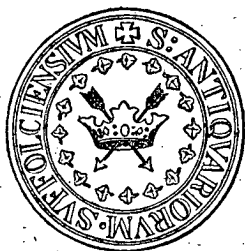


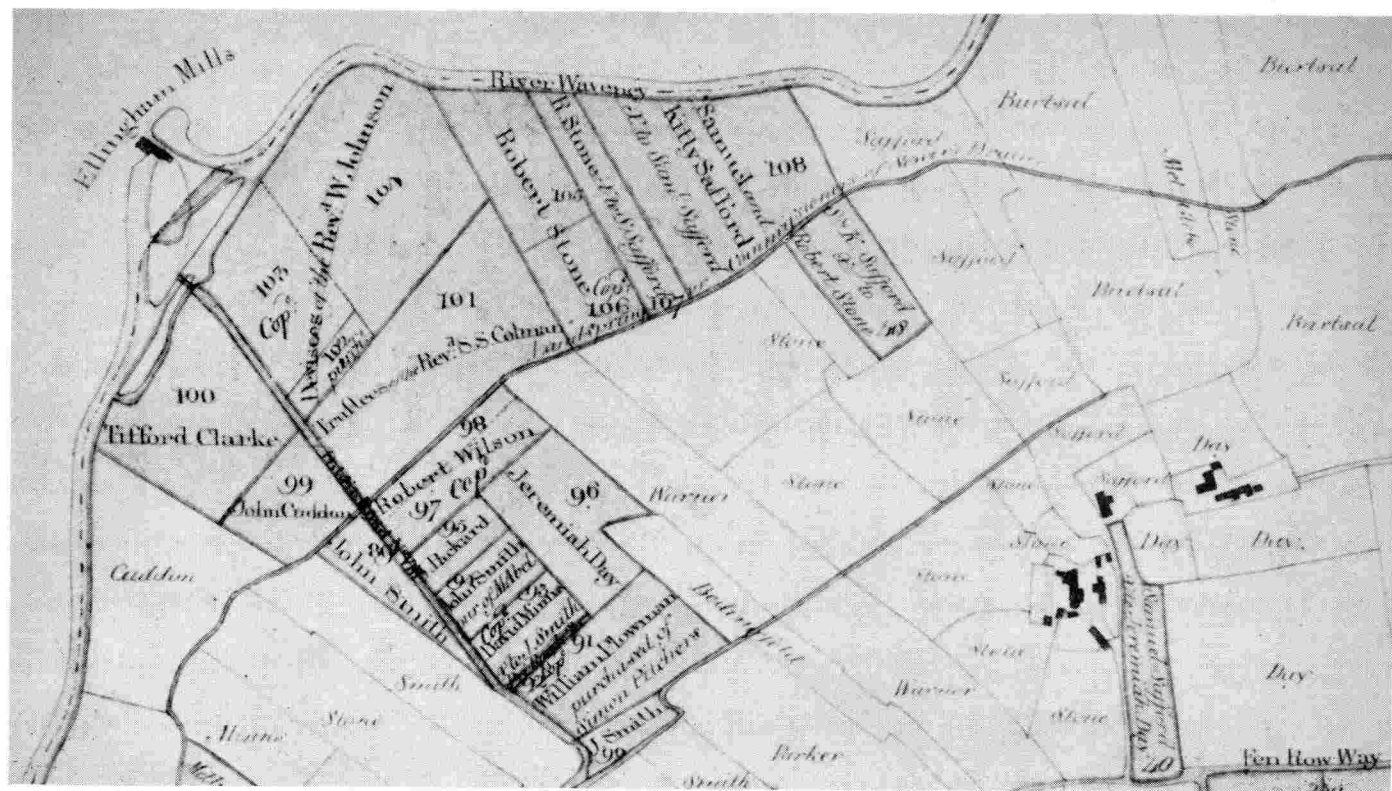
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PLATE XXXI.



Part of the Enclosure Map of Mettingham with the parish of Bungay Trinity, 1814.  
(*East Suffolk Record Office*)

# A HANDLIST OF SUFFOLK ENCLOSURE ACTS AND AWARDS

(being Part 33 of *A Handlist of English Enclosure Acts and Awards*),

By W. E. TATE, B.LITT., F.S.A.

*Late George Webb Medley Senior Research Scholar in the University of Oxford  
Lecturer in the University of Leeds*

## FOREWORD

By COMMANDER THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STRADBROKE, R.N., RETD.

*Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk*

For some years Mr. Tate has been engaged upon a survey of Enclosure Acts and Awards relating to the various counties of England; the results of his work on many counties have already been published and it therefore gives me pleasure to welcome this further instalment on the Acts and Awards of East and West Suffolk.

Its publication is due to the initiative of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, assisted by the County Councils of the two administrative counties, both of which have subscribed towards the cost of printing this useful contribution to the history of the county of Suffolk. This example of collaboration between Local Authorities and the Institute is to be greatly commended.

Besides throwing considerable light upon the development of farming methods in different parts of the county, these Awards are of great importance in determining rights of way and similar legal questions relating to the tenure of land. It will be of advantage to all concerned to have, in accessible form, a list of all known Acts and Awards by the acknowledged authority on the subject. Although many are to be found in the two County Record Offices, it will be seen that in several cases copies have not been found in the county; it is to be hoped that one of the results of the publication of this survey will be to bring forth some of these missing documents and so enhance the value of our county records. I urge all possessors of such records to report their existence to the appropriate Record Office, at Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds, and, in cases in which difficulty is experienced over their safe keeping, to deposit them at such office. A further advantage of so depositing them is that the Awards can be more easily consulted by officials and students.

STRADBROKE.

# CONTENTS

## FOREWORD

- I. ENCLOSURE FACTS AND STATISTICS
  - II. METHODS OF ENCLOSURE;  
Enclosure by Private Act; The General Acts; Enclosure Awards;  
Enrolment; Other Enclosure Records
  - III. THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT IN SUFFOLK  
Early Field Systems in Suffolk; Early Enclosure in Suffolk; Survivals  
of Open Lands in Suffolk; Parliamentary Enclosure in Suffolk; Suffolk  
Enclosure Acts and Awards
  - IV. EAST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURES
    - A. Enclosures by private act of Lands including Open-Field Arable
    - B. Enclosures by private act of Lands not including Open-Field Arable
    - C. Enclosures of Open Field etc., under 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 115 (1836)
    - D. Enclosures of Waste etc., under 3 & 4 Vic. c. 31 (1840)
    - E. Enclosures of Lands including Open-Field Arable under the General  
Acts of 1845 *et seq.*
      - (i) By Provisional Order not needing statutory confirmation
      - (ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of annual General  
Act
    - F. Enclosures of Lands not including Open-Field Arable under the  
General Acts of 1845 *et seq.*
      - (i) By Provisional Order not needing statutory confirmation
      - (ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of annual General  
Act
    - G. Enclosures by formal written agreement enrolled among county or  
national records
  - V. WEST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURES
    - A. Enclosures by private act of Lands including Open-Field Arable
    - B. Enclosures by private act of Lands not including Open-Field Arable
    - C. Enclosures of Open Field etc., under 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 115 (1836)
    - D. Enclosures of Waste etc., under 3 & 4 Vic. c. 31 (1840)
    - E. Enclosures of Lands including Open-Field Arable under the General  
Acts of 1845 *et seq.*
      - (i) By Provisional Order not needing statutory confirmation
      - (ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of annual General  
Act
    - F. Enclosures of Lands not including Open-Field Arable under the  
General Acts of 1845 *et seq.*
      - (i) By Provisional Order not needing statutory confirmation
      - (ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of annual General  
Act
    - G. Enclosures by formal written agreement enrolled among county or  
national records
  - VI. EAST AND WEST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURE
    - A. Enclosure by private act of Lands including Open-Field Arable
- INDEX OF PLACES (Tables only)

## I. ENCLOSURE FACTS AND STATISTICS

A very competent authority<sup>1</sup> has said 'The difficulty in the way of gaining an understanding of the true effects of enclosure . . . is the lack of statistical evidence.' It is understandable enough that this difficulty should arise for the enclosures of the 16th and 17th centuries, but it is surprising that the same difficulty should obtain with reference to the Parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries. The problem is not wholly the lack of evidence upon certain points, but also the existence of widely differing estimates given by different authorities but concerning the same phenomena.

The first important statistics upon the question are, we think, those given in the Reports of the Parliamentary Committees and Select Committees of 1795, 1797, and 1800.<sup>2</sup> These, especially the 1797<sup>3</sup> report, contain tables of the numbers of Enclosure Acts passed in each year for each county. These were taken bodily by Sir John Porter for his *Progress of the Nation*, the figures in which replaced the earlier estimates in Chalmers' *Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain*. In 1870 Sir Robert Hunter in the *Statistical Journal*<sup>4</sup> gave a similar table of Enclosure Acts in counties, under three headings, Acts passed in the 18th century, Acts passed 1800-42, and Enclosures under the General Acts, 1845-69. Much more detailed statistics appear in the late Dr. Slater's<sup>5</sup> book, and in Prof. Gonner's work cited below. This last contains some twenty statistical appendices, the data in which are drawn primarily from the Acts, though some are taken from the awards and from 'good estimates'.<sup>6</sup> Dr. Slater's tables on the other hand are based entirely upon such Enclosure Acts as were to be found in the library of the British Museum (Dr. Slater having assumed that the British Museum collection was more or less a complete one), and upon these only in so far as their preambles contained specific mention of open-field arable land.

Various Blue Book lists of Enclosure Acts and awards have been issued from time to time. In 1865 the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records printed a list<sup>7</sup> of plans attached to awards enrolled in Chancery, and in the courts of King's Bench and Common

<sup>1</sup> Prof. W. Hasbach, *The English Agricultural Labourer*, 1908, App. II (V), p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> *Report from the Select Committee . . . on promoting the cultivation of waste . . . Lands . . . 1795; Report from the Committee . . . on promoting the cultivation of Waste . . . Lands . . . and common Arable Fields, 1797; Report of the Select Committee . . . on . . . the means of facilitating . . . the Enclosure of Waste Lands . . . Common Arable Fields . . . etc., 1800.* All reprinted by the Commons Preservation Society, 1866.

<sup>3</sup> Reprint above cited, pp. 50-7.

<sup>4</sup> *Statistical Journal* Vol. 1870, p. 404.

<sup>5</sup> *The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields*, 1908.

<sup>6</sup> *Common Land and Inclosure*, 1912, Appendices.

<sup>7</sup> *Report*, XXVI, 1865, App. pp. 1-15.

Pleas. The next year this was followed by a list <sup>8</sup> of the awards themselves, including a few enrolled among national records other than those mentioned above. Early lists of Enclosure Acts, together with other local acts had already been published in Bramwell's <sup>9</sup> *Analytical Table of Private Statutes*, and in Vardon's <sup>10</sup> *Index to Local and Personal and Private Acts*, 1798-1879. In 1843 a list of Enclosure Acts alone appeared in *Lord Worsley's Return*, several times re-issued, having been revised to date, and last appearing in 1914.<sup>11</sup> The Stationery Office *List of Acts Local and Personal* <sup>12</sup> includes particulars of all Acts 1800-99. Enclosure awards deposited or enrolled among county records are indexed in a Blue Book <sup>13</sup> issued in 1904, based upon the answers returned to a questionnaire circulated to all Clerks of the Peace in 1913. Awards under the General Acts of 1845 *et seq.* are listed in another Blue Book <sup>14</sup> issued in 1893.

Most of these lists however are put together in a very haphazard and unmethodical fashion. The two reports of the Deputy Keeper do not tally with one another, much less with all the remaining lists, and while the 1914 Blue Book is generally very reliable, so far as it goes, that of 1904 is a perfect masterpiece of muddle and inaccuracy, every Clerk of the Peace having compiled his county list according to his own ideas, and the national return being composed simply of the county lists combined. It will be understandable enough that the value of the lists varies widely from county to county. Some of them are so carefully compiled that it would be almost impossible to improve on them, others are so confused and inaccurate as to be nearly worthless. Like the lists in the Deputy Keeper's Reports, the Blue Book of 1904 contains some references to non-Parliamentary enclosures. Another respect in which this book is of great value is that it is the only printed record of enclosures under the early General Acts,<sup>15</sup> the awards for which unlike all others, were never enrolled nationally, but only locally. Such enclosures, forming a class intermediate between those of the 18th century, which were generally attained with complete disregard for all interests save those of the dominant landed class, and the latest enclosures under the General Acts,

<sup>8</sup> *Report*, XXVII, 1866, App. pp. 1-29.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Vols., 1813 and 1835, reprinted 1913.

<sup>10</sup> 1840.

<sup>11</sup> *P.P. (H.C.)* 325 (1843); *P.P. (H.C.)* 399 (1914).

<sup>12</sup> 1900.

<sup>13</sup> *P.P. (H.C.)* 50 (1904).

<sup>14</sup> *P.P. (H.C.)* 455 (1893). A few county lists have been printed. For a bibliography of these see a note by the present author in *Bull. Inst. Hist. R.*, Vol. xviii, No. 54, pp. 97-101, (1941).

<sup>15</sup> Especially of enclosures under the 1836 act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 115.

where considerations of public interests have been paramount, deserve very much more attention than they have ever received.

As we have indicated above, Dr. Slater's lists of Enclosure Acts purport to include all Acts covering lands which included any proportion of open-field arable land. Acts relating to the enclosure of common meadow, pasture, and waste alone, are excluded from them.<sup>16</sup> Although there are many errors in these lists, some of which it is believed have been corrected in those below, Dr. Slater's decision has generally been accepted on whether or not any Act included reference to open-field arable, though in some instances it has been possible to correct a few of his mistakes by reference to the 1866 Report which gives quite full particulars of the lands affected, or to the 1904 Blue Book, or by inquiry from students of local history in the county concerned.

It is submitted then that these lists are likely to be useful to historians in that they contain:

1. A complete list of Suffolk Enclosure Acts and of enclosures under the General Acts.
2. An indication (based upon Dr. Slater's work) as to which Acts included any proportion, however small, of open-field arable, and which acts related to common meadow and waste alone.
3. A list, (we believe the only one in print, apart from the scattered and inaccurate references in the 1904 Blue Book), of enclosures under the General Acts of 1836 *et seq.*
4. Particulars of all formal agreements enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace for East and West Suffolk, and relating to non-Parliamentary enclosures, and similar particulars of such agreements *c.* 1750-1840, enrolled in the national courts.
5. Details of the enrolment of all enclosure awards enrolled either in the national courts at Westminster or among the records of the two administrative counties. (It seems that Acts rarely made no provision for the enrolment of awards somewhere or other, and such awards as were not enrolled either at Westminster or with the Clerk of the Peace were generally entered among the records of local manorial courts. In Middlesex and Yorkshire, however, they seem often to have been enrolled in the local statutory registries of deeds).
6. Notes of all mistakes in previous compilations upon such important data as dates, areas, etc. in so far as it has been possible to check these, and of all major changes in the official

<sup>16</sup> Though acts including common field *and* waste or meadow, however small the proportion of common field might be, are included. Dr. Slater's working methods are described above upon the authority of a letter to the author.

names of parishes which have taken place subsequent to their enclosures. These it is hoped will enable the inquirer to identify with some degree of assurance the data relating to any particular enclosure.

Though this work cannot claim to be anything more than a mere compilation, it is hoped that at any rate it may be a useful one. It is quite certain that despite all our care it must contain errors. We shall be very grateful if any fellow-student noting such will be good enough to send us a postcard correcting them. Similarly we shall be indebted to any user of the lists who is able to fill any of the gaps which still remain in them. Such help will be duly acknowledged if ever this work appears in a complete edition covering the whole country, as we hope that perhaps some day it may. Meanwhile such corrections will be entered in a copy of this work deposited in the library of the London School of Economics, and in another, available for reference in the library of the Public Record Office.

## II. METHODS OF ENCLOSURE

There seems little need here to enter into a detailed discussion of either the Open-Field System or of the Enclosure Movement. It may suffice to call attention to the fact that the English enclosure act evolved quite naturally from the methods which had been adopted to carry out enclosure in earlier times. Throughout the 17th century it had been usual for lords and tenants who desired to enclose their lands to do so by private agreement,<sup>17</sup> either with or without securing confirmation of this in the Chancery or the Court of Exchequer. Sometimes it appears that a Chancery suit was undertaken in order to bring pressure to bear upon a dissentient minority. Naturally there followed from this a demand for a General Act confirming decrees obtained in this fashion, and when a bill to this effect was rejected in 1664, the same end was achieved by the introduction within the next century of a whole series of Private Acts, many of these, especially the early ones, confirming arrangements already come to by private agreement. It was natural that enclosure by act should develop in an age when the power of the legislature was rapidly overshadowing that of the monarchy. After all both the Chancery Decree and the Private Act are essentially the answer of the sovereign to the petition of the subject, the Chancery Decree being issued when the petition has been addressed to the king in his Chancery, the Private Act when the petition has been submitted to the king in his court of Parliament.<sup>18</sup> And in

<sup>17</sup> Curtler, *The Enclosure and Redistribution of Our Land*, 1920, p. 136.

<sup>18</sup> Gonner, *op. cit.*, pp. 55-6 and 183.



fact, as Lord Ernle<sup>19</sup> points out, after the Restoration the jurisdiction of the Chancery was first supplemented, then ousted, by the Private Act of Parliament.

#### ENCLOSURE BY PRIVATE ACT.

Stray Enclosure Acts appear before 1702, but they are rare in the extreme. There are but six in all.<sup>20</sup> Two more follow in Queen Anne's reign; eighteen in that of George I, but the number swells to 229 in 1727-1760, and after 1760 the tide of enclosure flows fast. The table below shows which counties have Enclosure Acts before 1760.

County	Before 1702	1702- 14	1714- 27	1727- 60	Total before 1760
Bedfordshire	..	..	..	2	2
Berkshire	..	..	1	5	6
Buckinghamshire	..	..	..	3	3
Derbyshire	..	..	1	6	7
Dorset	1	..	..	2	3
Durham	..	..	..	4	4
Gloucestershire	2	1	3	11	17
Hampshire	..	1	..	12	13
Herefordshire	1	..	..	..	1
Hertfordshire	..	..	..	1	1
Huntingdonshire	..	..	..	3	3
Kent	..	..	..	1	1
Lancashire	..	..	2	5	7
Leicestershire	..	..	..	15	15
Lincolnshire	..	..	..	15	15
Norfolk	..	..	2	5	7
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	21	21
Northumberland	..	..	..	8	8
Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	10	10
Oxfordshire	1	..	..	5	6
Rutlandshire	1	..	..	4	5
Somerset	..	..	2	1	3
Staffordshire	..	..	3	3	6
<b>Suffolk</b>	..	..	..	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Warwickshire	..	..	2	31	33
Wiltshire	..	..	1	6	7
Worcestershire	..	..	..	3	3
Yorkshire E. Riding	..	..	1	15	16
„ N. Riding	..	..	..	13	13
„ W. Riding	..	..	..	17	17
Total	6	2	18	229	255

It will be seen that these amount to but 255 acts in all, and that

<sup>19</sup> Ernle, *History of English Agriculture*, 1917, p. 162.

<sup>20</sup> The eight earliest enclosures of this sort are: Radipool, Dorset, 1602; Marden, Herefs., 1606; Malvern Chase, Gloucs., Herefs., 1664; Horton, Gloucs., 1668; Hambleton, Rutland, 1692; Salford, Oxon., 1696; Ropley, Hants., 1709; and Farmington, Gloucs., 1713.

nearly half of these are accounted for by the three midland counties of Warwick, Northampton, and Gloucester, and the vast areas of the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

From these early acts, sanctioning existing agreements, there gradually developed the more 'typical' Enclosure Act appointing commissioners to make the partition, and confirming in advance the award they should make. The vast majority of the acts from 1760 onwards are of this type, and operations under this kind of act are quite familiar to the student from the admirable accounts given in any of the works cited. Enclosures under acts of this sort are listed in sections A and B.

#### THE GENERAL ACTS.

The enormous expense attaching to enclosure carried out by this method early caused a demand for a General Act to simplify and cheapen proceedings.<sup>21</sup> After 140 years of more or less continuous agitation this demand was at last met by the passing of the General Enclosure Act of 1801.<sup>22</sup> This act, which arrived on the statute book after a great part of the work of enclosure had already been completed without its aid, was a 'clauses act' only. References to it are incorporated in almost all the special Enclosure Acts passed in the years following 1801. The next General Act of any great importance was that of 1836.<sup>23</sup> This permitted enclosure by the consent of a majority of the proprietors, (generally at least two thirds), without any application to Parliament. No account of enclosures under it has appeared in any of the Parliamentary publications, (save for the very incomplete references in the second of the three Blue Books cited below), and they have been almost entirely neglected by historians. This is unfortunate, since in some respects they are the most interesting of all enclosures, lying as they do in a class intermediate between those enclosures carried out essentially by Parliamentary authority, often without the real consent of many of the landowners affected, and those effected by agreement of the landowners concerned, without the formality and expense incurred by an application for Parliamentary sanction. This act properly related to open fields only, though actually many enclosures of lands other than open-field were quite improperly carried out by its means. It was extended to cover lands other than open-field by a further act, four years later.<sup>24</sup> Enclosures under these two acts are listed below in sections C and D. It is probable that some at any rate of those listed in section C, further inquiry will transfer to section D.

<sup>21</sup> Gonner, *op. cit.*, pp. 56-8 and references there cited.

<sup>22</sup> 41 Geo. III, c. 101.

<sup>23</sup> 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 115.

<sup>24</sup> 3 & 4 Vic. c. 31.

The third really important General Act was that of 1845.<sup>25</sup> This set up a body of Enclosure Commissioners, who had power to authorise the enclosure of lands not including any 'waste of a manor', by Provisional Order, without Parliamentary sanction, and had the more restricted power of authorising the enclosure of lands including the waste of any manor or manors by a similar Provisional Order, but which had to be confirmed by Parliament, after inclusion in the schedule of an annual Enclosure Act. Sections E. (i) and (ii) and F. (i) and (ii) give lists of all enclosures carried out under the 1845 act, and the (annual) General Acts which followed it. That is: sections C—F give complete lists of all enclosures carried out under any General Act except the first (Clauses) Act. For references to acts merely incorporating the general clauses it will usually be sufficient to take *all* the private acts in sections A and B from 1801 onwards.

#### ENCLOSURE AWARDS.

Among the many series of historical records relating to the story of the countryside which are preserved either in the various local repositories within each county, or among the national archives in the Public Record Office, there are few, if any, to rival in interest and importance the long line of enclosure awards, covering largely the period of the reign of King George III, 1760-1820, but as will be seen in the lists below, on occasion dealing with a period half a century after this, and about a century before it. Especially with regard to agrotechnical matters and the social and economic problems which are so closely interwoven with them, there is all the difference between the awards, which form an extensive, continuous, and fairly systematic series, and the scanty, isolated and fragmentary scraps of evidence, which, apart from the enclosure returns of 1517,<sup>26</sup> 1549 and the 1620's, and 1630's, are our sole source of information as to the agrarian problem in earlier ages. The fact that the series of enclosure awards is almost a complete one makes it possible, too, to summarise its contents, and to base an argument upon them with some degree of confidence and honesty, and without the haunting fear that records not quoted because they have disappeared may contain evidence very much outweighing that in the records cited. Therefore it is not too much to claim that these enclosure awards of Georgian times are in their evidential value infinitely more weighty than all other enclosure records taken together. It is surprising then that so little attention has been given to them by local historians.

<sup>25</sup> 6 & 7 Vic. c. 118.

<sup>26</sup> Dealt with most admirably by the late I. R. Leadam in his *Domesday of Inclosures*, 1897.

The primary purpose of the awards was at once to achieve and to register the change from the ancient methods of husbandry, the use of open-field arable land, of common meadow, and of common pasture—the ‘common’ *par excellence*—to the modern system of land ownership, tenure, and cultivation ‘in severalty’. But the awards have much more than merely legal or agrotechnical interest and importance. They form the best—in many cases the only—source of accurate information as to the distribution of land ownership in English villages of a century and a half ago. They are full of useful information as to the types of land tenure prevalent in the different districts. In perhaps half the villages of the country they serve as ultimate title deeds to a great part of the land, both that belonging to ordinary proprietors, and that allotted to rectors, vicars, and lay impropriators in lieu of tithe and glebe. They record the lands forming the endowments of ancient village charities and schools. They are the final authority for information as to the course and breadth of the highways, the existence of footpaths, bridle ways, and rights of way, and the courses, breadths, and liability for cleansing of most of the surface drains. The awards and the plans which are generally appended to them register the ownership of hedges and fences, they distinguish between titheable and non-titheable lands (many villages in the Midlands and elsewhere having had their tithes commuted largely under Enclosure Acts, so that the enclosure awards in many counties are better sources of information as to tithe than are the tithe awards), and they specify the allotments of land for public purposes—generally to the parish Surveyors of Highways for use as parish gravel pits—which are the origins of the greater part of such land as still remains vested in the ownership of such minor local government bodies as Parish Meetings and Parish Councils.

Accordingly the enclosure awards are invaluable sources of information, not only to the historian or antiquary and to him whether his interest be mainly ecclesiastical or civil, economic or social, but also to the present-day administrator who is concerned with land drainage, highways, and footpaths, the provision of allotments, charity administration, or the use made by the minor local government bodies of the endowments entrusted to them.

#### ENROLMENT.

It is no wonder that as is noted in the Report <sup>27</sup> of the Public Records Commission of 1910-16, the enclosure awards are ‘more often consulted than any other documents in the county repositories’, and no less an authority than Lord Passfield,<sup>28</sup> in the

<sup>27</sup> *Rep.* III Pt. 1, p. 10.

<sup>28</sup> *Rep.* III Pt. 3, p. 10.

evidence which he gave before the same commission, was at pains to point out the value of these records to the local, and for that matter, to the national historian. His arguments were re-inforced by those of Sir Lawrence Chubb, who in his capacity as Secretary to what was then the Footpaths and Commons Preservation Society, had had much occasion to use the awards for evidential purposes. Sir Lawrence estimated that 'many' of the awards existed in one copy only and that 'a considerable proportion' of them had entirely disappeared. Another witness put this proportion as high as a third. It is because so many of the original awards have been lost that we have thought it well to include here details of the 'enrolment' of all awards where such enrolment could be traced. The original award *should* of course be either in the parish chest of the place concerned or in the custody of its parish council or parish meeting. Even where it is still in proper custody it is often difficult of access to the inquirer, especially the inquirer from outside, and there are evident advantages to the student who intends to examine a whole series of awards in finding them all together in one place, in recognized custody. Any series of enrolled copies is therefore particularly valuable, though very often the enrolled awards lack the plans which are attached to nearly all the original awards. It was quite usual for an Enclosure Act to order that in addition to the commissioners' original award, which was to be deposited with the public books and writings of the parish concerned, a duplicate copy, with or without its plan, should be entered on the rolls of some court of record. At first this enrolment was often carried out in some of the national courts, the Chancery, or the Court of King's Bench, latterly usually in the Court of Common Pleas, and, for parishes having Duchy property, usually in the archives of the royal Duchy of Lancaster; afterwards often among the county records. Early awards are often to be found among the minutes of Quarter Sessions, for later ones the counties often purchased special volumes in which enclosure awards are to be found entered among registrations of annuities, lists of Papists' estates, parochial agreements for the establishment of 'Gilbert' Unions, and administrative oddments generally. Sometimes awards were entered among the records of the courts of honours or manors, and it may well be that the work now in progress in the Record Office, that of listing all the court rolls known to survive in England, may lead eventually to the discovery of a number of enrolled enclosure awards whose whereabouts are now unknown. It seems certain that there was substance in the allegation made that some commissioners, anxious to ensure that the award deposited in the parish should be the only copy, and that its custodian therefore should receive any fees payable upon its consultation

or extraction, disregarded the terms of the act and enrolled the award nowhere at all.

#### OTHER ENCLOSURE RECORDS.

Normally, therefore the inquirer interested in the enclosure of any particular parish has three principal sources of information open to him; the *House of Commons Journals*, which will give an account of the proceedings leading to the passing of the act; the act itself; and the award executed in pursuance of it, or the enrolled copy of this award if the original is not to be found. Data concerning these last two will normally be found in the columns below, and from these it is a simple matter to turn up the first named. When the original award is not to be found, particulars of the enrolment given below will often enable one to obtain access to such an enrolled copy. From these three sources it should not be difficult to make out the story of any particular enclosure as a more or less continuous narrative. Even so, however, the story will lack beginning, middle and end.

Obviously, for enclosures of open-field—by far the most interesting variety—it should begin with the gradually-growing discontent of the leading proprietors in the place with the rigid and inelastic open-field system, which prevented them from modernising their methods of husbandry as they wished; the informal discussions they would hold among themselves and the tentative inquiries made of the attorneys who specialised in this class of business as to the cost of an attempt at enclosure. Probably in many cases this would be followed by a visit to a neighbouring township which had recently been enclosed, or by long discussions with its proprietors after business had been concluded on market day. Then would come the ceaseless propaganda in favour of the scheme among the smaller and more conservatively minded landowners, the insistence upon the benefits that could be expected to accrue from it; the modernization of obsolete technique and the abolition of outworn customs which it would make possible. Farmers would benefit by the enormous increase of productivity which was confidently predicted, the lord of the manor would receive a sufficient compensation for his not-very-valuable interest in the soil of the common, the incumbent could have his tithe commuted at a handsome valuation, the highways might well be improved while the enthusiasm for progress lasted, the 'deserving poor' would find small plots in severalty much easier to work than scattered scraps in the open fields, and would be much better off without the largely illusory benefits of the common, (even if they secured no compensation whatever for e.g. common 'rights' which had actually been exercised by pure usurpation, they would have no difficulty in finding work upon the new large, well-cultivated farms). Certainly they would benefit

by the removal of the very real temptation to idleness which the possession of a large common entailed. The undeserving poor, especially the insubordinate squatters, living in riotous squalor in their tumbledown hovels on the common, would be both better and better off if they were compelled to work regularly for an employer. Everyone in the parish would gain by the increase of employment in hedging, ditching, fencing, draining, and the fall in the rates which was confidently expected as soon as the common ceased to form a constant attraction to all the beggars, wastrels, and drunkards in the district.

Then the story should deal with the methods used to induce the small freeholders at last to give a reluctant consent, and with the gradual buying out of those who proved recalcitrant to the last, until finally the promoters had the necessary quantum of consent in support of their proposal.

Of all this, however, the greater part of the records have perished and the story can but be pieced together from casual and fragmentary references. It is clear, however, that this, or something very like it must have happened before ever the enclosure petition was drafted by the local attorney, to be presented to the House by one of the County Members, and to be embodied in a Bill, and finally in an Act of Parliament.

The missing middle of the story, how when and where the Commissioners met, how they regulated their proceedings, dealt with the infinity of claims, just, unjust, and dubious, submitted to them, tried to harmonise conflicting interests, and eventually reduced what they considered as the systemless chaos of the open-field parish to something more in accordance with their conception of what a reasonably well-ordered parish should be, can hardly be discovered without the aid of the Commissioners' working papers. It is very doubtful whether many of the commissions kept any minutes at all, (there was no statutory rule that they should do so) and of the few commissions that were business-like enough to keep proper minute books but few records are known to survive. Neither the British Museum nor the Public Record Office has any, nor are there any among the collections of the London School of Economics. It is very much to be desired that such minute books as are known to survive should be properly edited and published, since until this is done the student will never be able to obtain a grasp of the commissioners' working methods.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> We believe that the only minute books to be so printed are that for Drayton Parslow, Bucks., 1797-1801, edited by Mr. G. Eland in *Records of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. xi, No. 25, 1923, and that for East Drayton, Notts., edited by the present author and printed in the (Nottinghamshire) Thoroton Society *Transactions*, Vol. xli, 1937. It is thought that the only published account of and guide to such records is an article by the present writer in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Vol. lvii, No. 226, pp. 250-63, April, 1942.

The end of the story is not yet. Nor will it arrive until the much discussed 'Land Question' shall be finally settled (since surely such settlement must be possible if sufficient knowledge and goodwill are available) in a fashion which shall be just, as well to the landowner and the peasant as to the community at large, whose vital interests are so closely concerned in it. Whether enclosure tended to land monopoly, as is often alleged; what was its ultimate effect upon the productivity of English land—did it actually result in the 'high farming' advocated by its pioneers, or was its outcome at last the reversion to something approaching prairie methods, bringing rural depopulation and unemployment in their train; how far is it responsible for the over-marked social and economic stratification of the dwellers in the countryside to-day; in the course of enclosure, how far were the smaller proprietors actually maintained in the possession of their holdings, or if they were dispossessed in later years, how far may enclosure be fairly blamed for their disappearance; what prospect had they of attaining the precarious dignity of a farm tenancy of their own, and how far did they go to swell the ranks of the new urban proletariat, whose existence in normal times nowadays, divorced from all means of production both agricultural and manufacturing, is the cause of much concern to all men of goodwill.

These questions and many more like them are not unworthy of attention, and, given it, should at length be capable of solution. It will be more than adequate recompense of the labour involved in the compilation of this study if its publication contributes, in however modest a degree, towards the elucidation of such questions, and the solution of such problems.

### III. THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT IN SUFFOLK

#### EARLY FIELD SYSTEMS IN SUFFOLK.

Suffolk, like its neighbours Norfolk and Essex, is wholly excluded from the open-field area, as described and plotted in Professor Gray's book.<sup>30</sup> Dr. and Mrs. Orwin, however, whose later work<sup>31</sup> has much modified Professor Gray's early conclusions, consider that the available evidence is amply sufficient to justify them in including the county, or at any rate by far the greater part of it, especially in the west, in the open-field region, and in asserting that the open fields of Suffolk differed only in minor respects from those of the Midlands.

Professor Gray has elaborated<sup>32</sup> with great ingenuity and with

<sup>30</sup> *English Field Systems*, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., 1915, frontispiece.

<sup>31</sup> *The Open Fields*, 1938, pp. 63 and 65.

<sup>32</sup> *op. cit.*, p. 416. (One must not of course ignore the fact that, as noted below, the Suffolk of Roman days was twice resettled (a) by Angles, (b) by Danes, and that in some places, e.g. Sutton Hoo, this clearly caused the disappearance of the earlier organization.—L.R.).



profound learning the theory that the basis of agriculture in former times in Suffolk, Norfolk and Essex alike, shows definite marks of Roman influence. His suggestion is that as the typical small manors of East Suffolk certainly antedate the Norman Conquest; so it is possible enough that many of their characteristics, especially their foldage arrangements, may be of equally long standing.

However all this may be, there can assuredly be no harm in listing the instances which Gray gathered with such industry, and upon which he reasoned so ably. A custumal of Glemsford, 1278, gives evidence that the more usual methods of manuring land were practised also in Suffolk, though there is abundant evidence that the 'foldcourse' formed the main basis of East Anglian methods of maintaining soil fertility. Another exception to the general rule is that in East Anglia generally, but especially in Suffolk, the tenants of several manors had the right to their own foldcourse, and were under no obligation either to fold on the lord's land or to pay a fine for excusal. The manors so noted in 1278 are Barking, Brandon, Glemsford, 'Herthirst' (?Hartest), Hitcham, Rattlesden, and Wetheringsett.

The unit of villein tenure—the *erlung*—also bears evident marks of resemblance to the Kentish *iugum* rather than to the Midland *virgate*, and apparently did so at the earliest period for which detailed evidence is at present available—the 13th century. The *erlung* is, however, in general, much less consolidated than the Kentish unit, and resembles in fact a Kentish *iugum* after some generations of dispersal and sub-division.

On the strength of this theory outlined by Gray (which, however has not found general acceptance among scholars), it might be reasonable to suppose that the arresting force which crystallised the *iugum* and prevented its further decay was some event which took place before the Norman Conquest, very possibly the Danish Invasions, since they were undoubtedly the greatest social upheaval in the area in Old English times.

*Temp* Ed. III the phrase that a third of the demesne 'is worthless because it lies fallow' (i.e. that there was a three-course rotation, so possibly a three-field system) occurs less often in the extents of Suffolk *Inquisitiones post mortem* than even in those of Norfolk. So it seems that there is relatively little evidence to be found of three-field agriculture here in the 14th century. The phrase occurs, however, at Monewden<sup>33</sup> in East Suffolk and in West Suffolk at Badmondysfield, Lidgate, and Thurston. Badmondysfield and Lidgate are however, on the Cambridgeshire border.<sup>34</sup> At Kettleburgh in the same year only a half of the land was cultivated—i.e., here there

<sup>33</sup> I assume that Gray's document relates to Monewden in the Hundred of Loes, Suffolk, not Manewden in the Hundred of Clavering, Essex.

<sup>34</sup> *op. cit.*, pp. 331 and 333.

may have been a survival of a two-field system. At Beddingfield, 1375-6, the place—whether open or enclosed it is not clear—had developed a husbandry of a very advanced type with in one particular estate only two acres left fallow of a total of forty. A survey of Bawdsey 1442-3 shows highly irregular open-field arrangements. Ashfield in 1573 is quoted <sup>35</sup> by Professor Tawney as a marked instance of the decay in the uniformity of tenants' holdings which accompanied a decay in the social and economic structure of the village community.

With field systems of this kind it is not surprising that relatively little open-field survived in Suffolk into the era of Parliamentary enclosure. Both Slater <sup>36</sup> and Gray <sup>37</sup> state that after 1750 there are hardly any awards for this county showing the enclosure of open-field. Lord Justice Scrutton <sup>38</sup> goes a good deal farther, (doubtless much too far), in saying that here 'enclosures seem to have been all but completed in the 16th century if not earlier.' Certainly enclosure of open-field took place here in general rather early but nevertheless, in West Suffolk at any rate, fairly extensive areas of true open-field remained by the 18th and even the early 19th centuries. The lists below <sup>39</sup> well illustrate this point. There seems in this matter to be a marked contrast between East and West Suffolk. Since these are separate administrative counties (though based upon much earlier administrative units), a comparison of the awards enrolled at Ipswich with those at Bury should enlighten us on the point. Neither series is even approximately complete—a great many Suffolk awards seem to have been enrolled neither in the county records nor in those of the national courts. But even so the comparison is illuminating. According to the Official Return,<sup>40</sup> of 30 East Suffolk awards only five specifically mention open arable field; of 54 West Suffolk awards at least seventeen relate in whole or in part to open arable lands. My calculation gives figures of 6/30 and 43/54 respectively.

#### EARLY ENCLOSURE IN SUFFOLK.

Suffolk is one of the counties where it appears that a good deal of imparcation <sup>41</sup> was carried out by licence of the king or of various manorial lords in quite early times. A well-known instance is that of the park at Ickworth, made in the early 13th century by licence of the abbot of Bury.<sup>42</sup> Suffolk was covered by Wolsey's commission

<sup>35</sup> *The Agrarian Problem* . . . 1912, p. 68.

<sup>36</sup> *The English Peasantry* . . . 1907, pp. 213-4.

<sup>37</sup> *op. cit.*, p. 305.

<sup>38</sup> *Commons and Common Fields*, 1887, p. 144.

<sup>39</sup> Lists A, C, E.

<sup>40</sup> *P.P. (H.C.)*, 50, (1904), LXVII, 545.

<sup>41</sup> See Rev. Edm. Farrer's *Deer Parks of Suffolk* (Ips. Pub. Library, S/9), a volume of cuttings from *E.A. Daily Times*, Jan.-June 1923.

<sup>42</sup> Scrutton, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

in 1517 but no returns for this county are known to be extant. It is likely enough that the missing returns are no great loss.<sup>43</sup>

This is not, of course, to suggest that no agrarian change whatever was going on in the county at this time. Dr. Gay has quoted elsewhere<sup>44</sup> a case of royal commissioners sent to enquire into a matter of eviction at Bungay, but bullied into refraining from any remedial action since the offender was supported by the steward of the Duke of Norfolk. Apparently however the county was not seriously affected by the agrarian changes of the early 16th century. At any rate it was not included in the fourteen counties to which the 1536 Depopulation Act<sup>45</sup> was to apply. Little can be found as to its agrarian condition from the study of Leland,<sup>46</sup> since he hardly entered the shire in his journeys, and his few notes upon it are not very illuminating upon this point. Professor Tawney includes<sup>47</sup> Suffolk in his list of counties where the enclosures of the 16th century were in general small affairs made by the peasantry themselves, causing little serious unsettlement. The revolt of 1548-9, originating in Norfolk, affected Suffolk also, as indeed one would have expected. We have the authority of King Edward himself<sup>48</sup> for including 'Southfolk' in the counties first disturbed by the outbreak in 1548. A sidelight on the state of the county at this time appears in the *Star Chamber Proceedings* where a certain Robert Brown rather later was cited for surcharging the commons of Leiston. Apparently Brown argued that his action was a more or less legitimate reprisal for the conduct of the complainants during 'the camping tyme'.<sup>49</sup> In July 1549 the disaffected of the county are represented as confessing their fault 'with verie lowly submission' and being ready to fight the western rebels, but a fortnight later the county was 'not in so good ordre and Quiet as we would wyshe'. A year later in 1550 Suffolk was among the counties where it was thought wise to station men of the Boulogne garrison.

By 1573 Suffolk was considered as a typical enclosed county. Tusser refers to it as such in his celebrated *Comparison of Champion and Severall*;<sup>50</sup> (Tusser, of course, lived at Catawade and at Ipswich. Doubtless he speaks especially of East Suffolk):

<sup>43</sup> Dr. E. F. Gay in *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, N.S., Vol. XIV, 1900, p. 238.

<sup>44</sup> *idem* in *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, N.S., Vol. XVIII, 1904, p. 224.

<sup>45</sup> 27 Hen. VIII c. 22, (1536); Miss E. M. Leonard in *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, N.S., Vol. XIX, 1905, p. 124.

<sup>46</sup> *Itinerary*, 1535-43, ed. Miss L. T. Smith, 1907.

<sup>47</sup> *op. cit.*, p. 262.

<sup>48</sup> Gay in *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, N.S., Vol. XVIII, 1904, pp. 200 fn. 3, 202 fn. 5, 207 fn. 2.

<sup>49</sup> (? The football season.—L.R. *Camp*—an old English ball-game.—Ed.).

<sup>50</sup> Reprint of 1878, pp. 141-2.

Example (if doubt ye doo make):  
By Suffolke and Essex go take

.....  
More plentie of mutton and bief  
corne, butter, and cheese of the best,  
More wealth any where, (to be brieft)  
more people, more handsome and prest.  
Where find ye? (go search any coast)  
than there, where enclosure is most.

Suffolk, like its neighbours Norfolk and Essex, was not covered by the last depopulation act, that of 1597,<sup>51</sup> and, if one may trust the anonymous author of *A Consideration touching the Cause in Question* <sup>52</sup> . . . 'thereby noe Inconvenience in ye stat found,' but, on the contrary, the shire made into 'a nurserie of welthie people'. It will be seen then that there is abundant evidence for Miss Leonard's inclusion <sup>53</sup> of Suffolk among the shires which 'seem to have had many enclosures before the seventeenth century began.' Norden in 1608 refers <sup>54</sup> to Suffolk as a county notable for furze hedges. 'The furze hedges which I have seen in that part of Suffolk, no cattle can pierce them'. I have not been able to trace the author or date of publication of *The Properties of the Shires* which Professor Gonner quotes <sup>55</sup> as speaking of Suffolk 'full of styles'. Gonner is quite sure this refers to High Suffolk and East Suffolk. Reyce's book which was written 1603-18 <sup>56</sup> speaks of Middle Suffolk as mainly in tillage but with pasture, of the East as chiefly 'pasture and feeding' while West Suffolk is 'either wholly champion or near, the fielden <sup>57</sup> abounding by tillage and flocks of sheep'. In the champion there is less wood and the greatest number of flocks. Half a century later Blome says <sup>58</sup> the parts about Bury and the north west were championne, except near Newmarket. This is confirmed, or perhaps merely repeated by the *Dictionarium Urbanicum*,<sup>59</sup> which says also that the county is 'generally champion' and has plenty of corn. Ogilby's great road-book,<sup>60</sup> it is well known, was used by

<sup>51</sup> 39 Eliz. c. 2, (1597), Slater, *op. cit.* App. D. p. 328.

<sup>52</sup> 1607, reprinted in Cunningham *English Industry and Commerce*, 1897, Vol. II, App. II.

<sup>53</sup> In *Trans. R. Hist. S.*, N.S., Vol. XIX, 1905, p. 137.

<sup>54</sup> Dr. Slater says 1600 (p. 238), c. 1600 (p. 155) 1602 (p. 214), and speaks of the *Book of Surveying*. Actually the work is in the *Surveyor's Dialogue*, 1607. [Norden doubtless referred to the district between Orford and the Deben, of which he had made a detailed survey for Sir Michael Stanhope.—L.R.]

<sup>55</sup> *op. cit.*, p. 249, quoting also Leland, *Itinerary*, V. xxx.

<sup>56</sup> *Breviary* . . . 1603-18, (ed. Hervey, 1902).

<sup>57</sup> Not of course fielding, as Prof. Gonner has it, *loc. cit.*

<sup>58</sup> *Britannia*, 1673.

<sup>59</sup> *Dictionarium Urbanicum* . . . 1704, 2nd ed. 1714.

<sup>60</sup> *Britannia*, 1675, Gonner, *op. cit.*, p. 173.

Gonner in an attempt to estimate the proportion of open land still remaining in each county by calculating the proportion of unfenced road shown in Ogilby's itineraries. If his method is valid, Suffolk was 19th of the 37 counties listed in order of percentage of open land still remaining. Its percentage of open land was 31, about the same as that of Berkshire, Westmorland, and Derbyshire, compared e.g., with Norfolk's 42%, Huntingdon's 67%, and Essex's 3%. Celia Fiennes<sup>61</sup> visited the county in her journeys and describes the country between Ipswich and Woodbridge as '7 miles mostly lanes, enclosed countrys'. From Woodbridge to Saxmundham 'the wayes are pretty deep, mostly lanes, very little commons'. Well before the 18th century, Suffolk was recognised as 'improved'. Mr. Fussell thinks<sup>62</sup> that the large proportion of yeomen in the shire helps to explain this early enclosure.

There are three county surveys of Suffolk made to the order of the Board of Agriculture, all by Arthur Young<sup>63</sup> who, in fact, was a Suffolk man, born at Bradfield. Young stated that the shire 'must be reckoned amongst the earliest enclosed of English counties', but there were very large tracts yet open. The 'wastes' according to Young, amounted to some 100,000 acres.<sup>64</sup> According to him the turnip—only growable satisfactorily, of course, in enclosed areas, 'has been cultivated in Suffolk largely beyond the memory of the oldest man'.<sup>65</sup> Eden<sup>66</sup> wrote about the same time as Young. He says of Bulcamp 'there are several small tracts of waste or common land, but they bear a small proportion to the land in cultivation'; of the Hundreds of Loes and Wilford, 'Not much waste land'. The answers of the Board of Agriculture's county correspondents to the queries set forth by the Board in 1816 are more detailed for Suffolk than for almost any other county. These mention neither open fields nor commons and do not include enclosure among the numerous causes of agricultural depression. Rather significantly, however, one correspondent, the Rev. James Buck [of Lavenham],<sup>67</sup>—apparently a philanthropic parson who sympathised rather with the labourers than the farmers and who even advocated the destruction of all machines from threshing machines to spinning jennies—suggested that land engrossing and depopulation (both possible results of early enclosure) were at the root of the mischief. 'A remedy, above all, which I should wish to see applied, (but never shall see) is the renewal and occupation of

<sup>61</sup> *Journeys of Celia Fiennes*, ed. C. Morris, 1947, pp. 144-5.

<sup>62</sup> In *Ministry of Agriculture Journal*, Apr. 1937, p. 39.

<sup>63</sup> *General View* . . . 1794; *ibid*, 1797; *ibid*, 1804.

<sup>64</sup> 1797 *Report*, p. 30.

<sup>65</sup> 1794 *Report*, p. 83.

<sup>66</sup> *State of the Poor*, 1797, reprint of 1928, pp. 312, 315.

<sup>67</sup> *Agricultural State of the Kingdom*, 1816, Vol. II, p. 44.

small farms. [Small farmers] are however, a race extinct, and I fear, never to revive. *Luxuria sævior armis* has been the means of working this sad change, and one can hardly hope that at any future time farm houses and barns, long since removed, will ever be re-erected on their former sites.'

#### SURVIVAL OF OPEN LANDS IN SUFFOLK.

What has been said above of early enclosure in the county is not, of course, to suggest that commons and common fields did not survive to a limited extent up till quite recent years or to overlook the fact that a small area of open-field persisted until our own day. The county reporter makes special mention of the usual open-field management in the area in his time. In one parish at least it was appallingly bad, consisting of one crop and two fallows! According to the [notoriously wildly inaccurate] Blue Book of 1874,<sup>68</sup> there were then in the county some 2500a. of common fields and 7500a. of commons. In the year 1863 there was an interesting case relating to a right of access on the part of the public to Newmarket Heath. The trustees had warned off the course a gentleman who had made a violent attack on their conduct. He refused to leave, and an action at law was brought. He pleaded an immemorial custom on the 'part of the public to see the races' but lost his case, as the judges decided that the custom was bad 'having been laid in the Queen's subjects generally . . . if the defendant could have claimed as an inhabitant of Newmarket he might possibly have maintained the custom'.<sup>69</sup> Where open-field has survived in the county it has sometimes done so because of the existence of corporate property in the strips. This is known to be the case with Iken,<sup>70</sup> enclosed 1804—? The Marquis of Hertford was lord of the manor, and six named persons with 'divers others' are said in the act to be the other proprietors. The Act authorises the parish authorities to accept a rent-charge from the Marquis in lieu of an allotment, so clearly the parish as a parish must have had some interest in the open lands.<sup>71</sup> The latest of all parliamentary enclosures to take place in the county was that of some 46a. of common field at Orford<sup>72</sup> in 1878-80. Since this was enclosed after the Commons Act of 1876, a fairly generous allotment—six acres in all—was made for public purposes. No doubt, as Dr. Slater suggests, the fact that the land was half corporation property (the strips belonged alternately to the lord of the manor and to the Corporation of

<sup>68</sup> P.P. (H.C.), 85, (1874).

<sup>69</sup> Eversley, *English Commons and Forests*, 1894, pp. 301-2, citing *Coventry v. Willes*, 12, *Weekly Reporter*, 127.

<sup>70</sup> Slater, *op. cit.*, p. 214.

<sup>71</sup> The parish papers, now deposited with E.S.C.C. may perhaps clear the point.

<sup>72</sup> Eversley, *op. cit.*, p. 371; Slater, *loc. cit.*

Orford), had preserved it from enclosure until this late period.

#### PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE IN SUFFOLK.

The student of Suffolk agrarian history is fortunate in that Professor V. Lavrovsky, the well-known Russian authority upon English agrarian history, has a special interest in the story of enclosure in Suffolk, and has in fact devoted one publication<sup>73</sup> solely to the results of his investigations into the enclosure history of Carlton Colville, Oulton and Kirkeley (1801-1801), Gisleham and Pakefield (1798-1798), Reydon (1798-1800) and Uggleshall, Frostendon, and South Cove (1797-9), Westerfield (1807-9) and Battisford (1810-?14). Valuable as are the data collected by Professor Lavrovsky, they relate to only these eleven parishes, selected simply because for most of them claims are preserved in the British Museum and awards are enrolled in the Public Record Office. So far as I know, no one else has investigated the agrarian history of the county in any great detail, and the results set forth below may perhaps claim some indulgence on that account. It would help me very much if any reader noting either errors or omissions would be so kind as to send me a note of them, so that when this work appears, as I hope that eventually it may, in a different form covering the whole country, the Suffolk section may be as complete and as accurate as is possible.

I find myself quite unable to deal with the first question I should like to have answered; what acreage (a) of open fields (b) of common pasture was affected by the Parliamentary enclosure movement of the 18th and 19th centuries. This is the more unfortunate in that the two generally accepted authorities differ very widely here.<sup>74</sup> Professor Gonner estimates the total parliamentary enclosure of common field as 3.5% and common as 2.6% of the county area, Dr. Slater an enclosure of common field and 'some waste' of 7.5%. Since the gross area of the shire is 925,000a. and the divergence between Dr. Slater and Professor Gonner is from 1.4 to 4.0% of the county area, someone is in error to the extent of anything from 13,000a. to 27,000a!

There are several reasons why it is impossible to give a more satisfactory estimate. A great many Suffolk acts, like those of Norfolk, give no estimate of the area of open land to be enclosed. And an examination of those acts which do make such an estimate suggests that here, again as in Norfolk, the area stated may often

<sup>73</sup> *Parliamentary Enclosures in the County of Suffolk 1797-1803* in *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S.*, 1932, Classe des sciences sociales, pp. 677-912, 1933, pp. 151-171. This has not been translated into English but I have a fairly full English abstract. Several of Professor Lavrovsky's other works contain much information about Suffolk enclosures.

<sup>74</sup> *Vide* comparative statement set forth by Curtler, *op. cit.*, p. 192.

be the total area of the parish or township affected. It seems safe to state however that, unless my tables are badly out, there were 86 separate Parliamentary enclosures here before the passing of the General Acts. Of these 50 included some proportion of open-field arable,<sup>75</sup> 36 related to common, waste, etc. alone.<sup>76</sup> On the whole the former were more common in West Suffolk, the latter in East Suffolk. I think it is noteworthy too how often the enclosures of waste for which areas are known seem so have affected relatively small acreages. Three of them cover areas less than 100a.<sup>77</sup>

Enclosures under the earlier General Acts, those of 1836 and 1840, seem to be altogether missing.<sup>78</sup> This is very much what one might have expected. The 1836 Act was essentially one for allowing a village community to modernise its agricultural technique inexpensively by agreement. And in general the Suffolk village community had been liquidated long before 1836. Enclosures under the later General Acts again show a marked contrast between those containing some proportion of open arable, and those relating to waste alone. There are but five entries in all under the former head<sup>79</sup> to 24 under the latter.<sup>80</sup> But the total estimated area is about the same in both cases—rather more than 2,000 acres. This seems to suggest that one or two village communities, notably perhaps Barrow, survived more or less in their integrity until after 1845.<sup>81</sup> In general the waste enclosures indicate clearly a sort of cleaning up process applied to various odd pieces of common—in many cases quite minute scraps—which had survived earlier enclosure movements, and which could not profitably be taken in until the simultaneous boons of cheap enclosure and dear corn made the process a sound commercial proposition.

Concerning the list of enclosures by agreement<sup>82</sup> there seems little I can usefully say. It is curious that all the recorded instances should be so late (see p. 253). It is perhaps unnecessary to stress again the point that the recording of few non-Parliamentary enclosures in this county does *not* mean that Suffolk is essentially a shire of Parliamentary enclosure. On the contrary, from what has been said above, it is clear that non-Parliamentary enclosure of some sort at some

<sup>75</sup> List A *infra*.

<sup>76</sup> List B *infra*.

<sup>77</sup> *cf.* Col. 1 in Lists A and B.

<sup>78</sup> Lists C and D both NIL.

<sup>79</sup> List E.

<sup>80</sup> List F.

<sup>81</sup> I think the remarks *supra* pp. 245-6 as to acreage do not apply to these enclosures under the General Acts.

<sup>82</sup> List G.



time affected perhaps ten or twenty times the acreage of land enclosed by Parliamentary authority. Though in East Suffolk at any rate there is little reason to suppose that enclosure of any type ever largely affected open arable fields.

#### SUFFOLK ENCLOSURE ACTS AND AWARDS.

Wherever possible, place names have been given in their generally accepted *modern* forms. All acts in the official returns,<sup>83</sup> are included. Those in Dr. Slater's lists,<sup>84</sup> as including open-field arable, are in list A. Those not in Dr. Slater's list presumably relate to meadow and waste alone; they are in list B. The 1836<sup>85</sup> Act authorised the enclosure of open field alone, though it was frequently used to carry out the enclosure of open lands of other classes.<sup>86</sup> Unless evidence to the contrary is available it is assumed here that the act was properly applied, so that enclosures under it are of common field. These are in list C. This act was extended in 1840<sup>87</sup> to cover lammas lands, etc., 1840, and enclosures carried out under the 1836 and 1840 acts are listed in list D.

The General Act of 1845<sup>88</sup> authorised enclosure by provisional order alone of lands other than common pastures. This provision remained in force until the sixth amending act,<sup>89</sup> with an exceptional clause in favour of enclosures actually in progress in 1852. So for some ten years from 1845 proposed enclosures not including the waste of a manor were not submitted to Parliament for approval. After 1852 all enclosures required statutory authorisation, and this was given in the annual General Act. Lists E and F cover enclosures in those two classes. The data have been obtained from the various official blue books,<sup>90</sup> from the Enclosure Commissioners' annual reports, and from the Ministry of Agriculture memorandum, for awards from 1893 onwards.<sup>91</sup> Enclosures by agreement listed in list G must be a very small proportion of these actually carried out. They are the ones of which formal written record survives either in the Public Record Office, or among the county records.<sup>92</sup> It has not been possible to classify them like the others, into enclosures containing common field and those consisting only of common pasture and meadow, etc.

<sup>83</sup> *P.P. (H.C.)* 399 (1914).

<sup>84</sup> *The English Peasantry* . . . , 1908, App. 2.

<sup>85</sup> 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 115 (1836).

<sup>86</sup> Cooke *Enclosures and Rights of Common*, 1864, p. 84.

<sup>87</sup> 3 & 4 Vic. c. 31 (1840).

<sup>88</sup> 6 & 7 Vic. c. 118 (1845).

<sup>89</sup> 15 & 16 Vic. c. 39 (1852).

<sup>90</sup> *P.P.* above cited, also *P.P.'s* 455 (1893) and 50 (1904).

<sup>91</sup> No. 702/LG.

<sup>92</sup> Such local lists as are available have been consulted and the data have been checked by various gentlemen whose help is acknowledged elsewhere.

*Contractions used in the Lists.*

*	Enrolled copy of award has plan attached.	(H)	Hamlet.
Ch.	Award enrolled on Chancery Close Roll in Public Record Office.	(L.R.)	Note contributed by Miss Lilian Redstone.
C.P.	Award enrolled on Common Pleas Recovery Roll in Public Record Office.	(M)	Manor.
C.R.	Award enrolled among County Records in custody of Clerk of the Peace.	M.R.	Municipal Records.
E.	E. Suffolk County Records at County Hall, Ipswich.	n.s.	area not specified.
		(P)	Parish.
		W.	West Suffolk County Records at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

## IV. EAST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURES

*A. Enclosure by Private Act of Lands including Open-Field Arable.*

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Area</i> <i>Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1802	Finningham and Gislingham *	n.s. n.s.	89 171	1804	C.R. (W)	Not in Slater. C.R. (E) Copy and certificate of boundaries. Finningham in 1914 <i>Blue Book</i>
1804	Iken *	100			Ch. 45 Geo. III, 1804-5	
1809	Bradwell Belton, and Fritton *	1000	{ 306 786 230	1814 1814 1814	C.R. (E) C.R. (E) C.R. (E)	Three separate Awards
1809	Corton* Hopton,* and Gorleston	600	{ 236 666 273	1813 1813 1813	C.R. (E) C.R. (E) C.R. (E)	Three separate Awards
1812	Burgh Castle * and Herringfleet *	n.s. n.s.	376 233	1819 1819	C.R. (E) C.R. (E)	Not in Slater, but including open-field land. Two separate awards. No open fields in H.
1814	Mettingham * and Bungay Trinity * & Ilketshall	n.s.	245	1817	C.R. (E)	Not Nettingham as in Slater. The Award covers Mettingham and Bungay Trinity but not Ilketshall, included in the Act.

B. Enclosure by Private Act of Lands not including Open-Field Arable.

Date of Act	Place(s)	Area Est. in Act.	Area Given in Award.	Date of Award	Award enrolled	Notes
1787	Kessingland and Covehithe also North Hales, ( <i>plerumque</i> Covehithe)	?	383 591	1788	C.R. (E)	Not Covehithe as in 1914 <i>Blue Book</i>
1796	Ellough, Worlingham St. Mary's <i>als. (et recte)</i> Great Worlingham, * Worlingham St. Peter's <i>als.</i> Little Worlingham ( <i>recte</i> Worlingham Parva), North Cove *	n.s.	3862	1797	C.R. (E)	
1797	Uggeshall,	?	67	1799	C.R. (E)	
	Frostenden, and	?	103	1799	C.R. (E)	
	South Cove	?	169	1799	C.R. (E)	
1797	Sotterley, Henstead with Hulverstreet and Wrentham	?	620	1799	C.R. (E)	Not Sotterley—Henstead as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1797	Barnaby ( <i>recte</i> Barnby) and Mutford *	?	2529	1800	C.R. (E)	
1798	Reydon	?	504	1800	C.R. (E)	
1798	Gisleham and Pakefield *	n.s.	343	1799	?	Parish copy deposited in C.R. (E)
1801	Carlton Colville, Oulton and Kirtley ( <i>recte</i> Kirkley) *	1000	?	?	C.P. 45 Geo. III, 1804	Kirkley lies in Lowestoft and Pakefield, and now forms part of Lowestoft borough
1802	Sotherton Moor in Sotherton *	126			C.P. 45 Geo. III, 1804	

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1803	Somerleyton,* Blundeston,* and Lound *	900	{ 192 953 376	1805 1805 1805	C.P. 45 Geo. III, 1805 C.R. (E)  C.P. 46 Geo. III, 1805 *	
1803	Bucklesham and Foxhall	760	{ 501 233	1804 1804	C.R. (E) C.R. (E)	
1804	Shaddingfield Common in Shaddingfield ( <i>recte</i> Shadingfield) *	90	?	?	C.P. 46 Geo. III, 1806	
1805	Trimley St. Mary's, Trimley St. Martin's, Kirton and Nacton *	500	541	1807	C.R. (E)	
1805	Sudborne ( <i>recte</i> Sudbourne) *	150	?	?	C.P. 48 Geo. III, 1808	
1807	Westerfield Green in * Westerfield *	52	?	?	C.P. 50 Geo. III, 1809	Not Westfield as in Deputy Keeper's <i>Report</i> 1865
1808	Brome, Oakley, Thrandeston, Yaxley and Eye *	254	243	1812	C.R. (E)	
1810	Leiston and Theberton *	450	?	1824 <sup>1</sup>	C.P. 5 & 6 Geo. IV, 1825	Deputy Keeper's <i>Report</i> 1865 says plan, <i>Report</i> 1866 no plan on enrolled copy

<sup>1</sup> See H. M. Doughty, *Chronicles of Theberton*, 1910, pp. 207-210, from which this date of the award is taken.—ED.

1810	Battisford Tye Common in Battisford	157	?	?	C.P. 54 Geo. III, 1814	
1811	Stradbroke ( <i>recte</i> Stradbroke) *	n.s.	132	1813	C.R. (E)	
1811	Bawdsey Common in Bawdsey *	14	?	1812	C.R. (E)	
1812	Palgrave	170	185	1814	C.R. (E)	
1814	Lowestoft	n.s.	107	1814	C.R. (E)	Award not 1819 as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1815	Redgrave * and Botesdale * (H)	n.s.	386	1818	C.R. (E)	
		n.s.	156	1818	C.R. (E)	
1815	East Bergholt *	350	325	1817	C.P. 58 Geo. III, 1818	Parish copy deposited with C.R. (E) for safe custody

C. *Enclosure of Open Arable Fields, etc., under the General Act of 1836.*

NIL

D. *Enclosure of Lands other than Open Arable Fields, etc., under The General Acts of 1836 and 1840.*

NIL

E. *Enclosure of Lands including Open-Field Arable under the General Acts of 1845, et seq.*

Date of Act	Place(s)	Area Est. in Order.	Given in Award.	Date of Award	Award enrolled	Notes
(i) <i>By Provisional Order not needing specific Parliamentary Confirmation.</i>						
1845	Stuston	42	?	1848		Ministry of Agriculture and ?

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Order</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>(ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of Annual General Act.</i>						
1878	Mill Fields, etc., in Orford and Gedgrave	46	?	1880	C.R. (E)	
<i>F. Enclosure of Lands not including Open-Field Arable under the General Acts of 1845 et seq.</i>						
<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Order.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>(i) By Provisional Order not needing specific Parliamentary Confirmation.</i>						
1845	Syleham Greens in Syleham *	?	28	1854	C.R. (E)	
<i>(ii) By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of Annual General Act.</i>						
1846	Wetheringsett Green in Wetheringsett with Brockford *	81	82	1849	C.R. (E)	
1846	Brockford Green in Wetheringsett with Brockford.	64	64	1849	C.R. (E)	
1846	Norwood Green in Cratfield	77	77	1849	C.R. (E)	
1848	East Green in Kelsale*	42	42	1854	C.R. (E)	
1848	Monksoham*	31	25	1862	C.R. (E)	
1849	Bell and Swan <i>als</i> Silverlace Greens in Cratfield *	25	21	1852	C.R. (E)	Not Bell Swan and Silverlace Green as in 1914 <i>Blue Book</i>
1849	Rumburgh Common in Rumburgh and Wissett *	125	164	1851	C.R. (E)	

1849	Bedfield Long Green in Bedfield	32	32	1853	C.R. (E)	
1850	Haughley Green, etc., in Haughley *	80	80	1853	C.R. (E)	
1851	Westhall Common in Westhall *	124	112	1853	C.R. (E)	
1853	Greshaw Greens in St. James and St. Cross (Ps) South Elmham *	196	196	1855	C.R. (E)	Not Southelmham as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> Commoning Book from parish papers C.R. (E), and copy with descriptive matter, compiled by A. Welford, A.R.I.B.A., in Ipswich Library
1855	Thrandeston Great Green in Thrandeston	58	48	1857	C.R. (E)	
1859	Church Commons, etc. in Snape *	248	248	1860	C.R. (E)	
1862	Huntingfield (M) in Linstead Parva, Cookley & Huntingfield *	56	56	1864	C.R. (E)	Neither <i>Blue Book</i> indexes Huntingfield. Not Linstead, Parva Cookley as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1862	Blythburgh *	84	84	1863	C.R. (E)	
1864	Bucks Green and Bedingfield Green in Bedingfield *	20	26	1869	C.R. (E)	

G. *Enclosures by formal Written Agreement with Award Enrolled in County or National Records.*

<i>Date of Agmt.</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Area Est. in Agmt.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1809 & 1819	Sibton Greens, etc., in Sibton * and Yoxford	n.s.	62	1819	C.R. (E)	Two separate Agreements (1809 and 1819), the first arbitrator having died before completing his award; and an award (1819) by a second arbitrator; all covering the Sibton Greens which extend into both Parishes

<i>Date of Agmt.</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Agmt.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1818	Ringsfield	n.s.	105	1818	C.R. (E)	
1831	Worlingworth *	n.s.	60	1832	C.R. (E)	

## V. WEST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURES

*A. Enclosure by Private Act of Lands including Open-Field Arable.*

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1729	Hadleigh	n.s.	?	?	?	Not in Slater, probably no award. I do not know whether it included open fields. Amending Act 1733
1736	Ixworth	1300	?	?	Ch. 13 Geo. III, 1772-3	The Act is 9 Geo. II. c. 18. I can find nothing of an Act of 4 Geo. II, a copy of which is said to be in Bury M.R.; I think this must be an abortive Bill
1772	Cavenham *	1100	?	1773	C.R. (W)	Copy, Bury M.R.
1776	Coney Weston	1500	1060	1777	C.R. (W)	
1794	Tuddenham (St. Mary)	2500	2420	1796	C.R. (E)	Tuddenham in West Suffolk
1796	Little Barton also Barton Mills *	n.s.	1849	1798	?	Parish copy deposited C.R. (W)
1797	Barningham	n.s.	587	1799	C.R. (E)	Not Barningham as in Slater.
1798	Stanton	n.s.	831	1800	C.R. (W)	Bill (1785), Bury M.R.
1799	Honington	n.s.	939	1801	C.R. (W)	
1799	Worlington	n.s.	1807	1800	C.R. (W)	



1801	Risby and Fornham All Saints	n.s. n.s.	2205 1232	1804 1804	C.R. (W) C.R. (W)	
1802	Pakenham	2000	1977	1804	C.R. (W)	Not Fakenham as in Slater. Account of new copyholds created, Bury M.R. E7/14/902. Copies of award and map with Mr. H. Bridges, Maulkin's Hall, Pakenham; copy of act with Mr. W. G. Howes of Pakenham Fen.
1802	Great Barton *	n.s.	1975	1805	C.R. (W)	Copy * Bury M.R. Earlier enclosures, 1634, 1660, by agreement between Lord & Homage, Bury M.R. E18/152/2
1803	Ixworth and Thurston	n.s.	330	1810	C.R. (E)	Ixworth Award only with E.S.C.C.
1804	Thetford*	n.s.	6976	1806	C.R. (W)	Including 2281 St. Peter's (P) Norfolk and 215 St. Cuthbert's, Norfolk & Suffolk, St. Mary's Suffolk, 4480
1806	Troston *	n.s.	1349	1807	C.R. (W)	
1806	Great Thurlow* (recte Thurlow)	350	312	1825	C.R. (W)	
1807	Brandon *	6583	4534	1810	C.R. (W)	Attested copy in Bury M.R. Slater says 4000, 1914 <i>Blue Book</i> 3192. Act states definitely area of parish 6583 excluding roads, of which 4534 common fields are to be allotted.
1807	Herringswell	n.s.	2158	1810	C.R. (E)	Award with E.S.C.C., copy in Bury M.R.
1807	Mildenhall *	n.s.	3376	1813	C.R. (W)	Commrs. Minute Bk. also with C.R. (W)
1807	Exning *	n.s.	4333	1812	C.R. (W)	Copies also with C.R. (E)
1811	Great Waldingfield cum Chilton and Great Cornard	n.s.	478	1813	C.R. (E)	Not Great <i>Cimard</i> as in Slater. Not Waddingfield and <i>Coniard</i> as in 1914 <i>Blue Book</i>

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1811	Great Bradley	600	508	1815	C.R. (E)	
1812	Great Wratting	n.s.	353	1817	C.R. (W)	The Act is appended to the award
1812	Ousden *	n.s.	1382	1816	C.R. (W)	
1812	Lidgate *	n.s.	1958	1817	C.R. (W)	Award completely revised 1861
1813	Icklingham *	n.s.	2869	1816	C.R. (W)	Act 53 Geo. III not 41 Geo. III as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1813	Chevington & Chedburgh	n.s.	204	1815	C.R. (W)	
1813	Great Horningsheath ( <i>recte</i> Horningsheath) and Westley	n.s.	599	1815	C.R. (E)	1914 <i>Blue Book</i> indexes as Horningsheath only. Commonly called and written Horringer
1813	Rougham	n.s.	1150	1815		
		n.s.	1054	1815	C.R. (W)	Act 53 Geo. III, though given in award and 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> as 52 Geo. III
1813	St. Mary's (P) Newmarket	n.s.	236	1821	C.R. (W)	
1814	Bury St. Edmunds *	n.s.	1057	1816	C.R. (W)	Certified copy * in Bury M.R.
1815	Freckenham *	n.s.	2368	1820	C.R. (W)	Copy * in Bury M.R.
1816	Dalham	2036	2035	1818	C.R. (E)	Area not 2030a as in 1914 <i>Blue Book</i> or 966a as in Slater. Act in C.R. (W) Copy Map in Bury M.R.
1817	Eriswell *	n.s.	5674	1818	C.R. (W)	Copy * in Bury M.R.
1817	Fornham St. Martin and St. Genevieve *	n.s.	1160	1820	C.R. (W)	Plan in private hands
1818	Thelnetham *	n.s.	283	1821	C.R. (W)	
1826	Kentford	n.s.	798	1827	C.R. (W)	Copy award * in Bury M.R.
1827	Nowton *	350	431	1828	C.R. (W)	

1829	Bardwell	500	678	1832	C.R. (W)	1914 <i>Blue Book</i> says area 430 acres. This is actually area of pasture alone
1833	Lakenheath *	1132	1067	1837	C.R. (W)	Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV, not 3 Wm. IV as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> . Act appended to copy award in C.R. (W)
1838	Gazeley *	n.s.	1868	1839	C.R. (W)	Act 1 and 2 Vic., not 1 Vic. as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1839	Moulton *	3000	2031	1841	C.R. (W)	Act 2 and 3 Vic., not 2 Vic., as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> . Copy Map in Bury M.R.

*B. Enclosure by Private Act of Lands not including Open-Field Arable*

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Area Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1801	Cavenham (Fen grounds &c.)	n.s.	1041	1802	C.R. (W)	
1811	Elmswell Great Ashfield Hunston, and Norton *	800	195 113 70 250	1814	C.R. (W)	Map in Bury M.R.
1813	Whepstead *	100	115	1816	C.R. (W)	Not 100 as in Slater. He wrongly states this includes open-field arable
1815	Stoke by Nayland, Assington, Polstead, Nayland, and Wiston <i>als.</i> Wissington, ( <i>plerumque</i> Wiston) *	520	408	1817	C.R. (W)	
1815	Weston Market	n.s.	106	1818	C.R. (W)	Copy * in Bury M.R.
1815	Hepworth *	n.s.	291	1817	C.R. (W)	

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1818	Walsham le Willows (Allwood Green) *	154	?	?	Ch. 1 Geo. IV, 1820	
1818	Lakenheath Undley (in Lakenheath)	?	339	1820	C.R. (W)	
1821	Higham *	n.s.	1682	1823	C.R. (W)	Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV not 41 Geo. III as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> . There is another Higham in East Suffolk but this enclosure was the W.S. Higham, near Bury, 2500a., formerly a (H) of Gazeley, constituted a civil parish in 1894
1826	Hopton *	n.s.	517	1827	C.R. (W)	
1838	Sudbury (Borough)	?	?	?	?	

C. *Enclosure of Open Arable Fields, etc., under the General Act of 1836.*

NIL

D. *Enclosure of Lands other than Open Arable Fields etc., under the General Acts of 1836 and 1840.*

NIL

E. *Enclosure of Lands including Open-Field Arable under the General Acts of 1845 et seq.*

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Est. in Order.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
(i) <i>By Provisional Order not needing specific Parliamentary Confirmation.</i>						
1845	Barton Common, etc., in Withersfield *	508	606	1854	C.R. (W)	

(ii) *By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of Annual General Act.*

1848	Barrow *	1330	1655	1853	C.R. (W)	Another map in private hands
1854	Haverhill No. 2.*	524	619	1857	C.R. (W)	

F. *Enclosure of Lands not including Open-Field Arable under the General Acts of 1845 et seq.*

Date of Act	Place(s)	Area Est. in Order.	Area Given in Award.	Date of Award	Award enrolled	Notes
(i) <i>By Provisional Order not needing specific Parliamentary Confirmation</i>						
1845	Sheepden Common, etc., in Lindsey *		93	1862	C.R. (W)	
(ii) <i>By Provisional Order confirmed in pursuance of Annual General Act.</i>						
1848	Woolpit Heath, etc., in Woolpit *	420	456	1851	C.R. (W)	11 and 12 Vic. c. 27, as well as 8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1848	Hessett *	92	78	1851	C.R. (W)	11 and 12 Vic. c. 27, as well as 8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1848	Drinkstone Great Green, etc., in Drinkstone *	38	34	1851	C.R. (W)	11 and 12 Vic. c. 109, not 11 Vic. as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1849	Brockley *	26	34	1851	C.R. (W)	12 and 13 Vic. c. 57, as well as 8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1849	Bradfield St. George *	55	52	1854	C.R. (W)	8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, as well as 12 (and 13) Vic. c. 57 as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i>
1850	Wattisfield *	58	51	1853	C.R. (W)	Not 11 Vic. as in 1904 <i>Blue Book</i> , but 8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, and 13 and 14 Vic. c. 66.

G. *Enclosures by formal Written Agreement with Award Enrolled in County or National Records.*

NIL

## VI. EAST AND WEST SUFFOLK ENCLOSURE.

That is, an enclosure involving an area of land both sides of the administrative boundaries of East and West Suffolk. In this table the letter E or W in the first column indicates in which particular administrative area the part of the enclosure falls.

*A. Enclosure by Private Act of Lands including Open-Field Arable.*

<i>Date of Act</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Area Est. in Act.</i>	<i>Area Given in Award.</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Award enrolled</i>	<i>Notes</i>
E	Rickingham Superior *	n.s.	317	1819	C.R. (E)	
W 1815	Rickingham Inferior *	n.s.	247	1819	C.R. (E)	
E	and Hinderclay *	n.s.	163	1819	C.R. (E)	

## NOTE

All the acts above noted (except of course the General Acts) were private acts. No Suffolk enclosures took place under local public acts. Only one Suffolk Enclosure Act was amended, that for Hadleigh 1729, amended in 1733. Thetford St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's (Ps) 1804-6 is indexed as in Norfolk and Suffolk. The 1904 *Blue Book* refers to the award as relating only to Thetford St. Mary's. The award is enrolled only in the Suffolk C.R. (W). The land concerned in one parish (St. Peter's) is reckoned as wholly in Norfolk, the remainder, in St. Cuthbert's parish, in Norfolk and Suffolk. The Shernbourne award of an enclosure by agreement, enrolled in Chancery 1769-70 is indexed as relating to land in Suffolk. It refers presumably to Shernbourne, near Lynn, which is, and I think always has been, in Norfolk.

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W.E.T.

## INDEX OF PLACES (TABLES ONLY)

Ashfield, Great	...	...	257	Gazeley	...	...	257
Assington	...	...	257	Gedgrave	...	...	252
Bardwell	...	...	257	Gisleham	...	...	249
Barnby	...	...	249	Gislingham	...	...	248
Barningham	...	...	254	Gorleston	...	...	248
Barrow	...	...	259	Hadleigh	...	...	254
Barton, Great	...	...	255	Haughley	...	...	253
Barton Mills	...	...	254	Haverhill	...	...	259
Barton, Little	...	...	254	Henstead	...	...	249
Battisford	...	...	251	Hepworth	...	...	257
Bawdsey	...	...	251	Herringfleet	...	...	248
Bedingfield	...	...	253	Herringswell	...	...	255
Bedfield	...	...	253	Hessett	...	...	259
Belton	...	...	248	Higham (near Bury)	...	...	258
Blundeston	...	...	250	Hinderclay	...	...	260
Blythburgh	...	...	253	Honington	...	...	254
Botesdale	...	...	251	Hopton (near Yarmouth)	...	...	248
Bradfield St. George	...	...	259	Hopton (near Thetford)	...	...	258
Bradley, Great	...	...	256	Horningsheath	...	...	256
Bradwell	...	...	248	Hunston	...	...	257
Brandon	...	...	255	Huntingfield	...	...	253
Brockford	...	...	252	Icklingham	...	...	256
Brockley	...	...	259	Iken	...	...	248
Brome	...	...	250	Ilketshall	...	...	248
Bucklesham	...	...	250	Ixworth	...	...	254, 255
Bungay	...	...	248	Kelsale	...	...	252
Burgh Castle	...	...	248	Kentford	...	...	256
Bury St. Edmunds	...	...	256	Kessingland	...	...	249
Carlton Colville	...	...	249	Kirkley	...	...	249
Cavenham	...	254,	257	Kirton	...	...	250
Chedburgh	...	...	256	Lakenheath	...	...	257, 258
Chevington	...	...	256	Leiston	...	...	250
Chilton	...	...	255	Lidgate	...	...	256
Coney Weston	...	...	254	Lindsey	...	...	259
Cookley	...	...	253	Linstead Parva	...	...	253
Cornard, Great	...	...	255	Lound	...	...	250
Corton	...	...	248	Lowestoft	...	...	251
Covehithe	...	...	249	Market Weston	...	...	257
Cratfield	...	(twice)	252	Mettingham	...	...	248
Dalham	...	...	256	Mildenhall	...	...	255
Drinkstone	...	...	259	Monk Soham	...	...	252
East Bergholt	...	...	251	Moulton	...	...	257
Ellough	...	...	249	Mutford	...	...	249
Elmswell	...	...	257	Nacton	...	...	250
Eriswell	...	...	256	Nayland	...	...	257
Exning	...	...	255	Newmarket	...	...	256
Eye	...	...	250	North Cove	...	...	249
Finningham	...	...	248	Norton	...	...	257
Fornham All Saints	...	...	255	Nowton	...	...	256
Fornham St. Genevieve	...	...	256	Oakley	...	...	250
Fornham St. Martin	...	...	256	Orford	...	...	252
Foxhall	...	...	250	Oulton	...	...	249
Freckenham	...	...	256	Ousden	...	...	256
Fritton	...	...	248	Pakefield	...	...	249
Frostenden	...	...	249	Pakenham	...	...	255



# SUFFOLK ENCLOSURE ACTS AND AWARDS 263

Palgrave ... ..	251	Thrandeston ... ..	250, 253
Polstead ... ..	257	Thurlow ... ..	255
Redgrave ... ..	251	Thurston ... ..	255
Reydon ... ..	249	Trimley St. Mary ... ..	250
Rickingham Superior ... ..	260	Trimley St. Martin ... ..	250
— Inferior ... ..	260	Troston ... ..	255
Ringsfield ... ..	254	Tuddenham St. Mary ... ..	254
Risby ... ..	255	Uggeshall ... ..	249
Rougham ... ..	256	Waldingfield, Great ... ..	255
Rumburgh ... ..	252	Walsham le Willows ... ..	258
Shadingfield ... ..	250	Wattisfield ... ..	259
Sibton ... ..	253	Westerfield ... ..	250
Snape ... ..	253	Westhall ... ..	253
Somerleyton ... ..	250	Westley ... ..	256
Sotherton ... ..	249	Wetheringsett ... ..	252
Sotterley ... ..	249	Whepstead ... ..	257
South Cove ... ..	249	Wissett ... ..	252
South Elmham St. Cross ... ..	253	Wissington ... ..	257
South Elmham St. James ... ..	253	Withersfield ... ..	258
Stanton ... ..	254	Woolpit ... ..	259
Stoke-by-Nayland ... ..	257	Worlingham Magna ... ..	249
Stradbroke ... ..	251	Worlingham Parva ... ..	249
Stuston ... ..	251	Worlington ... ..	254
Sudbourne ... ..	250	Worlingworth ... ..	254
Sudbury ... ..	253	Wratting, Great ... ..	256
Syleham ... ..	252	Wrentham ... ..	249
Theberton ... ..	250	Yaxley ... ..	250
Thelnetham ... ..	256	Yoxford ... ..	253
Thetford ... ..	255		