

EXCURSIONS 1994

Report and notes on some findings

23 April. Norman Scarfe, Edward Martin, Timothy Easton, Philip Aitkens and Clive Paine
Norton and Tostock

Norton, Little Haugh Hall (by kind permission of Mrs B.H. Fyfe-Jamieson). (Fig. 82, Pl.XLII). Core of house built by Borowdale Mileson Esq. (c. 1607–78) who purchased property, 1641 and was taxed on sixteen hearths here, 1674. Estate sold by grandson Mileson Edgar (1677–1713) to Thomas Macro, wealthy grocer who lived at Cupola House, Bury St Edmunds. Macro seems to have intended house for son, Revd Dr Cox Macro (1683–1767), who, in addition to being chaplain to George II, was notable antiquary and patron of artists, being described by Dr Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester (1720–1808) as ‘a very learned and amiable man, the most complete scholar and gentleman united that almost ever I saw’ (Peile 1913, 152).

Original appearance of house seen in picture (Pl.XLII) painted for Dr Macro by Dutch artist Peter Tillemans (now in Norwich Castle Museum). Tillemans a friend of Macro and died while staying with him, 1734. The two men had met by 1715; shown together in Tillemans’s painting of his studio, c.1716 (also in Norwich Castle Museum). Date of house painting uncertain, but perhaps dates from late 1710s or early 1720s. Shows rectangular, three-storey, brick house with dormer windows in roof and small cupola off-centre at top. Seventeenth-century brickwork still apparent on W. front, where plainly seen that earlier framework has resulted in cramped positioning of 18th-century Venetian window in relation to door beneath it. Remainder of house now encased in white-painted render or 19th-century white brick.

Cox Macro started to alter house as early as January 1715, when his father noted that he was ‘putting in sash windows in the front of the house and planching some rooms’ (S.R.O.B., P 733, no. 24a). Workmen still at house in July 1716 (S.R.O.B., P 733, no. 45). Exact progress of work difficult to determine, for although there are numerous references to building work in Macro’s account book (Bodl. MS Eng. Misc. e.346; microfilm S.R.O.B., J 727), entries are undated and appear to be *aide-memoires* as to costs of individual items arranged under headings of different trades. Nature of entries suggests Macro oversaw building works himself, although letter, 1745, indicates that he did receive advice on plasterwork from Sir James Burrough (1691–1764), Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge and keen amateur architect. Both men came originally from Bury St Edmunds and Burrough’s tutor at Cambridge had been Cox’s brother, Thomas Macro.

Under heading ‘Stone mason’, Macro records payments mainly to ‘Bottomley’, who can be identified as George Bottomley of Bury St Edmunds (d.1755), who went into partnership, c.1729 (Gunnis 1951) with Robert Singleton (d. c. 1753), also of Bury. Singleton recorded as providing Macro with a ‘stone for oat cakes’, but Bottomley provided sill for Venetian window on W. side, ‘Portland stone paving with black marble dots’ still in entrance hall, and much else.

Under ‘Mason’, Macro records payment to William Hasty ‘for 55 yds of rough casting at 2½d per yd’, followed by note that ‘My new front of my house cost. . .’. Another note under ‘Painter’ records payment to ‘Newton’ for ‘Painting the whole front of my house’. This indicates Macro responsible for rendering house; he probably also reduced it from three storeys to present two when he inserted elegant staircase with domed ceiling.

Only works by Tillemans still in house are in entrance hall: narrow battle scene set above one of doors and group of three paintings (including Cox Macro’s coat-of-arms) reset into early 19th-century overmantel. Around 1730 Macro employed painter and sculptor Thomas Ross (later of Bath) to assist Tillemans in painting pictures for him (Wood 1991). Macro also paid Ross £16 16s. 0d. for ‘painting my staircase’. This was presumably for paintings on canvas, on walls of staircase, that survived until earlier this century, but which were unfortunately removed because

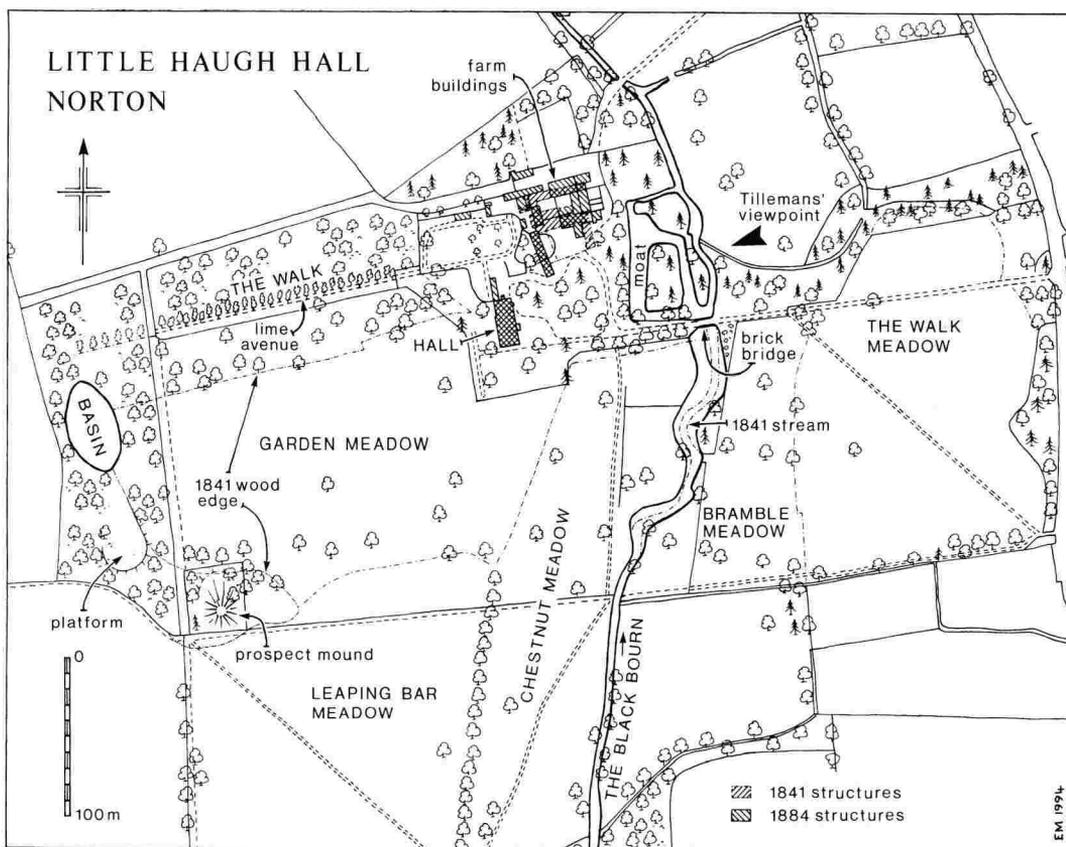


FIG. 82 – Map of Little Haugh Hall, Norton, based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1884, with added details and field names from the 1841 Tithe Map.



PLATE XLII – View of Little Haugh Hall, Norton, by Peter Tillemans, c.1715-1734.

of poor condition (Scarfe 1958). Ross may also have been responsible for very fine wood-carving on staircase landing (Scarfe 1958), though an earlier source credits carving in house to a man called Davis (Tymms 1859). Woodwork, unpainted, designed around central niche which formerly contained bust of Tillemans, commissioned from J.M. Rysbrack, 1734, for £10 10s.

Dome above staircase, with centrepiece of 'Apollo and the Muses crowning Archimedes', with side busts representing Sir Isaac Newton and mathematician Nicholas Saunderson (1682-1739) surrounded by *putti* with various scientific instruments etc., painted by Devon-born artist Francis Hayman (1708-76). Macro's account book notes that it cost a very modest £26 5s. 0d. A letter which is undated, but must be 1743, indicates that Hayman had been recommended to Macro by his friend, John Robartes, 4th Earl of Radnor. Radnor and Macro were contemporaries at Christ's College, Cambridge, and Hayman had undertaken work for former at Radnor House, Twickenham, shortly before. Macro had previously unsuccessfully approached Norwich-based artist of German origin, J.T. Heins, to undertake his designs for staircase (Allen 1987).

Dining-room and tapestry-room above it embellished with finest plasterwork of its date in county. Shared decorative details indicate that they are contemporary and by same craftsman. Dining-room is the more magnificent, with richly ornamented overmantel flanked by swags of flowers and fruit and equally rich ceiling. Tapestry-room more restrained, with decorated fireplace, cornices and doorcase, but plain ceiling. Underside of staircase also has rich plasterwork. Letter from Sir James Burrough to Macro, 30 July 1745 (Scarfe 1958), dealing with measurement and pricing of decorative plasterwork, provides date for this work. Mentions a Mr Burrough (? relative of Sir James) and he has been taken to be craftsman responsible for work (Tymms 1859; Scarfe 1958), though context of letter does not make this clear; it merely states 'If Mr Burrough be with you still be pleased to tell him I shall not want him these 3 weeks and he shall hear from me'. Account book, under 'Mason', has details of payments to Will Hasty 'for ceiling at 2¹/₂d p yd', to John Fuller for 'ceilings of ye best sort with two Mortars at 4d p yd', and payment 'for ceilings of ye best sort with one Mortar at 3d p yd'.

Samuel Tymms, writing in 1859, well described Macro's house as 'one of the best specimens at that time of an embellished residence of a country gentleman of easy but not affluent fortune'. Tymms also mentions that Macro 'laid out around it extensive pleasure grounds'. Tillemans's painting of house, referred to above, shows view from point just to N. of little brick bridge (17th-century base, later parapet) to E. of house (Fig. 82). In foreground is stream and beyond it a straight stretch of water and some small trees, which must represent small moated site (now mostly infilled and covered with bushes) shown on O.S. maps on W. side of stream; this perhaps best interpreted as moated orchard associated with 17th-century house. Beyond this Tillemans shows group of buildings, including main house. A short distance to S. of main house he shows white-painted building which resembles timber-framed farmhouse with two uneven-sized wings. To N. of main house is low white-painted range and then group of farm buildings, painted with yellow ochre, associated with walled yard. Prominent amongst group is tall rectangular dovecote with tiled roof. Account book mentions payment to Bryan Hill for 'gilding the Ball of ye Dovehouse, 10s.'. Layout depicted by Tillemans probably what Macro inherited from previous owners; his own improvements do not seem to be shown.

Improvements to garden started by 1715, for in that year Thomas Macro mentions that his son had made 'alterations in the garden having sent down abundance of Greeneries [i.e. evergreens]'. Painting, c.1733 (now in Norwich Castle Museum), by Tillemans of Cox's two children shows them standing in bosky wilderness, with formal clipped evergreen hedges and pedimented and columned summerhouse in background. Account book tantalisingly records payments to 'Carpenter & Joyner' for 'Framing a bridge at 2s 6d p foot' and for 'A large Deal seat for ye Garden, 8s'; while under 'Painter' Cox notes 'Pd Garrat for gilding ye Ball of ye Summer house, 10s'. Letter from a friend to Cox's son Edward, c.1743, mentions that 'I was in our walks this Evening, but think the prospect of them inferior to that from Ipswich or Mr Thurston's Ponds, & that they yield much to the Mazes & Meanders of Little Haugh'; another letter to

Edward Macro in 1743 says 'I imagine Dr Macro's taste will quickly render Norton a habitation worthy of the Muses' (S.R.O.B., 1851, microfilm J 521).

Unfortunately no map evidence earlier than tithe apportionment of 1841 (S.R.O.B., T 65/1,2) survives to show layout of Macro's garden. Moated site shown and named as *Garden*; surviving lime avenue to W. of house also shown and named as *The Walk Plantation*; pasture to S. of this named as *Garden Meadow*; W. of this, large oval pond in what is now called Basin Plantation also shown as being, as now, in belt of woodland. Low earthworks still survive in this woodland and probably represent paths or even sites of garden structures. Tithe map also shows, somewhat indistinctly, principal earthwork survival of garden – large conical mound on S.W. corner. This mound has sometimes been taken for round barrow or burial mound of Roman or earlier date, but steep sides and presence of brick and tile rubble on flat summit indicate 18th-century prospect mound, for viewing garden and surrounding countryside. Mound now crowned by large tree, but rubble visible around it makes it likely that there was originally a summerhouse or gazebo here. Final possible feature of garden is broad serpentine shape of stream to S. of brick bridge. Serpentine shape shown on 1841 map, but broadness appears to have been enhanced by time of O.S. 1st edn 1:2500 map of 1884.

Tostock, St Andrew's Church (by kind permission of Revd I. Hooper). Church with twelve acres recorded in Domesday Book. Some 12th-century flint walling at base of S. chancel wall; E. window with three-light lancet and three quatrefoils above, c.1300. Chancel arch of same date with three clustered columns with large bases and capitals. On chancel side, columns and part of wall on either side of arch cut away to accommodate some structure, possibly stalls or an earlier rood screen. Thomas Barnham, rector, gave boards, planks and studs for making chancel stalls and parclose, 1384. Decorated ogee-headed piscina in S. wall. Nave unusually wide (Pevsner thought it had aisles!), 27ft × 47ft, widened as alternative to constructing aisles. Large three-light Perpendicular windows with low sills of c.1460–80 (see below). Magnificent roof of four bays, easternmost being 3ft wider than the rest, with alternating arched braces and double hammer-beams; traceried spandrels, carved archbraces, moulded and archbraced upper collars and kingposts. Probably one of earliest double hammer-beam roofs in Suffolk, c.1460–80. Unfortunately, no wills with evidence of major construction work to building or roof. Evidence points to local architect from Bury area, since N. aisle at Great Barton and tower at Rougham, datable to 1460s, have windows identical to those in nave here.

Figures gone from upper hammer-beams; ends of lower ones form pendants with now headless figures within canopies. Dowsing here, February 1644, and 'brake down about 16 superstitious pictures and gave orders to take down about 40 more'. These latter may have included the twenty angels and figures in the roof.

Rood stairs in S.E. corner with scar of stair turret construction on external S. wall. Bequests, 1507 and 1508, of £1 and £1 13s. 4d. to making candlebeam. Decorated niche to S. of chancel arch (perhaps associated with a gild altar) now contains painting of 'Altar of Sacrifice' as World War I memorial, by Hon. Marion de Saumarez. Gwyn Thomas comments this probably unique form of war memorial in Suffolk. Bequests in wills, 1436–1523, mention gilds and images of St Andrew and St John the Baptist, and gilds of St Anthony, St Thomas and St James. In addition, there were images of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St Katherine and St Margaret.

Set of 15th-century benches, with poppyheads, eight on each side, at rear (ten on each side, 1750, when Tom Martin visited); traceried and brattished backs; three have traceried ends, one of which has been cut in half vertically and re-used at W. end of seating along N. and S. walls. Buttressed arm rests have figures, including unicorn, pelican and cockatrice. Font mid-14th-century with reeded stem (as at Stowlangtoft) and bowl with foliate carvings; N. and W. sides have face of green man with foliage spewing from mouth. Bowl has sockets for securing former cover.

Externally in E. wall of nave, either side of chancel arch, is large niche with chamfered stone

arches; that on S. has stone, that on N. brick, quoins. Could these have been for two of images mentioned above, or for some part of Holy Week celebrations?

Lower stage of tower late Decorated. W. window has flamboyant tracery with ogee shapes. W. door also Decorated, although externally altered (? in Perpendicular period, or 1872–73 restoration) to square headed style. When nave widened, N.E. and S.E. tower buttresses cut back and incorporated in new W. wall of nave. Their position still visible to height of existing buttresses and in different level of base string course of nave. These features on S. side partly masked by later stair turret. Richard Buntynge gave 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.) to purchase bell and vestments, 1461. This bequest helps to date either completion of tower or rebuilding of belfry stage. What is clear, however, is that mid-15th century at Tostock was a period of massive construction work. Ranald Clouston dates first bell of present peal to mid-15th century; it may therefore be bell of 1461.

Perpendicular S. porch has re-used Decorated door into nave. Front has buttresses with crowned IHS and M, and blocked holy water stoup. Side windows also mostly blocked, and have unusual tracery of central reticulated shape and pair of mouchettes above and below.

In Victorian period, church restored 1848–51, 1872–73 and 1889. Interior of nave restored first; plans drawn up by Thomas Farrow of Bury St Edmunds, June 1848 (S.R.O.B., FL 642/5/4), although work carried out, 1849–51, by Mr Rednall (? Ephraim of Stowmarket or Frederick of Finningham), as shown by payments in churchwardens' accounts (S.R.O.B., FL 642/5/1). New benches provided, including front four on either side, and possibly wall seats, new pulpit and reading desk. All done at cost of Revd William Tuck, patron since 1849 and rector 1861–87, and George Brown, Esq. of Tostock Place. In 1872–73, fabric of nave, tower and porch restored. No doubt that at this time N. and W. doors altered to be square headed, and porch tracery filled in. W. window by Lavers, Barraud and Westlake given by Mrs Brown, 1873.

John Dando Sedding of Bedford Square, London, supervised restoration of chancel, 1889. Among other alterations, steps of communion table, levelled by Dowsing in 1644, reinstated. For our visit, churchwardens had placed on communion table the brass cross, seven candlesticks and three flower vases given for re-opening of chancel, 30 Nov. 1889.

18 May. John Blatchly and Ray Lock

Cavenham, Tuddenham St Mary, Barton Mills and Mildenhall

Cavenham, St Andrew's Church (by kind permission of Revd W. Pang. Only S.I.A. visit 1927). Chief points of interest: Wall painting near pulpit – crowned male figure holding scythe in left hand and sceptre in right, standing in vaulted building. Elsewhere in this Part Miriam Gill suggests this is St Walstan of Bawburgh, patron saint of farmworkers (see also Duffy 1992). Fourteenth-century glass in partly blocked low side window includes Lombardic inscription to Adam la [sic] Vicar. Pillar supporting bowl of font, usually claimed to be 12th-century, most resembles lower section of a hexagonal pier. Marks on tower of former Galilee (cf Lakenheath) suggest three storeys.

Tuddenham, St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Revd W. Pang. Visited 1870 and 1927). Similarities to Icklingham All Saints in tower fenestration and canopied niches in chancel and aisle, though these not as opulent. Odd to find clerestory on both sides but only one (S.) aisle. All four doors of wood seem to be original. Large light building without stained glass, at which and next there are plain octagonal arcade piers of 14th century.

Barton Mills. Possible meanings of name Barton Togrynd discussed.

St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Revd D. Meikle. Only visited 1927). Much of interest, particularly excellent but fragmentary 14th-century glass. Thomas Martin records impressive

display of armorial glass in windows of N. and S. aisles, 1755, all clearly associated with Shardelows, eminent judges in three generations who held here before 1311 and established chantry in church, probably transferred to Thompson, Norfolk, c.1350. Three coats marked * remain today.

*Shardelow in a S. aisle window with, below, Plantagenet shields with three lions passant guardant of England and differences as follows:

Plantagenet plain for Edward III
With bordure of France for John of Eltham, d.1336

Next window of S. aisle:

With label of three points for Black Prince
With bordure Argent for Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester

In E. window of S. aisle:

Facing figures of man in armorial jupon and woman with heraldic gown, both coats Shardelow

In N. aisle windows:

1. Bigold Earl of Norfolk
* Shardelow
2. Clopton impaling Darcy
3. Two coats unidentified impaling Clopton
4. In W. window of aisle: Shardelow
 Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick
5. Plantagenet with bordure of England for * De Dreux, Earl of Richmond
 Vere, Earl of Oxford
6. Plantagenet plain for Edward III
A lozengy coat Or and Az. semée of trefoils counterchanged (unidentified).

Several stone memorials removed to stand against outside of N. aisle at some restoration this century including one of alabaster (formerly in S. aisle) now almost totally effaced by solution in rainwater. It showed civilian figure of man and woman, probably for Shardelows of c.1430; Martin draws chevron on only remaining shield.

Nineteenth-century E. window by Clayton and Bell. Chancel windows by Ward and Hughes and Heaton, Butler and Bayne, and mural painting and decorations by G.F. Bodley.

Mildenhall, St Andrew's Church (by kind permission of Revd G. Anderson. Four visits: 1851, 1870, 1926, 1947). Excellent 1992 guide by Dr Colin Dring available. H. Munro Cautley's favourite Suffolk church; benches in memory of his wife who died a year before he did in 1959. Birkin Haward has suggested links between masons working c.1400 here and at King's Lynn St Nicholas.

Prints in vestry supply valuable evidence for early 19th-century arrangements. Stock lock on door to chancel.

Will evidence extracted by Peter Northeast:

- 1441 fabric of tower
- 1450 for soul of John Frere by Alice his widow to tower
- 1454 for buying bell or vestment, 100s.
- 1460 reparation of tower
- 1464 to be buried in S. ele of church next to parents
reparation of great bell hanging in tower

- 1515 reparation of either (both) of the chaunters
 1519 reparation of chapel of Our Lady over porch
 reparation of charnel
 ½ acre of free land to pray for soul
 reparation of Our Lady's chapel
 1524 to be buried in N. porch before image of Our Lady.

In 1507 his Register records that Bishop Richard Nix of Norwich compelled Abbot of Bury St Edmunds to repair chancel then 'in magna ruina' – roof, windows and walls. This the Abbot did, but made to be written in Latin:

Memorandum q'd Ric'us Ep'us . . . per diversa iuris remedia compulit abbatem de S'c'i Edmundi ad reparacionem cancelli ecclesie parochialis de Mildenhale tunc in magna ruina . . . qui quidem cancellus fuit bene et suffic' reparatus tam in tecto, fenestris et muris silicitudine et expeno' dicti abbatis . . . 1507.

Idem abbas fecit scribi in muris dicti cancelli verba sequen' 'Orate pro aibus Mii Willelmi Gadge, Willelmi Buntynge et Agnetis Rede de quorum bonis iste cancellus est noviter reparatus tam in novo tecto quam in elevacione murorum et alicion' . . . 1507'(S.R.O.I., JC 1/5/6).

Still trouble over condition of chancel, 1538 (B.L., Harl. MS 308, f. 124v).

Things noticed: pike head embedded in beam in N. aisle roof, and spandrel carvings of which photographs are hung below each; Annunciation in spandrels of door to N. porch parvise Lady Chapel (cf Fordham, Cambs.) – where else does parvise light an aisle?; vaulted Galilee under tower; puzzling squint; helmet over North monument at E. end of S. aisle, and chimney in S.E. corner; three-lock chest, c.1300; openings at two levels through wall to N. of chancel arch; fragments of fine carving built into choir pews; pulpit on rails! Glass probably mainly by Ward and Hughes and C. Elliott.

In churchyard: Read memorial in remains of charnel house with chapel of St Michael over, latter endowed 1387. Will of 1516: 'to be buried in the churchyard of Mildenhale against the porch of the charnel . . . an honest priest to sing in the charnel a quarter of a year . . . a trental of masses to be sung for my soul "upon" the charnel'. Traces of steps up from N. and S. to chapel, and material including a doorway from original building is worked into derelict folly in yard to N. of church.

Principal families with monuments here: Warner, North, Bunbury, Hanmer. Monuments described in Nichols 1853, 388–92; brass indents in Heseltine 1975, 128.

Wichforde cross brass indent with Lombardic inscription referring to E. window: Barry Singleton (B.A.A. Bury meeting) made case for iconographic significance in elaborate tracery. Wichforde vicar 1309–44. Letters are London-made group size II:

+HIC:IACET:RICARDVS:DE:WICHFORDE:QVONDAM:VICARIVS:ISTIVS:ECC
 LESIAE:DE:MILDENHALE:QVI:FECIT:ISTVD:NOVVM:OPVS

Brass armoured figure with rare (probably SS's) collar badge showing an ermine, sable or genet collared and under a crown, perhaps for Thomas Hethe (d.1414), loose in pieces in church as lately as mid-19th century, but now lost. Joan Corder interprets badge as device of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV. Appears also on wooden canopy over effigies of King and Queen in Canterbury Cathedral. Hethe went to Spain with John of Gaunt, father of Henry IV. His will, 3 March 1414/5 records desire to be buried in porch here, and left four marks to body of church (so was work in progress on nave then?).

Suffolk Records Society volume for 1994 – diaries of two Mildenhale men of turn of 18th century: Isaac Archer, minister, and William Coe, churchwarden. Buried almost within reach of each other, Coe's worn slab in two-bay vestry, itself an architectural surprise of 13th century. Ray Lock gave informative introduction to Coe diary to round off excursion.

*11 June. Sylvia Colman, Felicity Griffin, Rachel Lawrence and Timothy Easton
Huntingfield and Bruisyard*

Huntingfield, St Mary's Church (by kind permission of Revd Leslie Hipkins). Church with associated buildings stands at head of Blyth valley, a quarter of a mile from village green. Church with fourteen acres mentioned in Domesday Book. Norman window in N. wall of nave. N. arcade later formed by punching through Norman wall; arches seem to have been altered to Norman style in 18th or 19th century. S. aisle *c.*1450 with re-used 13th-century doorway. Chancel 13th century; Easter Sepulchre recess in N. wall with faint painting of Christ in Majesty and tomb chest with later brasses to John Paston (d.1575). Chancel arch has mortice for candlebeam, which Robert Barker, parson, left corn and grain to pay John Wade to 'peynt', along with '2 tabernacles and 3 other ymages', 1510 (N.R.O., N.C.C., 303 Spyltymber). Eighteenth-century red brick N. chapel for Vanneck family of Heveningham, lords here 1752–1970, with heraldic greyhounds, eagle and griffin on parapet. Fragments of 12th-century grave slab and cross, ploughed up from Chapel Hill, now in tower.

Enlargement and alterations of 14th and 15th centuries probably work of de Ufford and de la Pole families, lords here *c.*1380–1516. Font has arms of Michael de la Pole (d.1389); glass in E. window of S. aisle has arms of Wingfield and de la Pole.

Considerable restoration, largely at cost of Revd William Holland, rector, 1848–92. Drawings by James St Aubyn made, 1859, but only ground plan used (S.R.O.I., FC 57/E1/4). Window tracery, flooring, seating, pulpit and reading desk all of this period. Rector's wife Mildred painted roof of nave and chancel in medieval style with brilliant colours. Work on chancel July 1859–February 1860, on nave autumn 1863–September 1866, both under guidance of E.L. Blackburne, F.S.A. Details of carpentry work to roof exist only in later notes by Revd W. Holland, which record eight angels with expanded wings at £12 for chancel, and £80 for preparing and fixing ten angels in nave. This suggests chancel angels may have been repaired, while those in nave were completely renewed.

Incumbents

Edward Stubbe, rector 1621–59. Nephew of Lord Justice Edmund Coke, lord of manor of Huntingfield. Stubbe's memorial on S. wall of chancel – elaborate cartouche surrounded by stacks of books – describes him as 'an eloquent orator, a hospitable neighbour, a model of learning and a member of Convocation'. Eldest son, Edward, also commemorated on monument, followed father to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and died in same year. Stubbe married Margaret Smyth of Laxfield, who bore him fifteen children. For such a brood he needed to enlarge Rectory. Churchwardens' accounts, 1651, refer to 'the new mansion house called the Parsonage' and to rebuilding or repair of premises referred to as Church or Town House. Huntingfield and Cookley alone in Blyth valley not mentioned in Dowsing's Journal, 1644: tempting to speculate that Puritan Stubbe 'cleansed' his own churches.

Henry Uthhoff, rector 1782–1848. Sir Joshua Vanneck, wealthy London merchant with political aspirations for his sons, bought Heveningham estate, 1752. Saw advantages of acquiring land close to valuable 'rotten' borough of Dunwich, which returned two members to Parliament (see 'Dunwich: the Acquisition and Maintenance of a Borough' in this Part). Purchases included manor of Huntingfield (from Coke family of Holkham Hall, Norfolk). Daughter Anna Maria married Henry Uthhoff, naturalised British subject from Bremen, whose son Henry (b.1758) was presented to living of Huntingfield with Cookley and also held Aldham in west Suffolk. Memorial to him and wife Mary Farrer, on S. wall of sanctuary. Uthhoff extended rectory, 1806–13, and erected 'Park Villa' and 'Regency House', Southwold, *c.*1828.

William Holland, rector 1848–92. Wealthy man from Boston (Lincs.), who married cousin Mildred in 1835, year in which his trustees bought for him advowson of Huntingfield with Cookley from Vanneck family. Had to wait for death of Henry Uthhoff to take possession. As scholar and historian, he rescued church records from decay; many found as loose papers he had bound into a

book, providing notes of their content (S.R.O.I., FC 57/A1/1). This volume, commented on in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 29 March 1860, includes church inventory, 1534, which lists pair of chalices, pix, censer, ship, 6 candlesticks, 3 crosses and cloths, 18 vestments, 10 choir robes, 3 corporax cloths, 24 altar cloths, 6 towels, 3 pillows, 2 banner cloths for St Margaret and St Andrew, 3 silk cloths for Easter Sepulchre, 4 hearse cloths, lenten veil and 15 assorted service books. Much later inventory, 1665, records only 'a communion cloth and napkin, two flagons and a silver cup and cover. A surplice, a cushion, a Bible and service book' (S.R.O.I., FC 57/E1/1).

Huntingfield Old Rectory (by kind permission of Mr Michael Bestall and Mr Roger Mildren). From road, viewed across its park, W. aspect presents square front of white Suffolk brick under slate roof. Domestic wing to left and long line of barn half obscured by trees. S. side of house seen from churchyard has small squared two-storeyed bay with lattice casement windows; dormer window above.

Seen from garden on E. side, development of house becomes apparent. To right, former hall range, now kitchen, with early 16th-century heavy moulded ceiling beams. Tall red brick chimney stack serves original fireplace. To left, plastered gable-end of early cross-wing, with pleasing 19th-century bargeboard. Below small sash window in apex of gable is large curved white brick bay rising through two floors. Churchwardens' accounts, 1651 (see above), imply raising and re-roofing of hall range completed by that time. Roof timbers, exposed in attics, suggest early to mid-17th-century date.

Inside, level of 15th-century hall continued in small room with lattice windows facing S. to church, obviously original level of early house and its cross-wing. Dining parlour, bedroom above, staircase, hall and bay-windowed drawing room all 18th-century additions, at higher floor level. Various window treatments and domestic arrangements argue for 19th-century alterations. Glebe terriers show Rectory altered between 1806 and 1813 from building 'of lath and plaster, tiled' to one 'of brickwork, tiled' (S.R.O.I., FC 57/C2/4, 5). Enlargement, brick-casing and re-roofing carried out by Revd Henry Uthoff (see above).

Barn, red-tiled, walls a mix of tarred board and brick, built as tithe barn for manor of Huntingfield Rectory; lordship still held by rectory of parish. Coach house at one end, then barn proper, stabling and loose boxes, former laundry, and dairy, with workshop and apple store over, all under one long roof.

Garden bounded by wall on N. side, on bank of infant river Blyth. L-shaped small lake, always referred to as 'the Moat'. Perhaps most memorable feature is clipped yew hedge enclosing square lawn, once an elaborate parterre.

Rectory valued at £1,160 with 150 acres glebe, 1881. There were two yearly rent charges in lieu of tithes, £538 from Huntingfield and £465 from Cookley. Rectory sold, 1953, for £4,500; new one built in The Paddock. This too sold, 1976, when parishes of Huntingfield with Cookley, and Cratfield, Heveningham and Ubbeston, united into one benefice with incumbent living in Cratfield.

No. 1 Church Terrace (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs David Gentleman). Former Church House, used partly to house poor, partly let out to provide income for churchwardens' use.

Bruisyard, Bruisyard Hall (Fig. 83) (by kind permission of Robert Rous, Esq.). Mainly late 16th/early 17th-century brick house but containing remains of medieval building.

Manor place/house, known as Roke Hall, taken over, 1354, by college of chantry priests. Chantry had been established at Campsey by Maud of Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, 1347 (*C.P.*, XII (2), 179) and when removed to Bruisyard, warden and four priests had in manor place a common refectory, dormitory and chapel dedicated to Annunciation of Virgin Mary (*V.C.H., Suffolk*, II, 131-32). At instigation of Lionel Duke of Clarence, Maud's son-in-law, College surrendered for use of abbess and sisters of St Clare, 1366 (Dugdale 1830, 1555-56). Maud had transferred to this order, 1364; living at Bruisyard by 1368; died there, 1377 (*C.P.*, XII (2), 179). Buried at Campsey, but two daughters buried at Bruisyard (Redstone 1929, 235-36).

Houses of Franciscan nuns/Poor Clares very rare in England. Bruisyard last and smallest of four serious foundations – London, Waterbeach, Denny and Bruisyard. (There was an early transient foundation at Northampton.) Moving personality behind Bruisyard was Maud of Lancaster; good reason for choosing Order of St Clare – grand-daughter of Blanche of Navarre who founded London house. Blanche herself niece of Blessed Isabella, sister of Louis IX, who issued Isabella Rule followed by all English houses. Tradition of patronage of order by Blanche and husband Edmund of Lancaster and their descendants very strong (Bourdillon 1965, 16–18, 48–51). Never a wealthy establishment, but always attracted some women from upper echelons of society, including Anne Felbrigge and Elizabeth, widow of Michael de la Pole, after his death at Agincourt; also her daughter Katherine (Ketton-Cremer 1976, 19–20; *C.P.*, XII (1), 442–43).

In 1536, Suffolk Commissioners for suppression of smaller religious houses drew up inventory, signed by Abbess, Mary Page, totalling about £40. Inventory shows: parlour chamber, draught chamber, Yaxleys chamber, guest chamber, chamber next same, church, buttery, parlour, kitchen, bakehouse and brewhouse (Haslewood 1891, 320–23).

Medieval survival mainly in W. wing: flint walling, arched windows blocked inside and outside, blocked doorways. Flint and mortar wall penetrates into buildings; further flint and mortar in N. wall.

Pre-existent manor house of Roke Hall which priests took over in 1354 may well have consisted of storeyed *camera* block (for private accommodation of owner) and associated ground floor hall, *camera* being of flint and stone, hall timber-framed and perhaps aisled. *Camera* block, at some stage longer, possibly contained chapel. Certainly in 1536 inventory church listed between chamber next to guest chamber and buttery, suggesting church or chapel part of main building. Nuns presumably added to building. Evidence of doorways at level too high for ground-floor entry along outer wall of W. wing (also low-level holes for beams inside) implies initial floor levels different at this time, and presence of upper rooms over low undercroft which, however, was not subterranean cellar.

Interpretation of mortared flint wing as storeyed *camera* block of original Roke Hall based on recent research on 12th- and 13th-century manorial buildings. Alternative interpretation: to see Bruisyard building as similar to plan at Denny; supposes that W. wing built after 1366, mainly for Maud's accommodation (though this would be old-fashioned layout for that date). Parts of arches exposed in N. wall of main range at W. end could have been part of a cloister arcade. This might suggest main E.-W. range either incorporates nuns' church or overlies it.

In 1539, Abbey site and precinct assigned to Nicholas Hare, Master of Requests to Henry VIII and Edward VI, Master of the Rolls to Queen Mary. Nicholas (d.1557) living at Bruisyard towards end of life. Likely that he made change of ceiling levels in W. wing; if so, he made large ground-floor hall there, probably running through two main rooms where dividing brick wall seems later insertion. His heir, Michael, made Bruisyard his main country house. One of Suffolk's leading recusants, much imprisoned and heavily fined until death, 1611. Evidently turned W. wing into service area while adding new main range with large hall (again, dividing wall later insertion); cross-passage entry through porch (evidence for screen); and stair leading initially to great chamber over hall. Fine mantelpiece and stone windows still there. Wide corridor running along N. side introduced later.

Timber roof probably all Hare work; large complicated attic areas and alleged priest holes, but this needs further research. Brick footings on W. side seem to point to another stair site. Porch tower in front of house a mixture of rubble and brick, partly covered in rendered mortar to give appearance of stone quoins and window dressings. Tudor turrets; porch very low.

Drawing by Tom Martin, 1748, shows two 16th/17th-century courts in front of house with ornate gateways. Indications of flint and mortar wall on E. side possibly connected with 'old ruins called ye chapel' which Martin draws in but queries; in any case wrongly orientated.

Moat shown on early 19th-century map surrounds E., N. and W. sides of site. Partially excavated brick wall runs along moat on E. and N. sides. Map shows two fishponds; both still

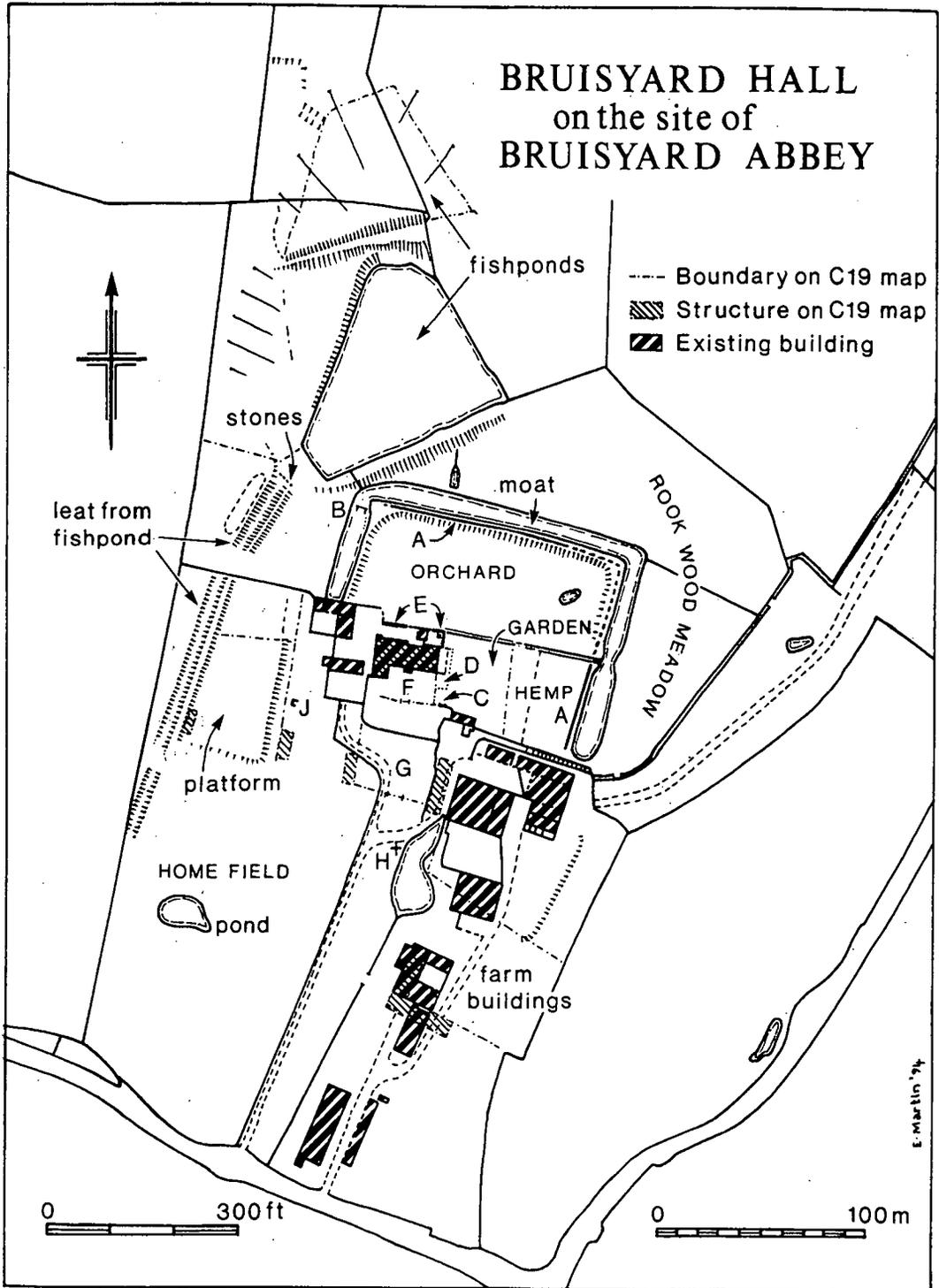


FIG. 83 – Bruisyard Hall, on the site of an abbey for Franciscan nuns. The lettering indicates: A, the foundations of a substantial brick wall; B, a timber structure in the moat; C, a fragment of flint and dressed stone walling; D, 'old ruins called ye chapel q' on a plan by Thomas Martin, 1748; E, mortared flint walls, probably part of the monastic buildings, possibly in the area of a north cloister; F, 'second court' on Martin's 1748 plan; G, 'first court' on Martin's plan; H, alleged human remains found 1960; J, small mortared-flint structure. Field names on an early-19th-century estate map are shown in small capitals.

visible, one now restored. Grounds show many traces of former buildings; stretches of mortared flint walls have been found, especially in front of house.

Michael Hare left house to brother Robert for life, thereafter to great-nephew Sir John Rous of Henham. Robert also d.1611. Hall subsequently sometimes gentleman's house, sometimes farmhouse.

24 July. *Edward Martin, Timothy Easton, Sylvia Colman and Joanna Martin*
Denston

St Nicholas's Church (by kind permission of Revd T. Wright). Superbly proportioned church of sophisticated design, probably by master-mason Simon Clerk of Bury St Edmunds (*Jl.* 1434–89), to house chantry set up in fulfilment of wishes of John Denston Esq. of Denston Hall (d.1473 or 1474). Licence for 'Denstons Chauntry' granted to Sir John Howard and John Broughton (Denston's son-in-law), 1475 (*C.P.R.* 1467–77). Structure of church described and illustrated in Haward 1993. Inscriptionless table-tomb in chancel with shrouded effigies below and brass indent above probably commemorates John Denston and wife Katherine Clopton. Denston also appears in stained glass put up by wife's family in Long Melford church. Numerous other monuments and rare heraldic tabard (c.1704) commemorate Robinson family of Denston Hall.

Denston Hall (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs R. Macaire) (Figs 84–86). Present Hall red brick building, probably built c.1690–1700 by Sir John Robinson (c.1655–1704), consisting of central 5-bay range with forward projecting 2-bay wings on either side; façade enlivened by simple diaper pattern employing blue brick headers. Staircase with twisted balusters, panelled room and some windows with thick glazing bars at N. end, probably original. Most of rest of interior and windows remodelled in late 18th century, perhaps at time of marriage of Lieut.-General John Robinson (c.1757–1819) to Hon. Rebecca Clive, 1780. Notable are oval entrance hall with four niches and room to S. of it with screen of two columns at one end and over-door *grisaille* frieze in style of Angelica Kauffmann. Mrs G. McRae, a previous owner, was told that architect responsible for remodelling was man called Thomas Corder (or similar-sounding name), otherwise unknown. White-painted staircase at S. end broadly similar to unpainted one at N. end, but probably later pastiche. Further alterations to interior made in 19th and 20th centuries.

Narrow passageway to rear connects main house to long brick range of Early Tudor date, flanked on W. side by one surviving arm of rectangular moat. Moat shown on now-lost estate map, 1676, published in re-drawn form in 1888 (Haslewood). This shows brick range then formed part of L-shaped block on S.W. corner of moated platform, to rear of U-shaped group of buildings that lay under and to E. of later Hall. Map also bore elevation drawing of E. front, known from both 1888 published version (Fig. 85) and also by early 19th-century watercolour (D.E. Davy, Suffolk Drawings, B.L. Add. MS 19180, vol. 5, no. 1). This shows E. arm of moat with central bridge leading to tall but narrow brick gatehouse, linked to windowed side ranges terminating in timber-framed gable ends of ranges that lay at right-angles to moat. Low embattled brick walls led from these gable ends to narrow brick turrets on N.E. and S.E. corners of moated platform. Gatehouse can be paralleled by group of East Anglian examples (Oxburgh, Hadleigh, etc.), dating from c.1480 to 1530s. Broadly similar corner turrets also occur in Early Tudor contexts at Killigrews in Margaretting, Essex and elsewhere. Corner turrets and moat survived to be mapped by Thomas Warren, 1778 (S.R.O.B., 279/6), but probably done away with shortly afterwards.

Surviving brick range appears to have been service building, incorporating central kitchen with large fireplace on N. wall and possibly another, now removed, on S. side. To N. are four narrow rooms (?for storage), two closest to kitchen having vaulted ceilings (at slightly different levels) which support fireplace at first-floor level. Roof space above room closest to kitchen heavily smoke-stained; possible that room below was in fact curing chamber. First-floor rooms

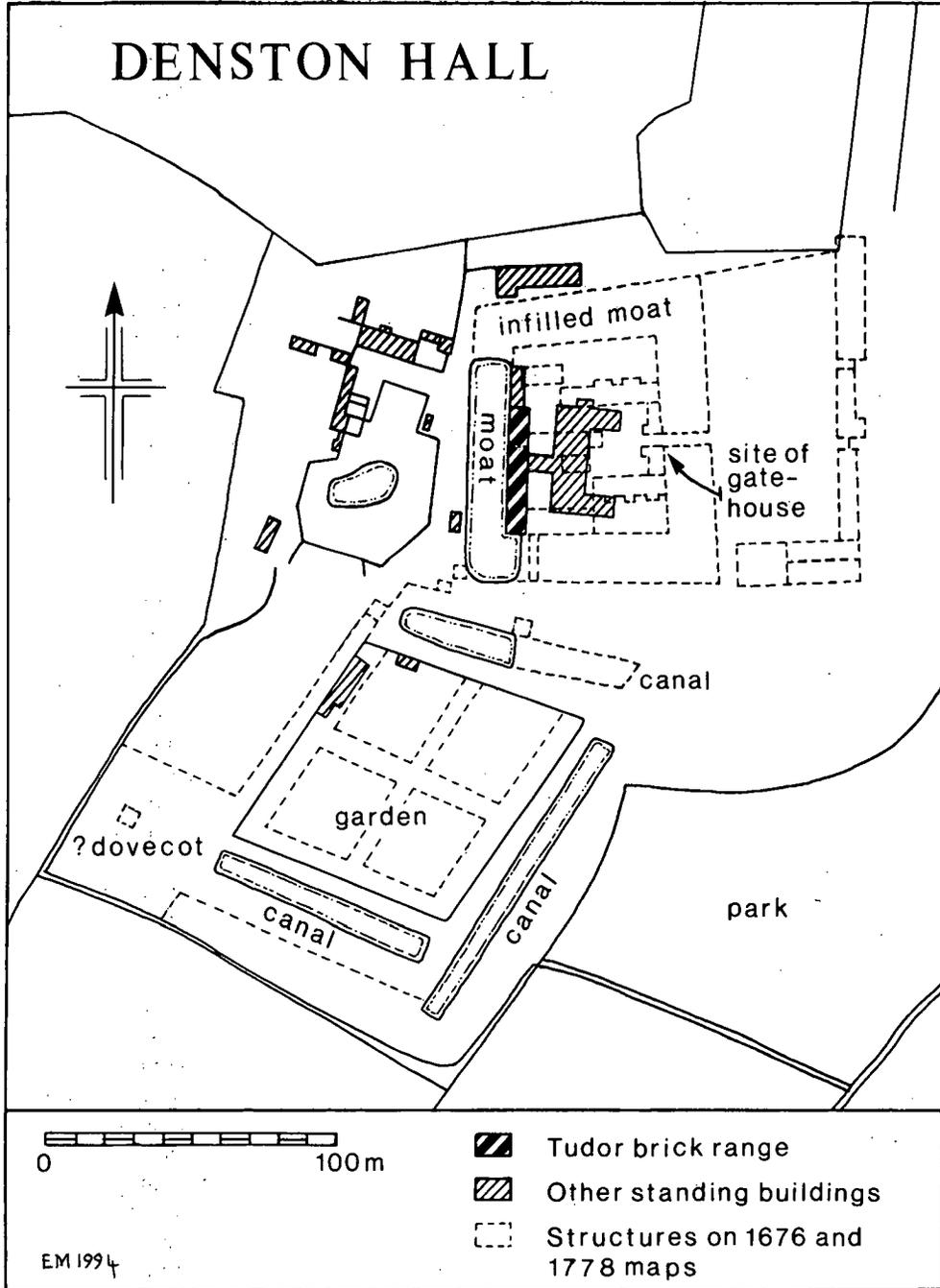


FIG. 84 – Map of Denston Hall, showing the present layout and also features shown on estate maps of 1676 and 1778.

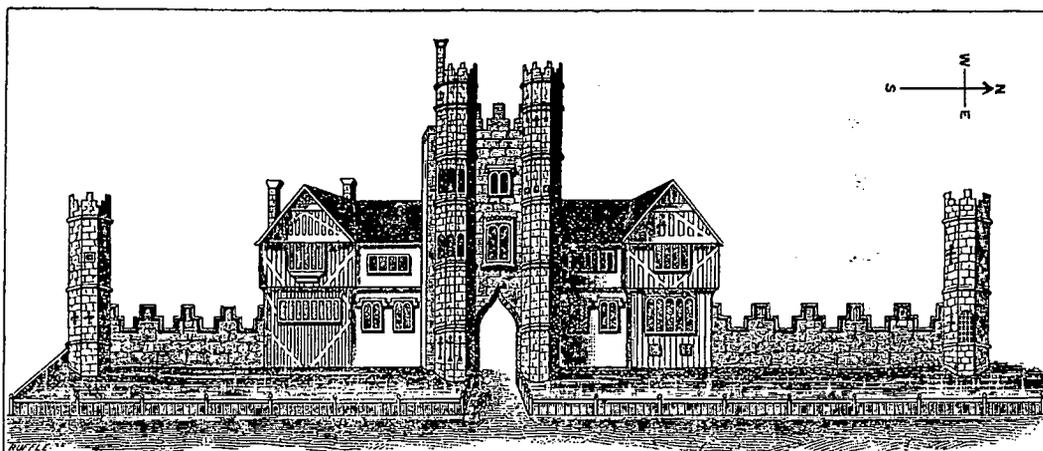


FIG. 85 – Elevation drawing of the now-demolished Tudor gatehouse of Denston Hall. Redrawn c.1888 from an estate map of 1676.

designed with access passage along one side and, with exception of possible smoke-curing room, may have been for accommodation of servants.

S. of kitchen are two probable storage rooms, divided longitudinally. S. of these is narrow room with large fireplace (now reversed) that could have been pastry or brewery. Final room square, now containing wealth of carved and ornamented woodwork of 15th- and 16th-century date. Suggestion that this might have been chapel (Listed Building notes, 1974), but note in excursion journal of Revd Edmund Farrer (S.R.O.B., HD 1926/32), 1923, gives true story. He relates that then owner, A.C.W. Dunn-Gardner, and friend, A.H. Fass of Giffords Hall, Wickhambrook, were 'together enjoying themselves in making two Tudor rooms, at the S. end of the block. The cross beams (carved) are already up for the ceiling of [the] lower room. A window has been made out of the wall, to match another on S. side & very well done'. As Farrer indicates, two windows in S. wall of this room not original; apparent original small window in W. Wall, but otherwise room seems to have been ventilated by a number of slits in S. and W. walls. This strongly suggests that this was originally unheated store room (large fireplace now serving this room has been turned round from adjoining room). Room above this appears unfinished and is open to roof, where plain down-braced crown-post can be seen. Blocked doorway in E. wall at first-floor level communicated with demolished range at right-angles, shown on 1676 map. Door and window openings in E. wall have been extensively repaired recently and at least one new opening created, window made into door and vice versa. A stretch of original double-struck pointing and red-painted brickwork survives on this face where it was protected by now-demolished passageway.

Denston Hall acquired by Denston family in late 14th or early 15th century, for despite synonymity, this was earlier the lordship of de Grey family and Denston family were then living in and around Milden and Brent Eleigh. Little except moat fragment survives from time of Denstons. Façade shown on 1676 map likely to have been work of John Denston's grandson, Sir Robert Broughton (c.1466–1506) or great-grandson, John Broughton (c.1491–1517). John's son, another John, died unmarried and probably still minor in 1529, and life interest in property passed to his mother Anne, who had remarried, in 1526, John Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford (c.1485–1555). On Anne's death in 1559, property passed to one of her daughters, Anne Cheyney, but was sold on in 1564 by Sir Henry Cheyney (Anne's son) to William Burd, citizen and mercer of London. Surviving Early Tudor brick range difficult to date precisely, but perhaps most likely to date from 1530s or 1540s and therefore work of John Russell. Russell's main house

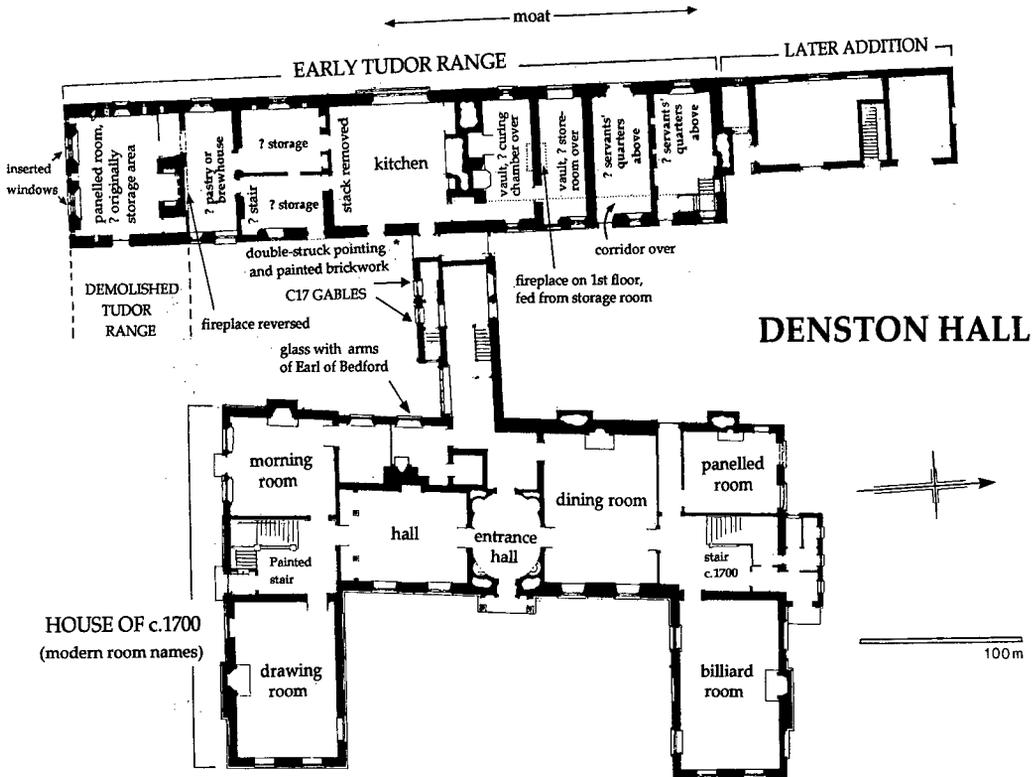


FIG. 86 – Plan of Denston Hall.

(which also came to him from his wife) was Chenies in Buckinghamshire and his main spheres of activity were at Court and in his native West Country, but he does appear on Suffolk Commissions of the Peace in 1543, 1544 and 1547. Denston was his Suffolk base and perhaps he felt need to expand service facilities to accommodate large retinue. Interestingly, there is a piece of stained glass bearing Russell's coat-of-arms (inserted wrong way round) in one of windows on W. side of rebuilt Hall; there in 1833 when noted by D.E. Davy (Haslewood 1888) and presumably came from original Hall.

The 1676 map shows rectangular forecourt, defined by various agricultural buildings, in front of main western entrance to moated site, swept away by 1778. In addition to main western bridge across moat, 1778 map also shows another bridge across southern arm of moat, giving access to rear of house. Stone coping of one side of this bridge exposed during moat cleaning, 1993.

To S. of house is large lozenge-shaped brick-walled garden, partly 18th-century in date. The 1778 map shows interior as being divided into four roughly square beds with broad paths between them, but none of this survives. Flanking three sides of this garden are long straight ponds or garden canals. Northernmost canal (only half of which survives) shown on 1676 map, but unfortunately 1888 printed version stops at this point and area of other two canals not reproduced. All three shown on 1778 map: southernmost canal shown as aligned on small square structure at its W. end – probably dovecote as adjoining area named *Dovehouse Paddock*; another small square structure (possibly summerhouse) shown midway along N. side of northern canal; W. canal divided garden from park. Canal layout likely to be early 18th-century, but clearly re-used at least one earlier fishpond.

24 September. Clive Paine

Somerton and Stanningfield

Somerton, *St Margaret's Church* (by kind permission of Revd A. Mason and Capt. B. Sampson). No church mentioned in Domesday Book, but nave has Norman N. door.

Chancel c.1300, E. window opening, flanked by round columns, but with Perpendicular tracery inserted. Early Decorated window and door in N. wall. S. chancel chapel same width as chancel, with two segmental headed, arched and moulded bays, with clustered shafts and large, deep carved capitals and bases. Squint, to E. of arcade, from chapel to chancel, with decoration and shafts on chapel side and piscina in sill. E. window c.1300 with columns and later Perpendicular tracery as in chancel. Sill below cut away, perhaps for reredos. Very similar to sill of E. window of S. aisle at Stanton All Saints, where once were altar and statue of St Parnell. Lancet piscina in S. wall. All points to similar c.1300 date for chancel and chapel.

Chapel 2ft shorter than chancel. Evidence that it may have been shortened. In S. wall of nave, now-exposed capital and respond, of same design as three in arcade, indicate that may have been another opening into once larger S. chapel. Present W. wall of chapel certainly of later date: abuts against mouldings of arcade, which continue behind it. Chapel probably erected as chantry for member of de Burgo (Burgh) family of Burgh (Burrough Green), Cambs., lords here c.1205–c.1400. Thomas de Burgo exchanged one ninth of sheaves of lands in Somerton and Burgh with Prior of Augustinian canons at Thetford, for advowson of Somerton, 1274. John de Burgh paid 25 per cent of Subsidy for Somerton, 1327. Either Thomas or John could have built chapel, but Thomas most likely its first beneficiary. Part of 14th-century tomb with foliated cross now built into exterior of W. wall. Could this have been for Thomas? Bequests of 6s. 8d. made, 1472 and 1479, to repair ‘. . . chapel of Blessed Mary in the churchyard of Somerton’ (S.R.O.B., IC 500/2/12/4).

Chapel used for charity school from at least 1707 to mid-18th century, then as Sunday school until 1860s. Francis Blomefield noted ‘. . . on S. side of the chancel a chantry, tyled, now used for a school’, 1723–26 (S.R.O.I., HD 1538/79). David Elisha Davy described chapel, 1814, as being ‘used as a school room, and inclosed from the chancel tho’ formerly open to it by 2 arches’ (S.R.O.B., J 534/4). Royal arms of George III, over gallery in tower when Davy visited.

Nave has fine Decorated N. window with deep mouldings. No division between nave and chancel. £1 9s. 4d. bequeathed to ‘fabric of the new solar called le Rodelofte to be built anew in the church’, 1479, and four pecks of wheat towards its ‘edification’, 1493 (S.R.O.B., IC 500/2/12/4, IC 500/2/13/100). Unusual bequest of 16s. 4d. to ‘the fabric of a wall of the church’, 1435 (N.R.O., 109 Doke).

Tower 14th-century, lower stage with freestone, distinctly different build to upper stages.

Church restored by James Fowler of Louth (also responsible for nearby Shimpling, 1868–69 and Stanstead, 1877). Plans drawn up July 1882 (S.R.O.B., FL 625/5/3); work carried out by Cadge of Hartest; final bills paid August 1883. Fowler’s additions include lancet windows in S. chapel and S. chancel walls, benches, pulpit and reading desk. Chancel stalls by A. Robinson of Bloomsbury, ‘ecclesiastic and architectural carver’, 1910 (S.R.O.B., FL 625/5/7).

Stanningfield, St Nicholas's Church (by kind permission of Revd K. Finimore). Manor of Stanningfield Hall and advowson purchased by Sir John Rokewood of Stoke-by-Nayland, 1359; his wife Joan, née Swynborne, inherited manor of Coldham Hall, 1388. John and Joan both buried in church (1384 and 1391 respectively). Rokewoods remained as lords until 1728, and included Ambrose, executed for part in Gunpowder Plot. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, last male Rokewood, married John Gage of Hengrave Hall. Manors held by Gage family, 1728–1889, each successive lord taking additional surname of Rokewood. Most notable: John Gage Rokewood, barrister and Director of Society of Antiquaries, who published *The History and Antiquities of Hengrave* (1822), *Thingoe Hundred* (1838) and *Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda* (1840).

Church with sixteen acres recorded in Domesday Book. Nave has Norman N. and S. lancet windows and N. door with zigzag decoration. At E. end on either side, Early English window with low sill for sedilia, that on S. with piscina. Decorated S. door with very fine mouldings with fleurons and ball flowers. Font 14th-century with arms of Bury Abbey and Rokewood (6 chess rooks arranged 3:2:1). Screen 15th-century with ogee arch to centre. John Rokewood requested burial in front of crucifix, 1415 (P.C.C., 368 Chichele). Bequest for painting rowel and image of St Leo, 1522 (S.R.O.B., IC 500/2/14/71).

Over chancel arch, Doom painting, dark and awaiting restoration at time of visit. Photographs and description in Cautley 1982, 205, and *Burlington Magazine*, vol. 70 (1937) when last restored. Christ sits in judgement on rainbow; Virgin Mary and Company of Heaven intercede on left. At either end of rainbow, angel blows trumpet to awaken dead, who emerge from coffins and shrouds. On left, heavenly mansions with St Peter and Church Fathers; on right, much-damaged mouth of Hell.

Decorated Chancel, with very fine flamboyant window tracery. E. window has central quatrefoil and intersected tracery; two N. windows have multi-cusped quatrefoils, two S., pointed trefoils within circles. Quatrefoil squint under window at W. end of S. side, with internal opening towards altar. Lancet piscina and low sill sedilia at E. end on S.

Fine Easter Sepulchre – canopied tomb of Thomas Rokewood (d.1521). Canopy and tomb chest have shields for Rokewood and Swynborne, for John (d.1384) and Joan (d.1391), and Rokewood and Clopton for Thomas and Ann, daughter of John Clopton of Kentwell. Angels on top carved from Burwell clunch by Ratee and Kett of Cambridge, 1895 (*Bury and Norwich Post*, 11 June 1895). John Rokewood bequeathed ‘a table [reredos] of alabaster of the 5 joys of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the high altar, with a hanging metal bowl for the Host’, 1415 (P.C.C., 368 Chichele).

Decorated tower. John Rokewood gave massive sum of £13 6s. 8d. ‘to the new tower with the new bells, to be made of stone and mortar in the churchyard’, 1415 (P.C.C., 368 Chichele). Each side of W. window, chess rook for Rokewood. Bequest of 6s. 8d. ‘to the mending of the steeple if they mend it within 5 years’, 1541 (S.R.O.B., IC 500/2/19/275). Tower reduced in height, according to county directories, between 1896 (when complete) and 1900, when ‘. . . tower ruinous and partly pulled down’ (White’s *Directory*, 1900, 311). Photograph published 1907 shows it reduced and roofed as at present (Barker 1907, 321). Vestry book (only surviving parish document of period) gives few clues, apart from church bazaar and Church Improvement Fund, 1895.

Nave and porch restored by Revd. W.H. Carthew, 1880. Churchwardens gave consent to work ‘to renew the benches and other things requested according to the plans submitted to the [Vestry] meeting, at his own and sole cost, without any liability whatsoever on the part of the said churchwardens’ (S.R.O.B., FL 626/1/1). Work carried out by Grimwood of Sudbury. Further work, including angels on Rokewood tomb, carried out, 1895, as shown in Vestry book, but no details given.

*Clive Paine,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

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Abbreviations

- C.P. *Complete Peerage* (1987).
- C.P.R. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*.
- N.R.O. Norfolk Record Office.
- S.R.O.B. Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds Branch.
- S.R.O.I. Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch.

LECTURES

- February 26 At Bury St Edmunds: 'The Archaeology of Religious Women in East Anglia',
by Dr Roberta Gilchrist.
- March 12 At Ipswich: 'Place-Names and Landscapes', by Dr Margaret Gelling.
- October 1 At Ipswich: 'Country House Building in 18th- and 19th-Century East Anglia –
Ways and Means', by Dr Alan Mackley.
- November 19 At Bury St Edmunds: 'Recent Excavations on the Roman Settlement at Scole',
by Andrew Tester.
- December 3 At Thornham Magna: short contributions by the Institute's members -
 'The Place-Names of Thurston', by Anthony Breen;
 'John Constable's Stonehenge', by Dr Philip Pantelis;
 'Medieval Theatre in East Anglia', by Robert Wright.

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1994

During the year 61 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 1994 stood at 867, a net increase of 4. The total comprised 600 full members, 182 associate members, and 85 institutional members.

Ballentyne, Mrs H., 38 Cowley Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 7BU.
Barker, Mrs C., Kells House, Westhorpe, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 4SU.
Biedul, Mr J., 66 Brett Green, Layham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5LX.
Bremer, Professor F.J., 468 Biscayne Road, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA.
Brown, Mrs A.M., Grindle Farm, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3BP.
Brown, Mrs V., Friars Lodge, 108 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2RA.
Central Bibliographical Unit, Chantry Library, Hawthorn Drive, Ipswich, IP2 0QY.
Clemis, Mr J.D., 15 St Edward's Passage, Cambridge, CB2 3PJ.
Cordeaux, Dr & Mrs W.L., The Chapel House, Botesdale, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 1BU.
Cormack, Mrs J.S., 16 Bury Road, Hengrave, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6LR.
Craven, Mr J., Moatfield, Hoxne, Eye, IP21 5AL.
Currie Mr & Mrs, M G, Dale House, Hitcham, Ipswich, IP7 7PU.
Daley, Mr & Mrs J., 40 Thanet Road, Ipswich, IP4 5LB.
Dardry, Mr A.K., 242 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, IP4 2QT.
Draycott, Miss, C.M., MA, 37 College Road, Syston, Leicester, LE7 2AQ.
Freeman, Mrs E., & Osborn, Mr G., The Anchorage, 66 Brunswick Road, Ipswich, IP4 4BP.
Friend, Mr D.J., Marshwiggie, North Green, Parham, Woodbridge, IP13 9NW.
Gimson, Mrs F.M., Nansard Cottage, Aldringham, Leiston, IP16 4LT.
Gosling, Miss J.T., 1 Corner Cottages, Main Road, Stratford St Andrew, Saxmundham, IP17 1LF.
Gransden, Dr A., 10 Halifax Road, Cambridge, CB4 3PX.
Hale, Mr N.M., 56A Crown Street, Stowmarket, IP14 1AY.
Harrison, Mr J., 4 Millfield, Castleton Way, Eye, IP23 7DE.
Keene, Mr R.J.B., RIBA, The Coach House, 101 South Knighton Road, Knighton, Leicester, LE2 3LS.
Marks, Miss S.V., 12 Fountains Road, Ipswich, IP2 9EF.
Mills, Mr G.D., 5 Church Road, Bardwell, Bury St Edmunds, IP31 1AH.
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Morton, Mr B.A., Hoist Wood House, Walberswick, Southwold, IP18 6UX.
O'Reilly, Mrs J., Rookwood, Tostock, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 9PJ.
Parry, Mr A.B., Highfield Lodge, 77 Henley Road, Ipswich, IP1 3SB.
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SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1994

1993				1993			
£	EXPENDITURE	£	£	£	INCOME	£	£
	<i>Proceedings</i>						
6109.00	Printing		4417.00	5209.35	Ordinary Subscription	5567.08	
627.14	Postage		552.22	-	Life Membership Subscription	175.00	
40.00	Expenses		30.00	260.56	Tax Refund (covenants)	241.56	
<u>6776.14</u>			<u>4999.22</u>	<u>5469.91</u>			5983.64
231.14	Less Sales	356.36			<i>Dividends and Interest</i>		
1103.98	Grant	<u>888.27</u>			<i>General Investments</i>		
<u>-1335.12</u>			<u>1244.63</u>	150.12	14% Treasury Stock	150.12	
<u>5441.02</u>				380.57	Lloyds Premier Interest Account	284.07	
				16.54	Current Account Interest	<u>32.51</u>	
				<u>547.23</u>			466.70
	<i>Newsletters</i>				<i>Life Membership Investment</i>		
420.91	Including Postage		618.90	180.76	9% Treasury Stock 94	180.76	
				<u>180.76</u>	Interest on Life Membership Subscriptions	<u>4.29</u>	
				-			185.05
	<i>Subscriptions and Grants</i>			5.00	<i>Sales</i>		
141.80	Subscriptions	149.00			(See Publication Account)		
40.00	Grants	<u>60.00</u>					
<u>181.80</u>			209.00		<i>Redemption of Stock</i>		
	<i>General Expenses</i>				9% Treasury Stock 94		
60.17	Excursions	293.58			Including Capital Gain £48.50		2008.50
198.08	Lectures	126.15					
48.07	Printing and Stationery	171.76					
213.06	Office Expenses and Postage	197.42					
150.00	Insurance	153.75					
-	Commission on Stock Purchase	9.00					
-	Contribution to BAA Reception	150.00					
36.20	Bank Charges	-					
<u>705.58</u>			1101.66				
	Purchase of Treasury Stock		2183.50				
	Transfer to Publication Fund		<u>1000.000</u>	546.41	Deficit for Year		223.76
<u>6749.31</u>			<u>8867.65</u>	<u>6749.31</u>			<u>8867.65</u>

RESEARCH, EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION

1993				1993			
£	EXPENDITURE	£	£	£	INCOME	£	£
15150.00	Printing		-	236.62	Lloyds Premier Interest Account - Interest		134.59
130.00	Proof Readings etc				Profit on Atlas		667.24
182.44	Postage and Other Expenses	170.88		9700.00	Grants		-
	Repayment of County Council Loan	3000.00		2832.50	Sales Suffolk Arcades 1663.63		
					Dame Alice 104.49		1768.12
					Transfer from Main Account		1000.00
-	Surplus for the Year	<u>399.07</u>		<u>2693.32</u>	Deficit for the Year		-
<u>15462.44</u>		<u>3569.95</u>		<u>15462.44</u>			<u>3569.95</u>

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Membership. – Application forms for membership are obtainable from the Hon. Membership Secretary, Dr J.O. Martin, Oak Tree Farm, Hitcham, Ipswich, IP7 7LS. Present members are urged to support the Institute by enrolling new members.

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

Publications. Indexes of the articles in past volumes of the *Proceedings* are to be found in volumes X (1900), XXIV (1948) and XXX (1966). Back-numbers of *Proceedings* and other publications are available from Mrs S. Muldoon, Ipswich Museum, High Street, Ipswich, IP1 3QH, Vols. I–XXXIII at £3 per part to members, £5 to non-members, XXXIV–XXXVIII at £3.50 per part to members, £5 to non-members, plus postage.

Articles and notes on all aspects of Suffolk archaeology and history should be sent to the Hon. Editor, David Allen, 105 Tuddenham Ave, Ipswich, IP4 2HG, from whom copies of *Notes for Contributors* may be obtained. Items for inclusion in the *Newsletter*, published in March and September, should be sent to Mrs Rosalind Thomas, 13 Strickmere, Stratford St Mary, Colchester, CO7 6NZ.

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