

FULLER'S LIST OF NORFOLK GENTRY

By WILLIAM J. BLAKE, M.A.

THOMAS FULLER'S celebrated *Worthies of England* was published in 1662 the year after his death. Among these "Worthies" he included for each county a list entitled "The names of the Gentry of the County returned by the Commissioners in the 12th year of King Henry VI." The title is misleading for it was in fact a list of persons who were required to take an oath not to maintain peace breakers. Fuller himself was well aware that the list was not confined to the gentry for he complains that in certain counties "We have the names of a few Mechanics returned with their trades, Braziers, Smiths, Ironmongers, etc. who no doubt were considerable in themselves as robustious persons ; or in their servants as numerous ; or in their populous and tumultuous influence of others." He also deplored the inclusion of some clergymen, not only regulars like abbots and priors but also secular parochial priests, for the curious reason that they were "inconcerned in posterity because forbidden marriage." Nevertheless he had felt bound to include them, for as he rightly observed "omissions or alterations might shake the credit of the whole catalogue." But in spite of these exceptions Fuller was obviously convinced that the vast majority consisted of persons of quality.¹

What was the origin of the oath? Henry VI was only nine months old when his father died in 1422. During his minority his uncle John, Duke of Bedford, an able soldier and statesman, was made Regent of France while the government of England was entrusted to a council of magnates headed by his brother, the selfish and irresponsible Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who had been appointed Protector of England instead of Regent which he had desired. His chief associate was the great-uncle of the King, the wealthy Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester. These two quarrelled so violently that Bedford was frequently forced to return from France to settle disputes between them, and for that purpose made what proved his last visit in 1433. In the Parliament which met in November, the Speaker of the Commons made a strong complaint of the many murders and robberies committed in the counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derby and Sussex. The Commons proposed an "article" that "No lord nor any other person of what estate, degree or condition that he be shall wetyngley receyve cherishe hold in household or mayntayn Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours of the people, Mansleers, Felons, Outlawes, Ravysheres of women against the law, unlawful hunters of Forests, Parkes, or Warrennes or any other mysdoers or any openly named or famed as such till his innocence be declared."

Bedford warmly approved of the article as being for the good of peace, and on 3 November in the presence of the boy King he took the oath to observe it.

He was followed by Duke Humphrey and Cardinal Beaufort, the two Archbishops, eleven other bishops, including William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, two Dukes, Richard Plantaganet of York and John Mowbray of Norfolk, nine earls, thirteen abbots and seventeen barons. Ten days later the Commons were summoned by name to take the same oath. Parliament next ordered the oath to be sworn by the lords spiritual and temporal then absent as well as by the knights, esquires and the rest of the men of influence and substance in the kingdom (*ceteros regni potentes et valentes*). To the knights of the shire for 1433 was entrusted the task of compiling a list of persons they deemed suitable. Authority was also given to summon the mayors and bailiffs of the cities and boroughs, and these in their turn were empowered to take assurances from the citizens and burgesses according to their discretion. Exceptions were made in the case of the City of London, the Cinque Ports, Chester, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were allowed to make separate returns. Penalties for refusing to take the oath were fixed at £40 for a knight, £20 for an esquire and £10 for a yeoman.

To administer the oath four Commissioners were appointed for each county. They comprised one lord spiritual, usually the bishop of the diocese, one lord temporal connected with the county, and the two knights of the shire. On 1 May 1434 the Commissioners issued a warrant to the sheriff of the county to make a proclamation in the next county court that the persons named in the list should appear before them, or three or two of them, and swear the oath. Their names were to be certified into Chancery within three months. The four Norfolk Commissioners are given as William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, John de Morley, chivaler, Robert Clifton, knight and John Roys, the two last named being knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk in the previous parliament. John de Morley is a mistake for Thomas, the fifth Lord Morley, while John Roys like most of the knights of the shire at this time was in rank an esquire. Of the fifty-five knights of the shire returned in the parliament of 1433 only fifteen were actually knights.

If the scheme had been carried out as planned we should possess a most valuable record of all the responsible people in the country ranging from the highest magnates to the yeomen and merchants. Much of course depended upon the zeal with which the Commissioners carried out their duties. As Fuller puts it, "All Commissioners expressed not equal industry and activity in prosecution of their trust." Some counties were "over done" as Oxford and Cambridgeshire "whose catalogues are too much allayed descending to persons of meaner quality." Some were "under done" like Shropshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, etc., "where the returns do not answer to the extent of their shires" and twelve not done at all, where it was possible that "some disgusted the King's design as who under pretence of keeping the peace indevoured to suppress all such who would appear for the title of York." In support of this theory he notes of the Yorkshire list "a very slender return of Gentry" and adds "The Gentry of this County were generally addicted to the Party which made them so remiss in this matter slightly slubbering it over doing something for show and nothing to purpose."

Fuller's suspicions are completely unfounded. In 1433 the Lancastrian dynasty was firmly seated on the throne. Both Bedford and Gloucester were still young enough to have sons and the Duke of York himself had sworn the oath. The Wars of the Roses did not break out for another twenty years and there can be no doubt that their cause was not the ambition of York but the lack of governance of Henry VI when he came to power.

It is true however that there are some amazing anomalies in the returns which are extant for twenty-nine counties. Fourteen give less than 100 names each. They are Rutland 27, Middlesex 33, Northumberland 42, Shropshire 45, Yorkshire 57, Dorset 59, Lancashire 68, Lincoln 73, Warwick and Devon 74 each, Cumberland 75, Gloucester 79, Sussex 80, Southampton 88. Ten counties return between 100 and 200 names each:—Huntingdon 102, Stafford 111, Notts 117, Essex and Surrey 133 each, Bucks 136, Wiltshire 137, Bedford 145, Berks and Hereford 180 each. The remaining counties are Cambridge with 260 names, Derby 330, Norfolk 397, Kent 411 and Oxford 413. The total for Norfolk should be 403 if we include the four M.P.'s for Norwich and Yarmouth and the two M.P.'s for Norfolk.

Only two counties, Yorkshire the largest and Rutland the smallest give full details of the rank and residence of all their oath takers. The former returned 12 knights, 37 esquires, 1 gentleman and 7 yeomen, the latter 3 knights, 7 esquires, 13 gentlemen and 4 merchants. All the counties except Berks returned one or more knights. Abbots or priors are found in ten counties, esquires in sixteen, and gentlemen in six. Altogether 4,059 names are recorded but the rank or occupation of only 752 is given of whom 71 are abbots or priors and 32 secular priests, 1 lord temporal, Lord Grey of Wilton in Hereford, 1 judge, William Westbury in Wilts, 149 knights, 302 esquires, 46 gentlemen, 45 merchants and tradesmen. The places of residence of 1,075 oath takers are recorded.

The Norfolk list starts with four abbeys and nineteen priories but does not give the names of the abbots and priors. Next come eight knights followed by the names of 366 persons whose status or occupation is not given nor except in six cases their place of residence. This is much to be regretted for such details which were obvious in 1434 are very difficult and in many cases impossible to ascertain after the lapse of more than five centuries. Fortunately there are available numerous contemporary records such as the Feudal Aids of 1428, the Feet of Fines from Edward III to Richard III, excerpts from which have been printed by Walter Rye, the Index of Wills between 1370 and 1550 containing over 19,000 testators and admirably catalogued by the Norfolk Record Society, the lists of Freemen of Norfolk towns and the early Paston Letters.

Moreover Francis Blomefield in his famous *History of Norfolk* incorporated the records made by Peter Le Neve who was Richmond and Norroy Herald in 1704. Blomefield was handicapped as an historian by his astonishing credulity² but he was an indefatigable collector and we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the many details he has preserved. He compiled the first six of the eleven volumes which bear his name and these are much fuller than the remaining five, some of which were edited by his continuator, Charles Parkin who however did

not have access to Blomefield's original collections. Walter Rye was rather harsh in condemning him as "most incompetent" for he showed himself more critical than Blomefield but he had an irritating habit of deriving Norfolk place names from some connection with water and this left him open to the gibe that he was suffering from water on the brain. The index is meagre and faulty but I have been fortunate enough to have the loan³ of the full if overflowing index made in 1862 by J. N. Chadwick. With this aid some 320 of the names in Fuller's list can be identified. Of the remainder about sixty have similar surnames but different Christian names. They may possibly give a clue to the places of residence of their namesakes except in the case of such common names as Clark, Brown, Green, etc.

The status and occupations of the signatories may be roughly classified as follows :—knights 10, esquires 78, gentlemen 68, regular clergy 23, secular 7, officials 5. This leaves over 200 men of "influence and substance" who make up the very large class of yeomen and the smaller class of townfolk such as the mayors, bailiffs, merchants and tradesmen, of which Norwich supplies 26, Bishop's Lynn 25, Yarmouth 23 and Thetford 3. Among the Mechanics and Tradesmen are one each of the following, fuller, draper, taylor, hosier, reeder, baker, currier, weaver, fishmonger, innkeeper, vintner as well as several mercers and merchants. A merchant conducted foreign trade, a mercer home trade.

An official list of the returns was published in 1907 in the Calendar of Patent Rolls for 1429-36. It corrects the numerous errors made by Fuller and copied by Rye but is not altogether free from mistakes itself for it sometimes confuses the letters u and n. It gives Henke, Gravour and Tanerham for Heuke or Hewke, Granour and Taverham. Rye himself was for some time completely deceived by Fuller's title. Many readers of his invaluable *Norfolk Families* must have been puzzled by the frequent references to persons of whom he could find nothing more to say than that each was "returned as one of the gentry in 1433." Later he discovered that only about a quarter of those named in Fuller's list possessed arms and this he thought deprived the remainder of any claim to gentility.

The chief magnates connected with Norfolk who signed the oath in the parliament of 1433 were William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, Thomas de Morley, 5th Baron Morley. William Alnwick was made Bishop of Norwich in 1426, translated to Lincoln in 1436 and died in 1449. He was devoted to Henry V and VI and although a relentless persecutor of Lollards was popular with the citizens of Norwich. John Mowbray saw military service in France and Scotland and quelled the riot in Norwich in 1443 with the help of the Earl of Oxford. In 1461 he joined the Yorkists. John de Vere married Elizabeth d. and h. of Sir John Howard and succeeded to his Norfolk estates. He served in the French wars, was a strong Lancastrian and was therefore beheaded by Edward IV in 1461. William de la Pole, 4th Earl and afterwards Marquis and Duke of Suffolk with long experience of the French wars, was forced to surrender at the Siege of Orleans. He arranged the French

marriage in 1446, fell from power and was murdered in 1450. Thomas de Morley served with Henry V in France and was present at his death. He married Isabel d. of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

Two Norfolk peers who did not sign the oath because they were serving in France were Thomas de Scales, the 7th Baron Scales and Robert, 6th Baron Willoughby de Eresby. The former after excellent service in France under Henry V was made Seneschal of Normandy. He was slain in 1460 defending the Tower against the Earl of Warwick. Robert Willoughby was made Count of Vendome and Beaumont, and died in 1452.

Two knights who do not seem to have taken the oath afterwards became peers. Sir William Philip K.G. married Joan d. and coh. of the 10th Baron Bardolf and was styled Lord Bardolf in the reign of Henry VI but does not seem to have been summoned to Parliament. His only child Elizabeth married Viscount Beaumont. Walter Fitz Walter, the 11th Baron Fitz Walter left a daughter Elizabeth who married Sir John Ratcliffe, K.G. and their son was summoned to parliament in 1485 as John Ratcliffe de Fitz Walter but was beheaded in 1495.

It is unfortunate that no Suffolk signatures are extant for it is highly probable that Sir John Howard signed there. He was certainly alive till 1437 when he died in Jerusalem. By his second marriage he had a son Robert who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. Their son John was the first of the Howard family to achieve a peerage and on the failure of the Mowbray line he became Duke of Norfolk in 1483. The rise of the Howard family had been continuous from the death of its founder William Howard, the judge, in 1308, but it was nothing like as spectacular as that of the De la Pole family from the merchant of Hull, Sir William de la Pole who died in 1366 whose son was created a baron in his father's lifetime and Earl of Suffolk in 1385. His children soon intermarried with the highest nobility.

In the latter part of the fourteenth century and the early part of the fifteenth several new families appear in Norfolk. Of these the two most important were the Cliftons and the Stapletons. The Cliftons had succeeded by marriage to the estates of the Caillys of Buckenham Castle. In 1433 the head of the family was Sir John Clifton whose father and grandfather had been summoned to the Lords. According to modern theory John was the third Lord Clifton but he was never summoned and died without male issue. His cousin, Sir Robert Clifton of Denver, was knight of the shire for Norfolk in 1433. The Stapletons were a Yorkshire family whose head had married the heir of the first Lord Ingham. Sir Brian Stapleton fought at Agincourt and was sheriff of Norfolk in 1425-26 but although never summoned to the Lords he again was reckoned to be the fourth Lord Ingham. These were the aristocrats but other new families appeared such as the Appleyards, Berneys, Boleyns, Pastons, Townsends, Wodehouses and Wyndhams, whose origin lay in the rising yeomen and trading classes. None of these appeared in the Norfolk *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 but the Tudor genealogists found for them a long line of ancestors sometimes reaching back to Norman times. The most famous of them was the Boleyn family which gave two Queens to England, Anne of tragic and Elizabeth of glorious memory.

Students are familiar with the rapid rise and fall of landed families in the Middle Ages but it is astonishing to find that of the 440 manorial lords mentioned in 1316 only fifty are represented in the list of oath takers in 1433-34. It is true of course that these two lists were drawn up for entirely different purposes and that the women and minors in the earlier list could not have been included in the later. But even allowing for this the decline is remarkable, nor can it be attributed to the plagues of the fourteenth century for very few of the families of knights and squires disappeared from this cause. The average tenure of a land owning family in the Middle Ages was slightly over two hundred years. The chief reason for the decline was the failure of male heirs whose lives were more strenuous and exposed to greater peril than those of their sisters.

In 1419 Sir Thomas Erpingham built a window in the Church of the Austin Friars in Norwich displaying the names of "Lords, Bannerets and Knights of Norfolk who had died without issue male since the coronation of Edward III in 1327." Among these seventy-four names are forty-seven who appear in the *Nomina Villarum* in 1316 the most important being Sir Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, two other peers, Sir Oliver Ingham and Sir John Huntingfield, Sir Peter Roscelyn whose estates went to the Willoughbys, Sir Robert de Caston whose lands went first to the Carbonels and thence to the Berneys. Next came Edmund St. Omer, Baldwin Boutetourt, Robert Mortimer, John Withe, Robert Banyard, Edmund Gerbrigge and Walter de Norwich. Later were added the names and arms of twenty-five more knights and squires each of whom was said to be worth £100 a year. They included Sir Thomas Erpingham himself, Simon Felbrigg, Edmund Thorp, Edmund Barry, Ralph Bigot, John Mautby and William Phelip, Lord Bardolf.

It is remarkable that only eight knights are in the list of oath takers. Even allowing for the absence of some knights like Sir John Fastolf and Sir Robert Harling, who were serving in France, this number is very small compared with those in the previous century. In the Parliamentary Roll of 1312 as many as sixty Norfolk knights are given while in 1316 seventy-nine knights are recorded as residing in that county and seventy-eight are returned in the Norfolk writs of 1323-24. But at that period the custom still prevailed whereby a man who succeeded to an estate worth more than £20 a year was obliged to take up knighthood or pay a fine. As the fourteenth century wore on it was found impossible to recruit armies by knight service to fight abroad. The feudal army was superseded by the indenture system, by which commanders made a contract with the king to raise troops for his service and at his cost.

The editor of the *History of Parliament*, Josiah Wedgewood, considers that the number of knights was lowest in 1439, not exceeding more than 250 in the whole country. The number of knights given for twenty-nine counties in 1434 was only 149. If the remaining twelve counties returned the same average and if allowance is made for those absent on military service or those too old or too ill to be summoned, this estimate is probably correct. Knighthood had ceased to be an obligation and become more or less an honour. The Crown however still continued to exact penalties from those who refused. John Paston was fined in 1459 for not taking up knighthood while in 1474 Nicholas Appleyard

was hauled before the Privy Council for the same offence. His excuse that he had not been in possession of lands and tenements of the yearly value of £40 for the three years before the King's warrant was accepted and after the end of that time he was knighted.

The names of the most prominent men in Norfolk in the early fifteenth century may be found in the various commissions of the peace which were nominated by the Crown both for the county and the towns. For the former they consist of nobles, the chief knights and squires as well as the judges who were ex-officio members for both county and towns. The latter, Norwich, Bishop's Lynn and Yarmouth sent two members each to Parliament, chosen almost exclusively from the resident citizens and burgesses. In the period 1429-36 the chief judges in Norfolk were William Westbury, John Fray, John Cottesmere, William Goderede and William Paston. The last was the founder of the well-known Paston family which rose rapidly to prominence in the fifteenth century and rose to the peerage in the seventeenth. A shrewd and enterprising if somewhat unscrupulous lawyer, William Paston acquired a large amount of property and late in life made a prudent marriage with the redoubtable Agnes Berry, the daughter of Sir Edmund Berry, who was connected with many Norfolk county families. His rapid rise incurred the enmity of some of the older families, and he once fell foul of the Papacy, was fined £200 and excommunicated. His name is not found in the list of oath takers but he probably swore it with the other judges in the parliament of 1433.

The most important official in Norfolk was the sheriff who was nominated by the King and held office from November 4 to the following November. His importance was enhanced by the fact that the shrievalty covered Suffolk as well as Norfolk. A glance at the list of sheriffs from 1400 to 1433 will reveal the names of the most prominent families in the two counties.

The doyen of the sheriffs was Oliver Groos of Sloley,⁴ sheriff in 1409-10, 1420-21 and 1426-27, Escheator in 1424, knight of the shire in 1419 and J.P. for Norfolk 1416-28. He had fought at Agincourt in the retinue of the Earl of Suffolk and was a strong supporter of the Lancastrians. He was described by the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds as a "faithful minister turning neither to the right or left," but this was because he had as sheriff in 1421 decided a bitter quarrel between the Abbot and Bishop Fordham of Ely in favour of the monastery, and the King had upheld his decision and dismissed the bishop's appeal. According to Norris⁶ no person was more frequently chosen as trustee and executor. He came from one of the oldest Norfolk families and in Rye's opinion was a possible descendant of Willelmus Grossus who held of the Malets in 1086. His ancestors were certainly knights in East Anglia in the twelfth century and his great grandfather, Sire Renaud le Gros, was one of the sixty knights in the Norfolk Parliamentary list of 1312. Oliver was closely connected with many Norfolk families, being descended from the Felbriggs of Felbrigg, the Cleres of Ormesby and the Tudenhams of Oxburgh; his first wife was Joan White of Shotesham, his second Joan Brewes of Topcroft, while his children married into the families of Inglose, Walpole, Yelverton and Martham. Other relatives were Sir Roger Harsick, Sir Thomas Kerdeston and John Fitz Rauf, a nephew of Sir John Fastolf.

Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall at the end of the sixteenth century, was fond of saying that in his time all Cornish gentlemen were cousins. With equal truth this could be said of Norfolk gentlemen nearly two centuries earlier. In remote parts of England intermarriage must have been common. Sir John Fastolf constantly addressed his acquaintances as cousins as a matter of courtesy but he refers to his relatives as being "of my consangwynite."

Among other sheriffs at this time were Sir Robert Clifton, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Thomas Tudenham, John Fitz Rauf and Edmund Winter. Other persons whose ancestors had been sheriffs were John Bacon, John Clere, William Calthorp, John Curson, Thomas Gurney, Richard Holdych, Thomas Kerdeston, Thomas Midleton and Edmund Wychyngham.

Many members of the county families had served as knights of the shire. Among them were Sir Henry Inglose and Edmund Winter six times each, John Wodehouse five times, Sir Thomas Kerdeston and Sir Thomas Tudenham twice each, Sir Robert Berney, Sir Ralph Shelton, Oliver Groos and John Reymes.

As we have seen the Parliament of 1433 envisaged three types of oath takers, knights, esquires and yeomen, who were liable to pay a fine if they refused. But a few counties returned another category, that of gentleman. What was a gentleman in the early part of the fifteenth century? A statute in the first year of Henry V ordered that the estate, degree or mystery of defendants in legal actions should be given. It is probably in this connection that the term gentleman is used to refer to the younger sons of esquires and has no ethical significance whatever. In 1455 a certain Robert Heylock or Heylott of Lesingham in Norfolk was charged with felony before a Commission of Norwich magistrates. He is described as a "gentilman" but the verdict is not given.

Six persons in the Norfolk list were returned in 1420 by the Norfolk Justices of the Peace as gentlemen of ancient coat armour suitable to serve the King in his wars in France. They were Henry Catte, described as a "proper person," Henry Rochford a "person," John Clepisby, Roger Harsick, Richard Holdych and Thomas Shouldham, gentlemen. These all came from well-known county families, Harsick and Rochford being afterwards knighted, while the others are later described as esquires.

In the Feet of Fines, while the terms knight and esquire are frequently used, gentleman is rare in Norfolk in the first half of the fifteenth century. John Gerard⁶ is so described in 1446. He had been an alderman, mayor and six times M.P. for Norwich as well as a J.P. for Norfolk. A few men in the list are mentioned in their wills as gentlemen such as John Doggyng of Norwich in 1441, Thomas Sellors of Norwich in 1465 and Thomas Mounsewes of Norwich and Ipswich the same year. Among the tradesmen described as gentlemen are John Arnold, a weaver in 1465 and Thomas Goldbetter in 1467 "a glazier but gentleman of coat armour" both of Norwich.

The definition usually given of a gentleman in the fifteenth century is a man standing between the rank of an esquire and yeoman. But if John Ball ever asked the question attributed to him in 1381—"Whan Adam dalf and Eve span Wo was thanne a gentleman?" he must surely have meant a nobleman. In

the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the possession of a coat of arms did not necessarily confer gentility as it did in the sixteenth century when there was a regular tariff for the grant of such a coat. Before Henry V's proclamation of 1417 that "no man of whatever station, rank or condition he might be should take to himself arms unless he should possess or ought to possess the same by ancestral right or by the grant of some person having authority sufficient thereunto," there was nothing to prevent a man assuming any arms he fancied as long as they did not clash with other known arms. To his prohibition Henry allowed one exception. All those who had borne arms with him at Agincourt were allowed to retain them.

There is no doubt that in the course of the fifteenth century interest in genealogy vastly increased in Norfolk. Such frequent searches were made in the official rolls of 1316 that they became "so blind and frayed that they could be scarcely read or understood." Accordingly the Exchequer in 1485 commissioned a certain John Snede to make an official copy in a book to be deposited with the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. This copy is said to have disappeared in the Great Fire, but fortunately several transcripts were preserved.

In the last year of the century was published what was apparently an official list of the gentry of Norfolk. It consisted of seven knights, 52 esquires and 47 gentlemen, 106 in all. Only forty-one of these are mentioned in Fuller's list and we do not know who was responsible for the selection. The knights of 1434 have been succeeded by new families, Clere, Lovell, Knyvet, Paston, Hobard and Wymondham. But as in Fuller's list the places of residence are not given. For this we have to wait for the Heraldic Visitations of the next century, when not only the residences but also the qualifications of gentility are noted. Every candidate was to be of good name and fame, not vile born or rebel or heretic, and—probably the most essential qualification—possessing lands of the value of £100 a year or movable goods worth 1000 marks. The heralds' fees varied from £6 to £5, and were fixed by the Earl Marshal.⁷

England had a population of nearly two million, the first four counties being Yorkshire with 189,000, Norfolk 140,000, Lincolnshire with 137,000 and Suffolk 89,000, all these situated on the east coast. It should be emphasized that Norfolk in the early fifteenth century was far from being the pleasant backwater which some of its inhabitants now cherish and others deplore but was in the full tide of economic progress. In wealth it was second only to Middlesex, but this wealth did not come from its towns but from the countryside with its thriving agriculture. The three towns of Norfolk, Norwich, Bishop's Lynn and Yarmouth, accounted for less than one-tenth of the population and wealth. But their ruling classes, the wealthy merchants, had for some time been buying estates in their neighbourhoods and it was the custom of many county families to have town houses especially in Norwich. It is not surprising to find local merchants like the Appleyards and Toppes marrying into the local squirearchy.⁸

Among the Aldermen of Norwich in 1437 is Christopher Strange who seems to have been a member of the important Strange family at Hunstanton. Another Alderman of Norwich, Thomas Wetherby, twice Mayor and three times M.P.

for Norwich, would have been classed as a merchant, had he not been described as an "esquier" by no less a magnate than John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. There seems to have been a much higher degree of fluidity in Norfolk society in 1434 than is generally supposed. It is to be regretted that as many as seventy of the signatories have so far not been identified and a further investigation into the Norfolk Wills and Feet of Fines might help to solve the problem but it will be a formidable task. The last name in Fuller's List of the men of influence and substance in Norfolk is that of Robert Cavell. It is interesting to note that five centuries later the same name was honoured by the erection in the Cathedral Close of Norwich of a Memorial to Nurse Edith Cavell for her heroism in the First World War.

Meanwhile we must remain content with what may fairly be described as a valuable Who's Who of Norfolk Society in the early years of the fifteenth century.

FULLER'S LIST

The Norfolk List starts with the names of four abbeys and nineteen priories but does not give the names of the abbots and priors. They are probably as follows :—

- Abbot of Langley. Nicholas de Wenynghon 1428-63.
- Abbot of Crek. Robert Felbrigg 1415-39.
- Abbot of Wendling. Edmund Elmham 1429-?
- Abbot of West Derham. John Saresson alias Wygenhale 1429-55.
- Prior of St. Faith's Horsham. Geoffrey Langle 1401-52.
- Prior of Walsingham. Hugh Well 1402-37.
- Prior of Tetford. John Grenegrass 1432-?
- Prior of Lynn. Richard de Folsham 1398-?
- Prior of Yermouth. John de Hoo 1400 or John de Tylney 1430-55.
- Prior of Ingham. Thomas Neatishead 1429-39.
- Prior of Cokysford. Edmund de Snetisham 1430-38.
- Prior of Westacre. John de Westacre 1417-50.
- Prior of Penteneye. John de Tyrinton 1416-49.
- Prior of Castleacre. Thomas Gatys 1428-45.
- Prior of Bromhill. Richard Winchester 1424-46.
- Prior of Chiulldham (Shouldham). Nicholas Ferriby 1413-35.
- Prior of Wyrnyghaye. Hugh Watlyngton 1416-48.
- Prior of Bokyngham. Roger Carleton 1402-37.
- Prior of Bromholm. Robert York 1430-60.
- Prior of Hykkyng (Hickling). Roger Okkam 1431-61.
- Prior of Petreston (Burnham Overy). Richard Hulme 1433-49.
- Prior of Flycham. John Snoring 1428-?
- Prior of Beeston (Regis). Geoffrey de Runton 1416-35.

The most important man on the list was John Saresson or Wygenhale, Abbot of West Derham, who was the Bishop's Chancellor in 1429. The Prior

of Hickling seems to have been involved in a fierce dispute with Sir John Fastolf over priory property. As a rule abbots and priors were of a higher social rank than the secular clergy. It is rather odd that the wealthy priories of Norwich and Wymondham are not represented nor does it appear that the Abbot of St. Benet's at Holme was present at the parliament of 1433, although he was usually summoned.

At the head of the lay list are eight knights and some fifty esquires from all over the county who probably took the oath at the county court at Norwich. The next hundred names come from the prosperous districts of West Norfolk and were probably sworn at Lynn. They were followed by residents in the middle and south and finally by those in East Norfolk who were probably sworn at Yarmouth. It will be noticed that many of the more important signatories are described as owning Knights Fees or portions of them. According to Maitland it is almost impossible to assess the exact value but he reckons that it was about £20 a year in 1307. In the list I have abbreviated it to K.F.

1. Sir John Clifton of Buckenham Castle, holder of 5 K.F's, married Joan, daughter of Edmund Thorpe of Ashwellthorpe. For many years J.P. for Norfolk he was appointed Governor of Norwich by the King after the rebellion of 1443. He died in 1447 leaving only a daughter Margaret who married Sir Andrew Ogard.
2. Sir Brian Stapleton of Ingham, holder of 2 K.F's married Cecilia, daughter of William, Lord Bardolf. At Agincourt in the retinue of Lord Willoughby, taken prisoner for five years. Sheriff of Norfolk 1425-26.
3. Sir Thomas Kerdeston of Claxton and Kerdeston, held $4\frac{1}{2}$ K.F's. Married Philippa, daughter of Sir John Trussell. M.P. Norfolk, 1423, 1425, 1430.
4. Sir Henry Inglose of Dilham, held 4 K.F's, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Wythe. Fought at Agincourt and taken prisoner in 1421. M.P. for Norfolk six times and J.P. Norfolk 1424-28.
5. Sir Thomas Tudenham of Oxborough held two-thirds K.F., married Alice, daughter of John Wodehouse whom he divorced. Sheriff of Norfolk 1433-34 and M.P. Norfolk four times between 1432-53. Keeper of the Great Wardrobe 1446-53, Treasurer of the Household 1458-60, he became the most powerful Lancastrian in Norfolk and was made Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster. Knighted in 1431 he remained in power until 1462 when he was executed for high treason.
6. Sir Roger Harsyk of Southacre where he held $2\frac{3}{4}$ K.F's. Married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Wichingham of Fishley. Returned by Norfolk justices in 1420 as a gentleman of ancient coat armour able to serve the King in the French wars.
7. Sir Henry Rycheford of Walpole returned by Norfolk justices in 1420 as a person of ancient coat armour able to serve the King in his wars. He married (1) Isobel, daughter of Sir Stephen Burdet and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas de Resesby.

8. Sir John Curson of Belagh and Ingoldesthorpe held 3 K.F's. He came of an old Norfolk family of a probable Domesday descent.
9. Henry Grey of Ketteringham, Sheriff of Norfolk 1430-31, 1434-35. M.P. Norfolk 1450, Escheator 1437. In 1434 he handed to Parliament Dalling's petition against William Paston the judge. His son Henry, who was a ward of Lord Grey of Ruthyn, was knighted at Tewkesbury.
10. William Calthorpe of Burnham Thorp, a wealthy grazier of an old Norfolk family, held $3\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Grey of Ruthin (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham. Sheriff of Norfolk four times between 1442 and 1476, M.P. Norfolk 1445. J.P. Norfolk 1460-83. He was knighted 1465 and died in 1494 aged 85.
11. John Fitz Rauff the elder, held $2\frac{3}{4}$ K.F's in Scoulton and Rockland Tofts, married Margery, granddaughter of Sir Robert Mortimer, mentioned in Fastolf's will "John FitzRaf my neveu" Sheriff of Norfolk 1421-22, 1422-23, 1435-36, 1444-45.
12. Thomas Wylughby of Walcote, brother of Lord Willoughby of Eresby and grandfather of the 8th Lord Willoughby de Eresby.
13. Oliver Groos of Sloley and Buckenham, holder of 3 K.F's. Married (1) Joan, daughter of Sir John Brewes of Salle and (2) Joan, daughter of Sir John White of Shotesham. Sheriff of Norfolk 1409-10, 1420-21, 1426-27. J.P. Norfolk 1416-28. M.P. Norfolk 1419. Escheator 1424. Fought at Agincourt in the train of the Earl of Suffolk, buried at Sloley Church in 1453 where the tomb of Oliver Groos "Swyer" still stands.
14. Thomas Chambir of Sparham married Alionora, widow of Robert Mauteby and was lord of Sparham in her right in 1432. After his death Sparham reverted to the Mautbys. He was sheriff of Norfolk in 1436-37 but had previously been three times sheriff and three times M.P. for Northants.
15. Edmund Wynter of Berningham, Armiger, held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's. Sheriff of Norfolk 1419-20 and six times M.P. for Norfolk between 1420 and 1437. He had two daughters, Margaret, who married Ralph Lampet, and Eleanor who married John Heydon of Baconsthorpe.
16. Nicholas Appilyerde of Braconash and Intwood, Armiger, held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's. His father William Appleyard was the first mayor of Norwich and nine times M.P. for the city.
17. William Apilyerde of Carleton and Braconash, Esquire, son of the previous, held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's.
18. Nicholas Castell of Ravenham, Esquire, of an old knightly family held 2 K.F's and was the Collector of the Subsidy of 1428 for all the Norfolk Hundreds.
19. Edmund Stapilton of Tunstall who held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. was the son of Sir Miles and brother of Sir Brian.
20. Thomas Pigot of Framingham Pigot held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. He removed to Stradset in 1437.

21. Henry Walpole of Houghton, Armiger, held 3 K.F.'s. Married Margaret, daughter of Oliver Groos. Collector of the Subsidy of 1428 for four Norfolk Hundreds.
22. Thomas Trusbut of Runcton Holme, Armiger, son of Laurence Trusbut and Alice Fincham, held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. at Schengham.
23. William Bellingford of Stoke Holy Cross and Welborne, Armiger, held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F.'s there and in Surlingham and Shotesham.
24. William Daubeney of Sharington, Armiger, held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. at Riddlesworth, a member of the jury on Fastolf's death, October 1460.
25. Thomas Astele of Melton Constable, Armiger, son of Sir Thomas, held $1\frac{1}{2}$ K.F.'s. He was M.P. for Ipswich in 1422 and Bailiff of Ipswich 1422-26. Of a distinguished family.
26. Ralph Lampet of Stody and Yarmouth, Armiger. On jury at Acle on Fastolf's death. A Lincolnshire man, he was Customer of Yarmouth 1439-48, Bailiff of Yarmouth four times and M.P. 1453. Mentioned in Fastolf's will as "Raufe Lampet Squier Bailly of Yermouth."
27. John Wodehouse of Kimberley, 2nd son of the well known John Wodehouse Esquire of the Body to Henry V 1413-22 and his chief business man in England, but not at Agincourt. This John succeeded his brother Henry and died at Kimberley having no lands in Norfolk.
28. John Berney of Redham, son of Sir Thomas Berney, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Heveningham and succeeded to most of the Caston, Redham and Carbonel estates including the much disputed manor of Brayston.
29. George Holkham of Holkham held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. here and at Burnham Depedale.
30. William Yelverton of Rackheath and Rougham married Joan, daughter of Oliver Groos. He was made Recorder of Norwich 1433, M.P. Yarmouth 1435, 1436, Judge of the King's Bench 1443, Knighted 1460, J.P. Norfolk 1430-34. He was bitterly opposed to John Paston for the forgery of Fastolf's will.
31. Edmund Wychyngham of Witchingham, grandson of Sir William Witchingham, the judge, married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir John Fastolf of Fishley.
32. John Heydon of Baconsthorpe married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Winter of Barningham. Recorder of Norwich 1431-33. A prominent lawyer, feoffee and trustee of many of the great estates in the county, he was a close friend of Sir Thomas Tudenham and like him hated by the citizens of Norwich and by the Pastons and their allies.
33. Thomas Canon of Mundford and Alice his wife held Oulton Lethes. He was a juror at Grimshaw Hundred 1428.
34. William Grey of Merston (Merton) married Christian, daughter and coh. of John Manning of Great Ellingham. He held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. and was the founder of a distinguished family.

35. William Raymis of Overstrand was a member of one of the oldest Norfolk families which came from Normandy before Domesday. His grandfather John was Squire of the Body to Henry IV.
36. Thomas Dengayne of Brunstead, Walcote and Yarmouth. He and Margaret his wife held lands at Walcote, Baketon and Keswyk. He was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1418, 1424 and 1428 and M.P. Yarmouth 1425. Also J.P. Yarmouth four times between 1429 and 1434. Thomas and his brother are said to have married the two heiresses of Parker of Eccles.
37. John Clopisyby of Clippesby held $1\frac{1}{2}$ K.F's. He married Eve, daughter and coh. of Sir William Caley of Oby. He was returned by the Norfolk Justices in 1420 as a gentleman of ancient coat armour able to serve the King in the wars in France. He was appointed a Collector of the 1428 Subsidy in seven Hundreds in East Norfolk.
38. John Straunge of Hunstanton and Holme. He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Beaumont. He was descended from one of the most distinguished families in Norfolk, three members of which fought at Agincourt.
39. Richard Gogh? It is highly probable that this is a mistake for Gegh or Gege a wealthy squire who held many estates in Thomston, Smalbergh, Cressingham, Toftes and Bunwell.
40. Christopher Straunge of Riddlesworth near East Harling. He married Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Roos of Riddlesworth. He certainly lived in Norwich where he was an Alderman in 1437 and a member of the Gild of St. George.
41. Henry Catte of Smalburgh and Heveningham where he held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. He was returned by the Norfolk Justices in 1420 as a proper person of ancient coat armour suitable to serve the King in his wars in France. In 1428 he was appointed Collector of the Subsidy in three Norfolk Hundreds.
42. John Bacon of Baconsthorpe, Armiger, held $1\frac{3}{4}$ K.F's in Lodne, Tybenham, Harleston, Langham. J.P. Norfolk 1416-22. Feodar in Norfolk for Duchy of Lancaster.
43. Henry Notyngtham of Holme juxta Mare and Ringstead. King's Feodar in Norfolk for Duchy of Lancaster. Armiger. Town Clerk of Lynn 1401-19.
44. Henry Sharyngton of Cranworth, Armiger, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edmund de Swathing. Steward of the Hundred of Mitford. Held one-third of manor of Magna Fraunsham.
45. Robert Martham held 1 K.F. in Billockby and Clippesby. Married a daughter of Oliver Groos. Probably a lawyer, was J.P. for Norfolk and Yarmouth in 1414, will proved 1451.
46. William Belyngford of Stoke Holy Cross. Probably a son of No. 23 who also held there. His ancestor seems to have been James Billingford, Clerk to the Crown at the end of the fourteenth century.

47. Walter Aslak of Crostwick and Sprowston, a turbulent character and bitter enemy of Judge Paston. He fought at Agincourt, opposed the Norwich rebels in 1443 and was imprisoned by them.
48. Thomas Lovell of Barton Bendish, Tyrington and Matishal. Held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Toppes, Alderman and four times M.P. and Mayor of Norwich. The Lovells were an ancient family mentioned in Domesday Book.
49. Thomas Shouldham of Watlington, Armiger, married Ellen, daughter and heiress of William de Narborough. Returned by the Norfolk Justices in 1420 as a gentleman of ancient coat armour fit to serve the King in his wars in France.
50. Simon Fyncham of Fincham, Armiger, held $1\frac{1}{4}$ K.F's in Tylneye, Wydenhale and Ilsyngton, married Elizabeth, daughter and coh. of John Tendring of Brockdish. His son John was Steward of the manors of the Abbey of Ramsey.
51. William Walton of East Walton and Geyton, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Dorant and in her right owned Waterden Hall. He was Collector of the Subsidy of 1428 in seven Norfolk Hundreds.
52. Thomas Derham of Crimlesham married Elizabeth, daughter of Baldwin Vere of Denver. An eminent lawyer he was J.P. for Norfolk 1414-29 and Justice of gaol delivery of East Derham for the Liberty of the Bishop of Ely in 1429.
53. Robert Godard, son and heir of William Godard, one of the Judges of the King's Bench. He held 1 K.F. in Denver, Derham and Walpole.
54. Thomas Kervile of Wigenhale, Armiger, lord of the manor, married Margaret, daughter and coh. of Gilbert Holtoft of the Isle of Ely.
55. Henry Stormer of Norwich. Commissioner of Array, Norwich 1436. Message of Sir John Fastolf to Thomas Howys "Ask my cousin Henry Sturmer's wife to search for an indenture." He held property in East and mid-Norfolk. His daughter Anne married Roger Drury.
56. John Hamond of East Bradenham held property here and in West Bradenham in 1426. His wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Catfeld of Lynn. In her will 1447 she is described as relict of John Hamound of Brecham St. Mary. Another John Hamond was Rector of Brisley 1435-40.
57. George Hethe? A Thomas Hethe, Armiger, of Hengrave married Anne, daughter of Sir Brian Stapleton.
58. John Fox of Castleacre died seized of Fox's manor of Castleacre which he left to his eldest son Thomas. He held 1 K.F. in Bermer, Stanhow and Hackford. A John Fox and Margaret his wife held lands in Parva Betyng, Hockwold and Feltwell. Perhaps the same man.

59. Nicholas Bokkyng, Armiger, of Castre juxta Yarmouth. He held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Tatyshale. His wife Isabel presented to East Bilney in 1436. He was one of Fastolf's agents.
60. Nicholas Stouwell?
61. William Spynk and Margery his wife held lands in Geyton, Grymeston and East Walton in 1402.
62. Thomas Chelton (a mistake for Shelton), Armiger, who died lord of Snoring Magna and Brent Illeg. He was brother of John Shelton and uncle of Ralf Shelton of Shelton who was only four years old in 1434.
63. John Bekkeswell, Armiger, held one-third K.F. in Bekkeswell. Steward of the Abbot of Ramsey. Patron of South Wooton near Lynn 1432.
64. John Rysele? Will of Thomas Risele of Kerbroke Magna in 1434.
65. Robert Popyngeay of Lenn and Fina his wife, held in West Lynn in 1428 and Clenchwarton in 1436.
66. John Wentworth of North Berningham held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in 1428. A John Wentworth of Lynn was mayor there in 1400, 1401 and 1408. M.P. Lynn 1397.
67. Walter Eton of Cringleford, four times M.P. Norwich between 1403 and 1425. Sheriff of Norwich by King's Writ in 1436. Held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in Byskele, Kerby Bedon and Berford.
68. William Thurleton of Westwick held a small fraction of a fee in manor of Westwick of the Prior of Bromholm.
69. William Tweyth of Hethill, Fersfeld and Besthorp, formerly of Panxford. Apparently not connected with the Thwaites of Hardingham.
70. Edmund Seckford or Segeford, citizen and mercer of Norwich, late of Salle, left £20 to Blackfriars Norwich. Edmund Segeford in Salle 1431. Rye gives an old coat of arms.
71. John Michell of Felmingham held property there with John Whitwell. John Michell and Agnes, his wife held land in Hemsby and Ormesby in 1398.
72. Thomas Boys of Honing, son of Sir Roger Boys of Honing, Ingham and Rollesby. Buried in Grey Friars, Norwich in 1433.
73. John Dory of Harleston. Will 1464. Under Sheriff of Norfolk 1456.
74. John Bachelor of West Rudham and Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas Ferrers, esquire of West Rudham, held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. there in 1428. Their daughter Margaret married Henry Russell of West Rudham.
75. Thomas Selors of the City of Norwich, Gent. Will 1465.
76. Thomas Brygge or Briggs of Salle. Will 1444. Held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Salle with John Meleman, lord of the manor Nougouns.
77. Thomas Gurney of West Barsham married Catherine Kerville and held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. at Hengham. Another Thomas Gurney, Armiger, and Margaret, his

- wife held lands at East and West Lexham. It was perhaps the same man whose servant had slain Bishop Lyhart's cousin and who was imprisoned with him in 1463. He is also said to have supported the Pastons against Sir Thomas Tudenham and Heydon.
78. William Brampton of the City of Norwich "vyntener." The squire of Brampton seems to have been Robert Brampton.
 79. John Clare of Stokesby, son of Robert Clare of Stokesby and grandson of William Clere of Ormesby held property worth $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Freethorpe, Lympenhoe and Southwood.
 80. John Austyn, Esquire, of Stanford Manor, West Tofts, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Gegge, Esquire of West Tofts.
 81. John Bolle, Vicar of South Rainham 1431-41. Another John Boole held a lordship in North Burlingham of Lord Bardolf and the Castons and also lands in Bokenham Ferry.
 82. Robert Brome of Brome Hall Manor, Blo Norton, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. there. Died 1438. It was in this family since Henry II.
 83. John Knyght? Name at Carleton Forehoe in 1454.
 84. Geoffrey Grey?
 85. John Bullock of Dickleburgh. Will 1443. Another John Bullock in 1467 witnessed the declaration of Thomas Howys that John Paston had forged Fastolf's will.
 86. John Brustbon?
 87. Simon Godnap?
 88. Robert Padgrys and Johanna his wife of Burnham and Stanfeld. Imprisoned 1451 by Tudenham and Heydon. See *Paston Letters* No. 144.
 89. Robert Blogge of Great Walsingham. Will 1450.
 90. Richard Chirche of Billingford near Diss. Will 1440. Had an interest in lands at Colney, Topcroft and Denton.
 91. Adam Munford of Feltwell, Armiger, died 1463. His brother Osbert left him £48 p.a. from the manor of Barrow in Suffolk.
 92. John Grygges of Ranworth. Commissioner of Array, Norfolk 1436. Juror at Acle 1460 on Fastolf's death but not named Armiger. J.P. Norfolk 1436-41. Had an interest in lands at Wells, North and South Creek, and Hetersete.
 93. William Dyton? Will of Henry Dyton 1435, Tudenham near Mildenhall.
 94. Geoffrey Craneways of Methwold. Will 1453. Held part of manor of Tyddes in Feltwell with Margaret his wife.
 95. Edmund Massingham of Pagrave Magna and Margaret his wife. He held half a manor near Pagrave Hall, paying Margaret £4 p.a. Also had an interest in lands at Walton and Walpole.

96. Osbert Mundford, Armiger, son of Osbert Mundford of Hockwold, held 1 K.F. in Wylton and Hockwold. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berney of Redham and through this marriage became lord of the much disputed manor of Brayston, which was seized by Thomas Daniel. Osbert was appointed Marshal of Calais and beheaded in 1460.
97. Thomas Fyssher? A very common name.
98. John Seche? A name found in Grimshoe Hundred.
99. William Thakker?
100. William Barbour of Owby near Martham. Third Juror Grimshaw Hundred 1428. Will 1479. Also William Barbour of Norwich and Beston juxta Smalbergh in 1428.
101. John Crane of Wodenorton, Armiger, and Alicia his wife held 1 K.F. in Norton, Guestwick and Themelthorp. In Paston Letter 94 he gives John Paston news of the murder of the Duke of Suffolk in 1450.
102. John Hordernesse. As suggested by Rye this seems to be a mistake for Holdernesse, who was a feoffee and executor of John Fitz Rauff and one of the Jurors in Fourhoe Hundred in 1428.
103. Leonard Claxton? The name is found in Norwich.
104. Thomas Fanningham?
105. Thomas Botylsham or Botekesham of Lynn. M.P. 1432. Mayor 1433 and J.P. Lynn 1434. Much interested in Lynn property in Henry V's reign.
106. John Thursby of Lenn. Mayor of Lynn 1425. J.P. Lynn 1424-34. Held land in Weveton in 1422.
107. John Wesyngham of Wesenham near Lynn. M.P. 1407. Mayor 1416-19. J.P. 1417-34. Held land in Wormegay and Midleton.
108. Richard Frank of Lynn. Alderman and Merchant. M.P. 1435, 1443, 1447. Mayor 1449.
109. Nicholas Frank of Hempton near Fakenham. Will 1457. Name found among Lynn entries.
110. John Wythe of Wighton and Agnes his wife held land in Wighton in 1422. Juror at Happing Hundred 1428. Also had interest in Norwich and Lenn property in 1429. Will 1465 at Stow Bardolf.
111. John Parlemerter or Parmenter of Lynn. M.P. 1421, 1426 and 1429. Mayor six times between 1423 and 1436.
112. William Wythe? Apparently of a Lynn family.
113. Ralph Brecham? There was a family of this name at Lynn in 1410.
114. Robert Walsyngham of Swaffham and Margaret his wife held in Swaffham in 1442. Also in Lynn.
115. William Kirton of Lynn. Mayor 1444 and died the same year.

116. John Staunton of Redenhale in Harleston. Will 1439 at Stradbrook in Suffolk.
117. John Miryoll, Alderman, at Lynn 1419. Juror in Gallow Hundred in 1428. Associated with John Syff at Lynn 1418.
118. John Syff of Lynn. Mercer 1417.
119. Thomas Spicer of Lynn. M.P. Lynn 1433. A Thomas Spicer, perhaps the same man, fought at Agincourt in the retinue of the Earl of Suffolk. A Thomas Spicer was Coroner of Thetford in 1458.
120. Thomas Salysbury of Lynn. M.P. 1430, 1439, 1449. Mayor 1437, 1438, 1445. Controller of Lynn Customs.
121. John Waryn of Lynn. M.P. 1437. Mayor 1435, 1444. J.P. Lynn 1436-41.
122. John Warner. One of the jury in Smethdon Hundred in 1428. Was concerned in Honing, Worthestede, Crostweyt in 1437. There was also a John Warner of Besthorpe.
123. Richard Lycour ?
124. John Bury, Rector of Swaffham Market 1414-35. Presented William Crosse as Vicar to Swaffham 1420. Will 1434.
125. John Brekerope of Lynn. Mayor and J.P. of Lynn 1432. On Commission of Peace for Lynn 1436-41.
126. Edmund Goldyng ? The name is found in Teryngton and Tilney in 1449 and in Fakenham and Dokkyng ten years later.
127. John Tilney of Lynn. M.P. Lynn 1413. Will 1440 South Creyke. Mentioned as holding with the Prior of Walsingham $2\frac{1}{2}$ K.F's of the Earl Marshal in 1428.
128. Andrew Swanton of Lynn. M.P. Lynn 1414, 1420.
129. William Kellowe or Callow of Wisbeach. Armiger. He had the custody of the lands and heirs of John Berney of Redham who died in 1463.
130. John Abbot ?
131. John Frewyll ? The Frevilles were an ancient knightly family living at Welyngham and Scarning.
132. William Stapleton ? He was probably a member of the Ingham family.
133. John Wayte of Titlesale seems to have been the father of William Wayte who was clerk to Judge Yelverton.
134. John Gybbon of Hardewyk and Margaret his wife. He was probably a son of Stephen Guybon of North Lynn who married Alice, daughter of John Bozoun of Wissensett, Armiger.
135. Robert Brandon ?
136. Nicholas Wythe ?
137. John Nicolasson of Lynn. Mayor 1458, 1459.

138. John Andrewe, son and heir of James Andrew of Baylham, Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Stratton of Weston. Friar Brackley accused him of being one of the "cursed convoy" with Todenham and Heydon.
139. Alexander Draper? A Gregory Draper was Alderman, Mayor and M.P. for Norwich between 1442 and 1446.
140. Thomas Middleton held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Midleton manor, Witchingham and Weston.
141. John Thorpe? There were Thorpes at Lynn and Thetford and Dr. John Thorpe a Carmelite at Norwich.
142. William Sylk?
143. Simon Body?
144. Nicholas Beaupre, Armiger, son of Sir Thomas Beaupre and Margaret, daughter of Richard Holdish of Didlington. He held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Wesenham, Outwell, Upwell and Wells.
145. Edmund Bonet of Lenn 1455.
146. Thomas Feltwell of Lynn accused in 1415 as one of the evil doers against Thomas Hunte, Mayor.
147. Ralph Midylton of South Lenne and Seche Hethe 1431.
148. Richard Baker of Kirkley. Will 1474.
149. John Howard?
150. John Eye of Norwich. Reeder, Freeman 1427.
151. Richard Deye, Fulmodeston near Fakenham. Will 1452.
152. Richard Byllyngforth?
153. John Treniche?
154. William Bulman of Patesley and Cecilia his wife with three other families conveyed this manor to John and Henry Heydon.
155. William Candelere was a Chaplain at East Rainham. Will 1471.
156. William Stokker?
157. John Bosse of Roughton near Cromer. Will 1466.
158. John Sturmy of Snoring Magna. Will 1478.
159. William Fyrsk? Probably a mistake for Fish or Fiske. 1460 William Fyssh late of Kimberle, Frettenham.
160. John Parker of Hetersete, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Bokenham of William Bokenham in 1428. Held with his wife, Agnes, property in Norton Subcourse. Was a Juror of Eynsford and Shropham Hundreds.
161. Roger Scot? Is this a mistake for Robert Scot, Armiger, who held half the manor of Bodham near Holt?

162. John Joye. Held manor of Hackford juxta Hingham 1413-14. Alice Joye, wife of John Joye, Southwold, 1447. Will 1436 Brandonferye. John Joye, Rector of Quidenham 1411-34.
163. Henry Warner and Alicia his wife held in Watlyngton, Rungton Holme. Henry held in 1428 1 K.F. in Besthorp and $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Bunwell with Richard Gegge.
164. Thomas Manning of Welnetham Magna. Will 1456. Isabel Manning. Will 1457.
165. Richard Caus Gent., son of Thomas Caus of Hocham, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Shropham, was also feoffee of lands in Merton, Thomson, Watton and Griston.
166. Thomas Norwold of Hingham. Will 1470. His widow Margaret gave a silver bason to the church.
167. John Bredeman ?
168. George Palgrave of Palgrave, Armiger, eldest son of John Palgrave of Palgrave.
169. John Rede, Burgess of Lynn, conveyed lands in Shouldham to Nicholas Trusbutt of Shouldham and Alice his wife.
170. William Ede of Laxfeld in Pulham. Will 1453.
171. Thomas Gyle. Will Pakefeld 1462.
172. Thomas Candler. Will 1456 North Pikenham. Feoffee to lands belonging to Edmund Gurney at Newton near Castleacre.
173. Thomas Styward (1) of Swaffham. Will 1433. Held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. of manor of Wodehalle Magna and Parva Pagrave.
174. John Walpoll, brother of Henry Walpole of Houghton, and Matilda his wife held 1 K.F. in Stokeferry. Will 1433. Bychamwell.
175. Thomas Canon (2) probably son of Thomas Canon (1). Will 1483. Pagrave. Lord Scales a feoffee of Canon lands at Pagrave.
176. John Mortoft of Itteringham and Heydon held with Henry Cat, Armiger, $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Marsham.
177. Richard Vewtre, Knight, of Burnham Overy and Cockthorp, held with Robert Wylly $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in Holkham and Cokethorpe. He married the sister of John Berney. See P.L. for 1451, No. 165.
178. John Alcock, Capellanus. Will 1477 Norwich.
179. William James, Shipdam (Cromer). In 1448 he conveyed Claxton to William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk.
180. John Gilles of Saxlingham Nethergate. Will 1453. Another John Gylys Est Bradenham 1473. Also Lopham 1454.
181. Roger Brook. Hempnale. Will 1482.
182. John Bee of Wychingham Magna held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. with parceners in 1428.

183. William Taverham of Taverham held with John Folcard $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Swanyngton 1428. Presented to Taverham 1404, 1447.
184. Richard Baret of Ringstead Parva. Patron 1420, 1432, 1445 and 1447. Richard Baret of Hecham and Cecilia his wife held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in Rinstead Parva in 1428.
185. John Lomnour of Mannington and Beston juxta Norwich. Will 1465.
186. Thomas Wiliach or Walysh and Margaret his wife of Colby and Antingham. Brass in Colby Church. Will 1452. Property at Gaytonthorpe.
187. Geoffrey Brewster ?
188. William Newegate in Apleton, Newton, Flycham, Bewsey. 1464.
189. John Man, Ormesby 1458. The Mans held Caldecote in fourteenth century.
190. Peter Hokkeham ? A family of this name owned Hockham in fourteenth century.
191. William Seyve, Norwich, fuller. Counsellor and Collector of St. George's Gild, Norwich.
192. John Monk of Thetford, Mayor 1424, 1439, 1441. Coroner 1429.
193. John Lewis, or Lowes, Bailiff of Thetford 1452, also described as Armiger and M.P. for Yarmouth 1453, also as John Lowys of London Gent, who had a commission in 1453 to arrest ships and bring them to Lynn and Yarmouth.
194. John Seforth ?
195. Thomas Colles, Norwich. Will 1473.
196. John Chapman Yarmouth. Bailiff 1435, 1442.
197. Edmund Clerk ? A very common name. Fifty in Norfolk Wills in fifteenth century.
198. Thomas Bertram of Nowers Manor, Saxlingham and Gunthorp, son of John Bertram, Gent. Will 1463.
199. Robert Norwich, Armiger, of Beston and Alicia his wife. Steward to the Abbot of St. Benet at Holme, lord of St. Cleere manor, North Tudenham, buried in Black Friars Church, Norwich.
200. John Sweyn of Thetford, Coroner 1455, 1458, 1459. Will 1468.
201. John Puttock (1) of Thweyt juxta Alby. Will 1433. Built the chapel of the Gild of St. John in Thweyt Church where he was buried. Gave Alice his widow an interest in his manor of Tuttington. Was 2nd Juror at Taverham Hundred in 1428.
202. Thomas Trunch of Wroxham. Will 1442.
203. John Wynse of Wroxham. Will 1442.
204. John Byrston or Briston held Wolterton's manor in East Barsham, also $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Snetisham and Shernburne and $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Docking. One of the squires who indicted Letham.

205. Thomas Styward (2) of Swaffham Market, son and heir of Thomas Styward and Agnes his wife, granted his manor of Aspele in Swaffham to feoffees. Gift to Swaffham Church.
206. Richard Cordy of Castleacre and Johanna his wife held lands in Baldeswelle 1440.
207. John Webbe. In 1467 Will of Joan Webbe, relict of John Webbe deceased, in Lydgate, Suffolk.
208. Richard Wode. Will 1445. Colton, Cossey and Baldeswell.
209. John Spark. Juror. Eynsford Hundred 1428.
210. John atte Mere, Swaffham. Will 1465. Rector of Hitcham 1420-40.
211. John Ely, Norwich. Will 1483. Taylor.
212. Robert Davy of Easton held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. Magna Melton, Humill Hundred 1428. Busy with Fastolf's ships in Yarmouth in 1451.
213. Edmund Wode ?
214. Thomas Richeforthe of Walpole, son of Sir Henry Richford, gave lands in Ringstead and Holme to his wife Margaret. Will 1438.
215. John Dawes of Snetesham in 1433 was concerned with the manor of Musterell in Hunstanton.
216. Alan Twykke ?
217. Simon Cook of Norwich, Alderman 1424. M.P. Norwich 1425-26.
218. Nicholas Parker of Norwich, Gent. Public Notary of Norwich Diocese. Clerk to Andrew Keble of the Exchequer. M.P. Dunwich 1449. Ancestor of Archbishop Parker.
219. John Legge ? dns Thetford. Will 1446. Cecilia, wife of John Legge of Fransham Magna.
220. Richard Heuke. Will of Richard Hewke of Est Derham, 1440. One of the Jurors of South Erpingham Hundred 1428.
221. Robert Lyng of Wiveton presented Thomas Lyng as Rector 1417-26. Robert Lyng of Boton and Elizabeth his wife. Robert Lyng at Heigham, a mercer of Norwich.
222. Thomas Mounsewes, Gent. Will 1465 of Norwich and Ipswich. Son of Robert Monceaux who held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in Wood Dalling in 1428.
223. Thomas Yeksworth. Rye is probably right in suggesting that the name should be Ixworth. In 1421 Thomas Iksworth of Holt held land at Cleye juxta Mare and Bayfeld and in 1441 in Berney, Fulmodeston, Brynyng-ham.
224. John Trench ? The name is found in Gressenhale.
225. John Elyngham ? The surname is connected with Soley, Fersfeld and Scottow but with different Christian names.

226. John Bettys of Oulton held $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. in Irmingland, died 1450. Thomas Bettis his son was Chief Steward of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham.
227. John Porter of Wesenham and Matilda his wife. In 1451 John Porter of Blyklyng was imprisoned by Tudenham and Heydon. Malice of Andrew against him.
228. John Bemys? Robert Bemys at Oulton in 1432.
229. John Molettis? John Molott was a Juror in Greenhoe Hundred in 1428.
230. Edward Wyluby. Will 1472. Reydon $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Dalling, Betele and Briston.
231. William Moletis? Ralph Molet of Brooke in 1444.
232. Thomas Holley?
233. Nicholas Holley?
234. Robert Holley of Heacham, Bailiff, 1416.
235. Simon Dykon of Northelmham and Margaret his wife held the advowson of Parva Betering in 1433.
236. John Westhaw held in manor of Parva Betering 1434 and Betele 1448.
237. Edmund Parker?
238. Geoffrey Fox, Juror, 1428. Mitford Hundred.
239. John Draper. Will 1443 Aylsham. Will 1450 Shypdham. A John Draper was Mayor of Thetford 1409.
240. John Homerston?
241. Henry Aphagh conveyed Aphaw's Manor to William Paston. He was Juror, Mitford Hundred, 1428. Elianora his wife was only daughter and heiress of Thomas Weston.
242. William atte Hagh?
243. Hugh Bradenham of East Dereham. Will 1450.
244. William Prentys of Norwich. Will 1445. Was accused by Friar Brackley of supporting Tudenham and Heydon.
245. John Waterden. Lynn. M.P. 1421, 1429, 1432 and 1433. Richard de Waterdene held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Waterdene, Gallow Hundred.
246. Thomas Burgh of Lynn. Six times M.P. between 1424 and 1450. Mayor 1434. Alderman 1440. Controller of Customs 1437.
247. John Doggyng or Dokking of Norwich and Yaxham, Gent. Will 1441. Held with Roger Curson 1 K.F. in Yaxham, 1428.
248. George Wyton? A John Wighton was an Alderman and glasyer of Norwich in 1457.
249. William Sparham of Sparham held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Sparham in 1428. 1436 John Sparham, son of William Sparham in Salle.

250. John Baily or Baly and Katherine his wife held 1 K.F. in South Wooton in 1428. John Baly owned Poppingeay Inn, Norwich. Will 1474. John Bailey sen. Will 1465 Wymondham.
251. Henry Thursby of Lynn. Mayor 1439, 1442, 1443, 1446. M.P. 1445, 1450, 1455. Alderman and Custodian of Gild Brothers of Holy Trinity of Lenn.
252. John Mersch of Stanhow near Docking, son of Sir William Marsh, who held in Walpole and West Walton.
253. Geoffrey Cobbe of Sandringham, held with William Geshawke $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Sandringham 1428.
254. Denis Wellys, Dionisius Willes, Juror, Lodne Hundred 1428.
255. Thomas Mocket ? In 1450 a Coletta Mockett is found in Norwich.
256. Edmund Cole ? Name at Watlington and Downham Market.
257. William Cole of Rokelond held with Sir William Legh $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Rokelond 1428. William Cole was one of Fastolf's clerks and an auditor at Caister where he had a chamber in the Castle.
258. John Storowr held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Morningthorpe, with partners, in 1428, held Fritton 1432, presented to Newton Flotman as one of Blomville's feoffees 1448.
259. John Repps alias Mack, Thorpmarket. Will 1437. First Juror, North Erpingham Hundred. 1428.
260. Walter Wederbury, brother and executor of Thomas Wetherby, Esquire, who had been mayor and M.P. for Norwich. Walter was associated with Thomas and John Wetherby at Swardeston in 1444.
261. John Brethenham ? Heir of John de Brethenham held in Besthorp $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. of Thomas de Hedersete in 1401-2.
262. William Payn of Roudham, Gent. Juror, North Erpingham Hundred 1428. Held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Lynford. William Payn and Anne his wife in Hardwyk, Shelton.
263. Alexander Payn. Wymondham. Will 1437.
264. John Brygg of Salle, son of Thomas Brygg, married Alionora, daughter of Thomas Beaupre of Outwell.
265. John Crosse held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Crosses Manor, Depham. Will 1460 Hengham. 2nd Juror Knavering Hundred 1428. John Crosse jun. held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Depham.
266. Stephen Silvestre ? Four of this surname at Blofield in fifteenth century.
267. Robert Teyser ? John Teysier, Magna Brecklys 1442.
268. Thomas Bowde, Rector of one-third of Antingham 1412-46.
269. John Sweyn the younger. Will 1444. Juror, Hensted Hundred 1428. Swan's manor in Shotesham. Presented to Little Thorp.

270. John Grene of Folsham. There was a Richard Grene at Folsham in 1485, probably a son.
271. Robert Kervyle of Watlington and his wife Elizabeth. Will 1435. Their son, Geoffrey Kervile of Islington married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holdich.
272. Simon Tyller of Wallington. Will of Agnes his wife 1438.
273. John Arnold of Norwich, Gent and Wever. Will 1465. Buried at St. Mary in Balliva.
274. Richard Carleton? Name in East Dereham and Horsford.
275. Edmund Michell?
276. John Wodesende?
277. William Stubbs, Skothowe, Armiger. Will 1460. Lord of Aubries Manor. Buried in Black Friars, Norwich.
278. John Haweys?
279. Henry Lesingham of Crostwight. Shared $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. with Sibilla Boys and John Aslak. His daughter married Rowland, son of Oliver Groos.
280. John Intwood of Stalham. Will 1457. Appointed Sheriff of Norwich by the Crown 1443-47. Held property in Pulham, Tyvetshale, Dykelburgh and Revelshare.
281. Nicholas Rake? William Rake, Juror in Grymshawe Hundred 1428.
282. William Fox, Eccles. Will 1476.
283. John Green, Citizen of Norwich, left to his wife Alicia, St. Cleers Manor in Tudenham. John Green, Beccles 1456. John Green, Horsham St. Faiths. Will 1464.
284. William Dallyng, Feltwell. Held property with Agnes his wife in Methwold and Feltwell. Brought accusations of bribery against Judge Paston. Hated by Fastolf and his friends.
285. Nicholas Waterman, Gent. Presented to Crostwick 1447, 1449. Held property in East and West Bradenham and Pva Beteryng.
286. William Norwhich, owned Manor of Colney. Will 1460. Mayor Norwich 1461. Rafman. Juror in Warde ultra Aquam.
287. John Tasburgh, Norwich. Alderman St. George's Gild 1451.
288. John Brampton and Margaret his wife in Foulsham, Gestweyt in 1432.
289. Robert Brese?
290. Edmund Ade?
291. Thomas Pye, Norwich, Freeman 1430. Currier
292. Richard Rede of Oxburgh, one of the feoffees of Rokeles Manor, Trowse, also a feoffee of Paston's Manor at Shipdham in 1422. Will 1438. Richard Rede of Shipdam. Will 1479. Perhaps a son.

293. John Gerard, Norwich, Gentleman. Six times M.P. Norwich between 1423 and 1446. Mayor 1434. J.P. Norfolk 1434. Juror of Conesford Ward, Norwich.
294. John Damme or John of Dam of Sustede, friend and adviser of the Pastons. Lord of Sustede 1441. Executor of Judge Paston's Will 1444. There seems to have been another John Damme, of Southwold, Suffolk, a lawyer, who was M.P. for Yarmouth 1441 and Norwich 1450 and afterwards Recorder of Norwich. X
295. John Bernard of South Walsham, Armiger, Under Sheriff of Norfolk 1460. On the jury at Fastolf's death.
296. John Lynford of Stalham. Will 1457. Collector of Subsidy 1428 in four Hundreds. Sheriff of Norwich by King's Writ 1436-39. Was he at Agincourt? Mentioned in Fastolf's Will to be prayed for. John Lynford and Sibilla his wife in Rollesby, Martham and Repps in Flegg.
297. Thomas Stodhagh, Hempstede, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in 1428 with Ela Geney. Thomas Stodagh and Katharine his wife, Hempstede, Ingham, Eccles, Soley and Worstead in 1422.
298. Richard Ballard? Name in Witton.
299. Thomas Walsham and Margery his wife in Witton juxta Honing in 1440. They conveyed lands and rent to William Baketon in Witton and Edgethorp.
300. John Spany? The name is found in Postwick in fifteenth century.
301. John Penny is probably a mistake for John Penning, a draper and Alderman of Norwich. Will 1459. He was Sheriff of Norwich in 1430.
302. John Hastynges, Bailiff of Yarmouth 1417, 20, 24, 33. M.P. Yarmouth 1422. J.P. 1433-34. Master of a dogger. X
303. Richard Stotevyle and Katharine his wife in Winterton. Wills 1440, 1454.
304. Thomas Arnold, Esquire, of Rollesby married Agatha Fransham, held moiety of Manor of Scarning 1441. Juror in E. Flegg Hundred 1428.
305. Robert Elys of Yarmouth, nine times Bailiff, six times M.P., eight times J.P. Yarmouth and J.P. Norfolk 1423-28. X
306. William Granour (not Gravour) held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Eccles in 1428. Master of Works at Caistre Castle 1432-35. Juror Happing Hundred 1428.
307. Richard Elys, Yarmouth. M.P. 1421. Bailiff five times 1419-31. With Margaret his wife held 1 K.F. in Brunsted in 1428. X
308. John Berkyng, Rollesby. First Juror West Flegg 1428. John Berking and Henry Warner $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Filby 1428. 1st Juror at Winterton on Judge Paston's death. Also Juror, 1460 Fastolf's death. Not Armiger. X
309. Roger Hoddes Yarmouth. Bailiff 1421, 1425 and 1441.
310. William Bailey?

- X 311. John Cranele. Burgess and Mercator of Magna Yarmouth. Bailiff 1411, 1421. M.P. 1419. Will 1446.
312. Nicholas Baxter, Knapton. Will 1433. The Baxters were enemies of John Paston.
- 313 Robert Dooke of Brampton. Alice, wife of Robert Duk, Armiger. Brampton 1437.
314. Nicholas Pykering. Held Filby Manor in 1450. Will 1465. Made gifts to Filby Church. On jury at Winterton at the death of Judge Paston 1444.
- X 315. Robert Kent, Ormesby, one of the patrons of Clippesby Church.
- X 316. Thomas Umfray, Yarmouth, Bailiff 1437. Raintrope Hall, Refham.
317. Walter Heylot, Winterton. Juror West Flegg Hundred. He is probably the same as Walter Heylok who was on the jury at Winterton on Judge Paston's death.
318. Thomas Rycheman ?
319. John Howard (2) of Norwich, Freeman, Baker 1401.
320. John Levothe, Norwich, Fishmonger 1465.
- X 321. John Aunsell, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1439, 1445. Northcreyk 1434.
- X 322. Robert Fyllisson. Burgess of Great Yarmouth. Will 1442.
323. Roger Calleston ?
- X 324. Thomas Halle, Yarmouth. M.P. 1423-29.
325. Robert Martham (2) of Billockby seems to have been the son of Robert Martham (1).
326. Geoffrey Walle, Aldeby. Surveyor of Fastolf's Manor at Castre. Held property at Ormesby.
327. John Payne, Armiger, of Helhoughton, St. Faith's Manor. Held one-third K.F. in Tatercate near Fakenham. Juror in Gildcross Hundred in 1428.
328. John Cobald. Hardewyk and Shelton 1412, 1413.
- X 329. John Phelipp, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1434. M.P. 1435.
330. John Merschgate? Perhaps Bestwick in East Norfolk. Will of Joan Mersgate of Bestwyk in 1473.
- X 331. Robert Cupper of Yarmouth, Bailiff, 1419, 1422, 1425. M.P. 1421, 1427. J.P. 1426, 1429.
- X 332. Thomas Eyre, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1420, 1425, 1429.
333. John Cobbe and Alicia his wife of Catefeld and Pottere Heigham. 2nd Juror, Happing Hundred 1428.
- X 334. Richard Flykke, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1425.
335. Robert Heylock (Heylott) of Lesingham, gentleman, charged with felony before a commission of Norwich magistrates 29 March 1453. Verdict not given.

- × 336. John Manning, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1427. M.P. 1429.
- × 337. Simon Falsham, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1440, 1446.
338. Robert Hendy, Letton. Will 1471. Juror, Walsham Hundred 1428.
339. Laurence Oky, held in Upton, Acle and Beyton in 1445.
- × 340. Ralph Brounyng, Yarmouth. M.P. 1423.
341. John Pepyr, Thornham. Will 1438. On jury for Walsham Hundred 1428. Will 1479 Burgh St. Margaret.
- × 342. Thomas Martyn, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1438, 1452.
343. John Roche, North Berlyngham. John Roche and his tenants held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in North Birlingham.
- × 344. John Swan of Yarmouth. Will 1467. Juror, Henstead Hundred 1428.
345. Oliver Kevet of Filby. Held property at Limpenhoe, Smallwood, Free-thorpe, Mouton, Redhan, Cantele 1434.
346. John Deynes. Clericus. Was in an action 9. Henry V against Simon Derham and Katharine his wife at Weveton. A John Deynes, litester, was admitted a freeman of Norwich in 1379.
347. John Holler of Moulton. John Holurr held one-third K.F. in Moulton 1428. John Holere of Mouton and Agnes his wife in South Walsham and Upton.
348. John Fuller. Will 1443 East Derham. Will 1461 South Walsham. Will 1479 Norwich, Hosier. Probably South Walsham.
349. John Puttock (2). Will 1453 Wroxham. Juror Taverham Hundred 1428. 1441 manor of Hardewyk. Also in 1434 in Freethorp, Moweton, Cantele, Redham.
350. Edmund Rysyng of Strumpeshaghe. Juror at Acle, Blofeld Hundred 1428.
351. Robert Atte Lee. Juror Blofeld Hundred 1428.
352. John Browne of Weveton. Juror Holt Hundred and Humilyard Hundred. Held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Colney with James Melton. Will. John Brown, Surlingham 1439, Aylsham 1459.
353. John Meleman, Salle. Held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. at Salle in 1428 with John atte Brigg and $\frac{3}{4}$ K.F. Nougouns Manor with Thos. Briggs in Salle in 1402.
354. Thomas Roose, Town Clerk of Norwich 1415-27. Juror Ersham Hundred 1428. Thomas Rouse, died 1440, and Catherine his wife in Salle Church.
356. Geoffrey Bolayn of Salle, father of Sir Geoffrey, Lord Mayor of London, who married Anne, daughter and coh. of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings. Jeffrey Boleyne of Salle, Gent., was buried in Salle Church 1440. He was son of Thomas Bullen of Salle.
357. William Blounevyle held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in Depham 1428. Presented several times to Newton Flotman Church.

358. Edmund Younghusband, Hemenhale in Fritton. Collector of Subsidy for four Hundreds in 1428. Manor held by James Rees and Edmund Young-husband after 1400.
359. Edmund Godewyn ?
360. Thomas Twytwell or Whitwell or Quytwell. Will 1447. Had an interest in Blickling, Skeyton and Ingworth, also in St. George's, Colegate, Norwich, while his wife Agnes had an interest in Sloley.
361. Richard Holdyche of Dudlington held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. in South Pykenham and Fouldon. Returned by the Norfolk Justices in 1420 as one of the gentlemen of ancient coat armour fit to serve the King in the French Wars.
362. John Holtman of Holt. Will 1438. Juror, Holt Hundred 1428.
363. Robert Randes, Horsham St. Faiths. Will 1452. Held 1 K.F. in West Winch. Robert Randes and Cecilia his wife held half a manor in Thorpe-market called Redesham. He bequeathed his lordship in West Winch to his son Richard.
- X 364. Thomas Glaveyn, Yarmouth. Bailiff 1408. Of Worsted in Dylham in 1441.
365. Robert Wyrmegay. Will 1435. Wythlyngham (Whitlingham). Juror Henstead Hundred 1428. Held $\frac{1}{4}$ K.F. in Kirkebydon with Walter Eton in 1428.
366. Thomas Person, Congham near Lynn held two-thirds K.F. there in 1428.
367. Robert Wylly sen. Will 1452. Chosyll juxta Dokkyng, held $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. with Sir Richard Veutre in Holkham and Cokethorpe.
368. John Maynard of Martham. Cecilia, wife of John Maynard. Will 1452. John Maynard. Juror in West Flegg Hundred in 1428.
- X 369. John de Pulham of Yarmouth. Bailiff 1445, 1450, 1459. Will 1459. Juror, Happing Hundred 1428.
370. William Arnold of Crowmer. In 1472 a Richard Arnold of Cromer was described as an Armiger.
371. Robert Russell. Will 1463. Stradeset. In 1432 Robert Russell held in Feltwell, Methwold, Hokewold, and in 1472 in Tyrington.
372. John Wodewane ?
373. Adam Williamson ?
374. Robert Cavell of Bungay. Will 1472.

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¹p. 1, l. 21. 1. It is interesting to note how quickly the meaning of expressions changes. Lady M. Bertie said of the rebels in Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685 there was no man of quality among them but the Duke of Monmouth. "All the rest are gentlemen."

²p. 6, l. 19. He was convinced that no fewer than 57,374 perished in Norwich in the Black Death of 1349, besides religious and beggars, i.e. monks and friars

³p. 7, l. 6. Thanks to the Rev. A. R. B. Wylam, Rector of Braydeston.

⁴p. 14, l. 17. The Rev. William Spurden gives an account of the Le Gros family in *Norfolk Archaeology* in 1850. He describes the tomb of "Oliver Groos Swyer" in Soley Church with its arms and Lancastrian Collar of SS. All the tinctures had disappeared by 1850 but recent attempts have been made to restore them.

⁵p. 14, l. 24. Anthony Norris 1711-86 a well known Norfolk Antiquary.

⁶p. 17, l. 3. He has been confused with another John Gerard, a commoner in the Norwich Assembly of 1437 and described as a butcher whereas his namesake was an alderman.

⁷p. 19, l. 7. See Dr. A. R. Wagner, "Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages," and "English Genealogy," 1960.

⁸p. 19, l. 21. It is however surprising to find that many Norwich merchants in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries retained their Merchant Marks and impaled them with their new coats of arms. For instances see W. C. Ewing in *Norfolk Archaeology*, 1850.