

MERCHANTS' MARKS IN SUFFOLK

By F. A. GIRLING, F.S.A.

Merchants' marks were used in order to ensure the speedy and unambiguous recognition of goods belonging to individual traders. They were in general use from about 1300 to 1600. Some are earlier, as is shown by their occurrence at Bristol on deeds dated 1250 and on documents at Norwich dated 1286.¹ The marks identified the merchants and they thus became, to some extent, a guarantee of quality and quantity. They were the precursors of the trade mark of later times. The term merchant mark is not an entirely satisfactory one, for although all merchants appear to have possessed a mark, the possession of a mark did not necessarily mean that its owner was a merchant. Many marks would, indeed, be more accurately described as personal or identification marks. However, this term is the one which has become attached to the group of signs here under review and to change it would cause confusion.²

Possibly the earliest use of a mark was to indicate the ownership of a house.³ From this it could be adapted to show the ownership of such less important things as farm implements, cattle, swans, furniture and small personal possessions. It was but a short step to place marks on bales of merchandise to indicate ownership. In addition to ownership marks, another set grew up to indicate the craftsmanship of manufactured articles. Thus, marks were placed on their products by armourers, painters of pictures, engravers, furniture makers, masons, tapestry weavers, printers and bookbinders. Marks were frequently used instead of signatures by the illiterate or in addition to signatures by the literate. They were also used on signet rings, mainly for the witnessing of documents. As notarial signs they developed into fantastically elaborate decorations. They were used heraldically, especially by men who had no coat of arms. Thus, benefactors of churches are commemorated by having their marks carved on the fabric of the building or painted on window glass. A man would decorate his house with his mark. He would also arrange for it to be placed on his tomb.

¹ W. C. Ewing, 'Merchants' Marks in the City of Norwich' *Norfolk Arch.*, vol. III (1852).

² W. B. Stevenson, 'Medieval Identification Marks and their Survival in Scotland' *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.*, N.S., vol. XIII (1954).

³ F. W. Kuhlicke, 'Merchant Marks and the Like—Their Origin and Use' *Trans. Monumental Brass Soc.*, vol. IX, part II, (1952).

A mark painted on the canvas covering of a woolsack or branded on the head of a cask had but a short life. Those which have come down to us appear on documents, signet rings and seals and, in smaller numbers, when used heraldically, on buildings and tombs. During the early part of the period, few merchants had a coat of arms and the mark took the place of heraldry. Some of the earliest marks at Bristol, recorded by Hudd,⁴ are elaborate representations of ships and the Agnus Dei. They are from seals and are not merchant marks in the sense of their later development. Perhaps they suggest sources from which simpler marks were derived.

Linear marks are often similar to runes or combinations of runes,⁵ and there is evidence to support the theory that early marks were derived from runes. However, many simple marks which were adopted by men in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which have a runic appearance, certainly had no such ancient ancestry. Suffolk marks have, in general, a Nordic character, even if not directly founded on runes. Probably trading contacts with the peoples in the Netherlands and around the Baltic was responsible for this.

A mark could assume any one of a great number of forms but normally it grows up round an upright stem. Sometimes this stem has a pair of splayed feet like an inverted 'V' (the rune for 'A'). This could be varied by superimposing a 'V' the right way up, on the inverted one. A mark based on a pagan rune is often christianised by giving it a cross bar to make part of it into a cross.

Although the mark of John James of Aldeburgh (96)⁶ occurs towards the end of our period, it is of early type, being built upon the rune 'E' reversed.⁷ It is of interest to compare it with others which appear to have been derived from the same rune, as for example that of Thomas Cage (97). There are also masons' marks at Coggeshall, Cirencester and Cologne which are comparable.

In many marks there occurs a symbol which resembles the modern figure '4'. It must be understood that this symbol was incorporated in marks long before the figure 4, as we know it, was used in the west, and that it has nothing to do with the numeral. The symbol appears in marks with such frequency and over such a long period that it is unlikely that it is always the result of capri-

⁴ A. E. Hudd, 'Bristol Merchant Marks', *Proc. Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. vii, part ii.

⁵ H. W. Davies, *Devices of the Early Printers* (1935).

⁶ Throughout this article, numbers in bold type in brackets refer to the drawings on Figs. 18-22.

⁷ H. F. Owen Evans, 'Easton Neston, Northants', *Trans. Monumental Brass Soc.*, vol. ix, part ii (1952).

cious choice on the part of the owner of the mark. The 'four' could point either to the left or right and it could be angular or looped. Normally we have only one example of a mark and we tend to assume that it is the only form for that mark. However, in the Southampton Linen Hall Book, 1554-5,⁸ there are a number of marks for John Martten, where the symbol has many variants. It seems, therefore, that there was little or no significance in these differences.

The mark of Henry Tooley of Ipswich (14) is formed from the initials 'H' and 'T' interlaced, a method of forming a mark which was common in some districts but not, apparently, in Suffolk.⁹ Again, the mark of Thomas Baldry (1) consists of the letter 'B' surmounted by a 'T' which in turn has a cross above it.¹⁰

The letters 'M' and 'W' are not here included under monograms for the reason that they are found in many marks where neither letter forms the initial of the christian name nor the surname of the owner. Examples appear in the marks of John Long of Nayland (93) and of Richard Darnell of East Bergholt (92). I am inclined to think that these are symbols rather than letters; or, to be more precise, one symbol, for there was no 'right way up' in marks. It could be that the symbol was derived from the rune for 'Eh' or 'E'. If so, this series of marks shows how the symbol might have evolved, although its evolution was probably more complex than this (Fig. 12).

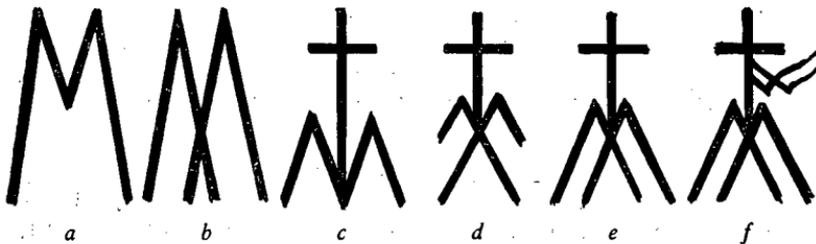


FIG. 12.—Possible evolution of marks based on what appears to be the letter 'M' or the reversed 'W'.

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|--|--|
| <p>a The rune for 'Eh' or 'E'.</p> <p>b Ogham character for 'P'. This character is often used as a mason's mark or as a merchant mark, as for example, John Long of Nayland.</p> <p>c A watermark.</p> <p>d A mason's mark illustrated by L. F. Salzman.</p> | <p>e Mark of William Baldry of Ipswich, 1446. The same mark, flanked by the initials R.D., was also used by Richard Darnell of East Bergholt, c. 1521.</p> <p>f Mark of Thomas Bushe of North-leach, 1526.</p> |
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⁸ F. A. Girling, *English Merchants' Marks*, (Lion and Unicorn Press, 1962).

⁹ J. P. Rylands, 'Merchants' Marks and other Medieval Personal Marks', *Trans. Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. LXII, N.S. vol. XXVI (1911).

¹⁰ Andrew Favine, *Theater of Honour and Knight-hood*, (1623).

In the many marks in which the letter 'M' is incorporated, and where it is known to be one of the initial letters of the man's name, the letter takes a different form, as illustrated (Fig. 13).

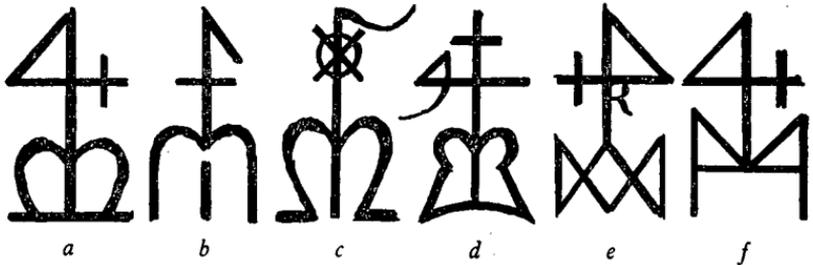


FIG. 13.—The letter 'M' incorporated in marks where it was the initial letter of either the christian name or the surname of the owner of the mark.

a Christopher Merrell, Ipswich, 1600.

b Michael Dexter, Ipswich, 1421.

c Myghell Fox, Chacombe, c. 1500.

d Sir John Milbourne, London, 1535.

e Richard Martyn, Ipswich, 1621.

f Mawthew Mawhowght, 1554.

In discussing the mark of Richard de Panes, 1330, burgess of Bristol, which incorporates the letter 'M', Hudd¹¹ says that "The 'M' in the merchant mark probably stands for the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose cult was very popular at that date". He gives no authority for this statement and it is impossible to say whether it was well founded or was a surmise.

There are in Suffolk few marks based on the heart or orb, but marks so formed were frequent in Spain and Italy. To judge from their scarcity in the county it would seem that our trading contacts with southern Europe were comparatively unimportant. (28, 71-81).

There seems to be some evidence that a man could acquire a mark by adopting that of a deceased friend or relative. Thus, Harvey¹² in his account of John Forster, mason, of Bury St. Edmunds (1433-1494) notes that he used a seal with the initials 'i', 'o' and 'd'. Mr. Harvey thinks that this seal was originally that of John Odeham, draper of Bury, with whom Forster had been closely associated. In a similar manner it is possible that Hugh Offley of London acquired his mark by adopting that of his partner and father-in-law, Robert Harding.¹³

A mark could be inherited by a son from his father. During the lifetime of the father the sons would normally use the family

¹¹ Hudd, *loc. cit.*

¹² John Harvey, *English Mediaeval Architects* (1954).

¹³ W. A. Thorpe & Josephine Maynard, 'An Elizabethan Connoisseur', *Trans. London and Middlesex Arch. Soc.*, N.S., vol. viii, part i.

mark with some addition, or 'difference', such as an extra cross-bar or initial. For this reason late marks tend to become more complicated. Some families retained a simple mark and differenced it by flanking it with various pairs of initials.

Elmhirst¹⁴ records the marks of John Dekens, 1419 and John Deken, 1434, both of Ipswich; these marks are similar but distinct and probably represent a father and son. Other pairs of differenced marks from Suffolk are the Walle or Awall marks at Grundisburgh and the Springs at Lavenham. Susan Parker of Ipswich differenced the mark of her late husband, Augustine Parker, by incorporating the letter 'S'. (See Fig. 14). Two members of the Beaumont family of Bildeston have quite distinct marks (30 and 77).

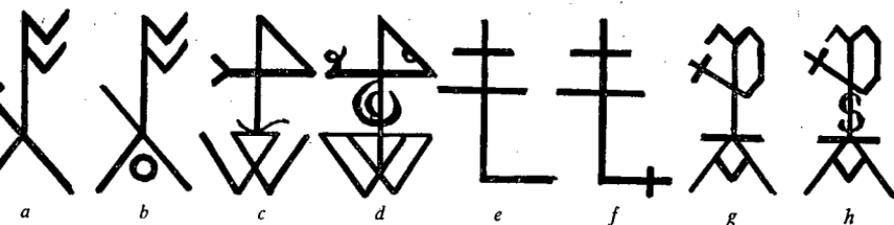


FIG. 14.—Pairs of marks to illustrate differencing.

a John Dekens, Ipswich, 1419.

b John Deken, Ipswich, 1434.

c Awall, Basts, Grundisburgh, ?1510.

d Thomas Awall, salter, Grundisburgh Church, ? after 1530.

e Thomas Spring, on plinth of the tower of Lavenham church, c. 1486.

f Spring, on a roof-boss in the nave, ? c. 1520.

g Augustine Parker, Ipswich, 1590:

h Susan Parker, widow of Augustine, 1604.

Idle scribblers have left many marks scratched on the walls of our churches. Pillars and door jambs were favourite places for their activities. Many scratchings are personal marks and should not be dismissed as of no interest. Such incisions are to be found in the churches of Aldeburgh, Ampton, Hintlesham, Hitcham, Lidgate, Lavenham, Stutton, Great Waldingfield and Wilby; there are doubtless many others. It is possible to mistake these marks for masons' marks, but they do not recur and usually are inexpertly wrought (Fig. 15).

Masons' marks have not as a rule been included in this list, but they belong to a closely related and partly interchangeable group of marks. For example, a mason's mark similar to a

¹⁴ E. M. Elmhirst, 'Merchants' Marks', *Harl. Soc.*, vol. cviii (1959).

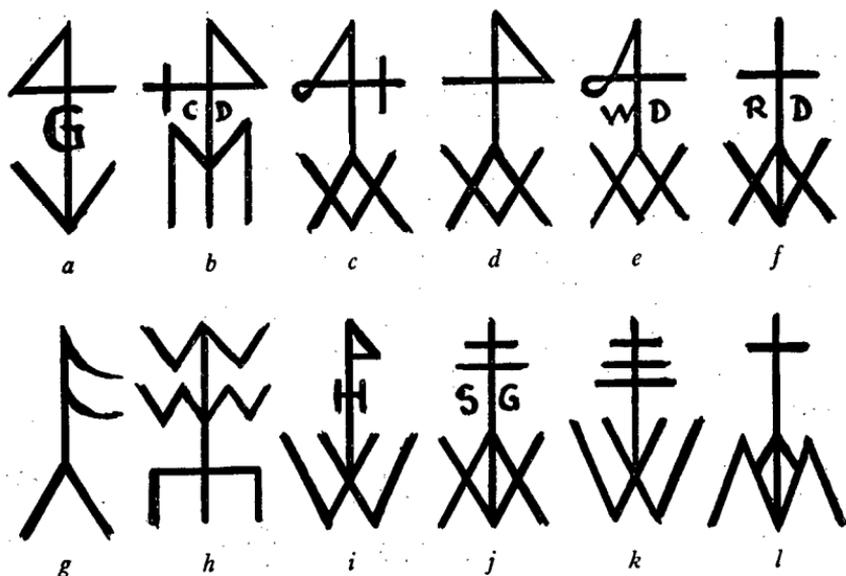


FIG. 15.—Scratched marks.

a, b, c Stutton.
d Hitcham.
e, f Lavenham.
g Lidgate.
h Hintlesham.

i Aldeburgh.
j Ampton.
k Great Waldingfield.
l Wilby.

merchant's mark occurs on many stones in St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds. When a mason turned quarry owner he used his mark in his new capacity as trader. An important mark is that of the mason who fashioned the Howard tombs in Framlingham church, for in his day he must have been a statuary of distinction. All three tombs have his mark engraved on many of the stones, outstanding in this respect being the tomb of Henry Fitzroy, 1536. Some of the plain stones at the base of the tombs have another mark, probably that of the master's assistant.¹⁵ Other masons' marks occur at Brettenham, Hitcham, Nayland, Sudbury and Woolpit (Fig. 16).

Marks denoting the ownership of swans form a large associated group of signs. Some of them echo the heraldic charges from the arms of the owners concerned but most of them consist of simple lines as do merchant marks.¹⁶

¹⁵ C. L. S. Linnell, 'Suffolk Church Monuments', *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. xxvii, part i (1955).

¹⁶ N. F. Ticehurst, 'The Swan-marks of Suffolk', *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. xxi, (1932).

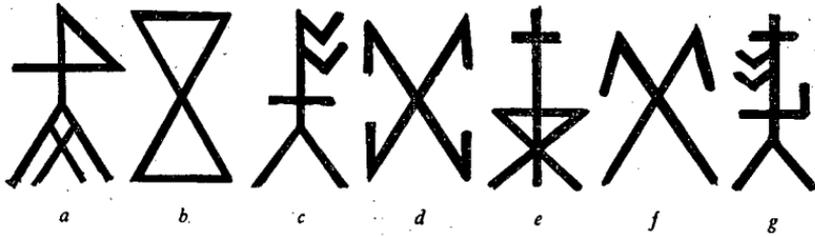


FIG. 16.—Suffolk Masons' Marks.

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|---------------------|------------|
| a Framlingham. | e Nayland. |
| b Brettenham. | f Sudbury. |
| c Bury St. Edmunds. | g Woolpit. |
| d Hitcham. | |

Much painted window glass was brought to this country from Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, most of it Swiss, German or Dutch. An example bearing a mark is in Long Melford church; another, dated 1551, is in Long Melford Hall. Other marks appear in the church at Great Saxham (Fig. 17). European glass bearing marks occurs at Merton College, Oxford and at Stanley Hall, Pebmarsh, Essex.¹⁷ Other examples are at Patrixbourne, Kent and Sarum St. Edmund, Wiltshire.¹⁸

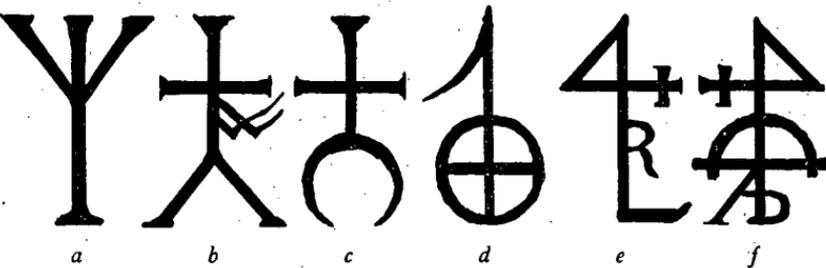


FIG. 17.—European marks on painted window glass in Suffolk.

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|------------------------|--|
| a Long Melford Church. | c, d Great Saxham Church. |
| b Long Melford Hall. | e, f Provenance unknown. In the possession of Mr. L. J. Wickes, of Newton Green. |

At the Frans Hals Museum at Haarlem, Holland, there are about a dozen merchant marks painted on window glass. An interesting fact which emerges from this collection is that when a husband and wife are represented by their marks, the husband's mark appears on a shield to the dexter, and that of the wife, on an

¹⁷ T. D. S. Bayley, and Francis W. Steer, 'Glass at Stanley Hall, Pebmarsh', *Journal British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, vol. XII, No. 3, (1957-1958).

¹⁸ A. Hollaender, 'Swiss Stained Glass Panels in Wiltshire Churches', *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. L (1942).

oval to the sinister of the design. At Utrecht, in the Central Museum, there is a shield, in glass, where one mark impales another.

The late Dr. E. M. Elmhirst, formerly of Ipswich, assembled a great collection of marks taken from printed and manuscript sources covering the whole country and including a number of foreign marks. His catalogue, the first of its kind, is accompanied by drawings which he arranged systematically, taking as his model an ordinary of arms.¹⁹ Elsewhere the present writer has given some account of marks in other parts of England.²⁰

No previous attempt has been made to compile a list of marks occurring on buildings, brasses, etc. in the county of Suffolk and the catalogue which follows is offered as a record of such marks as are known; arranged alphabetically under the towns or villages where they occur. There have been many casualties among the marks placed on buildings and they are, therefore, comparatively rare. However, over a long period of examining and photographing buildings in Suffolk, it has been possible to record many of the marks listed and illustrated here. Many of them have not been published before. But the list does not claim to be definitive, since year by year fresh marks are discovered. For the sake of completeness Suffolk marks noted by Elmhirst are included; his numbers are preceded by the letter 'E'. The numbers in bold type refer to the drawings on Figs. 18 to 22.

This catalogue is followed by an index of names of owners of marks, giving the numbers of the drawings on Figs. 18 to 22 (in bold type) and also the Elmhirst numbers. Finally, there is a key to Figs. 18 to 22.

By this somewhat cumbersome arrangement it should be possible to find what marks are recorded for any given place; to find the mark of any given man; and to identify the drawings.

AKENHAM

The mark of John de Kent of Akenham, 1371 (**63**), is recorded by Elmhirst (E.582). He also records the mark of John Smith, 1435 (E.921), which takes the form of a Paschal Lamb with banner. Two other similar marks are recorded for Suffolk, that of John de Bruges, 1378, of Bramfield, and John Mareyn, 1311, of Claydon.

¹⁹ Elmhirst, *op. cit.*

²⁰ Girling, *op. cit.*

ALDEBURGH

In Aldeburgh church the mark of John James, 1601, is engraved on a small scale on his memorial brass (96).

AMPTON

At Ampton, on the floor of the nave, there is on a grave slab, a mutilated brass shield with a fragment of the mark of John Coket (16). The mark recurs, on a small scale, incised in stone over the entrance to the perpetual chantry chapel, founded by John Coket in 1479; he died in 1483.²¹

BILDESTON

In Bildeston church there is a stone slab which seems to have been used for recording interments in the Beaumont family vault. Michael Beaumont, who died in 1614, has a mark (30). John Beaumont who died in 1641 has a similar, but quite distinct mark (77). The coat of arms engraved on the stone suggests that they belonged to the same family as Viscount Beaumont, d. 1507, whose fine brass survives at Wivenhoe, Essex. The Beaumonts of Bildeston appear to be an example of a younger branch of an armigerous family who took to trade. As A. R. Wagner observes, the younger branches of great families are often found among tradesmen.²²

BOXFORD

Elmhirst records the mark of John Bronde, clothier, of Boxford, (E.148; 81).

BRAMFIELD

A Paschal Lamb with banner is the mark recorded by Elmhirst for John de Bruges, of Bramfield, 1378, (E.161).

BUNGAY

On an elaborately carved window corbel at Bungay there are three shields. From left to right as one faces the window, the first shield displays an imperial crown, presumably a simplification of the three imperial crowns of the Drapers' Company. The middle shield is carved with the Maid's Head of the Mercers' Company, and the shield on the right bears a merchant's mark (6) (Plate X). The coats of arms of Merchant Companies frequently occur in company with the marks of merchants as, for example, the arms of the Merchant Adventurers on the Powder brass at Ipswich (Plate XV).

BURY ST. EDMUNDS

1. A piece of wood carving, now attached to a seventeenth century panel at 48 Abbeygate Street, is carved with a mark

²¹ *Suffolk Wills in the P.C.C.*, 1383-1604.

²² A. R. Wagner, *English Genealogy* (1960).

(41; Plate XI). It appears on an elaborately carved strapwork cartouche beneath the head and shoulders of a woman and is dated 1564.²³

2. A stone corbel, now in Moyses Hall Museum, has a well preserved mark, carved in relief (33). It is reputed to have come from an old house in Bury St. Edmunds. The owner of the mark is unknown; the carving probably of 15th century date.

3. A lead seal in Moyses Hall displays a mark which incorporates the initial letters 'M.E.' (21). In the same museum is a small hand-tool with which it is possible to stamp a mark on lead.

(Note:—When this paper was almost complete, my attention was drawn to a deed dated 1408 which is now in the Record Office at Bury St. Edmunds (Ref. No. B7/1). Attached to it is a collection of seals, many of which bear merchant marks. Mr. M. P. Statham has informed me of other documents in his office which bear similar marks. The Editor and I have decided against inserting an account of them here. We think that it would be preferable to describe them in a separate paper which it is hoped to publish in the future.)

CHARSFIELD

The church of Charsfield owns two famous pieces of secular silver dating from the sixteenth century, each of which displays the mark of one man (42). The tazza, dated 1559, has the mark engraved on a roundel in the centre of the bowl, in the manner of the print of a mazer.²⁴ The flagon, 1576, has the mark engraved on its lid. When these pieces were exhibited at Christies in 1955, the compiler of the catalogue regarded the designs as a monogram which ' . . . may possibly be that of the famous Wingfield family, who held the manor of Charsfield . . .'²⁵ There are two considerations which make it improbable that this was the case. The silver is secular and had probably been used for household purposes before being presented to the church. If the owner, and possible donor, was a non-armigerous man, it would have been common usage that the silver should have been engraved with his mark. If the original owner was a member of the ancient armigerous family of Wingfield, it seems probable that he would have decorated his silver with his coat of arms. The name of the owner of the mark remains unknown.

²³ I have to thank Mr. A. B. Wilks, the owner, for kindly allowing me to photograph this mark.

²⁴ W. H. St. John Hope, 'On the English Mediaeval drinking bowls called Mazers'. *Archaeologia*, vol. L, (1887).

²⁵ A.G.G., 'Silver Treasures from English Churches', (1955).

CLARE

At Clare Priory there are two diamond shaped glass quarries bearing a mark and the initials 'T.B.' (51). This is probably the mark of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, to whom the property was granted in 1596 and whose descendants remained in possession for the greater part of the seventeenth century.²⁶

CLAYDON

Elmhirst records the mark of John Hyll, 1480, of Claydon, from a seal. It is preserved in the Notcutt Collection in Ipswich Public Library (E.548; 94). He also lists the mark of John Mareyn, 1311. It takes the form of a Paschal Lamb with banner (E.645).

COMBS

At Ebbs Farm, Combs, there is a very beautiful carved window sill. In the middle is a woman's head. Her flowing hair is encircled by a chaplet, and as this head occurs in association with merchant marks, it is reasonable to assume that it represents the Maid's Head of the Mercers' Company, as at Bungay. The head is supported by a lion and a dragon, the supporters used by the Tudor monarchs. On the canted ends of the sill are shields carved with a mark (61). Both ends appear to have the same mark, but the wood is much decayed.²⁷ The 1568 Subsidy List shows that Robert Cowper de Ebs was assessed £3 in goods.

CREETING ST. PETER

The mark of Samuel Flicke (24), gentleman, 1635, is recorded by Elmhirst as E.381. It occurs in the Notcutt Deeds.

EAST BERGHOLT

The spandrels over the north door of East Bergholt church are carved with shields bearing the initials 'R.D.', and the mark of Richard Darnell (92). By his will, dated 1520, Richard Darnell of Mistley, Essex, formerly of East Bergholt, left money to build the north aisle of East Bergholt church and the south porch at Mistley. This is an unusual example of the mark of one man appearing on two churches.

This same mark, but without the initials, was used by William Baldry of Ipswich on a seal in 1446 (91). As an example of the interchangeability of masons' marks and merchants' marks, it is of interest to notice that it was also used as a masons' mark on a document recording a bargain in 1536, for the purchase of stone and attested by three masons' marks.²⁸

²⁶ G. A. Thornton, *A History of Clare*, (1928).

²⁷ I am indebted to the owner, Mr. R. A. Scarff, for allowing me to photograph these marks.

²⁸ L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540*, (1952).

GLEMSFORD

1. At Glemsford there are marks incised on stone shields in the battlements of the east end of the north chancel aisle. Another shield, similarly carved, lies loose in the church. The marks probably commemorate members of the Goldyng family, which appears to have been long established in Glemsford (38; Plate XII). The wills are recorded of Willelmus de Goldyng de Glemesford 1467 and Robertus Goldyng de Glemesford 1471.²⁹ There is also the will of John Golding thelder, who died in 1497.³⁰

2. Elmhirst records the mark of Robert Ailmer of Glemsford, 1513 (E.4). It takes the form of the Agnus Dei and is not illustrated here.

GROTON

In Groton churchyard is the grave slab of Lewes Kedbye, on which his mark occurs four times (35). His will was proved in 1598, where he is described as Lewis Ketby, clothier. These marks are almost illegible and were pointed out to me by the late Charles Partridge, F.S.A.

GRUNDISBURGH

1. Thomas Walle or Awall built the chantry chapel at Grundisburgh church on the south side of the chancel. It is richly decorated, both inside and out, with stone shields bearing a merchant mark, carved in relief (Fig. 14). Other shields display the arms of the Salters' Company and others the arms of the City of London. It has been suggested that this chapel was built about 1527, but the presence of the arms of the Salters' Company, which were granted in 1530, shows that the battlements, where the arms occur, must be later than this date.

2. At the house known as Basts in Grundisburgh, there are corner posts which support the overhanging second storey. On one of these are carved shields, one displaying a merchant's mark similar to the marks on the church (Fig. 14). There is also a shield carved with a covered salt cellar. If this is a simplified form of the arms of the Salters' Company, it must date from later than 1530.

The late Mr. Redstone in a note on Grundisburgh states that: 'The Walle family was resident at Henley, Witnesham, and Otley early in the 15th century, and held lands also at Tuddenham, Westerfield and Akenham, which were granted by William Walle, senior, of Otley, in 1481, to the town of Witnesham'.³¹

²⁹ V. B. Redstone, *Calendar of Bury Wills*, (1907).

³⁰ *Suffolk Wills in the P.C.C.*

³¹ V. B. Redstone, *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. xvi (1906), p. 67.

HADLEIGH

Richard Barrell of Hadleigh issued his token in 1667.³² On the reverse are the initials 'R.B.', flanking the mark (117).

HALESWORTH

In the Ipswich and East Suffolk Record Office there is a manuscript by Thomas Fella, 1611, of Halesworth, giving an account of the kindred of Robert Launce of Metfield.³³ Fella placed his mark in the margin of one of the pages (E.367; 22; Plate XIII).

HAWKEDON

On a bressumer at Swan Hall, Hawkedon, there is an incised mark flanked by the initials 'W.A.', which may stand for a member of the Abbot family. The carving of the beam is very similar to that of a bressumer at Higlins Farm, Monks Eleigh, dated 1594 and of another at Brettenham dated 1587. The style of the carving of all three is so similar that it seems reasonable to attribute them to one workshop. The Swan Hall example may, therefore, be dated to about 1590-1600 (106; Plate XIV). It is of interest to note that a William Abbot of Hawkedon paid the Subsidy in 1568 and that a number of people of the same name paid Ship Money in 1639-40.³⁴

HENGRAVE

Sir Thomas Kytson, the London merchant who built Hengrave Hall c. 1525-1538, is commemorated there by his mark, carved in both the spandrels of the main entrance, facing the courtyard (13). John Eastawe, mason, was the general contractor; John Spark, mason, and Thomas Neker, carpenter, appear to have been the sub-contractors.³⁵

IPSWICH

1. At the church of St. Lawrence there formerly existed brasses bearing the mark of George Copping and of his eldest son, Steven, 1602.³⁶ Associated with them were the arms of the Drapers' Company and the Fishmongers' Company. Farrer records these under the heading 'Brasses now lost, but of which rubbings are extant'.³⁷

2. Writing in 1850, Wodderspoon said that the largest collection

³² Cranbrook, 'Notes on Some New and Doubtful 17th century Suffolk Tokens', *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, vol. xxiv, part ii (1947).

³³ I. & E.S.R.O. FC/184/L2/1.

³⁴ Suffolk in 1568, Subsidy Returns; Suffolk Ship Money Returns, 1639-40.

³⁵ John Harvey, *English Mediaeval Architects* (1954).

³⁶ V. B. Redstone, *The Ancient House or Sparrowe House, Ipswich* (1912).

³⁷ Edmund Farrer, *Suffolk Brasses* (1903).

of merchant marks in Ipswich was to be seen 'Outside the clere storey of St. Margarets in the spandrels of the heads of the windows'.³⁸ Since that time, the atmosphere of an industrial town has damaged the stonework to such an extent that most of it has been renewed.³⁹ The initials 'K' and 'H' appear on shields which do not display the mark. Inside the church the same mark recurs, at least three times, carved in the braces of the magnificent double hammer-beam roof of the nave (56). Corder⁴⁰ says that the mark of Thomas Fastolfe appears in the clerestory of St. Margarets. If he referred to this mark, which is always associated with the initials 'K' and 'H', it would seem prudent to accept his attribution with reserve.

3. The mark of Augustine Parker, 1590, formerly existed in the church of St. Mary at the Quay, but it was lost in the bombing. His widow, Susan, 1604, is buried in St. Nicholas church, and her mark remains. It is her husband's mark differenced by the addition of the letter S. (See Fig. 14).

4. The rectangular brass of Thomas Pownder, 1525, which appears to be of continental workmanship, bears the Pownder mark (32) between a fanciful rendering of the arms of Ipswich and the arms of the Merchant Adventurers. This brass was in the church of St. Mary at the Quay until it was bombed in 1942. Now it is housed in Christchurch Mansion Museum. (Plate XV).

5. Also in Christchurch Mansion are the brasses recovered from the tomb of Henry Tooley, 1551, from the church of St. Mary at the Quay. There are the arms of Tooley and of the Merchant Adventurers, and another shield with the initials 'H' and 'T' interlaced, which he seems to have used as his mark (14).

6. In St. Mary le Tower Church there is the brass of Thomas Baldry, 1506, and a shield which displays his mark (1; Plate XVI) impaled by the coat of arms of the Mercers' Company. Marks impaling or impaled by the arms of the merchant companies although rare in Suffolk are not infrequent elsewhere. In the same church there is a brass thought to be that of Thomas Drayle, 1512. His effigy and those of his two wives stand on a bracket, and beneath him, engraved on a shield, is his mark (50; Plate XVII).

7. A brass with the mark of Susan Parker, 1604, remains in the church of St. Nicholas. The mark of her husband, Augustine Parker is noticed under St. Mary at the Quay. (See Fig. 14).

³⁸ John Wodderspoon, *Memorials of Ipswich* (1850).

³⁹ H. Munro Cautley, *Suffolk Churches*, (1937).

⁴⁰ J. S. Corder, *Christchurch or Withypol House*, (1893).

8. In St. Peters church, Ipswich, there is a grave slab of slate or touch for Adrian Waywell 'both Marchand and Master of a Shipp deceased 1620'. The mark is clearly incised (27). It may be compared with a similar but earlier mark at Haddiscoe, Norfolk, which commemorates the wife of a resident Dutch 'dyke reeve', Peter Peterson. The inscription is in the Dutch language and the date 1525.⁴¹

9. On the capital of a corner post, now preserved in Christchurch Mansion Museum, and which formerly formed part of a house in Browns Yard, St. Clement parish, there is a carved shield. The dexter half displays a merchant mark (43), and sinister a coat of arms, a bend wavy. This latter could represent the arms of the Goldingham family but the absence of tinctures makes the attribution uncertain. Corder⁴² presumed that the carving implied that the house was built by the Goldinghams. It would seem equally possible that the shield commemorates the marriage of a non-armigerous merchant with a lady of the Goldingham family. If the mark is examined carefully it would appear that the central part of the upright stem represents the letter 'I'. The other initial letter, 'C', is clearly visible (Plate XVIII).

10. Another corner post in the museum is carved with the mark of an unknown man (47).

11. The only merchant mark carved on a corner post in Ipswich, which is still in its original position, is situated at the junction of Silent Street and St. Nicholas Street. It is probably of mid-fifteenth century date. The owner of the mark is unknown (116).

12. A corner post on a house in St. Margarets Plain has carved upon it what is possibly a rebus on the name of Blanchflower. Although this is not a mark, the rebus and the mark are often found in close juxtaposition, and in this context it seems to be worthy of record.

13. An elaborately carved fascia in Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, has in its centre a mark whose owner remains unidentified (101).

14. Elmhirst recorded (E.1240) a mark on a doorpost of the Old Neptune Inn, Ipswich, which he regarded as a brand (2). If it is, in fact, a brand, it is comparable with marks recorded by Ewing from Cringleford, Norfolk.⁴³ They occurred on an oak beam across a chimney breast and had apparently, been

⁴¹ R. W. Ketton-Cremer, *Norfolk Assembly*, (1957).

⁴² J. S. Corder, *Ye Olde Corner Posts of Ipswich*, (1890).

⁴³ W. C. Ewing, *loc. cit.*

stamped with a hot iron. Ewing supposed that the irons were normally used for branding casks.

15. On the cover of the Ipswich Domesday Book is impressed a mark and the initials 'R.L.', probably for Richard Lant the bookbinder (60). Such marks occur, not infrequently, on the bindings of early books.

16. Stephen Greene issued a token, bearing his mark (45), from the Greyhound in Ipswich. It is undated, but the period during which tokens of this type were issued was 1648-1671.⁴⁴

(Note:—Other marks relating to Ipswich, which were collected by Elmhirst from documents, will be found in the alphabetical index of names of owners of marks on pp. 122-124).

IXWORTH

On a carved chimney overmantle, formerly in the Pickerel Inn, Ixworth, and now in Moyses Hall Museum, there is a mutilated mark on a shield (58).

LAVENHAM

The Springs of Lavenham, an important family of clothiers, have their memorial in the great flint church which they helped to build. Round the plinth of the tower, their mark appears many times, alternating with the coat of arms of de Vere (Plate XIX). As Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Oxford co-operated with the clothiers in their enterprise. In 1486 Thomas Spring⁴⁵ left 300 marks for the building of the tower. A generation later his son, another Thomas, built the top stage.

The mark of the Spring who died in 1486 also occurs on a brass shield on his grave slab which is now on the east wall of the vestry. It also appears at least three times on a very small scale, as stops in the Latin inscription, which asks for prayers for Thomas and Alice his wife, below the parapet of the Spring or Lady Chapel.⁴⁶ Another version of the mark is carved on an oak roof-boss in the nave.⁴⁷ (See Fig. 14 for the Spring marks).

Robert Reyce, writing in 1618, records 'the clothing marke' in the Spring Chapel at Lavenham.⁴⁸

LOWESTOFT

In Lowestoft church, on a monumental slab, is a small brass quatrefoil on which is incised a merchant's mark consisting of a

⁴⁴ C. Golding, *Coinage of Suffolk*, (1868).

⁴⁵ Barbara McClenaghan, *The Springs of Lavenham*, (1924).

⁴⁶ F. Lingard Ranson, *Lavenham*, (1937).

⁴⁷ Marks on roof bosses are not common. For comparison, marks on bosses at the following places may be noted: Cullompton, Devon; Feering, Essex; Llanegryn, Merioneth; Bristol; Tewkesbury; and York.

⁴⁸ Robert Reyce, *The Breviary of Suffolk*, (ed. Lord Francis Hervey, 1902).

'W' with two small circles interlaced with it and with each other (95; Plate XX). On the same slab is a brass effigy of the owner of the mark, presumably a member of the Fishmongers' Company, whose arms are engraved on a brass shield. Farrer⁴⁹ suggested a date of about 1540 for this brass, but this estimate was incorrect for, according to Bromley,⁵⁰ these arms of the Fishmongers' Company are those used before 1512.

Farrer also notes a brass shield engraved with a merchant's mark with initials 'G.L.'. It was then, and still is, in Saffron Walden Museum (26).

Cotman⁵¹ illustrates in his collection of engravings of brasses, another mark formerly in this church (55).

LONG MELFORD

At Long Melford church the Martin family built the south or Martin chapel about 1484. Thirteen stone shields bear the family clothing mark, flanked by the initials 'R.M.' (104), presumably for Richard Martin.⁵²

NAYLAND

1. On a grave slab at Nayland there is a brass shield engraved with a merchant's mark and the initials 'R.D.', which probably commemorates Richard Davy who died in 1514. This mark is of particular interest for, joined to the upright stem of the mark, by a ring, are two havettes or harbicks (57; Plate XXI). These small double-ended hooks were used to hold cloth firmly on the cropping board for the shearman to trim. The only mediaeval representation of this work in progress, known to me, occurs on a carved misericord at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, where havettes are clearly visible. Havettes or harbicks appear on the arms granted to the Clothworkers' Company of London in 1530. In Suffolk, this coat of arms appears in glass in the church at Stoke-by-Clare.

2. John Long of Nayland appears to have used an inverted 'W' as his mark, for his name and the mark are carved on the south door of the chancel of the church (93). The door was probably his gift. It is decorated with linen-fold panelling and appears to be of early sixteenth century date.

NETTLESTEAD

For the parish of Nettlestead the mark of William Bull, butcher, is recorded by Elmhirst, from a seal dated 1612, (E.167). It occurs among the Notcutt deeds in the Ipswich Public Library (37).

⁴⁹ Edmund Farrer, *op. cit.*

⁵⁰ John Bromley, *The Armorial Bearings of the Guilds of London*, (1960).

⁵¹ John Sell Cotman, *Suffolk Sepulchral Brasses*, (1838).

⁵² *Suffolk Wills in the P.C.C.*

ORFORD

At Orford is a small brass roundel which commemorates an unknown man. The date and inscription have been lost. Although late fifteenth century in date it is of an early, runic, form (**111**; Plate XXII).

RICKINGHALL

Samuel Fitch of Rickinghall issued a token bearing his mark (E.377; **39**) in 1665.⁵³

SOUTHTOWN

Golding illustrates the token of William Harvey of Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, on which is what he describes as a 'device'.⁵⁴ Whether this should be regarded as a mark is problematical (**83**).

SOUTHWOLD

At Southwold, at the foot of the screen which divides the north aisle from the north chancel aisle, there is a series of eight marks, formerly twelve, painted on shields enclosed in quatrefoils (**108**; Plate XXIII). This is probably the mark of John Gueman, the donor of the screen. Mediaeval painted marks are rare.

STOKE-BY-CLARE

Two examples of a mark, painted on glass, survive in the church at Stoke-by-Clare (**107**). Each mark is flanked by the initials 'R.E.', which suggest that it was probably the mark of a member of the Elwes family, who acquired Stoke College soon after the Dissolution. He seems to have been a member of the Clothworkers' Company, whose arms appear in the same composition. These arms were granted in 1530, so the date of the mark must be subsequent to this.

STRATFORD ST. MARY

At Stratford St. Mary, Thomas Mors, a clothier, and Margaret his wife, built the north aisle of the church before 1511. Their son, Edward, extended this aisle eastward, and on the parapet is the date 1530, and also the mark of the Mors family (**67**). Small shields displaying his mark are also to be seen on one of the buttresses. Shields on the battlements display the marks of the Mors and Smith families. The marks appear to have been incised on the stone and the incisions filled with a black substance. A mark and the initials 'I.S.', for John Smith, clothier (**12**), are carved in relief in spandrels of the north porch, which was built in 1532.

⁵³ Golding, *op. cit.*

⁵⁴ Golding, *op. cit.*

TUDDENHAM

Elmhirst records the mark (66) of Thomas Cole of Tuddenham, from a seal of 1535, (E.237).

UGGESHALL

On the exterior of the west end of Uggeshall church, beneath the large window of the tower, there is an inscription requesting prayers for the souls of John Bale and Marion his wife. After the inscription there are two small shields. On the first is an axe and a T-shaped object. On the second, the T-shape recurs in company with a figure in the form of an inverted 'L', which may represent a set-square. Those objects which are recognisable suggest that they appertain to masons, and the marks on the shields may therefore represent the signatures of the masons who worked on the church and carved the inscription.

WALBERSWICK

In Walberswick church there are three slate ledger stones which commemorate Robert Hwell, 1532 (59; Plate XXIV), Thomas Elderton, maryner, 1534 (110), and Robert Hwell, 1536 (53). In the middle of each slab is a merchant mark. These carvings are comparable with two at Coggeshall Essex, which commemorate Thomas Paycock, 1518, and Robert Paycock, 1520. Each of the three marks at Walberswick is carved in low relief, on an incised shield, which is represented as hanging from a roughly trimmed branch. Marks rendered in an almost exactly similar manner are to be seen in the Grote Kerk at Haarlem in Holland. It would thus seem that the Walberswick carver was conversant with the convention then prevalent in the Low Countries for carving grave slabs. It is even possible that the stones were carved on the continent, for transport to Walberswick would have been easy.

(Note:—Marks collected by Elmhirst relating to Walberswick will be found in the alphabetical index of marks (pp. 122–124). Recently my attention has been drawn to a collection of marks, used as signatures, in the churchwardens' accounts for Walberswick for the years 1583 and 1584. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish an account of them at some time in the future).

WOOLPIT

At Woolpit church, inside the south porch, there are three small incised marks which have been identified as those of John Turnour de Wulpit (31), John Stevynson (5) and John Regnold (28). These men left or gave money towards the building of the porch. The wills of the first two were proved during the

building period, 1439 to 1451, and that of Regnold in 1471. It has been suggested that the gifts of these donors were too small to enable them to claim a commemorative shield bearing their mark, and that they or their executors had to be content with these small incised marks. It seems probable that the work was done by masons sent by the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds. The name Turnour de Wulpit occurs constantly in early records and Regnold to a lesser extent.⁵⁵

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Cocket, John, 1480, Ampton	16	—
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⁵⁵ The late Col. R. C. Rome and Mr. Frank Johnson kindly supplied me with information about these marks.

	<i>No. on figs.</i> 18-22	<i>Elmhirst</i> <i>No.</i>
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Debenham, Wm., 1437, Ipswich	34	E.298
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Dekens, John, 1419, Ipswich	Fig. 14 <i>a</i>	E.302
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Fearmes, Hen., 1606, Walberswick	29	E.363
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Fyggott, Thos., 1584, Walberswick	54	E.409
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Goodwyn, Robt., Ipswich	86	E.433
Gosse, John, 1466, Ipswich	84	E.435
Gower, Wm., 1598, Walberswick	99	E.438
Green, Stephen, 1665, Ipswich	45	E.447
Gueman, John (?), Southwold	108	—
Haslewyn, Wm., 1500, Ipswich	88	E.495
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Hwell, Robt., 1536, Walderswick	53	—
Hwell, Robt., 1532, Walberswick	59	—
Hyll, John, 1480, Claydon	94	E.548
Ive, John, 1571, Ipswich	65	E.558
James, John, 1601, Aldeburgh	96	—
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	<i>No. on figs.</i> 18-22	<i>Elmhirst</i> <i>No.</i>
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Pypho, Geoff., 1418, Ipswich	78	E.805
Quyntyn, John, 1535, Ipswich	112	E.813
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Regnold, John, 1445, Woolpit	28	—
Rydent, Wm., 1437, Ipswich	20	E.860
Salowes, Robt., 1541, Ipswich	8	E.869
Sandy, Wm., 1585, Walberswick	98	E.871
Shock, John, 1584, Walberswick	90	E.911
Smith, John, 1435, Akenham	—	E.921
Smith, John, 1532, Stratford St. Mary	12	—
Sparhauk, John, <i>alias</i> John Ive	65	E.558
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Turnour, John, 1445, Woolpit	31	—
Tyler, John, 1419, Ipswich (<i>cf.</i> Dekens)	—	E.1007
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Walle, Hen., 1385, Ipswich	71	E.1027
Walle, Thos., (<i>see</i> Awall)	11	—
Wallup, Wm., (<i>see</i> Hugo Hoo)	—	—
Watson, John, 1598, Walberswick	70	E.1047
Waywell, Adrian, 1620, Ipswich	27	E.1049
Weeks, Robt., 1598, Walberswick	75	E.1052
Westone, John de, 1337, Ipswich	68	E.1062
Wilde, John, 1522, Ipswich	120	E.1078
Wylde, Geo., 1591, Ipswich	18	E.1106

KEY TO DRAWINGS ON FIGS. 18-22

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1 | Thomas Baldry | 41 | Unknown, 48 Abbeygate
St., Bury St. Edmunds |
| 2 | Unknown, Old Neptune
Inn, Ipswich | 42 | Unknown, Charsfield |
| 3 | Alex. Fornham | 43 | Unknown, Ipswich |
| 4 | John Bank | 44 | Rich. King |
| 5 | John Stevynson | 45 | Stephen Green |
| 6 | Unknown, window sill,
Bungay | 46 | Hen. Stannard |
| 7 | Richard Martyn | 47 | Unknown, Ipswich |
| 8 | Robert Salowes | 48 | Robt. Lucas |
| 9 | Robert Cutler | 49 | Rich. Felawe |
| 10 | John Mose <i>alias</i> Bower | 50 | Thos. Drayle |
| 11 | Awalle <i>or</i> Walle, Basts,
Grundisburgh | 51 | Sir Thomas Barnardiston |
| 12 | John Smith | 52 | Robt. Boneck |
| 13 | Sir Thomas Kytson | 53 | Robt. Hwell |
| 14 | Henry Tooley | 54 | Thos. Fyggott |
| 15 | William Spencer | 55 | Unknown, Lowestoft |
| 16 | John Cocket | 56 | Unknown, St. Margarets
Church, Ipswich |
| 17 | Michael Dexter | 57 | Rich. Davy |
| 18 | George Wyllde | 58 | Unknown, Ixworth |
| 19 | Chris. Merrell | 59 | Robt. Hwell |
| 20 | Wm. Rydent | 60 | Rich. Lant |
| 21 | Unknown, lead seal,
Moyses Hall | 61 | Unknown, window sill,
Combs |
| 22 | Thomas Fella | 62 | John Joye |
| 23 | Robt. Blossie | 63 | John de Kent |
| 24 | Samuel Flicke | 64 | John Arnold |
| 25 | Robt. Parmasay | 65 | John Ive <i>alias</i> Sparhawk |
| 26 | Unknown, Lowestoft | 66 | Thos. Cole |
| 27 | Adrian Waywell | 67 | Ed. Mors |
| 28 | John Regnold | 68 | John de Westone |
| 29 | Henry Fearmes | 69 | Unknown mason,
Bury St. Edmunds |
| 30 | Michael Beaumont | 70 | John Watson |
| 31 | John Turnour de Wulpit | 71 | Hen. Walle |
| 32 | Thomas Pownder | 72 | John Clerk |
| 33 | Unknown, Moyses Hall | 73 | Robt. Waleys |
| 34 | Wm. Debenham | 74 | Proveeley |
| 35 | Lewes Kedbye | 75 | Robt. Weeks |
| 36 | Robt. Bonneck | 76 | Hugo Hoo |
| 37 | Wm. Bull | 77 | John Beaumont |
| 38 | Goldyng (?) | 78 | Geoff. Pypho |
| 39 | Sam. Fitch | 79 | Unknown, Bury St.
Edmunds |
| 40 | John Mose <i>alias</i> Bower | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 80 | Rich. King | 101 | Unknown, Upper
Brook St., Ipswich |
| 81 | John Bronde | 102 | John Bennet |
| 82 | John Lee | 103 | Thos. Beks |
| 83 | Wm. Harvey | 104 | Rich. Martyn |
| 84 | John Gosse | 105 | Wm. Keech |
| 85 | Chris. Crane | 106 | W. Abbott (?) |
| 86 | Robt. Goodwyn | 107 | R. Elwes |
| 87 | Wm. Baker | 108 | John Gueman (?) |
| 88 | Wm. Haslewyn | 109 | Math. Spark |
| 89 | Geoff. Pape | 110 | Thos. Elderton |
| 90 | John Shock | 111 | Unknown, brass,
Orford |
| 91 | Wm. Baldry | 112 | John Quynton |
| 92 | Rich. Darnell | 113 | John Briggs |
| 93 | John Long | 114 | Walt. Johnson |
| 94 | John Hyll | 115 | Thos. Boneck |
| 95 | Unknown, Lowestoft,
(Member of the Fish-
mongers' Company) | 116 | Unknown, corner-post,
Ipswich |
| 96 | John James | 117 | Rich. Barrell |
| 97 | John Cage | 118 | Wm. Carre |
| 98 | Wm. Sandy | 119 | B. Caldwell |
| 99 | Antony Meryman | 120 | John Wylde |
| 100 | Wm. Claye | | |

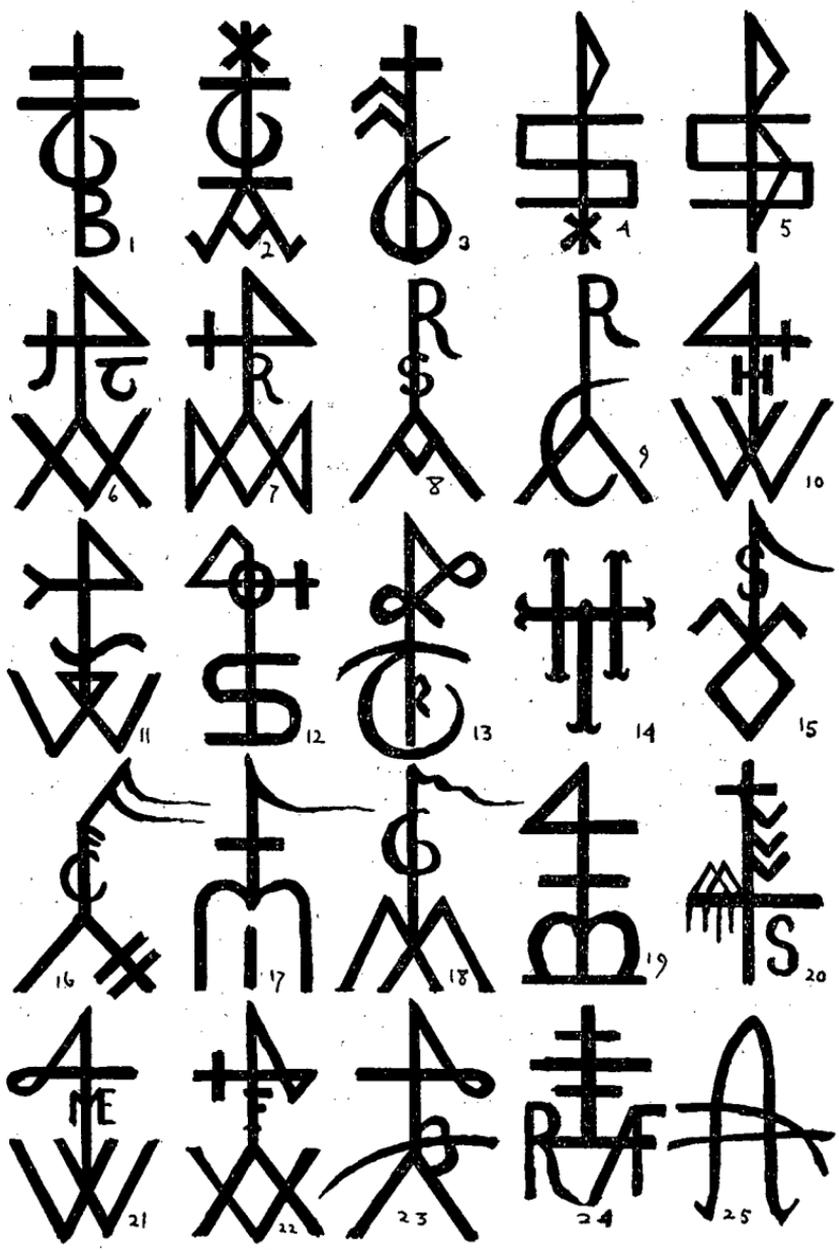


FIG. 18.—Marks incorporating initial letters.

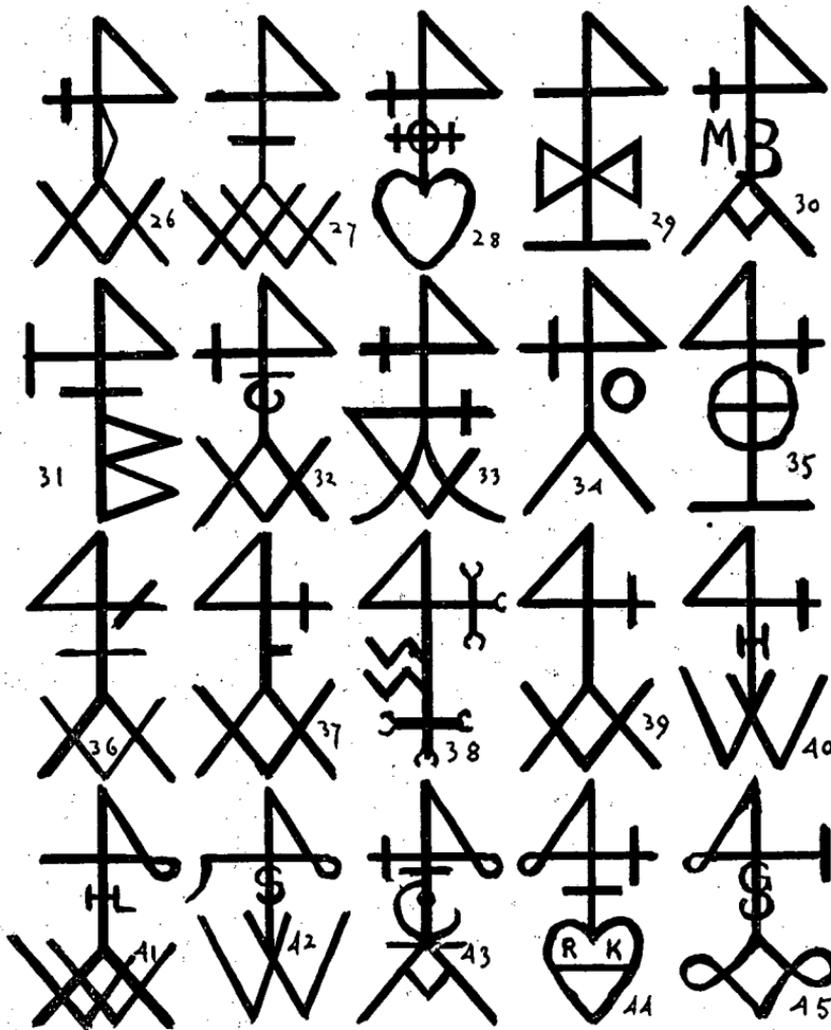


FIG. 19.—Marks incorporating the 'Four' symbol.

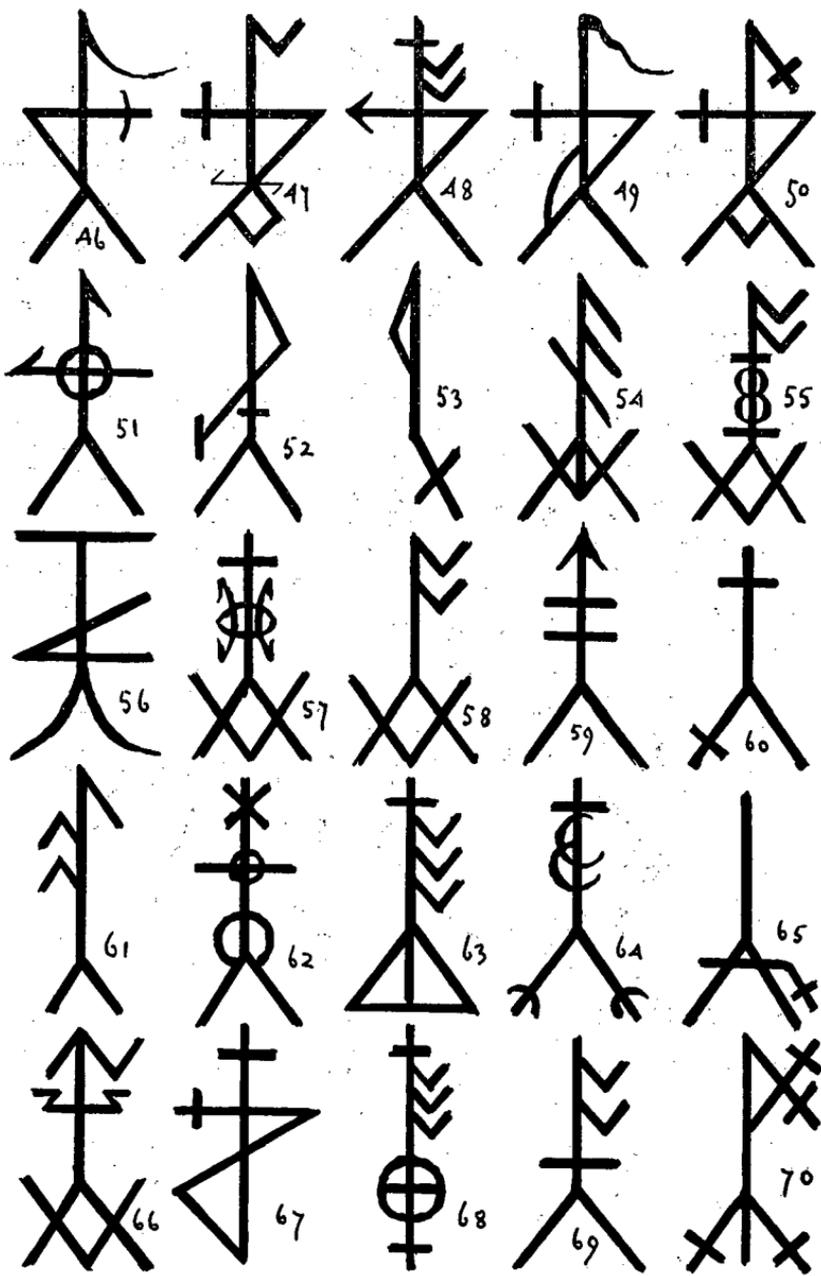


Fig. 20.—Linear marks.

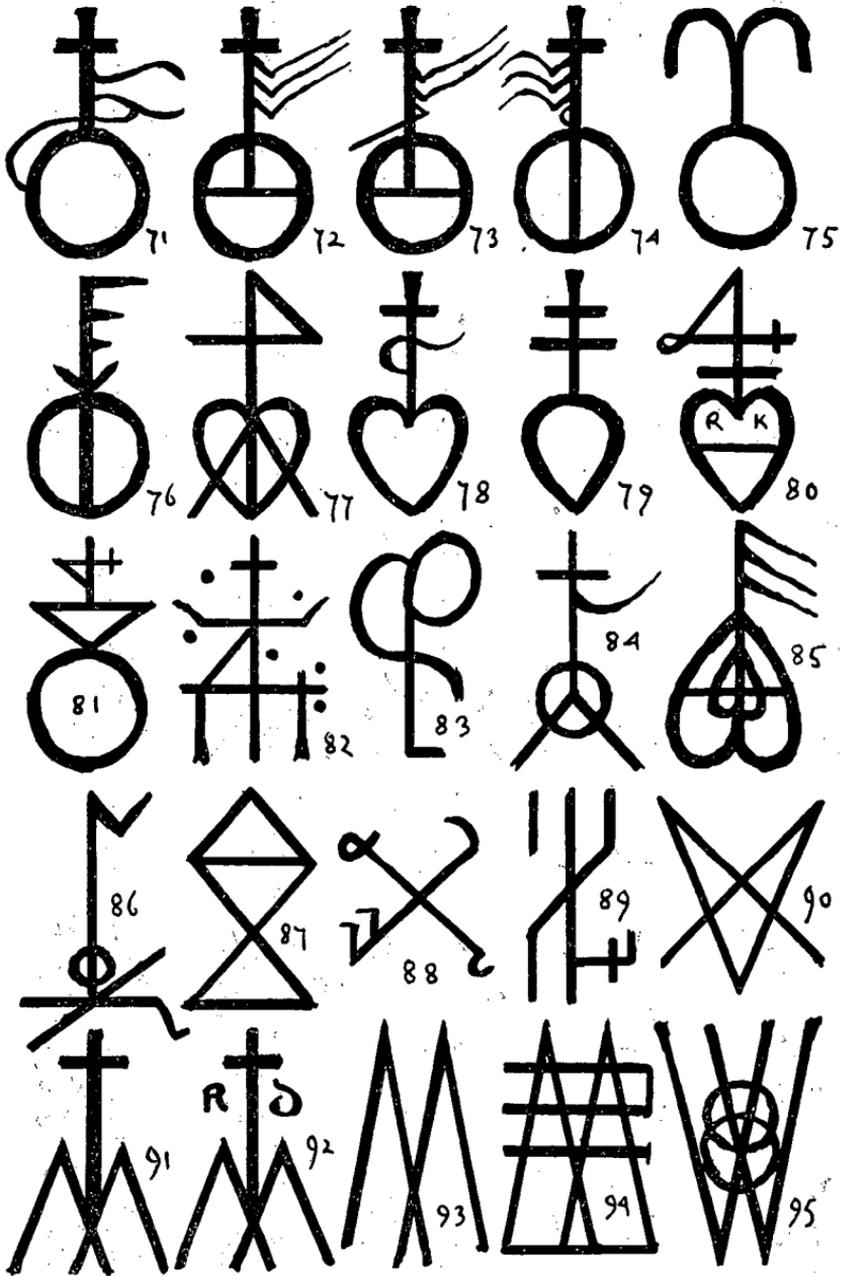


FIG. 21.—Marks based on the orb and heart; and others.

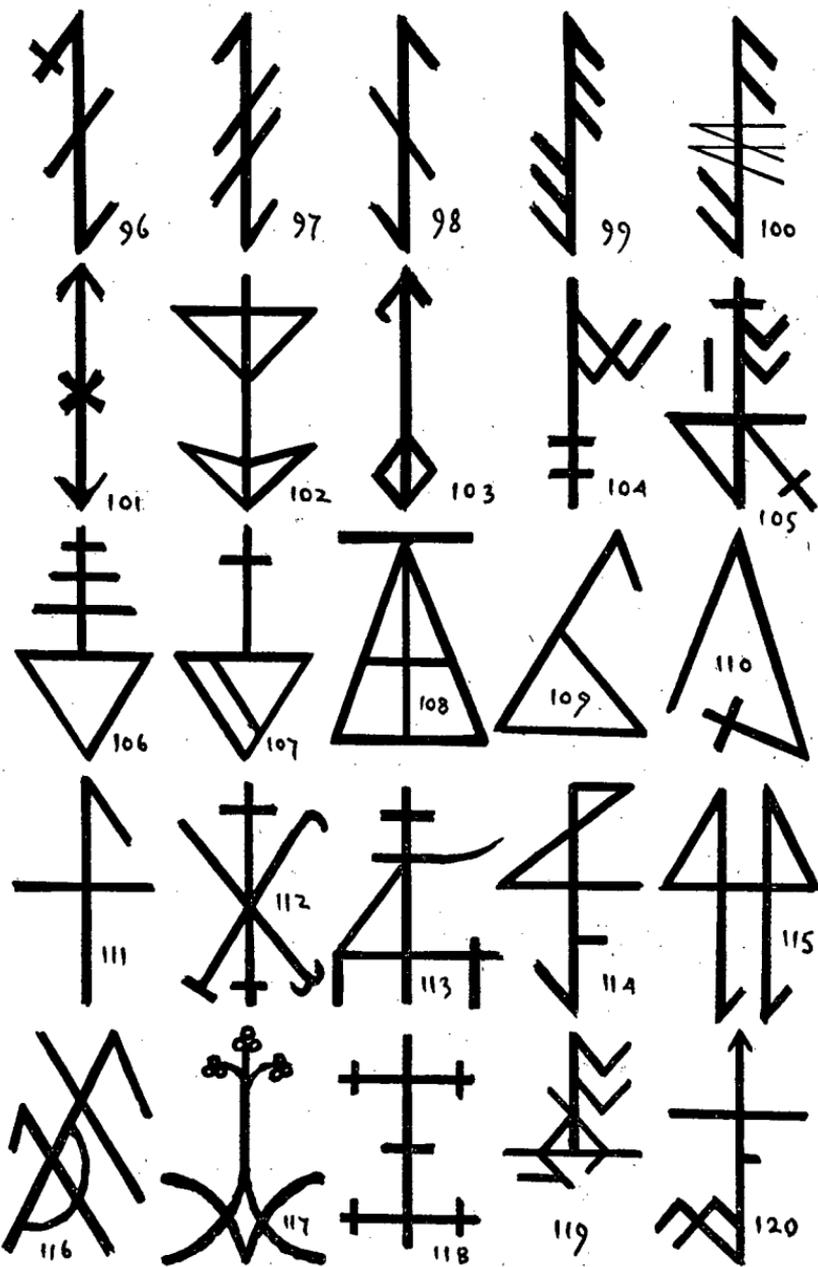


FIG. 22.—Linear marks.

PLATE X



Bungay; an unknown member of the Mercers' Company and probably of the Drapers' Company, 16th century.

PLATE XI



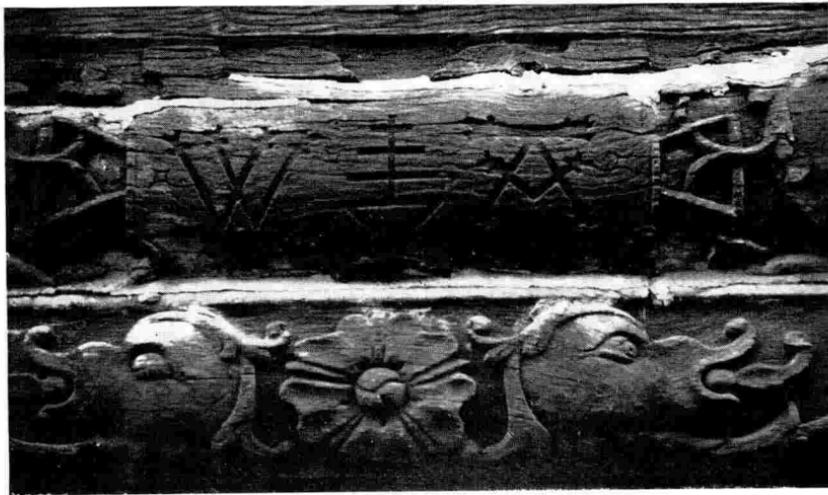
Bury; unknown, 1564.

PLATE XII



Glemsford; probably for a member of the Goldyng family, *c.* 1500.

PLATE XIV



Hawkedon; probably for W. Abbot, *c.* 1600.

A memorable note wherein is contayned
 the names in part of the cheefest kindred of
Robert Launce late of mactfeild in the
 county of Suffe Deceased. collected faith-
 fully out of an old booke of his owne hande
 writing by **Thomas Fella** of Hallysforth
 And in this p'sent writing Specified as here
 followeth.

Robert Launce the grande
 father Sometime dwelling in frejing
 feild in the county of suffe was mari-
 ed to one **margery Stooone** of
 Snape And had Issue by her. **katherin**
 who was maryed to **John pack** margerye
 which died without issue. **Agnes** who
 was maryed to **John pryne** **John**
Launce who was maryed to **Alice**
Stooone. And **margarit** who dyed being
 a childe. And the said **Robert launce**
 the grandfather dyed And lieth bury-
 ed at **xedeham** in the church porch.
 But the saied **margery** his wife

†
 F
 X

PLATE XV



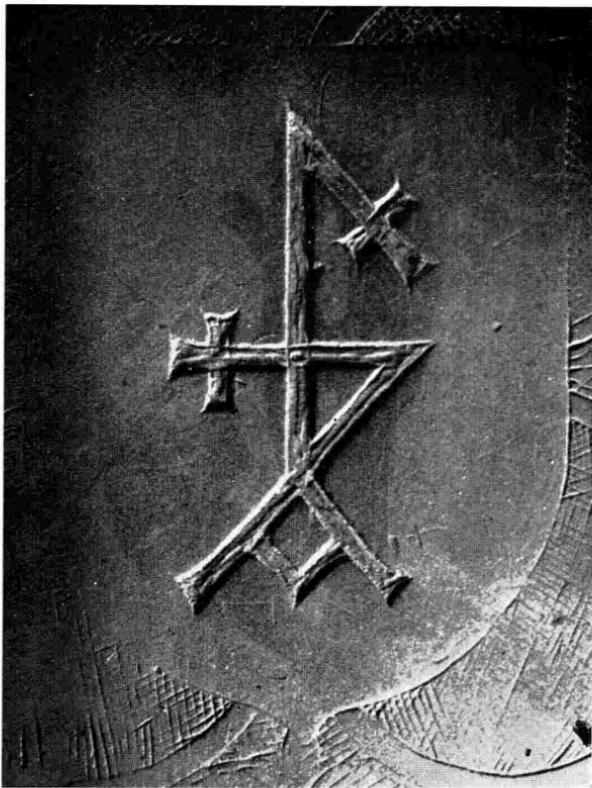
Ipswich; Thomas Pownder, 1525.

PLATE XVI



Ipswich; Thomas Baldry, 1506.

PLATE XVII



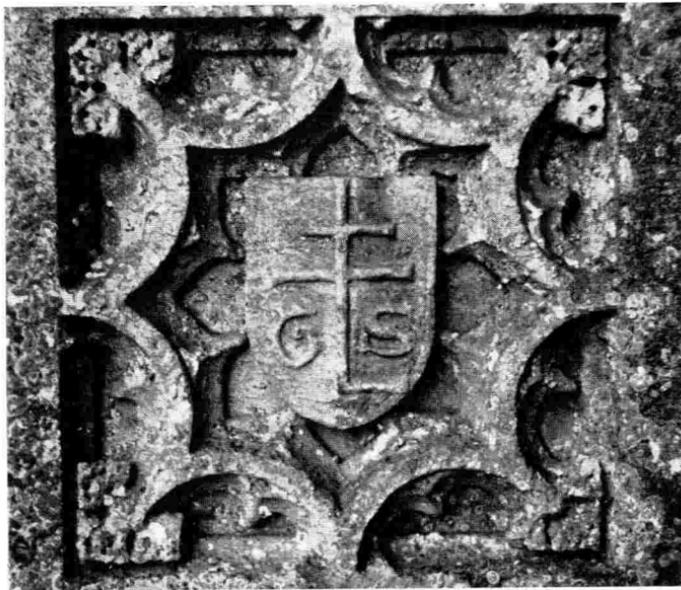
Ipswich; Thomas Drayle, 1512.

PLATE XVIII



Ipswich; unknown.

PLATE XIX



Lavenham; Thomas Spring, 1486.

PLATE XX



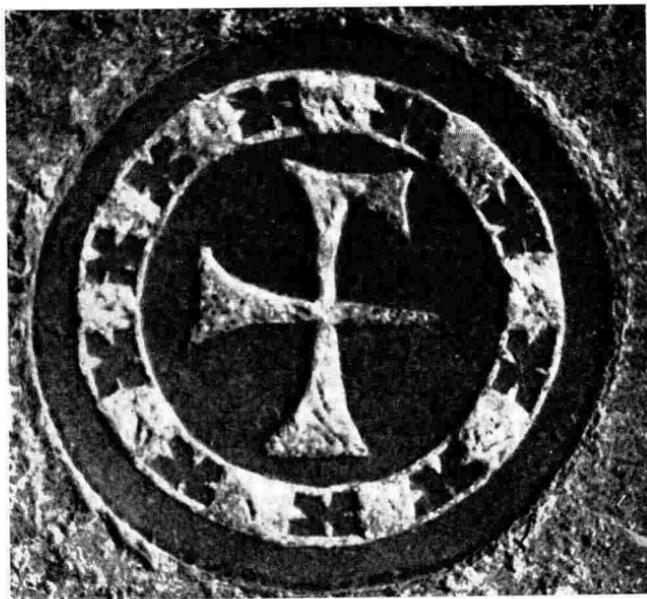
Lowestoft; an unknown member of the Fishmongers' Company, before 1512.

PLATE XXI



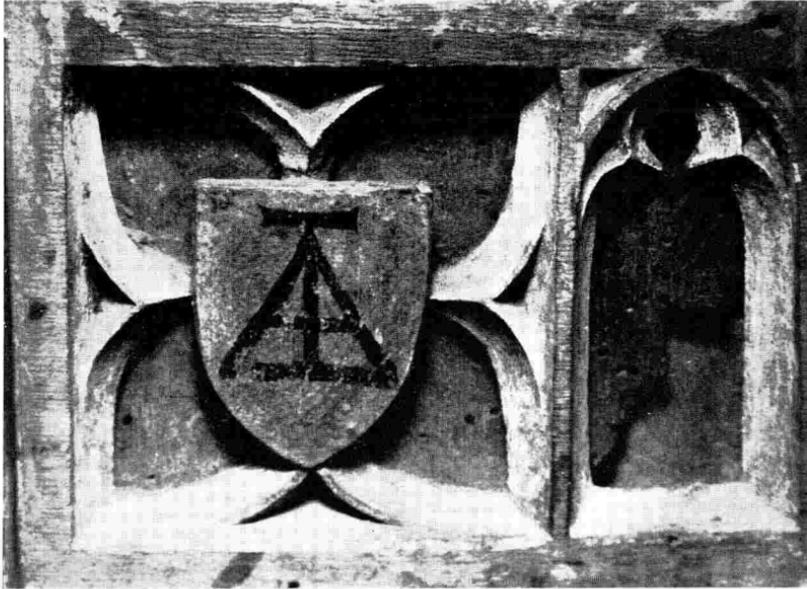
Nayland; Richard Davy, 1514.

PLATE XXII



Orford; unknown, c. 1500.

PLATE XXIII



Southwold; John Gueman.

PLATE XXIV



Walberswick; Robert Hwell, 1532.

OFFICERS OF THE
SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY
1961

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J. E. MINIFIE, Gazebo Farm, Woodbridge.

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H. M. ARMSTRONG, M.B., CH.M., D.O.M.S., 39 Cumberland Street,
Woodbridge.

Hon. Editor

LESLIE DOW, F.S.A., Old Rectory, Newbourne, Woodbridge.

Hon. Librarian

A. R. EDWARDSON, Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

Hon. Auditor

JOHN STORER, 22 Grove Road, Woodbridge.

REPORT FOR 1961

During the year 35 Ordinary, 12 Associate and 1 Life members were elected. Losses through death and resignation accounted for 30 Ordinary, 6 Associate, 1 Honorary and 1 Life members, resulting in a net increase of 10.

Membership at the year's end was:

Ordinary members	425
Associate members	127
Life members	45
Honorary members	6
	<hr/>
	603
	<hr/>

Excursions.—The following excursions were held:—

May	26	Combs Church; Badley Church; Barham Manor and Church; Hemingstone Hall and Church.
June	21	Norwich Cathedral, Registry and Museum of Ecclesiastical Art.
July	20	Blythburgh Church (exhibition of church treasures in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk); Theberton Hall; Ufford Church.
Sept.	2	Pakenham Church, Newe House, Pakenham Lodge; Little Haugh Hall, Norton; Norton and Hunston Churches.

Lectures.—The following lectures were held at Ipswich in conjunction with the Ipswich Historical Society:—

March	16	'Heraldry in Suffolk churches' by Miss Joan Corder and Mr. Leslie Dow, F.S.A.
April	20	'The Constable family correspondence' by Mr. R. B. Beckett.
May	6	'Old firearms' by Canon Noel Boston, M.A., F.S.A.

The following lecture was held at Bury St. Edmunds:—

March	4	'Suffolk watermills' by Mr. Rex Wailes, F.S.A.
-------	---	--

Finance.—Our cash balance at the end of 1961 shows an increase of approximately £150 on the year. Income Tax on Covenanted subscriptions, amounting to £200, has been recovered for the two years 1960 and 1961. *Proceedings* cost £130 more than for the previous year but a grant from the Ministry of Works amounting to £65 must be set against this.

Our holding of £1,300 3½% Conversion Stock, bought for £1,006 . 10 . 10, is now valued at £663, showing a loss of £100 during the year. The 3% Funding Stock however, which was bought in September last, shows a profit of £28.

Library.—In the Report for 1960 it was stated that the Council had recommended a drastic reduction in the size of our Library at Bury, because of difficulties of space and adequate maintenance. This proposal was circulated to all members in January 1961; only two objections were received and the plan was approved by the Annual General Meeting held in Ipswich on 27 April 1961. The reorganisation was therefore put in hand and was completed early in the present year (1962). Broadly speaking, all books unrelated to East Anglia or Essex, as well as a quantity of obsolete general works, were sold to Messrs. Quaritch; two items were sold by auction at Sotheby's. A few small items were presented to the Cullum Library, the Bodleian Library and the Ipswich Public Library; the *Blois Mss.* have been

deposited at the East Suffolk Record Office; the *Jermyn Heraldic Mss.* and a volume of Martin's *Church Notes* at the West Suffolk Record Office; the *Fitch Collection* (31 volumes) was sold to the Ipswich Library, which already possesses the rest of this *Collection*. The total sum realised by all these transactions was about £1,128, which has been or will be invested, thus increasing our yearly income.

We are now left with a much smaller and more compact library of books relating to Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, as well as general works on East Anglia; we have also retained the publications of certain national societies and some general books on archaeology and history. This library is now housed in a small room on the ground floor of the School of Art Building in Bury and is in the course of being arranged and catalogued. Mr. Fordham, the Cullum Librarian, has kindly agreed to assume responsibility for its care, in place of Mr. Edwardson to whom our gratitude is due for his work as our former librarian and especially for his help in the reorganisation and moving of the library to its present position.

In the past our library has been used by very few members and in recent years it has hardly been used at all. It is realised that most of the books are now available in other libraries in the county and elsewhere, so at some future time the Council may wish to reconsider the position and to decide if the extent of its use by members justifies our continuing to maintain a library.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

		<i>Receipts</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at Bank 31 December 1960			422 2 10
Subscriptions:				
Ordinary Members	420 16 2		
Life Members	20 0 0		
				440 16 2
Recovery of Income Tax on Covenants:				
Year ended December 1960	95 9 11		
Year ended December 1961	106 5 5		
				201 15 4
Dividends: 3½% Conversion Stock			45 10 0
Bank Interest:				
Lloyds Bank	4 11 2		
Trustee Savings Bank	23 14 10		
				28 6 0
Net Sales of Publications			31 19 10
Receipts from Excursions			35 7 0
Library: Sale of Surplus Material			830 5 0

£2,036 2 2

		<i>Assets</i>	£ s. d.
£1,300 3½% Conversion Stock: Cost	£1,006 . 10 . 10.		
Valuation at 31 December 1961		663 0 0
£1,000 3% Funding Stock 1966/68: Cost	£802 . 17 . 6.		
Valuation at 31 December 1961		830 0 0
Lloyds Bank Ltd., Woodbridge		133 0 1
Trustee Savings Bank, Ipswich		438 1 0

(Library and Furniture not valued).

£2,064 1 1

OF ARCHÆOLOGY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1961

	<i>Payments</i>					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Proceedings</i> : vol. xxviii, pt. 3:						
Printing and Postage	540	4	0			
Indexing	12	12	0			
	552	16	0			
<i>Less</i> : Ministry of Works Grant	65	0	0			
	487	16	0			
General Printing and Stationery				30	8	10
Subscriptions to Kindred Societies				12	13	0
Lecture Expenses				13	6	2
Excursion Expenses				62	9	1
Mr. Basil Brown's Fund: Postages				5	16	2
Library:						
Binding	13	0	4			
Sundries	5	10	0			
Honorarium to Librarian	10	0	0			
				28	10	4
Office Expenses, Postages, etc.:						
Honorary Editor	10	0	0			
Honorary General Secretary		14	0			
Honorary Financial Secretary	10	10	0			
				21	4	0
£1,000 3% Funding Stock 1966/68				802	17	6
Cash at Bank 31 December 1961				571	1	1
				£2,036	2	2

I have audited the books and accounts of the Society for the year ended 31 December 1961, and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Society's affairs as at 31 December 1961.

8 May 1962.

JOHN STORER, *Honorary Auditor.*

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1961

- Arnold-Forster, Mrs., 2 Moorfield Road, Woodbridge.
Bennet-Clark, Mrs., 1 Fen Street, Nayland, Colchester.
Chamen, Mrs. G., Elmswell New Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs., Old Mill House, Bradfield St. George, Bury St. Edmunds.
Cranbrook, the Countess of, Great Glemham House, Saxmundham.
Crombie, A., 1 Fen Street, Nayland, Colchester.
de Cordova, Col. and Mrs. V. L., Suffolk House, Ipswich Road, Woodbridge.
Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan, U.S.A.
(c/o Stevens & Brown Ltd., 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.).
Downing, Miss P., 4 Crown Place, Woodbridge.
Felixstowe Archaeological Movement, 81 Grange Road, Felixstowe.
Findlay, Mrs. M. R., Fir Cottage, Nayland, Colchester.
Galloway, Col. and Mrs., Batchelor's Hall, Hundon, Sudbury.
Hanbury, B., The Gate House, Risby, Bury St. Edmunds.
Harrald, C. C., St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
Harvey, Capt. N. H., O.B.E., R.N., and Mrs. Harvey, The Old Vicarage,
Bulmer, Sudbury.
Hawkins, Mrs. J., The Rise Farm, Preston, Sudbury.
Hipperson, L. G., 35 Russet Road, Cheltenham.
Holden, Miss Joyce, J.P., Trinity House, Sudbury.
Hulse, Brigadier and Mrs. W. E., Princhetts, Chelsworth, Ipswich.
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. M., 12 Moorfield Road, Woodbridge.
Mallett, D., 79 Colville Road, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.
Mann, R. I., 81 Grange Road, Felixstowe.
Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. G. R., 27 Barrow Road, Cambridge.
Mullan, C. S., C.I.E., M.A. and Mrs. Mullan, Deepdene, Park Lane, Aldeburgh.
Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago 10, Illinois, U.S.A. (c/o
Stevens & Brown Ltd., 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.).
- * Osborne, B. R., The Pharmacy, Clare, Sudbury.
Ovey, Miss M., 4 Crown Place, Woodbridge.
Palmer, F. J., 1 High Lands Road, Hadleigh, Ipswich.
Pursehouse, E., Oaklands, Croft Lane, Diss, Norfolk.
Raikes, Miss R. M. B., Caltofts, Melford Road, Sudbury.
Robinson, Col. and Mrs. A. C., Conduit House, Long Melford, Sudbury.
South, Mrs. J. E., Jesters, Burkitt Road, Woodbridge.
Tudor-Craig, J., F.S.A. and Mrs. Tudor-Craig, PH.D., F.S.A., The Rotunda,
Ickworth House, Bury St. Edmunds.
Ward, The Revd. E., M.A. and Mrs. Ward, 6 Cumberland Street, Woodbridge.
Whitehouse, Commander F. L., R.N. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Orchard Cottage,
Hartest, Bury St. Edmunds.

* Life member.