

EXCURSIONS 2003

Report and notes on some findings

26 April. Clive Paine, Philip Aitkens, and Audrey McLaughlin, Diane Maywhort, Jean Shehan and David Powell, members of the Redgrave History Group
Rickinghall Inferior, Botesdale and Gislegham

The 155th Annual General Meeting was held in Rickinghall Inferior Village Hall. *Rickinghall Inferior, St Mary's Church* (by kind permission of the Revd Chris Norburn). The church has a Norman round tower with a 15th-century upper stage, battlements and pinnacles. Repair work in progress at the time of the visit showed that the tower had been refaced. There is a Norman tower arch with a blocked opening over it. In 1455 Walter Skynner of Rickinghall Inferior left £1 6s. 8d. to the 'reparation of the tower' and in 1463 John Baret of Bury St Edmunds gave 3s. 4d. to 'the steple of Nether Rickinghall'; both bequests must have been for the upper stage.

The 13th-century chancel has a heavily restored Early English piscina and two 'Y' tracery windows of c.1300, on the south side. The reredos is made up of panels from the Rood screen, now with Victorian painted figures. This work probably dates from 1858 when J.D. Wyatt restored the chancel.

The early 14th-century chancel arch has stiff leaf foliage on the north capital, but not on the south which has a different profile. The nave side of both capitals has been cut back for the Rood screen. The north wall, which is divided into three bays by buttresses, has two large Perpendicular three-light windows with a two-light window over the north door. The hammer-beam roof is 16th-century and may be contemporary with the windows.

The early 14th-century south aisle has a four-bay arcade with quatrefoil piers, deep mouldings in the arches and a hood mould, with dripstones, on the aisle side. The two south windows have exceptionally fine circular, trefoil and quatrefoil tracery, looking more like work of the late 13th century than of the early 14th. The easternmost window is the finer, with the addition of internal shafts and traces of colour. The five-light east window is Perpendicular, set in the earlier Decorated opening, with internal shafts and a trailing vine and leaf frieze, with traces of colour, below the sill. There are a 14th-century, restored, piscina, sedilia and, between the two windows, a rare banner-stave locker. Externally a string course runs along the east wall and around the south-east buttress. Both angle buttresses are massive, with crocketed and pinnacled tops.

The south porch is also early 14th-century, with 'Y' tracery windows and a quatrefoil between, on each side. Internally there are stone benches and two-bay arcading on short octagonal shafts. A second storey was added in the 15th century. The line of the original eaves can be seen in the east and west walls. The new floor cut into the top of the Decorated south aisle doorway. Over the outer door is a frieze with crowned IHSs and Ms. Access to the upper room was by means of a staircase in the thickness of the aisle wall. The entrance door was at the west end of the south wall. The staircase was discovered by Basil Brown of Rickinghall and the Revd H.A. Harris of Thorndon, following a visit by the Institute.

There are monuments to two women who met unusual deaths: in the chancel, Sophia Mark, daughter of the Revd Richard Maul, who perished by falling down a crevasse on Mont Blanc; and on the north wall of the nave, Peggy Milner Barry (née Evans), who married here in July 1932 and lost her life in a shipwreck off the coast of Japan in October 1933, aged twenty-five.

Botesdale Market. On 5 April 1227 King Henry III granted to the Abbot and monks of St

Edmund at Bury a weekly Thursday market and a yearly fair 'on the vigil and feast of St Botolph' (16–17 June) at their manor at Redgrave (*Cal. Ch. Rolls*, 1, 30). The market was established at Botesdale, within the manor and on the main road from Bury St Edmunds to Norwich and Yarmouth. It continued until the late 18th century. The market developed rapidly and by 1289 sixty-three people held cottages, shops and stalls in the market place (Zvirazi and Smith 1996, chap. 13). The shops and stalls varied in size from a shop of 32ft x 12ft to a stall of 2ft x 4ft. The surnames reflect the trades carried on in the market: Draper, Sutor (shoemaker), Barker (tanner), Cuttyng (tailor), Mercator (chapman).

An extent of 1433,¹ made on the appointment of a new Abbot, William Curtys, lists tenants, cottages and land, together with the rents owed to the Abbot as lord of the manor. By now many shops or cottages had been built on the market place where formerly there were stalls. On either side of an east–west-running lane called Draperslane were cottages/shops, some in a row called Drapersrow. Measurements given for some of these cottages (e.g. those of Margaret Brouster, Matilda Webyster and Robert Norton, together measuring 76ft down the side of Draperslane from west to east) enable the approximate sites of shops and lane to be plotted. Today a garden path and wall leading from west to east in the Market Place appear to mark the exact spot of the 1433 Draperslane.

The extent also refers to an 'Old tolhows' and a 'Newtolhows'. There would have been a toll house in or near the market to regulate and administer its transactions on behalf of the Abbot. The old toll house was to the east of Potters Lane, and the new in the High Street adjacent to the market. The extent names those who rented the cottages on the Market Place itself and lining the streets on either side. Their surnames once more reflect their trades, and indicate that the cloth industry was prominent in Botesdale: Brouster (brewer), Webyster, Hempman, Wollemonger, Hose and Skynner. Many of today's houses are on the sites described in the extent. The market area today is bounded by Chandlers Lane (formerly Potters Lane) to the east, Back Lane (formerly Mekilhill) to the north, and the High Street to the south and west; Chilver's shop and the war memorial occupy the western third of the area.

Botesdale Chapel of Ease (by kind permission of the Revd Chris Norburn, Jennifer and Bill Cordeaux). The earliest reference to a chapel here occurs in 1338, when a message belonging to Robert of Harling in Botesdale was described as being 'next to the chapel of St Botolph'. Papal licences were granted in 1412 and 1415, by which the inhabitants of Botesdale were allowed, with the agreement of the Rector of Redgrave, to have a portable altar in their chapel of St Botolph 'within the bounds of the parish of Redgrave, about a mile distant'.

The present building has the characteristic design features and inscription details to enable it to be attributed to the Aldridge workshop of North Lopham. Reference is made to a 'new chapel' in 1494 and 1506. At the latter date Richard Penne gave £1 'to the repair of Botesdale chapel and to a glass window in the new chapel of Botesdale'. In 1505 Robert Hamelyn, Rector of Redgrave, gave a coucher and portuary and money for glazing a window. All this points to a rebuilding or major reconstruction of the chapel.

The 1548 chantry certificate records that 'it is to be considered that the said chapel is an ancient chapel standing in Botolphsdale Street for the use of the inhabitants of the street. It was first built at their cost, and had no land until the above bequest'. This was the endowment founded, to last 100 years, by John Shreeve with lands in Walsham-le-Willows and Wattisfield. The Walsham-le-Willows court rolls show that John Shereve held land in Wattisfield until c.1479, which was then held by the 'residents of Botolysdale' from at least 1495, and by the 'wardens of Botesdale Chapel' in 1509.

The chapel had become a chantry chapel with an income of £10 p.a., of which £5 6s. 8d. was the salary of a priest to 'celebrate devyne service in the seid chapple'. An inscription

over the north door, damaged by the insertion of a window, asks for prayers for John Schrive, Jullian his deceased wife and Dame Bridget Wykes, who was probably a nun. Whether the chapel continued to be a place of public worship, a private chantry, or a combination of the two, in 1547 Edward VI's Commissioners saw it only as a chantry and confiscated the chapel, its contents and endowment.

In 1561 Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord of Redgrave since 1545, founded a Free Grammar School at Botesdale. The former chapel became part of the school, the tower was demolished (although the outline of the tower arch remains), and a new building, the present Chapel House, erected adjoining to the west. The school functioned between 1576 and 1868. A gallery was erected at the west end of the chapel, forming an entrance lobby, with access from the first floor of Chapel House. The former Rood screen was moved here to form the eastern support for the gallery.

In 1884 George Holt Wilson of Redgrave Hall purchased the chapel and Elizabethan house. The chapel was restored as a place of worship and is still the chapel of ease to Redgrave church, which at the time of writing has itself been declared redundant.

Gislingham, St Mary's Church (by kind permission of the Revd David Claydon). Since recent visits by the Institute (see *Proceedings*, XXXIV (1978), 154 and XXXVII (1989), 88) the church had been restored in 1991; the churchyard wall rebuilt and a conservation area established in 2001; and a new guide book written by Clive Paine in 2002. The purpose of this visit was to record new research on the history of the church.

The sequence of construction is that the chancel was rebuilt *c.*1250, with new Decorated windows inserted in the 14th century. The nave was rebuilt and extended westward, leaving the north and south doors in their earlier positions, and an 80ft-high tower was constructed.

Perpendicular windows were inserted in the chancel, in the earlier Decorated openings, *c.*1480, and at the same time a new roof was constructed, with figures at the ends of the arch-braces. Those on the south side hold scroll, censer, portative organ and stringed instrument; those on the north, an open book, a bishop's mitre and a blank shield.

The nave was widened by 4ft to the south *c.*1484, the new chancel arch being centred on the new width of the nave. Four large Perpendicular windows were placed in the new south wall and three others inserted into the earlier Decorated openings on the north side. The new ten-bay double hammer-beam roof had sixty hovering angels on the hammers and shorter wall posts. The rhythm of the arch-braces changes towards the west, to allow for the different window spacings in the north wall.

Stylistic evidence strongly suggests that all the work in the 1480s was carried out by the workshop of Master Mason Hawes of Occold. The details on the entrance arch to the porch, with lions, hanging shields, angels, flowers and narrow string courses; the similar details on the font; the stepped embattled transom windows of the nave; the windows of *c.*1430 over the porch – are all from the continuing 'school' or 'workshop' of the master mason who was working *c.*1410–40. The roofs of nave and chancel are by the same team of carpenters, who may also have been associated with this group of masons. There are parallels in the battlements on the collar and wall posts, and the roll-moulding on the wall plate.

The tower fell on 19 February 1599. In May 1638 the churchwardens were ordered by the Commissary's Court at Lambeth to clear the rubble from the churchyard and rebuild the tower. In August John Russel was paid £2 2s. for travelling to Gislingham and drawing the 'plot' or plan for the new tower, which was built in 1639–40 in English bond by Edmund Petto of Bramford and funded by donations from the Darby, Bedingfield and Bacon families and collections among the parishioners.

Following Archbishop Laud's order that communion tables should be railed off, the

churchwardens in 1637 paid Thomas Dall £1 19s. 4d. for 'seting up of the Rayll in the Chansell'. In 1712 Matthew Tanner made new three-sided rails, which were altered in the 1860 restoration to run across the chancel.

The recess in the south wall most probably had a painting of the Rood surrounded by angels catching blood from Jesus's wounds. This suggestion is based both on the position of the recess and a reference in the will of John More in 1493, which, in a list of eight East Anglian pilgrimages, included 'the Blessed Roode of Gyslyngham'. At Bramfield church, near Halesworth, there is a similar recess in the north wall, with a painting of the Rood, which was described as the 'Good Rood with his angels'. The two pulleys in the roof at Gislingham, one on the collar directly over the hammer-beam to the east of the recess, are probably associated with lights, both in honour of this painting and the Rood on the screen.

The north-east window contains some of the earliest botanical depictions of English wild flowers in the country. Three shields are set within 15th-century wreaths of twisted stems with tendrils, leaves and flowers. The plant is the blue columbine (*aquilegia vulgaris*). There are fourteen blue flowers and one white around the left shield and eleven blue flowers around that on the right. The centre shield has pairs of small white, as yet unidentified, flowers; the four blue pieces of glass are not flowers. Nearby Columbine Way commemorates this unique glass. The shields are for Toppesfield (birds); Chirche or Ashfield (fleurs-de-lis) and Clouting (bear's feet). The Chirche family were lords of Swatshall manor from c.1380 until 1446, when it passed by marriage to the Toppesfields until 1480. The Cloutings were trustees of the Chirche estate.

The three-decker pulpit was made by Richard Rednall in 1802. He was paid £14 1s. for 'building the pulpit with sownd Borde and enriched cornith, with flors, stairs, spring boards, brackets and seats compleat'. The box pews were built in 1810 by John Legget, who was paid £29 15s. 5d. The 15th-century poppy-headed benches form the seats within the box pews.

In the tower a tablet records a ring of 10,080 changes of Grandsire Bob in 6 hours 35 minutes on 6 April 1822. The names of the ringers are given, and around the edge are their bells and trades – bricklayer (trowel), two blacksmiths (anvils), sexton (spade), turf cutter (turf spade), shoe or collar maker (leather-worker's awl). This last was identified after the excursion by Alan Lockwood of Felixstowe.

*8 May. Leigh Alston, Clive Paine, Pam and John Walker
Aldham and Hadleigh*

Aldham, St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Mrs Ann Crockatt, churchwarden). The church lies to the east of the Hall, on a high mound at the head of a long valley, overlooking Hadleigh. The rebuilt round tower has an early lower stage, with a 16th-century red brick tower arch. Fragments of a 10th-century grave slab were re-used as a quoin at the south-west corner of the nave, and as part of the internal jamb of a south nave window. The style of carving is similar to a grave slab at Blaxhall.

The nave and chancel are 14th-century, with restored 'Y' tracery windows of c.1300, all of which are shown in Isaac Johnson's drawing of 1818. There are a Decorated door and windows in the north side. The east wall of the chancel was rebuilt in brick before 1855, when the window tracery was blocked up. During the 1933–34 restoration the east wall was again rebuilt, with an east window and flanking niches, in memory of William Jackson, barrister (d. 1931), the glass designed by William Wilkinson.

The piscina has 13th-century side columns. Over the vestry door are scars, showing where the wall was rebuilt. The roof is 14th-century, with a tie-beam and central king-post.

In 1525 Robert Clifford asked to be buried 'afore the church porch' and left bequests to the altar, to embellish the candlebeam, Rood figures and lights:

I will have the rood there upon the candlebeam set up hier and Mary and John and two new angells and the brest and the Rode karvyn, when that is done I will have all this gere paynted and gilt, whatsoever it cost... two standards of brass to stand in the quere, foure candlestickes of brasse more for the candlebeam, three lights of wax of ½lb standing before the Rood for ever...

His son Thomas, in 1530, added 'twoe great standards to stand before the high altar' and a new cross.

Before William Fawcett's 1883 restoration of the nave, the Rector described the state of the walls, stating that 'I pushed down large portions of it myself with my umbrella'. During the restoration a chancel arch was erected; the south wall entirely and the north wall partially rebuilt; the north door opened; a new roof constructed; and the tower rebuilt except for the lower twenty feet, with an added short spire. The lectern was restored by Moss of Ipswich.

The church had been in a neglected state for some time; two of the three bells had been sold in 1769 to raise funds to repair the 'ruinous and decayed' tower and the 'decayed' side walls of the nave. The sale was necessary because all the landowners 'refused to contribute anything towards the same'.

The 1933–34 restoration was by H. Munro Cautley and included a parquet floor, oak wall panelling, doors, pulpit, prayer desk, choir stalls, communion table, the east wall and window. The benches are also from 1933–34, but include one dated 1537 and poppy heads with a mullet and saltire cross. Three bench ends have unidentified heraldic devices, including a wolf or bear's head, and what may be symbols of the passion.

Aldham Hall (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Crockatt). Aldham Hall conceals a rare 15th-century timber-framed manor house behind its façade of Georgian render. The southern wing of the property preserves an open hall of c.1420 that now contains a modern kitchen on its ground floor; the storage chamber above the 16th-century inserted ceiling is a remarkable space that remains open to its heavily sooted rafters and retains the tie-beam and arch-braces of a fine open truss (although its crown post has been removed). The structure of the parlour to the west of the hall is largely concealed, but appears to have been rebuilt. The position of the medieval cross-passage is now occupied by a large 17th-century brick chimney, and the adjacent service bay was rebuilt to accommodate a new parlour of the same period. This 'turnaround' of function, where a medieval service bay became a parlour, was a common response to the problem of accommodating large new chimneys in halls that were not designed for them; the cross-passage was utilised as a convenient chimney bay.

While the southern wing of the house is typical of its period, the original arrangement of the eastern wing, which contains the modern entrance passage, is most unusual. This wing is an addition of the early 16th century that adjoined the rear of the medieval service bay, but was jettied and highly ornamented to both sides. The remains of a fine oriel window in the western elevation, facing the courtyard behind the hall, have recently been discovered in a first-floor corridor. Despite the grandeur of this new extension, it contained only three small rooms on its lower storey (one in each bay), although its internal partitions have since been removed. The loss of its dividing walls, and lack of evidence for doors and stairs, hamper any precise interpretation of this remarkable structure, but it may represent a Tudor lodging range.

Hadleigh, Guildhall (Fig.153) is an 'L shaped complex of two late 15th-century timber-framed buildings; to the north is the Market Hall which faces on to the churchyard and

church, and behind it, extending southwards, is the Guildhall.

The Market Hall is a spectacular 59ft (18m)-long timber-framed building of three storeys, each storey jettied on both sides and also, originally, at the east end. When built, the first floor had a row of ornate projecting oriel windows flanked by decorated pilasters looking out on to the churchyard. These windows do not survive, but the evidence for them can be seen today in the timber framing visible along the north front. In the late 18th century the top storey of the Market Hall's eastern end was removed and the east end extended with a brick apse to create an Assembly Room with a vaulted ceiling on the first floor. The western half of the second floor survives along with its crownpost roof. On the ground floor, the eastern part contained two shops with an open passageway between them which led from the market place to the south through to the churchyard. One of these shop fronts survives – two large arched deep windows either side of a central door – in what is now the office of Hadleigh's Town Council. These shops had windows in their south walls facing on to the market place, but none overlooking the churchyard.

The Market Hall was built against an earlier building to the west which collapsed during a gale in the 1880s. In 1438, before the present Market Hall was built, this earlier building is described (in a document granting the market to trustees) as the market house with rooms underneath called the almshouses.² In 1470 (in a document appointing new trustees) it was called the Cloth Hall, and in 1498 when new trustees were appointed there

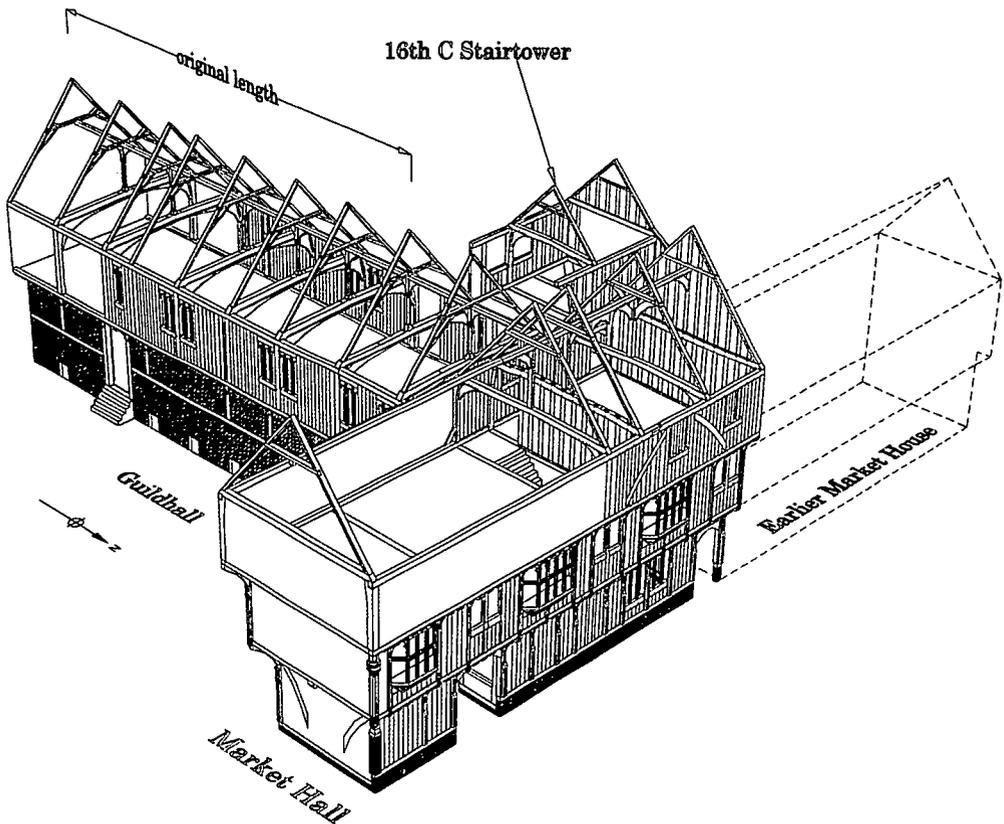


FIG. 153 – Reconstruction of Hadleigh Guildhall, viewed from the north-east (© John Walker, 2004).

was a newly-built Guildhall, together with 'le Wullehouse' (probably the present Market House) as well as the old Cloth Hall (Anon. 1902).

The Guildhall extends southwards for over 80ft (25m) from the south-west end of the Market Hall. It was jettied on both sides, with brick walls on the ground floor and timber framing above. The east wall has been rebuilt level with the upper storey, but clear evidence is visible in the ground floor ceiling for its original position. When first built, there was a 20ft (16m) gap between the two buildings, part of which was occupied by a stair tower for the Market Hall. The Guildhall was then extended in the 16th century, possibly after the guilds were abolished in 1547, to abut the rear of the Market Hall, blocking windows in its south wall. A new stair tower was built in the south-west angle of the two buildings. Evidence for this can be seen in the change in the character of the floor joists in the ground floor ceiling, in the blocked windows, in the empty mortices in the south wall of the Market Hall for the earlier stair tower, and in pegs visible in one of the floor joists of the ground floor ceiling for the studs in the original first floor end gable. There is also a change in the rafters.

The Guildhall, as originally built, consisted of two floors with a brick cellar under most of its length. The ground floor was divided into three rooms, the largest being the centre one with moulded joists. Towards the south end of this room there is an opening in the ceiling joists which was probably for the service stairs to the first floor, enabling food to be taken up to the first-floor rooms from the detached kitchen, part of which survives to the west of the Guildhall. The main entrance to the first floor was through a door in the centre of what was then the north gable of the building. All evidence of these stairs was lost when the Guildhall was extended. Originally the first floor was divided into two rooms.

At some stage before the Guildhall was extended, the tiebeams were replaced with those that can be seen today. The braces are designed to sit on pilasters attached to timber posts on the side wall, similar to those on the exterior of the Market Hall. However there is no evidence of any pilasters on the posts, suggesting that the tiebeams and braces are re-used from another building. It is also probable that the first floor was converted from two rooms to a single room at this stage. If not, it was converted when the Guildhall was extended in the 16th century.

Today visitors to the first floor of the Guildhall see a splendid crownpost roof, but the crownposts are later additions, probably inserted when the building was extended. They are clearly not original, as there is a gap between the top of the crownposts and the collars to the rafter. Because of the lack of support for the rafters from the crownposts, the roof has pushed out the side walls on the first floor, creating a gap between the ends of the tiebeams and the side walls. This gap has been covered by the later coving.

The Hadleigh Guildhall complex is open for tours, conducted by the Friends of Hadleigh Guildhall on Thursday and Sunday afternoons from June to September. A new guidebook to the architectural history of the complex has been produced by John Walker, who with his wife Pam acted as guides for the S.I.A.H. visit. Copies can be obtained from F.O.G.'s secretary, Jane Haylock, The Idler, 37 High Street, Hadleigh, IP7 8AF or direct from John Walker, Marks Cottage, Stoke Road, Layham, Ipswich, IP7 5RB.

*11 June. Adrian Thorpe, Tom Williamson, Philip Aithens, Vic Scott and Rob Parker
Priory Farm, Preston St Mary*

This was an evening meeting organised jointly with the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group. The host, Adrian Thorpe, farms his land with concern for conservation and for archaeological research. *Time Team* featured a Roman site here a few years ago and a series of excavations have been organised by the Institute's Field Group, of which the latest, on medieval features, has received a grant from the Local Heritage Initiative. In the Middle Ages the farm was owned by Holy Trinity Priory (Christchurch), Ipswich and if the place-

name Preston is correctly seen as 'the priest's settlement' this suggests some religious importance here.

Members toured the farm in five groups meeting the speakers in turn. Adrian Thorpe himself showed a barn he was restoring with respect for its original features, where he hoped owls would nest, and introduced Shetland ponies and Norfolk Longhorn sheep grazing within a large moated enclosure.

Tom Williamson explored the different ages of some of the hedgerows. While questioning some theories for precise dating of hedges he pointed out the mixture of species that shows one hedge to be of considerable age, the presence of woodland species surviving in another and the uniformity of a recent thorn hedge. He also pointed out an area where Adrian's deliberate neglect of a corner of a field had allowed woodland species to colonise it within sixteen years, which showed how rapidly this could take place.

Vic Scott explained the work in progress on the excavation of a medieval site where some of the regular team were seen in action revealing fragments of medieval pottery. This is the area that produced the leg of a high quality Roman bronze statue found in a medieval rubbish pit (Plouviez 2003).

Rob Parker explained how a conservation area had been created to encourage butterflies such as the Painted Lady and the Grizzled Skipper. Philip Aitkens demonstrated that the core of the farmhouse was a medieval hall house with soot-covered timbers in the roof. He also showed how the great barn, which was probably built originally at the same time as the farmhouse, was extended using profits from the period of the Napoleonic Wars, and incorporated many timbers from a medieval structure.

At the end of the tour members were able to inspect displays of finds and illustrations in the barn and to enjoy an excellent barbecue.

*28 June. John Fairclough, Stephen Mael, Robert Malster and Tom Plunkett
Leiston*

Long Shop Museum. Stephen Mael, the manager, introduced members to the Museum demonstrating how the buildings and exhibits illustrate the story of the Garrett family firm whose products ranged from sickles to steam engines and washing machines. The firm had converted a small village dependent on fishing and agriculture into an industrial town trading throughout the world. Robert Malster told the story of the Long Shop itself, from its construction in 1852 as a production line for the erecting of early steam engines to its restoration as a historic monument after the final collapse of commercial production in 1980. After that crisis the buildings had been restored by a team working under the Community Programme scheme of the Manpower Services Commission and opened as a museum in 1984. The Long Shop is a massive aisled building some 26m long and 13m high, with each of its columns cut from a single tree. Steam engines were assembled in the central aisle, moving along as parts were added from the galleries above. Machines were driven by a series of shafts powered by a horizontal steam engine and the building was lit by gas from the company's own gas works. Members saw many products of the firm from a fully restored steam tractor to a 1970s washing machine. Displays show the story of the firm from its start in 1778 making sickles to the manufacture of threshing machines, seed drills and road rollers. There were documents about its history including the memorable occasion when Richard Garrett took all his employees by sea to London to visit the Great Exhibition of 1851. They show the firm developing steam wagons and then electric delivery vans, trolley buses and diesel lorries. Members saw the works fire engines, one hand pumped and the other steam powered, both of which have been restored to working order. They also viewed the display showing the development of steam power leading up to the Sizewell Nuclear Power Stations which use atomic power to produce steam that generates electricity, bringing local industrial history up to the present day.

Leiston Abbey. John Fairclough introduced members to the history of this house of Premonstratensian canons. The order was founded by St Norbert at Premontre, near Laon in northern France, and its members wore white habits. Their stricter lifestyle is said to have been similar to that of the Cistercians, so a rural setting is not surprising. Leiston Abbey was founded in 1182 by Ranulph de Glanville, chief justice of Henry II, who also founded the Augustinian Butley Priory. One of his relatives, Bartholomew de Glanville, was one of the 'viewers' who supervised the building of Henry II's castle at Orford and became its first constable. Another of the supervisors of the building of Orford Castle, Wimar the chaplain, who became vicar of Orford church and sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, founded the Augustinian priory at Dodnash.

According to his contemporary Gerald of Wales, Glanville rejected the Benedictines as too luxurious and the Cistercians as too avaricious, despite their apparent austerity, but thought the canons both more moderate and more useful. The founding canons came from Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire and an abbey in Sussex (Durfold in Rogate). Laying out the site took over two months.

The original abbey was nearer to the sea in Minsmere marshes. In fact it is now very close to the sea. It was on an island in the mere of Minsmere, reached by a causeway from the mainland at Eastbridge (just south of the R.S.P.B. bird reserve). Crop marks on an aerial photograph suggest that there was indeed an extensive complex there, marked by earthworks which probably included sea defences (see Scarfe 1986, 141, Pl. 24 and map 7). The chapel, remains of which are all that survive of the original abbey, may have been kept in use by the canons as a hermitage or retreat after they moved the main monastery to the present site. It is said that the last abbot retired there as a hermit. The Minsmere was drained to create grazing marshes by Garretts in 1846–50 when they dug the straight New Cut.

It is possible that there was an earlier church here as well as the present site, since in Domesday Book there were three churches with 100 acres. The manor of Leiston was a very large one in 1086, with twelve carucates (1,440 'acres') held by Robert Malet as part of his Honour of Eye, but formerly held by Edric of Laxfield, who is remarkable as the private owner of Dunwich and perhaps the real founder of the town at Eye, possibly an early entrepreneur developer. The manor also had extensive woodlands sufficient to feed 500 pigs, seven beehives and possibly a park.

It is said that the canons became alarmed by the encroachment of the sea here in the 1340s. Further down the coast similar fears led the monks of St Felix at Felixstowe to move from the coastal site at Walton Castle to an inland location behind the church of St Mary at Walton. The canons of Leiston moved to the present site in 1363 under the patronage of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who was then lord of the Honour of Eye. Presumably they incorporated much material from their original buildings in the present structure, and possibly parts of an existing church here. There was further reconstruction, and no doubt recycling of material, after a fire in 1382.

It is recorded that in 1399 the Abbot had to fight to defend his right to administer justice, and take the profits from doing so, on his properties in his own court, and to deny the right of the King's sheriff and bailiffs to execute writs there. He based his claim on the existence of a soke called Leiston Soken and was anxious to preserve his jurisdiction.

It is possible to see the layout of the church and the buildings around the cloister. The restored building with a thatched roof on the north side of the presbytery (chancel) was the Lady chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The abbey itself was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, so she was presumably also honoured at the high altar. The chapel on the south side was dedicated to St Michael. The monks' dormitory was on the first floor above the eastern range of the cloister which included the sacristy, the chapter house and warming house with its fireplace (in winter the only heated place apart from the kitchen), beyond which

are the remains of the monks' latrines. The day stairs to the dormitory start in the corner of the south range, which is the basement of the refectory (dining hall). Members noted the fine west window of the refectory, and in the cloister remains of the monks' washing place used before going to eat. The brick gatehouse with its polygonal turrets was added in the early 16th century.

The abbey was suppressed in 1537 and the Abbot received a pension of £20, but the brethren got nothing. It became a farm with the church being used as a barn. In 1918 the Lady chapel was restored and its use for retreats begun.

Tom Plunkett told members how he had assisted in excavations here some years ago. The archaeologists had ascertained the position of the missing side of the gatehouse, and uncovered the drain across the reredorter (the monastic lavatories). He and John Fairclough introduced a discussion about the importance of coastal or estuarine locations during the Middle Saxon period, when religious foundations are claimed at Burgh Castle, Blythburgh, Dunwich, Iken and Felixstowe with varying degrees of probability. At Iken, Brandon and Burrow Hill (Butley), river or estuary islands were favoured retreats in that age. The priesthood of the East Anglian bishoprics of Dommoc and Elmham at first probably formed canon communities. The earlier site of Leiston Abbey, towards the sea, was also a marsh-girt island reached by a causeway, and it is interesting that de Glanville should have chosen a site so typical of Anglian religious occupation. Might it then have possessed some religious legend, since forgotten? Speculation then wandered to the origins of Elmham, Mendham and Hoxne in the Waveney valley.

19 and 20 July. John Fairclough and Mike Hardy

The Thornham Estate (by kind permission of Lord and Lady Henniker). This was an activity weekend (C.B.A. National Archaeology Days) designed for those of all ages who wished to take part in some practical activities on the Thornham Estate which is the focus of a long-term research project on landscape archaeology.

On Saturday morning there was a guided walk to observe features of archaeological and historical interest during which members were invited to spot significant clues. Members saw evidence of the moated site of the original Hall and some surviving features of the ornamental Park including a folly made as a hermitage constructed from Gothic masonry removed from Thornham Magna church during Victorian alterations. It was emphasised that this was not the real medieval hermitage. Beyond was the Walled Garden clearly built in two stages, and behind it the ornamental canal which seemed to have been more of an enlarged boundary ditch. Members then joined an ancient long distance linear routeway which ran from south of Thornham across Mellis Green to the head of the river Waveney *via* the market at Botesdale. This section of the route survives as Cow Pasture Lane and almost certainly the real medieval hermitage and chapel of St Eadburga (Eadburh) adjoined this lane at a point where it crossed the boundary between Thornham Magna and Parva. Members were offered three possible sites for this, which await further investigation. They also noted the point where How Lane joins Cow Pasture Lane. As How Lane appears to be part of the feature known as Grim's Ditch and passing a field called Grims Moor, it may have originated as a very ancient boundary ditch (might it have marked the northern limit of the kingdom of Cunobelinus?). Further on was Chapel Farm which incorporates stone that might have come from the farm that belonged to the chapel. Behind it members saw a large clay pit most likely to have been used for brick making, perhaps for rebuilding the Hall. They returned past a major moated site. At the Field Centre there was a display of finds of all periods made on the estate.

In the afternoon members were treated to a demonstration of the archaeological use of metal detectors by Gilbert Burroughes and Tony Greenacre, who impressed them by finding a number of items including two silver coins and a heavy lead weight. They

emphasised the importance of accurate recording, as did Mike Hardy when he encouraged members to scour a field of setaside land for finds: unfortunately none of the fields was ploughed to suitable conditions for proper fieldwalking but members rose to the challenge as they spread across the field.

On the Sunday a smaller group of members helped to survey and record a medieval moated site on the estate (known as 'Woodhouse' it was probably the manor house of Thornham Parva and a component of the name of the Thornham manor of 'Bresworth, Woodhouse and Swatshall'). This proved quite a challenge because of some areas of dense vegetation, but an initial plan was achieved which will be refined as time permits. During the exploration Jean Marshall pointed out that a strange projection on one side of the moat could have been a duck decoy used to funnel the birds off the open water of the moat, and a member with a metal detector uncovered the remains of a group of very thin medieval fish hooks while others found medieval pottery including some substantial rim sherds and pieces of Weybread ware.

*27 September. Mike Hardy, John Fulcher, John Fairclough and Clive Paine
Coddendam*

Valley Farm Roman site (by kind permission of the farmer, Mr Gerald Cousens). Some eighty-five members assembled at Valley Farm where John Fulcher and members of the Coddendam History Club have been excavating a Roman period farm for ten years. The site on the edge of the village has produced evidence of human activity in the New Stone Age and the Bronze Age, but some of the boundary ditches of the Roman fields had been dug earlier in the Iron Age, one still being marked as a hedge. The actual farmhouse has not yet been located, but there was a substantial building since there are plenty of roof tiles of different types and box tiles from the heating system for a living room or perhaps a bath house, as well as a number of *tesserae* from a tile floor and mortared flints that probably came from the footings of a timber-framed structure. A variety of pottery has been found including samian and colour coated wares as well as the imported amphorae used for wine, olive oil and fish sauce. Perhaps these reached the farm after being carried by barge up the river Gipping to the town of Combretovium which had been the site of two Roman forts where several Roman roads converge on the river crossing at Baylham House on the furthest edge of Coddendam parish. Two almost complete pots may have been set in the floor to receive libations and an unusual 'costrel' type vessel might have stood on the table holding wine or olive oil. One part of the site had a furnace used to smelt iron from the rich ore found in sandstone nodules on the fields, while many large nails had been discarded around the site. Coins ranged from issues of Trajan to some of the later 4th century, although there was some change in the use of the site *c.*200 A.D. Styli used for writing on wax tablets show that records were being kept or letters written. Pollen analysis revealed that there had been many oak trees in the area and suggested that the fields remained open and that farming presumably continued without any obvious break at the end of Roman government. Members viewed the current excavation trench and examined a selection of finds.

Tom Plunkett then led the group further along the valley to indicate a place where important Anglo-Saxon discoveries have been made over the past fifteen years. Here David Cummings and his fellow-workers have recovered many small items by metal-detecting, which now form a significant collection. They date from Iron Age and Roman times into the Early and Middle Saxon period, where they culminate in a particularly rich group of coins and fragments of jewellery or decorative fittings. There are many simple items such as shoe buckles and dress-hooks, and as a whole the collection is miscellaneous, suggesting that items from the 6th century and earlier may have been scavenged from neighbouring sites. The finest later pieces (on loan display at Ipswich Museum) are of gold or gilt bronze,

and some appear to have been broken up in antiquity: clipped bronze fragments and blobs formed when molten suggest metalworking here. Finds include an exceptional series of English gold shillings (*thrymsas*) of the later 7th century, and various silver pennies (*sceattas*) representing the first half of the 8th century, when Gipeswic was expanding rapidly.

About five years ago a series of 7th-century burials was discovered on the brow of the valley's southern ridge, opposite this site. They included graves furnished with weapons and bronze bowls under mounds, and the burial of a lady on her iron-bound bedstead with possessions at her knees and beside her head. Textiles had presumably been associated with the bed. A *sceatta* showed a deposition date of c.690–710, and a gold cruciform pendant explained that this was a Christian furnished burial. Interest was now renewed because the field of discovery was to feature in the following week's BBC 'Hidden Treasure' programme highlighting the work of detectorists in liaison with the archaeological services. Excavations were made for the programme, stripping quite extensive areas under the direction of the County Archaeological Service, and on the spot first suggested by David Cummings they found footing trenches of a large 7th-century timber hall about 11 x 7 x 6m overall, aligned east–west along the valley with facing doors in the north and south sides. The hall's timber frame was set on sleeper beams, with posts at the doorways, and stood beside a path leading down the hill from the north. The precious coins and metalwork collected were related to the hall, through activities not yet understood. Sunken-featured buildings, their pits recessed into the chalk surface, appeared some distance away: finds included a double-toothed comb of antler with empanelled crosses engraved on its central bar, and an unusual bronze plate necklace. Members noted that it would have been possible from this point to see the lines of at least two of the Roman roads converging on Combretovium. This left members with much to discuss and think about regarding local evidence for how the transition was made from Roman Britain to Saxon England.

Sylvia Bickers and Sally Garrod provided members with a map and notes about some of the more interesting historic features of the modern village of Coddtenham produced by the Coddtenham History Club who had worked hard to give the Institute a fascinating day. Members were able to use these notes to explore the village before meeting Clive Paine in the church for the afternoon session.

St Mary's Church (by kind permission of the churchwardens, Mrs Dorothy Lay and Mr Alan Smith). The north chancel wall has a Norman lancet discovered during the 1893 restoration. Externally the north wall foundations show where the chancel was dramatically extended in the 13th century, to be only 10ft shorter than the nave. Part of this work survives in the piscina and plate-tracery window.

The aisles and tower were added to the nave in the 14th century. There are Decorated doors and windows in the aisles and west end of the nave, and the aisle arcades are also Decorated. The nave was heightened in the late 15th century with a clerestory, double hammer-beam roof and eastern sanctus-bell turret. The ridge of the earlier roof shows externally on the east, and externally and internally on the west wall. The tower was probably built at the north-west corner of the nave because of the sharp fall of the land on the west.

There was a vestry on the north side of the chancel, described in 1824 as 'built a few years since', which was demolished in 1893. A new vestry and organ chamber were erected on the south side, which incorporated the chancel south door and window. These alterations resulted in the monument to the Huguenot Revd Balthazar Gardemau (d. 1737) being moved from the south to the north side of the chancel. His library later became the Parochial Library, now part of the Cathedral Library. The top of his monument has two piles of books, as if at home on the study floor. His widow, Lady Catherine (d. 1757)

founded the parish charity school for twenty-six poor children. There are other monuments and a vault for the Bacon family of Shrubland Hall, and for the Longe family, vicars here 1797–1890.

The Rood stairs are entered from the south-east corner of the north aisle. There are two exit doors, one to the Rood and one to a parclose or loft in the aisle. The red-brick stair turret overlaps the east window of the aisle and the westernmost chancel window. Panels of the screen (dated 1534) depict Obadiah, Isaiah, Hosea, David, Zechariah and Micah.

The double hammer-beam roof is of seven bays, with a half-bay at each end, to match the centres of the aisle arcades. The hammers have forty angels and the wall posts twenty figures in canopied niches, all of which were restored or replaced in 1887.

A series of photographs in the Suffolk Photographic Survey¹ show the interior before the 1887 restoration, with box pews, a three-decker pulpit with tester and the western gallery containing the organ. In 1887 the box pews were replaced with chairs, a few of which remain in the north aisle; the lower stages of the pulpit removed; and the gallery demolished and the organ placed on the floor at the west end. For the history of the organ, see Allen 1996.

The north aisle parapet has flushwork panels in the battlements, with symbols which include the Trinity, Mary and Jesus at the east end. The third battlement from the east has the inscription 'Pray for the souls of John French and Margaret', below which is the letter R. John French, a mercer (d. 1512), bequeathed £1 to the most 'necessary' work, gave his white damask vestment and asked to be buried in the church, covered by a graven stone. He may have paid for much or all of the parapet in his lifetime. The letter R probably refers to his son and executor, Robert.

The 15th-century north porch is set at an oblique angle, aligned with the road and path from the village. The outer door has lion dripstones, capitals with flowers and suspended shields on both faces of the arch. The inscription over the door is almost lost, but dates only from 1893. It is worth recording it here as 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son'.

The south aisle was restored in 1886 and has a parapet, based on the northern one, battlements and roof of that date. At the east end are parts of the former Shrubland Hall pew, looking like a parclose, containing an elaborately canopied piscina. The font dates from 1883. Against the outside of the south wall is the grave stone of the Revd Matthias Gillet *alias* Candler, antiquary, herald and Puritan minister, vicar of Coddtenham 1629–63. William Dowsing lived at Baylham House in Coddtenham and, between 1626 and 1637 Candler baptised six of Dowsing's children here.

*Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

NOTES

- 1 Redgrave rentals, B.L., Add. MS 14.850.
- 2 Hadleigh Town Council Archives, 001/B/01.
- 3 S.R.O.I., S.P.S., Coddtenham.

REFERENCES

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- Plouviez, J., 2003. 'A Copper-Alloy *Lar* Fragment Lost in a Medieval Pit at Preston St Mary', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, XL, 331--33.
Scarfe, N., 1986. *Suffolk in the Middle Ages*. Woodbridge.
Zvirazi and Smith, R. (eds), 1996. *Medieval Society and the Manor Court*. Oxford.

LECTURES

- March 8 At Bury St Edmunds: 'The Reckoning of King Raedwald', by Dr Sam Newton.
March 22 At Henley: 'Aliens in East Anglia in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries', by Dr Jim Bolton.
October 18 At Haughley: 'The Black Death in Suffolk', by Leigh Alston.
November 8 At Haughley: 'Carlton Colville Bypass: Recent Archaeological Investigations', by Jez Meredith.
November 29 At Haughley: 'The Survey of Suffolk Place-Names: a Progress Report', by Dr David Parsons.

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 2003

During the year 69 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 2003 stood at 887, a net increase of 23. The total comprised 616 full members, 193 associate members, and 78 institutions and societies.

ACCOUNTS

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

The Council presents its report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2003.

The Council is elected at the annual general meeting.

The current members of the Council are shown on page 524. At the previous A.G.M., on 26 April 2003 Mr P. Aitkens, Mr T. Easton and Mrs S. Muldoon retired, and Mrs J. Carr, Mr A. Hayward and Canon R. Norburn 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.

Reserve policy

The Reserves of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History are in a form available for instant use should the occasion arise. The Institute is committed to the education of the public. The calls upon funds may be sudden and it may not be possible to mount an appeal at short notice, where a considerable amount of local money is needed to trigger funds from central bodies. The Trustees consider that the level of reserves on the Accumulated Fund should be in the region of two years' income, currently averaging £12,000 per annum. The trustees review the policy each year.

Review

Apart from the publication of the *Proceedings* Volume XL Part 3 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 23rd April 2004

A.B. Parry

Hon. Treasurer

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

I report on the accounts of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History for the year ended 31 December 2003, which are set out below.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

As the charity's trustees 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 my 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 my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My 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 trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on the view given by the accounts.

Independent examiner's statement

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

- 1) which gives me 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 Act
 have not been met; or
- 2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

C.L. BASSETT, *Chartered Accountant*,

on behalf of Izod Bassett, *Chartered Accountants*, 105 High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk, IP6 8DQ,
23 April 2004

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

	Note	2003 £	2002 £
Incoming resources	2		
Membership income		8,740	8,392
Voluntary income		8,087	2,340
Gross income from publications		1,656	962
Income from investments		2,548	2,319
Total incoming resources		<u>21,031</u>	<u>14,013</u>
Resources expended	3		
Charitable support expenditure			
- General		(3,440)	(3,568)
- <i>Proceedings</i> publication		(7,939)	(7,116)
- Other		(1,312)	(1,652)
Total resources expended		<u>(12,691)</u>	<u>(12,336)</u>
Net incoming resources		8,340	1,677
Accumulated funds brought forward		40,338	38,661
Accumulated funds carried forward		<u>48,678</u>	<u>40,338</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

	Note	2003 £	2002 £
Investments	5	5,964	8,147
Current assets			
Cash at bank – Current Account		3,861	2,637
- Deposit Account		38,963	29,786
		<u>42,824</u>	<u>32,423</u>
Less: Subscriptions in advance		(110)	(192)
Other creditors		-	(40)
		<u>(110)</u>	<u>(232)</u>
Net current assets		42,714	32,191
Net assets		<u>48,678</u>	<u>40,338</u>
Represented by			
<i>Unrestricted funds:</i>			
Gwen Dyke Bequest	4	10,747	10,168
Research, Excavation and Publication fund	4	25,463	18,016
Accumulated fund	4	12,468	12,154
		<u>48,678</u>	<u>40,338</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Council on 23 April 2004.

A.B. Parry
Hon. Treasurer

The notes on pages 541 to 542 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

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 2003	Total 2002
	£	£	£	£	£
Membership income					
Subscriptions	-	-	8,740	8,740	8,392
Voluntary income					
Grants	-	5,684	2,103	7,787	1,840
Donations	-	-	50	50	-
Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	500
Legacy	-	250	-	250	-
	-	5,934	2,153	8,087	2,340
Gross income from publications					
<i>Proceedings sales</i>	-	-	191	191	123
<i>Roof Carvings</i>	-	325	-	325	347
<i>Suffolk Arcades</i>	-	768	-	768	315
<i>Hawes</i>	-	286	-	286	65
<i>Dovecotes</i>	-	86	-	86	74
<i>Others</i>	-	-	-	-	38
	-	1,465	191	1,656	962
Income from investments					
Profit on redemption	-	-	73	73	-
Interest on investments	499	-	90	589	680
Bank interest	80	360	276	716	710
Income tax recovered	-	-	1,170	1,170	929
	579	360	1,609	2,548	2,319
Total incoming resources	579	7,759	12,693	21,031	14,013

3. Resources expended

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2003	Total 2002
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure – General					
Newsletters, including postage	-	-	1,128	1,128	1,638
Excursions	-	-	230	230	325
Lectures	-	-	915	915	690
Printing and stationery	-	-	59	59	157
Office expenses and postage	-	-	307	307	331
Insurance	-	-	216	216	138
Independent examiners fee	-	-	206	206	200
Subscriptions	-	-	199	199	89
Miscellaneous	-	-	180	180	-
	-	-	3,440	3,440	3,568
Expenditure – Proceedings					
Printing and postage	-	-	7,939	7,939	7,116
Other expenditure					
Postage and packaging	-	-	-	-	20
Membership application forms	-	-	-	-	714
Field group	-	-	-	-	500
Marlerhaley Boards	-	-	-	-	318
Grant	-	-	-	-	100
Articles in Newsletter	-	412	-	412	-
Excavation expenditure	-	900	-	900	-
	-	1,312	-	1,312	1,652
Total resources expended	-	1,312	11,379	12,691	12,336
4. Movement on funds					
Opening balance	10,168	18,016	12,154	40,338	38,661
Incoming resources	579	7,759	12,693	21,031	14,013
Transfers between funds	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	-
	10,747	26,775	23,847	61,369	52,674
Resources expended	-	1,312	11,379	12,691	12,336
Closing balance	10,747	25,463	12,468	48,678	40,338

Gwen Dyke Bequest

The Gwen Dyke Bequest fund is used to assist in the study of records, and the publication of research arising from such study.

5. Investments

	Market value	Cost 2003	Cost 2002
	£	£	£
8% Treasury Stock, 2009 £6,244.78 Nominal	7,170	5,964	5,964
8% Treasury Stock, 2003 £2,256.48 Nominal	-	-	2,183
	7,170	5,964	8,147

6. Summary of net assets by funds

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2003	Total 2002
	£	£	£	£	£
Investments	5,964	-	-	5,964	8,147
Net current assets	4,783	25,463	12,468	42,714	32,191
	10,747	25,463	12,468	48,678	40,338

7. Trustees

No member of the council received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2002: 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 at Haughley. 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, Professor Colin Richmond, Flat 3, Sutton House, Quay Street, Woodbridge, IP12 1BX, 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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DR J.O. MARTIN, OAK TREE FARM, HITCHAM, SUFFOLK, IP7 7LS