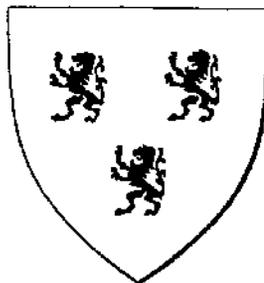


Coggeshall, nine and a half miles from Colchester. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the lordships of Great and Little Coggeshall were held by Colo, a Saxon, and at the Domesday Survey it was held by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, whose heiress, "Maud," conveyed it to the crown by her marriage with Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King, 1142. Hence we see how it is possible and even probable for Queen Maud to have been overtaken by illness during her journey, and resting for a time at the Castle of Hedingham, passed away in a small chamber off the banqueting hall—(according to tradition)—Queen Maud also founded an Abbey in Little Coggeshall for Cistercian monks, endowing it with this and other manors.*

FROM WRIGHT'S "ESSEX" AND MORANT.

THE EAST WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL.

The east window, supposed to be commemorative of Catherine Picot, wife of Sir John de Northwood, who died 1362, begins with a shield of de Ros, or de Roos.



"Camoy's" is the largest manor in the parish of Toppesfield. Holden as two knights fees under Richard de Clare, by Sir Ralph de Camoys in 1262, and its name is derived from its proprietor, who rose to great celebrity as a warrior, after King Henry III. was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes. He died 1276, leaving John his successor. His son Ralph in 1295 died, and Margaret his sister succeeded to the estate, whose first husband was Philip le Dispenser, fourth son of Hugh, Earl of Gloucester, on whose death in 1313 she was married to Sir John Roos. She died in 1330 leaving this manor to her eldest son Philip le Dispenser, who at the time of his decease in 1349, jointly with his wife Joan held this estate of the

* Sir Thomas Wentworth, the great friend of Charles I., whom he created Earl of Stafford, was descended from Sir Roger Wentworth of Codham Hall.