

FRAM

January Up-Date 2021



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Apart perhaps, for those members born before the end of the Second World War has there been any year since, in which any of us have hoped for a Happy New Year more fervently? 2020 is a year we will wish to write off for ever, but life goes on and we greet 2021 with some hope, in that the Covid vaccine is with us, and being administered. One of the very few positive things to have come out of the pandemic has been our capacity to handle new technology, across the ages. Grannies can now be heard talking blithely about Facetime, WhatsApp and Skype; many members have enjoyed our Newsletter and Monthly Updates issued on line; and, we are becoming more and more familiar with Zoom and its capabilities. Your committee held a Zoom meeting on January 14th for the first time – thanks to Simon Garrett who set it up – and very successful it was too. We have decided to venture into providing you with monthly Zoom lectures in addition to our Monthly Updates etc., and you will hear more about this soon. In the sense that we are determined that life must go on, we feel it is now time to ask members for their 2020/21 subscriptions – more to follow about that too. In the meantime, enjoy this January Update.

David Ransom Chairman

NEWS: Our first Zoom talk will take place on 17th February at 11:00. An invite to join will be sent out to the email address that we hold for you nearer to the time. The subject of this first venture will be:

The Clarkes of Framlingham (The family, the firm and the grain trade) postponed from last March. Many thanks to Tony Clarke for being willing to give our first on-line lecture.

Tony Broster

The Society is saddened to learn that Tony Broster died on the 10th December at his home in Saxmundham Road. He had a great interest in local history and contributed articles to our journal, which included: *The Social and Economic Effect of Framlingham College on the Town of Framlingham*; *The Three Workhouses of Framlingham* and *An Investigation of Gas Production in the Nineteenth Century, with particular reference to East Suffolk*. The latter article gained him an award from *The British Association for Local History* in 2010. Tony was an accountant and did sterling work for our Society, being Honorary Treasurer from 1994 to 2012. We send our sincere condolences to Jenny and his daughter.

The article on gas production - *An Investigation of Gas Production in the Nineteenth Century, with particular reference to East Suffolk* can be found here:

https://slhc.org.uk/jon_p/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SuffolkReview56.pdf

The Website

It was back in 2009 that the History Society funded the setting up of the website www.framlinghamarchive.org.uk. Its primary function was to show case old photographs of Framlingham, and there are over 800 currently available to view, with a further 28 added in the last few days. There are eight categories: Townscape; Trades & Services; Castle; Church and Chapel; Education; People; Transport and Wartime. Any one photo might have a building, a vehicle and people for example, so there is often not one clear subject in which to place it. Therefore, it is always best to have a look at all sections to make sure you do not miss anything. If you are looking for a specific subject, do use the SEARCH facility which is most useful.

The website is of course an excellent vehicle for dispensing information about our Society. You will find the first two Newsletters and also the updates for October, November and December. In addition, all three parts of *Our Town in Sound* are available for you to listen to. In this third lockdown, I hope you will find something of interest on the website. A short selection of new images on the site follows.



Crown yard. The horse drawn carriage has entered the yard through the old coaching inn entrance off the market Hill



Floods in Riverside 1937. The gas lamp, telephone box and railings are all long gone.



Clarke's cuber plant in Station Road

THE MILLS OF FRAMLINGHAM - PART 2 - VICTORIA MILL SITE

By John F Bridges

There was a wind mill on this site (map reference 283630) a long time before the name Victoria was associated with it. Robert Hawes¹ in reference to the manors of Framlingham states, 'Andrew Bedingfield, holdeth freely The Old Windmill, near the Fairfield; which was Thomas Mulliner's 1690, William Withersby's 1673, and Alexander Ward's 1660, by the rent of 6d.' The land on the right as you proceed up Victoria Mill Road from Station Road was called Fairfield Pightle² (pightle is an enclosed parcel of land).

When a mill site has been in existence for a very long time, it is rarely possible to establish exactly when the first mill was built. The earliest reference may relate to the mill's first owner, or it could be any number of subsequent owners unless it is clearly stated. For this site, it is possible to establish earlier links.

Richard Golty became the curate of Framlingham in 1624, and Rector in 1630. He derived income from tithes, glebe rents and fees etc., which were recorded in two account books, of which one survives³. John Booth provides a useful narrative on the accounts, and refers specifically to a windmill⁴.

'There was a windmill, an important institution in a corn-growing parish. In 1628, when Golty mentions it first, Beatrice Cocke had it, but there were many changes, for Thomas Markrom took it over in 1631, Robert Pigeon in 1634, Thomas Reignoldes in 1636 and Pigeon again later on; and it was "Robert Pigeon, miller" whom Golty wrote down in 1650 as having paid him nothing for seven years. The annual charge was eight shillings. William Withersbie was the miller in 1664, and ground the rector's corn at sixpence per combe.'

From this information, we see a connection in the first paragraph to the name of William Withersbie(by). Provided that they are the same person, and that he only had one mill, then this takes the Victoria mill site back to at least 1628.

A further tentative link can be put forward. Robert Shemynge the elder died in 1610, and his will⁵ refers to 'and the piece of grownde with the wynde mylle thereupon now standing in the Meelfield in Framlingham, which I sold to Christopher Ritchies'.

Although from a later date (1842), the Tithe map⁶ and Apportionment Book⁷ only show two locations called Mill Field, and these are either side of the Victoria Mill site. It is not clear whether he sold the land with the wind mill or it, or just the land, but there was clearly a mill there when the will was drawn up.

Any connection to earlier mill references⁸ is not yet established, but the above details indicate a link from at least 1610 to the final years of milling in the early 20th century. From Bedingfield's time, there are several legal documents⁹ relating to subsequent owners and financial transactions. Oswald Sitwell, who is remembered as an industrious researcher of Framlingham history, produced a summary of these documents¹⁰, from which the following are determined:

Andrew Bedingfield in 1714 sells to Edmund Cocking, baker of Framlingham, for £120. There is reference to the mill being near the Fairfield, and Robert Skinner was the occupant at the time.

Edmund Cocking's will of 1738, leaves his mill and bake house to his wife for life, and then to his children in turn. If that failed, it would be sold by his executors, one of whom was Robert Whiteman.

Robert Whiteman, executor, sells mill to Francis Wright for £144 in 1750. Nathaniel Fuller was recently occupying the premises.

Descendants of Wright family own mill. There is a mortgage in 1779 to Mrs Eliza Clayton, which later transfers to the Simpson family.

Thomas Wright sells to Jasper Pierson in 1825.

An Appointment of May 1826, Jasper Pierson to Edmund Goodwin. It declares that though Jasper's name is in the deed, it was in trust for his half brother Edmund Goodwin. He changed his name to Edmund Goodwin Goodwyn in 1828, on his inheritance from his uncle.

Jasper Pierson dies in 1838 and ownership passes to Edmund Goodwin Goodwyn.

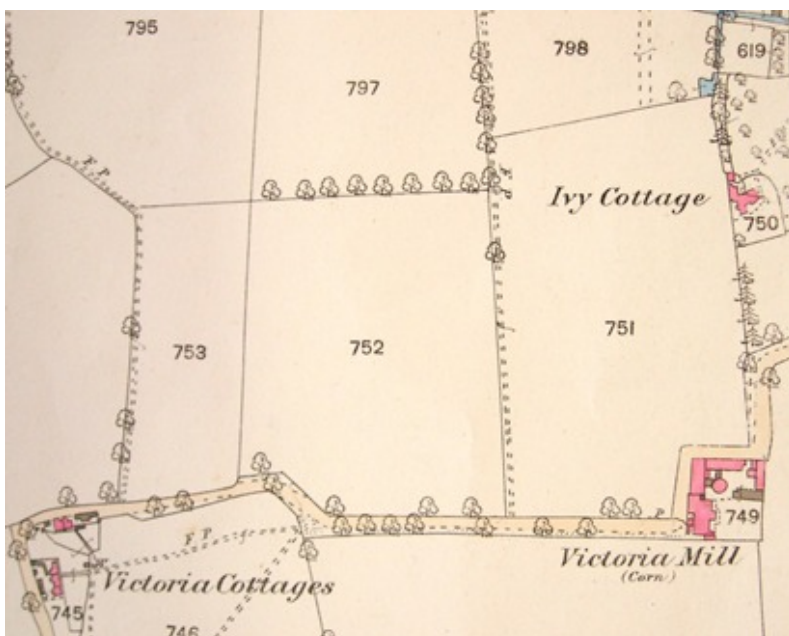
Conveyance of 1843 from Edmund Goodwin Goodwyn to John Kindred.

Edmund Kindred (1788 to 1857), had been operating the mill since at least 1818¹¹. The mill, which was noted as having two pairs of stones, along with house and yard, was put up for auction in 1825, when it also stated that Edmund Kindred had been given notice to quit¹². A new owner, unless he was a miller himself, would need a miller to work it, and so Kindred was fortunate to remain there after Pierson bought it. At some point, Edmund's son John Kindred (1809 to 1891), assisted with the running of the mill.

After it passed to Edmund Goodwin Goodwyn, he had been in possession for about four years when he and his miller were to receive much publicity following the disastrous collapse of the mill. The Ipswich Journal of June 24th 1842 described the event:

Falling of a Post Wind Mill and Miraculous Escape of lives

An accident occurred on Monday last (19th), at Framlingham which might have occasioned the loss of lives of several persons, by the falling of a windmill in the occupation of Mr John Kindred, and belonging to Mr G. Goodwyn esq. Workmen were employed in building under the mill a round house, the brickwork being upwards of seven feet in height, upon a portion of which the mill was raised and supported by screws. It appears that one of the cross-trees gave way in the centre, while the mill was at work at a slow pace, which precipitated the mill into the yard with a fearful crash, the mill itself barely clearing the dwelling house and outbuildings. At the time of its falling there were in the mill Mr Kindred and two other persons, all of whom most miraculously escaped without more injury than some severe bruises. When Mr Kindred was extricated he had five coombs of corn upon him, and was nearly suffocated. A bricklayer who was at work under the mill, had only time to escape by throwing himself over the new brickwork.



The other men in the mill were Mr Collins the millwright and a workman named Newson. He was not very lucky, as he was to be later involved in a construction accident at the College, when his two workmates were killed.

Victoria Mill from 1884 map. Ivy Cottage is the present Roundhouse, a former smock mill.

Faced with the urgent need for a new mill, John Kindred raised the money, and bought the site around 1843. He arranged a mortgage with W J Edwards¹³. Additional money was raised wherever possible:

Ipswich Journal, November 26th, 1842

To be sold by private contract. A capital Wind Shaft, Break Wheel, cast iron Rightup Shaft, with crown nut and Spur Wheel, two stone-nuts and irons belonging to the stones. Two sack riggers and one 4ft. 4in. French stone. Enquire of Mr John Kindred, Victoria Mill, Framlingham, or Mr John Whitmore, millwright, Wickham Market.

These items were most likely the remains of the old mill. The new mill was of a very different construction to the post mill, and was even more reliant on bricklayers. The tower mill would have been an impressive sight, visible over a long distance. It was built by John Whitmore in 1843. He had a good reputation as a millwright, and the firm become even better known in later years after George Binyon was taken into partnership in 1868, when the business rapidly expanded¹⁴. Buttrum's mill in Woodbridge is a fine extant six storey Whitmore tower mill, and allows us to gain a good impression of the size and type of mill that was built in Framlingham. It is open to the public at certain times, and is well worth a visit.

It is interesting to note that the advert of 1842 refers to Victoria Mill at a time when the tower mill was yet to be built. It is not clear when the name was first used, but Victoria came to the throne in 1837. The road did not adopt the name until some time later, as it was still referred to as Mill Lane in the 1871 census.

The brick tower was built on six floors, and was 23ft. 6in. outside diameter at the base¹⁵. It had patent sails, a six bladed fly and three pairs of stones. The mill was the largest in Framlingham at that time, yet within ten years it was advertised to be let¹⁶. John Kindred was arrested for debt in 1853, owing Whitmore £55. A year later, he is an insolvent debtor and a prisoner in Ipswich gaol¹⁷. Milling could be a financially precarious business. We saw in Part 1 that Philip Aldrich and later Augustus Roe who owned the Mount Pleasant mill, were both declared bankrupt.



Victoria Mill circa 1890. Note steam mill chimney to right of mill.

His brother Frederick Kindred (1815 to 1862) then worked the mill, and introduced supplementary steam power to drive the stones within the tower. This was in use by 1855¹⁸, and probably earlier than that, as he is referred to as the first person in Framlingham to apply steam to milling¹⁹. On that basis, it would need to predate the steam mill in Albert Place that was built in 1853 for Edmund Kindred. This is probably his brother rather than his father, both being named Edmund. Unfortunately, Frederick was to follow the path of other millers, as there was a petition for his bankruptcy dated February 1857²⁰. Ownership of the mill must have reverted to William Edwards who had the mortgage with John, because when Edwards died in 1859, his widow was not interested in it, and Frederick Kindred bought it for £400. His debts seem to have been discharged, because in April 1860 he secured a mortgage with Reverend E.C. Alston of Framlingham²¹.

His ownership was short lived, as he died in December 1862. A new era in the life of the mill started in June 1863, when one Thomas Twiddel Buckmaster bought it for £610²². He would today be considered a business entrepreneur, being involved with several enterprises in the county. His obituary in the Framlingham Weekly News of May 31, 1913 provides useful information on his life. He was born in Bedfordshire, and later moved to Suffolk when he bought Letheringham water mill. The 1861 census shows him living there with his wife Maria and their children Thomas and Fanny. Commercial activities around Framlingham station were being developed following its opening in 1859, and Thomas bought one of the sites along Station Road where he built a house and stores. The purchase of Victoria Mill then followed, from where he lived and ran his expanding business interests.

Other mills which he bought were on the south beach at Aldeburgh, along with the High Mill near the station. Brickworks followed, with one at Saxmundham and Easton, plus a further works next to the railway line in Framlingham. These are shown on the 1883 map but not the later 1904 version, and should not be confused with Peter Smith's brickworks which were some way past the level crossing on the left side of the road to Kettleburgh. Bricks from Buckmaster's works were used in the construction of Station Terrace, along with various granary and store buildings.

Thomas Buckmaster was a man of substance, and as a corn merchant he regularly attended the main London corn exchange in Mark Lane. A well known tale of the time is worth retelling. On one occasion he was prevented from catching his usual train due to an engine failure (nothing unusual so far). He then arranged and chartered a special train for himself! To top that, he successfully sued the railway company for the costs incurred. Edwin (EG) Clarke, another corn merchant, often had the train wait for him if he was late.

Victoria Mill was only one part of his overall activities, but it meant that he had the resources to invest in it. To that end he had a purpose built steam milling plant constructed next to the tower mill. This would have been a fixed steam engine within the building driving traditional mill stones. The exact date of the new steam mill is not clear. The first reference in Kelly's Directory specifically to steam is in 1883, so it was probably around then or up to four years earlier, as it is not shown in the 1879 edition. The timing, depending on the actual date could not have been better, because on the night of October 14th 1881, a spectacular storm blew all the sails off the tower mill, snapped the shaft and damaged the cap²³. It was assumed that the winding gears were disarranged through the violence of the storm, and the sails got tail winded. Fortunately, no one was injured, but the sails fell onto a tumbrel and some machinery in the yard. The cost of repairing all the damage and replacing the sails was £150²⁴.

Less than a month later, John Barnes who was a miller working for Buckmaster, suffered a terrible accident. It seems that a drive belt for the 'smutter' or 'blower' had come out of the pulley, and he tried to remove it while the machinery was still working. His right hand became entangled in the belt, which resulted in his arm being broken in several places. A young worker by the name of Avis was on the same floor, and rushed downstairs to stop the engine and call for help. All this time, Barnes was being spun around at great speed, but he was eventually able to brace himself against the arch of a window, which caused the drive belt to slip. He was finally freed and carried home, when doctors Jones and Jeaffreson attended him. They decided that that the hand needed to be amputated, and this was performed by Doctor Jones²⁵.

John Barnes overcame this adversity, as recorded in his obituary in 1920²⁶. 'Having to depend entirely on his own exertions for a livelihood, he resolved to face his misfortune with a stout heart, and had a false arm adjusted with a hook at the end of it. By that means he was able after a time to resume his employment, and he became so proficient in the use of it that he could discharge his duties with practically the same ability and ease as before his accident, and had been in regular employ at mills in the town until overtaken by illness a few months ago'.

The 1881 census shows Thomas Buckmaster age 45, was living at Victoria Mill House along with his expanded family, being Thomas age 21, Fanny 20, Louisa 19, John 18, Mary 16, Sarah Jane 13, Alice Amelia 11, and Albert William age 5.

Thomas took out mortgages on his various properties²⁷ including one with Edward Crook. When Thomas retired, the mill was then operated by his son John, who is noted as the miller in 1896²⁸. Thomas was still living at Victoria Mill House in 1891 but by 1901, the census shows he is aged 65, retired and now living in his newly built house, Victoria Villa, next to the station. His eldest son Thomas is also there and noted as 'living on his own means' while John has married and is living at the mill.

Thomas Twiddel Buckmaster died in 1913, and following the death of Edward Crook, his wife Eliza Crook eventually sells the mill to his son Thomas Buckmaster in 1919²⁹. The sails were removed in 1918³⁰, and any further milling activity would have relied on the steam plant. Thomas died in 1945.

Rex Wailes noted that the mill was derelict in 1926³¹, and when visited in 1939, it had been demolished. Another reference³² gives the demolition date as June 1935, with steam in use up to 1929. Samuel Clark took the wind shaft out and the sails off, while his brother Amos pulled down the tower.

The tower mill was six storeys high and painted white, with a wooden gallery around the top. Its construction by the prominent millwright John Whitmore provided Framlingham with the latest windmill technology of the time. However, by the turn of the 20th century, traditional stone flour milling was struggling against the competition from the roller mills. John Buckmaster's last advert in Kelly or Lambert was 1904. Surviving receipts³³ date to 1903, and are printed 'Victoria Steam & Wind Mills, Framlingham. Flour, meal, bran, pollard, malt, hops, coal etc.' Such mills often resorted to producing animal feed until the owner retired or there was a major breakdown that was too costly to repair.


Victoria Steam and Wind Mills, Framlingham.

Bought of **JOHN BUCKMASTER.**

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, POLLARD, MALT, HOPS, COAL, &c.

TERMS CASH.

1903		L		s		d	
April 18	2 Co Cr Oats	1	3	0			
	1 Crut Bran		5	0			
23	2 Co Cr Oats	1	3	0			
30	2 " " "	1	3	0			
	1 Crut Bran		5	0			
May 10	2 Co Cr Oats	1	3	0			
	1 Crut Bran		5	0			
		4		0			
				4		4.0	

Letting May 16/03

 Buckmaster

I would like to thank Mark Barnard of The Suffolk Mills Group for his assistance in relation to additional references and the work of Peter Dolman. Also, my thanks to Peter Greene, Joy Croxon, Ray Whitehand and Roger Ladd.

Notes

1. R. Hawes, *The History of Framlingham ...with considerable additions and notes by Robert Loder* (1798) p.378.
2. Suffolk Record Office Ipswich (SROI) FDA 104/A1/1-3 Tithe map.
3. SROI JC1/29/1 (microfilm).
4. John Booth, *Nicholas Danforth And His Neighbours* (1935).
5. *Suffolk Roots* Vol. 29, No 2, September 2003, p.107.
6. SROI FDA 104/A1/1-3.
7. SROI FDA 104/B1/1a.
8. J. Ridgard, *Medieval Framlingham: select documents 1270-1524* (1985) Appendix B.
9. SROI HD 1673/1.
10. SROI HD 1673/2/1-3.
11. *Ipswich Journal*, April 11, 1818.
12. *Ibid.*, June 4, 1825.
13. SROI HD 1673/2/1-3.
14. Phyllis Cockburn, *Whitmore and Binyon. Engineers and Millwrights of Wickham Market, Suffolk.* 2005.
15. B. Flint, *Suffolk Windmills* (1979).
16. *Suffolk Chronicle*, 17 December, 1853.
17. SROI HD 1673/1.
18. *White's Directory of Suffolk*, 1855.
19. *Framlingham Weekly News (FWN)*, 13 January, 1894, Part 111.
20. *London Gazette*, April 10, 1857.
21. SROI HD 1673/2/1-3.
22. *Ibid.*
23. *FWN*, October 22, 1881.
24. *The Miller*, November 7, 1881.
25. *FWN*, November 12, 1881.
26. *FWN*, November 6, 1920.
27. SROI, HD 1673/2/1-3.
28. *White's Directory of Suffolk*, 1896.
29. SROI HD 1673/2/1-3.
30. Science Museum Library, Simmons notes.
31. R. Wailes, *Suffolk Windmills Part11*, Transactions of Newcomen Society, Vol.XX111.
32. Science Museum Library, Simmons notes.
33. James Breese Collection, via John Bridges.

THE BULCAMP RIOTS

Abridged by Dr John Black from *Curious Parish Records and Workhouse Riots* by Rev J B Clare
Originally published in the Fram Journal 3rd series, number 4, August 1998

Extracts from the Minute-Books of our present Union House at Bulcamp may interest; they include references to two riots, one in 1765, the other in 1836 (*sic. i.e., 1835*). All parishes in the Blything Hundred (except Dunwich) were incorporated by an Act (1764) for the maintenance of their poor in a House of Industry, erected at Bulcamp, in Blythburgh parish. This House was so unpopular, that before it was completely finished, it was partly destroyed by a riotous mob, which had to be dispersed by the military.

The first Poor Law Annual Report describes the state of affairs as follows, before the workhouse inmates were classified according to age and sex: "The want of classification and separation of the sexes is exhibited in a frightful degree in the Bulcamp House of Industry."

"The following facts will serve to illustrate the encouragement held out to married couples who are disposed to become paupers: Many years since, two men named M and G, with their wives and families, were admitted into this establishment. Several of their children were born and reared up in the workhouse, until they attained the age of thirteen years, when they were apprenticed by the Corporation. After serving their time, the sons married, and in their turn came with their wives to the workhouse. They were soon enriched by a rising family, who, having attained the proper age, were, as their parents had been before them, apprenticed by the directors and guardians of the Corporation. These children, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, likewise married, again became paupers, claimed their right of admission into their former asylum the workhouse, were received, and are now living together, by the usage of the establishment".

Parishes actually bribed outsiders to relieve them by marriage of paupers generally, and especially of paupers with large families. Shifting the burden on to other shoulders seems to have been the universal parochial policy.

1761 - "paid Mr Banks for marrying H Hall, 6/-"

1764 - "paid at taking Richard and marrying him £4 9 4."

"paid upon taking of Daniel and marrying him as by bills appear
£3 14 11".

Our Blything Union books too, amply testify matrimonial schemes:

1768 - June 6 "That a warrant be taken out against Francis of Wenhaston who married Mary with four children in the House, and absconded leaving the children chargeable to the Guardians".

1772 - Dec 7 "That Thomas of Framlingham be allowed one guinea for marrying Elizabeth of Heveningham who is almost blind, a certificate

of the marriage having been produced”.

But even with payment of dowry or bribe after marriage, the attempt to get rid of a burden sometimes signally failed. I quote out of the Poor Law Commissioners’ first annual report a case of an overseer himself falling into the pit he had dug:

“A parish in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred had a female pauper, a widow with a family, who was very troublesome, and who, by the promise of a marriage portion of £6, induced a man belonging to a parish in the town of Ipswich to marry her, thereby thinking to get rid of the burden. The overseer, to make all sure, actually attended the wedding himself, dined with the married couple, and after the ceremony presented the husband with £6 as agreed upon. This couple lived together and had two more children. The first was born in the parish to which the mother belonged, the other child in Ipswich after the passing of the new Poor Law Amendment Act. It turned out that the overseer had been outwitted, for the man had a former wife living at the time he married this pauper, the marriage was therefore illegal and the children bastards, with the result that the woman was returned to her parish with two additional children, while her parish had also been defrauded of £6.”

Or course an overseer thus bribing a pauper to marry was liable to prosecution, but the expenses and extreme difficulty of obtaining legal proof were so great, that parishes were loth to move, the more so as convictions did not rid them of the burdens. Overseers, as might be expected, did not use their own money to bribe reckless paupers to embarrass themselves with families, but parochial accounts were loosely kept and carelessly audited in those days, and inquiry easily baffled. I add an account of the expenses of one pauper’s marriage: -

	£	s	d
“Putting the horse and cart up at the public house, waiting for the clergyman to come home		1	2
Marriage licence	3	3	0
W B for his horse and cart		6	2
Clergyman not at home; expenses keeping W (male pauper) in; paid for dinner the day he was married	1	19	4 ½
The constable		3	6
The gold ring for W (male pauper) to be married with		8	0
Parson’s and clerk’s expenses		15	0
	£6	16	2 ½

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTE BOOKS

1765

March 18 - The first brick in the principal building laid by Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart, also one by each of the other Directors present, viz., Reverends Buxton, Carter, Leach and by Mr George Bitton.

Sept 2 - Meeting at the house of Ezra Edwards (Justices' clerk) in Wenhaston. Mr John Redgrave, Surveyor of the Works, gave an estimate of the damage done to the Poor House and building material collected there by a numerous body of rioters on Monday, August 5th, 1765. Total damage and expense incurred, £508 19s 6d.

Sept 30 - Another meeting at Ezra Edward's house: resolved to have a guard stationed at the building. Mr Fulcher (contractor) to let Rev John Leman, J P, know when the guardroom is erected, as Mr Leman is requested to write the Commanding Officer at Halesworth for a detachment of a Corporal and 5 soldiers each night.

Oct 14 - Meeting at restored cottage at Bulcamp; resolved to provide fire and candle for the guard and one shilling a night among them.

Dec 16 - At a meeting at Bulcamp complaint is made by the contractor that about 11 o'clock on Thursday night last, he found the guardroom shut up and no soldier on duty: ordered that the Clerk do inform Captain Knight, the Commanding Officer at Halesworth.

1766

Feb 6 - At this meeting, Mr Leman informed the board that a letter was found on Sunday 26th January last between 9 and 10 pm in the yard of Ezra Edwards his clerk with the following address : "Lumon of Weneston Suffolk for Mr", and containing these words:-

"This is to let you now that if you dou not satle the fare about the workhouse and for thare is 5 hundard for that all sworn tru to won another and wenn thay do cum thay will pul youer ouseus ddown ouer your hids for thay dou not care wot thay due for thay can be but hung at last Mr Lumon for thay have hard that if but bin for you thay wld a bin out of the Prison before now".

£100 reward offered for information such as would lead to apprehension and conviction.

The following entries indicate steps taken to counteract and soothe the resentful condition of public opinion towards the House of Industry, which has lately been culminated in the above destructive riot.

July 28 - Mr M Graystone (Fulcher & Graystone, contractors) for keeping watch at the Poor's House, while the soldiers were gone to be reviewed £2 4s.

Aug 4 - Fourpence a day ordered until further notice for each soldier of the guard.

Dec 1 - Robert Wilson of Yoxford to be prosecuted for spreading seditious reports tending to inflame the minds of the people.

1767

April 15 - The guard house to be taken down and converted into a water-house.

In 1816 there was an alarming increase in the Poor Rate, the amount being £14,652, as compared with £7,518 in 1815 and £5,590 in 1814.

1817 - This alarming increase during the last two years attributed to several causes, among them the withdrawal by the farmers of the long accustomed practice of allowing wheat to their labourers at reduced prices, combined with the present relatively low and inadequate price of labour.