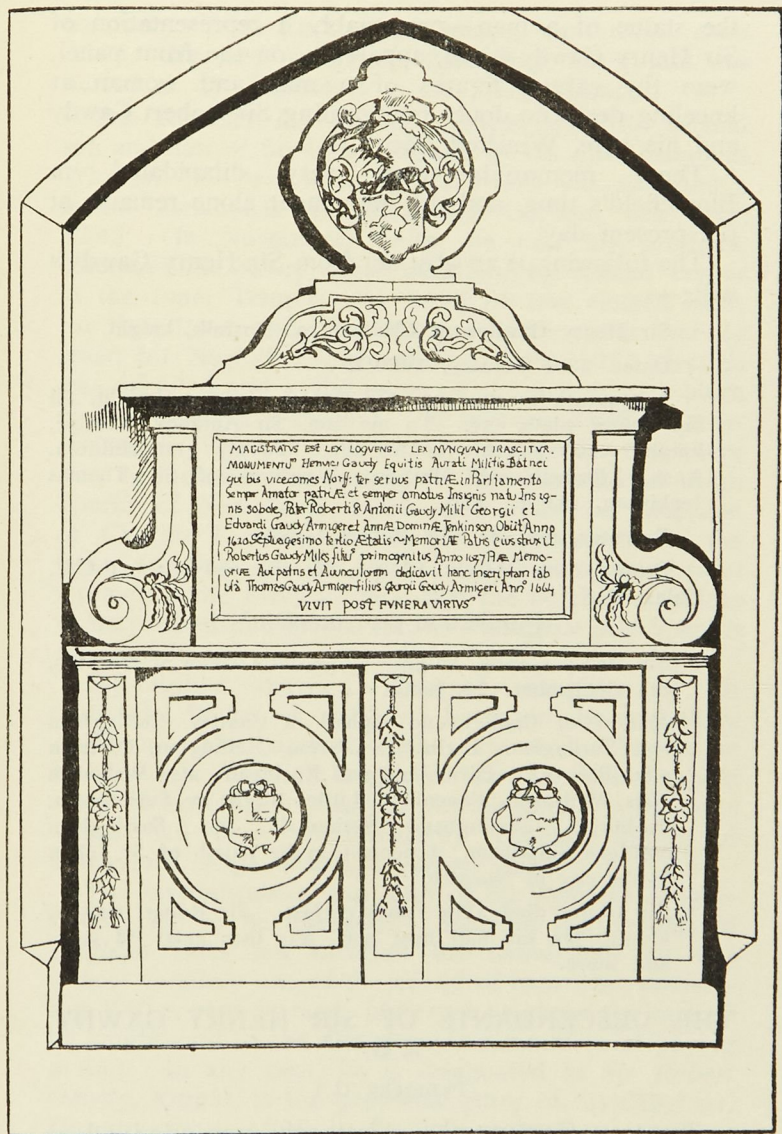
In 1664, a tablet with the following inscription was added by Thomas Gawdy who was a grandson of Sir Henry and who eventually inherited the Claxton estate:—

MAGISTRATVS EST LEX LOQUENS. LEX NVNQVAM IRASCITVR. Monumentum Henrici Gaudy Equitis Aurati Militis Balnei qui bis vicecomes Norff. ter seruus patriae in Parlamento semper Amator Patriae et semper amatus Insignis natu Insignis sobole Pater Roberti & Antonij Gaudy Milit., Georgii et Eduardi Gaudy Armiger' et Annae Dominae Jenkinson. Obijt Anno 1620 septuagesimo tertio actatis. Memoriae Patris eius struxit Robertus Gaudy Miles filius primogenitus Anno 1637. Piae Memoriae Aui Patris et Auunculorum dedicavit hanc inscriptam tabulam Thomas Gaudy Armiger filius Georgii Gaudy Armigeri Anno 1664. VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTUS.

Blomefield² records that, formerly, an altar-tomb, enclosed by iron rails, adjoined the monument and bore the arms of Gawdy and Bacon. Lying on it was

¹ *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, vol. i., p. 118.

² Vol. x., p. 118.



Nancy Ward, del.

THE GAWDY MEMORIAL AT CLAXTON.

the statue of a man—presumably a representation of Sir Henry Gawdy—and, apparently on the front panel, were the carved figures of a man and woman at kneeling-desks no doubt representing Sir Robert Gawdy and his wife, Winifred Bacon.

These memorials were very dilapidated in Blomefield's time, and the monument alone remains at the present day.

The following is an abstract from Sir Henry Gawdy's will:—

Sir Henry Gawdye of Claxton, co. Norfolk, knight.

Dated 23rd January, 1620/1.

I bequeath to my son, Sir Robert Gawdye, knight, all my goods, plate, etc. To my son, Sir Anthony Gawdye, knight, £100 a year for his life. To my grandchildren, Anne, Elizabeth and Margery, daughters of Sir Thomas Jenkinson, knight, £50.

Executor, my son, Sir Robert Gawdye.

Proved 12th March, 1620/1, by the executor. P.C.C. Dale, 25.

*Inquisition post mortem*¹

Sir Henry Gawdy, knight. Inquisition taken at Norwich, 6th September, 19 James I.

Manors of Cantley and Uphall in Cantley, Surlingham and Surlingham Earlhams, Claxton, Hellington, Carleton *alias* Bastwicks, Poringland and Rockland; also Walsoken *alias* Walsoken Popenhoe, Little Birch in Surlingham, Tasburgh, Saxlingham Netherhall and Saxlingham Verdons, Shipdham. Tenements in the parish of St. Julian in the city of Norwich.

Sir Henry died 12th February last. Sir Robert Gawdy, knight, his son and next heir, was then aged 43 years and more.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SIR HENRY GAWDY,
K.B.

(PEDIGREE G.)

THOMAS GAWDY, the eldest son, was admitted at the Inner Temple in 1594 and is described as a fellow

¹ Chancery, vol. 385, no. 63.

commoner from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, *circa* 1596. He died unmarried, 20th May, 1596, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, London.

SIR ROBERT GAWDY of Claxton was the second son and heir of Sir Henry Gawdy by his wife, Elizabeth Warner. He was born in 1577 and was admitted a fellow commoner at Emmanuel College, 5th May, 1593. In November, 1594, he and his brothers, Thomas and Henry, were admitted by special favour at the Inner Temple. In 1598 he was elected M.P. for East Looe, and, in 1623 and 1625, unsuccessfully stood for Norfolk. The validity of the 1623 election was disputed and a discussion on the matter took place in the House of Commons. It appears that Sir Robert was so disgusted that he could not have the first place that he refused the second.¹ He was elected High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1629, and, after the accession of Charles I., was one of the Commission for the Peace for Norfolk. In 1625, Sir Robert reported from Cromer to the Privy Council that the number of sailors to be pressed in Norfolk for the Palatinate and Spanish wars could not be obtained.

Sir Robert married Winifred, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey,² by whom he had three children. The baptism of the elder son, Thomas, at St. Julian's, Norwich, suggests that Sir Robert spent some of his early married life in the family town house which had been purchased by Thomas Gawdy of Harleston, sergeant-at-law, *circa* 1550.

The circumstances and date of Sir Robert's knighthood seem to be unknown. Shaw in his *Knights of England* does not mention his name, but he was almost certainly one of the crowd of men who, possessing £40 a year in land, preferred to chose the honour of knighthood to the disagreeable alternative of paying a fine. In any case, he is designated as *Sir Robert Gawdy, Knight*, in the baptismal entry of his daughter, Dorothy, dated 1605, in the Stiffkey register.

¹ Mason, *History of Norfolk*, part i., p. 251.

² By Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham of London, kt.

Sir Robert died, 23rd July, 1639, his wife and children having predeceased him. By his will, dated 15th May, 1639, he ordered his body to be buried in the family tomb in the chancel at Claxton where his father, mother, wife and children lay buried. He gave all his real estate to his nephew, Thomas Gawdy, son of his brother, George Gawdy, in tail male, and thereafter to the heirs male of his father, Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B., because he desired that the house and name might continue. He gave the contents of the Claxton mansion to his nephew, Thomas, on condition that £1,000 should be paid to his, the testator's granddaughter, Mary Parker.¹

Other persons mentioned in the will are the testator's brother, Edward Gawdy, and his nephew, Robert Gawdy.

The will was proved at Norwich, 2nd October, 1639. (Reg. Smith).

*Inquisition post mortem*²

Norff. Sir Robert Gawdy, knight.

Inquisition taken at Norwich, 17th July, 16 Charles 1. He was seised of the manors of Cantley and Uphall in Cantley, Surlingham and Surlingham Earlehams, Claxton, Helghton *alias* Hellington, Carleton *alias* Bastwicks, Porlingland and Rockland, and of the rectory of Claxton. These he (as Sir Robert Gawdy of Claxton) with his wife Dame Winifred and George Gawdy of Shipdham, esq. settled (30th June, 22 James I.) on the then future marriage of Henry Gawdy, esq., his son and heir apparent, with Anne Heveningham, eldest daughter of Sir John Heveningham, knight, on the heirs male of the said Henry and Anne; in default on the heirs male of Henry; finally on the heirs male of Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B., late father of the said Sir Robert. His wife and said son (*s.p.*) both died in his lifetime.

Sir Robert died 23rd July last. His heir is Philip Parker, esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Philip Parker, knight, and son and heir of Dame Dorothy, his

¹ She died, unmarried, 25th July, 1691, aged 59, and was buried at Erwardon, Suffolk. See *East Anglian* (n.s.), vol. viii., p. 107.

² Chancery, series ii., vol. 773, no. 183.

wife deceased, daughter of the said Sir Robert, aged (at Sir Robert's death) 14 years and 3 months.

George Gawdy, esq. is heir male of the abovesaid Sir Henry, namely, his son and heir male; and he entered into the premises on Sir Robert's death. Sir Philip Parker is living at Burneham.

Sir Robert Gawdy's wife, Winifred, predeceased him and was buried at Claxton. The exact date of her death is unknown, but she was alive at the time of her father's death in 1622, and was one of the persons who testified to the accuracy of his funeral certificate.¹ She and her sister, Dame Elizabeth Knyvett, were executrices of their father's will. She also took part in the arrangements for the marriage of her son, Henry, in 1624.

The history of Sir Robert's children who all died in early life suggests the appearance of tuberculosis in the family, and therefore deserves some attention. THOMAS GAWDY, the eldest son, was baptized at St. Julian's, Norwich, 6th November, 1607, and was living in 1613—his name being recorded in the Visitation of that year. He died before 1619 and was buried at Claxton.²

HENRY GAWDY, another son of Sir Robert, is mentioned in the inquisition *post mortem* on his father's goods. He was admitted at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1st May, 1619, at which date he is described as Sir Robert's son and heir. He was admitted at Gray's Inn, 31st January, 1620/1, and married Anne,³ eldest daughter of Sir John Heveningham of Ketteringham,

¹ *Misc. Gen. et Herald*, vol. ii., p. 320. Sir Nathaniel Bacon died 7th November, 1622, and was buried at Stiffkey. The Gawdy arms impaling Bacon, together with five other coloured shields, are to be found on a monumental tablet against the south wall of Stiffkey chancel. See Farrer, *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, vol. ii., p. 353.

² Davy, in his *Suffolk Pedigrees* (MS. Brit. Mus.), mentions a son George, who also died without issue, but I cannot find any evidence substantiating this.

³ She married, secondly, John Spelman, second son of Sir Clement Spelman of Narborough, Norfolk. This marriage took place at Ketteringham, 21st February, 1632.

in 1624. He died childless, probably in the middle of 1631, and, as evidenced by his father's will, was buried at Claxton. The arrangements for his marriage and the cause of his death are graphically described in the following letters¹:—

John Heveningham to his sister, Katherine Paston.²

Ketteringham, 5th February, 1623/4.

My wife cannot forgett your dreame, for Mr. Gawdy and Mrs. Jermy cam hither that afternoone you went away, and I am sure Mrs. Jermy was not heere this 7 yeares before. Mr. Gawdy had a fitt of ague at Claxton upon Sunday last, that it seemes he had a good mynde to come hither this next day, he hath had two fittes heere, and we sent him home & my sonne to accompany him this day in my coach. He maketh much of my daughter, and ther is now great likelihood of the proceedinge of the match, if God crosse it not otherwise.

Same to same. . Ketteringham, 24th February, 1623/4.

We had almost forgot to certefy you how the match went forward which you so lovingly desired to know which hangs now in suspense in the difference of £500 between us, but my Lady Gawdy was never kinder to my wife than now she is in sending her consent & came hither upon Friday last of purpose to see her, they weare merry together she sayth my wife must yeeld & my wife telleth her she must yeeld.

The marriage took place at Ketteringham on 22nd July, 1624; and a few years afterwards, Katherine Paston sent the following letter to her son, William, who was then a student at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge:—

Undated.

Thy cosine Gawdy is a widow, hee [Henry Gawdy] departed this lif of Sunday last, he died of a consumption, his mother towld me onc that he gott that surfitt with too violent playing at tenis.

¹ Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 27447/203, 27447/207, 27447/234.

² Sir John Heveningham married Bridget, daughter of Christopher Paston. Bridget's brother, Sir Edmund Paston, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe, and by her had a son and heir William Paston, afterwards created baronet.

At the time of his marriage, the manor of Shipdham was conveyed to Henry Gawdy by his father, Sir Robert. Therefore, a few words concerning this manor in its relation to the Gawdy family are indicated, and the following information is offered on the authority of the inquisition *post mortem* on Sir Thomas Gawdy (1589), together with a remarkably complete seventeenth-century copy of the Shipdham Court Rolls¹ made by Henry Clarke, steward of the manor. This latter manuscript is in my possession.

(1) The manor of Shipdham was acquired by Sir Thomas Gawdy and Henry, his son and heir, 28th March, 1586.

(2) Sir Robert Gawdy, son and heir of Sir Henry Gawdy, held his first court, 12th April, 1621.

(3) The manor was conveyed by Sir Robert Gawdy to his son, Henry Gawdy, esq., who held his first court, 19th October, 1624.

(4) Presumably at Henry Gawdy's death, the manor was conveyed to William Castleton, esq., who held his first court, 24th October, 1631.

DOROTHY GAWDY, Sir Robert's only daughter, survived her brothers, but predeceased her father by six months. A marble slab in the nave floor at Erwardon, Suffolk, bears the arms of *Parker* impaling *Gawdy*, with this inscription:—

Dorothy Gawdy, daughter and sole heire to Sir Robert Gawdy of Claxton in ye County of Norff: Knt. was married to Sir Phillip Parker Knt. Lord of this Mannor, by whom she had 9 children, 3 sonnes, Phillip, Calthrop and Robert, & 6 daughters, Winefred, Dorothy, Mercy, Mary. Mercy & Anne. She dyed the 14th day of January Ano Dni. 1638.

A full description of the Parker tombs at Erwardon will be found in *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, vol. viii., pp. 105-7.

We now return to the children of Sir Henry Gawdy of Claxton, K.B. HENRY GAWDY appears to have

¹ From 4 Elizabeth to 4 James II.

been the third son. He was baptized at Swardeston in 1580, was admitted with his brothers, Thomas and Robert, at the Inner Temple, by special favour in 1594, and was killed at the siege of Ostend, 1602. He died unmarried.

GEORGE GAWDY of Claxton was Sir Henry's fourth son, and the entail of the Claxton estates passed to him and to his children at the death of his brother, Sir Robert. For this reason he and his descendants will be noticed later.

SIR ANTHONY GAWDY, knight (Pedigree H), was the fifth son of Sir Henry. He was admitted at Gray's Inn, 1606, and, probably being a person of over £40 a year income at the time, was knighted at either Whitehall or Greenwich, 23rd May, 1609. In 1611, he contributed £15 towards a loan to the Privy Purse.

Sir Anthony married twice. The only record relating to his first wife which I have been able to find is that of her burial at Hellington, Norfolk, in 1613:—

Hellington, 1613. Jhoane Gaudy the ladie and wife of Sr Anthony Gaudy, Knyght, was buried the eight daie of Maie.

Her family by Gawdy, if any, became extinct before 1655.¹

From 1623 to 1625, Sir Anthony appears to have been the guest of Sir John Rous at Henham Hall where he occupied much of his time with sport. The Gawdy correspondence shows that, at this period, Sir Anthony was in financial straits and was borrowing money from all and sundry. In 1632, he married at St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich Cathedral, his second wife, Margaret Jermy,² widow of Thomas Holl³ of Heigham.

¹ She may possibly have been the mother of the Valentine Gaudye whose name appears in the Sizeland registers:—

1632. May 4th. Francis, son of Valentine Gaudy & Frances, his wife, baptized.

1638. May 7th. Frances, wife of Valentine Gaudy, buried.

1638. Oct. 9th. Thomas, son of Valentine Gaudy and Frances, buried.

1638. Nov. 20th. Valentine Gaudye and Mary Gates, married.

² Of Metfield, Suffolk. See MS. 3, fol. 155, Norw. Pub. Library.

³ Sheriff of Norfolk, 1626.

GAWDY of CLAXTON.

SIR ANTHONY GAWDY of Hellington = MARGARET JEREMY, wid. of Thomas
 kt.; 5th son of Sir Henry Gawdy of Holl of Heigham; mar. Norw. Cath.,
 Claxton, K.B. At Gray's Inn; bur. at 1632; 2nd wife.
 Hellington, 1642.

JOAN; bur. at Hellington, 1613;
 1st wife.

ANTHONY GAWDY of Ipswich, esq.; =
 born 1633. At Inner Temple.

WINIFRED, da. of Sir Philip Parker of
 Erwarton, Suff. kt. and widow of
 Sir John Barker of Grimston Hall
 in Trimley, Suff. bart. She was bur.
 at Trimley, 1673.

MARGARET,
 died in
 London;
s.p.

ANTHONY GAWDY,
 liv. 1684.

WINIFRED,
 liv. unmar.,
 1684.

At this date and until his death his principal residence was at Hellington.¹

Sir Anthony Gawdy was one of the Commission for Norfolk instituted in 1640 for the punishment of Scandalous Ministers which is described by Hutton² as follows:—

The establishment of Presbyterianism involved the dis-establishment of the Church and the deprivation of her loyal ministers.

These were dealt with in the first case by the Committee for Scandalous Ministers (or for Preaching Ministers), first nominated on December 12th, 1640, which was concerned with the dismissal and replacement of any clergy who in any way adhered to the King's party in Church or State—of the "delinquents" in the language of the day.

"Delinquency" was an offence vague enough and capable of wide extension. It was, however undefined, a complete cause for the sequestration of a benefice. To this was added charges such as popery or scandalous life . . .

Sir Anthony died in 1642 and was buried at Hellington where a brass³ on the chancel floor bears the following inscription:—

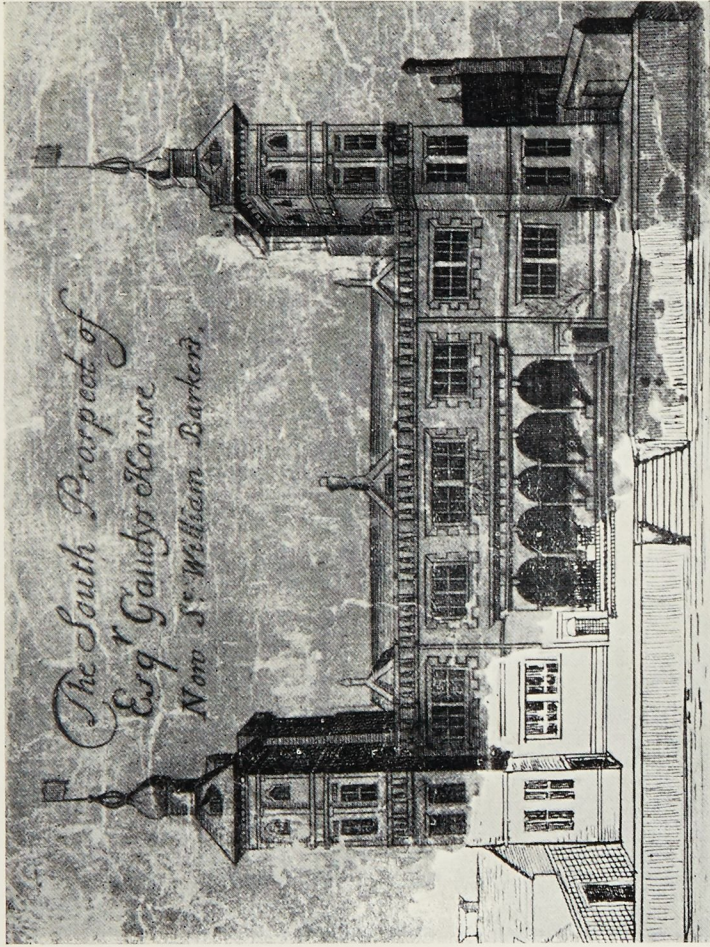
SIR ANTHONY GAVDY KNIGHT
DECEASED MARCH 30th 1642
VERTUE, IUSTICE, GOODNES, RACE,
ARE ALL INTERD WITHIN THIS PLACE
WITH THIS GOOD KNIGHT SO GOOD WHOSE FAME
THAT NOW IN HEAVEN MOST GLORIOUS IS HIS NAME
WHEATHER HEE IS GON TO CHRIST HIS ROCKE
TO SINGE HAILVIAHS WITH HIS CELESTIAL FLOCKE

¹ Lands at Hellington and Holveston were leased by Henry Gawdy, esq., of Claxton to John Jaye, 28th May, 29 Eliz. This lease was renewed by Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B., and his son and heir apparent, Sir Robert Gawdy, 22nd April, 3 James I. Deeds, Norw. Pub. Library.

² *History of the English Church from the Accession of Charles I. to the Death of Anne.*

³ Illustrated in Farrer's *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, vol. i., p. 123. The entry in the Hellington parish register reads as follows:—

Anthony Gaudy Knight was Buried att the Little parishe of Hellington upon the 30th day of March Anno Dni 1642.



ANTHONY GAWDY'S HOUSE AT IPSWICH.

(From Ogilby's *Map of Ipswich*, 1698.)

With the arms:—

A tortoise displayed in fesse. *Crest*: A wolf passant. This is the crest of the Harleston branch of the family.

According to a manuscript pedigree¹ compiled by William Crosse of Norwich, *circa* 1657, Sir Anthony Gawdy had two children by his wife, Margaret, namely, a son, Anthony, and a daughter, Margaret. The latter died, unmarried, in London.

ANTHONY GAWDY, son of Sir Anthony Gawdy, was born in 1633 and was admitted at the Inner Temple in 1653. Framlingham Gawdy in a letter² to his brother, William (afterwards Sir William), dated 6th October, 1655, says "There is now of our Temple Sir Anthony Gawdy's eldest son, a very civil young man if that may be any inducement for my Lady Drury."

Anthony, however, resisted the Drury blandishments. He lived in London until 1665 when he married Winifred, daughter of Sir Philip Parker of Erwarton, Suffolk, and widow of Sir John Barker of Grimston Hall, Suffolk, baronet, who had died in 1664.³ After his marriage he resided in the Barker's old house in St. Matthew's parish, Ipswich, which, in 1847, was owned and occupied by William Rodwell, esq.⁴ A sketch of this house appears on Ogilby's *Map of Ipswich*, 1698, and is there described as *The South Prospect of Esqr Gaudys House Now Sr William Barkers*.

He became an important townsman of Ipswich, and the following special notice of him was made in 1684:⁵—

Anthony Gawdy of the Town of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, Esquire, is descended from the learned Sir Thomas

¹ MS. 3, Norw. Pub. Library.

² Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 27396/207.

³ Anthony Gaudy of St. Margaret, Westminster, esq., bachelor, about 32 and Dame Winifred Barker, widow, of Trimley, co. Suffolk, about 30. At Trimley aforesaid. 1665. *Marr. Alleg. Vic. Gen. Archb. Cant.* (Harleian Soc. Pub.).

⁴ See Page, *Hist. of Suffolk*, p. 69.

⁵ *Grandeur of the Law*, 1684, p. 179.

Gawdy, Knight, sergeant-at-law, one of the Readers of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, and one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

I have been unable to ascertain the date of Anthony Gawdy's death. His wife, Winifred, died in 1673 and was buried at Trimley. He was certainly living in 1684, as he is mentioned in the will of his uncle by marriage, Nathaniel Parker of East Bergholt, barrister, which is dated 5th August of that year.¹ This will also tells us that Anthony had two children, ANTHONY GAWDY and WINIFRED GAWDY of whom the latter appears to be identical with the person of that name who was living in St. Matthew's parish, Ipswich, in 1680, when she subscribed one shilling towards the redemption of the captives in Algiers.² I have not been able to discover any further information concerning this branch of the family.

EDWARD GAWDY of Southwood (Pedigree K), was the sixth son of Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B. He married twice and was the progenitor of a large branch of the family which spread itself in the Blofield Hundred. This junior branch (which we will, for convenience, call the Cantley Branch) will be noticed later in a separate section.

GEORGE GAWDY (Pedigree J), the fourth son of Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B., was admitted at the Inner Temple in 1599 and was called to the Bar in 1606. Most of his life was spent at Claxton. In 1624, both he and his brother, Sir Anthony, seem to have been in straitened financial circumstances as letters to their cousin, Framlingham Gawdy of West Harling, prove.³ It appears that George and his cousin Framlingham had stood surety for Sir Anthony for some small sum. George was financially unable to honour his agreement and was, in consequence, arrested in Westminster Hall—a fact which he earnestly desired to be kept secret from his wife and friends.

¹ Waters, H. F., *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, vol. i., p. 8. (Boston: New England Gen. Soc.), 1901.

² *East Anglian* (N.S.), vol. iv., p. 142.

³ Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. (*Gawdy Letters*), pp. 120, 121.

GAWDY of CLAXTON.

GEORGE GAWDY of Claxton, esq., 4th son of Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B.; Inner Temple; will pr. (Norw.) 26th Oct., 1643. (PEDIGREE G.)

ROBERT G., born c. 1616; Caius Coll., Camb.; liv. 1642; 2nd son.

GEORGE G., liv. 1642; 3rd son.

WILLIAM, bap. St. Luke's Chapel, Norw. Cath., 1620/1; bur. at Hassingham, 1621. Twin brother to Henry.

HENRY G., 4th son; bap. St. Luke's Chapel, Norw. Cath., 1620/1; bur. 1662/3. rector of Cantley, 1650—1663; bur. Cantley, 1662/3.

ELIZABETH, da. of John Feverveare of Helling-ton; mar. Norw. Cath., 1651; bur. Cantley, 1662/3.

THOMAS GAWDY of Claxton, esq.; eld. son; born circa 1615; Inner Temple; Admon. 1686; sold most of the Claxton estates.

JANE, da. of Sir John Burrell of Dowsly, Lincs. kt.; bap. Dowsly, 1618/9; mar. there 1640/1.

FRANCES, bap. Redenhall, 17 Dec. 1618; mar. George Myriss at St. Luke's Chapel, Norw. Cath., 1649.

MARY, bap. St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, Norw., 1622; bur. at Seething, 1690; unmar.

THOMAS G. bap. Cantley, 1661.

FRANCES, bap. Cantley, 1657.

MARY, bap. Cantley, 1659.

THOMAS GAWDY, gent.; born 1641; dead before 1689.

ANNE, sister of Thomas Gilbert of Carleton. She was bur. at Carleton (a widow) 1689.

ANNE, da. of Thomas Gibbs of Norwich; mar. London, 1662; s.p.: 1st wife.

CHARLES, youngest son; liv. 1684.

ROBERT G. of Claxton; pensioner of Royal College, Chelsea; bur. St. John Timberhill, Norw., 1718.

SARAH COLLINS of Stratford-on-Avon; mar. Ilmington, Warw., 1714.

ELIZAB, bap. and bur. St. J. Timberhill, 1717. MARY and ANN (twins), bap. and bur. St. J. Timberhill, 1718.

JANE, bap. Carleton, 1664.

ANNE, mar. Edward Youell of Broome, Norf., clerk, rector of Ashby and Carleton. Mar. lic., 1685.

In our notice of Framlingham Gawdy, we have recorded George's unsuccessful attempt to merge (to his advantage) the Harling and Claxton estates in 1635. On the death of his brother, Sir Robert, without male succession, George Gawdy became the heir male of his father, Sir Henry, and thereupon entered into possession of the Claxton and Cantley estates. Prior to this, Sir Robert had settled on him and his heirs £100 a year from the manor and lands at Claxton.

In 1613, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Whipple of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, by whom he had a large family. The exact date of his death is unknown, but he was probably buried at Claxton in 1643. His wife, Mary, survived him. The following is an abstract of his long and complicated will:—

George Gawdy of Claxton in Norfolk, Esquire.

Dated 7th October, 1642.

Mentions testator's cousins, Robert Bogas and William Priest.

Mentions that testator's brother, Sir Robert Gawdy, had granted him and his heirs a rent charge of £100 a year, by fine, out of the manor of Claxton and lands belonging thereto, which grant George had mortgaged to his brother, Edward Gawdy. The testator ordered that this mortgage be paid off in full, and bequeathed £60 a year of the rent charge to his son, Robert Gawdy, for his life, and the remaining £40 a year to his son, George Gawdy, for his life, remainder to his, the testator's son, Thomas Gawdy, and his heirs.

The manors of Cantley Netherhall, Cantley Uphall, Carleton *alias* Bastwicks in Carleton (having been conveyed to him and to such person as he should ordain by will in Trinity Term, 16 Car. I.) he left to his wife and his cousin, William Priest of Ingham, in trust to sell the same for the payment of his debts and legacies.

To his daughter, Frances, £1000 at marriage.

To his daughter, Mary, £500 at marriage.

To his son, George, property in Chelsworth in Suffolk, and certain debts owing to the testator by Mr. Anthony Hobart and others.

To his son, Henry, £20 a year during the life of his, the testator's, wife.

To his son, Thomas, pastures etc. in Claxton.

Executors: his wife and his cousin Priest.

Proved at Norwich (Register Alston, fol. 120a.), 26th October, 1643.

Mary Gawdy, widow, sworn executrix.

THOMAS GAWDY, the eldest son and heir of George Gawdy of Claxton, will be noticed later.

ROBERT GAWDY, the second son of George Gawdy of Claxton, was born at Claxton *circa* 1616. He was educated at Claxton under Mr. Chapman, and was admitted at Caius College, Cambridge, 10th June, 1631, aged 15. He graduated as a B.A. in 1634/5, and seems to have taken holy orders. He may possibly have had some connection with St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Prestbury, Cheshire, or St. Nicholas, Durham. At any rate, as far as Norfolk is concerned, we hear no more of him except the mention of his name in his father's will.

HENRY GAWDY, the fourth son of George Gawdy of Claxton, was baptized at St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich Cathedral, 3rd January, 1620/1. He was admitted at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 23rd March, 1637/8; B.A., 1641/2.

He was presented to Cantley by his brother, Thomas, in 1650 and remained rector there (as an M.A.) until his death. In 1651, he married, at St. Luke's Chapel, Elizabeth, daughter of John Feveryeare of Hellington. Both he and his wife died in 1662/3 within a few weeks of one another and were buried at Cantley. The only record I can find concerning their children will be found in the appropriate pedigree.

FRANCES GAWDY, one of the daughters of George Gawdy of Claxton, was baptized at Redenhall in 1618. She married, at St. Luke's Chapel, George Myris of Norwich, worsted weaver, who is doubtless identical with George Mirris, sheriff of Norwich in 1662.

THOMAS GAWDY, eldest son of George Gawdy of Claxton and heir male of his grandfather, Sir Henry

Gawdy, K.B., was born at Claxton *circa* 1615 and was at school there under Mr. Chapman. He was admitted at Caius College, Cambridge, 10th June, 1631, but does not appear to have graduated; admitted at the Inner Temple, 1632/3; captain of the militia for the Clavering Hundred, 1661. He was one of the numerous commission appointed for Norfolk in 1662 to receive subscriptions for a "free and voluntary present to his Majesty."

In 1640, he married Jane, daughter of Sir John Burrell of Dowsby, Lincolnshire, knight. Jane appears to have died before 1645 as she is not mentioned in the will of Dorothy Redmayne of Heacham, widow of Robert Redmayne, chancellor of Norwich. Dorothy Redmayne, in her will dated 31st July, 1645,¹ mentions Sir John Burrell and his other children by name, and also mentions Thomas Gawdy, her god-son, son of Thomas Gawdy, esq.

Thomas Gawdy was lord of the manor of Claxton in 1644, and presented to the living of Carleton in 1662 and 1667. He does not seem to have taken any active part in public affairs—probably because his financial condition was progressively becoming unsound.

The exact date of his death is uncertain, but a commission² issued to Thomas Gawdy, esq., son of Thomas Gawdy, late of Claxton Hall, co. Norfolk, esq., deceased, dated 18th May, 1686, to administer the goods of the deceased, suggests that he died in that year.

Doubtless this Thomas Gawdy parted with the greater portion of the family estates in the neighbourhood of Claxton and Cantley. Claxton went to the Breretons; Cantley and Surlingham to the Rants of Yelverton; Carleton-next-Langley to the Gilberts; and, in fact, by 1686, the Gawdys of Claxton, as landowners, had sunk to a very low level indeed.

THOMAS GAWDY, son of Thomas Gawdy of Claxton, was born in 1641 and appears to have been an only

¹ Proved (Norwich) 25th October, 1645.

² P.C.C. *Admon. Act Book*, fol. 77d.

child. As we have seen, his name is mentioned in the will of Dorothy Redmayne of Heacham (1645). In 1662, he married in London, Anne, daughter of Thomas Gibbs¹ of Norwich, by whom no children. His second wife was Anne, sister of Thomas Gilbert of Carleton,² by whom a large family. He died before 1689, in which year Anne (then described as a widow) was buried at Carleton.

Blomefield³ tells us that he was a captain of the horse in Lord Windsor's regiment and that he died in Ireland; but I have been unable to find any confirmation of this statement. His son, ROBERT GAUDY, however, had a military career. He was buried at St. John Timberhill, Norwich, in 1718, and the commission⁴ granted in April, 1719, to his widow, Sarah, to administer his goods, describes him as a pensioner of the Royal College, Chelsea. It is therefore interesting to note that Robert must have been one of the earliest Chelsea Pensioners. A record of Thomas Gaudy's other children will be found in pedigree J.

AT CANTLEY.

(PEDIGREE K.)

Sir Thomas Gaudy, afterwards Judge of the Queen's Bench, was granted Cantley Netherhall by the Crown in 1556/7, and the family interest in Cantley was retained until shortly after the Restoration.

¹ 1662. Thomas Gaudy of Claxton, co. Norf., esq., bach., abt. 21, and Anne Gibbs of Norwich, ad. co., spr., abt. 17. Consent of father, Thomas Gibbs of Norwich, gent. Alleged by Thomas Gibbs of Furnival's Inn, gent. (who signs as Thomas Gibbs, junior). At St. Clement Danes. *Marr. Alleg. Vic. Gen. Archb. Cant.* (Harleian Soc. pub.).

² The will of Thomas Gilbert of Carleton-next-Langley, Norf., gent. Dated 16 Nov., 1684. Cuthbert Brereton of Norwich, gent., sole exor., to sell my manor of Bastwick in Carleton. To Ann Gaudy, my sister, wife of Thomas Gaudy, gent. To her children excepting Thomas Gaudy, eldest son, and Charles Gaudy, youngest son. Proved (Norwich) 19th Jan., 1685, by exor.

³ Vol. x., p. 116. His name, however, appears in the list of officers of the Norfolk and Norwich militia, dated 15th Jan., 1679, in which he ranked as major. (*Domestic State Papers.*)

⁴ P.C.C. *Admon. Act Book*, 1719.

In the seventeenth century, two branches of the Gawdy family were living in Cantley and neighbourhood:—

(1) Edward Gawdy, son of Sir Henry Gawdy, K.B. (Pedigree K).

(2) Henry Gawdy, son of George Gawdy of Claxton, who was rector of Cantley from 1650 to 1663 and who has already been noticed.

EDWARD GAWDY, youngest son of Sir Henry Gawdy of Claxton, K.B., was born in 1588. He does not appear to have had an academic training, but resided at Southwood, near Cantley, in a "capital message" called *Ledleyes* with houses, lands, pastures, etc., situated in the parishes of Southwood, Limpenhoe, Freethorpe and Cantley which his father, in 1618, granted to his use and to the use of his wife, Frances, and their heirs.¹

In 1612, he married Frances, daughter of Charles Lovell of East Harling, esq., by whom he had a large family. She died in 1636 and was buried at Cantley. He appears to have married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Mony of Wells, Norfolk, and widow of James Hawe of Barney, Norfolk.²

In 1627, he wrote from Southwood to Framlingham Gawdy of West Harling congratulating him on his election to the High Shrievalty of Norfolk and offering his services as Under Sheriff.³

In 1649, he is described as of Cantley in the entry of the marriage at Southwood of his daughter, ANNE,

¹ Norf. Enrolled Deed. In the will of Thomas Porter of Wilby, Norf., gent., dated 20th April, 1619, Edward Gawdy is described as of Claxton, esquire.

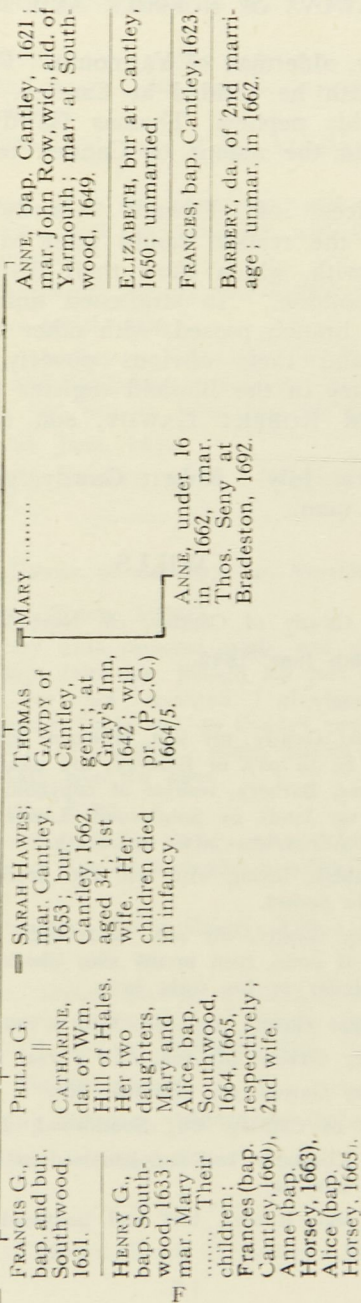
² I have not found sufficient evidence to establish with certainty the connection between Edward Gawdy of Southwood and William Firmage of Rougham, Suffolk. The latter died in 1621/2, and in his will he mentions his sister Gawdy (to whom he gave a watch); his brothers, Mr. Thomas Shouldham and Mr. Edward Gawdy; his nephews, Thomas and Edward Gawdy; and his niece, Anne Gawdy. See *Suff. Manorial Families*, vol. i., p. 292, and also Appendix IV. herewith.

³ Add. MS. 27395/180.

GAWDY of CLAXTON. (Cantley Branch).

ELIZABETH, da. of Edward Gawdy of Southwood, esq.; mar. Frances, da. of Charles Robt. Mony of youngest son of Sir Henry Gawdy, Lovell of E. Harling; Wells, Norf., and K.B.; born 1588; bur., Cantley, 1662; mar. at Wilby, 1612; bur. wid. of James will pr. (Norw.) 1663, at Cantley, 1636/7; 1st Haw of Barney, wife.
Norf.; 2nd wife.

(PEDIGREE G.)



CHARLES G. (PEDIGREE L.)

ROBERT G.; son of 2nd marriage;
of Blofield; mar. CATHARINE.....;
bur. at Blofield (a poor man) 1701.
His children, bap at Blofield, were
Robt., Wm., Lydia, Elizabeth.

to John Row, alderman of Yarmouth. From this time until his death he resided at Cantley. He died in 1662, and his nephew, Thomas Gawdy of Claxton forthwith sold the manor of Cantley to Sir Thomas Rant.

For notices of Edward Gawdy's numerous descendants, the reader should refer to pedigrees K and L, herewith, which show their distribution from Horsey to Loddon. In straitened financial circumstances, this branch passed, with other branches, into obscurity; and their obvious poverty elicited the following entry in the Blofield register which records the burial of ROBERT GAWDY, son of Edward of Cantley:—

1701: 31st July. Robert Gawdy, gentleman, but a very poor man.

WILLS.

Edward Gawdy of Cantley, co. Norfolk, esquire.

Dated 28th June, 1662.

Sick in body.

To Robert Gawdy, my son, tenement Moggs in Cantley and lands, he to pay to Barbery, my daughter, £70. To said daughter, Barbery, residue of copyhold lands and corn and crops on lands in Southwood, Limpenhoe and Free-thorpe until Michaelmas after my death.

To Elizabeth, loving wife, use and profits of said lands for a certain period.

To Philip Gawdy, my son, said lands and then to his male issue, if none, then to my son, Charles, and his male heirs, remainder to his right heirs.

To Thomas Gawdy, my son, £20 a year for his life.

To Henry Gawdy, my son, £10 a year for his life.

To Henry Gawdy, my kinsman, 20s.

To poor of Cantley, £3; Southwood, 20s.

To wife Elizabeth, bed and bedstead in kitchen chamber, on which I now lie.

To my son, Robert, bed and bedstead on which said son lieth.

My wife to enjoy profits and lands if my daughter, Barbery, shall marry John Fryer or any other man without my wife's consent.

Wife, Elizabeth, and Philip Gawdy, my son, sole executors.

Any doubts as to interpretation of will to be referred to Henry Gawdy, clerk, my kinsman, and Robert Smith of South Burlingham.

Witnesses: Henry Gawdy and Robert Smith, scrivener.

Signature: rather shaky.

Codicil. Marshes in Limpenhoe to be sold and pay £300 debts and surplusage to daughter, Barbery, to augment her portion, and wife to have same till daughter marries.

Dated 30th June, 1662.

Proved 7th October, 1663. Norwich, Original Wills, 1663, no. 1.

Thomas Gawdy of Cantley,¹ co. Norfolk, gent.

Dated 2nd March, 1662/3.

I have very little personal estate, and my real estate at present is kept from me, though my just due by right of inheritance; but when recovered, I give to my wife, Mary, all the demesnes, lands, etc. in Cantley and Southwood, co. Norfolk, until my daughter, Anne, attains the age of 16, when she shall have the same.

To my wife, £100.

If my brother, Philip Gawdy, now in possession of part of my estate in Cantley surrender it willingly, he shall have £30 a year.

To my brother, Henry Gawdy, £10 a year for life.

Executrix: my wife, Mary.

Overseers: Thomas Gawdy of Claxton, co. Norfolk, esq., Thomas Dockery of Putridge, co. Herts., esq., and William Bury of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, esq.

Signed: Thomas Gaudy.

Proved 13th February, 1664/5, by the executrix named.

P.C.C., Reg. Hedges, 15.

¹ Son of Edward Gawdy of Cantley (1588-1663).

William Gawdy of Loddon,¹ co. Norfolk, gent.

Dated 29th April, 1708.

To be buried in the silent time of the night in as private a manner as decency may admit, in hopes of the resurrection, etc.

To Rachael, my daughter and her heirs absolutely, all my lands in Hales, freehold and copyhold, and in Heckingham; she to pay to Susan my daughter £12 a year for Susan's life without any benefit to her husband. If failure be made, then Mr. Robert Ward of Lakenham and Mr. John Pykerell of Cringleford shall have same on trust to pay said annuity and restore to my daughter, Rachael, the overplus of rents and profits.

To my four younger daughters, Frances, Mary, Rachael and Elizabeth, copyholds in Horsey. If daughter, Susan, survive her husband, then she to have same with them, but if she do not survive, then to the said four daughters absolutely.

To the said four daughters during the joint lives of my said eldest daughter and her husband, £4 a year.

My lands, etc. in Horsey being settled for provision for my wife, same so to remain; but the leaseholds there when her interest ends, to my said four daughters.

If I have not settled lands in Kirstead and Langhale on my son-in-law, Gilbert, and his wife, as he agreed upon purchase of same, then executors to settle same and secure £100 which I advanced in purchasing same, besides what I have already settled.

To my daughter, Rachael, £50, a silver tankard and one quarter of the household linnen.

To my three grandchildren, £10 each at 21 [No names].

To my wife, silver porringer, two silver spoons and goods to the value of £10.

Executrices: my said daughters.

Proved 12th July, 1708.

Norfolk Archdeaconry Court Register, 1708, no. 55.

¹ Son of Charles Gawdy of Horsey and grandson of Edward Gawdy of Cantley.

PEDIGREE L.

GAWDY of CLAXTON. (Loddon Branch.)

CHARLES GAWDY, younger=ANNE, da. of William Ward son of Edward Gawdy of Horsey, yeoman; mar. at Southwood. (PEDIGREE K.)
at Horsey, 1665.

EDWARD G., eld. son; bur. Horsey, 1665.

CHARLES G., 3rd son; mentioned in grandfather Ward's will, 1655.

WILLIAM GAWDY, of Loddon, =FRANCES LOVE, mar. at Loddon, 1676; bur. these 1720.

gent.; 2nd son; bur. Southwood, 1651; bur. Loddon, 1708; will pr. (Norf. Arch.) 1708.

Six sons, all died in infancy and bur. at Loddon.

Several infant children buried at Horsey.

SUSAN, bap. Loddon, 1679; mar. John Pearse of Loddon, grocer.

FRANCES, bap. Loddon, 1681; mar. William Gilbert of St. Mich. Coslany, Norw., widower; mar. at St. Peter Hungate, Norw., 1704.

MARY, bap. Loddon, 1682; mar. Mathew Newcomer of Norw., wid., at Chedgrave, 1708.

RACHAEL, bap. Loddon, 1683; liv. single, 1708.

ELIZABETH, bap. Loddon, 1686; bur. there, 1763; unmarried.

Three infant daughters bap. and buried at Loddon.

AT REDENHALL.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY'S SECOND FAMILY.

(PEDIGREE M.)

We have already noticed that Sir Thomas Gawdy of Claxton and Redenhall, Judge of the Queen's Bench, married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Henry Richers of Swannington, by whom he had several children. Of these, JULIANA GAWDY married Sir Thomas Berney of Reedham in 1591. Gawdy's other daughters by this marriage appear to have died unmarried.

SIR CLIPPESBY GAWDY of Little Wenham, co. Suffolk, was the only son of Sir Thomas by Frances Richers, his wife. He was admitted at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in February, 1592/3; admitted at the Inner Temple, 1594; M.P. for Dunwich, 1597/8; knighted in 1603; High Sheriff of Norfolk, 1611;¹ captain of foot for Earsham Hundred, 1615.

At his death, Sir Thomas Gawdy left the Redenhall estate to his wife, Lady Frances, for life, with remainder to their son, Clippesby, and his heirs. Lady Frances, however, survived her son, who, in consequence, never came into the lordship of Redenhall. Sir Clippesby married Mary, daughter of George Brooke of Aspoll, Suffolk, and widow of William Brews, second son of Sir John Brews of Little Wenham.

Most of Sir Clippesby's married life was spent at Little Wenham, the home of his wife's first husband, and we find from his will (and the consequent inquisition *post mortem*) that a considerable portion of his property was situated in Suffolk. One very interesting fact emerges from his will, namely, that, at his death, he owned Wingfield House in Ipswich. This house stood in Tacket Street and is said to have derived its name from a former owner, Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., one of the executors of Henry VIII.

¹ In this year Sir Clippesby subscribed £30 towards a loan to the King.

On part of the site of this building the old Theatre was erected in 1805. The fact that the families of Brews of Little Wenham and Wingfield of Letheringham (of which latter Sir Anthony was a member) were related by marriage suggests that this Ipswich property came to Sir Clippesby Gawdy through his wife.

It will be remembered that Sir Clippesby was one of the trustees named in the death-bed letter of attorney made by Philip Gawdy, his cousin, in 1617; otherwise his name appears very infrequently in the Gawdy correspondence. He was buried at Redenhall in December, 1619,¹ being then about 45 years of age.

The following is an abstract of his will:—

Sir Clippesby Gawdye of Little Wenham, co. Suffolk, knight.

Dated 14th December, 1619.

I desire to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Redenhall, co. Norfolk.

I bequeath to my wife, Mary, my capital messuage called Wingfield House in Ipswich and the messuage where John Smart dwells in Copdock and Washbrooke, co. Suff., to her and to her heirs, and all my lands in co. Norfolk for life, with remainder to my son, Thomas.

To Sir John Bruce, knight, land in Copdock and Washbrooke.

Executrix: my wife.

Proved 11th January, 1620/1 by the executrix named.
P.C.C. Dale, 3.

Inquisition *post mortem*²

Sir Clippesby Gawdye, knight.

Norff. Inquisition taken at Harleston, 6th April, 18 James I. (1620).

He was seised of the manor of Coldham with appurtenances in Redenhall, Harleston, etc., and tenements there

¹ Sir Clippesby Gawdye, Gent., most worthie & vertuous Knight was buried the 18 day of Dec., 1619. (Redenhall Register.)

Before his death, Sir Clippesby presented to the old Town Library of Ipswich a copy of *Chamier contra Bellarmin*.

² *Wards and Liveries*, vol. 60/250.

and in Alborough, etc., and of tenements in Copdock, Great Belsted, Washbroke and Great Wenham, co. Suffolk.

By his will (14th December, 1619), he bequeathed property in Copdock, etc. to his wife, Mary, for performance of his will, and gave his Norfolk property to her for her life, with remainder to his son, Thomas. He died 17th December, 1619.

Thomas Gawdy, esq., his son and heir, was aged 9 years on the 1st January last.

Lady Mary Gawdy, Sir Clippesby's widow, resided at Gawdy Hall. By her first husband, William Brews, she had several children, one of whom was Sir John Brews¹ of Little Wenham, knight.

She died in 1629 having executed a will of genealogical interest:—

Mary, Lady Gawdy, of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk.

Dated 24th December, 1628.

I desire to be buried in the chapel in Redenhall Church near my husband, Sir Clippesby Gawdy, knight, deceased.

I desire my son-in-law, Edmond Moundeford, esq. to have the guardianship of my son, Thomas Gawdy, according to the desire of his grandmother, Lady Frances Gawdy, deceased. The said Thomas to have £200 a year during his minority.

I lately purchased lands, etc. in co. Suffolk of Bassingborne Gawdy, esq., including the manor of Lymborne, and these with other lands I give to my executors in trust.

To Frederick and Elizabeth Tilney, children of my daughter, Elizabeth, now wife of John Kempe, esq., £200 each at the age of 21.

To my son, Sir John Brewse, knight, my carpet, plate, etc. with remainder to his children.

To my son, Thomas, plate, furniture, etc.

¹ Sir John Brews married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Peyton. He was buried at Little Wenham, Feb., 1642/3; Susanna in 1660. By his will, proved at Norwich, April, 1664, he gave to John Brews, his youngest son, certain lands and tenements in Copdock, Suff., which were let to Sir Clippesby Gawdy and which he, the testator, had bought of Lady Mary Gawdy, widow, his mother. Also his manor of Jacks in Mendham, Hawkers in Norfolk, and messuages in Homersfield and Wortwell to the said John in fee simple.

GAWDY of GAWDY HALL.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY'S SECOND FAMILY.

ETHELDREDA = SIR THOMAS GAWDY of Claxton and Frances, da. of Henry Richers of Swannington, Knightley; Redenhall, kt.; judge of Q.B.; bur. Redenhall, 1588. (PEDIGREE G.)

1st wife. (PEDIGREE G.)

SIR CLIPPESBY GAWDY of Little Wenham, Suff., kt.; bur. at Redenhall, 1619.

MARY, da. of George Brook of Aspall, esq., and wid. of William Brewse, son of Sir John Brewse; died 1628; will pr. (P.C.C.) 1629/30. She married Gawdy at Little Wenham, 1590.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY of Gawdy Hall, kt.; born 1610/11; at Gray's Inn, 1627; died circa 1654. Mortgaged his estates.

ANNE, da. of Sir William Spring of Pakenham, Suff., kt.; mar. at Pakenham, Suff., 1629; bur. at Redenhall, 1646.

WILLIAM GAWDY, a lunatic; living in 1661.

CHARLES G., bap. Redenhall, 1642. Sold the estate to the Freres, c. 1662; living, 1669.

THOMAS, bap. Redenhall, 1643; living, 1669.

PHILLIPA, bap. and bur. at Woolverstone, Suff., 1579.

AMY, bur. Redenhall, 1587; s.p.

JULIANA, mar., 1591, Sir Thomas Berney of Redenhall, kt.

ELIZABETH, bap. Pakenham, 1630 (?) of Dilham, Norf.; will pr. (Norf. Arch.) 1669.

Several infants buried at Redenhall.

To my daughter-in-law, Lady Susanna Brewse, linnen, etc., and the like to the said Elizabeth Kempe.

To the wife of my cousin, George Gawdy, 40s.

To Mary, Alice and Penelope, daughters of Sir John Brewse, a chest.

To my said son, Sir John Brewse, £40 a year out of my manors and lands in Topcroft and Denton in Norfolk, as by a grant of Elizabeth, now wife of Francis Claxton, gent. and before wife of Thomas Brewse, esq.

To my aunt, Wade, £5. To her children, 20s. each.

To my cousin, Mr. James Tirrill, £5, he to be overseer.

To my cousin, Dorothy Rivett, clothing, she now dwelling with me.

To John, son of Thomas Tirrill, the elder, £10.

To my nephew, Edmond Brooke, £10, and to his brothers and sisters, £5 each.

Legacies to poor and ministers, etc.

Executor: my son-in-law, Edmond Frere.

Witnesses: Thomas Gawdy, Thomas Wingfield, Tobias Frere, John Wace, Nathaniel Booty.

Proved 10th February, 1629/30 by the exor. named.

P.C.C. Scroope, fol. 16.

Inquisition *post mortem*¹

Mary, Lady Gawdye, widow.

Norff. Inquisition taken at Harleston, 16th January, 5 Charles I. She was seised of a messuage called Coldham, being the site of the same manor late of Roger Mansure, gent. in Redenhall and tenements in Alburghe, etc., and of the manor of Lymburne, Suff. with tenements in Homersfield and Mendham.

By her will (24th December, 4 Charles I.), she directed that, after payment of her debts, all the property should be sold and the proceeds paid to her son, Thomas Gawdye, and if he were dead without issue, to be divided among the children, then living, of her son, Sir Thomas Brewse.

She died 4th September last.

Sir John Brewse, knight, is her elder son and heir, and is now aged 31 and more.

¹ *Wards and Liveries*, vol. 89/272.

The tithe account-book¹ (1619-1712) of the rectors of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, contains a rental of the estate at Redenhall at the time of the death of Lady Mary Gawdy. This record was made by Thomas Potts, rector of Kirby Cane, 1619-1646, and is too interesting to ignore:—

A particular of Rednall cum Halston. Novem. 28, 1628.

The lady Gaudies 60 milch cowes; gastreard² calves tyth 5; low meddow, 20 acr.; hardlond meddow, 30 acr.; pastur fed with fat ware, 20 acr.; lambs tyth, 6; wooll, 2 stone; hemp of 2 bushell seed; hopps; rabbetts, pigeons, turkeys, geese; plowd land, 100 acr.; underwoods tythable, 120 acr £200.

Her fearmers:

Will. Tompson (£50), Thomas Fuller (£50), John Wright (£40), Thomas Hynes (£10), Sygismund Skeet (£4), John Clerk (£16), John Hanner (£28), John Pauley (£2), Lyonell Caer (£30), Robert Gower (£16), Mr. Hamond Ward (£80), Thomas Selwin (£60), Edmund Germie (£10), — Warne (£8), John Burgesse (£16), Elnham Town (£8), Mr. John Holland (£80), John Chalker (£70), — Freeman (£16), Robt. Tibnam (£4), Will. Stanton (£6), Widdow Emmat (£6), Richard Say (£30), Raph Fuller (£8), Steeven Churchfeild (£20), — Germie (£15), — Cooper (£18), Thomas Corbold (£50), Will. Cook (£30), Henry Woolnough (£10), Mr. Grudgfeild (£10), Mr. Burley (£20), John Corbold (£8), Mr. Baxter (£200), Thomas Fuller (£20), Mr. Freer (£80), Thomas Corbyn (£5), John Westgat (£6), Mr. Wiseman (£10), Mr. Cotton (£50), Nich. Cook (£5), Mr. Wales (£50), Widdow Allen (£10), Francis Gallard (£12), Henry Skeet (£2), Rich. Corbyn, *St. James* (£2), Thomas Wakfeild (£2), Arthur Carter (£5), Rich. Corbyn, alb. (£2), Marie Baker (£2), Franciss Garold (£2), Rob. Welton (£2), Will. Garold (£2), Mr. Barnard (£6), — Hall (£1).

Whithowse pittle (£3), The closes between the wayes, hidd (£4).

Gleabs in possession, 30 acr.; more to be recovered, 30 acr.; obventions and oblations, £7; diet tythes, £5; tytheing of cottengers, £4; root grownds, £1; the howse and orchard, £4.³

¹ *Penes me.*

² Calves fostered by heifers.

³ The amounts given in the last paragraph are tithe-dues.

SIR THOMAS GAWDY of Gawdy Hall was the only surviving child of Sir Clippesby Gawdy. He was born 1st January, 1610/1 and was admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1625; at Gray's Inn, 1627.

In May, 1629, he married at Pakenham, Anne, daughter of Sir William Spring of Pakenham, Suffolk,¹ and by her had a numerous but physically weakly family. In December, 1629, he was knighted.

There is evidence that Sir Thomas was mentally unstable. In 1634, he wrote to Sir Edmund Moundeford desiring the appointment of captain of foot. Sir Edmund, writing to Framlingham Gawdy of Harling, remarked that, although in his opinion the post was not worth having, yet "it may be a means to bring him [Sir Thomas] to Gawdy Hall and a more stayed brain."

Sir Thomas, in contrast with his more cautious relative, Framlingham Gawdy, seems definitely to have declared himself a supporter of the Parliamentary Party and was closely associated with Sir John Hobart, Sir John Palgrave and other local parliamentarians of note. Doubtless, the tremendous upheaval of the Civil War reduced him and many others of both parties to poverty. In 1643, we find him a member of the Committee of the Associated Counties which had been appointed for the disposal of forces and for the collection of funds. In 1645, he occupied a seat on the magisterial bench at Harleston, and, from 1631 (when he came of age) to 1646 his name appears in the overseers Account Book for Redenhall as owner and occupier of Gawdy Hall.

In April, 1646, the Lady Anne Gawdy, his wife, was buried at Redenhall—the last event connected with the family of which I can find a record in the Redenhall registers.

In 1654, we find Sir Thomas in a state of severe financial depression. I have in my possession a

¹ Sir William Spring died in 1637/8, at Gawdy Hall, Redenhall, the residence of his son-in-law, and was buried at Pakenham.

particular of his estate issued for the information of a prospective moneylender. This manuscript is endorsed, "Sir Thomas Gawdy, his particular, 1654," and reads as follows:—

A perticuler of Sir Thomas Gawdy & his Estate lyeinge neere Halston in the Countye of Norff. as followeth.

In ye occupacon of William Bucke ye fore grounds, Bush close & 3 woods Cont. 179 acres, 3 roods & 34 pearches 80li.

In the same Man's occupacon Bales farme not Surveyed yett, lett att 75li.

In the occupacon of Edward Tidman, Gosbyes close and the new meadowe with the longe close Cont. 73 acres 1 roode & 32 pearches 44li.

In ye occupacon of Robert Game, 3 Incloses called the Morfus cont. 66 acres & 2 roods att 24li.

In the occupacon of Richard Sayer, the Hall wonges & Hall yardes & 2 Meadowes at the Stables and Cont. 51 acres, 1 roode and 43 pearches att 30li.

In ye occupacon of Edward Hyne, Skymborough Parke Cont. 79 acres, 2 roods & 10 pearches 45li.

The Meadowes in the handes of Mr. Backster, Cont. 19 acres, 2 roods & 27 pearches att 40li.

The Mannor of Holbrooke, Coldham & Redinge Hall, the Quitt rents thereof 25li.

And the profittes of Courte which wilbe made good by the Stewardes booke to be per annum 70li.

The mansion house with orchyardes, gardens, Barnes, Stables, with the Dovehouse Close and Dyall Yard 40li.

473li.

Tobias Frere of Harleston was mortgagee of the Gawdy Hall estate, and his son, Tobias, purchased it outright *circa* 1662.¹

I have not been able to discover exactly when or where Sir Thomas Gawdy died, but his death doubtless took place before the Restoration—at a time when relatives were often too casual and officials too careless to record such events.

¹ For a note on the descent of this property from the Freres to John Sancroft Holmes, see Palmer's *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, vol. iii., p. 150.

WILLIAM GAWDY of Gawdy Hall, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas, was born *circa* 1631, and in 1647 was admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. His name is mentioned in the settlement (1632) by which the chapel of St. John at Harleston was vested in trustees for the benefit of the inhabitants. In 1661, Thomas Elliott petitioned the King "for the custody of the body and estates of William Gaudy of Gaudy Hall, Norfolk, a lunatic, his near relations not having petitioned for his custody."¹ The last mention of William is in the Redenhall Overseers Accounts for 1666 where his name appears together with that of his brother, Charles.

CHARLES GAWDY, second surviving son of Sir Thomas, was baptized at Redenhall in 1642. Presumably owing to the lunacy of his elder brother, William, he appears to have been responsible for the final sale of the Redenhall property. He and his younger brother, THOMAS, are mentioned in the will of their uncle-by-marriage, James Hobart of Mendham, dated 1669,² and there is reason to suspect that Charles was identical with the *Doctor Charles Gawdy* who was living at Honingham, 1676-1680, where he married Bridget Mous, by whom two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances.³

Thus the Gawdys of Claxton and Redenhall who survived the Restoration, having lost the estates which they had enjoyed for nearly a century, were forced by circumstances to descend to a lower social plane. Representatives of these branches were living in the eighteenth century, and apparently the last of them to survive in Norfolk was Elizabeth Gawdy, spinster, daughter of William Gawdy of Loddon. She was buried at Loddon in 1763, aged 77.

¹ *Domestic State Papers.*

² *Norf. Arch. Visit., Norf.*, vol. ii., p. 146.

³ Honingham register: Charles Gaudy, Gent., & Bridget Mous married 3 Jan., 1675/6; Elizabeth, dr. of Doctr. Charles Gaudy and Bridgett Gaudy, his wife, bapt. 28 May, 1676; Frances, dr. of Charles and Bridgett Gaudy, gent., bapt. Octobr. 10th, 1680.

PART III.

AT WALLINGTON.

(PEDIGREE N.)

The third, and last, main branch of the Gawdy family in Norfolk sprang from Thomas Gawdy of Harleston (1476-1556) by his third wife, Elizabeth Shires.¹

SIR FRANCIS GAWDY, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was the elder son by this marriage. His baptismal name was Thomas, but this was changed to Francis at his confirmation. He began his professional career in 1549 when he was admitted at the Inner Temple. He became a bencher in 1558; Lent Reader at the Inner Temple, 1566 and 1571; Treasurer there, 1571; M.P. for Morpeth, 1571; serjeant-at-law, 1577; Queen's serjeant, 1582; recorder of Lynn, 1588.

In 1588, he took the place of his half-brother, Sir Thomas Gawdy, lately deceased, as judge of the Queen's Bench. This appointment does not appear to have been altogether pleasing to him if the evidence of his nephew, Philip Gawdy, is to be credited;² and, in fact, his original desire was to remain a financially successful barrister rather than be burdened with high office of a less lucrative nature. In spite of this, fate took him in hand and forced him up the ladder. He was knighted in the royal garden at Whitehall, 23rd July, 1603, and became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1605.

¹ An abstract of her will (1563) appears in the notice of Thomas Gawdy of Harleston, *ante*.

² "Serjent Gawdy was yesterday made a judge of the Kinges Benche a thing not muche pleasing to himself." Egerton MS., 2804/70.

In 1602, Judge Francis Gawdy went the home circuit with Sergeant John Hele,¹ being instructed to substitute for capital punishment servitude in the galleys, rowed by many rowers, "which her majesty has provided for the safety and defence of the maritime parts of her realm," for a term of seven years in cases of all felonies except murder, rape and burglary.

His career as a lawyer was an unqualified success. From the day he became a member of the Inner Temple until his death, his record shows progressive advancement.

He was present, as Queen's sergeant, at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. Cobbett, in his *State Trials*,² describes the opening scene as follows:—

At a little table in the midst sat Popham, the Queen's attorney, Egerton, the solicitor, Gaudy, the Queen's sergeant-at-law, the clerk of the Crown and two writers.

Gaudy now opened the law from point to point, affirming that she had offended against the same; and hereupon he made a histrionic discourse of Babington's conspiracy, and concluded: "That she knew of it, approved it, assented unto it, promised her assistance, and showed the ways and means."

At the same trial, his half-brother, Sir Thomas Gawdy, was present as one of the commissioners.

Sir Francis Gawdy was one of the commissioners at the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel (1588/9), and also at the trials of Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland (1592), of the Earls of Essex and Southampton (1600), and of Sir Walter Raleigh at Winchester (1603), respectively. It was at the last-named trial that he made his famous utterance: "The statute you speak of concerning two witnesses in case of treason is found to be inconvenient; therefore by another law it was taken away."

It has been suggested that Sir Francis owed his elevation to the bench to Elizabeth's favoured

¹ 1602. Sergeant Hele was made Queen's sergeant this summer and rode circuit with Judge Gawdy in Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts, where he made himself both odious and ridiculous. *Cal. Domestic State Papers*.

² Howell's ed., vol. i., col. 1173.

GAWDY of WALLINGTON.

THOMAS GAWDY, jun., of = ELIZABETH, da. of Thomas,
 Harleston (1476-1556) or Oliver, Shires. Her will
 pr. (Norw.) 1563; 3rd wife.

WILLIAM G.;
 adm. Inner
 Temple, 1555;
 bur. Redenhall,
 1559. *Coetibs.*

SIR FRANCIS GAWDY, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of Wallington, Norf.; bur. Runcton Holme, Norf., 1605/6.

ELIZABETH, da. and co-h. of Christopher Coningsby of Wallington, esq.; mar. at Redenhall, 1563.

ELIZABETH, mar.
 William Southhall
 of Ilketshall
 St. Andrew, Suff.,
 1534.

CATHARINE, mar.
 Francis Butler
 at Redenhall,
 1564.

ELIZABETH, only child, mar.
 Sir William Newport *alias*
 Hatton, by whom an only
 da., Frances (born in 1571),
 who mar., in 1605, Robert
 Rich, Earl of Warwick.

chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, whose nephew, Sir William Newport *alias* Hatton, about six months after it took place, married the judge's only child, Elizabeth. Probably also the judge's next promotion—to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—resulted from the marriage of his only grandchild, Frances, to Sir Robert Rich, afterwards second Earl of Warwick.

Much of his disgust, Francis was knighted in 1603. Philip Gawdy, his nephew, writes:¹—

Concerning my oncle Justice Gawdye I knowe it is a matter that cometh not neare his thought, for I understand by his speaches that he dysdayneth the manner of the making of knightes (as they are now made), and all gentlemen of worthe make a rydiculous jest of them, that bought it so dearly . . . Besydes my oncle holdethe him selfe as he is farr better then any knight.

Philip Gawdy also records one of the events leading up to his uncle's last promotion:²—

My oncle Justice Gaudy was sent for this day [28th Oct., 1604] to the courte, and by my Lo: Tresorers meanes he was brought to the King. I saw him my selfe. The King wished him not to be dyscontented in regarde of the place of Lord Cheife Barron whiche was partly promised him, for he ment to resarve him for a better place when it sholde happen.

Sir Francis Gawdy spent much of his professional life outside Norfolk. As a barrister, he lived at the Inns of Court: as a judge, he rode a large circuit.

In 1563, he married, at Redenhall, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Christopher Coningsby of Wallington, Norfolk, only son of William Coningsby, the judge. Christopher was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547 and left three daughters. In consequence, one-third of the Coningsby estates came to Sir Francis through his wife. Sir Henry Spelman tells us that Gawdy induced his wife to acknowledge a fine of Eston Hall manor, Wallington, "on which she became a distracted woman and continued so till the day of her death, and was to him for many years a perpetual affliction."

¹ Egerton MS. 2804/174.

² *Ibid.* f189.

His Norfolk residence was Wallington Hall which is described by Bryant as an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated in a park. It has a large entrance gateway, with pinnacles on either side, and above the door are carved bells, escallops, crowns, roses and fleurs-de-lys.

He was even more successful than his half-brother, Sir Thomas Gawdy, in amassing a large fortune in lands, mostly purchased of Sir Thomas Myldmay, and chiefly situated in the neighbourhood of Wallington. To enumerate all these landed possessions is out of the province of this short notice; but the reader is referred to Blomefield for dates of purchase, and to the abstract from the inquisition *post mortem* which is given below.¹

He died, a widower, at Sergeant's Inn, 15th December, 1605. Blomefield² gives a graphic account of his death and burial:—

The judge was suddenly stricken with an apoplexy, and died without male issue, ere he had continued in his place one whole Michaelmas term, and having made his appropriate parish church a hay-house, or a dog-kennel, his dead corps being brought from London to Wallington, could for many days find no place of burial, but growing very offensive, he was at last conveyed to the church of Runcton, and buried there without any ceremony, and lyeth yet uncovered (if visitors have not reformed it) with so small a matter as a few paving stones. And indeed no stone or memorial was there ever for him, and if it was not for this account it would not have been known, that he was there buried.³

¹ For a minute description of the Coningsby estates and their partition with special reference to Gawdy, see Eller's *Memorials of West Winch*, p. 89, *et seq.*

² Vol. vii., p. 412.

³ 1605. 27th Feb. My Lord Gawdy bur^d in ye chancel by Parson Humphry Melton. (Runcton register.)

The church at Runcton is mentioned in the will of Robert Morley, clerk, incumbent there. This will was dated and proved (Norwich), 1579. The testator desired to be buried in the church there, and made Francis Gawdy, esq., serjeant-at-law, his master and patron, executor.

It is reported that he said on his death-bed that the justice of England was never so depraved and injured as on the condemnation of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Francis died intestate, and on the day following his death a commission was issued to Sir Robert Rich, knight, husband of his grandchild, Frances, to administer his estate.¹

Ralph Gawdy, a grandson of Thomas Gawdy of Weybread (Pedigree B) seems to have been a tenant of the Runcton Holme property. He died a bachelor and his will was proved at Norwich in 1610.

Inquisition *post mortem*²

Sir Francis Gawdye, knight.

Norff. Inquisition taken at King's Lynn, 17th September, 4 James I.

He was seised of the manors of Thorpeland with Wallington, Westwinch and North Rowton, and tenements thereabouts; the advowson of North Rowghton; the manors of Foston, Wormegeye, Totnell *alias* Tottenhill; the rectory of Thorpe *alias* Shuldham Thorpe; the manor of Sechye with market and fairs; manor of Buckton *alias* Bowghton; manors of Littlehall *alias* Barton Hall, Capel Hall, East Hall and Hathurne in Barton Bendish, Eastmore, Ditcham, Fincham, Shuldham, Marsham, and Bowghton; manor of Barton Bendish *alias* Skales; manors of Fincham, Curples, Banyardes Hall, Littlewell Hall, Neteshall Grandcourt; rectory and advowson of Marham; chief messuage and site of the late monastery of Shuldham; manor of Shuldham; manors of Thorpe *alias* Shuldham Thorpe, Russells in Shuldham Thorpe, Wimbotesham *cum* Downham; advowson of Downham; market called Downham Market, etc.

He made a settlement on the previous marriage of his daughter and heir-apparent Elizabeth, to Sir William Hatton, knight, whose feoffee was Sir Christopher Hatton, late Lord Chancellor.

He died 15th December last.

¹ P.C.C., *Admon. Act Book*, fol. 24d.

² *Wards and Liveries*, vol. 39/2a. See also Eller's *West Winch*, pp. 91, 92.

His heir is Dame Frances Riche, now wife of Sir Robert Riche, knight, daughter and heir of the said Dame Elizabeth Hatton (his only daughter and heir-apparent) who at his death was aged 15 years and 5 months.

ELIZABETH GAWDY, only child of Sir Francis, was born on Friday, 13th July, 1571, at Wallington. She married Sir William Newport who succeeded, in 1591, to the large property of his uncle, Lord Chancellor Hatton, and assumed that name. Only one child, a daughter, Frances, was born of this marriage, and Elizabeth either died at the birth of this child in 1589, or very shortly afterwards.

Sir William Hatton (after having married his second wife, Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Thomas Cecil, Lord Burleigh, first Earl of Exeter) died in 1596/7 leaving a large portion of his estate to his only child, Frances, who had been brought up with her grandfather, Sir Francis Gawdy.

At the early age of fifteen years, Frances secretly married, against Gawdy's wishes, Sir Robert Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick, so that the whole of Sir Francis Gawdy's estates together with a generous portion of the Hatton estates became merged in the Warwick possessions.

Sufficient notice of Sir Francis Gawdy's brother and sisters will be found in the accompanying pedigree.

PART IV.

GAWDY *alias* CROSBY OF IPSWICH.

GEORGE CROSBY *alias* GAWDY, tailor (Pedigree O), lived at Ipswich in the first half of the seventeenth century; but I have not discovered any legitimate connection between him and the Gawdys of Norfolk and Suffolk. In July, 1625, he was charged at Ipswich with using seditious language concerning the action of the King regarding the wars in the Low Countries, and before 1632, the Company of Tailors and Clothworkers of Ipswich proceeded against him for exercising his trade contrary to their ordinances and to the laws of the borough.¹ No doubt he was in business as a tailor without being a freeman or a member of the Company. In 1652, he seems to have failed to pay his "forraine fines" and was accordingly prosecuted. He appears to have been illiterate.

He died in 1658 and the following is an abstract from his will:—

George Crosby *alias* Gawdy, the elder, of Ipswich, co. Suff., tailor. Dated 10th November, 1658.

To be buried in Cressingham where I was born.

To my wife, Grace, all my messuages and lands in Blakenham on the Hill, co. Suff. for life, remainder to son, John Crosby *alias* Gawdy and his heirs for ever.

To said son, a piece of ground in St. Matthew's parish, Ipswich, and a stable in the parish of St. Mary-at-Tower, Ipswich.

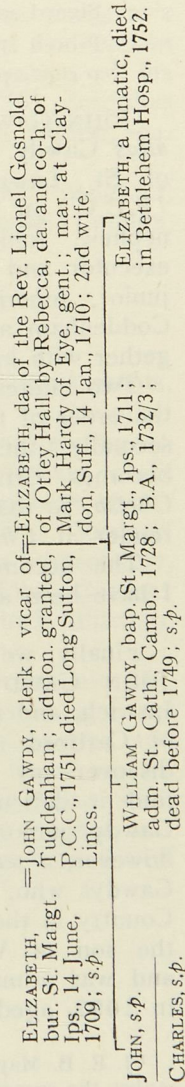
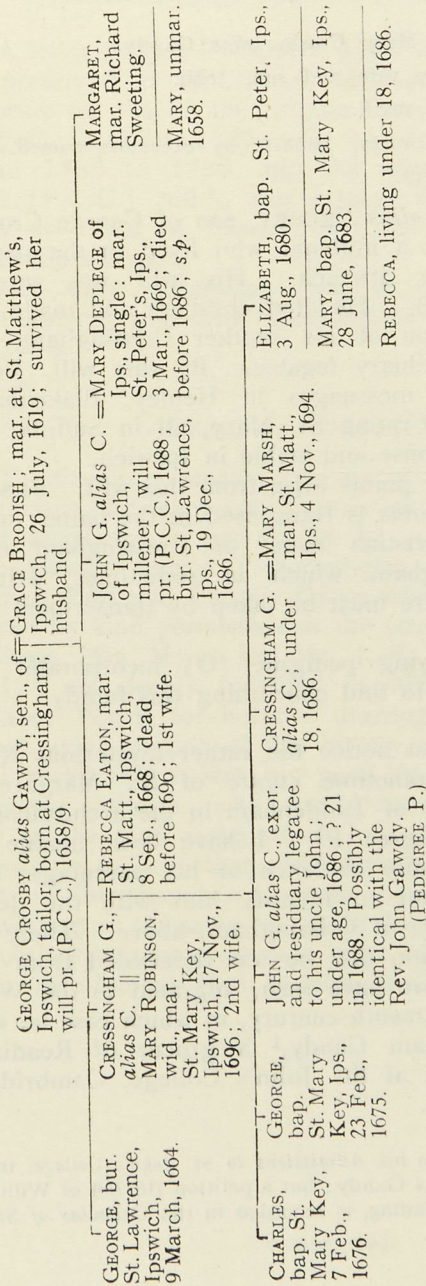
Son, George, a close in St. Matthew's parish and £10.

To wife a tenement and lands in St. Matthew's parish, remainder to son, Cressingham Crosby *alias* Gawdy.

To daughter, Margaret, wife of Richard Sweeting.

¹ *Domestic State Papers.*

GAWDY *alias* CROSBY of IPSWICH.



To daughter, Mary Crosby *alias* Gawdy.

Executors: my wife and son, John.

Signed with a mark.

Proved 7th January, 1658/9, by executors named.

P.C.C., Pell, 29.

JOHN GAWDY *alias* CROSBY, son of George Crosby *alias* Gawdy, was a millener who lived in the parish of St. Lawrence, Ipswich. His will was proved (P.C.C.) in 1688. He died childless and made his nephew, John, son of his brother Crissingham, his executor and residuary legatee. By this will, John, junior, inherited messuages in Henley, Blakenham, Coddendam and Creting St. Mary, all in Suffolk, together with his house and stable in Ipswich.

Two interesting points arise from this will. Firstly, the order of the *alias* is transposed in the name; and, secondly, the christian name of Cressingham now becomes Crissingham which is sometimes written *Chrisn*, so that care must be taken by transcribers not render it *Christr*.

The accompanying pedigree (O) incorporates all I have been able to find concerning this family.

Finally, we must notice the rather mysterious Rev. JOHN GAWDY, sometime curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich, and vicar of Tuddenham in the archdeaconry of Carlford (Pedigree P). I have been unable to discover any definite evidence of his parentage, but find it difficult not to identify him with the John Gawdy, junior, son of Crissingham, above. There is, however, a suspicion that he was descended from the Gawdys who, as we have seen, migrated to the West Country in the sixteenth century, in which case he was the son of William Gaudy,¹ a grocer of Reading, and was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1692, aged 18.

¹ J. E. B. Mayor, in his *Admissions to St. John's College*, transcribes the surname as Gandy; but a petition (1637/8) of William Gaudy, brewer, of Reading, is recorded in the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*.

A letter written by him in 1734 to Sir Hans Sloane is preserved at the British Museum,¹ and his name appears as one of the original subscribers to Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, 1735. He was vicar of Tuddenham from 1735 to 1750, and the administration of his will (P.C.C.) which was granted in 1751 describes him as "late of Ipswich, but at Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, deceased."

His only succession was a lunatic daughter, ELIZABETH, who died in Bethlehem Hospital, London, in 1752.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I offer my sincere thanks to all incumbents, librarians and other kind friends for their co-operation and assistance in my search for records relating to the Gawdy family. Photographs of Gawdy Hall, Crow's Hall and Claxton Castle ruins are here reproduced by kind permission of the late Mrs. J. Sancroft Holmes, Mrs. Moore and Mr. J. S. Pyke respectively, and I am deeply indebted to Mrs. John Gardner (Nancy Ward) for her two drawings which illustrate the Claxton portion of this history.

I recall that it was my good friend, the late Mr. Frederic Johnson, who, nearly twenty years ago, set me on the road along which I met the Gawdys; and I venture to hope that these notes may be of service (as an introduction) to some future historian who, travelling on the same road with the same purpose, will doubtless become even more intimately acquainted with this once-famous East Anglian family.

¹ Sloane, 4053.

APPENDIX I.

ARMS.

GAWDY: (Claxton and Harling, Norf.; Crow's Hall and Ipswich, Suff.)

Vert, a tortoise passant ar.

Crest: On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. two swords erect on their hilts, ar. hilts and pomels or. (Harleston, Norf.) The same arms.

Crest: A wolf pass. per pale, ar. and gu. (Wallington, Norf.) The same arms.

Grant by Barker to Thomas Gawdy of Harleston: Or on a fesse gabonny of four gu. and ar. a demi-lion between two fleurs-de-lis or, all between three estoiles sa.

Note: The arms on a shield in the north window of the Hall of the Inner Temple, as depicted by Dugdale in his *Origines Juridicales*, page 186, are: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a tortoise passant—*Gawdy*; 2, or, on a fess gu. between three cinqfoils sa. as many demylions; 3, gironny of 8—*Bassingborne*. Dugdale attributes this coat to Sir Thomas Gawdy, judge of the Queen's Bench; but, as *Bassingborne* appears in one of the quarterings, it seems that this coat should be attributed to Thomas Gawdy, sergeant-at-law. See Pedigrees A and B.

APPENDIX II.

Inventory of the goods of Sir Bassingborne Gawdy, dec.
[*Add. Roll, B.M., 16549*]

Inventory of Sr. Bassingbourne Gawdie late of West Harling, Knight decd. 16 June, 4 Jac.

Exhib. ult. Apr. 1607 per Framlingham Gawdie fil. et Executor.

Edmund Woodhall, Regrius.

Summa totalis 2312li. 3s. 11d. Besides a crowne Lease from the late Q. Eliz. to Sr. Bass Gawdy, Knt. of Lands in Suff. not valued.

The Inventory indented of all & singular the moveable goods, plate, credits & chattells of Sr Bass. Gawdie Knight late of West Harling co. Norff. dec. prayesd & valued by Robert Pelgate, Robert Bowlton, Reginald Chamberlyn & Richard Sutton the 16 day of June, 4 Jac.

[This inventory comprises a description of all the rooms and a valuation of the furniture contained in them at West Harling, together with certain items at Crow's Hall and at the Gawdy lodging at St. James', London. The following rooms at Crow's Hall are mentioned:—The yellow chamber, the high yellow chamber, the chamber next the great chamber, the inward chamber, the new chamber, the second inward chamber, the nursery, the clock chamber, the chamber over the kitchen, the butler's chamber, the black and white chamber, the low parlour, the third inward chamber, the chamber next the moat, the porter's lodge and the gate-house chamber.

The rooms at St. James' are named the lower rooms, the upper rooms, an inward chamber and Rawlin's chamber.]

APPENDIX III.

Gawdy administrations at P.C.C.

Thomas Gawdie. 4th July, 1587. Commission issued to Richard Feryer, one of the creditors of Thomas Gawdie, late of *Snottesden*, co. Norff., deceased, to administer etc.

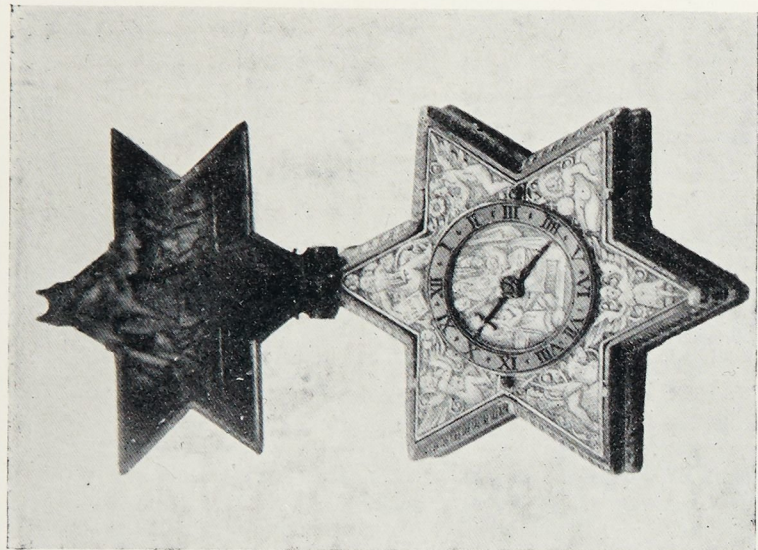
Note: Thomas Gawdy, gent. was buried at Snitterton, Norfolk, 16th April, 1587 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 5522). He may possibly be identical with Thomas Gawdy of Weybread (Pedigree B).

Philip Gawdy. 9th July, 1632. Commission issued to William Napper of Holywell, co. Oxford, gent. and Elizabeth Napper *alias* Gawdy, his wife, daughter of Philip Gawdy, late of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, widower, deceased, to administer, etc. (Pedigree D).

Sir Charles Gawdy. 16th June, 1651. Commission issued to Dame Vere Gawdy, relict of Sir Charles Gawdy, kt., late of Crow's Hall co. Suffolk, deceased, to administer, etc. (Pedigree E).

Bassingborne Gawdy. 21st March, 1653/4. Commission issued to Susan Gawdy, mother of Bassingborne Gawdy, late in the East Indies, in parts beyond the seas, bachelor, deceased, to administer, etc. (Pedigree F).

Henry Gowdy alias Gawdy alias Goudy alias Gaudy. 4th Jan., 1746. Administration of the goods, etc. of the above, late of H.M.S. *Sheerness*, bachelor, deceased, granted to Thomas Allen, attorney of Margaret Gowdy *alias*, etc., sister and only next of kin of deceased, to the use of the said Margaret, now residing in Ireland.



Lid in open position.



Lid in shut position.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SILVER WATCH FOUND AT GAWDY HALL.

(See Appendix IV.)

APPENDIX IV.

Silver discovered at Gawdy Hall.

Circa 1800, a silver watch and two apostle spoons were discovered in a recess behind the tapestry which then covered the walls in the dining-room of Gawdy Hall. The watch, which was sold at Sotheby's auction rooms, London, in 1938, for £460, bears the inscription, "David Ramsay, Scottes, me Fecit" and is an exceptionally fine specimen of the work of this artisan who was clockmaker to James I. and Charles I. It also bears the inscription, "De Heck, Sculp."

Of the apostle spoons, one (Elizabethan) was sold for £78, and the other (Charles I.), for £32.

It is said that these articles belong to the Gawdys and were hidden at the time of the Civil War. The watch is described and illustrated by actual photographs in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. vi. The illustrations, which now show signs of fading, are here reproduced in half-tone in order to preserve them as a record.

ERRATA.

Page 355 (1938), line 19, for *brother*, read *son*.

Page 355 (1938), note 1, for *Add. Charters, Brit. Mus.*, 1654-9, read *Add. Roll, Brit. Mus.*, 16549.