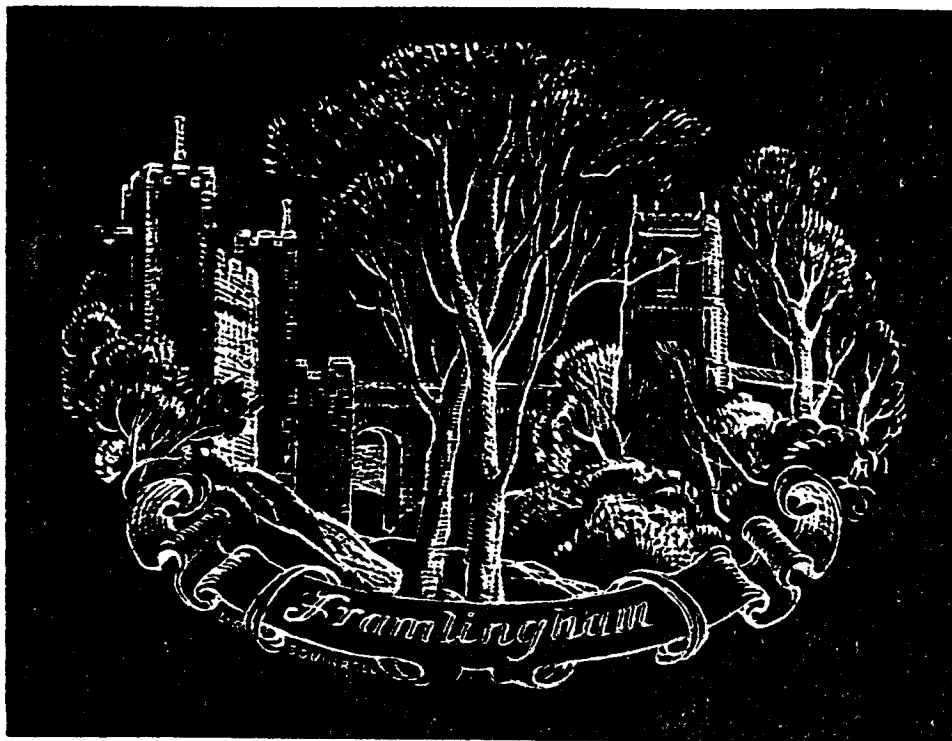


# FRAM



THE JOURNAL OF THE  
FRAMLINGHAM AND DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY AND PRESERVATION SOCIETY

**3rd Series Number 4**

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## ENTRANCE LINES

On account of a great increase of Goods Traffic on our Branch Line, an extra goods train runs daily. We understand the amount of business and receipts of the Company have been beyond expectation; and the line bids fair to be a model branch, not only in the beauty and structure of its buildings, and picturesque views and landscapes, but also in the returns of business transacted and the amount of passenger traffic.

*Framlingham Weekly News, Railway Gazette, and East Suffolk Advertiser, November 5th 1859.*

We understand upon good authority that the Passenger and Traffic Receipts at our Station are equal to those of Saxmundham and Woodbridge combined.

*Framlingham Weekly News, Railway Gazette, and East Suffolk Advertiser, November 19th 1859.*

# FRAM

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

Registered Charity no. 274201

3rd Series Number 4

August 1998

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

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A year has passed since the first issue of this journal's Third Series appeared. Then, there were doubts in my mind, that its revival - in much enlarged form - might prove a welcome but short-lived local initiative, that enthusiasm might hardly be matched by available copy. Those fears have proved unfounded. At the June 2nd meeting of the Society's General Purposes Committee, I was able to report that I already had on file sufficient material to fill the next two issues of *Fram*, and several more papers of quality have arrived on my desk since then. The Committee agreed at that meeting to increase the size of the journal, to accommodate this largesse, and Committee member Mike Churchill, backed by Nuclear Electric, generously committed his time and the resources of the Company to produce these yet larger issues.

Even so, I almost feel that I am straining to put a quart in a pint-pot; and I have reluctantly had to omit from this issue snippets from the first and second series of our journal - hopefully they will be included next time. As some compensation, I think that *Fram's* breadth of interest, thematically and geographically, has expanded yet further in this issue. The early account of workhouse riots exemplifies the trauma of transformation from the anachronisms of the "Old" Poor Law to the brutality of the "New", which were paralleled on a national scale. Doctor Murphy's paper relates the fate of one who could so easily have become heir to the throne of England, to the state of a tomb in our own St. Michael's church. A weighty article on the creator of a primary source, latterly of regional significance, is followed by a further exploration of what is unquestionably one of the finest arrays of heraldic tombs in England.

As I have said in earlier editorials, Framlingham may appear to be a fairly small town, with a sparsely populated hinterland, yet it yields a cornucopia of history, often of national relevance. The experience of the past twelve months have amply proved to me that we are blessed with a number of authors well able and willing to do justice to that history, in relation to Framlingham and to the wider world, in this journal.

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### THE UNFINISHED TOMB

By Doctor Bev Murphy

Amongst the impressive collection of Howard tombs in St Michael's Church, Framlingham, the occupant of the unfinished and largely unadorned structure, which stands on the north side of the altar, might easily be overlooked. Since Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, died a young man, at the age of 17, it might be thought that he had little opportunity to attract the notice of history. Indeed, this might well be the case, were it not for the fact that this is the burial place of King Henry VIII's only acknowledged illegitimate son.

Born in 1519, Henry VIII's most trusted minister, Cardinal Wolsey, stood as a godfather, and the infant's surname "Fitzroy" advertised the fact that he was the King's son. The boy's mother was a Shropshire gentlewoman named Elizabeth Blount, who had been a maid of honour to the Queen, Catherine of Aragon. After the child was born, Elizabeth married a wealthy Lincolnshire baron, Gilbert Tailbois, and was to spend the rest of her life quietly in that county devoting herself to raising her six subsequent children.

On the 18th June 1525, the six year-old Henry Fitzroy became Duke of Richmond and Somerset, titles closely associated with Henry VIII's own family, in particular his father, a former Earl of Richmond, and his grandmother, whose family had long been Dukes of Somerset. At the same time, a suitably magnificent household was put together for the young duke. No expense was spared, there were rich hangings for his chambers, costly vestments for his clergy, pewter and napkins for his table, and for his kitchen over 40 different types of pots and pans.

In July 1525, Richmond was dispatched to Sheriff Hutton Castle in Yorkshire to act as the King's representative in the north. In practice, most of his time was spent furthering his education. His studies included French, Latin, Music and Dancing. Richmond, however, clearly preferred sport to studying, and at least once Henry VIII bribed his son with the promise of a new suit of armour, if only he would settle to his books!

Richmond spent much of the next four years in the north. He returned to London in the summer of 1529 to take up a new role as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But any suggestion that Richmond might actually go to Ireland was firmly blocked by the Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk had good reason to want to keep Richmond safely at home. It had just been agreed that his youngest daughter, Mary Howard, was to marry the King's son. In addition, Norfolk's eldest son and heir, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, was now sent as a friend and companion to live with Richmond at Windsor Castle.

The marriage of Richmond and Mary Howard did not immediately take place. In 1532, the English court went to Calais to meet the French King. Henry VIII hoped that Francis I would be sufficiently charmed by Anne Boleyn to agree to help him in his efforts to divorce Catherine of Aragon. So far the pope had refused to co-operate, but Francis I was soon to meet the pope in person. Richmond stayed in France, in the hope that his presence at the meeting would tip the pope's decision in Henry's favour. Richmond was, after all, living proof that Henry could produce a son ... but not with Catherine.

Richmond spent the best part of a year in France, living with Francis I's own sons. But when the pope suddenly declared against Henry, Richmond was immediately recalled to England. On the 26th November 1533, he finally married Mary Howard at Hampton Court. However, the couple were still too young to live together. Mary returned to Kenninghall in Norfolk, whilst Richmond went back to Windsor Castle.

It is clear that Henry VIII was very fond of his illegitimate son. He called Richmond "his worldly jewel", and it was widely reported that he loved the child "like his own soul". Richmond was given a vast array of lands, worth in excess of £4,000, making him one of the greatest magnates in the country, and his father's presents - this time some arrows, next time a lute - reflect a genuine interest in the child.

Despite his youth, Richmond was required to shoulder the responsibilities of an adult magnate. Whilst at court, the young duke entertained ambassadors, attended Parliaments, and took part in the ceremonies of the Order of the Garter. When at home, he took an active role in the administration of his lands. When one poor fellow was arrested on the mere suspicion of wrong-doing, Richmond cheerfully assumed he was for the chop and did not waste time waiting for him actually to be executed, before asking if he could bestow the man's office as Steward of Banbury on one of his servants.

There was nothing to suggest that Richmond himself would die so young. Indeed, there was increasing speculation that King Henry VIII might name his illegitimate son as his heir. The repudiation of Catherine of Aragon and the execution of Anne Boleyn for adultery, had left both their daughters illegitimate in the eyes of the law. Many felt that if there must be a bastard on the Throne of England, at least it should be a male one.

Henry had other ideas. He had just married his third wife, Jane Seymour, and the King was sure that Jane would provide him with his legitimate male heir. However, Richmond's sudden death, on the 23rd July 1536, must have dented even Henry's confidence. The child had been proof that he could sire a healthy

son; now even that was taken from him. Henry's exact reaction is not known, but it seems to have been hysterical. Richmond was buried in secret. The young duke's corpse was hidden under straw and taken in a cart to Norfolk. Only two servants, dressed to disguise the identity of the body, were allowed to accompany it. When Richmond was interred in the Priory at Thetford, only Norfolk and his family were there.

Even now, Richmond could not rest in peace. As the repercussions of Henry VIII's break with Rome took their course, Thetford Priory was due to be dissolved. In 1539, Norfolk wrote to Henry of a costly tomb built there for Richmond. This is perhaps the tomb presently standing in St Michael's. Yet it appears incomplete. It is possible that the tomb has been damaged. Certainly 18th Century illustrations show 12 small figures ranged around the lid of the tomb, where now only four remain<sup>1</sup>.

Another explanation is that Norfolk simply did not bother to complete the tomb. In 1537, Jane Seymour gave birth to a legitimate Prince, later to reign as Edward VI, and Norfolk may well have considered that his money would be better spent on gaining the favour of the future King, rather than wasted on the memory of a dead duke.

However, it seems Norfolk now chose to build a new chancel at Framlingham to replace Thetford Priory as his family's ultimate resting place<sup>2</sup>. Work was well in hand by 1547, when disaster struck. Norfolk lost the power struggle which had been building at court for control of the young Prince Edward. His enemies engineered the execution of his son and heir, the Earl of Surrey, and Norfolk himself only narrowly escaped the chop. Even then, he was deprived of all his lands and possessions and held prisoner in the Tower. Left with something resembling a building site, and no money, the churchwardens at St Michael's scrambled to make good the work in progress.

On his release in 1553, Norfolk wanted to rehabilitate his family's honour. The building work at Framlingham was resurrected, and it seems that Norfolk decided to commission a whole new series of splendid tombs, which now stand in the chancel<sup>3</sup>. This work was apparently still in progress in 1554, for at his death Norfolk merely directed his body to be buried as most convenient, which suggests his plans had not yet come to fruition<sup>4</sup>. If this is the case, the construction of Richmond's tomb would have been interrupted by Norfolk's death. Only Mary Howard, who, as Richmond's wife and duchess, was destined to share the tomb, now had any vested interest in ensuring that this tomb was suitably ornate, and her funds were limited.

A widow normally received a portion of her husband's lands to support her, but Richmond had been too young to make the proper provision for Mary, and Henry VIII was reluctant to honour the debt. He even tried to prove that the marriage had been invalid. For three years, Mary was reduced to selling her jewels and borrowing money whilst she attempted to change the King's mind. When Henry finally relented in 1539, she won only a modest income. It seems doubtful that she had much spare money to spend on the tomb before her own death in December 1555 would once again have curtailed the work.

In many ways the unfinished tomb is perhaps the best memorial to Richmond, whose own promise was destined to remain unfulfilled. Yet much of Richmond's historical importance stems from the fact that his early death ensured that he was never overshadowed by Edward, but remained throughout his life the King's only son.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Loder, Robert, *The History of Framlingham*, (Woodbridge, 1798) p.301.

<sup>2</sup> Stone, Lawrence and Colvin, Howard, "The Howard Tombs at Framlingham, Suffolk", *Archaeological Journal*, 1966, 122.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> PRO Prob 11/37

## ROBERT LAMBERT J. P., C.C - AN INTRODUCTION

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By E. Suzy and John McEwan

*These notes on Robert Lambert and his Family Almanacks are from the lecture "Robert Lambert's Framlingham", given to Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society on 18th March 1998.*

*They have been substantially updated with information subsequently received from Robert Lambert's great grandchildren, Mrs Daphne Reeve and Mr Richard Fairweather. We especially wish to thank Daphne Reeve for the time she gave us, and for showing us her memorabilia concerning the Lambert and Fairweather families, which included an obituary of Robert Lambert and an exceptional photograph, showing Robert Lambert at his magnificent premises in Church Street. This support inspired us to explore further but, unfortunately, for want of space and time, we were unable to expand the section on his family and the Suffolk printing dynasty he founded nor the political and religious activities of his life.*

The following appeared in the *Framlingham Weekly News* on Saturday 25th March 1911:

There was eloquent testimony of the general respect in which the late Mr. Robert Lambert was held by his fellow townsmen and prominent residents of the neighbourhood at the deceased gentleman's funeral on Monday. ... Prior to and during the funeral service business in the town was suspended, all shops being closed, and the blinds at private residences were also lowered. The United Methodist Church, Framlingham, at which the first part of the funeral service was held, was quite insufficient to accommodate anything like those who desired to attend. ... It was a large gathering which congregated at the cemetery, and Mr. Lambert was accorded a public funeral in the fullest sense of the term.<sup>1</sup>

Why did this man command so much respect? Some of us in Framlingham today may know that he published the *Framlingham Weekly News*, fewer of us may know of his *Lambert's Family Almanack*, yet, one hundred years ago, the Almanacks were a household name across East Suffolk. Today it appears that we know even less about this extraordinary and energetic man, who grew up during the Industrial Revolution, a period of rapid change and innovation, much like today's information revolution.

### ***Robert Lambert - Beginnings***

It is stated in Robert Lambert's obituary in the *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, that he was "born in London in August 1835, his parents removing to Framlingham towards the close of the year and he spent his whole lifetime in Framlingham."<sup>2</sup> However, in the *Framlingham Weekly News*, it is corrected to say:

Mr. Lambert was born at Saxtead, the village just two miles west of Framlingham, in August, 1835, his parents removing to Framlingham towards the close of the year, and grew up in humble circumstances.<sup>3</sup>

This is confirmed by the 1841, 1851 and 1861 census, where his parents entered him as born in Saxtead. In Framlingham Cemetery there is a headstone to his parents: Robert Lambert who died October 18th, 1884, aged 72 and his wife, Mary Lambert who died in October 17th, 1887, aged 76<sup>4</sup>. They are listed on the night of 3rd April 1881, as living alone in a dwelling in Fore Street, both with the occupation of Journeyman Gardeners. Their ages are given as 68 and 70 years respectively<sup>5</sup>. Going back ten years to 1871, they are still in Fore Street, both as Journeyman Gardeners. At some point between the census of 1861 and 1871, Back Street becomes Fore Street. In the census for 1841, 1851 and 1861, they are entered as being in Back Street with a single child, their son, Robert, of the correct age. His occupation in 1851 is given as Printer (Appt.) and in 1861 as Printer.

However, it is not as easy to be sure who Robert Lambert's grandparents were, as there were two Roberts baptised with birth-dates that could refer to Robert Lambert's father; the first reads:

Robert the Son of William Lambert Shoemaker and Mary his wife was born September 21, 1811 in the Parish of Framlingham in the County of Suffolk and Baptised Mar 2nd 1814. By me John. Taylor, Minister.<sup>6</sup>

The second entry reads:

Robert Lambert Son of George & Elizabeth Lambert was born May 1 1812 in the parish of Framlingham County of Suffolk. Baptised Feb. 12, 1815 by Geo. Douglas.<sup>7</sup>

Which Robert was Robert Lambert's father? Who were his grandparents - George and Elizabeth or William and Mary? If the age 72 on the headstone of his parents is accurate, then George and Elizabeth Lambert would be Robert Lambert's grandparents. This is most likely, as the census of 1881 does not list the other Robert Lambert household.

### *Childhood*

Robert Lambert was given a good start since:

Framlingham was fortunate in those days in possessing an educationalist of exceptional ability, the late Mr. William Hill, at whose academy a considerable number of boys and a few girls gained a degree of tuition which raised them above their fellows. Many of the lads migrated to places where they gained rapid advancement: Robert Lambert remained in the town.<sup>8</sup>

When Mr. Hill died on October 30th, 1875, aged 73, Robert Lambert wrote in his obituary in the *Almanack* that he was:

One of the most honourable of the honourable men of Framlingham; his kindness, generosity, and sympathy for the poor and needy was unparalleled; and we are but expressing the universal feeling when we state he was "gathered to his fathers" amidst the respect of all classes and sects in the town. Mr. Hill for upwards of 46 years was successfully engaged in scholastic pursuits; and no man made his profession so completely his study and delight as he did; without exception all his scholars bless and revere his name. Mr. Hill's father was engaged in the same pursuits before him; and, catching the spirit of his father, the son by his great painstaking interest in his pupils commanding their admiration for his thorough devotion, honesty of purpose, and integrity of life. Mr. Hill never regarded his profession as a piece of drudgery or simply as a means of existence; but the absorbing devotion with which he entered into the duties of the school proved him a true teacher, more deeply concerned for the moral and material welfare of the pupils committed to his care than that of personal gain. Many are the men holding responsible stations in life who can bear testimony to Mr. Hill's ability both to interest and instruct, and who will also afford proof that as teacher he laboured not in vain nor spent his strength for nought. Mr. Hill's retiring nature forbade him being what is termed a "public man", but in his death the town sustained a heavy loss, in the closing of the quiet and shining life he lived whilst moulding the characters and developing the minds of the rising generation. A vacancy is left it will be difficult as thoroughly and efficiently to fill.<sup>9</sup>

Amongst Mr. Hill's notable scholars were "Mr. Francis Reed, J.P., and Mr. Borrett, Leiston" who were two of Robert Lambert's school friends who attended his funeral in 1911.<sup>10</sup>

### *Printer - the start*

In 1851, Robert Lambert was, at the age of fifteen, already an Apprentice Printer<sup>11</sup>, and from one of his obituaries we learn that

he was apprenticed to the printing trade, with the late Mr. Richard Green, an antiquarian of note, author of the 'History of Framlingham...' and gaining the confidence of the master, Robert Lambert, some time after the seven year apprenticeship period had run, succeeded to the printing

business. Mr. Green retaining the bookselling and stationery, and holding the postmastership of the town. The twin establishment was situated on a corner site overlooking the churchyard, Mr. Green's residence being immediately adjacent.<sup>12</sup>

Mr. Richard Green ran a "toy and fancy repository, bookselling and stationery business", which was established in 1821.<sup>13</sup> He died on 8th June 1873. Robert Lambert wrote of him that "as an old inhabitant he was highly esteemed for his strict integrity and uprightness in conduct and principle; and he was carried to his grave amidst tokens of respect in the good old age of 85 years."<sup>14</sup>

In 1851, Richard Green was 63 years old and a "Bookseller, Stationer and Printer ... employing 1 Man and 2 Apprentices" in Church Street, and in the same household were his wife Mary, aged 60, Louisa M. Green, aged 28, a "Bookseller's daughter", and Charles H. Green, aged 23, his son, a "Printer (Journeyman)," together with a General Servant and a Charwoman (Eliza and Lydia Mumford)<sup>15</sup>. We do not know why Richard Green's son, Charles, did not succeed to the printing business instead of Robert Lambert.

Robert Lambert, in August 1869, "took the opportunity to tender his warmest thanks to his Friends and Patrons for the liberal patronage conferred upon his Printing and Bookbinding Department during the past 13 years"<sup>16</sup>, implying he had his own business in about 1856, when the almanacks were first started. However, the 1858 *Almanack* (and presumably the 1857 *Almanack* as well), bears the imprint of "Green & Co, printers, Framlingham" and includes an advertisement for "Green and Co", although it is boldly titled on the front cover "*Lambert's Family Almanack*". Perhaps the "Co" refers to Robert Lambert. The next issue, the 1859 *Almanack*, bears the imprint of "R. Lambert, printer, Framlingham", and includes adverts for his "Albion Press" printing office. Thus Robert Lambert was using his own name for the business in 1859; although it was "on 25th August 1859 [that Robert Lambert] applied for a licence for a printing press at Framlingham, witness[ed by] Benjamin Maulden, the licence was granted on 12 June 1861."<sup>17</sup>

The first surprising fact of Robert Lambert's life is that he was only just 21 when he published his first *Almanack* in November 1856.

Also, as G. B. states in Robert Lambert's obituary, "the starting of 'Lambert's Almanack' was a venture."<sup>18</sup> G. B. then goes on to describe both of his publications:

We have recently [around 1911] seen a copy of its first issue, very unpretentious compared with its present day form, but the modest penny has always been its price, and as we already said it has become a household word. From the first issue to the present its pages have been interesting and useful and speak well for the spirit of its promoters. That the public have appreciated and valued it is evident from its present very large circulation.

In the following month after the application for a printing press was made, Robert Lambert brought out his famous *Framlingham Weekly News and Railway Gazette*. Also, on the first issue, September 3rd 1859, the publishing address reads:

Printed and published by the proprietor Robert Lambert of Fore Street at his general printing office, Church Street, in the parish of Framlingham in the county of Suffolk.

He writes in this issue that:

The starting of the weekly newspaper in Framlingham serves to indicate the great advance the town has made and its onward progressive spirit. The time was, and within the memory of many of its inhabitants, when the demand for literature was so small that neither printing office nor bookseller's shop could be found. Within the last few years a marked change was taking place, and, as a consequence, we abound in resources for supplying the new literary spirit.



Robert Lambert recalls some of these changes that occurred during this period in more detail, in 1906:

I dare not indulge in the many personal reminiscences which crowd upon me; but I cannot forbear to note the vast changes which have come over the printing and publishing professions. I remember well the time when Framlingham was dependent upon the present Mr. John Loder's father for its supply of Ipswich Journal, Suffolk Chronicle, and Ipswich Express. Then the present Mr. Geo. Booth's father used to drive over from Woodbridge in all weathers on a Saturday morning, even going beyond Framlingham with his budgets of newspapers to let the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have their weekly dole of news at 4½d. per copy! Now we have the Framlingham Weekly News and Woodbridge Reporter at 1d. each, and Daily News, Mail, Leader and Chronicle, with other issues for a halfpenny! Such are the triumphs of printing machinery, telegraphs and telephonic communication. I remember well the starting of the Framlingham Weekly News in 1857 [*sic*]<sup>19</sup>, when I had simply the hand press for its production; but later on it was my privilege to put down a printing machine. To such a stage has printing machinery arrived to-day, that we may say perfection "crowns" it. As fast as miles of paper can be drawn through the cylinder machine, it is now printed and folded without even a moment's loss in the revolutions! Swifter production cannot be reached: only multiplication of self-same machines.<sup>20</sup>

Fifty years later, G. B. describes the nature of the *Framlingham Weekly News* as follows:

Its weekly pages were a bright and brief account of events far and near, while its leading articles were of an interesting and instructive character. Its pages were never sullied with the low and vulgar. Like its founder its pages were ever open to the advocacy of progressive principles which had a tendency to benefit the people and to give a wider extension of civil and religious liberty.<sup>21</sup>

### *Publisher & Printer - the middle years*

By April 1861, Robert Lambert, at the age of 25, is describing himself as a Master Printer who "employs 2 Apprentices". In the same census there is entered a George Bayes, aged 39, who was living in Double Street and was a stationer; William Dove Freeman (aged 66) in Double Street, who was listed as a "Bookseller, Stationer and Printer [and who] employs 2 Journeyman and 2 Apprentices" together with an "Assistant" (Mr. Scott from Helmingham, aged 17) and a house servant (Mary Watson from Tannington, aged 17), and his wife Margaret Marne Freeman (aged 55); and of course Robert's old master Richard Green and his daughter Louisa who were Stationers and Booksellers in Church Street.<sup>22</sup>

A week after the census, at the age of 25, he is married to

a Norfolk lady, whose parental home was at Mundford, near Thetford: she was the sister of the late Mr. George Upton, saddler, of this town, to whom she acted as housekeeper previously to her marriage. Their family was a large one, consisting of five sons and six daughters. All the sons predeceased their father; the six daughters survive, five of whom are married: three reside in Framlingham, and one each at Woodbridge, Halesworth, and London.<sup>23</sup>

He probably moved at the same time from Fore Street, his parent's cottage, to Fairfield Road with his new bride since, by 1868, he is listed as having his residence in Fairfield Road.<sup>24</sup>

The address given on the *Framlingham Weekly News* of Robert Lambert's general printing office changed from Church Street to Double Street on the August 14th 1869 issue, and the premises re-open on the 21st with "an entirely new and well-selected stock". He announces "his removal to the old-established Business Premises in Double Street, lately occupied by Mr. W. D Freeman, deceased."<sup>25</sup>

By 1871, Robert Lambert is a "Printer and Stationer [who] employs 5 Hands."<sup>26</sup>

The address given on the *Framlingham Weekly News* changed again on the 28th June 1879 issue when he moved from Double Street to the larger premises of "Church House" (now known as Regency House) in Church Street. Around this time he placed adverts in the *Framlingham Weekly News* selling off "Job lots of goods at great reduction". It was here that "the stationery business was developed."<sup>27</sup>

### *The Later Years*

The two brothers, Arthur Fairweather and Walter Fairweather, "went to work for Robert Lambert at Framlingham and each married their employer's daughters."<sup>28</sup> Arthur Fairweather married Pattie Lambert, Robert Lambert's eldest daughter, on 4th September 1889. In 1892, Robert Lambert and Arthur Fairweather announce that "the late Mrs. Read's printing business, together with the proprietorship of the Woodbridge Reporter, is now in the hands of the Messrs. Lambert and Fairweather."<sup>29</sup>

In 1895, Maulden and Sons, printers and bookbinders, advertised as being in Market Hill for the first (and last) time in the Trade Directory<sup>30</sup>, and in 1896 the following notice appears in the *Framlingham Weekly News*:

Maulden and sons, printers, Market Hill, Framlingham, having purchased the business of Mr. R. Lambert, printer, publisher, and stationer, Church House, Framlingham, succeeded to the same on Monday, February 17th, 1896. Send your orders to - Maulden and Sons, "Framlingham Weekly News" Office, Church Street, Framlingham. In consequence of the purchase of the above, the "Monthly Comic and Advertiser" will cease to be published.<sup>31</sup>

Mauldens and Sons comprised James Maulden, Harry Benjamin Maulden, and Edwin Charles Maulden.<sup>32</sup>

In 1900 "the 44th issue of Lambert's Family Almanack" announces a new publisher, Arthur Fairweather, who states:

Although the proprietorship has only recently passed into his hands the Publisher would intimate to his readers that he has for many years been more or less connected with the details of getting out Lambert's Family Almanack; and he assures them that his utmost efforts will be devoted in coming years in maintaining that high character which Lambert's Family Almanack has so long and deservedly enjoyed in the county.<sup>33</sup>

Thus, with the Almanacks return to Arthur Fairweather, the business returns to the Lambert family, Arthur being the husband of Robert's eldest daughter Pattie.

Finally, there is the memorial to Robert Lambert in Framlingham Cemetery,<sup>34</sup> which is still there but now surrounded by the recent dead and not so recent dead. Here he is buried with his wife and second daughter. It is inscribed thus:

A tribute of deep esteem and regard of many friends to Robert Lambert, J.P., C.C., of this town. Died 15th March, in his 76th year. For over 50 years an earnest preacher of Sunday School, Religious, Social, and Temperance Worker, exercising a great and lasting influence over the lives of young people. He was a strong advocate for civil and religious liberty and identified with all phases of Public life in the town.

"He being dead yet speaketh."

© 1988 E. Suzy & John McEwan, Double Street, Framlingham, 30th June 1998.

- Notes:
- 1 *Framlingham Weekly News*, March 25th, 1911.
  - 2 *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, March 17th, 1911.
  - 3 *Framlingham Weekly News*, March 25th, 1911.
  - 4 Plot Reference H1393.
  - 5 1881 Census for Framlingham.
  - 6 Suffolk Non-Conformists Baptisms Register.
  - 7 *Ibid*
  - 8 *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, March 17th, 1911
  - 9 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1876
  - 10 *Framlingham Weekly News*, March 25th, 1911
  - 11 1851 Census of Framlingham
  - 12 *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, March 17th, 1911
  - 13 E. S. McEwan, *Lambert's Framlingham* [In Preparation]
  - 14 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1874
  - 15 1851 Census of Framlingham
  - 16 *Framlingham Weekly News*, August 21st, 1869.
  - 17 Private communication from Tony Copsey, who is the Suffolk Correspondent for the British Book Trade Index, and author as well as publisher of the book *Bookselling in Suffolk 1534 -1850*.
  - 18 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1912.
  - 19 Actually the newspaper was started in 1859.
  - 20 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1907.
  - 21 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1912.
  - 22 1861 Census of Framlingham.
  - 23 *Framlingham Weekly News*, March 18th, 1911.
  - 24 *White's Suffolk Directory for 1868*.
  - 25 *Framlingham Weekly News*, August 21st, 1869.
  - 26 1871 Census of Framlingham.
  - 27 *Framlingham Weekly News*, March 18th, 1911
  - 28 Private communication from Tony Copsey. Also confirmed by a private communication from Richard F. Fairweather, March 1998.
  - 29 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1893.
  - 30 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1896.
  - 31 Part of notice of "transfer of business" in *Framlingham Weekly News*, February 22nd, 1896.
  - 32 *Framlingham Weekly News*, February 15th, 1896.
  - 33 *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1901
  - 34 Plot Reference F1053; a photograph appeared in *Lambert's Family Almanack*, 1913.

## THE BULCAMP RIOTS

*Abridged by Doctor John Black*  
from *Curious Parish Records and Workhouse Riots*, by Rev. J. B. Clare

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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". Of 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:-

"Putting the horse and cart up at the public house, waiting for the clergyman to come home	£	s	d
Marriage licence	3	3	0
W.B. for his horse and cart		6	2
Clergyman not at home; expenses keeping W ____ (the male pauper) in ____; paid for dinner the day he was married	1	19	4½
The constable		3	6
The gold ring for W ____ (the male pauper) to be married with		8	0
Parson's and clerk's expenses		15	0
	£6	16	2½"

#### EXTRACTS FROM MINUTE BOOKS

1765 In the original plan the Chapel was arranged to be in the West wing: the Chapel afterwards placed in the East wing.

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.

Sep. 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.

Sep. 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 26 of Jany last between 9 and 10 p.m. in the yard of Ezra Edwards his clerk with the following address

"Lumon of Weneston Suffolk for Mr. "

and containing these words, etc. viz.:

"This is to let you now that if you dou not satle the fare About the Workhouse and ----- For thare is 5 hundard for Thay 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:-

1766

July 28 Mr. M. Graystone (Fulcher & Graystone, Contractors) for keeping watch at the Poors' 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.

## **BULCAMP RIOT No. 2**

The conviction that a change in the Poor Law or in its administration was necessary had led to the appointment in 1832 of a Commission. The result of their inquiry was laid before Parliament in 1834. The Commissioners reported "that the great source of abuse was the outdoor relief afforded to the able-bodied, on their own account, or on that of their families, given either in kind or in money." They also reported "that great maladministration existed in the workhouses." The principal portion of their suggestions was embodied in the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, the objects of which were first to raise the labouring classes - that is to say, the bulk of the community, from the idleness, improvidence, and degradation into which the maladministered relief laws had sunk them; and, secondly, to arrest and diminish the ruinous pressure on the owners of lands and houses. It can scarcely be wondered at that the

sudden and great changes, effected by the formation of the new unions, excited riotous proceedings in many parts of the country. What especially aroused violent hostility were the requirements that one-half of the relief should be in bread or other necessities, and that inside the Workhouses the inmates should be *classified* [separated] according to age and sex.

1835. Dec. 21. It having been reported to the Guardians present that a considerable body of men, armed with pickaxes, crowbars, and other implements of destruction, were advancing in different directions to attack the Workhouse and the Committee there, a messenger was despatched to Colonel Bence, with whom, upon his arrival, the matter was discussed, with the result that messengers were immediately sent to the adjoining towns and parishes for such constabulary forces as could be collected on this emergency. A van soon arrived from Wangford, filled with persons willing to be sworn in as SPECIAL CONSTABLES. Constables and special constables came, too, from Halesworth. While Wangford and Halesworth "were a people that jeopardised their lives unto the death," Southwold "continued on the seashore," and doubtless many a "Curse ye, Meroz" went up from that agitated and indignant Board of Guardians when the Constables and Guardians of Southwold, unmoved by the exhortations of their Corporation Clerk and Bailiff, refused to join the relief force, which, banded together with such gentlemen of the neighbourhood as gave assistance, were sworn in, and held themselves ready to resist any violence that might be attempted. About 2 o'clock a mob of some 200 persons were observed approaching the Workhouse from the direction of Halesworth; when the Guardians, accompanied by the magistrates, Colonel Bence, the Rev. Anthony Collett, and Thomas Wood, Esq., proceeded to the gate adjoining the highway to remonstrate with them. The magistrates finding persuasion useless, the RIOT ACT was read by the Rev. A. Collett, when, after considerable parleying, the mob ultimately withdrew, threatening to return with a greater force upon a future occasion. It was thought, however, advisable in the course of the day to despatch a courier with a letter from Colonel Bence to the commanding officer at Ipswich for military assistance, as a more formidable attack by the paupers was judged to be likely, such as constabulary, collected on such short notice, might not be able to resist successfully.

Pending the arrival of the military, the Guardians present resolved to remain at the Workhouse to defend it against a possible night attack. Colonel Bence and Mr. Wood offered their assistance as magistrates, and remained also, and patrols were sent out to ascertain whether the mob had dispersed. The Governor was also empowered to provide suitable refreshments for the special constables, and also for the military who might arrive. A special meeting for the following Monday was arranged for the Guardians, in conjunction with the magistrates, to discuss necessary measures for the future preservation of the Workhouse.

Extract from Clerk's letter to the Poor Law Commissioners:-

Dec. 22 "The Guardians left the Workhouse about 4 o'clock this morning".

Dec. 23 Letter "in re" Riot from Mr. Gooding to the Clerk:- "Mr. Bird saw the Commandant of the Coast Guard last evening, who said the Preventive men were at the service of the Committee, through a Magistrate, if their services were needed, and that he would readily come over and head them if deemed necessary. The Commander appears to be a rough and ready sailor, and *one who would take a Bear by the Beard with little ceremony.*"

Dec. 28 A very large Board: Earl of Stradbroke, chairman; Sir T. Gooch, Bart., vice-chairman.

Resolved to try and ascertain the names of the ring-leaders in the recent disturbances. A communication read from the Poor Law Commissioners, expressing their thanks to the Magistrates, Guardians, and others "for the very prompt and spirited proceedings" taken to protect the Workhouse. Dr. Kaye, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, attended and addressed the Board as to the expediency of carrying the CLASSIFICATION into effect, and after the Governor had delivered in a list of married paupers, the Guardians proceeded to classify them, sending the men to their respective wards, the women to theirs, and the children to theirs.

Jan. 4           The following notice issued to the Overseers and Church wardens of all Parishes in the Union:

"You are hereby required by the Guardians of the Blything Union to send immediate Notice by a messenger on *horseback* to the Governor of Bulcamp, in case of any suspicious Assemblage of persons for riotous proceedings taking place in your parish; should there be any neglect or want of vigilance on your part to this order, you are subject to a penalty of £5, which the Board have resolved to enforce."

The 4 Constables discharged from attendance in the House, but required to attend again next Monday. One pound each given them on account.

Jan. 18th       A cheque, £16 12 0, paid the 4 special Constables. Magistrates to be asked to pay a part out of the County Rates.

Resolved that Mr. C \_\_\_\_\_, of Cratfield, Farmer, be allowed to apologize to the Board, and the proceedings against him be stayed.

#### COPY OF APOLOGY

"Bulcamp, Jan. 18, 1836. My Lord, I hereby acknowledge to your Lordship and the Board of Guardians, that I am extremely sorry for the inconsiderate words spoken by me concerning the pulling down of Bulcamp House, and I am ready to apologize to your Lordship and the Board of Guardians for my conduct on the occasion, hoping you will take into consideration that the words which I used were spoken in a moment of anger, and without reflecting on the consequences that might have ensued to me or to those who afterwards joined the mob; and I therefore hope that this my apology will be accepted by your Lordship and the Board, and that they will not think it necessary to take any further steps in the matter against me, as no injury was done by the mob to any individual, nor any destruction of the House took place.

"&c., &c., S. C \_\_\_\_\_."

March 7       Reported that the able-bodied men had been extremely disorderly yesterday afternoon, and endeavoured to obtain by *force an interview with their wives*, but had been prevented by the Governor and the police officers: Resolved to prosecute the most prominent, and, it appearing that the numbers were considerable, the Governor was directed to wait upon the Earl of Stradbroke and solicit his attendance at the Workhouse to-morrow. Moreover Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ of Westleton (wife of Joseph \_\_\_\_\_), inmates of the Workhouse, having also behaved disorderly and *broken down some part of the walls with a poker*, that she be taken before Lord Stradbroke and dealt with according to law.

March 21       The windows being so frequently broken between the able-bodied men's yard and the probationary ward, Resolved that the glass be taken out about three-fourths of the way up and bricked.

April 4       £63 allowed by the Magistrates for Police and Special Constables at the Workhouse.

May 9       A proposal to discharge the Special Constables, sworn in at the time of the disturbance, was negatived, because of the excited state of feeling on Poor Law Administration in Norfolk, which might communicate itself to this Union.

May 30       The propriety of discharging one of the Policemen discussed; Resolved to state to the Poor Law Commissioners that the numbers in the House are comparatively small, and that the Workhouse was in a tranquil state.



June 13            Reported that the Poor Law Commissioners sanction the discharge of one of the police officers, but, should occasion arise, the Guardians must at once apply for another.

July 4            Discussion as to whether 2 Police Officers, at present in the Workhouse, may be dismissed: the Clerk directed to enquire of the Poor Law Commissioners, *who* are responsible for their wages.

July 25            Two Police officers to be discharged, and the Poor Law Commissioners informed of the peaceful state of the Union.

Nevertheless, there appear to have been mutterings of the late storm still going on outside the House, for, on the above date, the clerk is directed to write the Editor of the *Suffolk Chronicle* and demand the name of the person who wrote a letter dated Brampton, July 20th, 1836, and headed "AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE TREATMENT OF THE POOR UNDER THE NEW-FANGLED POOR LAWS."

There is no further reference to Riot No. 2 and its consequences, save the following allusion to the 100 staves ordered, on Dec. 21st, 1835, for the use of the Constables in defending the Workhouse:

1837

July 31.           Mr. John Aldis of Halesworth, the High Constable, applies for the use of the *Constables' Staves* for the special constables the 2 days of the *ensuing parliamentary election*. The request to be granted if approved of by Colonel Bence.

*Editor's Note:* All italics, spelling, capitalization and punctuation are as given in the original text, for which the full reference is *Wenhaston and Bulcamp, Suffolk: Curious parish records including lists of vicars from 1217 and churchwardens from 1547, description of the recently discovered ancient painting known as "The Wenhaston Doom", old wills and law-suits of the parish, two riots at Bulcamp workhouse, and a glossary of old-fashioned words*, by J. B. Clare, Halesworth. 1903.

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## SOCIETY NOTES

Forty-eight members of the Society and their guests attended the Annual Day-Out held on Wednesday 17th June 1998. A day's visit was paid to Lowestoft and Somerleyton Hall. The day was much enjoyed by everyone.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 7.30pm on Wednesday 21st October 1998 at the United Free Church Hall, Riverside, Framlingham. The A.G.M. will be followed by a talk given by Mr A. J. Martin entitled "Martin's Miscellany".

The General Committee of the Society which met on Thursday 21st May recommended that the annual subscription for 1998/99 be maintained at £5.00 per person per year. A resolution to that effect will be submitted at the A.G.M.

The first formal lecture of the 1998-99 Winter Lecture season will take place at 7.30pm on Wednesday 18th November, when Mr Jack Rose of Lowestoft will speak on Lowestoft and Fishing. It promises to be a most interesting evening.

All enquiries concerning Society membership and functions should be made to the Hon Secretary, Mr Andrew A. Lovejoy, 28 Pembroke Road, Framlingham IP13 9HA - Tel Framlingham 01728 723214.

# HERALDRY IN FRAMLINGHAM CHURCH

*By Peter MacLachlan*

## *PART 3: THE CHANCEL AND NAVE*

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In the chancel and nave there are a number of ledger stones, those large black rectangles of stone (usually slate) covering graves in the floor of a church. Five of these have coats of arms on them: some are quite clear, while others are badly worn; however, from other sources we know what the arms were.

The most easterly - in fact behind the altar - is for Anna, daughter of Robinson Groom of Rattlesden, widow of the Rev. William Wyatt. She died in 1840. It shows the impaled arms of Wyatt, a red shield with three rampant lions on a fess between three boars' heads, with those of Groom, on a blue chief. There are three golden helmets. In front of the altar we find Mark Anthony and his wife, Mary Sparhawk, from Leiston. Mary has a nice simple coat of arms with, quite properly, three golden sparrowhawks; heraldry has many allusive coats where the charges allude to the owner's name or office. Mark's arms must be Tudor in origin. The sixteenth century loved to add as many charges as they could - their motto was "Pack 'em in". What have we got? A Chief, three lions, three fleurs-de-lis, and for good measure three mullets (five-pointed stars). This is a fine example of what is often called "kitchen sink heraldry", the kitchen sink being the only thing left out. (No doubt there is somewhere someone who has such a charge!). If you compare this to an ancient coat of arms like that of Waldegrave, as can be seen in the North aisle, you can see how debased heraldry had become with the passing of time. Next to the Anthony Ledger stone is that of Thomas Cornwallis of Oaken Hill Hall, Badingham, who died in 1664. This is very worn, but one can see he was a man of great family pride, as he has no less than ten quarterings, quite a fair haul for a country gent. These show the families from whom he was descended. As well as the Cornish choughs of the Cornwallises, there are the bars gemel (that is pairs of bars) of the Bucktons of Broome, the cross flory of Braham and Teye with "Argent a bend between six crosses crosslet sable" (were they related to the Howards as the charges are the same?). Next comes Tyrell, the family whom popular legend credits with two regicides, followed by Stamford with seapies (oystercatchers, not some rather some doubtful sounding naval dish) and Butler, very suitably with three covered cups. The final three are Mapershall, Moyne and Stukeley, though this last may be intended for Grimston. All that lot shares a shield with Porter of Halesworth, whom we will meet in the next article.

Moving outside the altar rails, we come to Henry Meade Ogle of Drogheda (what made him come to Framlingham, I wonder). He died unmarried in 1823. His arms were nice and simple, a red fess between three red crescents on a silver shield. As we step into the nave, we find a most unusual ledger stone which seems to commemorate two unconnected men and the wife of one of them. In fact, Edmund Goodwin and Jasper Peirson were uncle and nephew: Jasper was married to Mary Edwards. There is nothing very exciting about their heraldry, and the blazons of their arms can be found at the end of this article.

On the pulpit there is an enamel of the arms of Pembroke College, and these can also be seen on the top of the organ case.

Also to be seen in the chancel are the very fine heraldic kneelers round the altar rails. They are four in number, each with four coats of arms. Two kneelers are devoted to the heraldry of the Howards. The other two have arms connected to Framlingham. As the order in which kneelers are placed is always being changed, we will look at the Howards first. One kneeler has the golden lion of the Talbots within a bordure also gold. Elizabeth Talbot was the wife of the last Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son of the 4th Duke, also married a Talbot. Next is Howard without the Flodden augmentation, followed by De Vere and Fitzalan. The other Howard kneeler has Bigod, sometime Earls of Norfolk, Warranne, Brotherton and Mowbray. For details of the Howard heraldry see the first article in this series.

Of the other kneelers, one has the arms of the See of Ipswich and St Edmundsbury, a coat drawing details from the arms of the two towns. Note the demi-lion conjoined to the demi-hulk of an ancient ship, a most odd effect. Then comes Framlingham, a coat of arms with many references, such as the crosses-crosslet of the Howards, to the history of the town; followed by Framlingham's French twin Coucy le Chateau, which with its pales of red and vair is reminiscent of St Pol (see article 2). Finally, there is Pembroke College, which we have met before. The last kneeler has Hitcham for Sir Robert Hitcham, benefactor of Framlingham, Danforth for Nicholas Danforth, who went to America and was involved in the Foundation of Harvard, next Suffolk County Council with the sun rising from the sea for East Suffolk and two of St. Edmund's crowns for the western part of the county. The final coat is that of the Diocese of Norwich, three mitres.

## BLAZONS

[Note: only those Blazons that have not been given in earlier articles are included]

Anthony:	Argent, on a fess sable, between three Fleures de Lis azure three mullets or, on a chief azure three lions salient or.
Bigod:	Or, a cross gules.
Braham:	Sable, a cross flory or.
Buckton:	Sable, three bars gemel argent on a canton argent a crescent sable.
Butler:	Sable, a chevron between three covered cups argent.
Cornwallis:	Sable gutty argent, on a fess argent three Cornish choughs proper.
Coucy le Chateau:	Paly of eight gules and vair.
Danforth:	Bendy of six gules and or a chief azure.
Edwards:	Argent, a fess ermines between three martlets sable.
Framlingham:	Vert, a closed book or between six crosses crosslet fitchy argent, on a chief embattled vair a lion passant guardant or.
Goodwin:	Or, a lion passant guardant azure, on a chief gules three lozenges vair.
Groom:	Or, three piles gules, on a chief azure three helmets closed or.
Hitcham:	Gules, on a chief or three torteaux.
Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury:	Per pale gules and azure, a demi-lion passant guardant conjoined to the hulk of an ancient ship between three ducal coronets or.
Mapershall:	Sable, fretty argent on a chief argent a lion passant reguardant sable.
Moyne:	Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets sable.
Norwich Diocese:	Azure, three mitres or.
Ogle:	Argent, a fess between three crescent gules.

Peirson:	Argent, two cheverons gules between three oak leaves slipped vert.
Porter:	Sable, three church bell argent a chief ermin.
Sparhawk:	Gules, a fess between three sparrowhawks or.
Stamford:	Azure, a cheveron between three seapies argent.
Stukeley:	Argent, on a fess sable three mullets argent.
Suffolk County Council:	Gules, the base barry wavey azure and argent, issuant there from the sun, in chief two crowns infiled by two arrows in saltire or.
Talbot:	Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.
Teye:	Argent, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy sable.
Tyrell:	Argent, two chevrons azure within a bordure engrailed gules.
Wyatt:	Gules, on a fess between three boars' heads erased or, three lions rampant sable.

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## PLANNING NOTES: THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMLINGHAM

By Andrew A. Lovejoy

Framlingham has been longer with us than most people think. Miss Muriel Kilvert suggested in her book, *the History of Framlingham* (1995), that the alignment of the road in the Conservation Area of the town marks out the layout of Saxon Framlingham. It should be added that little or no Saxon pottery etc, has been found in the Conservation Area. Miss Kilvert may, all the same, be right.

We know little or nothing of the layout of the town from Saxon times until the 17th century. However, Framlingham must have been a considerable place throughout that period. The Castle, one of the centres for social life in East Anglia from 1100AD until *circa* 1550, must have been supported by a considerable population. The buildings, some of them Tudor on Market Hill and the sprinkling of early houses throughout the Conservation Area all suggest that the layout of the town as we now know it was in position before the earliest houses now extant were built. All roads led to Framlingham in the days of the Bigods, Mowbrays and Howards. Should we say more?

The 17th century saw the first accurate indications of a recognisable plan of Framlingham. In 1628, the Rev Richard Golty, Rector 1630 - 1678, started keeping a tythe account book. From that book we know what Framlingham then looked like. Framlingham then consisted of Market Hill, Church Street, Castle Street, Double Street, Bridge Street and Fore Street (Back Lane). The White Horse Inn, which in 1632 was run by Nicholas Shen, marked the edge of town in those days. The Hitcham Almshouses, built in 1654, were then also on the edge of the built-up area of Framlingham.

It wasn't until the 19th century that accurate maps of Framlingham, were obtainable. The Ordnance Survey 1-inch map of 1836 registered Framlingham in graphic form as a market town with its own region. The 1889 6-inch emphasised that and the 25 inch (1 to 2500) map of the 20th century marked out the town in great detail.

The Victorian period, especially with the coming of the railway to Framlingham in 1859, saw much development beyond the town's historic core. Frederick Corrance for instance, who died in 1859, owned much land on the edge of the built-up area (Albert Road, Station Road, etc.). His death released a lot of land for building the Victorian parts of Framlingham.

The 20th century saw Framlingham's population declining from a peak in 1871, 2,518 persons, to 1951, 1,900 persons. Development since the War is known to most of us. Danforth Drive, the Knoll and the Mowbrays were the first to be developed. That pushed the population of the town to 2,697 persons in 1991. The Structure Plan for the whole county envisages 54,690 new houses being built by 2006 from a start in 1988. Framlingham has been asked to play its part in such things. The population of the town will rise to about 3,250 or so based on the national average of 2.2 persons per house. The most recent developments - Brook Lane, New Road and Mount Pleasant will account for that increase.

The alterations to the Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Department Local Plan (March 1998) for Framlingham sees the town as having a function as a major local shopping centre, and as a tourist centre which reflects the attraction, amongst others, of the 13th century Castle. The present town has fairly recently taken on a more defined role as a place of real local and even national importance.

But can the town cope with this influx of population, which suggests an increase by about 70 per cent since 1951?

The normal services of the town, sewage, recently updated, dustcart services (started in 1935) etc, can obviously cope. The Doctors will survive. But perhaps the greatest problem is that of motor traffic in the town. The problem directly mirrors the fact that the town's population has increased dramatically recently, with householders, including, of course, the new houses, having on average one car at least per household. It is proposed to increase the size of the Elms Car Park (into the Mere) and perhaps to limit parking on Market Hill. People will not use Framlingham as a shopping centre unless they can conveniently park. Will more car parking spaces attract more cars? Perhaps also a 20mph speed limit should be imposed in the town. It should be added that the town, which really means its historic core, is only choc a bloc with traffic at certain peak hours, namely Saturday mornings and *circa* 4pm on week days. It is nearly always possible to find a space on Market Hill at virtually any other time. But beware, the National Projection for car numbers envisages an increase of a third in motor traffic by 2020 AD.

Framlingham then boasts an historic core surrounded by recent housing developments. Its position as market centre has taken on new significance recently. The Solar store complements the existing shopping facilities as it seems to have filled a deficiency in the make-up of the commercial interest of the town. Change is inevitable. But with the SCDC Local Plan being implemented, the town should maintain its present historic character for the foreseeable future.

## SOCIETY OFFICERS

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

## EXIT LINES

Quite a sensation was occasioned in the town when the *Parish Leaflet* announced that the Keeper of the King's Armoury had visited the Church and declared that the helmet hanging therein in the chancel was the actual helmet worn by Lord Howard in the battle of Flodden in 1513. An offer of £500 has been made for this helmet together with an exact copy thereof. No-one apparently knew or suspected the value of this helmet. Just as we are going to press we learn that the Duke of Norfolk has refused to allow the removal and sale of the helmet. The £500 would have been a great help to the Renovation Fund of the Church.

*Lambert's Family Almanack 1909*

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