

EXCURSIONS 1989

Report and notes on some findings

15 April. Bill Serjeant and John Blatchly

Stoke-by-Nayland and Nayland

At *Stoke-by-Nayland, Church of St Mary* inspected by members following A.G.M. held there by kind permission of churchwardens, Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt and J.C.G. Rouse, Esq.

Bill Serjeant summarised history of church and parish, and gave account of heraldry of church. An ancient site – bequests made by Earl Alfgar and family in 9th century to ‘sacred burial ground’ of ancestors. Anglo-Saxon charter refers to minster or collegiate church here; no doubt this accounts for unevidenced but persistent assertions of existence of priory.

Despite extensive restoration, mid-19th century, and existence of some early features, notably in S. porch and St Edmund chapel in N. aisle, church is ‘of a piece’ as fine, imposing Perp. church attributed to early 15th century. Elevated position and magnificent 120ft high tower (said by Davy to be visible as far as Harwich) provided inspiration for Constable.

Many monuments, and not least heraldry, provide comprehensive evidence of successive principal families – de Tendring in 13th century, Howard (Tendring Hall for a time chief seat of this pre-eminent line), Rivett, Windsor, Williams, Rowley and Mannock. In rich and varied feast of heraldry, great monuments to Lady Ann Windsor (c. 1615) with eleven shields of arms, and to Sir Francis Mannock (c. 1634) with nine, outstanding.

Birkin Haward introduced his current survey of arcade pier plans and mouldings in Suffolk (and some Norfolk) churches. These features of this church were of elaborate, but different type to any others found in Suffolk (except on smaller scale at Lawshall c. 1440); possibly indicating that Howards had early in 15th century commissioned leading master mason from London or elsewhere. John Blatchly spoke briefly about matrices of two Peyton brasses in N. aisle near Roding chapel, Roding indent, obviously moved across chancel to lie behind organ, Howard brasses and that of Lady Dorothy Mannock, which could be work of Edward Marshall (cf. Harsnett brass at Chigwell and that of Filmers at East Sutton, Kent). Visit here concluded with climb to parvise chamber, where armour and parish library still housed.

Although Tendring Hall has not survived, magnificent Tudor Gifford’s Hall and 17th-century Thornington Hall still grace parish. In village itself, among its ‘enjoyable timber-framed and plastered cottages and houses’, late medieval house known as the Maltings, and 16th- and 17th-century Guildhall, both adjacent to church, please the eye and lend distinction to scene.

Mr and Mrs Henry Engleheart kindly welcomed members to garden of The Priory at lunchtime.

Nayland. At Alston Court where we were made most welcome by Mr and Mrs A.T. Cropper and Mr and Mrs D. Knight, Sylvia Colman and Philip Aitkens first discussed complex structure of house.

Not surprisingly, attention in past has been focused on wealth of external and internal decoration which makes house so striking visually, and indicates 15th- and 16th-century origins. Recent research, however, has established that part of W. range dates back to turn of 13th and 14th centuries. The three N.-W. bays, which always had upper floor, have passing braces with notched-lap joints, but no indication of original aisles; first known

instance in Suffolk of existence of one without the other. Range seems certain to have been associated with aisled open hall, sited in much the same way as present considerably restored hall. Together they could have formed most prestigious house in Nayland as early as 1300.

Heraldic glass posed several problems. Most intractable, frequent labelling of coat *Argent, 3 boars' heads coupé gules* as Payn, when no mention of such a coat in early records; Nayland Paynes, clothiers, not armigerous. Most of other 15th- and early 17th-century arms in glass easily identifiable as of East Anglian or Midlands families. Glass in house since 1817 at least; is it 18th-century import? Carved wooden rustic Lombardic crowned A in solar (restored, but reported by Revd D.T. Powell, 1817) demands interpretation. Thomas Abell, chaplain to Katharine of Aragon (see *D.N.B.*) used rebus of A on bell on wall there when imprisoned in Beauchamp tower in Tower; executed 1540. Same rebus still to be seen on bridge over Stour, Plod Brigge, as his father John Abell the elder, clothmaker, named it when he left property in will, 1523/4, towards its perpetual maintenance. Could this be house of Abells? They and Roos family were chief families in Nayland in 1520s; a generation earlier, Reynhams dominant.

In *Church of St James* (we were indebted to Vicar, Revd D. Stranack for his welcome) much to see, but first Mr Haward revealed that exceptionally fine design of arcades and clerestories has architectural significance to be compared with more famous Suffolk churches at Southwold, Bury St Edmunds or Lavenham (even though in other respects it falls short of such high qualities). Direct architectural links apparent with arcades by Bury master mason John Wastell at Cavendish, Lavenham and Long Melford Lady chapel, providing strong evidence of Wastell's involvement here.

The few surviving brasses, and some of many indents were identified with reference to surviving Nayland wills, transcribed by Peter Northeast. On evidence of coat on sole surviving shield, figures under double canopy at W. end of nave are Pigotts, probably Richard (d. 1528) and wife. Terre family may have had brass with dog (terrier perhaps as rebus?) in canopy quatrefoil; indent, partly covered, lies at E. end of S. aisle (see Newsletter 29, p. 5).

Wills mention chapel of St Thomas, images or pictures of Holy Trinity, St James and our Lady of Pity, but only Lady chapel can be located with much confidence – at present a vestry with door in N. wall of chancel, it houses parish library. Formerly it will have been accessible from N. aisle. There were St Thomas and Holy Trinity Gilds; torches provided for latter by bequest, 1492, if processional, probably kept in tall 'banner staff' locker near S.W. porch. There was also richly endowed 'service of Our Lady', funds of which were skilfully preserved from alienation at Reformation, and still endow Town Charity.

Valuable clue from will – S. aisle new, 1488, giving likely date for Wastell's arcades. In 1480s there must have been major reconstruction of earlier church within outer walls, leading eastward from tower by means of six bay arcades with pairs of clerestory windows and new roof above, which truncated old chancel and eliminated chancel arch. Final addition was elaborate S.W. porch. Now over door into W. end of S. aisle, but in 1817 seen to finish outer pediment of porch, is stone angel holding shield with arms of Scrope of Masham, Yorks. Lords Scrope lords of manor here c. 1335 – early 16th century. They had means to undertake high quality late 15th-century rebuilding of church and none of local merchants' wills make significant gifts for purpose. Porch with crowning arms could have completed work and been memorial to Thomas, 6th Lord Scrope, eldest son of 5th Lord (d. 1492). His three brothers, each in turn Lord Scrope, all died without issue.

Many printed errors abound and multiply about Nayland. No *William* Abell recorded,

and John Abell's will (1523, *not* 1525) left *no* money for porch or for any other church building. Only Weever claims an Abell monument, with rebus, in porch. *No* Abell arms in glass in N. aisle; family not, apparently, armigerous.

Here, as unconsidered but intriguing trifle, Bill Serjeant offered royal grant, 1429, made at request of Sir Henry, 3rd Lord Scrope, K.G., of what 'practically constituted the first burial board in Suffolk' (in England, perhaps?). Because of difficulty in harsh weather of carrying corpses up hill to Stoke for burial, they sometimes remained unburied for some days. Henry VI accordingly ordained dwellers in Nayland hamlet to be persons corporate empowered to elect wardens and acquire half acre of land surrounding chapel of ease, and make same into graveyard. This they duly did, and administered it until 1782, when Nayland became parish in own right.

13 May. Mike Hardy and Edward Martin

Castles in North-East Suffolk

Ilketshall St John, The Mount. Visited by kind permission of Mr and Mrs P. Payne. Small wood conceals imposing 7m high earthen motte of castle, separated by wet ditch from small sub-rectangular bailey on S. side. Castle presumably built in late 11th or early 12th century, though virtually nothing of its history known. Probably to be associated with de Ilketshall family (recorded 12th–15th century), likely to have been descendants of Warin son of Burnin, who held Ilketshall under Earl of Chester, 1086. Pottery on and around bailey suggests occupation as late as 13th–14th centuries.

Mettingham Castle (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs J. Thompson and Mrs P. Jewkes). For an account of this castle see above, pp. 115–23, Figs. 18–21 and Pl. VI.

Bungay Castle (by kind permission of Bungay Castle Trust). This strong castle dominates town and looks out over a crossing of River Waveney. Originally earthen motte-and-bailey castle, low motte now crowned by cut-off stump of rectangular stone keep, 70ft square with 18ft thick walls. Keep surrounded by more-or-less circular curtain-wall, entered through W.-facing gatehouse with two half-round towers. Beyond is quadrangular inner bailey, which also has remains of curtain-walls. Second gatehouse (now gone), on S.E. side, led to outer bailey, now built over. Beyond these, curving lines of Earsham Street, Market Place, Castle Lane and Castle Orchard suggest former presence of outer works, such as still-surviving earthen banks called 'Castle Hills' to S. of Castle Orchard.

Bungay granted to Roger Bigod, 1103; son Hugh active on both sides in civil war, 1136–53. First mention of castle, 1140, when captured by King Stephen. However Bigod had regained castle by 1166, when perhaps stone keep built. In 1173 Bigod joined Earl of Leicester's rebellion; Bungay surrendered to Crown, 1174. Castle ordered to be destroyed, but ransomed. Mine gallery under S.W. corner of keep said to date from this period; curious however that tunnel not subsequently filled in. Before excavation, 1934, tunnel masked by 12ft layer of fine gravel that covered whole base of keep.¹ Licence to crenellate granted to Roger Bigod for his *mansum* at Bungay, 1294, but not clear what works were undertaken at that time – curtain wall around keep often attributed to that period, but not on any secure basis. Reduction in height of keep may have occurred in 1174, so possible that 1294 work merely refurbishment of remains. Castle stated to be ruinous, 1382, on death of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.

Print (Pl. IX) published in 1748 by Joshua Kirby of Ipswich shows house built between towers of gatehouse. In pamphlet (Kirby 1748) Kirby produced to accompany his prints, house said to be 'lately built' and inhabited by poor persons. In fact Kirby's original

drawing for print (Pl. VIII)² shows no house between towers. Drawing presumably done before Dec. 1746 when Kirby issued prospectus for prints, stating most of drawings completed. Kirby's print shows three-storeyed house with central door, flanked by window on either side, with two pairs of windows above them and single dormer in roof. However later prints (those not clearly based on Kirby's) show three single windows in tiers above door and no dormer; also show roof rising above towers, not level with them. Strong suspicion therefore that Kirby added house to print at late stage, perhaps based only on verbal and not very accurate description. House demolished, 1841. Castle ruins partially excavated by Hugh Braun, 1934–36.

Below castle, at *Bridge House*, is *folly tower* built for John Barber Scott, 1839, with Whiting of Ipswich as architect. To this Scott added rockery, 1844, utilising material from Bungay Priory, then being cleared away.³

*1 July. Philip Aitkens and Edward Martin
Battisford and Badley*

Battisford, St John's Manor (visited by kind permission of Mr and Mrs J. Knock) lies within rectangular moat, with an original entrance on W. side, through farmyard. Existing house stands on site of Preceptory or Commandery of Knights of St John of Jerusalem (Hospitallers) founded c. 1154, one of first in England. Dissolved, 1540 and granted by Crown to Andrew Judde, and regranted, 1544 to Sir Richard Gresham, both of London. On death in 1549, Gresham left 'manour or late commaundry of St John of Batisford' (Gower 1883, 65) to second wife Isabel (d. 1565) for life, with remainder to younger son Thomas. Sir Thomas Gresham (1519–79) one of leading merchants in London; from 1566–68 undertook building of Royal Exchange in City. Timbers for this building said to have come from his Suffolk estates; framework allegedly prefabricated on Battisford Tye before being sent to London (Page 1844, 575).

Present house constructed 1570s or 1580s, but great many timbers came from an older house, presumably Preceptory. Amongst re-used timbers are a number of soot-stained rafters, implying earlier building had open hall. May be coincidental that this rebuilding took place about same time as building of Royal Exchange – did Sir Thomas divert some of carpenters from work on Tye? After his death, Gresham's widow Anne sued by James Eliot to recover money paid for repairs to manor house called St Johns (Caley and Bayley 1827, 263). Eliot was London merchant, married to Gresham's cousin Elizabeth. In late 19th century, house partially refaced with white bricks (Fisons of Stowmarket) and sash windows introduced.

Beneath part of house is cellar containing orange-red brick or terracotta plaque, 12in wide and 15½in long (Pl. Xa), dated 1529, bearing arms of Giles Russell, one of last Preceptors or Masters at Battisford, and first letters of inscription or motto beginning 'THA . . .'. Russell, younger brother of Sir John Russell of Strensham, Worcs. (Phillimore 1888, 116–19) (and incidentally cousin of Wingfields of Letheringham) was veteran of Siege of Rhodes, 1522. By 1523, commander of Preceptory at Halston, Shropshire, being appointed joint Preceptor of Battisford and Dinghley (Northants.), 1524. In 1534, moved to Preceptory at Temple Bruer (Lincs.), being replaced at Battisford by Sir William Tyrrell (younger son of Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron in East Horndon (Essex), who had joined Order, 1528). Russell acting Lieutenant Turcopolier, 1534, being formally elected to position in 1539; Turcopolier by time of death, 1543 (Turcopolier chief knight of 'English Tongue' at Malta headquarters of Order, commanding turcoples or light cavalry) (Scicluna 1949). Within house is another terracotta plaque, 9½in wide and 11½in long (Pl. Xb), probably of same date, though grey-cream rather than red, and bearing head of St John the Baptist on platter, flanked by two angels – allusion to Order of St John. This was

outside on one of chimneys (recorded there, 1904 – S.R.O.I., HA 1/DB/3/21) but brought inside when house restored recently. Cellar also contains two empty niches that appear to have held further plaques, now lost. These plaques would originally have been displayed in prominent place, perhaps on an entrance porch; position in cellar certainly secondary for containing niches appear to have been hacked out of existing brickwork.

Cellar consists of two rooms, inner one a 19th-century addition. Brick walls of outer one display complex history of rebuilding and alteration. Oldest walls are on W. and N. sides and contain three original arched niches that probably served to hold candles or lamps. Excavations by Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, 1988–89 outside S. end of house have shown cellar originally larger and curving W. wall continues beyond present house.

Badley, St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Redundant Churches Fund). Small medieval church in centre of remote grassy green. Recently restored by Redundant Churches Fund. Largely untouched 17th/18th-century interior – benches, box-pews, pulpit and desk, with crown-post roof above. In 18th century, living donative in direct gift of lord of manor; noted that incumbent and churchwardens had never been summoned to Archdeacon's or Bishop's Visitations (Dutt 1904, 69). As result, church much dominated by memorials of Poley family, lords of manor.

In 1492, chantry founded in church by then lord, Edmund Rafeman *alias* Alcocke⁴ for souls of himself, parents, uncle Richard Schyrlocke,⁵ wives Beatrice and Isabel and all friends and benefactors. Since 1968 chantry erroneously located to S. of Hall barn, but will make clear chantry to be in church.

Badley Hall (by kind permission of Mr A.B. Scott). Only about a third to a half remains of large timber-framed house built in 1520s or 1530s for Edmund Poley (*c.* 1486–1548/9), great-grandson and heir of Edmund Alcocke. Poleys had thirty hearths here, 1674. Manor sold by nephew of last Poley, 1735 to Ambrose Crowley of Barking Hall; in 1759 framework of a building at Badley, 60ft long and 18ft wide, together with doors and windows, advertised for sale in *Ipswich Journal* (2 Mar.). This probably N. end of Hall, containing great hall and parlour. What remains is fine service block and cross-entry, with W. porch. On N. gable wall, as result of demolitions, is fine internal beam just above head-level. Beam once faced into open hall above cross-entry; visitors would therefore have entered still-existing front or back doorways and passed beneath beam into hall. After removal of hall, wall built up in brickwork beneath beam. Carved shield at centre, flanked by long frieze of vinescroll carving, would have borne painted coat of arms, long since washed off; shape of shield confirms proposed date of *c.* 1520–40; arms must therefore have been Edmund Poley's.

Apparent discontinuity between cross-entry and structure of remainder of house; latter seems to have been rebuilt on large scale on same site as previous service block. Rebuilding cannot be much later, say 1550 at latest. Contains kitchen with large fire-place to S. of cross-entry and butteries beyond, with original passage leading along W. wall past kitchen. Quality of this, now main part of house, on E. outer face very fine, but internally (because a utilitarian area) quite plain.

E. elevation jettied with richly-moulded fascia and carved brackets at intervals beneath. In 17th century, wall otherwise clad in plaster, but this has recently begun to peel away to expose 16th-century wall surface. Technique, uncovered for first time in 300 years, of startling significance. Between closely-spaced studs is original infill of herringbone bricknogging. About fifty known examples of 16th-century bricknogging in Suffolk, far more than in any other county. A prestige material used in manor houses, inns, guildhalls etc. at first, then in best yeoman houses. Extinct in Suffolk by 1630, well before it came into

use so widely in Midlands and elsewhere. Furthermore, nogging at Badley so recently exposed, still has original pale pink paint with mortar joints highlighted in thin lines of pure white. Original effect, which can be seen to have been touched up soon afterwards, as bright as stage-set, quite unlike mellow bricknogged buildings familiar to us, such as Aldeburgh Moot Hall. From new evidence elsewhere, clear that bricknogging intended to be painted externally wherever used in Suffolk. At Badley, diaper-pattern brickwork also in front wall which may also have been highlighted with paint.

Badley Hall, farm buildings. *Barn* one of largest and finest manorial barns in Gipping Valley area. Built in two stages, each in four bays of timber-framing. W. end earlier, but both built within short time in early 16th century. Seems to have been built against an earlier, aisled barn. Latter then demolished; some of components used to construct second four bays to E. Being lower down hill, this end built on tall rubble plinth, including at E. end some limestone dressings.

Barn unusually wide, with fine queenpost roof. One of most southerly examples of technique found in central and N. Suffolk in buildings *c.* 1350–1550, but in no other county except Norfolk. Carpenter apparently over-reached himself; for no other reason than severe stress, series of massive intermediate trusses threaded into structure *c.* 1700.

In early 17th century, *stables* added to W., and second smaller *16th-century barn* at right angles also converted to stabling – sign that farm expanding, and possibly household also.

Dovecote a very rare timber-framed example in Suffolk, *c.* 1600. Walls constructed of thick planks, set in manner of fins about 1ft apart. These double up as side walls of nesting boxes; bricks set on edge between them form backs. Fronts of boxes of horizontal boards with pigeon-sized hole at each nest – only small area of this feature remains. At apex of pyramid roof is pair of triangular entries and platform. There was one chute to allow doves in and out but exclude hawks and other enemies.

Sawpit, scene of many hours' hard labour for estate carpenter who would have provided implements of many kinds as well as maintaining all buildings. At W. end, carpenter's shop; in middle, sawpit for converting large balks of timber into planks and beams. Cart shed at E. end. Present building only dates from early 19th century, but incorporates older timbers. Rare survivor of sawpit shed from any date; represents end of long tradition.

26 July. *Stanley West and Clive Paine*

West Stow Anglo-Saxon village and Icklingham All Saints

West Stow. In morning, Stanley West gave members conducted tour of reconstructed village, site of excavations and newly opened Visitors' Centre. Summaries of excavations 1965–72 published in *Proceedings*; detailed reports in *East Anglian Archaeology*, xxiv (1985).

Icklingham All Saints Church. Like Gislingham, visited last season, Icklingham All Saints escaped major Victorian restoration. Only alterations, 1895 and 1903, when floors relaid and roofs rethatched with reeds. Norman nave and chancel, 14th-century Dec. S. aisle with 14th-century tower at W. end, and Perp. S. porch. Church enlarged, early 14th century, when chancel lengthened and S. aisle and tower added.

Original length of Norman chancel shown by change in thickness of foundations to W. of N. and S. sanctuary windows, all early 14th-century. Sanctuary 'extension' paved with line-impressed tiles, similar to those in Prior Crauden's Chapel at Ely Cathedral, dating from *c.* 1425 (Keen and Thackray 1975, 164–65). S. aisle exterior has ball-flower frieze, and interior a carved stone cornice with ball-flowers, quatrefoils and foliage. Splendid Dec. five-light E. window, with internal hood mould carved with foliage. Either side, mutilated

remains of elaborate niche with vaulted canopies, crockets and pinnacles. Much of original colouring remains on surround and interior of niche. Colouring in N. niche has left silhouette of former statue, apparently Madonna and Child. Elaborate decoration of aisle, window tracery, nave arcade and niches suggests either wealthy benefactor or important statue. Similar S. aisle at Stanton contained statue of St Petronella, but unfortunately no documentary evidence to help at Icklingham.

Fourteenth-century iron-bound chest now in St James's Church. Details published in *Proceedings*, Vol. xxxvi (1987). Also in St James's are medieval reed tussocks – blocks of reed roots used for sitting or kneeling upon in church.

20 September. Norman Scarfe and Birkin Haward

Bramford, Sproughton, Burstall and Hintlesham

Main themes: three styles of English Gothic architecture as exhibited by four churches of a close neighbourhood; Victorian stained glass at Sproughton; and structure of underlying landscape related to archaeological finds and evidence of Domesday Book.

At *St Mary's, Bramford*, Norman Scarfe drew attention to major Roman road (Colchester–Coddensham) and offshoots at right-angles – including, most notably, Grindle Lane (Pl. XI), bridleway hedged with large variety of shrub species. It runs on through Burstall, along Aldham Street, and on to Brettenham river at Cosford. At Bramford end, marks not only boundary between parishes of Bramford and Sproughton, but also two ancient hundreds of Bosmere and Samford – a significant Anglo-Saxon boundary, perhaps even part of a Romano-British boundary.

Domesday Book describes two major estates called Bramford, one in Bosmere Hundred, other in Samford. Samford one apparently took name of 13th-century landowner called Sprowe (*Liber Eliensis*, 101, 105), becoming Sproughton. In D.B., Bosmere Bramford one of King's possessions 'belonging to the kingdom' – Anglo-Saxon kingdom and probably East Anglian kingdom. Samford 'Bramford' (later Sproughton) had belonged to egregious Stigand, Bishop of East Anglia: adjoining royal estate, conceivably forms part of very early endowment of bishopric.

Norman Scarfe referred to Christopher Harper-Bill's recent work on 'Battle Abbey and its East Anglian Churches'. William Rufus gave Bramford church, together with berewick of Burstall and Albrighteston, to Battle Abbey. John de Tyrington of Gonville and Caius College instituted here by Abbey, June 1354 (new name to add to very complete list of vicars displayed in S. porch); out of revenue of 20 marks, he had to provide divine service at chapels of Burstall and St Albert. St Albert a king of East Anglia slain in 794; building of chapel to his honour on manor strengthens likelihood that this was very early estate of East Anglian kings. Late 15th-century perambulation of boundaries of Franchise of Ipswich (B.L. Add. MSS. 30158) refers to 'the river meadows under Bordesowe [Boss] Hall, and so forth into a highway that cometh from Ipswich to St Albrytys chapel into the way that goeth to Sproughton . . . and so forth into the way that goeth to Bramford'. Difficulties of interpretation; Norman Scarfe wondered about T-junction at end of Burstall Lane but felt more research needed.

Looking at fabric at *Bramford Church*, which enjoyed three times average endowment of a Suffolk church in D.B., Norman Scarfe noted 1921 reference in *Proceedings* to Norman masonry revealed when war memorial inserted in S. wall. Evidence of large 13th-century chancel and stone screen led into main discussion of day. Following his pioneering surveys of 19th-century stained glass of Norfolk and Suffolk, Birkin Haward has moved on to comparably majestic survey of arcade masonry of Suffolk's medieval churches. At

Bramford, Sproughton and Burstall he showed some of his remarkable architectural plan sections of arcade piers. For first time ever, accurate comparison of aisle arcades of various periods and neighbourhoods made possible by his studies.

At Bramford, we could compare all three Gothic styles: revelations at *All Saints, Sproughton* not only of unusually complete church of late 13th century (over most of Suffolk, 13th-century masonry replaced by rebuilding in later Gothic styles), but also of church entirely fitted with Victorian stained glass. On both subjects, Birkin Haward extremely eloquent and instructive.

At *Burstall*, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Fiske most hospitably welcomed members to picnic in garden at Walnut Tree Farm. *St Mary's Church* (originally chapelry of Bramford) proved to have some of most remarkable 14th-century arcade masonry, and window and screen tracery in county. N. aisle, with parclose screen, patently built as chantry – but whose, and at what precise date? Not least impressive aspect of N. chapel is external pattern of flint cladding: chequer-pattern of alternate large square panels of black flints and pale grey flints.

At *Hintlesham Hall*, Norman Scarfe briefly sketched place's connections with Timperley family, mid-15th to early-18th century, and their unswerving adherence to Rome stemming from functions and family connection with ducal Howard family. By 1686, seemed chance of revived fortune under James II; young Henry Timperley added new staircase up to room with extremely fine plasterwork ceiling. Two years later, flight of James II, and in 1714 Hanoverian succession, drove Timperleys to St Germain and oblivion.

Successors, Powyses, re-fronted house, 1730s and converted single-storey hall into two-storey saloon, but ruined finances. Sold, 1747, to Lloyds, whose family portraits by young, Ipswich-based Gainsborough, are perhaps their first claim to notice. They went on at Hintlesham into 20th century; after them, owners in succession were Sir Gerald Ryan, Anthony Stokes, Robert Carrier, and proprietors of present flourishing hotel and restaurant, David and Ruth Watson. Members saw saloon, 1680s staircase and ceiling and 1730s long gallery, and visited herb garden.

Church of St Nicholas, Hintlesham emerging from good repair work. Family alabaster monument put up c. 1620 by Nicholas Timperley to parents (rebuffers of Hall in 1570s) and himself, now seen to have been set into apparently 14th-century stonework. Due notice taken of early 13th-century arcade piers. Day ended with visit to headstone of Miss Charlotte (Lottie) Deane, 1928, whose sterling character well represented in bust in Ipswich Museum and in Simon Dewes's *A Suffolk Childhood*.

Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary

NOTES

- 1 Braun 1934, 109–19; Braun 1935, 201–23; Braun and Dunning 1936, 334–38.
- 2 Bodley, Gough Maps 29, f. 64r. I am indebted to Dr John Blatchly for this reference.
- 3 I am grateful to Dr Hugh Cane for extracts from J.B. Scott's diary (in Bungay Museum) which record these details and the demolition of the house between the gatehouse towers.
- 4 Will proved 1492, Norwich Consistory Court.
- 5 Of Badley; will proved 1434, Norwich Consistory Court.

REFERENCES

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LECTURES

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|----------|----|---|
| February | 25 | At Ipswich: 'Springfield Lyons, Essex: Multi-Period Occupation and a Form of Continuity', by David Buckley. |
| March | 18 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'Georgian Life: People, Places and Events in Bury St Edmunds in the Eighteenth Century', by Dr Pat Murrell. |
| October | 7 | At Ipswich: 'Per Impetum Maris: Natural Disaster and Economic Decline in East Anglia 1270–1349', by Dr Mark Bailey. |
| November | 4 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'James Oakes: Bury Yarnmaker and Banker', by Dr Jane Fiske. |
| December | 9 | At Ipswich: 'The Origin and Development of Ipswich', by Keith Wade. |

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1989

During the year 31 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 1989 stood at 730, a net increase of 16. The total comprised: 484 full members, 154 associate members and 92 institutional members.

Andrews, Miss S., 17 Manor Road, Bildeston, Ipswich, IP7 7BG.
Ashford, Mr and Mrs P., 34 Quilter Road, Felixstowe, IP11 7JJ.
Butcher, Miss K.V., 29 St Bartholomews Lane, Sudbury, CO10 6LG.
Clarke, R.T., 14 Thompson Road, Ipswich, IP1 4EX.
Cotter, Mrs S., 23 Moorfield Road, Woodbridge, IP12 4JN.
Courtney, Mrs J., 7 Faiers Close, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2RH.
Craig, J.S., Peterhouse, Cambridge, CB2 1RD.
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Woodings, Dr and Mrs D.F., Cranmer Lodge, Maybush Lane, Felixstowe, IP11 7NQ.

PLATE VIa



Mettingham Castle: the gatehouse, c. 1342. Interior, showing the use of brick for the door surrounds at first floor level.

E. MARTIN

PLATE VIb

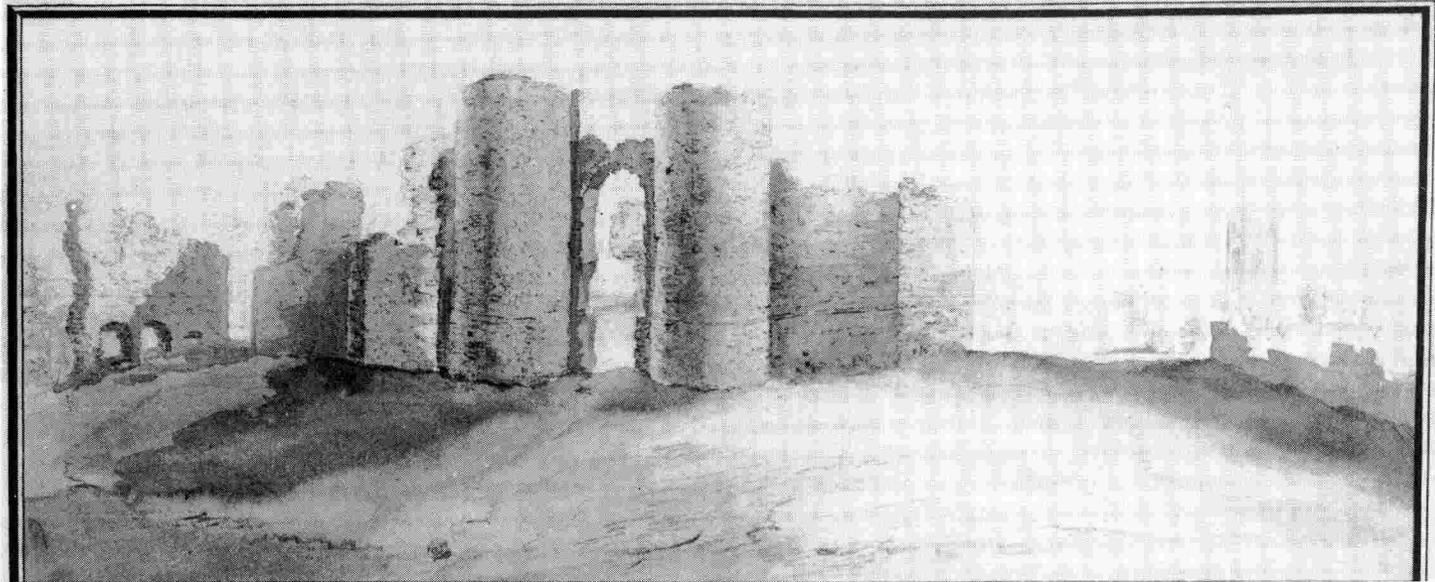


Mettingham Castle: east elevation of the small ruined building. The doorway and window are probably original, but on either side are later openings for chimney flues.

E. MARTIN

PLATE VIII

THE WEST VIEW OF BUNGAY CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

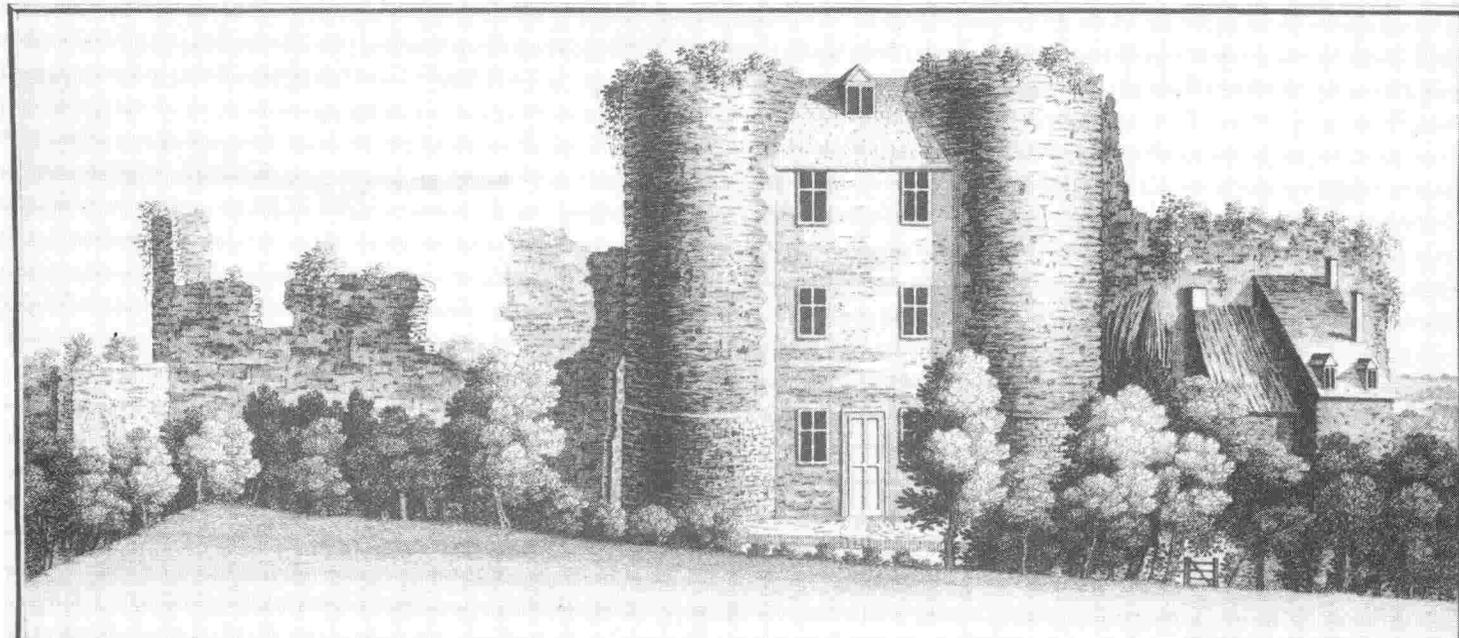


Joshua Kirby's original drawing (Bodley, Gough Maps 29, f. 64r.) for his published print of 1748. The house between the towers is not shown.

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EXCURSIONS

PLATE IX

THE WEST VIEW OF BUNGAY CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



To the Right Honourable
William, Fourth Earl of Rochford.
This Prospect is humbly presented by his Lordship's
most Obedient Servant
J. G. Smith



This Castle stands upon the Banks of the River Waveney,
supposed to have been built by the Bishops of Ely of Suffolk.
Notwithstanding its present ruinous Condition, Hugh
Boschard in the Reign of R. Stephen boasted of it as a
place impregnable.
Engraved after a Drawing by J. G. Smith, in the Year 1792. and published by J. G. Smith

PLATE Xa



Battisford: remains of a terracotta plaque in the cellar of St John's Manor, bearing the arms of Sir Giles Russell, Master of the Preceptory of the Knights of St John at Battisford and dated 1529.

EXCURSIONS

PLATE Xb



Battisford: an early Tudor terracotta plaque bearing the head of St John the Baptist, flanked by two angels. Formerly built into the base of the chimney stack, now above a fireplace in St John's Manor.

EXCURSIONS



Bramford: Grindle Lane, marking the Anglo-Saxon boundary between Bosmere and Samford Hundreds, as well as the parish boundary between Bramford and Sproughton.

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The cover illustration of the great gold buckle from the Sutton Hoo ship burial was produced by Geoffrey Moss and is published by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
THE EARLY HISTORY OF BACTON CHURCH, <i>by Christopher Harper-Bill</i>	95
COASTAL FISHING OFF SOUTH EAST SUFFOLK IN THE CENTURY AFTER THE BLACK DEATH, <i>by Mark Bailey</i>	102
METTINGHAM CASTLE: AN INTERPRETATION OF A SURVEY OF 1562, <i>by Edward Martin</i> . . .	115
AN IPSWICH MERCHANT'S CLOTH ACCOUNTS, 1623-24, <i>by John Webb</i>	124
THREE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY RECTORS OF EUSTON AND A VERSE IN THE PARISH REGISTER, <i>by Sylvia Colman</i>	134
SHORTER CONTRIBUTION:-	
An Elizabethan swan-upper for the Deben Estuary, <i>by David Allen and John Blatchly</i>	143
ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1989:-	
Archaeological finds	147
Field Survey	157
Archaeological excavations	157
BUSINESS AND ACTIVITIES 1989	165