

EXCURSIONS 1988

Report and notes on some findings

16 April. Captain Murray Dunlop, Canon Alan Watson, Mrs Doreen Rayner and members of the Felixstowe Historical Society
Nacton and Felixstowe

At Orwell Park School, Nacton, following A.G.M. held there (with refreshments) in comfortable surroundings by kindness of Headmaster, Mr I.H. Angus, M.A., Captain Dunlop spoke on history of Orwell Park and Broke family of Nacton. *Orwell Park* probably originated as St Peter's manor. House acquired by Admiral Edward Vernon, 1725. Nephew who succeeded him rebuilt house, laid out grounds and renamed estate Orwell Park. Present buildings largely work of Col. George Tomline who bought estate in 1848; he rebuilt house in early 1850s and again in 1870s when he greatly enlarged it and established observatory.

Tomline, who inherited property in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Yorkshire and Westmorland, seems to have set about acquiring all land between Orwell and Deben, including at least sixteen manors. Extremely rich and, when he began political career as Conservative M.P. for Sudbury, was accused of buying his seat. Said to believe that 'no personal influence could withstand money when liberally distributed'. Closely involved in building Felixstowe Railway and establishment of Felixstowe Dock and Harbour Board. A contentious man, much given to litigation; threatened to cut off water supply to Broke Hall (which passed through his land) because of dispute with Brokes over siting of new entrance gates, and actually cut off water supply to Landguard Fort, where he owned foreshore through which pipe passed. On this occasion, only partially successful; subsequent court action awarded him only c. £2,000 from War Department instead of hoped-for £40,000. Hydraulic lift installed in his observatory (1872) allowed to be used only by himself; all others, including his astronomer, had to climb spiral staircase to reach telescope. Pretymans inherited Orwell Park from Tomline, 1887 and remained until 1937 when house became boys' preparatory school.

Broke Hall could not be visited by members because of extensive reconstruction work to convert house and outbuildings into maisonettes and flats. A number of photographs and drawings were however circulated at meeting. Present house appears to be basically result of reconstruction carried out in late 18th century by James Wyatt for Philip Bowes Broke, father of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, victor of encounter between Royal Navy's frigate *Shannon* and U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* during American War, 1813. Future admiral a great gunnery enthusiast. When in 1806 appointed to command 38-gun frigate *Shannon*, he set about training ship's company to highest degree, even giving up taking ships as prizes, preferring to burn them rather than lose well-trained sailors as prize crews. In May 1813 *Shannon* was cruising off Boston where lay *Chesapeake*, newly commissioned by Capt. James Lawrence, lately of U.S. frigate *Hornet* which had recently sunk R.N. sloop *Peacock*. *Chesapeake* stood out from Boston to attack *Shannon*, accompanied by crowds of citizens in small craft, confident of victory. Instead, *Shannon's* superior gunnery carried day; *Chesapeake* captured after fight of only fifteen minutes. Broke however received serious head wound which ended active service. Condition aggravated by fall from horse, 1820. He died in London, 1841. Broke Hall passed by marriage into ownership of De Saumarez family of Shrubland Park; in residence 1887-1937. Sold to private buyer after Second World War; bought by developers, 1979.

St Martin's Church, Nacton retains few vestiges of 12th- and 13th-century origins. Added to, 1870 and extensively restored, 1906–08. Nearly fifty members of Broke family, including Sir Philip, lie in family vault. Broke Chapel, 1870 contains six of eight Broke memorials in church, which also has three to Vernons. In church, Canon Watson spoke on career of Admiral Vernon, who achieved fame as captor of Porto Bello on Panama Isthmus, 1739 and as introducer of 'grog' (watered rum) to Navy, so called from his nickname 'Old Grog', derived from program boat cloak he habitually wore. Vernon failed in attempt to capture Cartagena in Columbia, 1740. In 1746, following his publication of controversial correspondence between himself and Admiralty, removed from Navy List. >

Landguard Fort, Felixstowe, occupies commanding position at approach to Harwich, Shotley Peninsula and Ipswich. First fortifications built 1540–45. New square fort, with square angle bastions, built 1626–28 further inland on present site.

On 2 Jul. 1667, Dutch fleet of 47 ships lay off Landguard; 2,000 Dutch landed and attacked fort. Repulsed by garrison under governor, Capt. Nathaniel Darell. New fort, of irregular pentagon shape with angle bastions, built 1717–20. Most of present outer walls date from this period. Interior extensively remodelled, 1875, caponier and dome replacing earlier S. bastion. Victorian alterations identifiable by white brickwork.

19 May. Canon Richard Norburn, Tony Redman and Clive Paine

Ampton, Great and Little Livermere

Ampton, St Peter's Church. Chantry chapel of John Coket on N. side of nave, licensed 1479, dedicated to Virgin Mary. Licence (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 1, 191) gives details of services to be said and sung by priest, and for whom he is to pray. Entrance has inscription '*Capella Perpetue Cantarie Joh'is Coket*'.

Royal arms of Charles I, probably dated 1636, in fretwork design, once fixed on top of rood screen. Royal badges of England and Scotland fixed to iron spikes.

Rector, Richard Norburn, spoke on notable past rectors, including Jeremy Collier (rector 1679–84) who became one of Non-Juring clergy leaving church because of refusal to swear allegiance to William and Mary. Last Non-Juring bishop and two Scottish bishops consecrated Collier bishop, 1715; he led group until death, 1726. Great scholar and controversialist, particularly attacking immorality of English stage. Published *Historical Dictionary*, 1708, of which Ampton church possesses a 2nd edition.

Henry Alford rector, 1826–41; son Henry lived at Ampton as curate, 1833–35. Younger Henry became Dean of Canterbury; remembered for hymns including 'Come, ye thankful people, come'.

William Wickham moved to Ampton as rector in 1916 after 38 years in Wigan. Buried at Ampton, 1929, aged 80. Pioneer photographer; took invaluable pictures of Lancashire life, including first ever taken underground in coal mine. At Ampton, involved himself in historical research and published three articles in *Proceedings* including one on Ampton 'Sealed Book' – one of original copies of 1662 Book of Common Prayer with Commissioners' handwritten corrections and certificate. Copy sent to every cathedral, four Inns of Court and Tower of London (31 in all), as model of Book attached to Act of Uniformity. Eight cathedrals have lost theirs and one of these is at Ampton.

Ampton Hospital, founded as charity school by James Calthorpe of Ampton Hall, 1692, endowed with manor of Aldeby (Norfolk), Aldeby Hall Farm and 'tenement and orchard . . . next adjoining to the churchyard of Ampton'. A 'sober, discrete able and skilful person' was to be appointed Master to teach six poor boys to 'read write and cast accounts, and to

fit them for apprentices to some honest trade'. Boys, selected by Trustees, to be under seven years old and to be 'dismissed' and apprenticed at fourteen. To be clothed with blue caps and coats, latter having brass badge lettered J.C. One of badges affixed to James Calthorpe's monument in Coket chantry.

Calthorpe d. 1702; Trustees first met Nov. 1703. Their minute book (S.R.O.B., HB 502/2753/11/7) shows that building adjoining churchyard was '... an old thatched tenement, not capable of being made fit for the purpose ...', and so was demolished. Present building erected 1705-06; timber frame raised 20 Aug. 1705; inscription over entrance carved, 11 Aug. 1705, for 13s. 6d.; masons received final payment, Sept. 1706.

Funds allowed to accumulate until 1713 when first boys chosen. School rules show they were to be boarded, fed, clothed and educated from endowment. School day in summer regulated thus: up and dressed by 6 a.m.; prayers and work (spinning and knitting) until 8 a.m.; breakfast; school until 11 a.m.; dinner at 12 noon; school 1-5 p.m.; work until 7 p.m.; supper, prayers, and bed by 9 p.m.

First Master, Henry Edwards (d. 1717), bequeathed £100 to endowment to enable five more boys to benefit from foundation. Augustine Page (c. 1814-83), Master for over 30 years, published *Memoranda concerning the Boys' Hospital at Ampton* (1838), *A Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller* (1843), and account of Ampton church in *Proceedings* (1, 190-98).

Calthorpe-Edwards Educational Charity continues today, providing grants for education and vocational training.

Ampton Almshouses, founded by Dorothy, sister of James Calthorpe, 1693, for six spinsters. Inscription over entrance records foundation by a virgin for solace of virgins. Endowment of £1,000 supplemented by £100 to be used in building row of four dwellings, which survive today though not as almshouses. Spinsters had to be over 60 years old; allowed £6 a year each for food and drink and £4 for fuel, with dark serge gown and petticoat on Easter Sunday, and other linen, clothing and hats if they could be afforded. Almswomen not to be idle, but to '... attend to their own spinning, so they might live very comfortably'!

Great Livermere, St Peter's Church. Wall paintings: *Noli me tangere* on S. wall of nave, Three Quick and Three Dead on N. wall. Several consecration crosses adjacent to windows. Is this connected with custom of guarding windows and doors against witches? In churchyard, headstone to William Sakings (d. 1689, aged 78), falconer to Charles I, Charles II and James II.

Little Livermere. Photographs show former village street running N.W. of Park Farm. Variety of documentary sources enable us to trace emparking of village and resulting decline in population.

In 1709 Thomas Lee of Kensington purchased Little Livermere, to N. of mere, from Coke family. Parish contained church, rectory (present Park Farm), village and Restoration-period Hall built by Cokes. In 1715 Lee also purchased Great Livermere to S. of mere.

Baptist Lee inherited estate, 1724, and sometime in 1730s won £30,000 in lottery, perhaps giving him impetus to create park of over 1,000 acres in centre of two parishes. Lee joined forces with James Calthorpe of Ampton to landscape their adjoining estates, 'for their mutual convenience, as well as for ornament and pleasing views and prospects from their respective lands and grounds' (S.R.O.I., HA 93/2/730). Major features: demolishing of Little Livermere village and creation of serpentine lake or mere along parish boundaries between Great and Little Livermere and between Great Livermere and Ampton. William Kent reputed to have been the landscape gardener; he was certainly working at Euston, 1746.

Park enclosed with pale fence, Aug. 1733–Sept. 1735. In 1734 and 1735 scattered strips of glebe and town land in Great Livermere exchanged for inclosures outside park. Livings of Great and Little Livermere consolidated, 1736, and glebe and rectory at Little Livermere exchanged for inclosures and farmhouse in Great Livermere. Not all land and common rights inside park belonged to Lee; numerous exchanges and purchases of lands ‘lying within the new Park or land inclosed with pales’ took place, 1733–41. No dating evidence for creation of mere, but certainly done by Aug. 1751 when Lee sold Calthorpe 43½ acres in Great Livermere, of which 11 acres ‘are now covered with water’. By 1753 their lands had been divided ‘by a fosse and pale fence’, and the two landowners agreed to build timber bridge over mere at junction of three parishes. Fosse still survives, as does bridge erected before Sept. 1755.

No exact documentary evidence for demolition of Little Livermere village, but bishop’s transcripts show population over 16 years old had fallen from 61 in 1706 and 1709 to 31 in 1763. Parish registers show dramatic fall in number of baptisms from average of 24 per decade 1700–40 to 17 in 1740s and 3 each in 1750s and 1760s. No baptisms at all, 1751–57, or for further seven years in 1760s.

Indication of dispersed population – number of people returning from other parishes to be buried at Little Livermere. Between 1700 and 1750, ‘returning burial’ amounted to 9 per cent of total, whereas between 1750 and 1800 they accounted for 24 out of 71 burials, a staggering 33 per cent. In 1750s 50 per cent came from other parishes; in 1760s, 57 per cent; in 1770s, 41 per cent; in 1780s, 21 per cent; and in 1790s, 7 per cent. Majority of these people (54 per cent), as might be expected, came from Great Livermere; 17 per cent from Bury; 8 per cent from Bardwell; and 4 per cent each from Ampton, Fornham St Martin, Sudbury, Thetford and Timworth. In June 1767 Arthur Young visited parks and described them in his *Six Weeks’ Tour*, 1769: ‘The two parks join, and the owners, with a harmony very unusual, made a noble serpentine river through both, and built a large handsome bridge over it at their joint expense, by which means they ornamented their grounds to a degree otherwise impossible . . . the river, considering it is formed out of a trifling stream, is one of the finest waters I have seen in the grounds of any private gentleman. . . .’

Little Livermere, St Peter’s Church. Now a ruin; 18th-century interior stripped and roof removed, 1948–49. Furnishings dispersed as follows: 18th-century squire’s pew to Eton College to commemorate link between Dr M.R. James and Livermere; 18th-century pulpit (inscribed ‘Abraham Redgrass of Ixworth bought this pulpit in March 1755 for Justice Lee of Livermere Hall’) to Egham church, Surrey; altar rails to Little Saxham; altar table, reredos and font to R.A.F. Martlesham; bell (1789) to R.A.F. Wattisham; wooden altar cross to Ampton; monument to Richard Coke (1688) to Great Livermere; royal arms of George III to Ipswich Museum.

16 June. Norman Scarfe and Celia Jennings

Ufford, Rendlesham and Orford

Ufford, St Mary’s Church. Norman Scarfe noted earlier approach from S. across village green enclosed when ‘Dower House’ built on it by Georgian pluralist Jacob Chilton, rector 1725–65. He drew attention, N. of church, to headstone of Robert Brightwell, 1817, ‘late of this parish, gardener’. Name now half obliterated, but garden-roller, shears, riddle, spade and rake still sharply carved. Ironstone walling in N. wall of church betrays 11th-century earliest stone fabric, measurable by E. corners of nave and thick interior walling (24ft × 32ft). Round apse revealed in recent reflooring of chancel. Twelfth-century chapel of St Leonard added S. of 11th-century nave. Leonard’s popularity followed great crusader

Bohemond's gratitude for release from Muslim captivity, 1103; another Suffolk tribute is Great Bricett Priory, *c.* 1114.

Team from Plowden and Smith (190 St Ann's Hill, S.W. 18), at work on delicate cleaning and restoring of great font cover, described their methods. Enough original paint and gilding survives to give idea of marvellous original: gaudy daubings of well-meaning restorers early this century being encouraged to 'tone down'. Norman Scarfe noted Dowsing's apparently uncharacteristic praise of font-cover as 'glorious' easily explained: old meaning of 'glorious' was 'vainglorious'.

Wills, *c.* 1404–50 suggest great rebuilding with re-roofing of chancel and nave. Willoughby family succeeded de Uffords as patrons and assumed their arms (sable a cross engrailed or) quartered with Beke (gules a cross flory ermine), as seen on font and N. wall-plate of chancel. Evidence of former E. window (recorded by D.E. Davy, 1842) suggests chief benefactors 'Christopher Willoughby, Esquire' and his wife's old uncle, John Jenney, rector 1479–83. Willoughby ceased to be 'esquire' on succeeding as Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, 1465: puzzling that recorded as 'esquire' in window erected – presumably – *c.* 1479–83. Church dedicated to Assumption of St Mary: perhaps consecrated on that feast (15 Aug. – removed from Book of Common Prayer, 1549).

Rendlesham, St Gregory's Church. A royal hall of Wuffingas, dynasty connected with Sutton Hoo, three and a half miles downstream, may, by comparison with Yeavinger, Northumberland, have stood close to this church. Dedication to St Gregory seems to indicate 7th-century foundation. Bede described St Cedd's baptism of Swithhelm, a prince of Essex, at Rendlesham in presence of East Anglian King Æthelwold, who helped him as he 'ascended from the holy font'. This suggests something like 4th-century Roman font, with stone steps, found at Richborough, Kent. Cedd's church at Bradwell, Essex, was like contemporary churches in Kent. His training in Celtic monastery at Lindisfarne, and active presence of Irish St Fursey at Burgh Castle, suggest better working relationship between Romans and Celts than Synod of Whitby is said to show. Present church fabric mainly pre-Black Death, with magnificent tomb-recess of priest, Sir Sayer Sulyard (inducted 1312). Handsome E. window – tracery wooden, inserted by Rev. Samuel Henley, 1783.

Orford. After driving down beech avenue to site of *Sudbourne Hall* (demolished 1953), intrepid members followed sandy route to Gedgrave and on to Orford Quay, where Celia Jennings outlined rise and fall of town as port and described growing of Orford Ness which eventually prevented larger boats from reaching harbour. Cole's Creek must have silted up in late 17th century, but in Elizabeth's reign still possible to dredge for oysters at least half-way up Quay Street. With copies of John Norden's 1601 map, members able to recognize wall of *Augustinian Friary* (founded 1295) still standing and trace route up one of little lanes leading to *Market Place*. Small *school house* built by Sir Richard Wallace (founder of Wallace Collection and owner of manor of Sudbourne), 1879, typical of his extensive rebuilding in town – Dutch gables, and in this case decorative 'Tudorish' brick chimneys with moulded brick in Tudor rose, thistle and shamrock designs.

Members looked briefly at great polygonal septaria and freestone keep of *castle*, begun (at cost of £1, 407 9s. 2d.) for Henry II, 1164–65. King's Marsh drained to supply pasture for sheep and cattle to victual castle. Then across *Market Place*, which has a number of houses encroaching, several medieval but with Victorian brick skins.

St Bartholomew's Church. Dedication presumably dictated by Bartholomew de Glanville, one of overseers of castle. In ruined chancel, contemporary with castle, which Wimar the

chaplain oversaw, Norman Scarfe outlined great semi-circular apse and triforium above and demonstrated immense size of whole original church. Celia Jennings pointed out that apart from chapel of Austin Friars there had been St John's chapel to N. of church and leper hospital on parish boundary, as well as chapel at Gedgrave served by two monks from Butley. Main body of church rebuilt in 14th century. Inside, superb font, surprisingly untouched by Dowsing's visit, shows unusual pietà, perhaps because donor was member of Orford's guild of Our Lady of Pity. Other features: Luini altarpiece, early 18th-century side screens, and beautiful engraved roundel by David Kindersley in floor commemorating Benjamin Britten and Church Parables, first performed here.

14 July. Clive Paine

Thorndon, Redlingfield and Gistingham

Thorndon, All Saints' Church. Heavily restored by Phipson of Ipswich, 1866–70. Using Phipson's drawings, and photographs reproduced in *Proceedings* (xxi, following pp. 52, 58), members able to see results of restoration. Only font, pulpit and some glass remain of earlier furnishings. Amongst items restored away were bench with arms of Ufford and Beauchamp (1375–81); communion rails (1685); and W. gallery, taken over by boys of Sir Edward Kerrison's Reformatory School since 1855. Three-decker pulpit stripped of sounding-board and lower stages. On positive side, rood stairs, chancel piscina and holy water stoup outside tower discovered.

Triple-canopied reredos and communion table, designed by Phipson, given by Poet Laureate Dr Robert Bridges, brother-in-law of rector. Three compartments contain *Agnus Dei*, Last Supper, and Pelican in Piety. Reredos carved in Belgium by M. Abaocs of Louvain. Church now contains two brass inscriptions (removed from Rishangles church), to Edward Grimstone of Rishangles (d. 1599) and son Edward of Bradfield (d. 1610).

Church rebuilt by Ufford Earls of Suffolk, lords here 1337–81; their arms are on a S. and N.W. buttress. Fourteenth-century tomb-recess on S. side of nave exterior; original tomb removed and body found c. 1734. Screen and rood loft gone by 1767. Bequests made to new rood loft 'that the kerver is makynge', 1526; and to making and painting of new candlebeam, 1528, 1530.

Redlingfield Priory (visited by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Rice). Founded for Benedictine nuns, 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Guisnes and wife Emma, heiress of William de Arras, lord of Redlingfield manor; endowed with that manor. Original dedication to God and St Andrew, but *Valor*, 1535, records St Mary and St Andrew. Feast day kept on 24 Dec. until 1418 when Bishop of Norwich moved it to 24 Sept. Redlingfield parish church appropriated to Priory at foundation. Fair granted, 1285, to be held on vigil and feast of St Andrew (29–30 Nov.). Priory omitted from taxation, 1291, probably on account of poverty. No further endowments after foundation until 1381. *Valor*, 1535, records landholdings in 30 parishes, but most in Redlingfield, Rishangles and Thorndon, and portions of four churches. Priory suppressed Feb. 1537, when land, buildings and most of contents granted to or purchased by Sir Edmund Bedingfield. Inventory (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol*, viii, 95–98) shows impoverished state of foundation. Corn and cattle amounted to 76 per cent of total valuation of £30 7s. 11d.

Surviving building, now used as barn, has main axis N.-S.; flint construction, divided into three bays by buttresses. N. end has two low stone arches partly below floor level. Isaac Johnson drawing shows roofless, windowless building with only one low arch in N. wall, northern bay of E. side with little wall remaining (perhaps indicating position of a large window), and remains of window openings under roof level on E. side.

Comparison with 1537 inventory suggests that there must have been further buildings – possibly further range for kitchen, bake house and brew house at S.W. angle. Field to W. of church and hall contains large complex of fish ponds.

Redlingfield, St Andrew's Church. Tom Martin noted part of stained glass figure of a 'monastick' and brass inscription to Clemence Lampet. Alice Lampet Prioress 1427–59. Davy records brass disappeared 1817–27, when chancel rebuilt in brick. Base of tower of Tudor brick with diaper pattern.

Gislingham, St Mary's Church. Evocative, unrestored nave (76ft × 21ft) with light flooding in through large Perpendicular windows. Interior with 15th-century benches and double hammer-beam roof; 18th-century three-decker pulpit and rows of hat pegs; 19th-century deal box pews.

'New' tower added to existing nave and chancel, late 14th-century. Bequests, 1386, to 'fabric of new tower', and 1407 towards 'payment of the bells'. Nave widened on S. side, 1480s; bequests to 'making of the church', 1481, 1484. Chancel arch rebuilt centrally to widened nave, leaving chancel in earlier position, now off centre. N. porch probably added at same time; inscription records Robert Chapman and wife 'who caused this porch to be built'. Nave also extended westwards; bequests towards 'making the new tower', 1518. This second tower fell, 1598; details recorded in parish register: '... the stepill ... of fower skore foote in heighte or therabowts beinge ryven in the south walles of the same, the one half of the same stepill nexte to the weste fell downe frome the top to the grownde, 19 February 1598 ... [the] bells were not broke but were taken downe afterward.'

A series of documents amongst churchwardens' papers (S.R.O.I., FB 130/E2/1–8) enables rebuilding of new red-brick tower to be traced. Bishop of Norwich had often requested churchwardens to rebuild tower, without result. In May 1638, wardens presented before Commissary's Court at Lambeth and ordered to proceed with building, to raise rate for costs, and to 'cleanse the churchyard of the rubbish which by the ruin of the stepil have and doe lye there'. Agreement made, 31 Oct. 1638, with Edmund Petto of Bramford, bricklayer, for 'readefinge, new building and perfecting the work of a new steeple', cost to be £420. Tower to be 60ft high with staircase on S. side; to be 12ft square inside at base; to be built on old foundations; and to be 'partly of freestone and other flint and cantstone, and partly of brick'. First stage to be 25ft high with walls 5ft thick; second 15ft high and 4ft thick; third 15ft high and 3ft thick, with battlement stage 5ft high. Bricks (200,000, 10in long × 2¼ in thick) to be fired at Allwood Green Ling, '... burnt very well and after a more than ordinary manner'. Churchwardens to demolish ruins of old tower before Mar. 1639. Petto to have tower finished by Oct. 1640, and bells rehung by Christmas. Miles Gray of Colchester, bellfounder, recast five bells by Aug. 1640, but three defective and recast by Apr. 1641. Other two must also have developed faults; recast by John Darby of Ipswich, 1671.

Inside tower are painted names of early 18th-century bellringers. On N. wall, record of change ringing, 1822, has names of ringers, and occupations depicted by illustrations.

Chancel restored by Rev. Thomas Collyer (rector 1851–90); contains monuments to Anthony Bedingfield (d. 1652), with kneeling figure; John Darby (d. 1639), who gave £100 towards tower and money to found free school; and Mary Darby his wife (d. 1646), who also gave money for educational purposes.

*24 September. Edward Martin and William Filmer-Sanke
The Sutton Hoo and Snape Excavations*

An account of recent progress on these sites appears in this year's 'Archaeology in Suffolk' feature (above, pp. 76-77).

*Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

LECTURES

- February 20 At Bury St Edmunds: 'William Dowsing, the Bureaucratic Puritan', by Dr John Morrill.
- March 19 At Ipswich: 'Pakenham and Urbanisation in Roman Suffolk', by Judith Plouviez.
- October 8 At Bury St Edmunds: 'The Origins of a Parish', by Mike Hardy.
- November 5 At Ipswich: 'A Distant Mirror: Changing Patterns of Vernacular Architecture in Western Suffolk, 1400-1700', by Matthew Johnson.
- December 3 At Bury St Edmunds: 'The Painted Surface of Suffolk Buildings, 1400-1700', by Timothy Easton.

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1988

During the year 43 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 1988 stood at 714, a net decrease of 18.

Amor, N.R., 84 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1PR.
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs R.S., Woodside Cottage, Nethergate Street, Diss, IP22 2QZ.
Barr, K., 3 School Lane, Metfield, Harleston, IP20 0LJ.
Byrne, A.-M. and Horne, P.G., 46 Bristol Road, Ipswich, IP4 4LP.
Campbell-Preston, Mr and Mrs T., 1 Bishops Way, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5JR.
Church, Dr and Mrs R.E., 3 Centre Cliff, Southwold, IP18 6EN.
Coe, O., 116 Henslow Road, Ipswich, IP4 5EJ.
Collis, G., 12 Bury Park Drive, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2DA.
Dawson, Mrs E.L., Reydon Grange, Wangford, Beccles, NR34 8AU.
Dix, Mrs V.I., Malindi, Swan Lane, Westerfield, IP6 9AH.
Dorman, R.B., 10 Mill Hill Drive, Halesworth, IP19 8DB.
Filmer-Sankey, Mr and Mrs P., Glebe Hall, Blaxhall, Woodbridge, IP12 2DU.
Fordham, Mr and Mrs M.J., 58 Old Station Road, Halesworth, IP19 8JH.
Free, Mr and Mrs J.R., The Limes, Rectory Road, Bacton, Stowmarket, IP14 4LE.
Fulcher, J., 30 Lower Road, Hemingstone, Ipswich, IP6 9QZ.
Greene, Lady, Earls Hall, Cockfield, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 0JD.
Higgins, Mrs A., The Chantry, Queen Street, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5HG.
Jousiffe, J., 42 June Avenue, Ipswich, IP1 4LT.
Knox, Mrs R., Maltings Chase, Nayland, Colchester, CO6 4LZ.
Lanigan, Mr and Mrs L.C., 2 Park Lane Cottages, Kirton, IP12 2QB.
Laursen-Jones, A., Sadolins, The Street, Drinkstone, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 9SX.
Mills, Mrs J.K., 279 High Street, Aldeburgh, IP15 5DG.
Muldoon, Mrs S., 15 Church Street, Eye, IP23 7BD.
Murdoch, Miss J., Broadleas, Hessett Road, Bradfield St George, IP30 0BB.
Quinlan, Mr and Mrs B., Weavers, 92 The Street, Chelsworth, IP7 7HU.
Schreiber, Miss N., Marlesford Hall, Marlesford, Woodbridge, IP13 0AT.
Schwarz, S., Myrtle Cottage, The Street, Badwell Ash, IP13 3DH.
Shaw, Mrs R., North Field, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5JP.
Thornton, Mr and Mrs W.R., 2 Eleanor Place, Hall Park, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds, IP31 2TQ.
Tory, Mrs M., 24 Sparkes Close, Islcham, Ely, CB7 5RR.
Van Melzen, Mrs C.M., Rookery Farmhouse, Laxfield, Woodbridge, IP13 8JA.
Walker, Mr and Mrs J.S., 3 Meadow View, Bicknacre, Chelmsford, CM3 4HR.
Weller, J.B., Verandah House, 152 High Street, Bildeston, IP7 7EF.
Woodward, B.C., 129 Garrison Lane, Felixstowe, IP11 7RE.
Worledge, Mrs J., Flat 4, 27 Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, IP4 2SN.

St Edmundsbury Museum Service, Clock Museum, Angel Corner, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1UZ.

PLATE I



The pottery kiln at Stowmarket after excavation, looking south. The modern wall foundations can be seen at the top and right side of the picture.

J. PLOUVIEZ

PLATE II



Ixworth church : the 'William Densy' tile (from a colour slide by Douglas Compton).

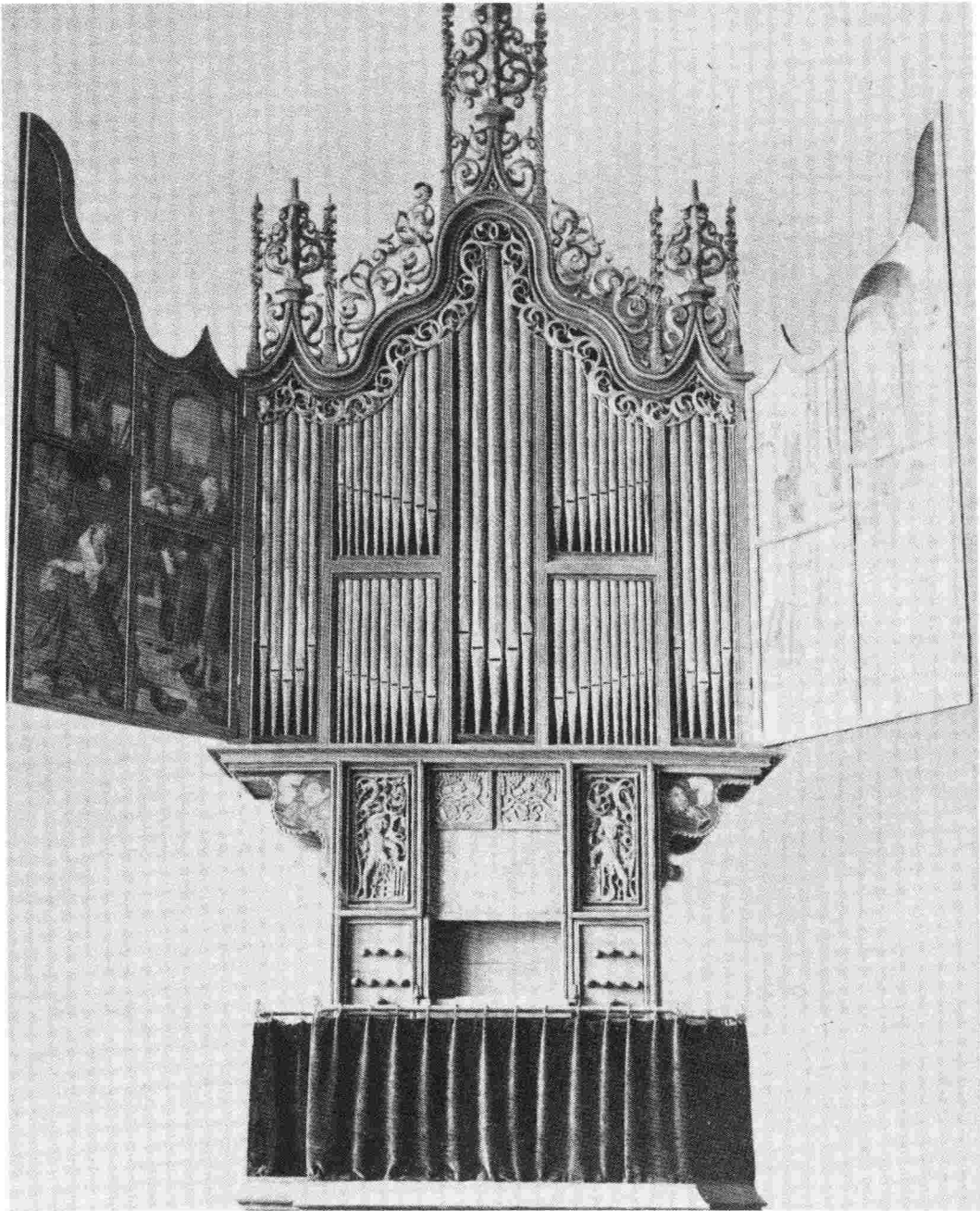
PLATE III



Framlingham : the organ and gallery. Photograph by Phillip Lindley.

D. MACCULLOCH AND J. BLATCHLY

PLATE IV



The organ case from Schemda (from P.-G. Andersen, *Organ Building and Design*, 1969).

By permission of Unwin Hyman

D. MACCULLOCH AND J. BLATCHLY

PLATE V



Sutton Hoo : Mound 2 after excavation, in autumn 1988. Central burial chamber and quarry ditch visible, also fenceline, ditch and postholes of the prehistoric settlement. (Inset) Excavation of a grave beside Mound 5.

Photograph by Nigel Macbeth, reproduced by permission of the Sutton Hoo Research Trust

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

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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, Oak Tree Farm, Hitcham, Ipswich, IP7 7LS.

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.

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