

EXCURSIONS 1984

Report and notes on some findings

28 April. Clive Paine

The Culford Estate

A.G.M. held in old library of Culford School by kind permission of Headmaster, Derek Robinson. Clive Paine outlined history of estate. Ingham and Timworth manors granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, at Dissolution. Culford purchased by son Sir Nicholas, 1586; his son, Sir Nathaniel, married Jane, widow of Sir William Cornwallis, whose son Sir Frederick inherited estate, which remained in Cornwallis family until 1824. Charles, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis Cornwallis, exchanged Little Saxham for West Stow, 1795 and purchased Wordwell, 1799. Entire estate of five villages purchased by Richard Benyon de Beauvoir of Englefield House, Berks., 1824. By 1839, estate settled on nephew Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, who became rector and lord of manor. Succeeded, 1883, by nephew Richard Benyon Berens, who sold to 5th Earl Cadogan, 1889. Timworth subsequently sold to become part of Paley (Ampton) estate. Property remained in Cadogan family until, following death of 6th Earl, sold to Methodist Education Committee, 1935.

Culford Hall. Members viewed exterior covered with mathematical tiles made (according to Rev. George Ashby's church notes) on estate, 1789. Grounds laid out by Humphry Repton, 1791.

Culford Church. Restored, 1856, by Rev. E.R. Benyon who re-sited most of earlier Bacon and Cornwallis monuments. N. aisle added as memorial to Lady Cadogan, 1907, with monument by Countess Fedora Gleichen.

Culford village. Emparked 1825. Members walked along old village street, once main drive to Hall, comparing maps, 1802 and 1840, showing change from old to 'new' present village.

Wordwell church. Restored by Rev. E.R. Benyon, 1866. Two-cell Norman church with carved tympana: S., two animals eating from Tree of Life; N., earlier and possibly re-used, perhaps showing a wedding, Abraham and Isaac, or Annunciation. Illustration of exterior and some furnishings in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1820; photograph of interior before restoration in Jarman Collection, S.R.O., Bury.

Wordwell village was situated in field E. of church; one of few communities depopulated by Black Death. Soil marks and undulations show area once covered by crofts. Lay Subsidies, 1283 and 1327, list 20 taxpayers, representing 20 families, giving minimum of 93 persons in community. After Black Death, 1381 Poll Tax lists 19 tax payers (10 families), indicating minimum population of c.38; 1674 Hearth Tax shows only four dwellings. In 1757 Tom Martin recorded: 'The village is now so reduced as to have no more buildings in it than the church, manor house and one dwelling house for the shepherd'.

West Stow church. Restored by Rev. E.R. Benyon. Members noted brass matrix re-used as door step on S. side, fine piscina, and Norman N. doorway.

20 June. John Ridgard and Norman Scarfe

Worlingworth

In church, John Ridgard spoke about Worlingworth's history, describing extensive, varied medieval records available for its study and their relationship to large-scale, early 17th-century map in S.R.O. Possible to locate accurately virtually all 90 medieval tenements and most landscape features

mentioned in manorial documents. This had made possible, *inter alia*, trial excavation of villein's house at Stanway Green, where documentary information had fully complemented archaeological evidence.

Although Worlingworth might appear 'nucleated' village with church, manor house and later guildhall grouped at junction of principal roads and round remains of Church Green, arrangement of medieval village not straightforward. Possible that original nucleus of 6th-7th-century Anglo-Saxon settlement which gave village its name was near present inn and garage, and that it was an early abbot of Bury who removed half mile E. to new site the symbols of abbatial power listed above. Present garage situated at top of medieval 'Smithel' and Swan Inn, described as 'newly built' in 1543, sited at commercial hub of medieval village. Tenants and sub-tenants lived not near abbot's nucleus but around greens and along roads, except where interfered with demesne. Most of their land situated near their messuages; open fields appear to have been of somewhat secondary importance. Court-house ('le letecote') disused by 14th century, but had been situated in a field to S. of great green called 'Walhel' - not by any means only field-name with possible pre-Saxon implications.

St Mary's church. Norman Scarfe described fabric, recalling his visit a quarter-century earlier, when present rector, Canon Willian Donnan, had recently arrived to find notice in porch saying 'Danger: keep out'. Present good condition of noble building owes much to Canon Donnan's faith and persistence.

Norman Scarfe thought church's ownership by Bury Abbey might explain unusual grand scale; church given to Bury by a bishop of Elmham in 1030s, part of long-term takeover-bid by East Anglian bishops for St Edmund's patrimony (scotched a generation later by Abbot Baldwin and Conqueror himself). This connection explains tradition that elegant, 20ft high, 15th-century font cover 'came from Bury Abbey'. Proportions of aisleless nave, 100ft long, 45ft high and some 30ft wide, demonstrate virtuosity of framers of double-hammerbeam roof across that span. Such heavy roof-timbers usually have counter-thrust and support of aisles as well as buttresses.

Porch famous for elaborate flushwork decorations. One of most telling, letters IHC in flaming sun, in urgent need of repair, a mere detail compared with major works achieved. IHC a medieval Greek form of JES, first letters of Jesus. Easily overlooked, just below eye-level on left at entrance, are remarkably well-preserved Instruments of Passion: three dice, spear, vinegar sponge, combined with Jesus' monogram.

Inside, pulpit with symbolically crown-shaped sounding-board immediately takes the eye. Beside it, restored top lights (work slowly returning from G. King and Son, Norwich glaziers) include St Apollonia, with pincers denoting her popular attribute, soothing toothache. Most details adequately recorded in Cautley and Pevsner. D.E. Davy had seen, as P. Northeast has, bequest of bell in 1452, suggesting readiness then of 75ft tower; also bequest for 'stools', presumably pews, 1478, suggesting new nave ready.

John Jessop, subscription treasurer in 1804 for five of six bells, has headstone just S. of chancel with fading but resonant lines:

To ringing from his youth he always took delight.
Now his bell has rung, and his soul has took its flight.
We hope to join the choir of heavenly singing
That far excels the harmony of ringing.

How they must have rung across Suffolk six years later for George III's jubilee celebrations, recorded in remarkably detailed picture in nave.

Members afterwards visited parts of village, where John Ridgard pointed out sites of medieval windmills, various parcels of demesne farm, last surviving strip of an 'open' field, medieval greens and

sites of the five medieval crosses and of last fragments of 'primeval' woodland (only recently destroyed). Work was proceeding on relating topographical evidence to fine detail in Worlingworth's manor court rolls, towards production of study on social relationships within medieval village.

11 July. John Salmon

Medieval Christian imagery in wall paintings and stained glass

Brent Eleigh church. Various paintings on E. wall revealed when decayed panelling removed, 1960. Of outstanding interest: well-preserved Crucifixion and attendant figures of Virgin Mary and St John, c.1300 – possibly only medieval wall painting in England surviving as reredos to an altar. Treatment of human figures should be compared with those on Thornham Parva retable of about the same date.

Long Melford church. Standard account of late-15th-century glass in Christopher Woodforde's *The Norwich School of Glass-Painting in the Fifteenth Century* (1950), pp. 74–127. Same author had already dealt with two most unusual subjects – Lily Crucifix and Trinity Rabbits – in our *Proceedings* (XXI, Pt 1, 1931), though there he cites roof boss at South Tawton (Devon) as probably only other example of Trinity Rabbits in England, a statement subsequently corrected in his book (*cf* C.J.P. Cave, *Roof Bosses in Medieval Churches*, 1948). Local saints depicted include St Edmund and St Osyth.

Nottingham alabaster depicting Adoration of Magi generally dated c.1350, but surely later and may well be one of original fittings of church when completed in late 15th century. Three then commonly accepted apocryphal features shown: one of two midwives believed to have attended Christ's birth shown at head of bed (no room for second); ox and ass, said to have warmed new born Babe with breath, shown peeping out from under bed; one of Magi shown clean-shaven and much younger than bearded companions, one of whom awkwardly raises crown as presents gift. Joseph holds instrument presumably connected with carpenter's craft (not illustrated by Cautley, but good photograph in 1984 church guide).

Risen Christ is painted on soffit of tomb of John Clopton, 1497.

Belchamp Walter church, Essex. Several wall paintings uncovered and treated in 1963 include Martyrdom of St Edmund and Pelican in its Piety (latter a common subject in medieval churches but in wall painting possibly unique).

Newton church. Traces of wall painting on N. wall of nave first recorded 1967; treated when tower and nave restored by Redundant Churches Fund, 1974. Annunciation, Salutation and Nativity depicted.

28 July. Keith Wade and John Blatchly

Work in progress in Ipswich

President summarised history of *Town Library* (c.900 vols publ. 1474–1750) and showed books and medieval MSS bequeathed by William Smarte in 1599 and others collected by Samuel Ward, town preacher for thirty years from 1605.

Peter Underwood, Vice-Chairman of Ipswich Building Preservation Trust, described restoration of *Gateway* to residence of *William Pykenham*, Archdeacon of Suffolk 1472–97.

Three of churches in care of Ipswich Historic Churches Trust (on board of which President represents Institute) were visited. At *St Lawrence* where most features are consistent with building period 1431–49 indicated by bequests, batter of chancel S. wall suggests it is survival of church recorded in 1086. At *St Stephen*, Keith Wade explained that wall revealed by shallow excavation in nave just N. of S. arcade

might be N. wall of an earlier church. Could portions of S. porch have belonged to early tower? There was speculation on significance of painted board showing Prince of Wales' feathers and dated 1661.

At *Blackfriars* site, in School Street, ground plan of priory had been found to accord closely with Kirby's plan, 1748. Tower Kirby showed over S. end of walking place seems not to have had N. counterpart, but bases of what might be N. and S. nave altars (former referred to in will of Richard Felaw, 1483) stood revealed, as did supports for platforms on which return stalls stood in friars' presbytery. Finest survival other than 'standing wall' was 4ft high E. wall of chancel. Mr Wade described discoveries of late Saxon cellared houses on Foundation Street frontage, and road surface with houses abutting which showed how in 9th century Fore Street led straight to town centre. Later diverted to skirt town ditch and Priory site, to return along line of modern Orwell Place. Mr Wade gave reasons for believing early defences found on E. of site constructed before 917 by Danes during their occupation of East Anglia.

At *St Peter* vestiges of St Peter and St Paul Priory and Cardinal College of Mary sought and displayed, particularly the splendid Tournai marble font of c.1150. Another (fragment found in town ditch, 1894, now in Museum) may have belonged to sister foundation of Holy Trinity at Christchurch.

*8 September. John Bloomfield and Peter Northeast
Hadleigh*

Members met in guildhall and were greeted by the Hadleigh Society. Peter Northeast spoke about buildings around churchyard, including church, gateway and guildhall.

Guildhall built on piece of land next to 'Church Croft' or 'Market Ground' (on which Corn Exchange now stands). Market, which received charter in 1252, anciently held on Church Croft. In 1438 William Clopton, of Wickhambrook family, put into feoffees' hands, for use of town, both Market Ground and adjacent piece of land, on which was built, by that date, 'long house' called 'the Market House', with rooms beneath used as almshouses. By 1470, another 'long house' alongside, 'newly built and constructed, called the Gildhall'.

Four Hadleigh guilds by 1453: Corpus Christi, Holy Trinity, Our Lady and St John. All social and religious – no trade guilds. Gild of St Thomas also by 1504, but Henry VIII 'banished' St Thomas, 1543 and that gild seems to have been replaced by a Jesus Gild. After dissolution of guilds, 1547–48, guildhall confiscated by Crown; re-purchased by town c.1571 and equipped for town feasts. By 1599, managed by overseer of poor, warned to ensure all plays performed there end before nightfall. In 1792, guildhall was a workhouse and by 1859 a schoolroom 'for girls and infants on the National system'.

Main 'build' of guildhall as seen today could well be that referred to above in 1470 as 'newly built', but John Bloomfield (who gave a talk on development of timber-framed buildings, illustrated with slides and models) showed how its fine crown-post roof had obviously been brought from another building and re-used.

Afternoon spent on tour guided by members of the Hadleigh Society around many of the timber-framed domestic buildings.

*Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

LECTURES

- February 11 At Bury St Edmunds: 'The Middle Saxon Settlement at Brandon',
by R.D. Carr, B.A.
- March 3 At Ipswich: 'Sugar Refining in Early 17th-century Ipswich',
by John Webb, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.
- October 13 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Environmental Archaeology in Suffolk: Recent Results',
by Peter Murphy, B.SC., M.PHIL.
- November 10 At Ipswich: 'The Cavalier and Roundhead Gentry of Suffolk',
by Dr R.G. Blackwood.
- December 1 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Excavations at Thetford: Palace, Mint, Temple or
Monument?', by Tony Gregory, M.A., M.I.F.A.

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1984

During the year 21 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations, the membership now stands at 740, a net decrease of 6.

Bailey, M.D., 107 Larchcroft Road, Ipswich.
 Bloomfield, Sqn Ldr J.N., 49 Angel Street, Hadleigh.
 Brown, Miss P.J.A., Low Farm, Uggheshall, Beccles.
 Chambers, Miss L., 36 Richardsons Road, East Bergholt.
 Cooper, Mr and Mrs R.M., 3 Linden Road, Aldeburgh.
 Crosier, Mr and Mrs H., 28 Bullards Lane, Woodbridge.
 Davis, Miss D., 7 The Oaks, Horringer.
 Death, A., 18 Woodstone Avenue, Ipswich.
 Death, Mr and Mrs S., 42 Seaton Road, Felixstowe.
 Dryhurst, Mr and Mrs R., 11 Lings Lane, Chelmondiston.
 Graham, Miss L.D., 3 Walsingham Road, Bury St Edmunds.
 Griffin, Mrs F., 1 Strickland Place, Southwold.
 Hutt, Dr and Mrs C.A., 27 High Street, Debenham.
 Lynch, Miss F., 2 Cornwallis Court, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds.
 Morris, T., 38 Melbourne Road, Ipswich.
 Newton, M.D., c/o Charnwood House, Saxtead Road, Framlingham.
 Pantelis, Dr P., 6 Hazelcroft Road, Ipswich.
 Parsonson, Mr and Mrs N.K., Kirston, Estuary Crescent, Shotley.
 Pryor, Mrs S., Burnham Lodge, Oakstead Close, Ipswich.
 Talbot, Mrs P.W., 50 Linden Road, Aldeburgh.
 Waller, Dr and Mrs T., 6 Sutton Place, London E9 6EH.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1984

1983	<i>Accumulated Fund</i>	£	£	1983	£	<i>Current Assets</i>	£	£
				<u>410.33</u>		Cash at Bank		565.76
7,564.89	Balance brought forward 1st January 1984	7,235.25				<i>Investments</i>		
(329.64)	Less deficit 1984	<u>859.91</u>	6,375.34			<i>General</i>		
<u>7,235.25</u>						Deposit Account	44.54	
	Plus: Purchase of 9% Treasury Stock 94	89.00				Trustee Savings Bank	110.62	
	Less: Repayment of 9½% Savings Bond book value	<u>85.00</u>				14% Treasury Stock 98/01	1,000.00	
						National Savings Investment Account	<u>3,925.86</u>	5,081.02
			4.00			<i>Life Membership Fund</i>		
	<i>Moncrieff Charitable Fund</i>					Trustee Savings Bank	198.38	
	Donation from Trust	1,500.00				9% Treasury Stock 94	89.00	
	less Donation to D.V.P. Survey	<u>500.00</u>				Suffolk Coastal D.C. Bond	680.00	
						9½% Savings Bond		967.38
			1,000.00			<i>Research and Excavation Fund</i>		
	<i>Liabilities</i>					Trustee Savings Bank		840.12
210.25	Sundry Creditors	138.18						
(41.94)	less Sundry Debtors	<u>63.24</u>						
<u>168.31</u>			74.94					
<u>£7,403.56</u>			<u>£7,454.28</u>					<u>£7,454.28</u>

Note: 136 copies *Dame Alice de Bryene* in stock, valued at cost £540.60

I have audited the books and accounts of the Institute and am satisfied that the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute at 31st December 1984, and of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.
(signed) D.E. COLYER, *Honorary Auditor*

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1984

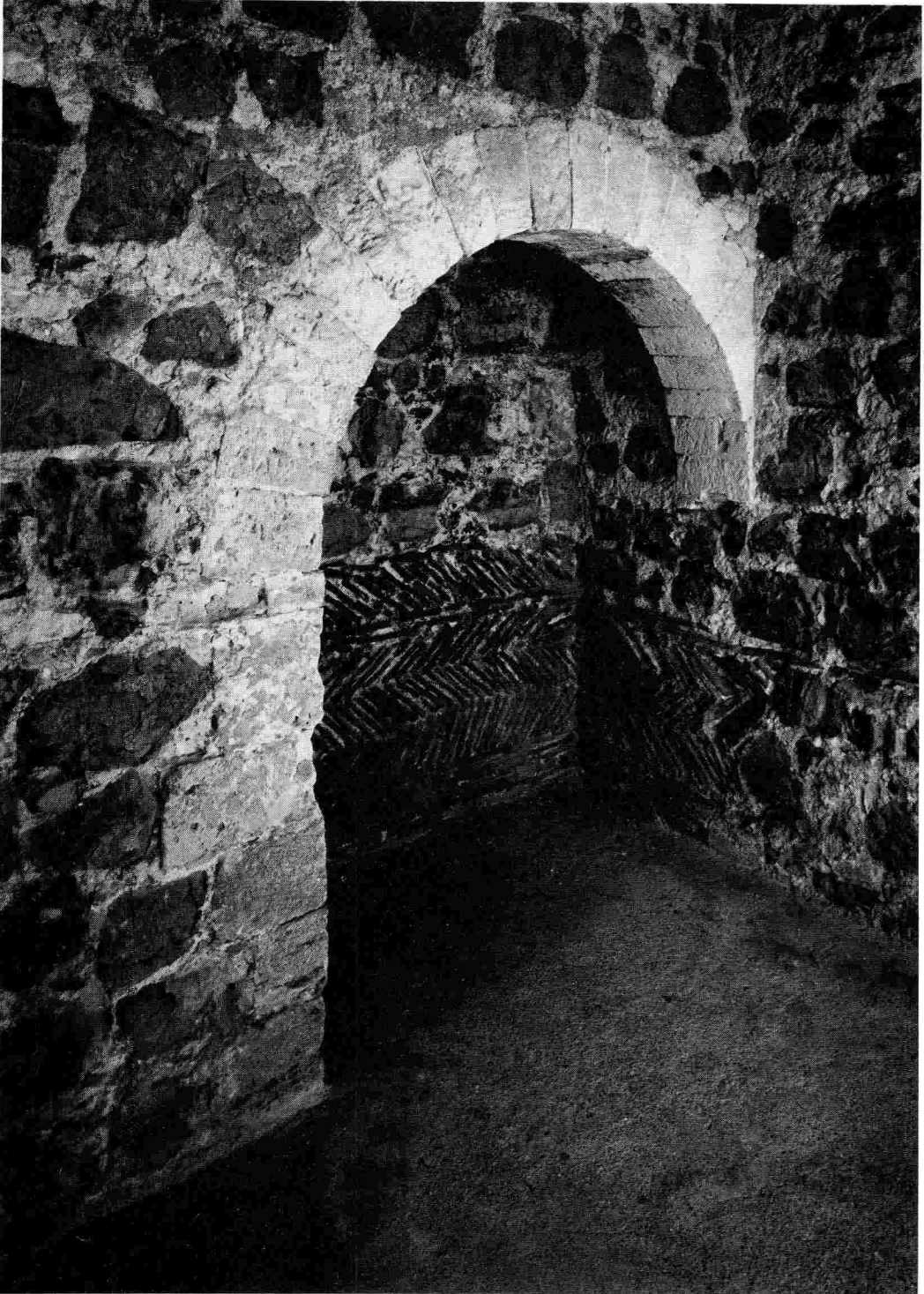
1983	<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	£	£	1983	<i>INCOME</i>	£	£
	<i>Proceedings</i>				<i>Subscriptions</i>		
3,285.00	Printing	3,657.00			Ordinary Members	3,072.73	
15.00	Expenses				Tax Refunds (Covenants)	<u>202.93</u>	
110.18	Postage	<u>127.99</u>					3,275.66
<u>3,410.18</u>			3,784.99				
	Less:-				<i>Dividends and Interest General Investments</i>		
(99.20)	Sales etc.,	<u>186.35</u>			Deposit Account Interest	6.84	
<u>3,310.98</u>			3,598.64		14% Treasury Stock 1998/01	150.12	
	<i>Newsletters</i>				Trustee Savings Bank	6.52	
308.52	Including Postage etc.		282.24		National Savings Investment Account	<u>316.75</u>	480.23
	<i>Subscriptions, Donations and Grants</i>						
60.00	Subscriptions	60.50			<i>Life Membership Investments</i>		
30.00	Donation				Suffolk Coastal D.C. Bond	61.88	
30.00	Grants	<u>110.00</u>			plus Tax Refund	<u>26.52</u>	88.40
<u>120.00</u>			170.50		9½% Savings Bond		4.03
	<i>General Expenses</i>				9% Treasury Stock 1994	4.73	
37.50	Excursions (less receipts)	44.00			Trustee Savings Bank	<u>11.66</u>	108.82
118.39	Lectures (less receipts)	(12.45)					
81.01	Printing and Stationery	58.53			<i>Research and Excavation</i>		
91.80	Office Expenses, Postage, etc.	90.39			Trustee Savings Bank		49.52
	Solicitors fees	34.50			Repayment		
44.90	Insurance	<u>35.00</u>			9½% Savings Bond		88.40
<u>373.60</u>			249.97		<i>Sales</i>		
	<i>'Dame Alice de Bryene'</i>				"Dame Alice de Bryene"		329.88
	Printing and Postage		801.07		Deficit for the Year		<u>859.91</u>
	Purchase of Stock (including commission)		<u>90.00</u>				
<u>£4,113.10</u>			<u>£5,192.42</u>				<u>£5,192.42</u>

PLATE I



Orford Castle: the oven in the north turret, from the west, showing the decorated tile floor of the firing chamber (left) and the arch of roof tile sherds to the oven proper (right).
P. Drury and E. Norton

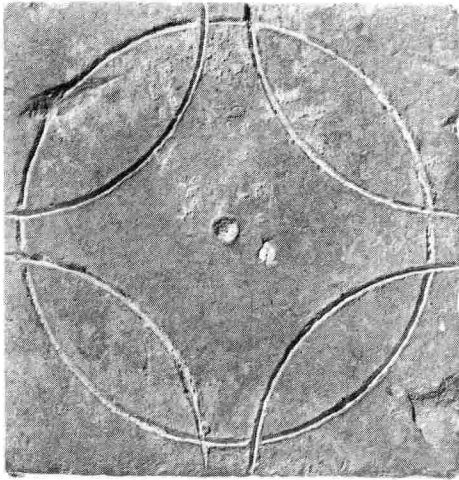
PLATE II



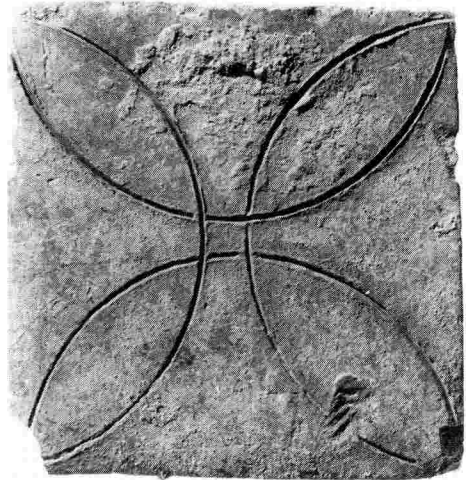
Orford Castle: the fireplace in the west wall of the first-floor kitchen, showing the tile lining of the opening.
The top tile course in the reveal can be seen extending into a joint in the masonry of the wall.

P. Drury and E. Norton

PLATE III

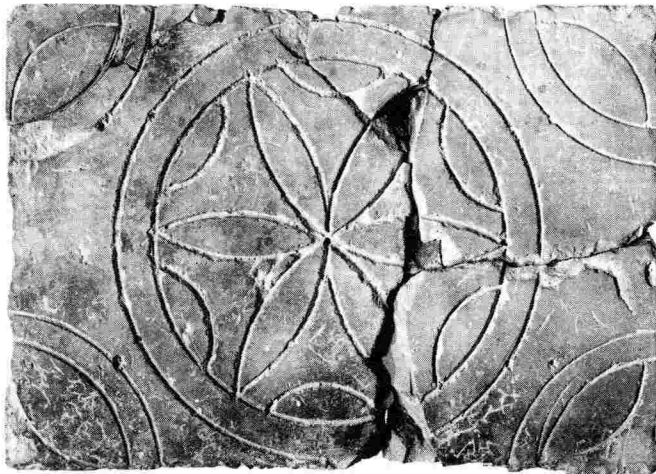


a



b

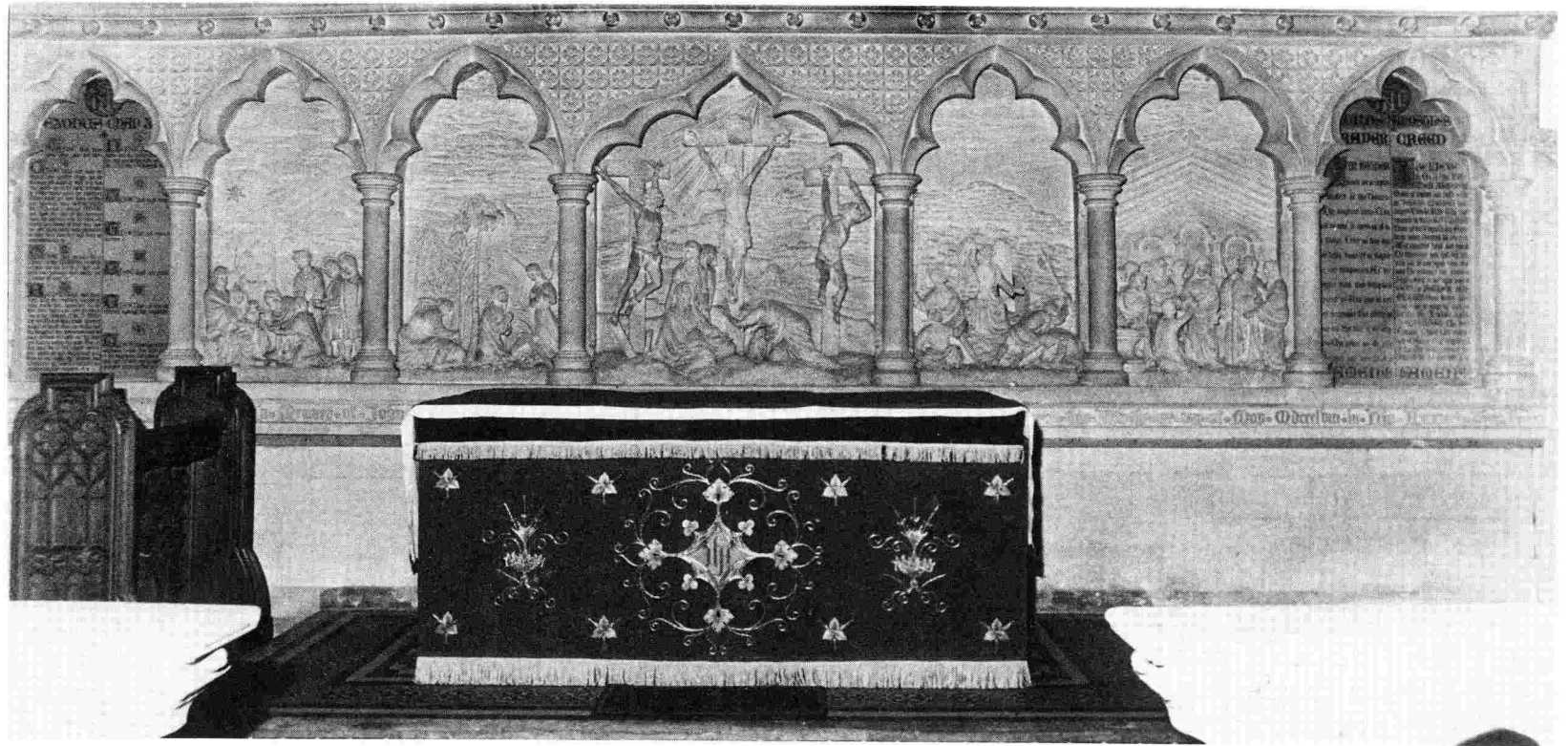
c



Compass-incised tiles from the Cistercian Abbey of Pilis, Hungary (scale unknown).

*Photo: L. Gerevich
P. Drury and E. Norton*

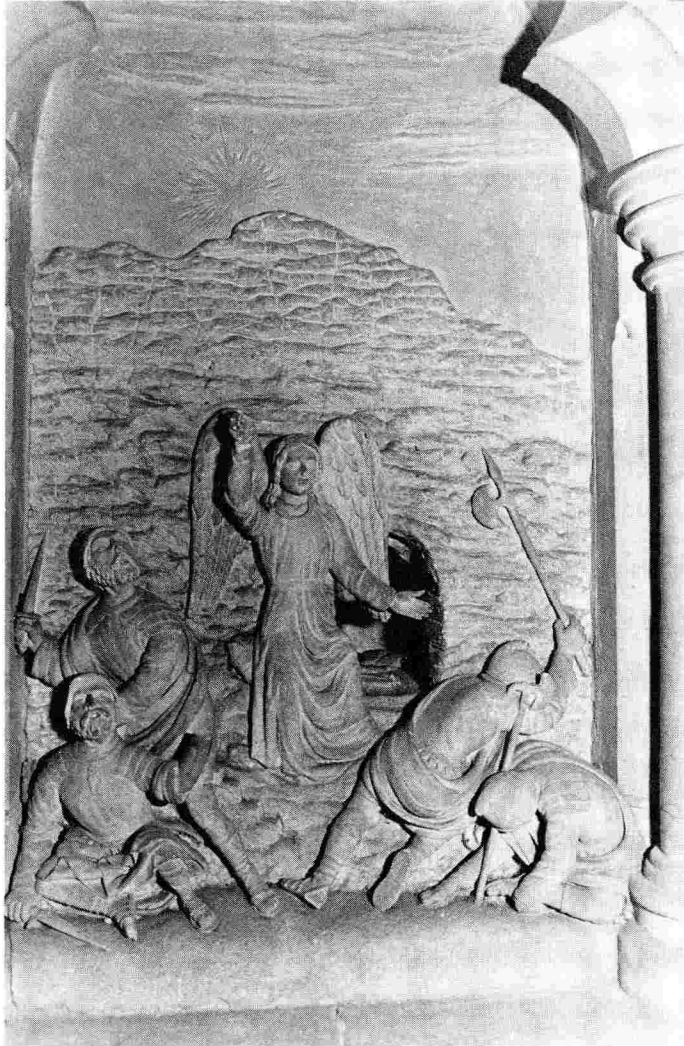
PLATE IV



Brome: the reredos in St Mary's church, by James Williams, 1858.

C. Brown

PLATE Va



Brome: the Resurrection - detail from James Williams' reredos, 1858.

C. Brown

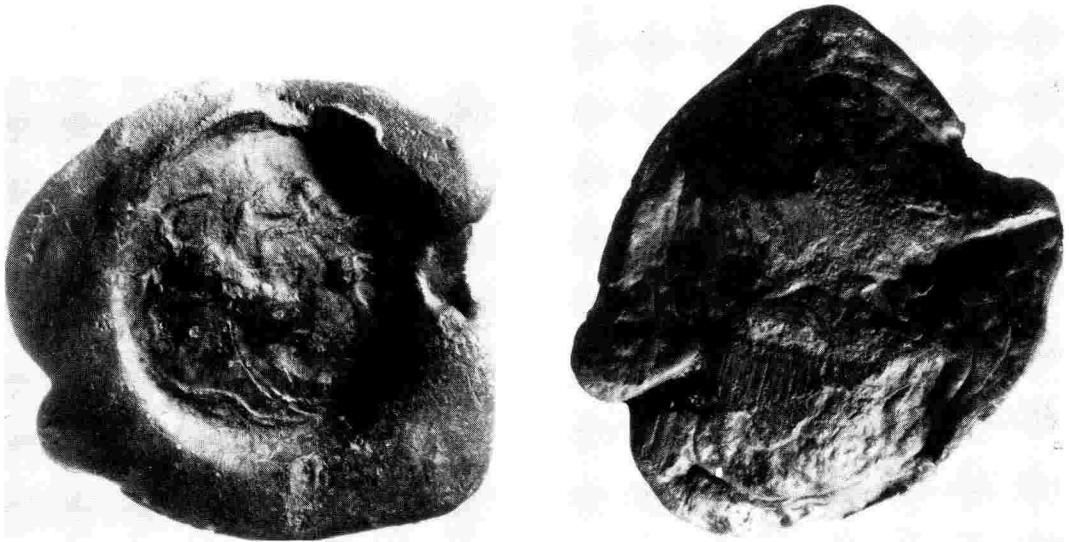
PLATE Vb



Cardinal Wolsey: marble bust by James Williams, 1871.

C. Brown

PLATE VIa



Burgh Castle: Roman lead sealing (obverse and reverse).

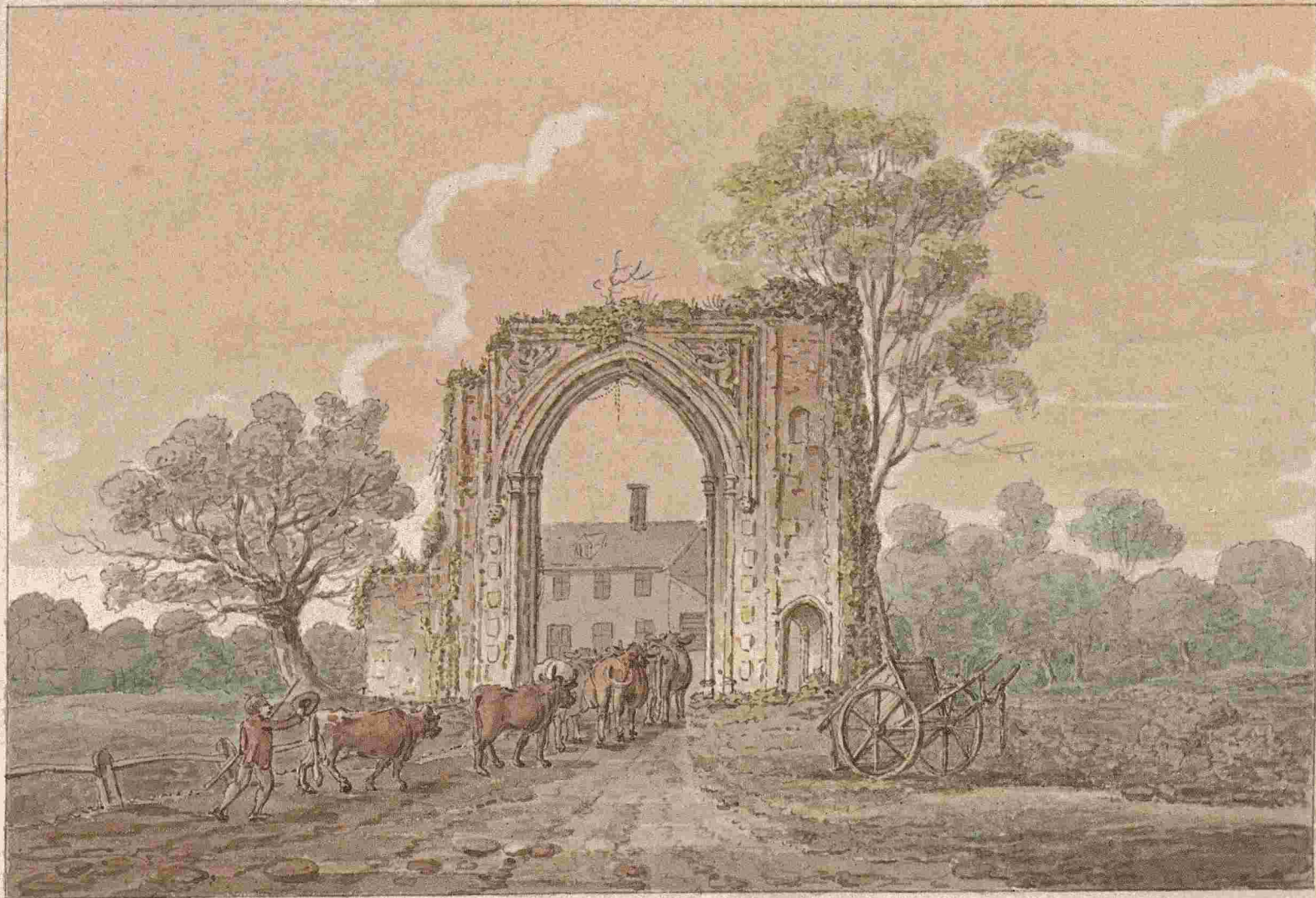
M. Henig

PLATE VIb



Undley: Saxon gold bracteate.

S. West



Chilton Hall Gate Way, near Sudbury (barely taken down)

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Membership. — Application forms for membership are obtainable from the Hon. Membership Secretary, F.E. Bridges, 58 Pine View Road, Ipswich, IP1 4HR. Present members are urged to support the Institute by enrolling new members.

Subscriptions. — The annual subscription is £8 for an ordinary member (or £7.50 if paid by banker's order) due in advance on 1 January. The joint subscription for a husband and wife is £9.50 (or £9 by banker's order). Students under 18 are entitled to pay at the student rate of £4.50 (or £4 by banker's order). Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Financial Secretary, F.G. Sutherland, Ampners, Little Green, Thrandeston, Diss, Norfolk, IP21 4BX.

Privileges. — Members are entitled to a copy of the *Proceedings* for each year during which they subscribe. They may attend the summer excursions and winter lectures arranged by the Institute, and will receive the twice-yearly *Newsletter*. They may also use the Institute's library at the Suffolk Record Office, Schoolhall Street, Bury St Edmunds. Members wishing to take an active part in excavations, surveys and general field work or to assist in the work of the Suffolk Archaeological Unit and local museums, may subscribe to the Field Group. Enquiries respecting this should be addressed to the Hon. Field Group Secretary, B.B. Charge, 28A Forest Glade, Haverhill, CB9 9NN.

Publications. — Indexes of articles in past volumes of the *Proceedings* are to be found in Volumes X (1900), XXIV (1948) and XXX (1966). The contents list of *Proceedings* 1848-1966 have been reprinted and are available at 15p post free from Dr J.M. Blatchly, 11 St Edmund's Road, Ipswich, IP1 3QY. Back-numbers of *Proceedings* and other publications are available from the above address, Vols. I-XXIII at £1, XXIV-XXXIII at £1.50, XXXIV-XXXV at £2.50 per part, plus postage.

Articles and notes on all aspects of Suffolk archaeology and history should be sent to the Hon. Editor, David Allen, 105 Tuddenham Ave., Ipswich, IP4 2HG, from whom copies of *Notes for Contributors* may be obtained. Items for inclusion in the *Newsletter*, published in March and September, should be sent to Edward Martin, c/o Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1RX.

The cover illustration of the great gold buckle from the Sutton Hoo ship burial was produced by Geoffrey Moss and is published by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
TWELFTH-CENTURY FLOOR- AND ROOF-TILES AT ORFORD CASTLE, <i>by P.J. Drury and E.C. Norton</i>	1
THE HERVEYS: THREE GENERATIONS OF TUDOR COURTIERS, <i>by W.J. Tighe</i>	8
WILLIAM WILLSON: FROM CLARE TO DONEGAL, <i>by Marilyn Lewis</i>	16
JAMES WILLIAMS 1798-1888: PROFILE OF A VICTORIAN SCULPTOR, <i>by Cynthia Brown</i>	21
SHORTER CONTRIBUTIONS:-	
A Bronze Age cremation burial from Westleton, <i>by Edward Martin and the late Calvin Wells</i>	31
An Iron Age terret from Rushmere, <i>by Tony Gregory and Edward Martin</i>	34
A Roman lead sealing from Burgh Castle, <i>by Martin Henig</i>	36
A gold bracteate from Undley, <i>by Stanley West</i>	37
John Ives parodied as <i>Curiosus</i> in 1771, <i>by John Blatchly</i>	38
The former gateway at Chilton Hall recorded by Isaac Johnson, <i>by John Blatchly</i>	40
Sutton Hoo 1860, <i>by Rosemary Hoppitt</i>	41
ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1984:-	
Archaeological finds	43
Archaeological fieldwork	46
Archaeological excavations	50
BUSINESS AND ACTIVITIES 1984	55