

EXCURSIONS 1990

Report and notes on some findings

21 April. Edward Martin, Sylvia Colman and Philip Aitkens

Hitcham: a parish study

All Saints' Church. After A.G.M. held there by kind permission of Rector, Canon C.E. Wetherall, members had opportunity to examine church and exhibition on history of Hitcham prepared by Edward Martin. Large church in one of largest parishes in S. Suffolk. Granted by brothers Ælfmær and Godwine to Abbey of Ely *c.* A.D. 1000, Hitcham by 1068 largest and most valuable of Ely's Suffolk estates. Church living equally valuable, reflected in list of eminent churchmen who were Rectors here, including a cardinal (Adam Easton, Rector 1392–98). Value of living summed up by 17th-century Rector Dr William Battie, who said that of all possible preferments in Suffolk, 'to be Rector of Hitcham would make him a happy man'. Notable 19th-century Rector: John Stevens Henslow, Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge and tutor of Charles Darwin.

Church exterior dominated by massive 15th-century tower, particularly impressive viewed from road winding up valley from Bildeston. Plain except for strips of chequer-pattern flushwork on angle buttresses (pattern repeated on castellated top of nave). As at Cockfield, buttresses descend into church, perhaps indicating towers free-standing when built. Plainness repeated in church interior: five-bay arcades with simple octagonal piers, probably mid-late 14th-century; small holy water stoup in half-pillar at E. end of N. aisle. Rare survival of original quatrefoil windows in N. clerestory; on S. side replaced by arched windows with plain median mullions. Fine double hammerbeam roof with mutilated angel wind-posts; later emblems on beam ends include monogram of James I, lord of manor.

Lower part of fine mid-15th-century rood screen with painted panels depicting angels bearing Instruments of Passion. (In 1461 Henry Qwarry left 10 marks towards newly-built reredos (*tabulo*) – was screen erected at same time?). In 1524 Thomas Scorrell left croft to pay for repair of 'boording the bak syde of the Roode of the Candyll beame next the chancell'. S. and E. walls of chancel had to be taken down and rebuilt, 1878. During restoration (by G.E. Pritchett of London), unusual arched wooden ceiling propped up, as shown in photograph hanging in church. Very similar ceiling in Rattlesden church, another Ely property. Contemporary accounts refer to finding of fragment of cross (claimed as 9th–10th century) in a buttress; also fragments of cist, a Barnack stone cross, part of a reredos and piece of font base; all now lost.

Large brass indent in front of altar for Dr William Cooke, Rector from 1500 until death in 1522 (also canon of Ripon, etc.); requested burial here in will, in which he directed that 'I will have a gravestone of marble to be bought by myn executors of the price of six pounds, three shillings and four pence and lade ther upon me'. Second large indent for Sir John Spring of Hitcham, d. 1547 (see above, p. 201). Near S. door, indent of priest under canopy possibly represents Thomas Remund, Rector 1413–38. Armorial floorstone to Dr William Battie, Rector 1667–1706. Wall monument to Revd Prof. J.S. Henslow (d. 1861). Bishop's throne of M.F. Maxwell-Gumbleton, Suffragan Bishop of Dunwich 1935–45 and Rector 1935–48.

Fifteenth-century aisle roofs with faces and beasts on bosses. Monogram of Charles I at E. end of S. aisle. Wall monument at E. end of N. aisle to Sir George Waldegrave of Wetherden Hall, d. 1637 (see above, p. 202). Below: brass indent of grandparents, George Waldegrave (d. 1551) and wife Mary Frances (d. 1562). Wooden angel over N. door relatively modern: formerly in The Old House; thought to have been carved by Miss March

Phillipps of Hitcham Hall, late 19th century. Painting hanging in S. aisle (described as 'formerly in the possession of a Bishop of Bath and Wells') placed there in incumbency of Bishop Maxwell-Gumbleton. Clearly derived from an Adoration of the Kings by Rubens (1577–1640), being similar, but reversed, to that in King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Font installed 1878, moved to present position in S. aisle from W. end of nave, 1930s. Replaced earlier font described in 1826 by D.E. Davy as octagonal with vine branch, with leaves and grapes, around middle of bowl.

S. porch: splendid piece of 15th-century work: trefoil-headed flushwork panels, niches above door and in buttresses, carved doorway with crowns and lions' heads, mutilated shields in spandrels with symbols of Trinity (left) and Passion (right). S. door contemporary: carved shields and crowns, roses in spandrels, lion stop on left side, mutilated wild man with club, within picket fence, on right. Carved decoration on wooden door very similar to that at Bildeston. Design of porch closely resembles those at Bildeston, Preston and Felsham: must all be by same mason; wills of 1470 and 1471 refer to glass for porch at Felsham. Then (1466–1500) Rector of Hitcham, Thomas Fysshier (Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, London 1471–1505), perhaps significantly requested burial in Hitcham porch in will, 1505, asking executors to 'bye a litell marble stone to be sett in the wall at my sepulture and theryn to be sett a pece of laton and theryn my name and the day of my sepulture so as my good frends may have remembrance to pray for my soule and the letters theryn to be gilte'. No such stone now exists.

The Old House. Members welcomed by Mr and Mrs R. Hamilton and explored house under Mrs Colman's guidance. Documentary evidence indicates this house at entrance to churchyard formerly a guildhall. In 1452 John Wellam left money to repair of *aule communitatis de Hecham* ('the community hall of Hitcham'); same phrase appears in 1461 will of Roger Charite (Peter Northeast thinks term may be unique to Hitcham). Two gilds mentioned, 1452; gild of All Saints, 1462; fraternity of St Margaret, 1504; gilds of St Margaret, Holy Trinity and St John the Baptist, 1543. Messuage in Hitcham called 'le Guyldehall' granted to Francis Boldero of Pakenham and Robert Perker, 1549. Property can be identified in Hitcham manor records: house to E. of The Old House referred to as 'next unto the Guildhall', though it itself is always called 'Le Cock' or 'the Cock' tenement, perhaps suggesting guildhall became inn after 1549. Inventory of house dated 1670 exists (for Samuel Clarke, clothier).

Long jettied rear range, with exposed timbering, undoubtedly formed subsidiary part of guildhall; indications of considerable later modifications. Ground floor initially contained series of quite separate single rooms, each entered by an outside door. These may have been let out by gilds to local craftsmen as workshops or stores: other instances known. All outside doors now blocked or moved; a chimney stack has been taken out, and one can walk through whole ground floor. Ladder stair led directly from outside to two-bay upper room, probably used as subsidiary meeting-room; stair subsequently turned through 90° and now approached from inside. Small extension on S., with end chimney stack, seems to be related to use of building as inn. Front range, facing church, complete rebuild, later 17th-century, of what one assumes was principal guildhall range. Harmonious facade with original lead-paned cross windows and traditional three-cell domestic plan with internal chimney stack. Many timbers, especially in roof, re-used; rafters have signs of smoke-blackening, implying main part of guildhall an open hall.

Brick House Farm and Wetherden Hall. For a detailed account of these houses, see above, pp. 186–207, Figs 31–39 and Pls XIII–XV.

5 May. Timothy Easton, David Dymond and Philip Aitkens

Moated halls in the Debenham area

Bedingfield Hall, service range (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs D. Scott). Very rare survival of medieval secular kitchen or bakehouse of manorial status. Room was open up to rafters, although roof rebuilt *c.* 1600 with new chamber floor. Aisled construction, but only one bay long. Kitchen was tall, wide-spanning space, probably with louvre extract at half-hipped gable end, now gone. Arched buffet opening, now blocked in partition, implies buttery in adjacent bay of building, and perhaps immediately beyond that, cross-entry of large open hall, now gone. Comparable building at Gainsborough Old Hall, Lincs.: here, timber-framed open hall and kitchen, complete with similar buffet, open to public. If much-altered range at Bedingfield correctly analysed, raised-aisled hall may have been built here, similar in date to hall still standing at Broadend Farm, Stradbroke (see below), but on grander scale.

Timber-built 17th-century range at right angles to earlier service range. Good oriel window intact in gable. Evidence of 17th-century painted studs in three rooms. Attic contains two hearths with original pencilled brickwork and mortared jambs. Part of ground floor used as dairy until recent years and may always have been so used.

Debenham, Ulveston Hall (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs R. Styles). Ulveston a Domesday vill and important manor site documented to some extent in late medieval period, but buildings visible today mostly of 16th-century date. 'Great Tooley of Ipswich' purchased manors of Ulveston and Sackvilles, 1548; held his first court at former, 1550. (He died, Aug. 1551, but specified that income from property, including Ulveston and Sackvilles, should for twenty years be used for implementing his will.) Main dwelling has several features pointing to mid-16th-century building date; likely that what members viewed in main house built under Tooley's direction.

Main chimney between hall and parlour, good example of painted brickwork with black pencil lines along joints. Later 17th-century paintwork on studs in dark grey echoed by similar dark stripes to match timber walls, painted on top of pencilled brick of parlour fireplace. House undergoing restoration during visit, allowing good viewing access to construction. Close wall studs of outer walls have later 16th-century brick-nogging replacing original wattle and daub infill – done to match 'new' appearance of later 16th-century adjoining building which had brick-nogging as part of construction. Despite cost of this expensive house, one surviving original mullion window in gable wall (now internal) shows some windows unglazed. Fine moulded ceilings in parlour and hall.

Service room has pictograms made with lighted candle on plaster ceiling between joists, including M's (monogram of Virgin Mary) and gridiron, known as protective talisman at other sites (best known, L'Escorial, Spain). Use of candle 'writing' for evil-averting purposes recorded in ten other buildings in recent years. Joists of inserted parlour chamber ceiling also have series of M's with other symbols made by carpenter before assembly for same reason.

Another building, at right angles to main house, may possibly have been used in part at first-floor level as court hall. Central part of range demolished this century, including brick stack. Gable wall has original painted brick-nogging. Ground floor used in recent times as dairy and kitchen: may be 'bakehouse built of timber, covered with tiles', mentioned in terrier of site, 1575. Terrier also describes dwelling house surrounded by fishery (still there in part today) and another house newly built with courtyard and garden, containing by estimation an acre.

Two 16th-century barns opposite front of house on other side of moat also mentioned in terrier as 'a barn roofed with tiles and another house called Le Hayehouse, covered with

straw'. One could be barn that William Trailes set up, 1565, to be 22ft long and 20ft broad. Sadly, both buildings have suffered partial collapse in recent high winds.

13 June. Clive Paine and Philip Aitkens

Hawstead

All Saints' Church. Mentioned in Domesday. N. and S. nave doorways remain from Norman church. Chancel (c. 1300) with Y tracery and lancet windows, now blocked by later Drury and Cullum family monuments.

Nave and porch rebuilt, mid-16th century, between chancel and new tower. Nave walls overlap tower, tower buttresses forming N.W. and S.W. corners of nave. Massive bequest of £6 in 1540, to 'the building of the church'; 10s. in 1552 for 'buyldinge of the rooffe', and another for 'one of the new wyndows to be glassed', 1552. Internally, window sills form seats. Handle of S. door has Drury mullet and Tau cross, with cockleshell of St James. May be linked either with nearby Guildhall or with a Drury who went on pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela.

Tower rebuilt by Drury family of Hawstead Place, early 15th century. Heraldry over W. door refers to Sir Robert and wife Ann (d. 1517), and his son Sir William and first wife Joan (also d. 1517). Bequest, 1519, to 'beldyng of the new stepyll'. All this and other documentary evidence suggests c. 1506–c. 1521 for construction. Drury mullet on buttresses, base and door spandrels; Drury name and greyhound crest on parapet.

Furnishings surviving from before Reformation: pulpit (heraldic evidence dates 1509–33); lectern (c. 1500, similar to one at Blythburgh); rood screen (bequest for painting rood loft, 1477; one of vertical supports virtually sawn through, ? at Reformation or during Civil War); sanctus bell, now re-sited on rood screen.

In N.E. corner of nave, floor tiles and fireplace mark position of 17th-century former family pews of Cullums and later Metcalfs. Walls of nave and chancel lined with monuments to Drury, Cullum and Metcalf families. Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum, last of family (d. 1921), erected many monuments to family members buried elsewhere. Chancel contains late 13th-century effigy of Sir Eustace Fitz Eustace, lord of manor of Hawstead Hall (d. 1271); reclining alabaster figure of Elizabeth Drury (1610), with strapwork, allegorical figure above, and Drury greyhounds either side (John Donne wrote *Anatomy of the World* and *Progress of the Soul* on death of Elizabeth, whose father Sir Robert became Donne's patron); Sir Robert (d. 1615) and Sir William Drury (d. 1589) by Nicholas Stone at cost of £140; verses to Sir Robert's children by Donne; Sir Thomas Cullum (d. 1664) – large Italianate monument by Jacinthe de Coucy, who left inscription on N. pier of chancel arch; Sir Robert Cullum (d. 1720) by Singleton, at cost of £125 5s.

In nave, tomb chest for Sir William Drury (d. 1577), P.C. and M.P. in reign of Mary, with brasses to himself and two wives; curious construction of different styles, perhaps enlarged as each died. Series of 18th- and 19th-century mural monuments which Pevsner describes as 'variations on the same theme of the urn with or without mourning allegorical figures'. Stained glass in N. window to Bishop Joseph Hall and Revd Sir John Cullum, author of *History and Antiquities of Hawstead and Hardwick* (1784).

Hawstead Place. Drury family of Rougham purchased manor of Bokenham *alias* Talmache, 1463, and manor of Hawstead Hall, 1505. Main manor Bokenham; there Drurys built or enlarged their 'place in Hawstead'. Chapel mentioned, 1494; Papal licence for it, 1501. Main building possibly c. 1510 when licence granted to empark, make chase and crenellate. Brick-lined square moat with S. bridge and N. drawbridge probably of that date. Predominantly timber-framed house greatly altered and enlarged for visit of Queen Elizabeth, Aug. 1578. (She did not knight Sir William Drury at Hawstead Place as tradition suggests.)

Inventories, 1615 and 1720, and description by Revd Sir John Cullum, remembered 1784, show house built around open courtyard. Building added to at different periods, 16th century, as at Helmingham and Kentwell. Entrance from S. via base court; steps to terrace; three-arched brick bridge to central gatehouse; adjoining chapel. W. range earliest with great hall, parlour and royal apartments over. N. range contained buttery, kitchen, domestic quarters and drawbridge entrance. E. range an open 'cloyster' and ground floor (as at West Stow) with access to gardens which covered nearly half moated site. For visit of Queen Elizabeth, two porches with central statue of Suffolk wild man passing water, built to mask domestic range behind.

House and manors sold by last Drury, 1656, to Sir Thomas Cullum, whose family lived there until 1733–41, when moved to nearby Hardwick House. Early 19th-century illustrations show gradual demolition (S.R.O.B., HA 526/63/21, HD 903/1/7). S. front gone by 1784; only N. remained, 1818. One porch moved to Hardwick House, c. 1827–29, and sold to a Mr Cox for £22 when Hardwick demolished, 1926. Jacobean painted closet moved to Hardwick by 1784; purchased for Christchurch Mansion, Ipswich, 1924.

Surviving buildings: single aisled barn, c. 1425, marks S.W. corner of base court in front of house. Late 18th-century painting shows pargetting designs, some of which remain protected by later barn. *Place Farmhouse* marks N. end of W. range of base court. Walled garden, continuation of original terrace, with fine gate piers; evidence that brickwork painted and joints 'pencilled' in white. Piers at W. end have niches with painted shells in domes, and initials recording marriage at Hawstead Place chapel of William Hanmer and Mrs Peregrine North, and two Cullum bridesmaids, 1675.

Statue of wild man moved from Hawstead Place to garden of Hardwick House, 1820s; returned and restored to present site for Queen's Silver Jubilee, 1977.

7 July. *Philip Aitkens, Timothy Easton and Peter Northeast
Brundish and Stradbroke*

Brundish, St Lawrence Church poses more questions than it answers. When, for instance, was dedication changed from medieval St Andrew, and what date is upper stage of fine Norman tower? Latter seems unlikely to have been Decorated as suggested by Pevsner, but probably 15th-century like rebuilding of whole body of church: wills give no clue to date or financing of all this work.

Chantry, established at altar of St Mary on N. side, 1385, by John Pieshale and others, seems not to have been for soul of Robert de Ufford (whose executor Pieshale was) as stated by Kirby, but for souls of several local landowners, all of whom had given land towards endowment. Brass to one of these, Sir Edmund de Brundish (*Burnedissh* in inscription), Rector of Caistor by Norwich, survives in N. wall of nave, but glass above it, depicting Sir Philip Denecs of Tannington Hall, does not.

Some other brasses, mostly for members of Colby family, also raise queries. Alice, wife of John Colby (d. 1540), said to have died 1560, but wrote will April 1561 – not proved until 1579. Their son John said on brass to have died Nov. 1559, but will dated 6 Dec. 1559 and proved Nov. 1560. Indent in nave formerly held brass to John Jenny, master of chantry, quoted by Chorographer as having died 1503/4 but known from other sources to have been still alive, 1509.

Before leaving, members visited site of *Chantry Farm*, with moat and nearby fishponds, originally a chief part of endowment of Brundish chantry. (A more substantial article on this chantry is being prepared for *Proceedings*.)

Brundish, The Woodlands (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Whitworth). One of c. 20 aisled houses known in Suffolk, but most others more drastically altered. Large moated enclosure

perhaps contemporary with house (late 13th century). Very high quality of carpentry suggests manorial or monastic connection but no evidence yet found: isolated site near Dennington boundary may suggest new assart at that time. Remarkable coincidence is survival of contemporary Worlingworth Hall nearby: probably by *same carpenter*. Worlingworth held by Bury Abbey – was he Abbey carpenter, or was he recommended to neighbouring landowner? The Woodlands has aisled open truss: arcade posts ovoid in profile, resembling equally massive posts in Scandinavian stave churches, but not seen elsewhere in England, where arcade posts normally polygonal. Complex capital mouldings identical at Worlingworth. Passing-brace design at open truss and at upper end of open hall resembles Purton Green Farmhouse, Stansfield (also *c.* 1275), but superior in quality. Slight evidence for large oriel window lighting dais at front and rear (cf. Stokesay Castle, Shropshire). Massive roof structure, always thatched. Aisles adapted for two-storey living by 16th century, to give taller eaves line but sacrificing overall width. Also seen at other two major aisled late 13th-century Suffolk houses, Abbas Hall in Great Cornard and Brockley Hall, Brockley. The Woodlands has typical in-line parlour block extension of *c.* 1550, producing long four-square character of N.E. Suffolk farmhouses. Plain queenpost roof, found only in E. Suffolk and S. Norfolk.

Stradbroke, Doggetts (by kind permission of Mrs Olive de Pinto, who sadly died early in 1991). Modest but remarkably well documented house. John Ridgard has established this probably house of parker of Stradbroke Deer Park by 15th century. Doggett family in occupation, early 16th century.

Present house an amalgam of several medieval and later phases. Central open hall, ?15th-century, has earlier service range and rebuilt 16th-century parlour block. Fireplaces in latter have interesting painted decoration. Fine 16th-century plank-and-muntin cross-passage screen with extensive collection of inscriptions, superstitious in origin and including owner's signature; discussed by Timothy Easton. Other superstitious markings on walls, near windows, on hall fireplace, on several doors and doorposts and along top plates and bridging beams of main house, make this building, in Timothy Easton's opinion, one of most remarkable 'protected' houses he has yet encountered.

Range at right angles, ?15th century. Typical of rural E. Suffolk, possibly bakehouse or dairy. However Robert Doggett in will, 1558, bequeathes 'to my sayd dawghter Margaret all that howse wherin Margery Pecke wydowe now dwelleth called the slawghter howse . . .'. Late medieval shed outside of miniature proportions – identified by Dr Oliver Rackham.

Stradbroke, Broadend Farmhouse (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs D.W. Wharton). Fine example of raised-aisled house, one of group of *c.* 15 surviving in E. Suffolk, centred on Stradbroke. Most probably manorial, or farmhouses of well-to-do freeholders. Most date from *c.* 1330 to *c.* 1450, this one from *c.* 1380. Two-tier open truss with pretty moulded crownpost. Pointed arched service doorways. (See Dymond and Martin 1989, 132 for discussion of raised-aisled halls by Sylvia Colman.) At Broadend Farmhouse, parlour block rebuilt *c.* 1550 to unusually high standard: moulded ceilings over parlour and best chamber, evidence for removed oriel windows. Above hearths of both parlour and hall fireplaces are horizontal moulded coverboards secured to front of lintels. These discussed in some detail by Abbott Lowell Cummings in *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625–1725*, 178–80. American examples late 17th- or early 18th-century in date; one other earlier 17th-century English example known on hall fireplace of Elm Farm, Walpole. Mouldings of Broadend Farm coverboards contemporary with ceiling mouldings and therefore mid-16th-century, making them earliest yet known.

22 September. Edward Martin and Mike Hardy

Bramfield and Sibton

Bramfield, St Andrew's Church. Shares with Beccles St Michael distinction of detached tower. Here, tower round, Late Norman, offset from existing church – probably marking alignment of an earlier church pulled down when new one built in 14th century. Church has mutilated crown-post roof at W. end. Wooden screen, c. 1500, said to be 'most beautiful in Suffolk': stamped and gilded gesso decoration; angels in vaulting on S. side; blank panels at either end where side altars stood. Wall painting in recess on N. side of nave originally had superimposed wooden cross. Large monument by eminent sculptor Nicholas Stone (1586–1647) to Arthur Coke of Brooke Hall in Bramfield (younger son of Lord Chief Justice Coke), d. 1629, and wife Elizabeth Waldegrave of Hitcham, d. 1627. Also several monuments and hatchments to Rabbett family of Bramfield Hall. Elaborate stone reredos erected 1909 for Miss Tatlock in memory of her family.

Bramfield Hall. By kind permission of Lord Gladwyn and the Hon. M. Jebb, members able to see grounds of Hall and remains of famous *Bramfield Oak*, which stood beside highway until incorporation into park in 18th century.

Bramfield, Castle Yard (by kind permission of F.C. Johnson). Roughly circular earthwork lying in pasture at top of hill, just N. of Castle Farm. Consists of flat platform c. 70m in diameter (1.087 acres), interior possibly slightly raised above adjacent land. Surrounded by shallow dry ditch, c. 4.5m wide. Trees on internal edge of ditch, but no bank. Ill-defined entrance on S.W. side. Low linear bank runs from near entrance, W. across pasture field in general direction of church and village, but is lost in area of disused quarry in adjacent land. Earthwork has some resemblance to Norman ringwork, but lacks defensive bank, and in this is more like moated site. Although ditch now dry, possibly once wet, as two ponds close by. Scale of ditch however on small side for moat. Most likely explanation: proto-moat with ringwork affinities. Full documentary history still to be undertaken, but likely that this was residence of de Bramfield family, who held manor of Bramfield as tenants of Honour of Richmond in 12th century (Harper-Bill 1980, 8; Brown 1985, 36–38).

Sibton, St Peter's Church. Rebuilt, 15th century; much Victorian restoration; Norman S. door only survivor of earlier church. Single hammer-beam and arch-braced roof, E. bay panelled as canopy of honour for rood screen. Only gilded and coloured top of early 16th-century screen survives, re-used as dwarf screen. Jacobean pulpit; 15th-century font of 'East Anglian' type. Wall monument to Sir Edmond Barker (d. 1676) and wife Mary, possibly by Abraham Storey. Many brasses and monuments to Barker *alias* Chapman family.

Sibton Abbey (by kind permission of J.E. Levett-Scrivener). Only Cistercian abbey in East Anglia, founded 1150 as daughter house of Warden Abbey (Beds.). Dedicated to St Mary, as were most Cistercian abbeys. Founder, William de Chesney, took his name from mother's family, originally from Quesnai near Sens in Normandy. Descended on paternal side from Walter of Caen, undertenant to Robert Malet of Eye, with castle at Horsford (Norf.). Family became hereditary sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk. William said to have founded Sibton in fulfilment of vow to elder brother John as he lay dying (1146–47), as atonement for John's sins in peacetime as sheriff, and at war. Original colony from Warden consisted of abbot and twelve monks; community soon grew to over twenty monks and many lay brothers. In 1535, net income of abbey £250, indicating fairly wealthy establishment, comparable with Rievaulx (£278). In 1536 Abbot William Flatbury and seven monks sold abbey to Duke of Norfolk. This very unorthodox end to monastery

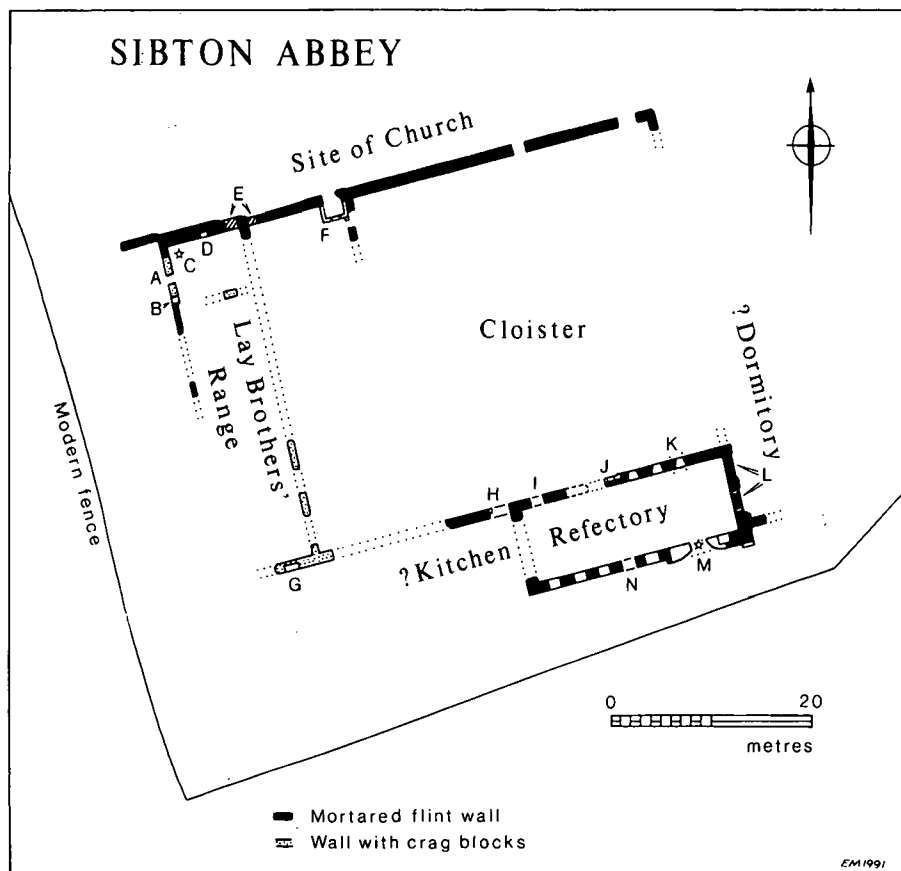


FIG. 48 – Plan of Sibton Abbey, based on that by T.E. Key (in Hope 1892), remeasured, revised and redrawn 1991.

KEY TO LETTERING

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| <p>A Short stretch of walling built of dressed crag blocks, possibly blocking an earlier wide opening. Existing narrow entrance may not be original.</p> <p>B Pier, 38cm wide, built of 'Great Bricks' and 'Double Great Bricks'.</p> <p>C Broken stone coffins.</p> <p>D Arched recess, plastered internally, 1m high × 60cm wide × 50cm deep.</p> <p>E Two blocked doorways that once led into church. Western one has dressed stones on E. side and is blocked with mortared flint laced with courses of 'Great Bricks'.</p> <p>F Projecting brick bay with arched window. Probably part of stair turret built when site remodelled as house in 17th century.</p> <p>G Mixed 'Great Brick', crag and flint wall. South side bears remains of 17th-century plaster, lined and painted in imitation of brickwork. Also on this side is arched recess, at ground level, 1.3m</p> | <p>high × 1.4m wide × 55cm deep.</p> <p>H Wide brick-arched doorway into ?kitchen. Narrowed on W. side with extra brickwork, probably in 17th century.</p> <p>I Stone-arched doorway into refectory.</p> <p>J Remains of 14th-century stone lavatory or washing place on exterior of refectory.</p> <p>K Brick-lined and plastered doorway and side window cut through refectory wall, probably in 17th century, and later blocked.</p> <p>L Two blocked rectangular openings, approximately 1.5m wide and 85cm above ground. One has evidence of plaster lining extending into opening. Carved masonry incorporated in blocking material. Possibly 17th-century window openings.</p> <p>M Stone font lying in gap in wall.</p> <p>N Window opening enlarged into doorway, with brick dressings, in 17th century.</p> |
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had to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1539 (*V.C.H. Suffolk*, II, 89–91; Brown 1985, 7–24).

In 1610, Howards sold site to John Scrivener, son of an Ipswich portman. D.E. Davy (1769–1851) could remember a ‘good house of modern construction upon the ruins of the old monastery’, pulled down by John Freston Scrivener (succeeded to estate 1751, d. 1797). This presumably the ‘commodious’ house built by John Scrivener and occupied by him in 1655 (Davy, *Suffolk Collections*, B.L. Add. MS 19082). No Scriveners appear in 1674 Hearth Tax for Sibton, but Capt. Wingfield who had 19 hearths there (largest number in parish) was perhaps Scriveners’ cousin Harbottle Wingfield and occupier of Abbey.

Abbey ruins (Fig. 48) lie on sandy terrace beside River Yox, partly overgrown with trees and bushes. On N. side of *cloister* is long, largely featureless S. wall of *church*. Projecting brick bay attached to stump of flint walling apparently 17th-century; probably part of stair turret, presumably built by John Scrivener when remodelling abbey into house. Attached at W. end are slight remains of *Lay Brothers’ Range*. Apparently not previously noted that ‘Great Bricks’ used in construction of this range. These large bricks of mid-12th–mid-13th century especially associated with great monastic orders, particularly Cistercians and Augustinians (Harley 1974). At Sibton are normal ‘Great Bricks’ measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{3}{4}$ × $5\frac{1}{2}$ × 2in, and quite exceptional ‘Double Great Bricks’ ($12\frac{3}{8}$ × $6\frac{1}{4}$ × $4\frac{3}{4}$ –4in). Any parallels for these monsters would be appreciated. ‘Great Bricks’ employed in blocking of a door into church and therefore cannot date from first, mid-12th-century, phase of building. Curiously, 17th-century lined and painted plaster, imitating brickwork, on S. wall of this range, seems to have been based on dimensions of ‘Great Bricks’ in wall.

Most impressive remains are those of *frater* or refectory, on S. side of cloister. Unusually this does not lie at right-angles to cloister, as do most Cistercian refectories, but parallel to it. Large late 12th-century windows on N. and S. sides and large blind arch at E. end. Later two-light window, part brick, part stone, at high level on N. side. On cloister side of refectory are remains of fine stone *lavatory* or washing place, built by mason John Blundeston, 1363–64 (Denny 1960, 118). This building obviously remodelled by Scrivener; series of rectangular holes in walls seem to indicate upper floor inserted. New door seems to have been punched through N. wall and one of windows on S. side was enlarged into a door – presumably front door of Scrivener’s house. More fragmentary *kitchen* to W. also has signs of adaptation – wide door to cloister narrowed with additional brickwork. Little survives of building, most probably *dorter* or monks’ dormitory, attached to E. end of refectory. Obviously a two-storeyed building; two blind arches survive at ground level; on upper floor are four arched recesses (one blocked and one fragmentary) with brick surrounds and plastered interiors.

Stone font lying in gap in S. wall of refectory said to have been brought from Darsham Church (Hope 1892). Fragments of stone coffins piled in N.W. corner of Lay Brothers’ Range must have come from elsewhere on site.

Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary

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LECTURES

- February 24 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Suffolk Windmills, their History and Future', by Mark Barnard.
March 10 At Ipswich: 'Recent Archaeological Work in the City of Norwich', by Brian Ayers.
October 6 At Bury St Edmunds: 'New Light on East Anglian Gardens', by Dr Tom Williamson.
November 3 At Ipswich: 'Charles Brandon's Country House at Westhorpe', by Dr Phillip Lindley.
December 1 At Thornham Magna: 'Moats in the Landscape: Fashion and Status in Medieval Suffolk', by Edward Martin.

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1990

During the year 58 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 1990 stood at 772, a net increase of 42. The total comprised 511 full members, 169 associate members and 92 institutional members.

Bacon, Mr and Mrs C., Boundary Farm, Framsdon, Stowmarket, IP14 6LH.
Bailey, Miss H.V., 6 Stebbings Close, Hollesley, Woodbridge, IP12 3QY.
Bardsley, J.K., Louvern, Limes Avenue, Bramford, IP8 4BN.
Barfield, Mrs M., 123 Cedarcroft Road, Ipswich, IP1 6BP.
Barker, G.F., Aldhurst Farm, Leiston, IP16 4TB.
Bayliss, Mrs J.A., 8 Edmonton Close, Kesgrave, Ipswich, IP5 7HD.
von Bismarck, Mrs A., Brookfield, Wickhambrook, CB8 8XX.
Brown, Dr and Mrs A.F.J., 172 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BZ.
Calver, A.G., 4 Ferry Road, Orford, IP12 2BF.
Clarke, Mr and Mrs B.J., Bassett House, Bury Road, Newmarket, CB8 7BY.
Clive, Mr and Mrs H., Hole Farm, Great Waldringfield, Sudbury, CO10 0TA.
Cousins, Mr and Mrs J., Brook Farm, Flowton, Ipswich, IP8 4LJ.
Cruickshank, Dr and Mrs N., The Old Vicarage, Tuddenham, Ipswich, IP6 9BZ.
Curtis, Dr R., The Oakeries, Livermere Road, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds, IP31 2SE.
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Driver, Mr and Mrs K., 49 Kersey Road, Felixstowe, IP11 8UL.
Dyer, G.P., Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, Mid-Glamorgan, CF7 8YT.
Gibbs, T., 39 Kingsgate Drive, Ipswich, IP4 4QD.
Goodsir, P., 1 Woodend Cottages, Stoven, Beccles, NR34 8ET.
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Kelly, Mr and Mrs M.F., 10 Fountains Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2EY.
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Middleton-Stewart, Mrs J., St Peter's House, Spexhall, Halesworth, IP19 0RQ.
Moore, W.K., 46 Seaton Road, Felixstowe, IP11 9BP.
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Sinclair, Mr and Mrs G., 13 Holland Park, Cheveley, Newmarket, CB8 9DL.
Surry, Mr and Mrs N.W., 1 Chapel Street, Woodbridge, IP12 4NF.
Teccle, A.H., 1 Westgate Street, Long Melford, Sudbury, CO10 9DS.
Thomas, Mr and Mrs N.P., Yewtree Cottage, The Street, Elmsett, Ipswich, IP7 6PA.
Walker, J.L., B.Sc., 48 Theydon Road, Epping, Essex, CM16 4PZ.
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Wexler, W.D., 18 Newton Road, Ipswich, IP3 8HE.
White, Mrs A.M.G., 4 Farm Close, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2PZ.
Wigmore, Mrs E., Gable End, Hall Street, Long Melford, Sudbury, CO10 9JT.
Wood, T.D.S., Old Swan House, Swan Lane, Cretingham, IP13 7AZ.

The Tostock Past and Present Society, Bosmere, Perkins Way, Tostock, IP30 9PU.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER 1990

1989		£		1989		£	£
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS				CURRENT ASSETS		
10177.68	Balance brought forward	13665.33		724.36	Cash at Bank		401.13
1987.65	Less Deficit 1990	3387.20					
12165.33			10278.13		<i>Investments</i>		
					<i>General</i>		
				1000.00	14% Treasury Stock 98/01	1000.00	
				8986.97	Nat. Savings Investment	-	
				-	Lloyds Premier Int. A/C	3883.16	
1500.00	<i>Publication Fund</i>						
				9986.97			4883.16
					<i>Life Membership Fund</i>		
				1660.00	9% Treasury Stock 1994		1660.00
14.64	<i>Liabilities</i>						
	Sundry Creditors						
				1308.64	<i>Research, Excavation and Publication Fund</i>		
					Nat. Savings Invest. A/C	-	
				-	Lloyds Premier Int. A/C	3333.84	
				1308.64			3333.84
£13679.97			£10278.13				£10278.13

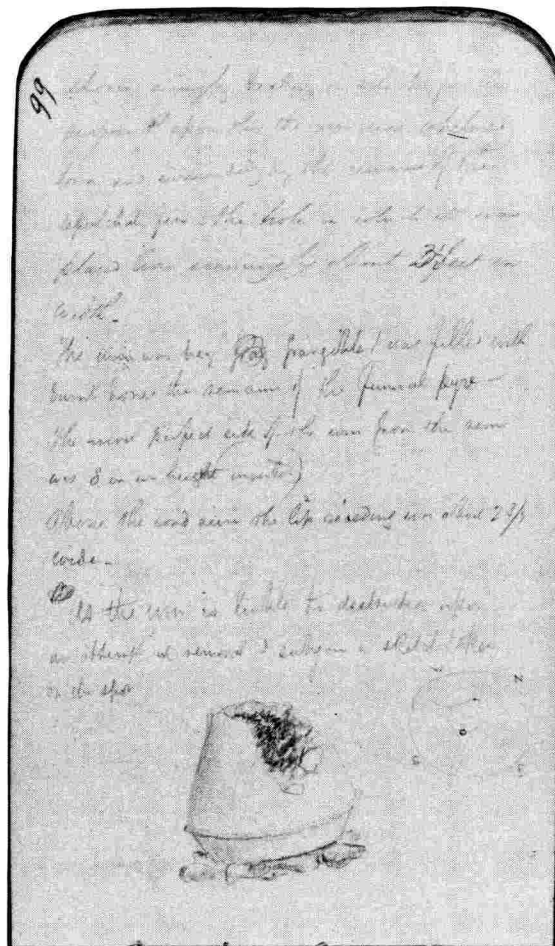
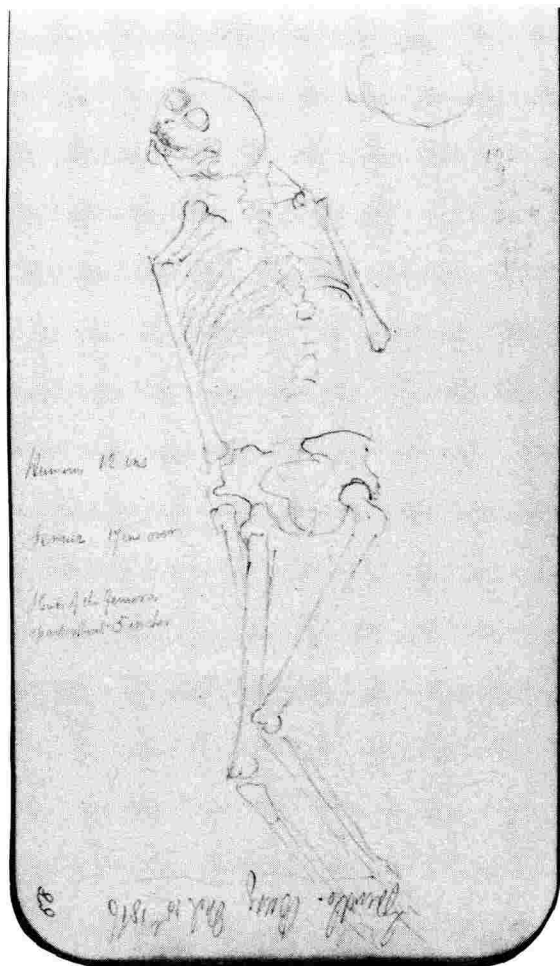
Note: 58 copies (65 copies 1989) *Dame Alice de Bryene* in stock valued at cost £232 (£260 in 1989).

I have examined the books and accounts of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History and in my opinion the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account give a fair view of the financial position of the Institute at 31st December 1990 and of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

(signed) F.G. SUTHERLAND, *Honorary Treasurer*, D.E. COLYER, S.A.T., *Honorary Auditor*.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1990

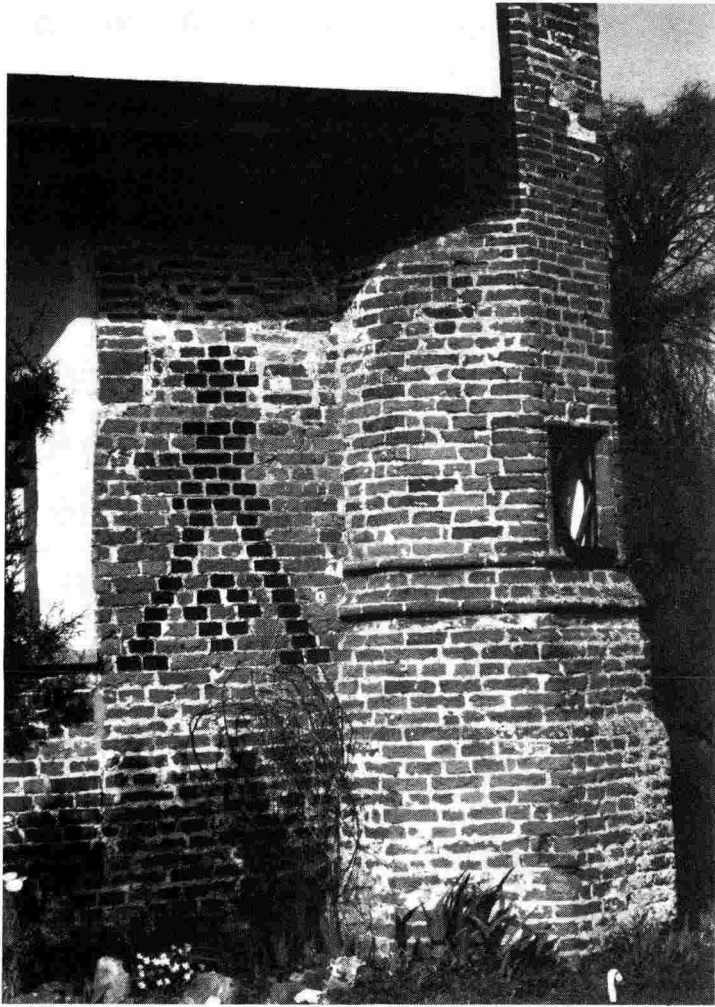
1989	EXPENDITURE	£	1989	Income	£	£
	<i>Proceedings (1989 & 1990)</i>			<i>Subscriptions</i>		
3343.00	Printing	8477.90	4557.68	Annual Members	4590.35	
150.00	Postage	399.00	150.00	Life Membership	-	
52.00	Expenses	30.00	264.89	Tax Refund (Covenants)	285.89	
			10.00	Donation	-	
3545.00		8906.90				
	<i>Less</i>		4982.57			4876.24
(137.65)	Sales	89.10				
(300.00)	Grant (Suffolk CC)	-				
(437.65)		89.10		<i>Dividends & Interest</i>		
3107.35			8817.80	<i>General Investments</i>		
	<i>Newsletter</i>			150.12	14% Treasury Stock 1998/01	150.12
	Including postage etc.			786.72	Nat. Savings Investment A/C	298.51
				-	Lloyds Premier Int. A/C	494.50
436.07						
				936.84		943.13
	<i>Subscriptions & Grants</i>					
107.50	Subscriptions	112.50		<i>Life Membership Investment</i>		
70.00	Grants	70.00		153.78	9% Treasury Stock 1994	153.78
177.50			182.50			
	<i>General Expenses</i>					
86.00	Excursions (less receipts)	94.00		<i>Research, Excavation & Publication</i>		
79.75	Lectures (less receipts)	156.55		128.30	Nat. Savings Investment A/C	52.90
				-	Lloyds Premier Int. A/C	225.48
46.65	Printing & Stationery	65.22				
167.05	Office Expenses, Postage	138.20		128.30		278.38
50.00	Insurance	50.00				
429.45			503.97			
				<i>Sales</i>		
				87.53	<i>Dame Alice de Bryene</i>	44.00
151.00	Purchase of 9% Treasury Stock					
1500.00	Establishment of Publication Fund			1500.00	Repayment by Suffolk County Council of Contribution to Funding of Atlas	-
				-	Profit of Atlas	246.82
				(1987.65)	Deficit for year (surplus in 1989)	3387.20
£5801.37			£9929.55			£9929.55



Drawings from Notebook 2 of Henry Prigg.

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 J. CARR

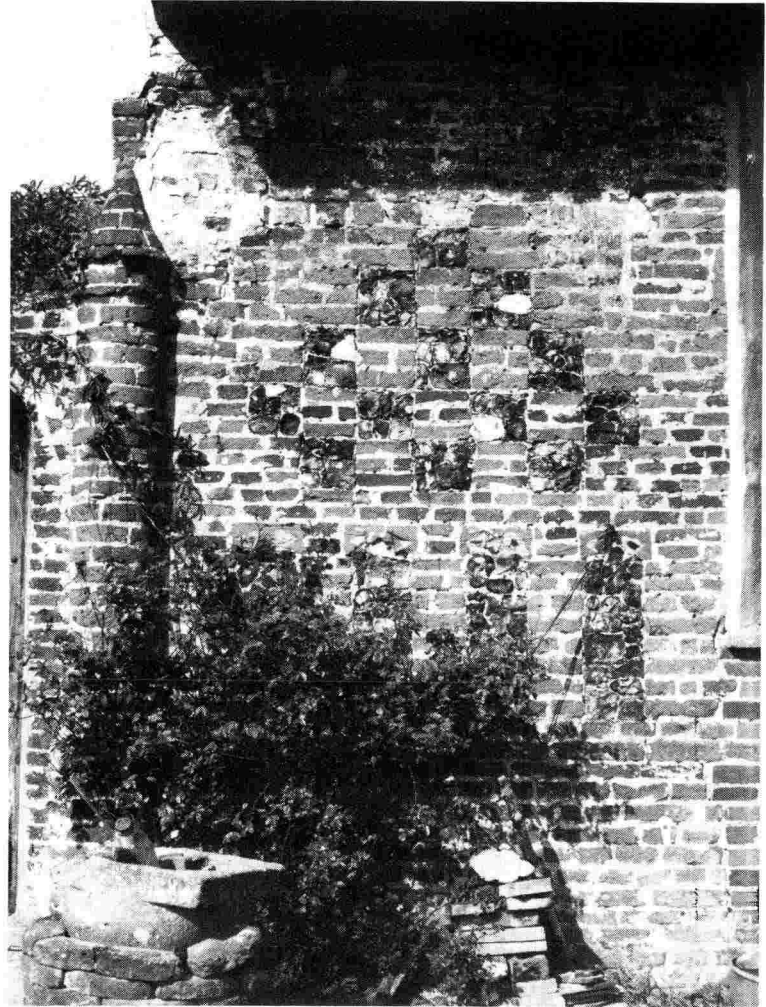
PLATE XIIIa



Brick House Farm, Hitcham: detail of the S.E. brick turret and the adjacent diaper-pattern (the dark headers have been artificially darkened to make the pattern clearer).

E. MARTIN

PLATE XIIIb



Brick House Farm: detail of the brick and flint flushwork decoration and the pillar flanking the south door.

E. MARTIN

PLATE XIVa



Brick House Farm, Hitcham: detail of the plaster ceiling in the parlour.

E. MARTIN

PLATE XIVb



Wetherden Hall, Hitcham: the eastern, cottage, end of the long range in 1977, before renovation.

Photo: John McCann
E. MARTIN

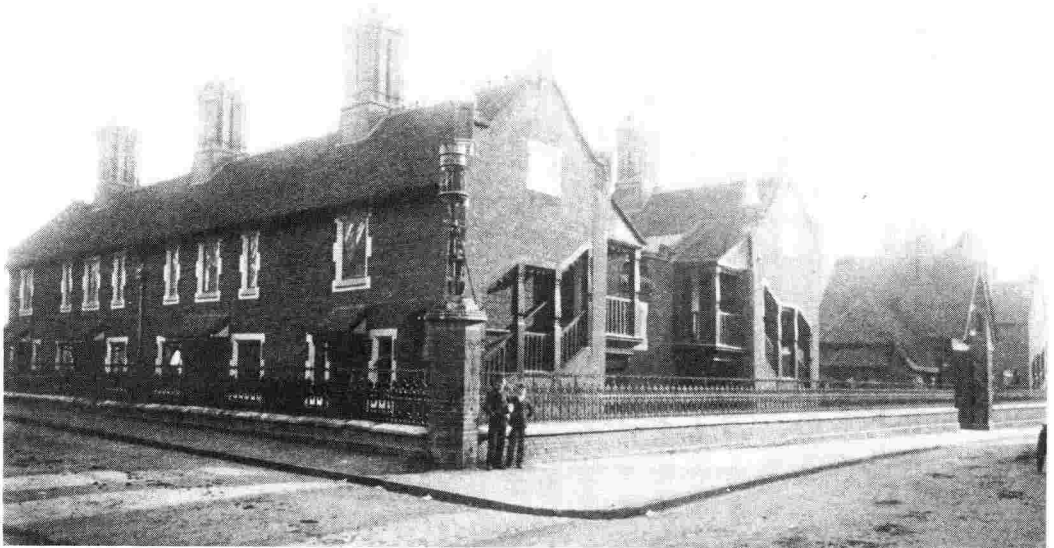
PLATE XVIIa



Flowton Rectory.

By permission of the Suffolk Record Office
R. SERJEANT

PLATE XVIIb



Tooley's almshouses, Ipswich.

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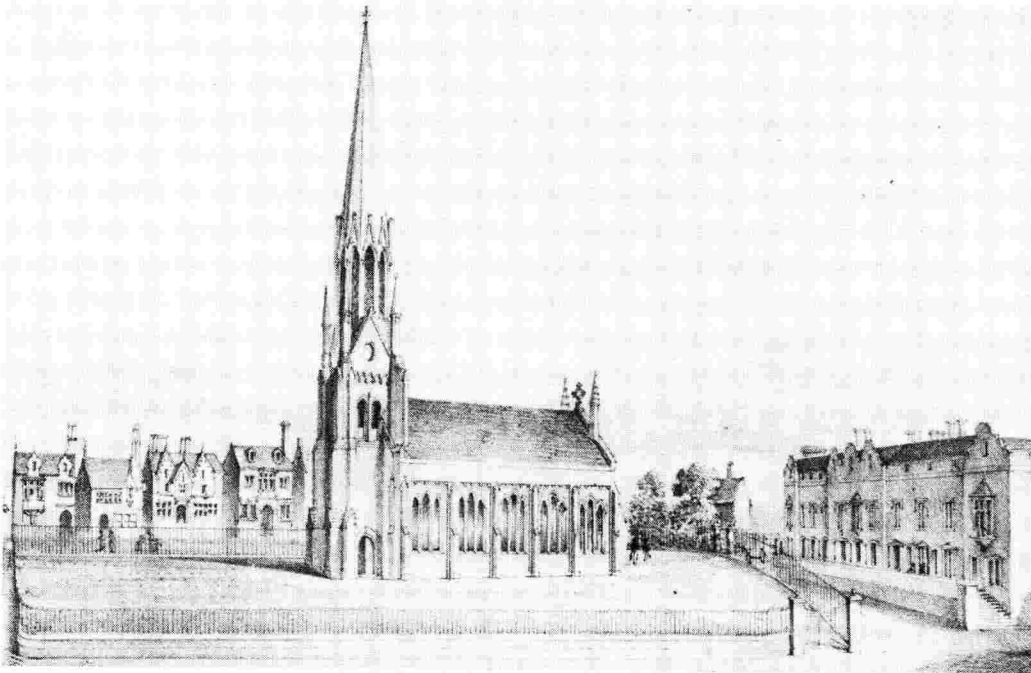
PLATE XVIa



No. 24 Tavern Street, Ipswich (Meadows's shop).

R. SERJEANT

PLATE XVIIb



St John's Church, Woodbridge.

By permission of the Suffolk Record Office
R. SERJEANT

PLATE XVIII



The Crown and Anchor Hotel, Ipswich.

By permission of the Suffolk Record Office
R. SERJEANT

PLATE XIXa



Monogram on John Medland Clark's tombstone in St Matthew's churchyard, Ipswich.

R. SERJEANT

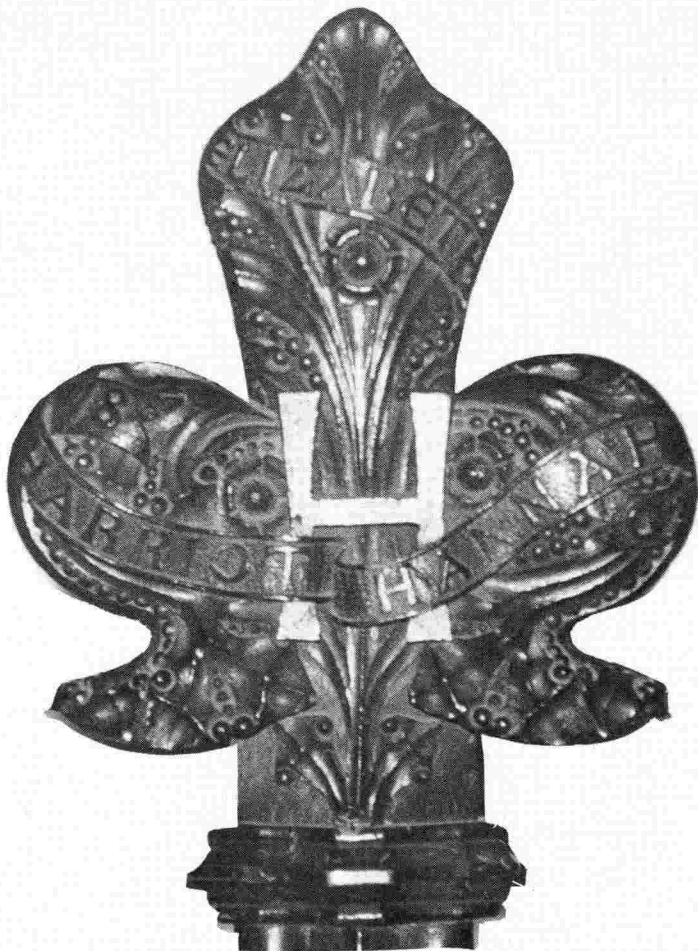
PLATE XIXb



The Casino, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich.

R. SERJEANT

PLATE XXa



St Mary's Church, Bury St Edmunds: poppyhead in memory of the aunts of John Harrison Allan.

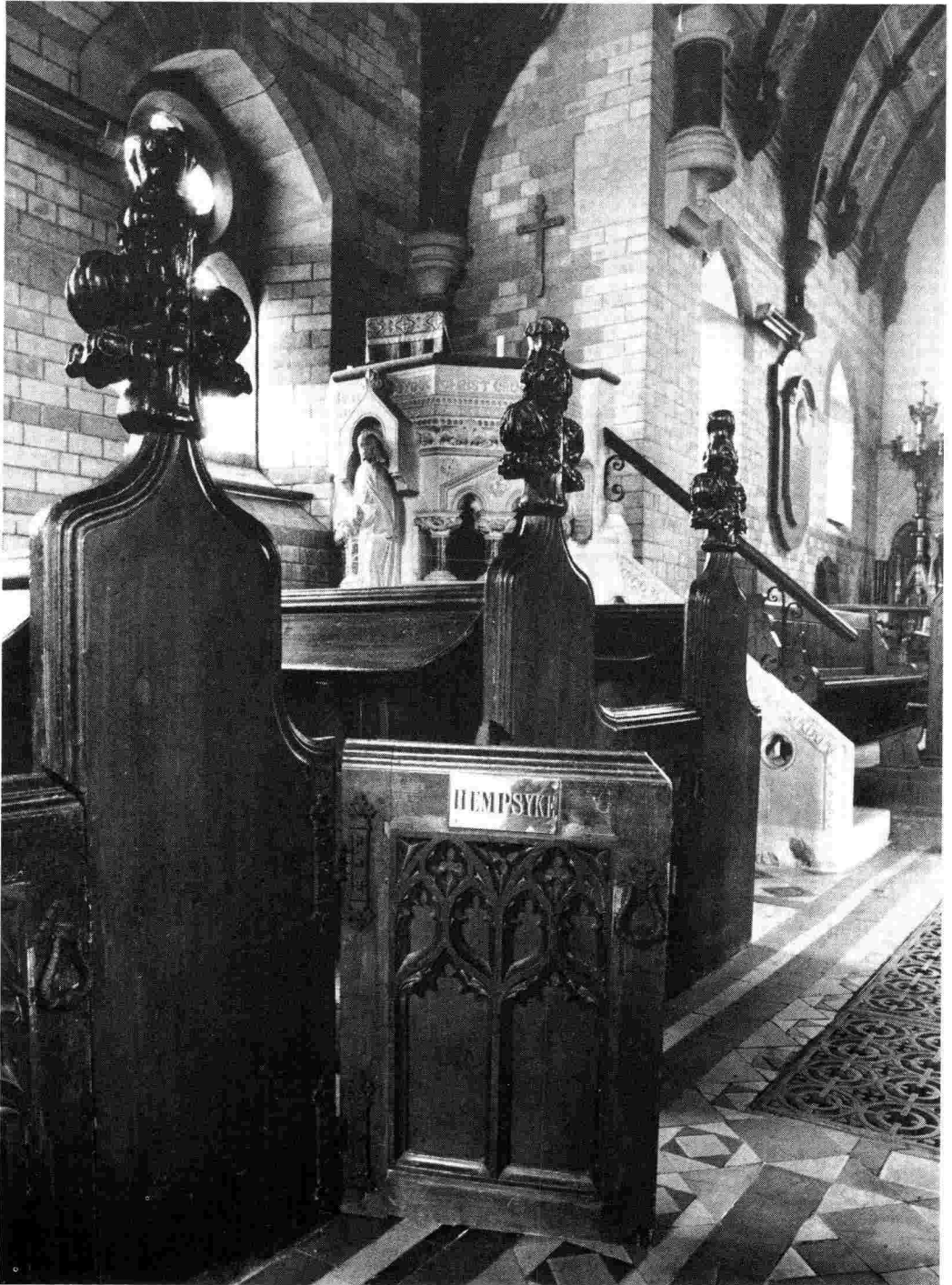
C. BROWN

PLATE XXb



St Mary's Church, Bury St Edmunds: poppyhead commemorating the marriage of Judith Allan (née Harrison), 1818.

Photos: K.R. Mason
C. BROWN



All Saints' Church, Uggelbarnby, Yorkshire: benches from St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds.

*Photo: W. Leng
C. BROWN*

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Membership. – Application forms for membership are obtainable from the Hon. Membership Secretary, Mrs H.A. Feldman, 22 Park Road, Ipswich, IP1 3SU. Present members are urged to support the Institute by enrolling new members.

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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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