

## EXCURSIONS 2001

*Report and notes on some findings*

*7 April. John Blatchly, David Dymond, Christopher Hawkins and David Park  
Lavenham, Brent Eleigh and Milden*

During the 153rd Annual General Meeting held in Lavenham Church Rooms a presentation was made to Dr John Blatchly to mark his retirement from the Presidency of the Institute after twenty-six years.

*Lavenham, Church of SS Peter and Paul* (by kind permission of the Revd Canon Derrick Stiff). The evolution of this famous town church is best read externally. The chancel is 14th-century and is, with the turret for the sanctus bell, the only remaining part of an earlier church. A vestry was added at its eastern end *c.*1480. In the next forty-five years the nave and aisles were completely rebuilt in one elaborate and costly design, with a south porch and massive western tower. The master-masons responsible are thought to be Simon Clerk and John Wastell. The final addition was the chantry chapel of Thomas Spring III, grafted on to the south side of the chancel *c.*1525.

The church in its rebuilding period had many important human associations. The prime organiser of the new work was John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, whose star or mullet occurs many times in the stonework. Two wealthy clothiers, Thomas Spring II and his son Thomas III, left a total of £400 to the building of the tower; the merchant mark of the first surrounds the base, and the coat-of-arms of the second occurs thirty-two times around the parapet. Between 1485 and 1540 a total of £2,287 was left for the fabric of the church, by fifty donors or their executors. Of that number at least thirty-five are known to have been involved in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

*Brent Eleigh, St Mary's Church* (by kind permission of the Revd Graham House). Members were fortunate to have David Park of the Courtauld Institute present to discuss the chancel east wall paintings. Two other fine features here may be contemporary: the blank wooden tracery decoration on the outside of the south door and the parclose screen around the chapel at the east end of the south aisle. The arms of Hameldon painted here are also found carved below the chamber window of the Ancient House at the High Street corner of Clare churchyard. There they could be for John de Hameldon who was Archdeacon of Sudbury 1366–86. Sir Laurence de Hameldon, high on the list of nobles and knights on the Dunstable Roll – those who took part at the Stepney tournament in 1308 – is more likely to be denoted here.

David Park discussed the sequence of the paintings, which were discovered in 1960. The censuring angels (originally flanking a sculptured image of the Virgin and Child) and the central Crucifixion were clearly executed in a single campaign, but the latter overlaps the huge Harrowing of Hell scene at the south end of the wall. There was much discussion of the donor figure at bottom right of the Harrowing: he is depicted as tonsured, identified by an inscription [+ RICA . . .], and his jug and a barrel hang from straps. Because of these attributes, it has previously been suggested that he might be the cellarer of St Osyth Priory, which held Abbots Hall manor and owned the advowson here. However, since the visit, Peter Northeast has pointed out that in February 1302 Richard Thoke was instituted as vicar, presented by the bishop and the pittance of St Osyth; William de Walkyngton filled the vacancy from May 1333, followed by an Adam and a Reyner (*i.e.* no more Richards). At Broughton, Oxon., also, there are chancel paintings with a tonsured priest shown as donor.

In 1826 D.E. Davy saw no east window, but a splendid altar piece, handsomely painted blue, in panels, compartments etc. and other parts gilt. Wainscot to a height of seven feet lined the other chancel walls. Between 1720 and 1859, the parochial library built to the east blocked the window; it was a room 18ft wide by 24ft long. Just three books from the library left by the Revd Dr Henry Colman on his death in 1715 are preserved in S.R.O. Bury; some MSS are in Cambridge University Library and the Gospel book of St Margaret of Scotland is in the Bodleian. In order to reinstate the window, the library was rehoused in a free-standing building further east, also now demolished, and the fate of the rest of the books is shrouded in mystery.

'The Rise of Edward Colman' by Andrew Barclay (Barclay 1999, 109–31) tells the story of a Catholic courtier executed for treason in 1768, who came from Brent Eleigh.

*Milden, Milden Hall and barns.* Juliet and Christopher Hawkins most generously welcomed members to their home and the barns, one with exhibitions of intriguing artefacts, and entertained the entire company to a sustaining tea.



FIG. 53 – Norman Scarfe presents Dr John Blatchly with a watercolour of Bungay by John Nixon, to mark his retirement as President after twenty-six years, 7 April 2001 (*photo. by courtesy of Brian Seward*).

*1 May. Julia Abel-Smith and John Blatchly  
Freston and Erwarton*

*Freston Tower.* Julia Abel-Smith and Caroline Stanford of the Landmark Trust opened the Tower and made members welcome at this special pre-refurbishment viewing. The identity of the builder and the purpose of this six-storey Tudor tower overlooking the river Orwell about three miles downstream from Ipswich have long been subjects for speculation. On 21 April 1554 Christopher Latimer, lord of the manor of Freston, sold it with the Hall to Thomas Gooding. Gooding was a wealthy mercer of Ipswich, Bailiff there in 1561–62 and 1562–63. If, as is suggested, Gooding built the Tower in his first five or six years at Freston, it would have been ready to impress Queen Elizabeth on her passage from Harwich to Ipswich by water on 5 August 1561. ‘There shall be two vessels or Botes, decently furnished, to attend upon the Queen’s Majestie soe farr as the liberty doe extend’ (Richardson 1884, 260 – Great Court Book entry for 17 July 1561). They would have been anchored within sight of the Tower to the south and the Fastolfs’ Pond Hall on the north bank. Gooding, as Bailiff-elect, would have had a leading role in welcoming the Queen to Ipswich.

It is perhaps significant that when Thomas Gooding, grandson of Thomas the likely builder, sold Freston Hall, the earlier house at a little distance from the Tower, to Christopher Hayward in May 1613, it was stipulated that ‘the Tower itself, in and by the said orchard’ should be ‘reserved for Thomas and his wife and their heirs for ever or [if they wished] to be taken down and carried away by the said Thomas’. If this was grandfather’s tower, the grandson wished to enjoy it still or at least to re-use its materials. The phrase quoted also disposes of the idea that the Tower and House were ever joined.

Some members of the Institute offered the observation that the building, though impressive externally, seems almost unfinished inside, perhaps an indication of hasty construction designed to impress mainly from a distance in a conspicuous display of wealth and architectural taste.

(This report is extracted from John Blatchly’s ‘Freston Tower: an Ipswich Mercer’s Landmark’, in *The Ricardian*, Vol. 13, 2003, which will take the form of a Festschrift for our member Dr Anne Sutton. Julia Abel-Smith has recently become aware of two towers resembling Freston in Norfolk: Clifton House, King’s Lynn and Tower House at 58 Bracondale in Norwich.)

*Erwarton, St Mary’s Church* (by kind permission of the Rector, the Revd David Newton). The way in which the fine 14th-century monuments and their recumbent figures of Bacons, Davillers and Calthorpes had been mixed and not matched was elucidated. Originally the wide chancel would have taken two table tombs side by side. The brass indent of an armoured man of about 1440 is sharp enough for the asses ears crest to be identified as a Dymoke (a pun on de moke), but there is no record of any male member of that Lincolnshire family marrying or dying at Erwarton.

Between the church and the Hall the site of John Kirby’s *overshot mill* was noticed.

*Erwarton Hall.* Here members were grateful to the owners for permission to enter the courtyard to examine the north front and the gateway. A recently discovered view of the front by the nineteen-year-old Helena, daughter of Viscount Perceval, 1st Earl of Egmont in 1737 (B.L. Prints and Drawings 1946/6/24/6), and others by Francis Grose and Isaac Johnson were discussed. Captain Dunlop lent captioned photographs taken when he lived there as the last Captain of H.M.S. *Ganges*.

9 June. David Dymond and Peter Northeast  
Ringsfield, Little Redisham and Barsham

*Ringsfield, All Saints' Church* (by kind permission of the Revd Anthony Hindley). This long, unaisled church, which lies in a sylvan hollow, underwent major restoration and alteration by William Butterfield in the late 1880s. The medieval nave was then lengthened (note the change in the exposed rafters), and the chancel totally rebuilt with a new vestry and organ chamber. A photograph of 1884, kept in the vestry, shows the earlier smaller chancel just before its demolition. Important 17th-century fittings survive, though re-positioned by Butterfield, including wooden boards and panels painted with biblical texts, carved bench-ends with square tops and knobs, a tall pulpit with octagonal tester, and a screen with turned balusters and pierced finials.

The rector in the early 17th century was Robert Shelford, an archetypical Laudian 'priest'. He left a Rectory Book (S.R.O.B., FC 2/C1/1A) which charts the difficulties experienced by many clergy in defending their glebes at a time of social and agricultural change, and was also author of *Five Pious and Learned Discourses* published at Cambridge in 1635. The latter contains a sermon, no doubt preached at Ringsfield, which describes 'how we ought to behave ourselves in God's house' and justifying the adornment and beautification of churches and altars. It is tempting to believe that Shelford was responsible for the 17th-century woodwork and texts which are still such a feature of Ringsfield church.

*Little Redisham, St James's Church* (by kind permission of Mr A. Palgrave-Brown). A few lumps of flint masonry, in a corner of the beautiful undulating parkland surrounding Redisham Hall, are all that remains of this medieval church. Little Redisham was one of seventy-four Suffolk parishes listed in 1428 as having fewer than ten households; its living was annexed to Ringsfield c.1450 and the church was already ruinous by 1613.

*Barsham, Church of the Holy Trinity*. The assistant priest, the Revd John Buchanan, kindly met the party and accompanied it for the tour of the church. The external features of this attractive church have been adequately described in Cautley 1982, Pevsner 1974 and Mortlock 1992. The nave was newly thatched in 1982 after the fire of 1979. The visible gap between the west end of the nave and the tower shows that the tower (Saxo-Norman) had been added on to the nave, the flint and barnack quoins of which indicate a pre-Conquest date. The chief point of discussion is the dating of the unusual east wall – 'lozenge-shaped tracery of window continued over the whole of the outside wall in stone and flint panelling' (Cautley 1982, 221). One suggestion is that it relates to the arms (*Azure a fret Argent*) of the Echingham family, lords and patrons c.1424–1527.

The church is unusual in having had one family, that of Suckling, as patrons since 1613, although several deed-poll changes have been necessary to retain the name. They and their appointed clergy, frequently members of the family, have been responsible for the accumulation of an amazing variety of furnishings and fittings from far and wide, ranging from the early 17th-century rood screen with its 19th-century gates by C.E. Kemp and unusual canopy-arch of 1893 (painted in 1919), and including several items of woodwork 'saved' from other churches, to the memorial to the Revd A.H. Mackonochie, whose 'popish practices' had been too extreme for it to be housed in his own London church. The extensive collection of smaller items such as prints, plate, vestments and candlesticks, kept locked in the vestry, were able to be seen by members by courtesy of Mr Buchanan.

14 July. John Fairclough, Mike Hardy and Clive Paine  
*The Bradleys and the Thurlows*

Members met at Little Bradley where the local historians, Wendy Barnes and Jill Brown, had set up a display based on their research.

*Little Bradley, All Saints' Church* (by kind permission of the Revd John Eley). The church has a round tower which may have been added to an earlier pre-Conquest nave with long and short work visible on the south-west corner. Remains of early windows were noted in the nave and in the extended chancel. A brass records John Daye, 1584, who printed John Foxe's account of the Protestant martyrs: 'Here lies the Daye that darkness could not blind/when Popish fogs had overcast the sun . . .'. Memorials to Underhills and a Thornton (identified as the brass without a head) led to the stone monument of Richard le Hunt whose widow (d. 1558) married Thomas Soame, which introduced their son, Stephen Soame, who would feature largely at Little Thurlow.

In the field beyond the church extensive earthworks reveal the presence of a much larger village in the Middle Ages. By courtesy of Mr and Mrs Clifton-Brown groups of members toured their *Maltings Farm House* with its magnificent moulded beams. This is the surviving part of a larger house with 17th-century features.

*Great Bradley Hall* (by courtesy of Mr and Mrs R. S. Ryder). In the grounds members saw the remains of a very big moat creating a large enclosure on the edge of the river Stour. It is much larger both in the scale of the earthworks and the size of the area enclosed than most of the domestic moats to be seen in the county, so this may have been the centre for the large holding of De Tosney at the time of Domesday and perhaps the one that featured later in a dispute with the Bigods.

*Great Bradley, St Mary's Church* (by kind permission of the Revd John Eley). A church with fifteen acres of land was recorded in Domesday. The nave has Norman doorways, and the jambs and capitals of the chancel arch are also Norman. The arch of the south doorway has zig-zag and cable decoration; the circular shafts have spiral fluting; and the tympanum is now faced with flints and supported by corbels with human heads.

The rood screen must have been a wonderful structure. The large sum of £6 13s. 4d. was bequeathed to ' . . . new work of the roodloft' in 1493. The screen stood in front of the chancel arch and its depth can be seen from the recesses in the east end of the nave walls. There were altars at either side, the piscinas of which survive, with a window inserted to light the northern altar. The south altar was to St Mary and the north to either the Holy Trinity or St Christopher, both of whom were mentioned in 1493. The rood stairs were in the south-east angle, and the hook for the rood is still in the apex of the chancel arch.

The 14th-century font is carved with quatrefoils, fleurons and trefoil-headed arches, and retains traces of colour. In the south wall at the west end is a deep recess which may have been an aumbry.

The tower buttresses, as at Mendlesham, have shields and lions for the Botetourt family, lords here 1305–c.1400. The south-east buttress has the arms of John (d.1385) and Joan who presented to the living 1344–92. The south-west buttress has the arms of Joan (née Somery, d. c. 1332–44), the mother of John. The square headed west door and the window above it are later Perpendicular insertions. Internally there is a fireplace with chimney flue, the stone baffle of which can be seen from outside in the north wall.

The chancel has Decorated windows with an internal string course below the sills. A note in the parish register records that the Revd William Nash (rector 1729–83) ' . . . found the chancel in a ruinous condition by the falling in of the roof soon before the death of his predecessor, who dying in mean circumstances, the said Mr Nash repaired the chancel at

his own charge.' The chancel was shortened at the east end, leaving one of the fine Decorated ogee-headed sedilia flush with the new brick east wall.

The brick porch of c.1530 has a stepped gable with six niches over the doorway and one on either side. There is also a flat hood mould with quatrefoils over the entrance.

The afternoon visits in *Little Thurlow* centred on Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London in 1598:

In the 15th of James I [1618], Sir Stephen Soame, Knt, by his will declared that an *Almshouse* which he had built in Little Thurlow should be for the habitation of eight poor unmarried persons, men and women, of the age of 64 years or upwards, and who should have been resident 24 years in Little Thurlow; but if so many could not be found here, he directed that the remainder might be chosen from Great Thurlow or Wrating. He also ordered that the ninth room in the middle of the almshouse should be occupied by a person who should read prayers to the rest of the almspeople. He willed that his executors should purchase a yearly rent-charge of £30, to provide for the weekly payment of 14d. . . . to each of the nine almspeople, and to supply them with eight loads of good faggots yearly, and with a gown each once in two years. And after reciting that he had built a *Schoolhouse* here, he declared that it should be employed as a *free school* for the parishes of Little and Great Thurlow, Little and Great Bradley, Wrating, Ketton, Hundon and other parishes in Suffolk; and that the children should be taught by the master and usher in the English and Latin tongues, writing, and cyphering. By a codicil dated March 2nd 1618, the testator charged the manor of Carlton, in Cambridgeshire, with the yearly rent-charges of £30 for the almshouse and £30 for the school; and of the latter he directed £20 to be paid to the master and £10 to the usher. By an indenture of the 1st of Queen Anne, the manor of Carlton was also charged with providing the faggots and gowns for the use of the almspeople, who are appointed by the owner of the said manor, and the ministers and churchwardens of Little Thurlow. The school has attached to it apartments and a garden for the use of the master, who receives £30 a year and teaches reading, writing and arithmetic gratuitously to about 12 poor children nominated by the rector and churchwardens. No usher has been appointed for many years, and the salary of the usher was not paid till a few years ago, when the present owner of the manor of Carlton agreed to add it to the master's annuity (White 1844, 746).

It was instructed that pupils should be taught 'according to their capacities', and as a result some local boys were sent up to university (Northeast 1999, 116). Soame's home, Little Thurlow Hall, was rebuilt in 1847, but the plan of its gardens as they were in 1735 is reproduced in Williamson 2000, Fig. 20.

Mary Hilton guided groups around the interior of the *schoolhouse* which is now her home. On the edge of the village the exterior of the *almshouses* which have been converted into a single house was viewed by courtesy of the agents, Jackson Stops and Staff. It is still possible to see the nine individual units prescribed in Sir Stephen's will of 1618.

Unfortunately *Little Thurlow Church* was closed because of dry rot, but members could see the exterior of the chapel on the north side housing Sir Stephen's memorial and observe his arms in the stained glass. They also noted the wide variety of glacial erratics in the stonework. Some members went on to *Great Thurlow Church* with its memorials to the Vernon and Vestey families. The *bridge* across the Stour at Great Thurlow is dated by the inscription on the iron beam on its downstream side: R. GARRETT & SON 1851 LEISTON WORKS.

22 September. *Judith Middleton-Stewart, Philip Aitkens, Timothy Easton, David Holmes and Anthony Rossi*

*Blythburgh and Walpole*

*Blythburgh, Holy Trinity Church* (by kind permission of the Revd Barry Naylor). Holy Trinity, Blythburgh stands overlooking the reed beds to the west of the 18th-century by-pass, now the A12. Its commanding position is a reminder of the importance of this once royal vill. Here Anna, the Christian king of East Anglia, was killed in A.D. 654 and his relics were still venerated at Blythburgh c.1130–1150. Domesday Book shows that Blythburgh had three churches. The first of these was perhaps a pre-Conquest minster and it is likely that the Austin canons from St Osyth's Priory in Essex chose to settle on the earliest site when they founded Blythburgh Priory c.1135–1147. The second church may have stood on the site of the present building and the third was probably at Walberswick. The present building was begun after 1412 when the Prior of Blythburgh was granted a licence to rebuild the church. The 14th-century tower of the existing church was retained, and some materials from the old were re-used in the rubble walls of the new. These can be seen particularly well on the north face of the building. Rebuilding started from the tower and worked eastwards, as shown from the chronological sequence of late-medieval will bequests to the church.

The south façade faces a narrow lane, formerly the king's highway; and here the church displays 15th-century 'window dressing' at its most sumptuous. Flushwork buttresses surmounted by carved stone figures punctuate the aisle wall, the wall voided by large windows with brick voussoirs and sharply cusped, slightly angular Perpendicular tracery. Quatrefoils, encircled and ogee-crested, run along the roof above a flushwork panel which bonds the bays together, panel and quatrefoils continuing over the two-storeyed porch of knapped flint. The holy water stoup on the right of the porch entrance is decorated with angels and carved panels. The eighteen clerestory windows set in pairs and separated by slim flushwork shafts tend to lighten the exterior appearance so that it becomes a glass box of lace-like quality. The north façade, facing the river and the reeds, is plain in comparison. The east wall of the chancel carries crowned Lombardic letters which can be interpreted as 'To the Honour of Blessed Jesus, the Holy Trinity, Mary and St Anne, this Chancel has been rebuilt'.

The masons responsible for this lavish display may have been Richard Russell of Dunwich and Adam Powle of Blythburgh (named in Walberswick's building contract of 1426), because of the familial likenesses between the church of Blythburgh, its neighbours Walberswick and Southwold, and Woodbridge further south. The similarities lie in the pier mouldings of the arcades, first seen in Wrentham church to the north. There is no chancel arch, so that nave and chancel are built as one, the eye being carried from furthest west to farthest east. Space, depth and light are the hall-marks here. On the north of the chancel is the tomb of John Hopton (d. 1478), which would have served as the Easter Sepulchre. In 1452 Hopton had founded a chantry in memory of Margaret his wife. This was to be celebrated in St Anne's chapel immediately behind the tomb. The stalls from the Hopton chantry chapel are now in the choir. Carved pew-ends in the nave represent the teachings of the pre-Reformation Church. The parclose screens of the side chapels, the 15th-century lectern, the box for Peter's Pence, the 17th-century clock Jack and south door are all excellent survivals.

Up above, pairs of angels with unfurled wings are set against the firred arched-braced tie-beam roof, the purlins and rafters painted creamy-white and stencilled with floral designs of *IHS* (*Jesu Hominum Salvator*). The angels carry shields bearing the heraldic devices of local gentry families and patrons of the church, a local roll of arms. The similarity of Blythburgh's roof and that of Salle in Norfolk can be traced through the

connexions of the Bowet and Brewes families. In the same way 19th-century watercolours which survive indicate two glazing programmes, the first being a commemoration of early East Anglian Christianity, another Bowet-Brewes link between Blythburgh and Salle, and Archbishop Bowet of York who installed a glazed programme of early northern Christianity in the choir there. All three churches were glazed with the programme showing the Apostles as composers of the Creed.

*Walpole, Walpole Chapel* (by kind permission of the Historic Chapels Trust). David Holmes placed the building and its past into historical context. In particular he speculated on the sort of congregation which would have emerged from the religious and political chaos of the last years of the Civil War. The Independent Church Book (now in the Norfolk Record Office) showed that it was in June 1649 that the 'saints of Cookley' gained the approval of the celebrated William Bridge to set up a 'gathered church' in these parts. They were a group who concluded that Protestant reform could not be achieved within the remnants of the established Church – a Church which was then as dead as its Archbishop and its King, both recently executed. They also rejected the dominant Presbyterian regime which Parliament had decreed, presbyters being as bad as bishops in telling others how to worship.

The evidence is that the congregation was much influenced by the Fifth Monarchists – the first minister, Samuel Habergham, was one of their number and the flamboyant John Tillinghast was also involved. This sect was certain that Christ would return in person in the early 1650s and physically assume the throne left vacant by the dead King. The duty of the 'saints' was to manage the state until that day. They would also have urged that Cromwell's army, then devastatingly active against the Catholics in Ireland, should go on to other victories including the overthrow of the Pope in Rome.

In those times the building was still a farmhouse, possibly occupied by one Skoulding, an early member of the congregation. While the Commonwealth survived, the minister also held the benefice of Walpole and Cookley and meetings would most likely have been in the parish church. But the punitive legislation brought in by Charles II's Parliaments would have forced the congregation to meet secretly, if at all. It cannot have been until the first tentative emergence of 'toleration' in the 1670s that the transformation of house into chapel can have begun. Some of the galleries may date from this period, but the chapel's present enlarged state, with arched windows and pulpit, cannot be dated before 1689 – and may be considerably later. David Holmes touched on the controversy as to whether Walpole was a crude model for the finery (1700) of Friars' Street, Ipswich. He reflected on the need to date the chapel's door furniture etc. He also mentioned the possibility that 17th-century Protestant links with the Netherlands, and specifically with the centralised churches of de Keyser and van Campen, may have been the starting point for some early dissenting churches placing the pulpit on the north wall and arranging the seating around it. Some Institute members expressed marked scepticism but this is not thought to have deterred David Holmes from pursuing the idea.

*Walpole, The Elms* (by kind permission of Mr Bob Sutherland). The Elms is a 17th-century timber-framed house with pargetting dated 1613 and 1708.

*Clive Paine,  
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

#### REFERENCES

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## LECTURES

- February 17 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Irish Refugees in Seventeenth-Century Suffolk', by Anthony Breen.
- March 10 At Ipswich: 'The Boundaries of Stoke and Ipswich', by John Fairclough.
- October 13 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Early Cambridge', by Alison Taylor.
- November 10 At Henley: 'Turnips, Beef Cattle and Neathouses: an Early Prototype of "High Farming" in Suffolk 1670–1720', by Dr Jon Theobald.
- December 1 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Monasteries in the East Anglian Landscape 650–1200', by Dr Tim Pestell.

## MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 2001

During the year 43 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 2001 stood at 851, a net decrease of 6. The total comprised 581 full members, 189 associate members, and 81 institutions and societies.

Allenby, Ms S., 5 Angel Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4NG.  
 Alston, Miss C., April Cottage, 3B Church Street, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7BB.  
 Bradstreet, Mr A., 10 Bickley Close, Attleborough, Norfolk, NR17 2NT.  
 Broster, Mr & Mrs J.A., Myndthorns, Gt Glemham Road, Stratford St Andrew, Saxmundham, IP17 1LL.  
 Buckingham, Mr & Mrs R.J., 17 Kingswood Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5JX.  
 Dalton, Miss S., 17 Vange Place, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 0HT.  
 Dixon, Mr S., Appleby House, Locks Lane, Leavenheath, Colchester, Essex, CO6 4PF.  
 Garwood, Miss T.L., 36 Wrights Way, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9TY.  
 Geddes, Mrs S.A., 7 Mildenhall Road, Freckenham, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 8HT.  
 Harrison, Mr & Mrs B.J., 23 Saxon Way, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1LG.  
 Hayward, Mr A.J., Drinkstone Mills, Drinkstone, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9SP.  
 Hubbard, Mr & Mrs R.J., 9 Northgate Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 3BX.  
 Liddell, Mr & Mrs W.H., 4 High Green, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4ET.  
 Little, Mrs M.J., 931 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 4NX.  
 McEwen, Mr K., & Logan, Miss K., 7 Pound Cottage, Pound Corner, Easton, Woodbridge, IP13 0EH.  
 Matthews, Mr M.J., 9 Maple Road, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0HA.  
 Maywhort, Ms D., Ash House, The Street, Rickingham, Diss, IP22 IDY.  
 Pereira, Mrs M., 70 Schreiber Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 4NJ.  
 Reidy, Ms M., 1 Whitehouse Farm Cottage, Bedfield Road, Earl Soham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 7SH.  
 Revell, Mrs S., 3 The Birches, Great Livermere, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 1JL.  
 Rice, Mr T.B., 4 Salehurst Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 8RU.  
 Richmond, Prof. Colin, Flat 3, Sutton House, Quay Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1BX.  
 Ryland, Mrs J.G., Fern Cottage, 60 Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4AD.  
 Sowter, Mrs K.J., Chancery House, 25 Chancery Lane, Debenham, Stowmarket, IP14 6RN.  
 Steward, Mr J.R., 37 Rosemary Avenue, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9HN.  
 Stichbury, Mr & Mrs M., Wuffas, Chapel Close, Capel St Mary, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2ES.  
 Taylor, Mr & Mrs D., Crown Cottage, Mill Road, Buxhall, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 3DW.  
 Taylor, Mr & Mrs M., 23 Bristol Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2DH.  
 Wheeler, Mr A.R., Homeland, Belle Vue Road, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2PP.  
 Whittet, Ms A., Hill Farm, Stonham Road, Cotton, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 4RQ.  
 Widmer, Mrs J.M., 110 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 3SD.  
 Williams, Mrs M., Angel Meadow, Thornbush Lane, Earl Stonham, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 5DX.  
 Wordley, Mr & Mrs D.A.C., Cross Farm House, Station Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5JF.  
 Wright, Mr R., 7 East Barton Road, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2RF.

# ACCOUNTS

## SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

The Council presents their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001.

The Council is elected at the annual general meeting.

The current members of the Council are shown on page 236. At the previous A.G.M. on 7 April 2001 Mr S. Kholucy, Mr R.W. Malster and Dr S.J. Plunkett retired, and Mr L. Alston, Mrs K.C. Brown and Professor C. Richmond were elected.

#### 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, and
- c) to promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.

#### Review

Apart from the publication of the *Proceedings* Volume XL Part 1 and two *Newsletters*, the Institute's publications have continued to sell well.

There were also during the year the usual excursions and lectures.

#### Signed for and on behalf of the Council on 16 March 2002

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 2001, 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. The members of the council consider that an audit is not required for this year (under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the 1993 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is our responsibility to:

- examine the accounts (under section 43(3) (a) of the 1993 Act):
- To follow the procedures laid down in the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners (under section 43(7) (b) of the 1993 Act): and
- to state 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 charity and a 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 view 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 1993 Act; and
  - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and to comply with the accounting requirements of the 1993 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

Chartered Accountants, Ipswich, 22 April 2002

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

	Note	2001 £	2000 £
<b>Incoming resources</b>	2		
Membership income		8,745	8,042
Voluntary income		2,176	2,692
Gross income from publications		1,779	4,551
Income from investments		2,647	2,238
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<u>15,347</u>	<u>17,523</u>
<b>Resources expended</b>	3		
Charitable support expenditure			
- General		(3,442)	(3,198)
- <i>Proceedings</i> publication		(7,674)	(7,104)
- Publications		(2,420)	(672)
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<u>(13,536)</u>	<u>(10,974)</u>
<b>Net incoming resources</b>		1,811	6,549
Accumulated funds brought forward		36,850	30,301
<b>Accumulated funds carried forward</b>		<u>38,661</u>	<u>36,850</u>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	Note	2001 £	2000 £
<b>Investments</b>	5	8,147	8,147
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank – Current Account		1,043	1,741
– Deposit Account		29,578	27,056
		<u>30,621</u>	<u>28,797</u>
<b>Less: Subscriptions in advance</b>		<u>(107)</u>	<u>(94)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		30,514	28,703
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>38,661</u>	<u>36,850</u>
<b>Represented by</b>			
<i>Unrestricted funds:</i>			
Gwen Dyke Bequest	4	9,588	8,981
Research, Excavation and Publication fund	4	17,957	17,327
Accumulated fund	4	11,116	10,542
		<u>38,661</u>	<u>36,850</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Council on 16 March 2002.

A.B. Parry  
Hon. Treasurer

## ACCOUNTS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

## 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 2001	Total 2000
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Membership income</b>					
Subscriptions	-	-	8,745	8,745	8,042
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,745</u>	<u>8,745</u>	<u>8,042</u>
<b>Voluntary income</b>					
Grants	-	-	2,094	2,094	1,652
Donations	-	-	82	82	40
Legacy	-	-	-	-	1,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,692</u>
<b>Gross income from publications</b>					
<i>Proceedings sales</i>	-	-	287	287	97
<i>Roof Carvings</i>	-	606	-	606	3,717
<i>Suffolk Arcades</i>	-	279	-	279	306
<i>Hawes</i>	-	323	-	323	200
<i>Dovecotes</i>	-	237	-	237	231
<i>Dame Alice</i>	-	47	-	47	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,492</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>1,779</u>	<u>4,551</u>
<b>Income from investments</b>					
Interest on investments	500	-	180	680	680
Bank interest	107	558	465	1,130	1,240
Income tax recovered	-	-	837	837	318
	<u>607</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>1,482</u>	<u>2,647</u>	<u>2,238</u>
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	<u>607</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>12,690</u>	<u>15,347</u>	<u>17,523</u>

## 3. Resources expended

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2001	Total 2000
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Expenditure – General</b>					
Newsletters, including postage	-	-	1,820	1,820	1,218
Excursions	-	-	355	355	166
Lectures	-	-	516	516	653
Printing and stationery	-	-	55	55	20
Office expenses and postage	-	-	207	207	196
Insurance	-	-	-	-	157
Independent examiners fee	-	-	194	194	188
Subscriptions	-	-	181	181	350
Grants	-	-	-	-	250
Miscellaneous	-	-	114	114	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,442</u>	<u>3,442</u>	<u>3,198</u>
<b>Expenditure – Proceedings</b>					
Printing and postage	-	-	7,674	7,674	7,104
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,674</u>	<u>7,674</u>	<u>7,104</u>
<b>Publication expenditure</b>					
Postage and packaging	-	120	-	120	407
Index to volume 39	-	1,120	-	1,120	-
Bibliography of articles	-	500	-	500	-
Photography-Walton Old Hall	-	580	-	580	-
Internet costs	-	100	-	100	-
Cost of projector	-	-	-	-	265
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>672</u>
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>11,116</u>	<u>13,536</u>	<u>10,974</u>
<b>4. Movement on funds</b>					
<b>Opening balance</b>	8,981	17,327	10,542	36,850	30,301
Incoming resources	607	2,050	12,690	15,347	17,523
	<u>9,588</u>	<u>19,377</u>	<u>23,232</u>	<u>52,197</u>	<u>47,824</u>
Resources expended	-	(2,420)	(11,116)	(13,536)	(10,974)
Transfers between funds	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	-
	<u>9,588</u>	<u>17,957</u>	<u>11,116</u>	<u>38,661</u>	<u>36,850</u>
<b>5. Investments</b>			Market value	Cost 2001	Cost 2000
8% Treasury Stock, 2003 £2,256.48 Nominal			2,362	2,184	2,184
8% Treasury Stock, 2009 £6,244.78 Nominal			7,381	5,963	5,963
			<u>9,743</u>	<u>8,147</u>	<u>8,147</u>

## 6. Summary of net assets by funds

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2001	Total 2000
	£	£	£	£	£
Investments	5,963	-	2,184	8,147	8,147
Net current assets	3,625	17,957	8,932	30,514	28,703
	<u>9,588</u>	<u>17,957</u>	<u>11,116</u>	<u>38,661</u>	<u>36,850</u>

## 7. Trustees

No member of the council received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2001: Nil)

## 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.

**Subscriptions.** – The annual subscription is £12.50 for an ordinary member due in advance on 1 January. The joint subscription for a husband and wife is £15. Full-time students under 25 are entitled to pay at the student rate of £8. Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Financial Secretary, A.B. Parry, 23 Vermont Crescent, Ipswich, IP4 2ST.

**Privileges.** – The annual subscription entitles members to a copy of the Institute's journal, the *Proceedings*, which contains articles by national and local scholars on the archaeology and history of Suffolk. They will also receive the twice-yearly *Newsletter*, giving details of forthcoming events, short notes and book reviews. The Institute organises a number of excursions in the summer to places of interest in and around Suffolk. In the winter it has a programme of lectures, held alternately at Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich. Members may also use and borrow books from the Institute's Library, housed in the Suffolk Record Office, Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds. Finally, members who wish to take an active part in archaeological fieldwork may join the Institute's Field Group, which has close links with the County Archaeological Service and local museums. Enquiries respecting the Field Group should be addressed to the Hon. Field Group Secretary, M.J. Hardy, 29 High Road, Wortwell, Harleston, Norfolk, IP20 0HG.

**Publications.** – Indexes of the articles in past volumes of the *Proceedings* are to be found in volumes X (1900), XXIV (1948) and XXX (1966). Back numbers of *Proceedings* are available from Mr J. Fairclough, 56 Orford Street, Ipswich, IP1 3PE, at £10 per Part to members, £12 to non-members (volumes XXXVIII and XXXIX), and £2.50 per Part to members, £3.50 to non-members (earlier volumes), plus postage.

**Articles** and notes on all aspects of Suffolk archaeology and history should be sent to the Hon. Editor, Dr David Allen, 105 Tuddenham Avenue, Ipswich, IP4 2HG, from whom copies of Notes for Contributors may be obtained. Items (including books for review) for inclusion in the *Newsletter*, published in March and September, should be sent to Dr J. Middleton-Stewart, St Peter's House, Spexhall, Halesworth, IP19 0RG.

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