

Date

Ellingham

Kirby Cane

1614	In suit of Thomas Smith and Edward Bugges, tenant of the manor of Barsham, and others, as to the manor of Stockton cum Soca boundary, right of fishing and the ferry in the river Waveney, which divides the counties and whether Ellingham mill within the manor of Stocton Socon.	
1618	To countermand the growing Puritanical restrictions on popular behaviour on Sunday, James issued his Book of Sports, which each parish had to buy. The permitted activities were dancing, archery, vaulting, May games, Whitsun ales and Morris dancing. These may only be enjoyed after all church services were over and you had attended, no offensive weapons worn. Strictly forbidden were bull and bear baiting, farcical plays and bowling. Anyone abusing this privilege to be strictly punished.	
1619	Stockton-cum-soken is described as "His Majesties" manor. It was 'farmed' (i.e. the revenues collected) by the Smith family. A special Commission was issued from the Court of Exchequer, to enquire into this Crown manor, its boundaries, rights and revenues. In the suit of Thomas Smith v William Unris (Urvys?) and Nicholas Unris, as to his Majesty's manor of Stockton cum Soca, and Geldeston common therein. Meets and bounds. Common of pasture. There was a survey of the manor of Stockton that went with this.	Thomas Potts AM rector presented by Richard Catelyn.(until 1646).
<i>Charles I</i> (1612 - 1649)	By Henry Bonfellow's will (1625), if his children, Henry and Hester, died without issue his lands and tenements in Ellingham and Kirby Cane to be employed (rented out) and the yearly profits to be bestowed upon the poor people of Ellingham and Kirby Cane forever. King Charles I instituted a fast day on Wednesdays	
1626	The Lords of the Council wrote to the Justices of the Peace for Norfolk to raise a competent sum for the defence of the Realm from such with the ability to pay. Sir Anthony Drury Chief Constable of the county of Norfolk, was responsible for the supply of horses, armour etc. All able men aged between 16 and 60 were to be enrolled, levies made unto bands under captains so that they may be trained. Recusant arms to be sold to those as want and the value paid to the owner. None to depart from where he now dwelleth without license of the Deputy Lieutenants. Clavering had to also raise £3 towards the cost of the militia, providing powder, match and leads; carts and carriages, beacons and those to watch them, pioneers (labourers) and tools and a Provost Marshall (military police). The Clavering captain of foot soldiers was Antonye Hobart who commanded 150 men who were equipped with 60 pike, 90 muskets, with 240 powder & 200 bullets; 18 pioneers (soldiers who helped in engineering works, building ramparts etc.) who had 4 carriages but no tools. Musters were to be held once a year, though there were also training sessions. The cost was born by the parishes, as the accounts for Stockton show.	
1627	A two year war with France began, mostly at sea. This had been brewing since 1624. Charles raised money without the consent of Parliament, which most felt obliged to pay.	
1629	Two new bells hung in St Mary's Church, at least one donated by Wiliam Hamond.	

