



*Detail of the centre of Orford from sheet 28 of the Norden Survey 1600-1602.
Copy by Emmeline Rope c1880s, OM ref. 1992.69.*

Spicers was divided between his two sons, Robert and Samuel, Robert Warren and one Bobbett occupying the part towards the church. The division between the two halves was 'from the pikewall almost in the middle of the house' to a pear tree in the garden. There was a cart way to the north and a well in the garden. If Spicer was Thomas Spicer, Lord Willoughby's bailiff 50 years previously, then accusations were made against him that he stole stone from the castle wall to build his house.

Francis Mace, the Portman and Mayor in 1606, lived on the corner with today's High Street (no. 31). He held this property from St. Leonard's Hospital. He had a 'Chantry house' (no. 41), probably originally owned by the Chantry, and two other tenanted houses when he made his will in 1609. On the opposite corner (no. 6) was a tenement belonging to Campsey Manor. The profit from the rents charged by the town was allocated for the repair of the church.

Turning towards the Market Place, 'the corner house near the church gate' belonged to the wealthy merchant William Beversham who was the main beneficiary of his father-in-law, Orford's first mayor, James Coe. William himself probably lived in Sudbourne. The King's Head doesn't bear a number on Norden's map and may not, therefore, have belonged to Sir Michael Stanhope for whom the map was made. In 1619 it was owned by Robert Jacob, a family that had connections with the town for several decades. Some time before 1654 Richard Harvie purchased the inn from Robert Jacob and his son, also Robert.

The road from the church gate towards Sudbourne, now Front Street, was called Chapel Street then, and opposite the hempland named Paradise stood Robert Pooty's house. He was a mercer and occupied two tenements making one substantial house in an acre of ground. It is not entirely clear from his will,