

EXCURSIONS 2000

Report and notes on some findings

15 April. John Blatchly, John Fairclough, Tom Plunkett and Anthony Rossi
Ipswich, *St Margaret's Church and Christchurch Mansion*

St Margaret's Church (by kind permission of Canon David Cutts). Following the 152nd Annual General Meeting held in the church, John Blatchly spoke about the new clerestory and roof provided c.1495 by benefactors whose initials adorn the work, and on the fifty late 17th-century painted panels (recently restored) between the rafters, designed to celebrate the Glorious Revolution and the joint reign of William III and Mary II. These subjects are treated in depth by John Blatchly and Peter Northeast in Vol. XXXVIII Part 4 of the *Proceedings* (1996), pp. 387–408. John Fairclough discussed the Withypoll family's connexion with the church in the 16th and 17th centuries, and Tom Plunkett spoke on Canon Samuel Garratt, Vicar from 1867 to 1895, and the life of the church in Victorian times.

Christchurch Mansion (by kind permission of the Curator, Mrs Sara Muldoon). John Fairclough spoke on the history of the house and its owners since the dissolution of Holy Trinity Priory, and its purchase by Felix Thornley Cobbold and gift to the town in 1894 to save it from development. The Mansion's architectural history was discussed by Anthony Rossi, conservation consultant architect for the building.

17 June. Clive Paine

Chedburgh, Little Saxham and Westley

Chedburgh, All Saints' Church (by kind permission of Mr Colin Blake and Mr Brian Lofts, Churchwardens). The present nave dates from c.1300, and until 1839 contained both nave and chancel in a space 41ft x 15ft. The south side has wide lancets and a low-side window of c.1300 with internal shafts and capitals. The western window and door on the north side are of the same date; the latter was probably the south door, moved when the tower was built in 1840. The west wall has an unusual Decorated quatrefoil window.

When David Elisha Davy visited in 1831 he described the crowded interior with the font in a niche at the south end of the Communion Table, the pulpit half-way down the north side, and the gallery at the west end to give extra accommodation. He commented '... pews of oak, very neat and uniform, pulpit, gallery and pews are nearly new. The church having very lately undergone a thorough repair it is now a pattern for small country churches. There is no steeple but one bell hangs in a small cupola at the west end.'

In July 1839 a new chancel and vestry were added by Mr Dudley, architect of Bury St Edmunds. The chancel arch was inserted in the former east wall, and the Decorated east window with internal shafts re-used in its present position. When Davy came again in July 1840 he noted that 'a steeple was building of white brick on the north side of the nave and near the west end – it was nearly up to the parapet.' The base of the tower, supporting the brick spire, was originally a porch, the arch of which was blocked in 1872 as part of a further restoration by J.D. Wyatt. This is commemorated by a plaque on the outside of the north-west end of the nave.

Little Saxham, St Nicholas's Church (by kind permission of the Revd Chris Rogers). There was a church here at the time of Domesday, and the round tower and south nave door are Norman. The tower has four two-light belfry windows with blank arches in between, all with round shafts and capitals. Lower down on the west side is a Norman lancet with zig-zag decoration to the arch.

The two Saxham manors of Topesfield and Larges were acquired in 1504–05 by Thomas Lucas, Solicitor General to Henry VII. Lucas founded a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel. This was described in his will of 1531 as ‘. . . a litle chapel of Our Lady and St John the Evangelist, which I have lately edified . . .’. His tomb was under an arched opening between the chancel and the chapel, the outline of which can still be seen. The tomb was later removed to make way for the monument to Lord William Crofts in the 1670s, though some of the shields are reset on the chancel side of the blocked arch.

The north chapel contains a series of monuments to the Crofts family, who held the manors *c.* 1540–1789. That to Lady Ann (d. 1642), wife of Sir Henry Crofts, is surmounted by a portrait bust with flowing hair and naked bosom. There is a magnificent monument, with reclining figures by Abraham Storey, one of Wren’s master masons, to Lord William Crofts, Baron Saxham (d. 1677) and Lady Elizabeth (d. 1672); he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles II and guardian to the Duke of Monmouth. James I visited Henry Crofts at Saxham Hall, 1620–22, and Charles II stayed with his son William in 1666, 1668 and 1670. A sermon preached before the King in Saxham church on 17 April 1670, entitled ‘Moses and Aaron’, has survived.

Westley, St Mary’s Church (by kind permission of the Revd Dr Brian Raistrick). The church was built in 1834–35 to designs by William Ranger, to replace the medieval church of St Thomas the Martyr (Thomas à Becket). Davy noted that ‘the building was raising when I was at Bury in October 1834’. Unusually a new site was chosen for the new church. The Marquess of Bristol, who owned this and the surrounding parishes, gave the site and £600 (over half the cost of the building). The new church, with spire and flying buttresses, would have made an ‘interesting’ feature on the skyline for those driving to or from Ickworth House. The church was open for worship before December 1835, and was consecrated in September 1836.

In plan the church consists of a nave with a narrower sanctuary, a vestry at the east end, and a now capped tower at the south-west corner, which is also the entrance porch. The construction is unusual. The roof structure with hammerbeams, pendants, arch braces and king posts is of cast iron, rather like a railway station! Davy gives us the following description of the construction of the walls: ‘A strong frame of wood properly secured, formed a sort of trough into which stone, brick bats etc. and a sufficient quantity of unslaked lime are thrown; upon this mass a quantity of boiling water is poured, which slaking the lime and mixing it thoroughly with the other ingredients soon hardens, when the frame is removed, and other portions formed in the same manner.’ The exterior was then covered in stucco and scored to imitate blocks of stone. The spire was removed and the tower capped in 1959–60.

15 July. Clive Paine

Elmswell and Drinkstone

Elmswell, St John’s Church (by kind permission of the Revd John Perrott). The Abbot of Bury had a residence here at Elmswell Hall, which probably accounts for the splendid flushwork decoration on the church tower. This includes the arms of St Edmund, chalices, lilies for the Virgin Mary, geometric patterns, initials for St Edmund, St James, St John and St Mary, and an inscription for ‘Syr Wyll’m Maundevyl’ (Rector 1488–1503). Two bequests were made to the ‘new tower’ in 1476.

In 1406 John Brampton, Rector of Woolpit, gave five marks ‘. . . to the fabric of an aisle in Elmswell church. . .’, and wished to be buried with his mother in the church. The matrix of his brass, with a foliate cross, tiny effigy of a priest, and surrounding inscription is at the east end of the south aisle, within the partly-15th-century parclose screen.

The east window of the aisle was blocked by the large monument to Sir Robert Gardiner (d. 1619), Chief Justice of Ireland, and his son William who died in his lifetime. The monument is usually attributed to Maximilian Colt, but is in fact by William Wright. The base of the monument has the Judge's robes crumpled as if just vacated by his body at the moment of resurrection.

A series of Victorian restorations changed both the internal and external appearance of the church. In 1862 the Revd Joseph Lawton had the south aisle and porch rebuilt to the designs of E.C. Hakewill, which included the replacement of the Perpendicular south windows, shown in Isaac Johnson's drawing of 1818, with new ones in the Decorated style. In 1864 the chancel was restored by the Revd William Luke to the designs of R.J. Withers, which included new windows, sanctuary, reredos and vestry. In 1872 Luke employed J.D. Wyatt to restore the nave and add a north aisle. The stone corbels of the earlier roof were retained, but not used as part of the replacement deal hammerbeam roof. A string course with carved decorations runs beneath the clerestory windows and includes initials and flower panels. The north side has some fertility or pagan carvings, which are either very early or very Victorian!

A very elegant gallery, designed by the Whitworth Co-partnership of Bury, was built at the west end in 1994. It extends into the tower on the first floor, and incorporates a meeting room and kitchen on the ground floor. This necessitated the removal of the font from the west end of the south aisle to the east end of the north aisle.

The restoration of the font in 1872 was paid for by the Revd William Luke's mother; it now has a shaft supported by three eagles for St John and an ox for St Luke. The bowl of the font has an inscription for J. Hedge and a shield with three scallop shells for St James. The porch formerly had an inscription asking for prayers for John and Agnes Hedge. A John Hegg was executor to William Hert of Elmswell in 1472. Wills of 1504 and 1505 survive for a John and Agnes Hedge, but they were of St James, Bury St Edmunds and had two sons who were priests. The emblems of St James survive not only on the font but also in the south nave clerestory string course and on the re-sited head now over the inner south door. Is there a link between Elmswell and the Hedges of St James in Bury? Could one of their sons have come to Elmswell as chaplain to the Rector, Sir William Maundevyl, after 1499 when he was declared to 'lack sufficient knowledge for the administration of the Seven Sacraments and ordered to procure the service of a suitable chaplain for his parish'?

Drinkstone, All Saints' Church (by kind permission of the Revd Paul Hocking). There was a church here at the time of Domesday. Much of the present structure is of the Decorated period, with a brick tower of 1694. The chancel is Decorated, with an 1867 east window and matching two-light windows on the north and south sides; one on the south is blocked by the organ. Also on the south is a splendid Decorated three-light window, with 14th-century glass showing a Christ in Majesty with four censing angels and other figures. The nave and aisles are all Decorated, and a bequest of 1519 refers to the tiling of the church. The east end of the south aisle has the broken remains of a tabernacle or reredos, probably associated with the image of Our Lady of Pity. In 1460 13s. 4d. was left for the tabernacle; in 1468 10s. was given for the 'gawds' to be painted; and the large sum of £2 6s. 8d. was bequeathed to the image in 1497.

Bequests also show that in addition to Our Lady and Our Lady of Pity, there were images of St John, the Holy Trinity, St Katherine and St Peter. The 15th-century rood screen is of very high quality, with ogee arches and crocketed finials; and the bases of the vault to the loft and original decoration remain. The screen was brought back from the west end of the nave, where it had supported a gallery, in 1867. A section of the floor has medieval coloured tiles, with an interlaced design around an heraldic shield.

The base of the pulpit is a raised block, rather like a low altar tomb, with purbeck top

and quatrefoil decorations around the edges. The decorative parts have certainly been cut and reset. This may all have been part of an Easter Sepulchre, or a tomb moved from the chancel. It was discovered under the floor of the pews during the 1867 restoration by Hakewill. The font is Norman, once with a square bowl, later re-cut to octagonal, and is supported by a central and eight smaller round columns. In 1694 the Revd Thomas Camborne gave £400 for the 'building and repair of the steeple and tower and towards furnishing it with bells', and there are still five bells by Edward and Henry Pleasants of Sudbury, dated 1695–96.

There are two curious pieces of carved stone, one on the exterior of the west wall of the north aisle, and one inside at the west end of the south aisle. These are as yet of uncertain origin and date, and may be either Roman or 18th-century!

There are wall monuments to members of the Grigby family of Drinkstone Park, including Joshua III (d. 1798) and his wife Jane (d. 1789), their son George (d. 1811), and the two wives of Joshua IV, Mary (d. 1823) and Ann (d. 1853). Joshua himself was buried in the garden of Drinkstone Park in 1829, where his tomb survives today.

*9 September. Joanna Martin, Philip Aitkens, Timothy Easton, Adrian Gibson and Clive Paine
Otley Hall and Church*

Otley Hall (by kind permission of Mr Nicholas Hagger). The Hall has long been recognized as an outstanding Early Tudor house. It is hoped that research being carried out for the owner by Timothy Easton and Philip Aitkens will be the subject of an article in a future issue of the *Proceedings*.

St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Mrs Ann Coöper, Churchwarden). The chancel is Early English, with piscina, south and north doors of that period. The north vestry stands on a former chapel, and the Decorated piscina survives in the south wall. The east end of the chancel was shortened during the restoration by the Revd Francis Storr in 1838. A new east window and its glass were given by the Rector's father Paul Storr, the renowned Regency gold- and silversmith (d. 1844). Birkin Haward describes it as '... rare decorative stained glass ... a precious piece'. David Elisha Davy in 1841 thought it 'rather too gaudy'. The blocked arch at the west end on the north side, now filled with embroidery executed by Phyllis Rowell in 1975, was a Perpendicular window, converted into an archway to the organ chamber built in 1879.

The rest of the church is Perpendicular, and the sequence of building in the early 15th century was a new south aisle and porch, the heightening of the nave walls with a clerestory, and the later partial rebuilding of the tower. The delicate arcade, the south aisle door and south porch doorway, both with shields, the aisle windows and the font can be attributed to Master Mason Hawes of Occold (fl. 1410–40). The arcade has parallels at Debenham and Wingfield. The exterior north wall of the nave has a 'scar' line indicating where the wall was heightened for the clerestory. The (?) intended north aisle was never built and the Decorated north porch remains. The stump of the rood stairs can also be seen at the east end of the north side. In 1488 a bequest was made for '22 bronze candlesticks to be placed on the candlebeam before the Crucifix'.

Bequests of £1 6s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. were made in 1488 and 1489 for a new tenor bell 'to have a four fold sound in Otley tower'. Three of the present bells are dedicated to St Katherine (1452), Gabriel (1480) and St Thomas (1480), and three others are dated 1576, 1728 and 1878. John Gosnold gave a massive bequest of £13 6s. 8d. in 1510 for 'making of the steeple in the churchyard of Otley', which indicates the rebuilding mentioned above. The frieze above the west door, the shields on either side and some initials on the buttresses probably commemorate this gift. The 16th-century west doors were restored by Henry Ringham of Ipswich in 1844.

In the chancel is a monument to the courtier John Gosnold (d. 1618) and his wife Winifred. He was the son of Robert and Ursula Gosnold of Otley Hall.

The church was restored in 1838, when a new gallery was erected at the west end of the nave. It seems that access was by a staircase in the north porch, with openings (the outlines of which can still be seen) into the gallery from above the north nave door. A major restoration took place in 1879 by Henry Eyton, an Ipswich architect.

Under the floor of the vestry is a very unusual feature in an ancient Anglican church – a baptistry for adults. It is oval in shape, with four steps down at the west end into 2ft 8in of water, filled by rainwater from the roof. There are two extensions, one on either side; one is part of the baptistry, the other has two steps down and is separated from the water by a wall. Thus the minister and his assistant, lowering the candidate backwards into the water, could give support from inside and outside the baptistry.

Why is this feature present at Otley? The construction seems to be Victorian and linked to the 1838 restoration by the Revd Francis Storr. Otley had three successive Evangelical clergymen, the Revd John Young (1800–30), Storr (1837–46) and Charles Taylor (1847–75). The baptism register shows that all three had years in which adult baptisms were a high proportion of the total. Young, for example, had 38 per cent in 1824 and 20 per cent in 1825; Storr had 11 per cent in 1841; and Taylor 31 per cent in 1847 and 20 per cent in 1854. But there is no record of these adults being immersed, rather than of a drive to get unbaptized adults 'done'.

Taylor was the author of many tracts on Church doctrine, in which he made it clear that he had more in common with the Nonconformists than with the High Church wing of the Anglican Church. He also strongly expressed the view that baptism without understanding, commitment and action was meaningless. By 1841 Storr had moved the ancient font to an unusual position in front of the communion rails, as recorded by David Elisha Davy. Was this to bring it nearer to the focus for adult baptism? John Last of Otley Hall, a farmer, died in 1843, and twelve years later, in 1855, Storr wrote a tract or memoir of Last's religious life entitled *The Christian Farmer*. The inscription on Last's monument reads like a testimony of his conversion experience, spoken by an adult about to be immersed.

*Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

LECTURES

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| February 26 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'Building Country Houses in East Anglia c.1750–1880', by Dr Richard Wilson. |
| March 4 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'Time Team: Trowels, Trenches and Television', by Carena Lewis. |
| October 14 | At Ipswich: 'Fertility and Foolery: Ritual Carved Figures Explored in Suffolk Churches', by Timothy Easton. |
| November 11 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'Artefacts Explained', by Jane Carr, John Fairclough, Mike Hardy, John Wymer and Bob Carr. |
| December 2 | At Ipswich: 'The Incorporated Church Building Society and its Activities in Suffolk, 1818–1982', by Dr Alexandrina Buchanan. |

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 2000

During the year 28 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 2000 stood at 857, a net decrease of 24. The total comprised 586 full members, 188 associate members, and 83 institutions and societies.

Clarke, Mr Tony, 74 Brookfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 4EN.
 Davidson, Dr & Mrs P.J., Stow House, Daisy Green Lane, Wickham Skeith, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 8NB.
 Gale, Mr R.C.J., Chelsea Cottage, Pound Lane, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 1HU.
 Hicks, Mr & Mrs R., The Cottage, Little Haugh Hall, Norton, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 3LH.
 Holt-Wilson, Mr T.D., The Bungalow, Brome Hall Farm, Upper Oakley, Diss, Norfolk, IP21 4AY.
 Hughes, Mrs D.M., 10 The Fairway, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5LE.
 Kell, Mr D. & Dr P.A., 9 Pheasant Rise, Copdock, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3LF.
 Lambert, Mr E., 5 Cavendish Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 1LQ.
 Nissen, Mrs A., Ixworth Priory, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2HT.
 Palmer, Mr K.W., The White House, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 3NX.
 Picton, Prof. & Mrs D.C.A., Park Farmhouse, Lower Somersham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 4PS.
 Roberts, Mr D., Wall Farm, Ipswich Road, Elmsett, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 6NY.
 Sharp, Mr & Mrs N.F., Regency House, 7 Church Street, Framlingham, Woodbridge, IP13 9BH.
 Sims, Mr D., High House Farm, Sibton Green, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 2JU.
 Smith, Mr P.J., 130 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2LE.
 Stabler, Mr R., 14 White Hall Close, Great Waldingfield, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0XU.
 Steerwood, Mr R., The Longhouse, Haylings, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4DU.
 Taylor, Mr P., 277 Cavendish Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 8BQ.
 Thurlow, Mr R., 25 Everton Crescent, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 6DB.
 Turner, Mr & Mrs G., 23 Grange View, Westleton, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 3EJ.
 Zisman, Mr & Mrs Paul, 55 Danbury Street, London, N1 8LE.

ACCOUNTS

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000

The Council present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2000.

The Council is elected at the annual general meeting.

The current members of the Council are shown on page 112. At the previous A.G.M., on 15 April 2000 Mr L. Alston and K.C. Brown retired, and were replaced by Mrs S. Colman, Dr S. Newton and Dr P. Pantelis.

Objects

The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:

- a) to collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the County of Suffolk.
- b) to oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
- c) to promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.

Review

Apart from the publication of the *Proceedings* and two *Newsletters*, the *Suffolk Medieval Church Roof Carvings* and the *Dovecotes of Suffolk* continued to sell well during the year. The Institute is grateful to Birkin Haward, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. for the gift of his recent publication *Master Mason Hawes of Occold*. There were also during the year the usual excursions and lectures.

Signed for and on behalf of the Council on 17th February 2001

A.B. Parry

Hon. Treasurer

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

We report on the accounts of the Society for the year ended 31 December 2000, which are set out below.

Respective responsibilities of Members of the Council and examiner

As the Members of the Council for the Society you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts; you consider that the audit requirement of section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the Act) does not apply. It is our responsibility to state, on the basis of procedures specified in the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners under section 43 (7)(b) of the Act, whether particular matters have come to our attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

Our examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the society and comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as members of the council concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion on the way given by the accounts.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with our examination, no matter has come to our attention:

- 1) which gives us reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 41 of the Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and to comply with the accounting requirements of the Act

have not been met; or

- 2) to which, in our opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

BDO Stoy Hayward

Ipswich, 17 February 2001

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000

	Note	2000 £	1999 £
Incoming resources	2		
Membership income		8,042	8,509
Voluntary income		2,692	2,360
Gross income from publications		4,551	6,639
Income from investments		2,238	1,637
Total incoming resources		<u>17,523</u>	<u>19,145</u>
Resources expended	3		
Expenditure – General		(3,198)	(2,322)
Expenditure – <i>Proceedings</i>		(7,104)	(7,207)
Publication expenditure		(672)	(9,158)
Total resources expended		<u>(10,974)</u>	<u>(18,687)</u>
Net incoming resources		6,549	458
Accumulated funds brought forward		30,301	29,843
Accumulated funds carried forward		<u>36,850</u>	<u>30,301</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2000

	Note	2000 £	1999 £
Investments	5	8,147	8,147
Current assets			
Cash at bank – Current Account		1,741	2,206
– Deposit Account		27,056	20,328
		<u>28,797</u>	<u>22,534</u>
Less: Subscriptions in advance		<u>(94)</u>	<u>(380)</u>
Net current assets		28,703	22,154
Net assets		<u>36,850</u>	<u>30,301</u>
Represented by			
<i>Unrestricted funds:</i>			
Gwen Dyke Bequest	4	8,981	8,372
Research, Excavation and Publication fund	4	17,327	12,238
Accumulated fund	4	10,542	9,691
		<u>36,850</u>	<u>30,301</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Council on 17th February 2001.

A.B. Parry
Hon. Treasurer

ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000

1. Accounting policies

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Standard of Recommended Practice on Accounting by Charities, except that investments are stated at cost rather than market value.

2. Incoming resources

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2000	Total 1999
	£	£	£	£	£
Membership income					
Subscriptions	-	-	8,042	8,042	8,509
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,042</u>	<u>8,042</u>	<u>8,509</u>
Voluntary income					
Grants	-	-	1,652	1,652	1,510
Donations	-	-	40	40	-
Donations towards cost of publications	-	-	-	-	850
Legacy	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,692</u>	<u>2,692</u>	<u>2,360</u>
Gross income from publications					
<i>Proceedings sales</i>	-	15	82	97	129
<i>Roof Carvings</i>	-	3,717	-	3,717	4,972
<i>Suffolk Arcades</i>	-	306	-	306	-
<i>Hawes</i>	-	200	-	200	-
<i>Dovecotes</i>	-	231	-	231	1,538
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,469</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>4,551</u>	<u>6,639</u>
Income from investments					
Interest on investments	500	-	180	680	680
Bank interest	109	542	589	1,240	941
Income tax recovered	-	-	318	318	16
	<u>609</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>1,087</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>1,637</u>
Total incoming resources	<u>609</u>	<u>6,011</u>	<u>10,903</u>	<u>17,523</u>	<u>19,145</u>

2000

3. Resources expended

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2000	Total 1999
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure – General					
Newsletters, including postage	-	-	1,218	1,218	1,053
Excursions	-	-	166	166	15
Lectures	-	-	653	653	275
Printing and stationery	-	-	20	20	25
Office expenses and postage	-	-	196	196	391
Insurance	-	-	157	157	156
Audit fee	-	-	188	188	176
Subscriptions	-	-	350	350	81
Grants	-	250	-	250	150
	-	250	2,948	3,198	2,322
Expenditure – Proceedings					
Printing	-	-	7,085	7,085	7,161
Postage and packaging	-	-	19	19	46
	-	-	7,104	7,104	7,207
Publication expenditure					
Cost of projector	-	265	-	265	-
Roof Carvings	-	-	-	-	8,620
Suffolk Atlas	-	-	-	-	264
Postage and packaging	-	407	-	407	274
	-	672	-	672	9,158
Total resources expended	-	922	10,052	10,974	18,687
4. Movement on funds					
Opening balance	8,372	12,238	9,691	30,301	29,843
Incoming resources	609	6,011	10,903	17,523	19,145
	8,981	18,249	20,594	47,824	48,988
Resources expended	-	(922)	(10,052)	(10,974)	(18,687)
Closing balance	8,981	17,327	10,542	36,850	30,301
5. Investments			Market value	Cost 2000	Cost 1999
8% Treasury Stock, 2003 £2,256.48 Nominal			2,398	2,184	2,184
8% Treasury Stock, 2009 £6,244.78 Nominal			7,566	5,963	5,963
			9,964	8,147	8,147
6. Summary of net assets by funds		Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2000	Total 1999
	£	£	£	£	£
Investments	5,963	-	2,184	8,147	8,147
Net current assets	3,018	17,327	8,358	28,703	22,154
	8,981	17,327	10,542	36,850	30,301

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Membership. – Application forms for membership are obtainable from the Hon. Membership Secretary, Dr J.O. Martin, Oak Tree Farm, Hitcham, Ipswich, IP7 7LS. Present members are urged to support the Institute by enrolling new members.

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