

dated 1611, but it is certain there was a hall, parlour, kitchen and dairy, with as many as five bedrooms.

Further along this street, opposite the pond, stood James Warren's house, within another acre of ground. He didn't leave a will, but his father Humphrey bequeathed him houses and a shop along with animals on Hulver Marsh. Next door, in yet another acre, lived Raulfe Agas, who also died intestate. Both men had further plots of land in Orford, James as much as 26 acres. He was Mayor in 1611. Raulfe was a carter and transported many loads of sand and wood to the Chillesford brick kiln, and bricks and tiles to from there to Chapmans for the new stables in 1606. His relationship to Thomas Agas, the rector, is revealed below.

The pond was probably located near the Market Place for the benefit of animals being sold there. By 1600 Paradise and the adjoining hempland occupied the north portion of the market and the southern area was built upon, leaving only a small part of the original market open. John Copping owned three of the houses there, Thomas Lynde of Butley had two, and William Samforde one. Others were occupied by Robert Hallifex, Widow Todd, Roger Saling and Coe Beversham, the youngest son of William Beversham.

The row of unnumbered properties on the south side of the Market Place were probably shops, three owned by Thomas Brabye and one by both John Copping and James Warren. Walter Brabye died in 1589, leaving the shops to his son Robert 'if he live and come home safe'. It seems likely that Robert didn't return then or died subsequently. Two years later Humphrey Warren left a shop to his son James. Both Walter and Humphrey also had land and kept animals; sheep, cattle, horses and pigs in Sudbourne or Orford.

Norden described Saling as a clerk, but he was not in holy orders. At the time of Bishop Redman's Visitation in 1597 it was found that he was teaching without a licence. For the lack of this document he was forbidden to teach. He wrote a number of wills for his neighbours and is best described as a scrivener.

A dispute begun in 1578 involving Thomas Lynde the elder (he had a younger brother also named Thomas) gives insight into property transactions before the advent of banks. Thomas' father William

Lynde of Iken was in the process of selling one of the Orford houses when he died in 1573. Thomas wished to complete the sale to the widow Margery, who had since married Robert Webb. Depositions were made before James Coe by Stephen Pelles and Simon Lea.

Simon said that he and Humphrey Warren were asked by Margery to be witnesses to a conversation with Thomas about the house. The latter was persuaded to agree that Margery should buy the house, paying Thomas £22 for it and to settle other debts due to William.

The agreement was to be written by Mr. Atwood of Dallinghoo, and payment would be £3 upon sealing of the writing, £3 a year later and £2 annually until fully paid – ten years in total. Margery offered Thomas 'an angel of gold' on account, but he refused it, saying her word was sufficient. For some reason the transaction failed to go through, and thus the depositions were taken the following year when Margery and Thomas were in dispute.

Returning to the perambulation, Norden described the properties he numbered 1 and 2 as being in Broad Street although they lay just southwest of the Market. The adjoining houses he said were 'near the market'. Widow Durrant, probably Margaret, widow of the shoemaker Robert, lived at number 2. Margaret Cronin has dealt fully with the properties, number 3 and 'Buckles' owned by John Stile in her article in Issue 7 of the *Bulletin*. From his will we learn that the tenement in which he lived beside Cattmers Lane, he actually referred to as Cattmers. 'Buckles' comprised a house and also shops. Cattmers had probably been occupied by Robert Cattmer, who died in 1516.

Next to 'Buckles' stood the house of the merchant and Portman William Sandforde. He also owned a tenement where the blacksmith Robert Harvey dwelt in Orford. When he died in 1611 he left his widow the houses and his four children £450 between them. The next house was not part of Stanhope's estate, but belonged to Campsey Manor, and was 'given for the repair of the church'.

Retracing our steps back along the south side of the market, there were a number of properties near the castle, some built 'upon the waste'. The only part of Norden's map which is damaged, contains the name of the owners of some of the houses in the town,