

FRAM



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FRAMLINGHAM AND DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY AND PRESERVATION SOCIETY

3rd Series Number 2

CONTENTS

	<i>Editorial</i>	1
M. L. Kilvert	<i>Saxtead</i>	2
P. Maclachlan	<i>Heraldry in Framlingham Church, part 1</i>	6
P. J. Stannard	<i>Inns of Framlingham, part 2</i>	9
A. O. Kirby	<i>Second only to Wimbledon?</i>	12
A. A. Lovejoy	<i>Planning Notes</i>	14
	<i>Society Notes</i>	16
	<i>Exit Lines: 'How to live on 18s a week' supplied by W. Woodland</i>	Back cover

ENTRANCE LINES

MUSEUM FOR FRAMLINGHAM LOST!

Mr. T. Dowsing has received the following communication from Mr. C. Woolnough, London, who generously offered his Museum to the Town of Framlingham; but which has not been accepted by the Town. We regret, although we are not surprised to learn that gentleman's Museum is going elsewhere:- 'I have given up all idea of the scheme I agitated some two or more years ago for Framlingham, and I am now making arrangements with the Curator of Portsmouth Museum to send a good portion of my collection there on loan; they are delighted to have it! Tomorrow Saturday, W. H. Saunders, Esq., is coming up a second time from Portsmouth to make a selection, and make arrangements for sending them down. Framlingham I have now given up as past hope. I tried hard to wake them up but only got abuse from several of the inhabitants'.

From *Framlingham Weekly News*, April 6, 1895

FRAM

The Journal of the Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society

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3rd Series Number 2

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Editor : M. V. Roberts, 43 College Road, Framlingham

I hope that readers will think that the second issue of the new *Fram* is (even) better than the first. Certainly it is larger! At the Society's Annual General Meeting in October of this year, it was agreed that at least the next two issues of the journal could be increased in size to a maximum of twenty pages. This has enabled me to incorporate as fillers between the main articles facsimile extracts from earlier series' of *Fram* a quarter-century ago, in this case from the issues for June and October 1972. Our longer-established readers will see in them some familiar names, and perhaps some familiar queries and comments too. Certainly these snippets can remind us that our Society has been an active and thriving social, cultural and scholarly force in the town for many years.

A lively correspondence column in the journal would greatly enhance this role. At October's AGM, I appealed for letters from readers on matters of potential interest to Society members, perhaps also correcting errors and misinterpretations in articles published in previous issues of *Fram*. The response to my appeal has, I am afraid, been total silence. Perhaps correspondents might also wish to comment generally on the journal's content, or on the development policies of the Society as a whole. Please speak up - we need to hear from you.

Talking of perceived errors, and their correction, any article becomes that much more useful, particularly as an aid to further research, if the sources are quoted wherever possible, for the facts that the article contains. Was the source, in any particular case, personal recollection of the author or of other known individuals, or a book or a manuscript or a picture? Whatever the source was, please share whatever you know of it with our readers.

Finally, a renewed appeal for more articles on all aspects of Framlingham and its environs, and their history. Although I already have enough excellent material to fill the next issue, and perhaps the one after that, one can hardly have too much to select from. But, by the same token, please be patient if *your* article does not appear in the very next issue to appear after its submission.

Fram 1972

VALUES OF
YESTERYEAR

Mr Lanman's father was a watchmaker in our town and, as a boy, our Curator had to clean customers' watches. This entailed taking the timepieces apart, cleaning the parts with brushes and refined whitening and reassembling. Little pegs were used to clean the pivot holes and this had to be done 'as many times as the peg came out dirty'. And the charge? Half-a-crown!

SAXTEAD

By Muriel L. Kilvert

Although small in area and dependent on nearby Framlingham for both its Church and Manorial administration, including Borough English,¹ Saxtead is nevertheless a microcosm of the development of this country, and the various phases are reflected in the 'finds', remains and stories that abound.

Very little is so far known of Saxtead in really early times, but a tenth-century iron Viking sword (now in Ipswich Museum) was found at Saxtead Green in 1970, perhaps indicating that Saxtead was under Danelaw, or even that the Anglo-Saxons of Saxtead put up resistance to the intruding Vikings.

The Roman Road from Coddanham, the important Roman posting station Combretovium, to Venta Icenorum (Caistor by Norwich) cuts across the parish from south-west to north-east, and comes out at Gypsy Lane, almost at the top of Saxtead Bottoms Road. Excavations were carried out on the Road by Miss Owls in 1972, and various artifacts were found. I have started walking the fields adjacent to this Road with friends, and have picked up pieces of Roman pottery. It is likely that there was a Roman dwelling in the area.

Saxtead is only allotted six lines in the Little Domesday Book of 1086, but this establishes that Saxtead, once held by Burchard, Lord of the Manor of Framlingham, was a heavily wooded area with the 30 acres of Green, and four named woods - Boteshaugh to the north, Newhaugh to the west, Bradley to the south, and Frith to the east. The inclusion of Frith, an Anglo-Saxon word meaning open space and/or sacrificial centre, leads us to countenance an early settlement in the area; Domesday lists eleven villeins and five bordars, or perhaps c. 80 residents, counting their families.

The Norman Bigods, who were granted Framlingham Castle later, emparked much land for their hunting and sporting activities, including much of Botenhall and Frith Woods. They had mounds made, topped with palings cut from Frith Woods. The Bigods also brought prosperity to the area they administered, and from the 1287 manorial Court Rolls of Framlingham, we read of the building of Saxtead Mill, for the grinding of corn grown in the neighbourhood. The details of this work include the raising of a mound from the earth dug thereby forming ditches, the carpenters' fees, and the costs of the parts of the mill. We learn that 140 labour works were expended on raising the mound for the new mill at Saxtead, and from Robert Ficele's tally, the cost for this work was twenty-one shillings: the carpenters' piecework cost seven shillings and fourpence; and the millstone thirty-three shillings. Iron bars, a collar, and daggestone were required for binding the spindles, and one hundred and ten ells of canvas at nine shillings and twopence, with thread for sewing them at fourpence, gives one an idea of the scale of the work. (An ell is 45 inches [Scots 37.2 inches]). Then there were the trendles or windlasses and a cuver (iron loop), and Saxtead mill was in business for grinding the corn of the neighbourhood. The present mill is probably still standing on this mound, with the nearby ditches from which earth was originally dug to form the mound. The present 46 foot high mill has been raised three times; originally the sails, whose span is 54 feet 9 inches, swung near enough to the ground to hit a pig. The third lifting was made to accommodate the two pairs of steam-driven stones in the round-house in c. 1854. The mill was still in use until 1947. Perhaps the Edward III (1327 - 77) coin found by The Volunteer public house was payment for corn?

We have no record of Church affairs in Saxtead before 1307, but it seems likely that, as was the general pattern, there was a rectangular building, for we learn that King Edward II's half brother, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Lord of the Manor, caused the fourteenth-century chancel to be built in 1307. He also, as was the custom, made provision for the upkeep of the Church by setting up the Townland Trust from his property in the Parish of Saxtead, and also arranging for monies from this Trust to relieve the poor.

This fourteenth-century chancel, Loder reports in 1798², was 25 feet 6 inches in length, 16 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 2 feet higher than the nave, having a tiled roof. So far I have not found a record to substantiate the building of the fifteenth-century nave, which Loder specifies as 40 feet long, 17 feet 4 inches wide, and 29 feet 6 inches high, or the fifteenth-century porch on the south wall of the Church, both of which were covered by a leaden roof. The porch, once higher than at present, and with two finials, had a figure in the niche. It is richly worked with a lion and a dragon carved in the spandrels, Alas, the 52 foot embattled square tower fell on Monday 8th July 1805, and the Churchwardens sold two of the three bells which had hung in it. The lovely hammer-beam roof of the nave, with its antique carvings and wonderfully interesting faces, Loder asserts is of oak, along with the seats, desk and pulpit, with its hexagonal sound-board, of which he writes 'although the ancient form is not unhandsome'. But this is not the pulpit of today. That pulpit was on the north wall, and was replaced in 1922 by the present pulpit, probably from Framlingham College, and established on the south wall with the lectern towards the north wall. Photographs confirm this, and a letter from the Revd. F J Shirley, when he was curate to the Revd. H C O Lanchester, dated 24th February 1950, now in the Suffolk Record Office, reads as follows:

The reredos was in the Church somewhere it had been painted white at some time. Then I put the chest into the sanctuary. It used to stand in the little vestry. You see, the altar was enclosed on three sides by those Jacobean rails, which we put straight across. Fred Davy pickled the reredos and the rails which had, I think, been varnished, and he made the altar. His old mother kept the shop at World's End, and lived until she was 90 odd. Fred was her rather stout elderly son, who had retired from his job in London to his native village. He had been a master craftsman at [?] Maples, I think. I rather fancy he got what you might call the choir stalls made too. They replaced the pitch-pine horse boxes. The pulpit I fancy I got from Framlingham College. There was no written record of the alterations made to the Church It was in an awful state, there was no floor to the nave, it was just earth, and there was a two-decker pulpit at what would be the junction of the nave and the choir (although I seem to remember it was all on the same level) and the horseboxes were in between the two-decker and the East end. The people there sat facing West, and the old sixteenth century benches were in the Western half, facing East. We raised, I think, £700 or £800 and made a tidy little job of it, and had a marvellous sort of re-dedication Service. A number of clergy were present, and the Archdeacon [?] Darling: one woman squeezed in by the then new stove, which was performing in first-class fashion, and burning her leg. She ruefully kept rubbing it and shifting to the other foot.

So far I have found no record for the sixteenth-century Tudor doorway to the south wall of the chancel. Green³ recounts that in the upper part of the 3 lights of the east window is a very rare figure, a Vesica Piscis, i.e. a pointed oval figure having reference to the most sacred mysteries of religion. There are three consecration crosses. From wills, I read that the faithful of the parish regularly left monies for the wax and necessary ceremonies of the Church, and to nearby monasteries, well into the sixteenth century just before the Reformation, as was the general practice.

In 1575, in Elizabeth's reign, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was sent in charge of the English troops to help the Netherlands in their fight against Spain. One of these soldiers, it may be supposed, came from Saxtead, for a coin issued by this Earl of Leicester dated 1587 was found near the Green. It has a bust of the Earl on one side with the Latin inscription 'Concordia Res Parvae Crescunt' which loosely translated may read 'Small things grow great through unity'. On the reverse side is written 'Moneta Belgica Hol. 1587', around a bundle of seven arrows representing the seven provinces concerned.

As a result of these wars and the loss of the wool trade to the Netherlands, and rising inflation, poverty struck Saxtead in company with much of the rest of the country. To offset this problem, Parliament passed the Poor Law Acts of 1572 and 1598, whereby Overseers were appointed to care for the poor. We read from their reports that shirts and shifts were provided for the children and coats for the deserving poor: these were made in the Poor House, Church Cottage. Vagrants were put in the stocks (now in the Church Porch) which stood north of the Church in a field called Dick Delm, possibly an early village green.

The troubled religious times of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries caused criticism and suspicion of individuals and from the records of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk we notice Saxtead is not without its suspects: in 1597 we read

Framlingham cum Capella de Saxtead, Nicholas Gilberte: there goeth a common voyce and fame and report that he useth sorserye, by reason thereof he is vehemently suspected to be a witch.

Saxtead was directly administered by Framlingham until 1633, when, although still administered by Framlingham, the Court of the Manor of Saxtead was held separately from Framlingham. In 1635, from these Court Rolls, we learn that Sir Robert Hitcham bought Framlingham Castle and the Manor of Saxtead for £14,000. On 8th August 1636, he made over this property to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and died seven days later. This was in very uncertain times in England, and his heirs disputed the will, so that Pembroke Hall (later College) had to wait for a ruling of the Lord Protector, in a Cromwellian Court ruling of 1653, before they could possess the lands, much of which they still own.

Richard Golty was appointed as curate-in-charge to the living of Framlingham-cum-Saxtead in 1621. The Rector at the time was the Rt. Revd. Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, though he never visited the parishes. On his death in 1630, Richard Golty became Rector, but was ejected in 1650, because this independent character would not sign the Engagement - a declaration of fidelity to the Commonwealth.⁴ He was welcomed back as Rector in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy, and remained until he died in 1678. We are much indebted to him for his splendid Account Book, in which he recorded tithes and other transactions and observations such as in 1644 that Saxtead Church 'stood within a thicket of trees'. He also leaves an account of some characters: one of the wealthier inhabitants of Saxtead, John Revans (1618 - 1685), about whom we learn that he lived in a property called Dafts in Saxtead Street, and besides owning cows, horses, pigs and hens, was possessed of about £3,000 in ready money, apart from securities. From other sources, we hear unfortunately that he hung himself, and his property was therefore forfeit to the Crown by a letter sent from the Consistory Court at Ely.

By the eighteenth century, the village much as we know it today, was emerging. There were gates across the Saxtead Green/Earl Soham road, Dennington road, and Framlingham road, and the houses we think of as the older houses were in place. The population had grown to c. 350, and the footpaths to the Church and to larger farms were established. The village in common with other villages was almost self-supporting. A flourishing shop provided home-killed and cured pigs for bacon, meat, eggs, sweets, cheese, and buttons and bows. Members of the households were farmers, also carpenters, and they ran the village hearse. Across the road was the blacksmith, wheelwright, and publican to the beer-house, once the Pig and Whistle, later the Marlborough Head. The fifteenth-century Fox and Goose (earlier the Willows), the oldest pub, has the ostler's house in the garden. There was a tailor and a second general shop, and there were three shoemakers, one at each end of the village, i.e. in Saxtead and at the Green hamlet. The mill was working to grind the corn, and a little later a saddler was established. Cattle were driven to the markets of Framlingham, Diss, and even Ipswich. Builders and thatchers were busy. Families and individuals came into the village, amassed land, yet often in two or three generations lost their influence and their wealth to another energetic farmer.

The game of camping was played on land near the Church, with a wooden or solid rubber ball. Also quoits was popular; the two quoit castles are distinguishable on the Green: iron quoits were thrown in an attempt to land over the flag on the opposing castle mound.

Suffolk punches ploughed the land and stooks enriched the view in the summer. Gradually the effects of the Napoleonic Wars and resulting poverty were felt in the village, and the Overseers again allotted shirts and shifts, and two shillings per month for widows, and monies to the needy. A George III 1797 Cartwheel penny found at Saxtead Green would have represented half the cost of one week's schooling at the dame's school near the Church, established in 1829, with 11 boys and 2 girls, which was replaced in 1879 by the Church School, erected for £300 with money from the Hitcham Trust, and extended c. 1920/22. A Sunday School was started. The School was closed in 1965/66, and its flagpole transferred to the Green.

The 1838 Tithe map and its apportionment gives us the names of the owners and occupiers of the houses and the land, along with the names of the fields. The single-room thick houses often had a back put on to them, and the pitch of the roof was altered when thatch was converted to tiles. The larger holdings had their houses faced with bricks and perhaps a Georgian porch added, reflecting the fashion of the time, as on Saxtead Green.

The coming of the bicycle made a real impact on the lives of the farm-hands: footpaths became less used, and demands for better roads were heard, and horizons were widened.

The first meeting of the Parish Council was held on 17th December 1894, when its officers were appointed, including a Surveyor of the Highways. The Council met in the school, where candles and a fire were provided: the charge was one shilling but the Council thought this too much, and the 'dues' were reduced to 6d. a meeting.

- Editor's Notes*
1. Borough English: an ancient custom of inheritance by the youngest son.
 2. Hawes, Robert, and Loder, Robert
The History of Framlingham.... 1798.
 3. Green, Richard
The history, topography and antiquities of Framlingham and Saxted ... 1834.
 4. See also *Fram.*, 3rd series, no. 1, August 1997, pp. 10 - 11

Fram 1972

Mr Gerald Leedam has most generously undertaken to pay for the repainting of the exterior of our museum, including essential repairs (and the Society at the AGM expressed its thanks to him). Mr Leedam, one of the four Trustees of the Society, thus adds to the handsome gifts he has already made to our town, such as the early donation of £150 to our Society. Every time we pass the Castle Pond (and remembering its former dilapidation) we are reminded of Mr Leedam's gift in having it landscaped as a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill.

Wm. Reeve, who died in 1969, used to smoke herrings in Queen's Head Alley to sell at 48 a shilling. His brother, known as Paunch Reeve, kept the Queen's Head public-house which only recently closed down.

HERALDRY IN FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH

By Peter MacLachlan

PART 1: THE HOWARD TOMBS

Framlingham church is rich in heraldry, with examples to be seen on a variety of memorials, from the magnificent Howard tombs to the humble ledger stones under our feet and often not noticed. The following notes are a short guide to the heraldry on the Howard tombs, explaining why the different coats of arms appear. Jargon has been kept to a minimum, but at the end of this article can be found the blazons of the arms mentioned.

Four out of the five Howard tombs have heraldry on them. That of Elizabeth, infant daughter of the 4th Duke and his second wife, Margaret Audley, only has blank shields. Were these once coloured? Of course, the Howard arms appear on all four tombs, as well as elsewhere in the church. This is a quartered coat made up from the arms of families from whom the Howards are descended. In the first quarter we have the arms of Howard, on which can be seen the Flodden augmentation granted to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, later Duke of Norfolk, in recognition of his victory over the Scots in 1513. This is based on the Scottish royal arms, and shows the red lion rampant cut off at the waist with an arrow through its mouth. Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the son of Edward I by his second wife, bore the royal arms of England with a silver label for difference, and these can be seen in the second quarter. Elizabeth Seagrave, his grand-daughter and heir, married John, Lord Mowbray. The son of this marriage became the 1st Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. The heir of John Mowbray, the 4th Duke, was his great aunt Margaret, who had married Sir Robert Howard of Tendring. Their son John was the 1st Howard Duke of Norfolk. Margaret Mowbray's mother was Elizabeth Fitzalan, daughter of Richard, 10th Earl of Arundel, who was by descent from the Warrennes also Earl of Surrey. Her brother died childless, his heirs being his four sisters. As a result, we find in the third quarter the arms of Warrenne, which look like a gold and blue chess-board. In the fourth and final quarter is the silver lion rampant of the Mowbrays.

On the corners of the tomb of Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, are lions holding shields with the above arms encircled by the Garter and surmounted by a ducal coronet. There are only his arms on the tomb; neither of his two wives get a look in. There is no colour on this tomb; however, his son Henry, Earl of Surrey, is a blaze of colour. On the side of his tomb chest are the above arms within the Garter, but also those of his wife Frances de Vere, daughter of John, 15th Earl of Oxford. This is a plain and simple coat of arms dating from the very earliest days of heraldry. On the east end are their arms impaled, (that is side by side on one shield) showing them as man and wife. At his feet is the crest of Brotherton (one of three crests used by the Howards, the others being those of Howard and of Fitzalan), while at her feet there is the blue boar crest of her family. Surrey has the Garter round his left leg, and both he and his two sons, kneeling at their parents' feet, are wearing the collar of that order.

Earl Henry's sister Mary married Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, who died young. His father-in-law had the job of laying him in his final resting place, so he ended up at Framlingham. Richmond was the illegitimate son of Henry VIII by Elizabeth Blunt, and as such has heraldry based on the Royal Arms of the day - the gold fleurs-de-lis of France quartering the gold lions of England. These arms were used by English monarchs from 1337, when Edward III claimed the throne of France in the right of his mother, until the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne in 1603. Richmond's arms have a silver bendlet sinister (a narrow diagonal stripe from the top right-hand corner of the shield) as a sign of his illegitimacy. As a further sign of his base birth, his arms are surrounded by a bordure quarterly Ermin and counter compony (made up of two rows of rectangles) in gold and blue. This is not quite right as the 4th quarter (bottom right) should be compony (one row of rectangles) of silver and blue. The Ermin refers to the Honour of Richmond, Yorks, once held by the Duke of Brittany; their arms were Ermin. The Beaufort Dukes of Somerset surrounded the Royal Arms with a bordure compony silver and blue. So here we have reference to both Henry's dukedoms. In the centre of his

shield is another smaller shield, the significance of which is a mystery, no-one seemingly being able to say to whom they refer. On the tomb chest are examples of his arms surrounded by the Garter, Mary's (as her father's) on a lozenge, the correct way of showing a lady's arms, and their arms impaled as man and wife. Again, sadly no colour.

Mary's nephew Thomas, the eldest son of Earl Henry, who succeeded his grand-father as 4th Duke, can be seen kneeling with his brother Henry, Earl of Northampton, at their parents' feet. He married three times, and his first two wives are to be found in the north-east corner of the chancel. Mary Fitzalan his first wife (from whom are descended the Dukes of Norfolk) was the daughter and sole heir of Henry, 18th Earl of Arundel. Her arms, like those of the Howards, are quartered to show descent from various families. The first has on a red shield the gold lion rampant of the Fitzalans. The second is an older Fitzalan coat, and has four red horizontal stripes on a silver shield. Thomas, Mary's great-grand-father, married Margaret daughter and co-heir of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers. So in the third quarter we have Woodville, which looks rather like a learner driver's 'L' plate. The final quarter is that of Maltravers. John, second son of the 9th Earl of Arundel, married Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heir of John, Lord Maltravers. Their grandson succeeded as 12th Earl of Arundel, and passed on this quarter to his descendants.

Duke Thomas's second wife, Margaret Audley, was daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden. Her son was created Earl of Suffolk, and built the great house at Audley End in Essex. She, modestly, has a coat with no quarters, just the blue and gold of her family; to my mind one of the prettiest coats of arms in all heraldry.

Their arms are shown alone on lozenges and impaled on shields with those of their husband. Mary rests her head on the white horse crest of the Fitzalans, and Margaret has the wyvern crest of the Audleys at her feet.

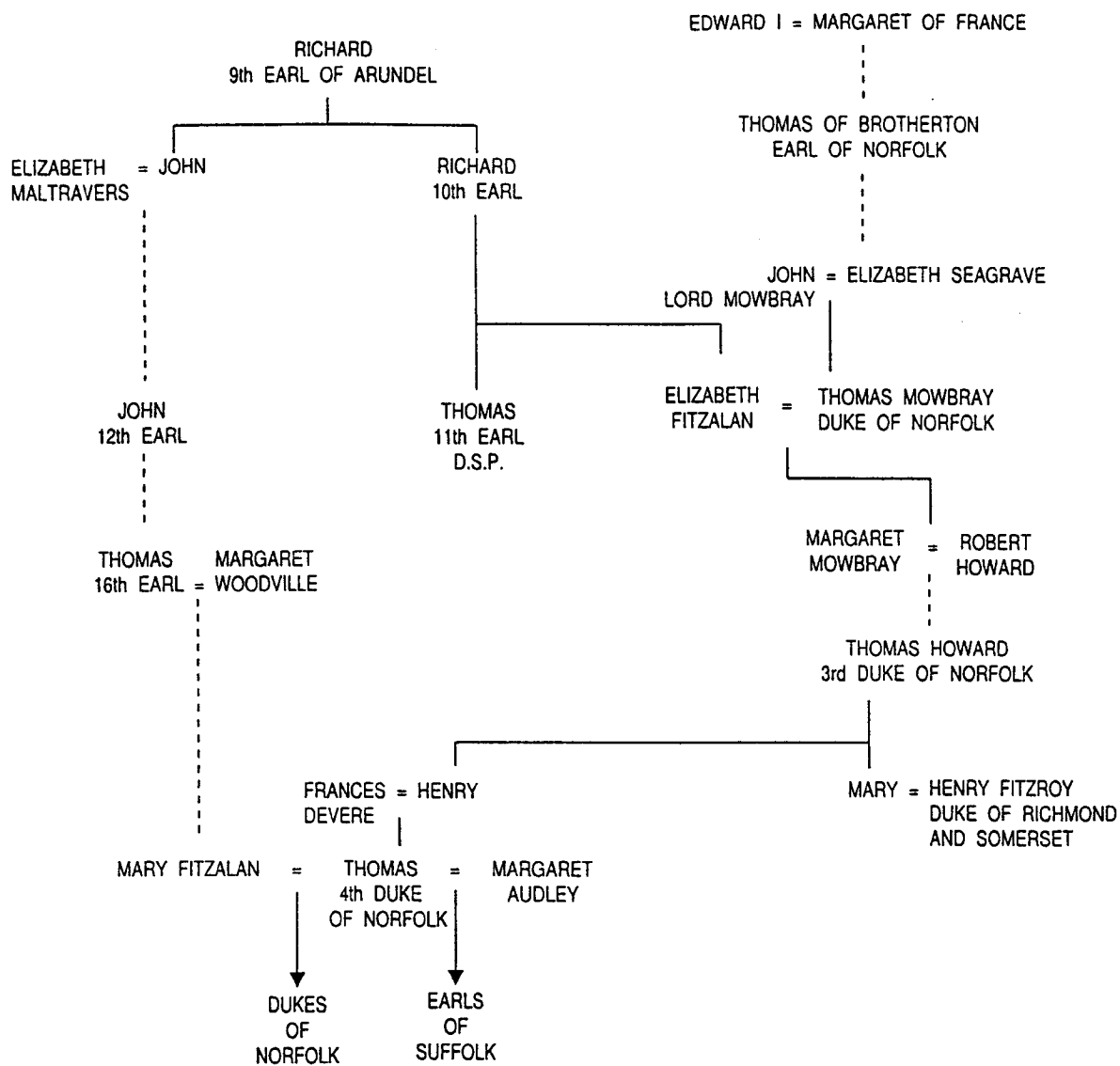
Blazons of the Arms on the Howard Tombs

Howard:-	'Gules, on a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy Argent an escutcheon Or charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, all within a double tressure flory counter flory Gules.'
Brotherton:-	'Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or a label for difference,
Warrenne:-	'Chequey, Or and Azure.'
Mowbray:-	'Gules, a lion rampant Argent.'
De Vere:-	'Quarterly, Gules and Or in the first quarter a mullet Argent.'
Fitzroy:-	'Quarterly, France and England, a bendlet sinister argent, with a bordure also quarterly, 1st Ermin 2nd and 3rd counter compony Or and Azure 4th compony Argent and Azure; an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly, Gules and vairy Or and Vert over all a lion rampant Argent, on a chief Azure a castle between two bucks' heads caboshed Argent.'
Fitzalan:-	'Gules, a lion rampant Or.'
Fitzalan:-	'Argent, four bars Gules.'
Woodville:-	'Argent, a fess and a canton Gules.'
Maltravers:-	'Sable, a fret Or'. (Note this coat is quartered with an unknown one on the tomb.
Audley:-	'Quarterly, per pale indented Or and Azure on a bend Azure, between two eagles displayed Or, a fret between two martlets Or.'

Crests:-

Brotherton:-	'On a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermin, a lion statant guardant Or gorged with a label Argent.'
De Vere:-	'On a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermin, a boar Azure armed and bristled Or.'
Fitzalan:-	'On a mount Vert a horse passant Argent holding in the mouth a slip of oak fructed Or.'
Audley:-	'On a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermin, a wyvern with wings addorsed quarterly Or and Azure.'

Though there is no example in the church, the crest of Howard is:- Issuant from a ducal coronet Or a pair of wings each charged with the arms.



Editor's Notes:

D.S.P. : died without children

Hatched line: intervening generation(s) omitted

= : married

THE INNS OF FRAMLINGHAM, PAST AND PRESENT

As read to the Society by P. J. Stannard, Hon. Sec. on 30 November 1959.

PART 2 : THE NORTH-EAST OF THE TOWN

Now that I have dealt with the Brewery and, if you are not feeling too bored (or thirsty) after hearing about Framlingham Beer and Porter, I will continue with the various Inns or Public Houses. As I said in my early remarks, my information goes back to about 1750, or shall we say 200 years ago. One in existence at that time was known by the sign of the 'Griffin Inn', which until the year 1777, was located at the Grocer's Shop on the Market Hill now owned by Carley and Co., but in that year for some reason which I have not been able to ascertain, the sign of the Griffin Inn was transferred to the premises on the other side of the Market Hill, now occupied as a Grocer's Shop by Mrs. Steggall, so that you see both sets of premises I have mentioned can lay claim to the fact that formerly they were known as the 'Griffin Inn'.

I think you will follow better what I have to say, if I now start at the north-east, or, shall I say, the St. Michael's Rooms end of the town. As far as can be ascertained, the Inn now known as the Castle Inn, which adjoins these Rooms, did not exist until many years later, and in a reference to it which I found in a copy of *The Framlingham Weekly News* published about 1895, I find this note:

The Castle Brewery, now held by Mr. Page, was outside the Keer family, and was built by Mr. Benjamin Rackham, who was employed as a Clerk by Mr. G. B. Keer.

Unfortunately, it does not state the year the Castle Brewery was built. Mr. Page, as we who have lived in Framlingham many years well know, carried on a brewing business on these premises, and sold his brew to all and sundry, until he retired getting on for 60 years ago, and then went to live in the house in Castle Street next to the Pond, where his two daughters, Mrs. Veasy and Mrs. Cooke are now living. Mr. Page, by the way, also owned an Inn in Station Road, Saxmundham, and also supplied that Inn with his brew. On Mr. Page's retirement, he sold the premises to Messrs. Truman, Hanbury and Buxton of London, and until the last year or two, it was called or described as a Beerhouse, but now it has been granted a Full Licence, so that any kind of intoxicating liquor can be supplied.

Before we leave the Castle Inn, I would like to mention that until 1816, there was an Inn in Church Street called 'The King's Head', afterwards known as 'The Black Swan', and this was situated on the site of the Old Stables, which belonged to the House opposite these Rooms, and are now used as the Conservative Club. The property belonged to the late Mr. Charles Clubbe, a Solicitor of repute in the town, and it afterwards came into the possession of the Edwards' family, one of whom was also in the legal profession, until it was sold by the Executors of the late Miss Louisa Edwards to the Committee of the Conservative Club in the year 1911. It is rather amusing to recall that in the year 1910, we had two General Elections: at the first in January, the House was hired by Sir Harold Pearson (afterwards Lord Cowdray), who was then the Liberal Candidate, and it was used as a temporary residence by him and also as Liberal Headquarters for the Eye Division. I can remember it was lavishly decorated with yellow favours, and on the front window-sills were placed the most exquisite Daffodils and other yellow flowers, with a request 'Please take one'. But when the next Election began to be talked about the Tories jumped in: they hired the house for their Divisional Headquarters, and the Liberals were obliged to find other Headquarters, and this they did on the Market Hill: ever since that time, this house has been the Headquarters of the Tories in the Eye Division, as well as the local Conservative Club. The name 'Black Swan' was subsequently transferred to the premises which I have mentioned were built by Mr. Benjamin Rackham across part of the Outer Moat of the Castle, and I daresay a few of you may have noticed painted on the side wall of the Castle Inn, next to the entrance to The Gulls, the words 'Black Swan and Castle', which is the name by which the Inn was known for many years.

May we now pass on to Swan Street (or, as most of you will know it, Castle Street). Swan Street was the ancient name for it, and possibly the 'Black Swan' took its name from the name of the street. On the corner of Castle Street and Double Street is the Inn formerly known as 'The Dove', and now called the 'Hare and Hounds'. It is one of those in existence about 1750, and it was sold at Mr. Keer's Auction (it was by then known by the sign of the 'Hare and Hounds') to a Mr. James Aldridge for Mr. Richard Wright for £500: fifty years ago this house was the property of the Colchester Brewing Co. Ltd., and had then been for many years under the proprietorship of Mr. James Row Howlett; and on his death it was taken over by his son, Mr. H. C. Howlett, who held the licence until his death, and now the licence is held by Mr. H. C. Howlett's son-in-law, Mr. Jim Finbow. The owners, The Colchester Brewing Co. Ltd., sold all their Inns in this district to Ind Coope & Co. Ltd., who kept the Inns they wanted to acquire, and sold the remainder to E. Lacon & Co. Ltd., of Great Yarmouth, and they are the owners at the present time. The Cottage next door to the Inn was at one time occupied by William Jennings who was described in an old Directory as 'Orange Dealer'. This cottage has now been pulled down.

Proceeding down Double Street we come to a House on the left now occupied by Mr. Podd, a College Master, and belonging to Mrs. Woodgate. A previous owner and occupier of this house was Mr. John Martin, father of Mr. James Mason Martin of Ipswich, and Mr. J. M. Martin tells me that when his parents lived there, there was an entrance through the garden into Fore Street. I have a document dated 22nd October 1801 which makes very interesting reading, as it says that a Well had been dug in:

a part of the Waste of the Manor of Framlingham at the Castle, in an ancient and common highway called the DOUBLE or BOW Street in Framlingham opposite to a messuage or tenement theretofore of a Brewer known as JOHN BUCKE and then called or known by the name or sign of 'The Bull'.

The document went on to say that the well had for many years been disused and abandoned. Apparently John Bucke had been made a Bankrupt (quite a common occurrence in those days it would seem) and a person, curiously enough of the name of DANIEL BULL (Note:- this was the sign of the Inn), who was a Currier by trade, was the surviving Assignee of John Bucke's estate. The Inhabitants at that time had obtained leave from the Lords of the Manor, and this document goes on to state that they, the inhabitants, intended to re-open the Well for the use and benefit of the public. The Well is still in Double Street, and when there is a snow-storm the position of it can easily be located, as snow will not remain on the top of a well for any length of time; I have noticed this repeatedly in connection with this particular well. I mention all this to show to you that Double Street was formerly Bow Street, and that there was an Inn there known as 'The Bull'.

There has been a suggestion that Northwold House, the residence of Mr. Barrington Phillips, in the same Street, was an Inn or Public House, but I have not been able to obtain confirmation of this. The next is the Beerhouse known by the sign of 'The Farriers Arms', the licence for which was surrendered only this last February: this had been a Beerhouse for a good many years, but in the Particulars of Sale of Mr. Keer's property in 1832, these premises were described as two dwellinghouses with a Butchers Shop Slaughter house and yard adjoining and in the occupations of John Dixon a Butcher and Charles Williams an excise officer; the property was bought by the tenant John Dixon; many years later, it passed into the ownership of Flintham Hall and Co. Ltd., Brewers of Aldeburgh and when this Company went into Liquidation, it was bought by Adnams and Co. Ltd., Brewers of Southwold, who as I have said, surrendered this licence only this year. This is the only Inn which has been closed in Framlingham during the past 50 years.

Round the corner into Church Street, we come to the Crown and Anchor Hotel, which was formerly known as the White Hart Inn, and the lane at the side leading into Fore Street which we call Crown and Anchor Lane, was then known as White Hart Lane. This was reckoned to be one of the two Commercial Houses in the town. This was another Inn belonging to Mr. G. B. Keer's estate, and was sold at the Auction to Mr. Cobbold of Ipswich, and the Inn is still owned by that Company. Records show that round about 1840-1850, Framlingham Post Office was at the Crown and Anchor Inn, when the business was so limited that it was transacted in a little box about six feet square, just inside the front entrance-door.

At Garrard's Shop on the Market Hill was the Inn known by the sign of the 'White Lion', but little is known as to its merits as an Inn, nor how long it existed.

We now come to Carley's shop, which was known by the sign of 'The Griffin' until 1777. In the year 1701 this property was owned by Mr. Richard Porter of Framlingham, and in his Will dated 2nd June 1701, he directed and appointed 18 twopenny loaves of bread

to be delivered weekly to eighteen poor persons of Framlingham of honest conversations to be nominated by the Churchwardens of the same parish for the time being which allowance of bread shall be perpetual and continue for ever and be paid by the tenant and occupier of my Griffin Inn in Framlingham aforesaid.

Many years ago, the perpetual allowance for bread was converted into a Rentcharge, and the owners for the time being of the property now pay one sum of £7 16s 0d (i.e. 3/- per week) annually at Michaelmas, in lieu of the weekly issue of 18 two-penny loaves. There are other small Charities in Framlingham, which supplement the amount received from this Rentcharge. During the Second World War, from 1939 onwards, bread was rationed and the price increased to such an extent, that those members of our local Parish Council who were then entrusted with administering the amounts received, found great difficulty in carrying out the terms of Mr. Porter's will, and it was decided to allocate the amounts once a year at Christmas, and at the present time about 27 poor persons of Framlingham receive 10/- each. In August 1747, the Griffin Inn belonged to a Mr. William Foulkes, who lived in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, as a Mr. Joseph Barker of Debenham, who no doubt carried on an Estate Agency business, wrote in the following terms:-

Sir,

I have a client who hearing your inclinations to sell the Griffin Inn in Framlingham is minded to purchase it, desired me to write to you to know the lowest price you'll take for it with a particular Asst of the Outgoing Rents Annuities or any other charge it is incident to, all other ptlars relating thereto which you apprehend a Purchaser ought to be acquainted with - I make no doubt but you are sensible of the great repairs that are wanting to make it either convenient or commodious, will propose your price accordingly which I'm pretty certain if agreeable will be complied with. My client being willing to give a reasonable price, as much as any other - Therefore I think you'll deal so honourable with these offers, to prefer them to any subsequent proposal of this sort. Your speedy answer will oblige your intended purchaser.

Ever your very humble servant,
Jos. Barker.

Debenham Suffolk 8th August 1747

Whether Mr. Foulkes replied to Mr. Barker's letter is not on record, but in or about the year 1777, as I have mentioned before, the licence of the Griffin Inn was transferred to Mrs. Steggalls' property, and thereafter that shop was known as The Griffin Inn. When it was transferred or given up we cannot say, but when the property was acquired by Mr. Frances Ann Jude, mother of the late Mr. George Jude we knew, this particular shop was used for millinery etc., the grocers shop being then in the premises of Pageant House at the Bridge Street end.

Fram 1972

MISS BRUNGER

On leaving the town Miss Brunger has kindly presented to the museum her file of cuttings &c. relating to her visit to Framingham, Mass. in 1950. The genial Miss Brunger has for long been almost a Framlingham institution and the town will not seem quite the same without her. Members at the AGM unanimously voted to send Miss Brunger their good wishes for happiness and good health.

SECOND ONLY TO WIMBLEDON? THE FRAMLINGHAM (Saxmundham) LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Arthur Kirby
(with acknowledgements to the 1993 Centenary Tournament brochure)

In 1993, these championships celebrated the 110th anniversary of their inauguration, which was at Hurts Park in Saxmundham. Then they lasted for three days and were played on just four grass courts. In 1914, they moved to the grounds of Framlingham College, where they have been played on the full range of the courts there. However, there were two breaks. 1914 was, of course, the year of the outbreak of the First World War, which brought death and great sadness to so many. The tournament was suspended until 1919. The same thing happened in 1939 for the Second World War, when play was suspended until 1947. But throughout the interest was maintained, and in 1992, 991 matches were played on 33 courts, giving great pleasure and enjoyment to many, both young and less young, all imbued with a great enthusiasm for the game.

As a comparative novice at lawn tennis, having been educated at Bradfield from 1945-49 when only team games seemed to count, I can only express my admiration for the great administrative effort required to make everything run with such obvious efficiency. On reading the Centenary Tournament brochure, one is conscious of so many people who have done sterling work over the years - far too many to name individually - from the day in 1883 when Colonel W. B. Long placed his magnificent Hurts Hall Park at the disposal of a Committee of five, and the first ever tournament was held there in glorious weather for three days, some 800 to 1000 paying for admission each day. By 1884, lawn tennis was considered a truly national game and every town held meetings, although the Tournament had already acquired the leading position in the County for an annual fixture. In 1885, there was the first ever dispute! The score had reached 4-4 and deuce when one player returned a ball and the umpire called 'Out' and the line judge 'In' simultaneously. (Couldn't happen today, of course). After much contention, 'the umpire's decision was final'.

In 1886, Veteran Men's and Boys' fixtures were included, and the weather intervened to make an extension necessary. In fact, most of the problems encountered by the organisers as the Tournament has expanded in range and scope seem to have been to do with the weather. In 1902 and 1903, torrential rain was the problem, whereas in 1904 it was very hot. It was not surprising that in 1905 play was extended to six days, and there were huge attendances. Roper Barrett seems to have dominated play on the courts in the men's competition during these years, right up to 1913, the last year Hurts Hall Park acted as hosts. It would, of course, be quite wrong to ignore the social aspects; in 1910 the band of the Essex Yeomanry played on finals day, and there were dances as well as many social events each year, as today.

So the scene moves to Framlingham College, where Roper Barrett wins his fourteenth final. But play is at once interrupted by the War, only to be re-started in 1919, when sadly many of those who might have been playing were missing. Roper Barrett, whose marvellous career included six Davis Cup appearances, three Wimbledon Men's Doubles titles and one Wimbledon Men's Singles final defeat in 1911, won again in 1919 and 1920, and went on to be the non-playing captain of our Davis Cup winning team in 1933-36. Many other Wimbledon stars, men and women, played regularly at the Framlingham College meeting, such as Miss E. D. Holman, twice a Wimbledon semi-finalist and 1919 world covered court champion.

The years between the wars were the 'Halcyon days', when English tennis had a world-wide reputation. But we must move on to 1947, when it was decided to hold the Tournament again. However, austerity was the order of the day and for a short period it became a matter of survival. The petrol situation put the 1949 competition in doubt, and in 1951, there was difficulty in getting the programmes printed. However, all was well in the end, and gradually sponsorship and advertising began to play an increasing role.

But tennis was becoming much more international, and the 1950 men's singles final was indeed 'open', when it was contested between two Juniors from Sweden! There were stalwarts from 1939 still playing; Derrick Pearce, who had won the Suffolk Closed final five times in the 1930s, and Gordon Fitt, the holder in 1939. But soon enthusiasm returned, and by the 1960s there were about 230 competitors annually, with 672 matches played during the week in 1959.

We must not forget the officials who make all this sport possible, and indeed the period 1960-1977 is called the 'Mynard Era' after Reg Mynard, who was referee for an astonishing 31 times. Mrs. Weeks was Secretary from 1963 to 1976, J. F. Watson and P. J. Sullivan were Treasurers from 1956 to 1986, and Chairmen Lord Belstead and Derrick Pearce oversaw the whole operation; and that sort of continuity provided a very firm foundation for expansion. The friendly atmosphere was a feature throughout this period, but unfortunately the battle against the weather called for many feats of bravery and endurance. This was especially true in 1967 and 1968, but there was a determination among all participants that play would be completed. Certain names seem to have dominated the tennis: Freddie Beer and Julian Tatum in the Men's Singles competition and P. R. Hutchins of Gloucestershire and A. G. Long of Suffolk. Joan Stedman (later to become Mrs. Hassell) dominated the Ladies' events, followed by Miss S. Mornard (later Mrs. S. Fulcher) and Miss Y. O. Grimwade - and there were many successful competitors from abroad. Robin Drysdale, National Junior Champion, had his first Senior Tournament success in 1970, and the Ladies Singles was won by British International Mrs. S. Brasher. In 1989 Mrs. C. L. James (née Christine Truman) won the Ladies Singles.

One would like to record all the other fine players who performed so well, such as the members of the Fulcher family who swept the board in the 1974 Championships, but we must pass on to the present day. Gordon Blake took over as Referee in 1978, when there were many changes, including the introduction of yellow instead of white tennis balls, and the use of a new generation of tennis rackets - and an amazing increase in the number of matches, largely due to the introduction of 'under 12' events and the increased popularity of veterans' tennis. Fine new courts were provided by the College. As a result, perhaps, between 1978 and 1992 there were 15 different winners of both the Men's and the Ladies' Championship Singles, a new one each year. 1983 was Centenary Year (1883-1983); this was marked by a special dinner and Secretary Pauline Francis and her husband Gary retired after many years of sterling service. Derrick Pearce also retired as Chairman, and was replaced by Norman Woodcock.

The story would not be complete without a mention of two very odd events. In 1893, when the weather was disagreeably hot, a plague of wasps descended and found their way everywhere! This caused considerable disruption. While in 1900, there was a game of snowballs, when the courts were white after a tremendous storm. Never mind! We may be sure that the Framlingham Tournament will flourish for many, many years to come.

Fram 1972

A.G.M. Business was methodically dealt with at the Annual General Meeting. Treasurer Mr Baker's accounts showed we were financially stable in keeping within our income though subscriptions constituted only a third of our receipts. Mr Fiske declined re-election as chairman and the meeting accepted this with regret passing a unanimous vote of thanks for the years that he had guided the Society's affairs. Mr J. Frere Kerr was elected chairman and thus adds to the years he was previously chairman. Miss Ella Brownsord and Mr C. Seeley were elected vice-chairmen. Mrs Cooper's wish to relinquish the secretarship was noted with regret and with thanks for the four years she had carried out these time-consuming duties. Mr E.C. Shanks was elected honorary secretary. Comdr. Sitwell and Mr J.L. Breese did not wish to stand for re-election to the committee. The meeting expressed to them the Society's thanks for their work over the past years. Mrs Webster, Mrs Graves, Miss Roberts and Mr Paskow were elected to the committee.

PLANNING NOTES

By Andrew A. Lovejoy

Town and Country Planning is a creature of the twentieth century. Framlingham in practice was first affected by such legislation with the dynamic 1947 Town and Country Act. Things progressed, and when the Conservation Areas were formally set up in 1967 with the Civic Amenity Act, Framlingham's heritage in terms of its buildings came into its own.

The legislation enacted in 1947 would appear to be draconian in tone. Since then, times have changed. Local planning authorities' attitudes towards development of properties is now relatively enlightened and sophisticated. Planning regulations are enforced by a process of consensus. At the time, the 1947 Act was a bolt out of the blue, and was concerned much with the development of property linked to bomb-damaged areas in the main conurbations. Since then, Conservation law has taken in all aspects of planning in terms of the development and quality of the town and buildings. The 1967 Civic Amenity Act marked a threshold. After that, the inner core of places like Framlingham became the object of close scrutiny.

Framlingham has 74 Listed buildings (Lavenham has 200). That emphasises the Conservation Area's importance, because there are many buildings in the town which, though not listed, merit careful treatment as the years progress. Of the Listed Buildings, two are pre-eminent: the Castle and St. Michael's Church. Both are A1 Listed Buildings. In the former case, English Heritage makes sure that the fabric of that 800 year old building is well maintained. And in the case of the church, both St. Michael's Parochial Church Council and the diocesan authorities keep a weather eye on the progress of St. Michael's. The other 72 listed buildings in the town are privately owned, and it is to them in particular that Town and Country Planning legislation is addressed. Some of them are outstanding: the Ancient House in Albert Square, the Guildhall and Crown Hotel on Market Hill come to mind. Most of the owners of the Listed Buildings in the town realise their responsibilities, but on occasion unwelcome development can take place.

The glories of Double Street, Castle Street and Market Hill show that prior to 1900, *laissez faire* was the guiding light for architectural and building development. Nevertheless, our forebears showed good taste and good sense. The vernacular, etc., was studiously copied in Framlingham, and all without present-day formal planning constraints. It is, therefore, ironic that we are now protecting the townscape of Framlingham from unwelcome modern modifications and changes, which mean that if *laissez faire* was now the order of the day, then our heritage of fine old buildings would possibly be soon transformed for the worse. It is sad that formal bodies such as the Planning Sub-Committee of the Society are needed to help ensure that good sense, taste and general opinion are heard, when tending Framlingham's heritage. William Morris realised what was happening in this country when, in the last half of the nineteenth century, he actively supported conservation with his Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Recent Planning Applications vetted by the Society may seem cosmetic in their wish to change minor details of buildings within the Conservation area. A window-frame here, a sign there, etc. A small change in detail can change for the worse a whole view of the townscape. Where a dormer window is requested, a skylight may be more appropriate. Double-glazing window-frames are not welcome in the conservation areas. Proposing a porch should be added to a timber-framed building in Double Street would be most inappropriate. Flemish and Sussex bond brickwork should be chosen for restoration work, if developments are to be faithful to the vernacular. It is attention to detail which makes for a satisfactory quality of townscape.

Change is inevitable in any old town. Such proposed changes do matter. After all, once the changes are made, we all have to live with them. A discordant note is not only irritating, but an indication that the perpetrators of such evils lack good sense and commonsense. Much can be legislated for, but, at the end of the day, much depends on the local person on the spot making sure that modifications are suitable and becoming.

Perhaps a brief definition of Town and Country Planning is a useful way to end. It is the preservation and development of all surface land resources and buildings for the benefit of the community and future generations. I submit that we are all in it up to our necks.

Fram 1972

OUR MUSEUM

Miss E. Brownsord presented to members at the AGM copies of a businesslike report of the Museum Committee. This covered 66 openings at which there were 364 visitors. Twentythree members had acted as sitters-in, Comdr. Sitwell nine times and Mr Jones eight. The meeting expressed their sincere appreciation of everyone of those members' co-operation. Also to Mrs Dowsing and Mr Brown for the electrical re-wiring and general help; Messrs Lanman, Jones & Sitwell were thanked for their untiring efforts in keeping the museum up to date as regards interior maintenance and the acquisition of 'new' pieces of interest. Altogether an excellent example of the practical teamwork that is the background of our Society.

MEMORIES FROM MR LANMAN

Of Mr and Mrs Canham who kept a tiny sweetshop in Fore Street where Moy's, the coalmen, now are. The children watched until Mr was out because the kindly Mrs Canham was generous with her weighing. Of Charles Myall nearby watchmaker, whose son Obadiah built some of the writer's house.

CRINKLE-CRANKLES

Building a wall in wavy fashion certainly makes it interesting (and probably saves bricks — one thick against two thick). The longest is at Easton though today unhappily breached; another is at Bramfield, and there is even a short length behind Steggall's shop on Market Hill and another short length behind Mrs Fulcher's bungalow in Mount Pleasant. In a recent talk the Editor of *THE EAST ANGLIAN MAGAZINE* mentioned that the crinkle-crinkle seems to be a Suffolk speciality, there being forty examples in the county but only twenty in the rest of England.

SOCIETY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:	Rev. R. Willcock	Vice-PRESIDENT:	Mrs. T. Durrant*
CHAIRMAN:	Mr. B. Collett	Vice-CHAIRMAN:	Mr. C. Seely*
Hon. SECRETARY:	Mr. A. A. Lovejoy*#	Hon TREASURER:	Mr. J. A. Broster*

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Mr. J. Ablett	Mr. M. J. Churchill
Mr. R. J. King	Major A. O. Kirby #
Mr. P. Lanman*	Mr. A. J. Martin*#
Mr. J. Morris	Mr. M. V. Roberts*#
Mrs. S. Sills*	

* Member of Planning Sub-Committee
Member of Development Sub-Committee

SOCIETY NOTES

The AGM of the Society, on 22nd October, was attended by 33 members of the Society and guests, who were fully informed of developments, some of them novel, in the Society's progress.

It was followed by a talk given by Major A. O. Kirby, entitled 'The Church as it was in 1859', based on one given to a meeting of the newly founded Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History at its meeting in Framlingham in 1859. The talk was very well received.

The Winter Lecture season started on November 19th, with a talk given by Mr. John Warwicker on the history of 10 Downing Street. Mr. Warwicker was for a time security chief to Lady Thatcher and John Major. The talk was well attended and well received.

The Lecture on 10th December will undoubtedly prove to be an occasion for connoisseurs. Dr. Blatchley is the County's expert on brasses and especially those of Letheringham Church. His lecture is entitled 'Lost Glories of Letheringham Church'.

Correspondence arising out of the Lecture Season will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary. Letters should be addressed to Andrew A. Lovejoy, 28 Pembroke Road, Framlingham, Woodbridge, Suffolk. IP13 9HA. (01728 723214).

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EXIT LINES

HOW TO LIVE ON 18s A WEEK

..... A competition held recently in Dennington

How should a woman whose husband earns an average wage of 18s a week lay out the money weekly? There are five children ranging in age from twelve to one. The family lives rent free, and there is a small garden attached to the cottage

The first prize-winner Mrs. E. Stopher:-

flour	4s	¼ lb tea	4½ d	½ lb butter	7½ d
yeast	2d	¼ lb cocoa	3d	2½ lb meat	1s 6d
6 lbs sugar	3d	1 lb cheese	8d	½ lb bacon	5d
bones or herrings	3d	1 lb lard	9d	½ lb currants etc	3d
candles	2d	matches & soda	1½ d	rice and jam	6d
peas or treacle	2d	Quaker oats	2½ d	milk	4d
½ gallon oil	5d	coal	1s 5d	beer	6d
insurance & club	7d	man's pocket money	6d	clothes & boots	1s 6d
sickness or pleasure	1s	sundries	4d		

in all 18s.

Flour is the chief article of food. Three bones made three good dinners. These are boiled in the evening, then turned out till cold, the fat being taken off. On the first day plain broth is served. On the second broth with vegetables and on the third, pea soup. For Sunday eggs are used in summer and bacon in winter, fat and dripping being saved. In summer butter is cheaper and more can be obtained. All have meat for the Sunday dinner. The rest is saved for the bread-winner during the week. Bread, milk and Quaker oats are also the rule for breakfast. Vegetables are supplied from the garden. Bread is also economised. The mother makes the clothes for herself and the children. The eldest girl knits the stockings. Father uses old, worn-out boots to repair the others with.

From *Framlingham Weekly News*, April 5th 1913

Supplied by Mrs. Wilda Woodland

FRAMLINGHAM

Over nine centuries old

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE

Over eight centuries old

the first curtain-walled castle in East Anglia

FRAMLINGHAM ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Over six centuries old

the finest tomb sculptures in Europe

FRAMLINGHAM & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY & PRESERVATION SOCIETY

*Working to promote and preserve the finest
market town in East Suffolk*

JOIN US, NOW.