

## EYNSFORD HOUSES

By MICHAEL SAYER, B.A.

### ALDERFORD

This little parish never seems to have had a separate manor and the land until recently all belonged to the Great Witchingham estate or the Governors of the King Edward VI School at Norwich. During the seventeenth century the Halls were the leading family in the village but I cannot say where they lived.

The reputed manor of Alderford was conveyed by J. R. Hargreaves to W. J. Barry in 1901 (see Great Witchingham). I can find no evidence that there was ever such a manor, but it may refer to Turteville's manor in Little Witchingham and Alderford, which would probably have passed to Lord Canterbury (see Little Witchingham).

### BAWDESWELL

Bawdeswell Hall carries the date 1683 (not 1633, as in Pevsner), and is a gracious building with Dutch gables. It was built by Henry Eglinton, son of another Henry Eglinton by his first wife Elizabeth Howlett. Henry Eglinton the builder of the house was baptized in 1654 and died in 1710 being succeeded by another Henry, his eldest surviving son and the child of his second wife Mary Kett (see *Norfolk Archaeology* II, 369). This third Henry Eglinton was born in 1694-5 and died 1741-2 leaving by Sarah his second wife an only daughter and heiress, Sarah, who married Erasmus Buck. They sold the property in 1748 or 1749 to Thomas Jecks but the late Mr. S. S. Eglinton of Bawdeswell claimed descent from the builder of the house, presumably through one of his younger sons whose baptisms are to be found at Bawdeswell.

Thomas Jecks died in 1761 leaving an only child Elizabeth, then under 21 who by 1766 had become the wife of Richard Lloyd of Bylaugh Hall. Their daughter Diana, married James Stoughton, Rector of Sparham, who bought the property from the other children of Richard Lloyd and Elizabeth. James Stoughton's grandson Clarke Hallett Lloyd Stoughton sold the property in 1912 to Colonel Q. E. Gurney, father of the present owner, Major R. Q. Gurney, who has considerably increased the estate. The house had no manorial connections in the mid-seventeenth century and at the time of the enclosure in 1810, the estate consisted of little over 100 acres. For Gurney, see Burke's Landed Gentry.

My sources for the history of this house are the court books for the manors of Sparham Mawtbies and Sparham Stewkhall, Beestons and Folkards, which extended up to the edge of the park, and of which the Eglintons and their successors were copyhold tenants (although not in respect of the hall itself).

Opposite the church is a half-timbered medieval or perhaps early Tudor house, formerly the Crown Inn, known as Chaucer's House, the poet being said to have been born there. In this connection it is to be remembered that the Reeve in the Canterbury Tales came from this village. No Chaucer occurs in the Foxley Court Rolls of the fourteenth century.

#### BILLINGFORD

Billingsford Hall, next to the rectory, is a Georgian house, copyhold at the time of the enclosure in 1809. In 1845 it would seem to have belonged either to Thomas Wightman or Whiteman or to George Freeman (White) but White appears to be wrong in saying it belonged to George Freeman Whiteman [*sic*] in 1864. According to the earliest deeds it was conveyed by William George Freeman and his mortgagees (under a mortgage created by him in 1861) to the Misses Catherine and Mary Collyer of the Hackford family in 1869. Mary died in 1878 leaving her share to her sister who was followed by her nephew William Robert Collyer who died in 1928. His executor sold the property in 1929 to Mr. Seaman the present owner.

Beck Hall, which lies to the east of the village, was formerly part of the Holkham estate, and appears to incorporate the mansion house referred to in the conveyance from Thomas Curson to Sir Edward Coke, and *not*, contrary to popular belief, the buildings of the medieval hospital. Henry Bedingfeld of Oxburgh was tenant in the seventeenth century.

#### BINTRY

Yarrow House, the principal house in the parish, lies by the river Wensum about a mile west of the village. It was owned by Lord James Townshend, who died in 1842, although the gables are in a seventeenth-century style and may indicate an earlier origin. His widow succeeded him and her trustees were still owners in 1875 (Kelly) but by 1877 Thomas Stone of Battersea, surveyor, was owner. He died in 1893 and was followed by his son William Stone who died in 1923 leaving the property to his sister Sarah Ann Kempster, wife of Felix Charles Kempster of Westcliffe-on-Sea. In 1927 she sold it to Mr. John Field of Bintry who in 1939 gave it to his son Mr. W. J. S. Field, the present owner. The majority of the land, some 270 acres, was sold by Mr. Field in 1959 and the house is now for sale.

Bintry Manor House is an attractive 6-bay Georgian house used as a farmhouse, and I assume that the site and the land were bought by Sir Edward Coke when he bought the manors of Beck Hall, Beck, Billingsford and Bintry Hastings which had belonged to the Curson family. The Beck Hall and Bintry properties were recently sold off from the Holkham estate to a Mr. Robinson.

#### BRANDISTON

Brandiston Hall, built in 1647 with a very attractive south front added later (Pevsner), was originally a hospital for Mountjoy Priory, Haveringland. It was later bought by the Paston family who owned it in the seventeenth century and

added the north wing, pulling down part of the house lying to the east of the present house. By about 1700 the Athill family bought the house and owned it until the beginning of the present century when it was sold to the Mee family. From them it passed to the Sheringham family and next to Mr. A. L. Huggins whose widow, the present owner, was my informant. The house contains eight roundels of fifteenth-century stained glass representing various months of the year. The house never appears to have been a manor house, the only manor based in Brandiston being that of Guton Hall (now represented by a farmhouse of recent date) of which the President, Fellows and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, are lords.

### BYLAUGH

Bylaugh is pronounced Beloe as I have seen it spelt in 1748. The Old Hall at Bylaugh dates from the seventeenth century, judging by its gracious Dutch gables and two-storey porch. It was the manor house for the manor of Bylaugh. The house would seem to have been built by the Corbett family who owned the manor in the first half of the seventeenth century. Clement Corbett, Chancellor of the Diocese, who died in 1652, was succeeded by his son Samuel Corbett who in about 1658 sold the estate to John Bendish. The estate would seem to have been extensive as in 1665 John Bendish was lord of the manors of Bylaugh with the members, Bawdeswell late Beales, Whitwell late Symonds (in Bawdeswell) and Billingford Waffins, all of which went with the estate until it was split up in 1917-18. The ownership of the house and estate passed, it may be inferred, with the manors, although I have seen no deeds. John Bendish's son John's widow Sarah held her first court at Bylaugh in 1707, Thomas Edwards was lord in 1711 and 1724, James Tully held his first court in 1727, Richard Hoare in 1733 and Guy Lloyd in 1736. Guy Lloyd was eldest surviving son of Richard Lloyd, Chief Justice of Ireland and had an ancestral estate at Croghan in that island. On his death, he was followed by his eldest son, another Richard, who held his first court in 1768. He gambled the Bylaugh estate away to Sir John Lombe who held his first court in 1796. Legend has it that Sir John bribed Lloyd's butler to get his master drunk and turned the family out next day and when he chose Bylaugh to be the site of his proposed mansion, the Lloyds' nursemaid cursed it to stand only for 100 years. The Lombe mansion was built under the terms of Sir John's will and as will be seen from Mr. Cozens-Hardy's account in *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXII it did not survive its completion for a century. The Old Hall, however, survives. It was sold in 1917 by Major Evans-Lombe to Mr. John Peter Hudson from whom it passed to Mr. Maggs and then to Mr. W. Lake from whom it was bought by Mr. John Newton, its present owner. For a pedigree of Lloyd, see Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland* 1912; for Evans-Lombe see Carthew's *Launditch* and Burke's *Landed Gentry*. The children of Mrs. Beevor, the first beneficiaries under Sir John's will, were said to be his natural children. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Evans-Lombe is still lord of the manor.

## ELSING

Elsing Hall is an old moated manor house, whose moat has been widened to form a lake on the south side of the house. It has its own chapel in the perpendicular style with a window very like those in the nave of Lyng Church and perhaps by the same man.

By the end of the eleventh century, Wimer, dapifer to William de Warrene was enfeoffed of Elsing and it passed through his descendants the families of Stuteville, Foliot, Hastings, Browne and Clarendon-Hyde until 1948. The pedigrees of these families are admirably set out by Carthew in his *History of Launditch* (Vol. I 195-6, 198-200 and Vol. II 464-5) although his pedigree of the Brownes omits several daughters and their marriages (see Elsing register). The males of the Brownes were said by Mrs. Thackeray to be cursed to die by fire or water if the family abandoned its Roman Catholic faith and from the end of the seventeenth century the estate had to pass through several female lines. Charles Richard Browne, properly Richard Charles Browne, the last person shewn on Carthew's pedigree died in 1893 when the property passed to his sister Katherine Louise and her husband John Clarendon-Hyde. Their only son was shot in Demerara and on their deaths the property passed to their daughters Kate who died unmarried in 1945 and Margaret Louisa, wife of Captain H. J. Thackeray, who died childless in 1948. The property was left to Mr. George Astley who descended from the younger coheirress of the Hastings family of Elsing who sold it to Mr. T. Losco-Bradley, the present owner.

## FOULSHAM

The Old Hall is described by Mr. Cozens-Hardy in *Norfolk Archæology* XXXII. Although built by the Themelthorpes, it appears to have been bought by the Skippons from the Grymes (see Carthew's *Launditch*). Judging from the Foulsham court books, Philip Skippon, son of Sir Philip and grandson of the major-general, sold the property to John Athill in 1715. The Aufreres owned it as late as 1890 (White) and apparently sold it to George Lockhart Rives (owner in 1900—Kelly) who sold it to Edwin de Grey Seaman in 1912. The latter's executors sold it in 1947 to Horace Jones and as sub-purchaser, Mr. H. Humphrey, the present owner.

Keeling Hall, now demolished, was a Queen Anne house, or possibly older, taking its name, no doubt, from William Keeling who appears in the 1664 Visitation, and whose wife Millicent was buried at Foulsham in 1669. William Hastings, gent., sold it to Robert Chapman who died in 1702 when it passed to his only child Elizabeth, who married William Manning. Their son Thomas died in 1764 leaving instructions for its sale. Whether it was among the property bought from his executors by William Leeds of Beck Hall, and devised by the latter's will dated 1798 to his brother Robert, I cannot say. In 1813 John Francis was owner (see enclosure award) and his son Benjamin Francis, with William Francis, Philip Francis, William Peckover, Algernon Peckover and Daniel Peckover joined to convey it in 1863 to J. H. Talbot and others on trust for Charles Meaburn Tatham and his wife Elizabeth (née

Collingridge). The same C. M. Tatham, then of Cary Castle, St. Mary Church, Devon, with his trustees in 1922 conveyed it to Edwin de Grey Seaman whose personal representatives sold it to G. Hamlett in 1936, from whom the property passed to the East Anglian Real Property Co., the present owner.

#### FOXLEY

The Old Hall would appear to have been abandoned by 1700. Its remains lie east of the village. The Lord of the manor appears to have lived permanently in the parish at no time since the conquest, although a lessee of the manor may have done so.

#### GUESTWICK

The Old Hall Farmhouse has crowstepped gables of what appear to be recent date. The Old Manse belongs to Colonel Francis Atkinson, for whose pedigree see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

#### GUIST

Guist Hall is a square, 4-bay late Georgian house, with additions at the back bearing the date 1871 and the initials E.H.M.P. At the time of the enclosure award it was known as Guist Lodge. Thomas Dewing was owner in the late eighteenth century and until 1870 it passed principally under the terms of his will (proved 1794). He and his wife Ann had no children and were followed by his brother Edward Dewing who died in 1827, also without issue, and he by his wife Sarah and then his niece Elizabeth D'Arcy Munhall who died unmarried. Partly under her will and partly under that of Sarah Dewing, Anastasia (née Read) widow of Henry Belfield Lefevre, and Mary Susanna Preston, and Harriet Maria Preston, two of the daughters of Sarah's brother Samuel Tolver, became entitled to shares in the property while Arthur Preston had become mortgagee on trust for his brother Edmund Preston, husband of Harriet Maria.

This complex situation was resolved in 1870 by a conveyance to Edmund Preston and his wife. They had a number of children of whom Lucy Ann Preston and Isabel Alice Preston with a third trustee, conveyed the property to Charles Annesley Hamond of Twyford Hall in 1904. The estate then amounted to 393 acres of freehold and 77 of copyhold. Mr. C. A. Hamond conveyed it in 1905 to Mr. Thomas Albert Cook, owner of the Sennowe estate in Stibbard and elsewhere, to which the house still belongs.

This family of Preston is that of Yarmouth (vide: Rye's Norfolk Families). For Cook, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

#### HACKFORD

Hackford Hall is an elegant Georgian house colour-washed pale yellow standing in an old park. It has had no connection with the manor of Hackford Hall or with any other Hackford Manor since 1600 at least, but the lordships of the manors of Whitwell Gambons and Whitwell Symonds (not to be confused with Whitwell late Symonds in Bawdeswell) have been part of the estate, the latter since the mid-seventeenth century, the former earlier.

Thomas Coke (younger brother of Robert Coke who was father of Sir Edward Coke) acquired Whitwell Gambons manor and was succeeded by his son George, who mentions in his will that part of his property had been acquired from Sir Christopher Heydon. As Heydon then owned the Hackford manor, he may have sold off the manor house to the Cokes, thus divorcing the house of Hackford Hall from its manor. Folkard's Farm in Whitwell is still part of the estate. George Coke's great grandmother was a coheiress of this family. (See Blomefield—Sparham.)

In 1609, George Coke devised the estate to his half brother Augustine Messenger. From the Messenger family the estate passed by marriage to the Monsey family, the last of whom was the eccentric Dr. Messenger Monsey, Physician of Chelsea Hospital said to be the only man who could and would beat Sir Robert Walpole at chess. Dr. Monsey's father Robert Monsey, was also of an independent mind as his monument in Whitwell church relates: "vixi rector (sed indignus) ecclesiae de Bawdswell donec ob fidelitatem Jacobo II Regi prestitam ejectus eram". Messenger Monsey died in 1788 aged 95 and his heir was his grand-daughter Catherine wife of Archdeacon Collyer, and daughter of William Alexander and Charlotte Monsey. The Collyer family owned Hackford until 1930 when Brigadier-General J. J. Collyer sold it to Colonel G. Delves Broughton. From the Broughton family it passed to the Stimpson family, the present owners. For Collyer, see Burke's *Landed Gentry* 1937. The Archdeacon partly remodelled the house, but his death prevented the completion of his plans.

For the Ollands and Old Brewery House see Reepham.

#### HAVERINGLAND

Haveringland is pronounced Haverland. This history of the hall, designed by Edward Blore, is described by Mr. Cozens-Hardy in *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXII.

#### HINDOLVESTONE

Pronounced Hilderston. The principal house in the village is the elegant Hope House, built in 1715 by the Astley family and described by Pevsner. It was sold off from the Melton Constable estate by the Duke of Westminster to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Osborne Pickering. Most of the village and parish was similarly part of the estate until recently.

Church Farm *may* be the manor house referred to by Blomefield, whither apparently Sir Jacob Astley (Lord Astley of Reading) retired (see R. W. Ketton-Cremer's *Norfolk in the Civil War*).

#### KERDISTON

The Moor House, Reepham, is within the former boundaries of this parish (q.v.).

## LYNG

Lyng never seems to have had a hall, as such, since the medieval castellated manor house of Sir John de Norwich, the remains of which lie on the south bank of the Wensum opposite Sparham Hall. Judging from the parish register, the Denny family, lords of the manor, lived here on and off until *c.* 1630.

Lyng House is an attractive house used as a farmhouse, and is about a mile south of the village. At the time of the enclosure award (1811) it was owned by T. Smith. In 1846 Thomas Cadywold of Kimberley and Elizabeth his wife were owners. Their son William Cadywold mortgaged the property and the mortgagees sold it in 1906 to William Dann. On the death of the latter's son it was bought by Mr. Jones, father of the present owner.

The Mill House at Lyng served a paper mill, originally a flour mill, for which the course of the Wensum was altered in the fifteenth century, causing a lawsuit between the lords of the manors of Lyng and Sparham over fishing rights. (The former course of the river is marked by the parish boundary.) In 1831 or 1832 rioters destroyed the mill's machinery, which was never apparently replaced, and a fine was levied on the hundred. At the time the mill was part of the Bylaugh estate and was from 1918 included in the Sparham estate before being sold in 1961 to the tenant Mr. L. Hayes who conveyed it to the present owner, Rear Admiral P. F. Powlett. The latter is senior representative of the Revd. Charles Powlett of Itchen (see Burke's *Peerage* 1963 sub Winchester.)

## MORTON

Morton Hall was built by Thomas Southwell, lord of the manor, who died in 1609, as the inscription on his monument in the now ruinous church relates. According to Blomefield the estate consisted of over 2,000 acres, as it still does, in Morton, Ringland and Weston. From the Southwells the estate passed in 1642 to the Jenny family and then Nicholas Helwys in 1691. His son William Helwys's daughter Ann married Charles Bladwell of Swannington (who sold that estate to his brother John, from whom the Ogilvies of Swannington descended). However William's sister Catherine Helwys left Morton to her niece Ann so it passed to her daughter Elizabeth who married Charles le Grys (whom I believe to have been of the Brockdish family). Charles le Grys and his wife had three daughters Judith Catherine, who married Benjamin Randall and died in her mother's lifetime, Frances Susannah who married General Henry Fanshawe, and Elizabeth who married Colonel Charles Laton of Drayton. From the eldest daughter descend the Norgates, who ultimately inherited Swannington. Elizabeth le Grys (*née* Bladwell) died in 1814 and her descendants conveyed the property in 1819 to Thomas Trench Berney. The Berney family decided to rebuild the house and had built only what is the present house intended as the kitchen wing though large enough in all conscience when the family lawyer ran off with the money and the mansion (or palace as it would have been) could not be completed. The Elizabethan parts of the house which are mentioned by Pevsner, were demolished by Mr. John Verel Berney who recently sold the estate to Sir Richard Prince-Smith, the present owner.

Mr. Berney retained a property at Hockering (which was once larger, and, with the Easton estate (sold earlier this century) was also owned by his ancestors) on which he lives at Hockering House, a Georgian-style mansion completed in 1969.

For Berney, see old editions of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and Rye's *Norfolk Families*.

#### REEPHAM

Reepham embraces the former parishes of Kerdiston (q.v.), Hackford (q.v.) and Whitwell (q.v.), all of whose boundaries meet within the town. There have never been separate villages as such within the parishes, at least since medieval times. The three principal houses in the town are all connected with the Bircham family, who owned a brewery here.

The Old Brewery House on the north side of the market place, is of 10 bays and has an attractive porch with two pillars and curved pediment bearing the initials J.A. and the date (17)28. There are no old deeds, and the builder's identity is uncertain, but by the end of the eighteenth century it had become the property of the Bircham family. It was substantially added to at the back in a predominantly Georgian style in about 1900 by Mr. Samuel Bircham, who died in 1923. It is now for sale following the death in 1969 of Mrs. Nan Bircham, widow of his son Mr. Francis Richard Samuel Bircham, who had two sons and a daughter, Miss Ann Bircham.

The Ollands is a large mansion built about 1830 by William Bircham, son of William Bircham, tenant of Hackford Hall. On his death in 1853 it passed to his nephew William Bircham, son of his brother Samuel Bircham tenant of Booton Hall. On the death of this third William, the brewery business and the Ollands were sold, the latter passing successively through the Kendrew, Oppenheim, Harmer and Irwin families and from the last in 1968 to a construction company, who have stripped the lead from the roof and left the house derelict.

The Moor House, a large Victorian house in what might be called a neo-Jacobean style was built in 1890 by Samuel Bircham, owner of the Old Brewery House, who died in 1923. He was the son of Francis Thomas Bircham, a London solicitor, and grandson of Samuel Bircham of Booton. On his death it was sold to Dr. Dorothy E. Eglington the present owner.

#### RINGLAND

The Old Hall belonged to the Le Neve family from the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century, and presumably to the Attmeres before them (see Blomefield, Vol. VIII) although any manor belonging to it disappeared as a separate entity long ago.

Mr. Peter Le Neve-Foster of Borley informs me that it was sold by the last Le Neves of Ringland to a Mr. Cully. The land tax records make it clear that a man of this name acquired the Ringland property from them between 1801 and 1802. He demolished the house.



## SALLE

The history of Salle Park is adequately traced by Canon W. L. E. Parsons in his account of Salle. Suffice it to say that it was built in 1761 by Edward Hase and passed to the Jodrell Baronets through the marriage of Virtue his eldest daughter and coheir to Richard Paul Jodrell. From this family the reversion was brought for about £2,000 (as I am informed) by Major Timothy White and this falling in much more shortly than expected he obtained this estate, with those of Saxlingham (by Holt) and Lewknor in Oxfordshire, and more money in the bank than he had paid for the reversion. The estate now belongs to his great great grandson Sir John White, Bt.

Stinton Hall was formerly the manor house of Stinton but sold off by the Bulwers, lords of the manor to Mr. Gayford in 1919 from whom Miss Dawson acquired it in 1934, and it is now part of the Whites' estate. The house has crowstepped gables and Elizabethan chimneys.

The history of Moor Hall, the manor house of More Hall manor is adequately traced by Canon Parsons, and still belongs to the Stimpson family (see Salle, p. 17).

## SPARHAM

Sparham Hall which was built in 1856 is an irregular 10-bay house overlooking the river Wensum. A "ha-ha" now incorporates the remains of a moat (presumably a dry one) and the present house replaces a former manor house destroyed by fire about 1854. It would appear to have been the manor house of the manor of Mautby Hall rather than that of Sparham Hall. The former estate belonged to the Mautby family and passed by marriage to the Pastons while the latter, with Stewkey Hall (which lay to the west of the present Sparham House) passed from the Sparham family to the Folcards and Cokes, in each case by marriage. The Cokes appear to have sold this estate to the Giggs family about 1550 from whose descendants, the Blakeneyes, however, it was bought back in James I's reign by Sir Edward Coke, the Chief Justice. His descendants also bought the Paston estate in Sparham thus uniting most of the parish in the same ownership. Sparham Hall, with the greater part of the Coke property, was conveyed in 1923 by the third Earl of Leicester to Captain J. A. Sayer, whose son Major D. J. W. Sayer is the present owner. For the Sayer pedigree, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

Sparham House is a 5-bay Georgian house built about 1820 by the Revd. James Stoughton, Rector of Sparham on land bought in 1809 and 1812 from the Hon. John Wodehouse, who with his wife, heiress of the Norris family of Witchingham, had an estate in the adjoining parish. The Stoughton family were mainly clergy and lawyers and Peter Stoughton was lawyer both to the Lombes and the Jex family of Bawdeswell in the second half of the eighteenth century and founded the Wymondham firm of solicitors that is now Pomeroy & Son. James Stoughton, who was an executor of Sir John Lombe, married Diana, daughter of Richard Lloyd of Bawdeswell Hall and bought that property from his wife's brothers and sisters. He died in 1840 and on the death of his

son Clarke Stoughton in 1872 Sparham House was sold to John Edmund Cremer, a younger son of the Revd. Cremer Cremer of Beeston Regis. In 1920 shortly before his death he gave Sparham House to his sons Francis Woodrow Cremer and George Wyndham Cremer. The latter bought his elder brother's share in 1923 and sold the property in 1937 to Captain J. A. Sayer who died there in 1960. It is now held on trust for the author.

#### SWANNINGTON

Swannington Hall stands on the site of the original moated manor house, and dates from the sixteenth century. It has a great hall with a noteworthy ceiling, although the exterior has been much altered. The Richers family owned this during the sixteenth century and the rebel Kett was captured in their barn here. The property passed from them to the Bladwells about 1620, and when that family failed in the male line it passed to the Ogilvies, Mrs. Hastings, Parker, and the Norgates, each of whom descended in different ways from the Bladwells. In 1919 Edith Rose Norgate and Philip Norgate conveyed the hall with 204 acres to John Theodore Martin Mee who conveyed it to Stanley Brooke Winch in 1924. The latter retained the land and sold off the house, which according to the present owner has subsequently been owned by F. Little, G. Woolsey, Mr. Palmer (1943), A. Hawker (1959) and Mrs. P. E. Wiles (1964) (the present owner).

Swannington Manor, formerly Swannington Court and earlier known as The Lawns, has in fact no manorial connection. It has a number of seventeenth-century Dutch gables and a more recent, late Georgian front. Edmund Bartell was owner in 1841 (tithe map) and he occurs from 1811 in the land tax records paying £1 0s. 8d. this amount being paid in 1801 by Mrs. Elwin and from 1805 to 1810 by Virtue Elwin who does not occur later. It may therefore be that the Elwins previously owned this house. In this connection I note that "Robert Elwin from Swannington Esquire" was buried at Brandiston 14 August 1784 and certainly did not own Swannington Hall. He had, *inter alia*, a widow and daughter, both Virtue.

Edmund Bartell collected a large amount of stained glass, partly from Heydon Church, and dating from the fifteenth century together with a quantity of sixteenth-century panelling and woodcarving. The most interesting panel is carved with renaissance scenes and bears the initials W. R., said to stand for William Rogers, Mayor of Norwich in 1542 and 1548, but as the letters appear to be joined by a lover's knot they may have quite a different significance.

Edmund Bartell was still owner in 1854 (White) and died in 1855 but the earliest deed is of 1864 when George Warren Watts Firth and his trustee conveyed it to John Francis Rogers. Maria Holmes Rogers, widow, conveyed it with about 90 acres to Eldred Wintringham Wilson and Richard Eldred Wilson in 1905. These sold it in the same year to Innes Watson who sold it in 1920 to Mr. Stanley Brooke Winch, father of Mr. R. A. B. Winch, the present owner. From a monument in the church, it would appear that John Rogers's wife Mary Ann (d. 1869) was a daughter of Edmund Bartell. Edmund was son, it seems, of another Edmund who died in 1816.

Heath House was built in about 1900 by the Norgate family, the present representative of whom is Mr. Thomas Bladwell Norgate of Deighton Hills, Taverham, only surviving son of Philip Norgate, but this property has been sold. For Norgate, see Rye's *Norfolk Families*.

#### THEMELTHORPE

Themelthorpe Old Hall has long been a farmhouse, and was presumably sold off by the Astleys, lords of the manor. It was derelict when bought by the present owner, who is restoring it. Having become part of the Salle estate (I think) it passed to Mrs. K. S. Eglington and since then has had the following owners: S. G. Eglington (1926), Mrs. J. A. French (1943), Mrs. S. M. Cooper (1945), G. Hamlet (1949), P. J. Riseborough (1966), Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurn (1968), and R. S. B. Wilson (1969).

#### THURNING

Thurning Hall was built by the Elwin family who had property here as early as the sixteenth century, and later owned property at Tuttington Booton and, apparently, Swannington. The house itself has no recent manorial connections and dates from the eighteenth century. About 1820 or 1830 it passed from the Elwins to James Gay, a branch of the same family as owned Aldborough Hall. On the death of the last representative of this branch, the house was sold to the present owner, Mr. G. W. Harrold, of Corpusty. A good Elwin pedigree (but with some omissions and minor inaccuracies before 1700) is in Joseph Foster—*Royal Lineage of Noble and Gentle Families*. For Gay, see Burke's *Landed Gentry* (now Lilly).

#### TWYFORD

Twyford Hall incorporates or replaces the manor house of the lordship that ultimately became known as Twyford Swantons, Foxleys and Southall in Guist, being, at least in effect, a union of three manors held differently. Together with the living, they mostly seem to have been possessed by Sir Robert Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester, whose son Thomas married Agnes Cayton here in 1562/3 and presented in 1558, 1578 and 1581. Roger Townshend (brother of Robert, I presume—see Visitation of 1563) married Grisell, daughter of John Castell of Raveningham (marr. lic. N.C.C. 1563) and presented here in 1571. Their son Roger, baptised here in 1568, married in 1595 Elizabeth, widow of John Ferrour of Gressenhall (vide Carthew's *Launditch* III 227-30) and was buried in 1613. His mother Grisell was buried in 1597/8, apparently in her husband's lifetime.

According to Blomefield, the property passed from the Townshends to the Grymes and George Gryme presented in 1604. However, Nicholas Cocke died in 1636 owning the estate and left it to his son William who died in 1641 when his executors, his father-in-law Thomas Marker and kinsman William Bulwer presented. By the time of the 1664 Visitation, the property was owned by James Warde of Hindringham who held nonconformist conventicles in the house, which is principally of this period.

James' son James left a son and three daughters and strangely it was the (apparently) youngest daughter Katherine wife of Augustine Holl, whose family acquired Twyford on his death. The Holls sold it to the Coulseys and in 1795 at the time of the enclosure Coulsey Savory was lord as devisee of Samuel Coulsey. In 1818 the estate which then consisted of 508 acres was partitioned between Coulsey Savory junior, the Revd. Samuel Henry Savory and Edward Savory, and in 1822 the first of these conveyed it to the second and James Golson on trust for sale, ruined by extravagances which included additions to the hall to accommodate his own company of militia, as Captain Hamond informs me.

The estate was now bought by the Packes, a branch of the family of Prestwold in Leicestershire, who added a dining room. From then it was bought by Philip Hamond for his son Charles Annesley Hamond whose son Major Philip Hamond sold the house to Major J. Sale (from whom Colonel J. C. Hargreaves, the present owner, bought it) while retaining the Hall farm which is now owned by his son Captain Anthony Hamond of Ingham, the present head of this old Norfolk family (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

Twyford House is an elegant square Georgian house with a bow porch, built by John Spurgeon, Rector of Twyford and Guist on his own property. On a window are cut the words "Emily Packe 1851". John Spurgeon's son John Norris Spurgeon, a cousin of the Norrises of Wood Norton, succeeded his father as Rector and owner of the house, which his executors sold in 1919 to Miss Julia Jane Stogden and the Rev. Arthur Read Stogden, both then of Chulmleigh Rectory, in Devon and the former sold it in 1922 to Miss Ruth White, granddaughter to Major Timothy White of Salle, and at that time tenant of Yarrow House, Bintry. On her death in 1953 Mr. F. A. Seaman the present owner bought it.

Falcon House, a pleasant early Georgian house by the main road, was owned by John Francis in 1838 and is presumably the Falcon Inn referred to in the enclosure award.

Twyford Place, now demolished, stood opposite the entrance to the Hall drive on tithe no. 55 (1838). In that year John Francis was owner, as he seems to have been in 1795. His son Benjamin Francis, owner in 1854 (White) sold it apparently to the Misses Burrell. By 1900 D'Arcy Collyer of the Hackford family lived at Twyford Grange, probably the same house.

#### WESTON LONGVILLE

Weston Old Hall is described by Mr. Cozens-Hardy in *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXII. Colonel Custance, the last of his family to live at Weston, moved here from Weston House. The bulk of the estate was sold in 1926 to Mr. Dewing and the present Weston House was built by Mr. Charles Clutson (who bought it from Mr. Dewing) out of the former stable block. On his death it was sold to Mr. Roy Benton, the present owner. The Old Hall has also been sold very recently to Mr. R. Wilson. The Weston estate formerly included most of Lyng Easthaugh and is still about 1,000 acres.

For a Custance pedigree, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

## WHITWELL

Whitwell Hall was built mainly by Robert Leamon, about 1840, in the Georgian style, on the profits of his tannery. This Robert was followed by his son Robert who, however, sold the house in 1883 to the Springfield trustees after the tannery failed. The trustees sold it in 1923 to a Mr. Burton who sold it to Captain Evelyn Barclay who sold it in 1938 on inheriting the Colney estate to Mr. A. H. Ivins, the present owner, my informant as to the above account. The house was never in recent times connected with the manors here which were part of the Hackford estate. A picturesque story concerning the Leamons is that one winter they gave a ball and that all the guests were snowed in for several days and that the entire flock of sheep kept on the park had to be eaten.

The White House, beside Whitwell Common, was also built on the profits of a tannery, that of the Leeds family, who built it about 1820 although part of the house is earlier. It has a 5-bay Georgian front and was sold after Stephen Leeds shot himself at the turn of the century. It was then bought by the Whites of Salle who sold it to the Stimpson family. It was then sold to a Mr. Phillips and then to Major W. Shuttleworth who sold it about 1955 to the Palmer family. From them it was bought by Commander Collard, M.P., whose widow sold it to the present owner Air-Commodore R. Sorel-Cameron, my informant.

## GREAT WITCHINGHAM

The Old Hall at Great Witchingham is now a barn and stands near the railway line about half a mile from the river. It formerly had the Le Neve crest on it, and so may have been the manor house of Middleton's or of Wychingham's manor. It is said to have been turned into cottages about 1780 when John Norris, whose family succeeded to the Le Neve estate here, is said to have built the present hall.

However that may be, the present hall, which is a gracious nineteenth-century mansion in an Elizabethan style, would not only appear to be later than any house John Norris may have built, but clearly incorporates a manor house of about 1600, as can be seen from the south front. It is perhaps more likely that John Norris originally lived here and then built or moved to the Old Hall, and sold off the present hall to the Tompson family, who owned it in 1811 (enclosure award) in which year the Hon. John Wodehouse (who married the Norris heiress) was owner of the Old Hall and lord of Middleton's manor, although living at his wife's other estate at Witton.

The Tompson family built most of the present hall and it was ultimately left by one of the family to his sister's husband, Viscount Canterbury. In this connection another problem arises. The coat of arms on the house is "three barrulets, between in chief two goat's (?) heads erased, and in base a trefoil slipped" impaling a coat that is quarterly of six. The principal coat does not correspond with the Tompson arms as used in the church, nor those of Kett or Irby, with whom they inter-married. It is not that of Le Neve, Norris, Canterbury, or any later owner.

Viscount Canterbury owned the estate as late as 1890 but it was subsequently sold to John Reginald Hargreaves (father of the present owner of Twyford Hall) who sold it in 1901 to Mr. William James Barry for £40,500. It then extended to 1,580 acres, of which 140 acres were in hand and included Clay Hall manor and farm. On Mr. Barry's death the estate was split up and the hall bought by W. S. Dewing (1952) who resold it to B. T. Matthews, turkey farmer (1955). The latter has since conveyed it to his company, Bernard Matthews Ltd. (1959). Regrettably, I can trace no deeds prior to 1901. For the Barry pedigree, see Burke's *Peerage*.

Lenwade House was built about 1900 in a Tudor style by Howard Douglas Leonard Galton who sold it in 1922 to Major William Caldbeck Roper-Caldbeck. The latter sold it in 1928 to Colonel Arthur Wignall Tate who died leaving a widow in 1939. The next owner was Mr. F. J. Morse who died in 1971. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

Eade's Mill was called Horsemill in 1609 when it belonged to Ralph Symonds, Esq. lord of the Whitwell manor of that name. His grandson Gyles left it to John Roope, gent. who sold it in 1707 for £80 to Robert Breese, water-miller. It then passed to Matthew Breese and later Matthew Copeman. Henry Eade of Whitwell, miller, living 1609, may have been an early owner or tenant.

#### LITTLE WITCHINGHAM

Little Witchingham Hall is a square 3-bay Georgian house in a small park, built in 1819. In 1844 at the time of the tithe map, it was owned by William Howard. This landowner occurs from 1819 in the land tax records paying £17. Successive members of the Branthwayte family, owners of the Taverham estate, paid this sum 1801-9 and Charles Weston, Esq., 1810-8, and as none of these appear outside the period indicated, I assume all were owners. William Howard sold the property in 1851 to Henry Postle who in 1874 sold it to Viscount Canterbury, who mortgaged it for £14,000 to J. H. Gurney and others. The latter had taken possession by the end of the century and died in 1922 and about this time the property (which had been let) was sold to Mr. R. Arthurton whose family now owns it.

The Outlaw family were the only family of much importance living in Little Witchingham in the seventeenth century, and owned the manors of Turteville's and Clay Hall. Clay Hall Farm is in Great Witchingham and, with the manor, passed to the Branthwaytes, who owned the lordship as early as 1738 (court book) and the farm as late as 1811. Little Witchingham Hall may stand on the site of Turteville's manor which effectively became extinct as a lordship before the enclosure award and probably much earlier. Clay Hall Farm and manor also became part of the Great Witchingham estate, probably in 1874.

#### WOOD DALLING

Wood Dalling Hall is a fine Elizabethan house, built according to Blomefield in about 1582 by Richard Bulwer, lord of the manors of Monceux alias Dalling Hall and Holwood Hall, Nogeons and Hardgrass here. It was presumably the manor house of the former manor which he bought in 1566 from Sir Christopher

Heydon. Richard's son and heir William conveyed the house to his brother Robert in 1601 (which, according to Blomefield would have been under the terms of his father's will) while Richard's widow Winifred, then of Thurston in Suffolk, conveyed the manor of Monceux alias Dalling Hall in 1605 to her son Christopher Bulwer of Bury St. Edmund's clerk, who conveyed it to his brother William. William and his son Richard conveyed the manors in 1632 to Sir John Hobart of Blickling and it may be that he also acquired Wood Dalling Hall. However that may be, the hall belonged to William Earle Bulwer of Heydon (descended from the Bulwers of Guestwick but not from the builder of Wood Dalling Hall) in 1799, as emerges from a lease, and his family also acquired both the manors. I imagine the transactions were at the same time, as the manor profits occur in Blickling estate account of the early eighteenth century and at the time of the enclosure of 1817, the Bulwers had right of soil here. However, in this connection I would refer the reader to the peculiar arrangement mentioned by White (1845).

Wood Dalling Hall was sold off from the Heydon estate and bought by the Whites of Salle, to whom it now belongs.

For a Bulwer pedigree, see Rye's *Norfolk Families*, Burke's *Landed Gentry*, etc.

#### WOOD NORTON

The Wood Norton estate was put together by a branch of the Norris family in the eighteenth century and when it was sold in 1928 extended to 1,213 acres, and was worth £1,250 p.a. It included most of Guist, including the manor of Geist Lutons Regis and Dale, and although the lordship was not sold, the Guist part of the estate, including Church Farm and Manor Farm, was bought by the Cook family and added to the Sennowe estate.

Wood Norton Hall itself appears to be Victorian, although it must incorporate or replace an earlier house. It has no manorial connections, the manor of Wood Norton (including the earlier manors of Lyng Hall here and Norton Hall) belonging to Christ Church, Oxford. The owners of the house since 1928 have been (according to the present rector) Professor Warren, Mendham, Brown and Jago (present owner).

For this Norris family, see Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1937.

#### PARSONAGE HOUSES

Eynsford hundred was formerly coextensive with Sparham Deanery which still comprises most of the hundred and a few adjoining parishes. Bylaugh, Brandiston, Hackford, Themelthorpe and Little Witchingham never appear to have had separate parsonage houses recently, Hackford and Whitwell being joined since the Reepham fire of 1543 which destroyed Hackford church. In addition to this, Twyford rectory was pulled down in the last century and replaced by the present Twyford House which was built by the rector and belonged to him outright. As Twyford has been joined with Guist since early

in the last century, the present rectory at Guist was built on the death of the second Spurgeon rector of the two livings and serves them both. Wood Dalling Vicarage fell down through neglect.

Of the older parsonage houses, the only ones now retained by the Church are Elsing, a long low house in parts dating from the seventeenth century or earlier, Whitwell, a 4-bay Georgian style house, the gracious Georgian rectory at Thurning, and the elegant but neglected 3-bay Georgian house at Weston Longville (now for sale). Wood Norton, Bintry and Bawdeswell are still retained, and a new rectory has been built at Lyng. At Hindolvestone and Foulsham, houses in the village have been bought. Salle, another (4-bay) Georgian house, and Alderford, have both just been sold.

The list of parsonages sold, then, is a long one, and it includes the irregular and rambling Georgian house at Foulsham Georgian Morton (sold to Mr. C. I. V. Coughtrey), Victorian Reepham, the gracious 3-bay Georgian vicarage at Great Witchingham (sold to Mr. Clarke and then to the present owner, Mr. Noel Forde) and four houses which are all, in their way, rather out of the ordinary, at Foxley, Lyng, Sparham and Swannington. Foxley is a large 3-bay square house in the Georgian style, with an imposing pediment on the east front. It was built by Canon Louis Augustus Norgate in 1842 and was sold after the last war by the Church to Major John Sale, D.S.O., M.C., formerly of Twyford Hall, who sold it to the present owner, Lieut.-General Sir Ian Freeland, K.C.B., D.S.O. It is now known as Foxley Lodge.

The old Rectory at Lyng is most unusual in that it is surrounded by a moat on two sides, being bounded by the river Wensum on the others. Two bay windows and the whole of the south front were additions made in a somewhat rustic Georgian style to an older house. The Church sold the house in the 1950's to Mrs. Malcolm Smith who resold it to the present owner, Col. J. N. R. Hallett.

Sparham Old Rectory stands in its own park, which has a rookery dating from at least the 1850's as may be seen from the diary of the keen naturalist, the late Mr. Frank Norgate (whose boyhood home it was), now in the possession of his nephew Mr. T. B. Norgate of Deighton Hills, Taverham. The Rectory was built by the Revd. Edward Athill in about 1775. Its fine 5-bay Georgian south front has been marred, however, by the later addition of two bay windows. With Lyng, it is alone in the hundred in having a rectory manor, although, unlike Lyng, the manor was sold at the same time as the glebe and the rectory, all of which were bought from the Church by Major D. J. W. Sayer the present owner in 1951.

The old rectory at Swannington, owned by Mr. P. V. Davis who recently bought it from the Church, is another fine house. It is crenallated and dates in part from the mid-seventeenth century when it was much improved by the Royalist rector, Edmund Duncon. Although ejected, he was restored to his living at the Restoration and in 1662 was followed by the husband of his daughter Elizabeth, John Hildeyard. Edmund Duncon became rector of Friern Barnet until his death in 1672 and it is due to him that much of the work of his friend the poet George Herbert was saved.



## APPENDIX

I append a list of manors in Eynsford in 1925. I have carried their descent down to the present time, normally only where changes of ownership have occurred since Blomefield's time. Many of these manors are composite manors including several formerly distinct lordships, frequently held in different ways. The names of these manors frequently include the names of past owners or lessees of the manor, or a former manor included within the manor. I have not discussed the question of tenure of the manor concerned as not only is a complete index to the inquisitions post mortem (which are only published for the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, part of Richard II and Henry VII, incidentally) unavailable, but any such essay would need to assess the practical importance (i.e. how far dues were actually received by feudal overlords) as well as the legal position. I have not, therefore, proceeded honour by honour, or barony by barony, but parish by parish, with the caveat that parochial and manorial boundaries were entirely different. I will, however, add that lordships in Eynsford were held of the following honours or baronies: Clare (originally the properties of Giffard, this part later descending through Mortimer to merge in the Crown); Richmond (now merged in the Crown); Peverel (merged in the Crown); the de Warren honour (this part of which was alienated to the honour of Lancaster temp. Edward II and so held by Aymer de Valence and later David de Strabolgi before Earl Henry's restoration); Monchensy; Valoins (this part seems to have come to Edmund Comyn, 1PM 14 E II); Averanches; Folkestone; Baynard; and the Bishopric of Norwich. Foulsham was originally a royal manor, as was nearby Cawston (and hence Whitwell Gambons—not Symonds) and Salkirkhall. The manors in 1925 were as follows:

(1) Bawdeswell late Beale's formerly Cleare's (called late Cowper's and Miller's in I.P.M. of Sir Thomas Clere, 1553, and since 1665 at least owned by the lords of Bylaugh). Court books with Bylaugh from 1665, N.R.O.\* See also I.P.M. of Robert Thorp (18 H VII) and John Yaxlee (21 H VII).

(2) Billingford. Court books from 1600 N.R.O. Court rolls, Holkham.

(3) Billingford Waffins. Since 1665 at least owned by lords of Bylaugh. Court books with Bylaugh from 1665, N.R.O.

(4) Beck Hall (in Billingford and Bylaugh). Court Books from 1600 with Billingford, N.R.O. Court rolls, Holkham. Geoffrey, son of Richard de Bek was lord in 1290. Lord Leicester is lord (as also of 2 and 5).

(5) Billingford Beck. Formerly, it appears, the lands of Beck Hospital. Court books with above manor. Court rolls, Holkham.

(6) Bintry Hastings. Contrary to Blomefield, sold by Thomas Curson to Thomas Holl in 1605 and by him in 1609 to Sir Edward Coke whose descendants still own it. Court books from 1600 with Billingford, N.R.O. Court rolls, Holkham.

(7) Bintry on the part of Christ's College (Cambridge). Also extends into Foulsham. Probably early records at the college. Court books from sixteenth-century N.R.O.

(8) Guton Hall (in Brandiston). Court books from 1659 at Magdalen College, Oxford. Earlier records British Museum.

(9) Bylaugh with the members. Court books from 1665 N.R.O. For later history, see sub Bylaugh. Martin Girling as lord of one mediety and William and Luke Skippon, two of the sons of Bartholomew Skippon, as lords of the other mediety held their first court 1582/3 (copy admission). Nine years later Girling appears to have sold it to Thomas Curson, and he to Gilbert Havers five years later, and he after three years to Sir Miles Corbett, father of Clement (Elsing court books).

(10) Elsing with the members. History as that of Elsing Hall. Court Books at Elsing Hall (begin 1596).

(11) Foulsham. Court books N.R.O. Baldwin de Béthune's heiress d.s.p. Hence escheat and grant to de Clare (I suppose), of which honour now held.

(12) Foulsham Dulencross. (The manor referred to by Blomefield in Vol. VIII at p. 206 paragraph three). Court books N.R.O.

(13) Foulsham Lutons. The Astleys would appear to have acquired Luton fee here and in Guist, and split it. This manor is still in their descendants. Court Books N.R.O.

(14) Foxley with Bawdeswell. Early court rolls *c.* 1300 to *c.* 1600 at Northamptonshire Record Office. Court books 1640 to eighteenth century lost since 1783 (steward's receipt). Later books at N.R.O. Frederick and Henry Winwood held 1st court 1636 and Richard Winwood 1641. Sir Gerald de Braibrok was lord 6 Henry IV, otherwise early rolls confirm Blomefield.

(15) Guestwick Brose Yards, Norton Hall and Densons otherwise Mendham Densons in Guestwick. An amalgamation of at least two manors. Densons presumably to Mendham Priory, which owned a manor of that name in Mendham and Needham. I suspect the original Norton Hall manor may have been split into its Guestwick and Wood Norton parts. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall.

(16) Guist Lutons, Regis and Dale. This appears to be an amalgamation of three manors. Court rolls 1559-1647 (with gaps) are at N.R.O. Catherine, widow of Edward Brigge, held her first court 5 Elizabeth, Robert Wykkis her second husband 6 Elizabeth, and she again 12 Elizabeth (first court of her second widowhood) for the manor of Dele in Brygge here. William Hunt was lord of the manor 40 Elizabeth and it had been united to the manors of Guist Lutons, Guist Regis and Guist Hall by 1644. The Hunts owned this manor (*not* Southall) together with Foulsham and, I presume, Foulsham Lutons. The last two now belong to the Astleys, the former to the Norris family. See also Blomefield, who in part transposes the history of Lutons manor and Southall. One late court book N.R.O.

(17) Hackford Hall. Never in recent times connected with the house of that name. Inherited from the Hunts by the Holleys of Burgh who conveyed it in 1859 to Thomas Copeman on trust for W. H. Scott. It then passed to J. W. Woolsey (1867) and W. Sadd (1868) and from the latter's son W. J. Sadd in 1925 to Lionel Standley. Court books N.R.O. Note that it went from a younger branch of the Hunts to the Palgraves and back to the senior branch of the Hunts.

(18) Hackford Est's and Thorpe's. Later history as for manor of Hackford Hall. Court books N.R.O. (William Hunt, lord, 1667; John Palgrave, clerk, lord, 1712, etc.)

(19) Hackford Market. Later history as for Hackford Hall but Copeman and Scott sold it in 1866 to Robert George whose daughter Mrs. K. S. Eglington sold the market place and market rights in 1937 to the St. Faith's and Aylsham R.D.C. Court books N.R.O. (Mary Palgrave, lady, 1721; James Hunt, lord, 1723; George Hunt Holley, lord, 1748.)

(20) Haveringland Mountjoys and Ulston's. I assume Ulston is a variant of Holveston. This manor includes the former priory lands and passed from the Buckworth Hernes to the Fellowes, Lords de Ramsey. Court books N.R.O.

(21) Hindolvestone. Court books N.R.O. Robert Brewster, lord, 1650-60. Restored to Dean and Chapter, 1660.

(22) Kerdiston Calthorpe's. This remained in the Annyson family for most of the eighteenth century (Sarah Annyson from 1737 or earlier, followed 1754 by Rebecca Ward, widow, followed in 1765 by St. John Priest (son of the Rev'd Richard

Priest by his first wife Rebecca daughter of Oliver St. John of North Tuddenham, who was Sarah's nephew). The manor was then bought by Edward Hase (first court 1784) and has ever since been part of the Salle estate. Court books N.R.O.

(23) Kerdiston Reiffham's. Later history as for Kerdiston Calthorpe's. Court books N.R.O. Formerly was two manors, Kerdiston and Reiffham. After the forfeiture of the de la Pole estates it was subject of several royal grants (see Blomefield). Robert Gore of Baugh and Thomas Corbett of London were trustees for Ralph Lord Eure and Elizabeth his wife, widow of George, Lord Hunsdon 12 James I. William Heyward was cousin (not brother) of his predecessor Edward, who followed Francis Heyward (lord 1649).

(24) Ling with the members. Sold by the Ansons to Sir John Lombe and still owned by his descendants. Court books at N.R.O. (begin 1671). Sir William Paston was patron 1642 (deed at N.R.O.). The advowson always went with the manor, so he must have been lord too. Nicholas Hare and Edward Barber held a court 1671, no doubt as lessees. It was bought on the death of the 2nd Earl of Yarmouth by Lord Anson.

(25) Ling Rectory. Judging from Blomefield, and the will of George Horseman of Booton, Esq. (pr. N.C.C. 1559) who must have been lessee, this comprised the lands of the nunnery at Lyng Easthaugh. The Rector is lord. Court books N.R.O.

(26) Helmingham Morton cum Ringland. (In Morton, Ringland and Weston.) It has been part of the Morton Hall estate at least since the sixteenth century until recently but was not sold by J. V. Berney, Esq. The Court books were destroyed by accident.

(27) Reepham Burgleons. In 1821 the Ansons (who bought all or most of the Paston property in Norfolk in 1758) sold this to William Repton whose family sold it in 1860 to W. H. Scott, who conveyed it in 1861 to T. Copeman as trustee. Subsequent history as for manor of Hackford Hall. Court books N.R.O.

(28) Salkirkhall with the members (in Salle and elsewhere). Court rolls N.R.O. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall. For history see—W. L. E. Parsons "Salle".

(29) Salle More Hall with Hawes. An amalgamation of two manors. A Court book at N.R.O. See Parsons, as above.

(30) Nugoun's Manor in Salle (title *sic?*). Court books N.R.O. See Parsons, as above.

(31) Stinton (in Salle and elsewhere). Court rolls N.R.O. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall. See Parsons, as above.

(32) Sparham Mawtbies. Sold by the Pastons to the Cokes and by the 3rd Earl of Leicester to Capt. J. A. Sayer in 1923. Court books from seventeenth century at Sparham Hall, bound with next manor.

(33) Sparham Stewkhall, Beestons and Folcards. An amalgamation of Stewkhall and Sparham Hall manors. Also called "Late Blakeney's". Sold by 3rd Earl of Leicester to Capt. J. A. Sayer in 1923. Court rolls at Holkham. Court books from seventeenth century found with those of last manor at Sparham Hall.

(34) Sparham Rectory. Sold by the church in 1951 to Major D. J. W. Sayer. Court rolls from 1303 and court books at Sparham Hall.

(35) Swannington Maylossels, Hovells and Buttevants. (Also called Swannington Hall.) Part of Swannington Hall estate but not mentioned in conveyances of 1919 or 1924. Earlier court books N.R.O. Later court books at office of Messrs. Francis Hornor & Sons. An amalgamation of three lordships. The Bladwells acquired it c. 1630.

(36) Themelthorpe. Court books N.R.O. Must have been part of the Kerdiston family's property, which extended here. Thus it would have come to the de la Poles, whose forfeiture would have enabled the royal grants referred to by Blomefield.

(37) Thirning with the members. Court rolls 1625-59 N.R.O. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall.

(38) Twyford Swanton's, Foxleys and Southall in Guist. Part of Twyford Hall estate and not sold by the Hamonds. Court books untraceable, but steward was probably R. Pope, Fakenham. An amalgamation of three lordships.

(39) Weston Tye Hall, Lenwade's and Lyons. Not sold by Custance family. Court books N.R.O.

(40) Weston Aldenhams. Not sold by Custance family. Court books N.R.O.

(41) Witchingham Longville, Weston Longville with the members. Court rolls and books from fourteenth century at New College, Oxford.

(42) Clay Hall in Witchingham. Not sold by the Barry family, who acquired it with the estate (q.v. Gt. & Lt. Witchingham). Court books N.R.O.

(43) Middleton's in Witchingham. Referred to in 1811 in enclosure award when Hon. John Wodehouse lord, *jure uxoris*. No court books traced, and no copyhold shewn on award map.

(44) Whitwell Symonds. Part of Hackford Hall estate from seventeenth century and sold with house 1930. Court books N.R.O.

(45) Gambons in Whitwell. Later history as Whitwell Symonds (above). Court books N.R.O.

(46) Whitwell late Symonds (in Bawdeswell). Once called Bawdeswell late Symonds. Obviously split off from Whitwell Symonds. Owned at least from 1665 by lords of manor of Bylaugh. Court books from 1665 with Bylaugh (N.R.O.).

(47) Wood Dalling Monceux alias Dalling Hall. The Hobarts of Blickling clearly sold this back to the Bulwers of Heydon. Court rolls N.R.O. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall.

(48) Holwood Hall, Nogeons and Hargrass (in Wood Dalling). Later history as above. Court rolls N.R.O. Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall.

(49) Crabgate Lancaster (in Wood Dalling). Court books unexamined at Heydon Hall.

(50) Wood Norton. Court books sixteenth to nineteenth centuries at New College, Oxford. One court is headed "Ling Hall" so it must incorporate that manor here, and probably also the Wood Norton part of the early Norton Hall manor. Later court books N.R.O. From Elizabeth's reign, it was farmed out as follows: Thomas Thompson, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, lord in her right as widow of Dionisius Sheringham (1st ct. 2 Eliz.); Thomas Cobb, gent. and Edmund Rixe, clerk (1st ct. 43 Eliz.); John Sheringham (12 and 13 James I); Thomas Thompson (20 James I); Edward Blower, gent. (1st court 3 Charles I); Christopher Blower, gent. (1st ct. 11 Charles I); Thomas Hastings, gent. (1st court 1644); Richard Blower, gent. (1st ct. 1682); Catherine Blower (1748 and up to 1761); Richard Higgins, Thomas Burne, and Mary Higgins (1763); Richard Higgins, Thomas Burne, and John Foster (1764-65); John Brooke (1st ct. 1766 and to 1798); William Brooke Gill (1st ct. 1799 and still in 1815). The Gill family had the farm of the manor up to about 1900, I believe. They lived at Manor Farm, which, with Ling Hall Farm, did not belong to the Norris family.

As previously noted, there remains no "indigenous" manor in Alderford or Ringland. The former was included in the Witchingham and Swannington manors, the latter is within those of Morton and Costessey.

The names of all these manors are liable to variations when occurring in manuscript sources.