



# FRAM

The Journal of  
The Framlingham & District  
Local History & Preservation Society

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

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*Heir of Antiquity! - fair castle Town,  
Rare spot of beauty, grandeur, and renown,  
Seat of East-Anglian kings! - proud child of fame,  
Hallowed by time, illustrious Framlinghame!*

From: *Framlingham: a Narrative of the Castle*,  
by James Bird (1831)

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The Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> October 2004 at 7.30 p.m. at the Free Church Hall, Riverside, Framlingham. This is the Society's most important function of the year, when honorary officers are elected for the year ensuing and, not to be forgotten, subscriptions are paid. Please try to attend.

As an added and very welcome bonus, the formal business will be followed by a talk by Charles Seely on the joys of bookselling in Framlingham.

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# FRAM

4th Series Number 10  
August 2004

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

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The first article in this issue of *Fram* may help to re-inforce a message that I have tried to share with readers of the magazine in several editorials over the past few years: the critical relevance of history for our own individual lives, for everyone in our local community.

This might seem at first glance a sweeping and even questionable generalization, but then, think about it – think of our own individual experience of and relation to our own community, the town of Framlingham.

The population of this town is a varied one, with still (Praise be!) a significant proportion of people who were born and bred in Framlingham. There's plenty of local employment, and it's said that more people come into Fram to work, than commute from Fram to work elsewhere. Sadly, as yet, we do not yet have the ethnic diversity that I know and value in other communities with which I am involved, but I hope and trust that that input will come sooner rather than later. I have also to say that I greatly regret that not very many truly "local" locals have joined this Society in recent years; I wonder, indeed, how many indigenous people feel that it is worth the time and effort to go up to our local museum up at Framlingham Castle. I personally am desperately keen to involve more local people with personal experience of our town with all the many activities of our Society and of the Lanman Museum. There is a rich fund of historical information about our town and the surrounding area, something that needs to be captured and cherished. It may include, as Tony demonstrates in his paper, memories of famous men and women prominent in a much wider arena than that represented by our own small locality. But it goes beyond individual recollections, valuable as those are, into more tangible media – letters, documents, photographs and other graphic materials etc., etc. (The papers and memorabilia of a prominent local printer who passed away in 1995 should have been the Crown Jewels of the town's heritage; they ended up in a skip).

As yet, Framlingham does not have a local studies resource centre, of the kind that I understand has been established as a pilot exercise in Sudbury and elsewhere in the UK. However, discussions are currently in train with potential partners that might just succeed in taking forward such an initiative for this town. Oral, graphic, printed and manuscript materials would form there a rich and enriching source of data by and about Framlingham and its people: enriching in that it would re-inforce community identity, and the loyalties that flow from that, as well as furthering our understanding of what has made Framlingham the place that it is, and perhaps – dare one suggest? – informing our decision-making in the future.

May this initiative go forward, and go forward soon, not least while there yet remain memories of the kind cited by Tony Martin that need to be valued and preserved.

"History is five minutes ago".

That mantra is now often quoted and re-quoted, I like to think that I was the person who first said it. It also appears on the back cover of this journal. Its message is, that as we live our lives and recall and record them, we are all at the core of history.

## LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF TIME

By A. J. Martin

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It seems to me that the older I become, the nearer events of the past seem to be to the present day. It has been said that history is five minutes ago. But because people fortunately have long memories, they can retain a picture in their minds for the rest of their lives, of instances which befell them, or which they witnessed. These can seem fresh to us that hear of them for the first time. Time closes up.

I was thinking along these lines recently, when I read that the mother of W. G. Arnott could remember seeing Edward FitzGerald, complete with an old tartan shawl thrown carelessly over his shoulder, walking down the Thorofare in Woodbridge, in animated conversation with Tennyson.

Many people will remember George Arnott. He was but one of the many scholarly historians of Woodbridge, and I can see him now, sitting by the window of his book-lined study in Church Street. He was a considerable authority on the River Deben, and sailed his boats up and down it from boyhood (Coincidentally, my nephew owns a sailing boat that once belonged to George Arnott). He was an auctioneer in partnership with John Calver, who ended his days in Framlingham. Their sales of pictures in the Assembly Room of the Bull Hotel in Woodbridge were remarkable for the numbers of paintings by Thomas Churchyard. There were paintings by the Smythe Brothers, John Moore, John Duvall, Robert Burrows and others of the "Suffolk School".

I remember attending one sale where a work by Samuel Palmer laid amongst the others on the table. I found it a dull, brown, uninteresting painting of sheep amongst some trees. It created some excitement amongst the dealers and the gallery owners from London who had suddenly awoken to the fact that there were, after all, some things of interest in Suffolk. I do not remember the price other than it was considerable for a country sale. But someone had egg on their face eventually, because this painting was found to have been made by the copyist, Tom Keating. Keating got into an awful lot of trouble later on, for although he always placed a small detail in his works which a competent "expert" should have spotted, many didn't, or chose not to. Subsequent private buyers of paintings by Keating acquired from dealers in the saleroom, were not very pleased to find that their purchases were not all that they were supposed to be, and there was a court-case.

I think George Arnott would have been born in the early years of the twentieth century and FitzGerald died in 1883, Tennyson in 1892. George Arnott's mother may have been born about 1865 or 1870, and would have been quite aware of these two figures, who may have cut a somewhat eccentric dash amongst the lesser mortals of Woodbridge.

My grandfather, who died in 1960, was taken by his mother when he was one-year-old to see Charles Clubbe. He was a solicitor in Framlingham whose offices were situated between the present-day chemist's shop and the travel agent's. He lived in the grey brick house on the opposite side of Market Hill with the pillared porch. Mr. Clubbe gave my grandfather a sovereign, the ultimate destination of which, he said, was unknown to him. He would not have remembered the encounter nor the sovereign so I suppose he was told of them in later life.

But Charles Clubbe was born in 1786 or 1787. So he would have been nineteen years old at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar and twenty-nine years old at the time of Waterloo. There may well have been men from Framlingham or the villages nearby who served in these battles and

survived to tell the tale, in which case Clubbe may have met them. My great-grandfather worked for Charles Clubbe from 1865 until the solicitor died in 1878. Trafalgar and Waterloo were both battles of which men would have spoken for many years afterwards in the way we still talk of the Great War and the Second World War. So had we thought to ask my grandfather about conversations his father may have had with Mr. Clubbe, we might have had almost a direct record of what it was like at Waterloo. Fanciful – but possible.

If I have some time to spare and I am going through Gestingthorpe, I always make time to go into the church and see the memorial tablet to Captain Oates. Erected by his fellow officers "to a very gallant gentleman", he went out in the snow to lessen the burden he believed himself to be upon Captain Scott and the others at the end of their ill-fated polar expedition. The tablet refers to the "conditions of considerable hardship", which I always think is a major understatement.

However, one of the Lords of the Manor at Sibton, where I farmed, was Colonel Brooke of Sibton Park. Small and tough, wizened through time in India, he was Colonel of the regiment which gave the farewell dinner for Oates, before he left the heat and dust of India for the cold and ice of the Antarctic in 1912. I do not know whether Oates came back to England before his departure on the expedition, but Colonel Brooke and his fellow officers cannot have been aware when they shook the Captain by the hand, of what he would do a little later at the bottom of the world.

We never asked Colonel Brooke much about that, but we should have done and much else beside. For he must have been born at about the time that Charles Clubbe died. Someone did ask him whether he ever saw Queen Victoria and he said, yes: he did. He said he was taken as a boy at Eton to sing beneath her balcony and the Queen came out and thanked them.

During his time in India, he went off on six-month expeditions with a train of bearers, and shot game which is now extinct. Colonel Brooke was duty ADC to the Governor of Calcutta when King George V and Queen Mary came to sit upon their thrones as Emperor and Empress of India. The Colonel said that if one looked at the official photographs, one could see a small figure to one side of Their Majesties with feathers on his hat. "That", he said, "is me".

So perhaps many of us, as the events in our lives which make them interesting build up, unwittingly touch the links in the story of where we live. The tragedy is that often we don't know it at the time. We don't ask more about the incident, because we are too young, or in awe of the person in front of us. The good thing is that there are letters left behind by those who saw history being made. Books are written and tales are told on winter nights which pass into folklore, and there is always a grain of truth, at least, in that.

## GUIDING AT SUTTON HOO 1984-2002

By Andrew A. Lovejoy

*The author of this article was for five years Guiding Rota Secretary of the Sutton Hoo Society and for ten years its Membership Secretary. He is a Life Member of the Society.*

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Guiding at Sutton Hoo has had from its inception in 1984, secure foundations.<sup>1</sup>

On 6<sup>th</sup> June 1939, Professor C. Phillips stood on the edge of the partially excavated burial chamber on Mound 1. It was a defining moment in the story of Sutton Hoo. Professor Phillips was looking at a royal burial which had remained undiscovered for thirteen hundred years. Soon, 263 artefacts, including 55 of gold and 16 of silver, were un-earthed. The Sutton Hoo story had come to life. On 22<sup>nd</sup> August of the same year, Mrs. E. M. Pretty, the owner of the Sutton Hoo estate at that time, had her very generous donation of all the artefacts found in Mound 1 accepted by the British Museum. Sutton Hoo was thus formally recognised as a site of national importance. There was obviously much to explore.

As the years rolled by, the artefacts were researched. In 1975 and succeeding years, a report was published of the 1938-39 excavation at Sutton Hoo, arguably the highest point in archaeological publication in the United Kingdom in the twentieth century.<sup>2</sup> The site was thus much in the public domain. For all that, it was felt in archaeological circles that Sutton Hoo had not yet fully told its story.

In 1983 the Sutton Hoo Research Project Committee initiated a survey for all excavation of Sutton Hoo, directed by Professor Martin Carver. As the programme of survey and excavation progressed, the public came to the site in numbers (4,000 in 1985). The public were exercising a healthy curiosity but the excavators at that time needed to get on with their work. Somebody surely had to take charge of the visiting public. The answer to the problem was a corps of well-informed site guides. On 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1984, the Sutton Hoo Society was formed. The Society has since then not looked back. Many of the guides under the present National Trust aegis would perhaps like to know something of those days, in many ways the most exciting period of guiding at Sutton Hoo.

Mike Weaver, the Society's first Hon. Secretary, was, like many of the guides then, enthralled with it all. Reporting in the first issue of *Saxon*<sup>3</sup>, he wrote

Site guides – the very phrase sends a chill of fear up the spine as memories flood back of experiences this summer. Blazing sun, torrential rain, dust storms, wailing babies, reluctant children, playful dogs and that most dreaded of phenomena – the alternative guide. Through all the hazards, one factor has emerged – the genuine and immense enthusiasm of visitors.

The record for a guide was set in that summer of 1984, with John Warburton's feat of five one-hour tours in a single session; a record indeed. Clearly, guides then were in relatively short supply. In 1984, thirty people volunteered to guide tours. By 1985 just twelve guides were available.<sup>4</sup>

In those early days of the Society, as now, the character and setting of the site struck a chord. The view from the site itself of Woodbridge and of the Deben valley, the sappy scent of nearby Top Hat Wood (planted 1881), the very feeling that this site, situated as it is on the edge of a plateau, add to the feeling that the very presence of the mounds there is not usual, and even a miracle. Add the fact that the site has a special significance of its own, being the earliest surviving royal burial ground in England. The very presence of this site in Suffolk conjures up atavistic notions.

The guides in those days had some idiosyncratic tendencies. Each had his or her version of the Sutton Hoo story. It was then an unwritten law that a guide (except for training purposes) should not listen in to another guide's guided tour. Harmony was therefore maintained. A guide's presentation in those days was inspired by the fact that the whole site took on the character of a microcosm all its own. For two hours or so, visitors and guides alike would step back into a world of fourteen hundred years ago. Such experiences were a marvellous reward for all present at the site on tour days.

Guiding had a routine of its own. The ticket hut near Mound 2, the centre of operations and the place where site guides met members of the public, was installed in 1985. A guide would arrive about 1.40 p.m. for a 2 p.m. tour, hand out tickets and (a little later in the site's history) direct visitors to the exhibition hut. The tours would usually start there punctually at either 2 p.m. or 3 p.m. (2 p.m. and 4 p.m. in the earliest days). A measure of a guide's successful tour would be the number of souvenirs the public bought afterwards. In the early days, both guides and visitors would take tea laid on at the site by the ladies.

Highlights there have been over the years. The Patron of the Society, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, paid a private visit to Sutton Hoo in 1987. It was a major event, which cast a lustre over everyone's experiences of Sutton Hoo. In 1985, the BBC broadcast three 50 minute programmes on Sutton Hoo on television. The public came in their hundreds. It was invigorating stuff.

There was always much to see, as the excavations right up to their termination in 1992 guaranteed a constant flow of visitors. The digging ended with the surprise excavation of Mound 17, which produced a very well preserved skeleton of a man, horse and princely grave goods. The test came with the end of the excavations in 1992. Would the public continue to be interested? They were, though in slightly fewer numbers. It was a pleasure on a fine weekend to talk to (shall we say) fifteen visitors at a session.

The whole business of guiding was obviously worthwhile. The highlights of those years are obviously the private memories of each guide and of his particularly favourite guided tour. One day, one or more of the guides may note them down for posterity.

There was also an unusual side to all this. The Sutton Hoo site, situated as it is in the Suffolk countryside, had a parochial ambience of its own. It stirred the imagination to realise that one's humble efforts on a Saturday, Sunday or Bank Holiday Monday represented a commentary on a site of international importance. That in part sums up the charm of guiding in those days. It was a local affair with national dimensions, which passed off in a totally unceremonious way; guides became wedded to the site.

Today's guides have a different remit from that of guides in the pre National Trust days<sup>5</sup>. To get to the site between 1984 and March 2002 involved a positive decision to make a twenty-minute walk from a car-park on the nearby main road, along an unimproved track. The public who visited Sutton Hoo then were all enthusiasts, committed to the Sutton Hoo story. Visitors then were a captive audience, who wished to know of their forebears of thirteen hundred years ago. Such visitors were not mere tourists.

In contrast, guides today have the challenge to engender a real interest in the site among a more varied body of people. Some still come to Sutton Hoo to gratify a deep curiosity, but in essence many visitors are now visiting yet another National Trust site. The Sutton Hoo Society, by putting into practice the first sentences of its constitution, can ably carry forward and guarantee that people will visit Sutton Hoo for what it is really worth. The site is proudly one of importance in the history of these islands. The site guides of the Society prior to 2002 can feel that they have provided the foundation for the guides of today, who are without doubt performing yet more miracles in relaying the Sutton Hoo story to a much expanded public interest.

May they have every success.

#### *Editor's notes*

1. A version of this paper appeared in *Saxon the newsletter of the Sutton Hoo Society*, no. 39 (2003)
2. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* (1975-83) 3 vols. A useful summary of these and later findings is provided in P. Warner, *The Origins of Suffolk* (1996). *passim*. esp. pp. 70-83.
3. *Saxon* (1984)
4. *Ibid.* (1985)
5. For several years, the National Trust issued a Newsletter specifically addressing the changes that it was initiating at Sutton Hoo. In this context, see especially issue 3 (March 2000) and issue 4 (September 2001).



# THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN SUFFOLK, 1361-1971

By Bill Sergeant

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*(The original version of this paper was written following the passing into law of the Courts Act of 1971, which, among other changes to our courts of law, had the effect of abolishing those Courts of Quarter Sessions which had over many generations been for most people the prime provider of local justice and local government. In Suffolk, as throughout England and Wales, the Michaelmas Sessions of 1971 were the last to be held, so marking the end of a very English institution, which in its pragmatic and down-to-earth way served our country long and well. B.S.)*

Although the Commission of the Peace will continue after Courts of Quarter Sessions are abolished by the Courts Act of 1971, the Michaelmas Sessions of 1971 will mark the end of an association of some six hundred years between county administration and Justices of the Peace. It seems appropriate, therefore, to pay a modest tribute to this long association by a review of aspects of the history and the work of the Suffolk Justices in days gone by.

The earliest recorded appointment of those "Keepers of the Peace" for Suffolk who were the forerunners of the Justices of the Peace was in December 1307, when John de Peyton and John de Boylund were to be Keepers of the Peace for the county of Suffolk during the King's absence beyond the seas. At this time, as the name implies, the duties of this new office were primarily concerned with the keeping of civil order, and it was not until 1329 that the Commission of the Peace habitually bestowed on the Keepers (or on the Justices, as they gradually came to be called) powers to try and punish offenders. Throughout the mediaeval period, the Justices retained something of a policing role, as is illustrated by the historian Bertha Putnam in her study of *Proceedings before the Justices of the Peace in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries* (1938), in which she tells the story of some Norfolk Justices who were ordered by Royal writ, with the Sheriff and some others, to retore to the King a castle wrongfully occupied by John and William Knyvet. They arrived to find the drawbridge up and the castle defended by Alice, John's wife, and fifty armed men. The redoubtable Alice addressed the Justices thus

Maister Twyer, ye be a justice of the pees and I require you to keep the peas ... and if ye begin to breke the peas, or make any warre to gete the place of me, I shall defend me, for lever I had in such wyse to dye than to be slayne when my husband cometh home, for he charget me to kepe it.

The Justices had to concede a lack of success in this venture. Miss Putnam brings out clearly the hazards to which the office of Justice of the Peace was subject in the period before 1500. Not least, the rivalries of the numerous higher courts threatened to render them powerless. But at least the fact that the Justices of Gaol Delivery and of the Court of Kings Bench sometimes took over business which had been initiated by the Justices has meant that some record of their work before 1500 has survived. Although the offices of Clerk of the Peace and of *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls) had been created before 1500, the care of the records of the Justices was evidently somewhat haphazard, and in the main it was only when a case was taken to a higher court and the documents became part of the archives of central government that any record of the proceedings of the Justices at this early date have survived.

Nevertheless, by 1500 the Justices of the Peace and their Courts of Sessions were firmly established as a permanent feature of local administration, and the organisation of the Justices had acquired the pattern which it was to follow, in the main, until the nineteenth century and beyond. As noted above, there were already in place the offices of Clerk of the Peace and *Custos Rotulorum*. In addition, the method by which business was brought before the Sessions, the presentment of offences by constables and juries of inquisition, and their acceptance or rejection as "true bills" by the Grand Jury of the County, had also been developed. The Grand Jury had itself developed from a long line of juries of enquiry, and was to become an important feature of Quarter Sessions procedure.

From the end of the fourteenth century, as well as having responsibility for offences arising out of the

keeping of the peace, the Justices had also been empowered by statute to deal with a number of economic offences. These included not only the enforcing of ancient statutes dealing with such matters as weights and measures and the marketing of goods, but also of statutes dating from the time of the Black Death relating to wages, prices, and conditions of service for labourers. The ease with which the procedure used by the Justices could be adapted to deal with a great variety of business was no doubt responsible for the great increase in their duties, resulting, in fact, from the legislation of the Tudor monarchs and their successors. These duties became so many and varied that one writer on the subject said that the authors of legal text-books had abandoned all hope of describing the duties of a Justice in any methodic fashion and that the alphabet had become the one possible connecting thread

A Justice ... must have something to do with Railways, Rape, Rates, Recognisances, Records, and Recreation Grounds; with Perjury, Petroleum, Piracy, and Playhouses; with Disorderly houses, Dissenters, Dogs, and Drainage.

The rapid increase in the number of duties performed by the Justices from the sixteenth century onwards was accompanied by a rise in their status, so that by the early seventeenth century the Justices, together with the Sheriff, had come to be regarded as the embodiment of the County at large and the proper vehicle for conveying to it the wishes of central government. The importance of the Justices from this time was reflected in the elaborate procedure for holding the Court of Quarter Sessions, which was laid down by legal treatises of the period. This has been summarised by the historians Sidney and Beatrice Webb in their work *English Local Government: the Parish and the County* (1906). It included, they tell us

the formal summons by the High Sheriff, besides the Justices, of practically all the county to attend; the elaborate empanelling not only of a Jury of gentlemen to serve as the "Grand Inquest" for the county, but also of separate Juries representing each Hundred, and an ample panel of petty jurors from which to draw the various "Traverse Juries" or "Felons Juries" that were required for criminal business.

It further included the gathering of this extensive company at the county town; the formal procession through the town to the Shire Hall or Moot Hall; the Justices taking their seats with their hats on; ... the formal opening of the Court by the Clerk of the Peace or his deputy solemnly reading the Commission of the Peace and the Royal Proclamation for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality; the tedious swearing in of the jurors and the delivery to them by the Chairman of a lengthy "charge"; the presentation by the High Sheriff of his interminable lists of Hundred and Parish Officers who were required to be in attendance; ... the "crowding and jostling of the Tithingmen with their presentments".

As might be suspected, it is doubtful whether practice often conformed tidily with theory. It is true that in Suffolk the Justices for the whole County did meet together, particularly to discuss matters of policy, but from the earliest times the Court of Quarter Sessions met separately for each of the four ancient divisions of the County, namely the two parts of the Geldable administered by the Sheriff, and the Liberties of Bury St. Edmunds and of St. Ethelreda (Ely), which were exempt from the Sheriff's jurisdiction. By custom, only Justices residing within a division attended the Quarter Sessions held there, and it was normal practice for the Sessions to meet first at Beccles, and after two or three days adjourn to Woodbridge, then to Ipswich, and finally to Bury St. Edmunds. This system continued until 1859, when the Beccles, Woodbridge, and Ipswich Divisions were amalgamated. From that date, Quarter Sessions were held in two divisions only – those for the Western Division at Bury St. Edmunds and those for the Eastern Division at Ipswich. They remained part of the single Suffolk County Commission of the Peace, and it was not until as late as 1954 that separate Commissions of the Peace were issued for East and West Suffolk.

Beside the separate Courts for the four Divisions, a number of Suffolk boroughs had their own Sessions of the Peace. Ipswich was holding its own independent Court of Quarter Sessions from the fifteenth century, and the borough possesses an unusually fine series of early sessions rolls recording the proceedings before the Borough Justices dating from 1440. Other Suffolk boroughs acquired the right to hold separate Sessions in the seventeenth century. By the nineteenth century, Aldeburgh had ceased to exercise this right, but under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, two additional Suffolk boroughs, Eye and Sudbury, obtained their own Commissions of the Peace.

In addition to what might be called a "fragmentation" of Quarter Sessions, the attitude of the Justices towards the business to be done there tended to make the occasion much less grand than the seventeenth century treatises would imply. It is true that much of the business could only be done in open court and

required the co-operation of juries, but as soon as the business that involved the presence of outsiders was concluded, the Justices would retire to an inn and finish their transactions over dinner. A Suffolk Justice, Edmund Bohun, in his *The Justice of the Peace: his calling and qualifications* (1693), condemned those Justices "who come and take the King's wages, and before half the business is done betake themselves to the tavern, leaving two or three to finish the business", and an order in the Suffolk Quarter Sessions Order Book for 1722 confirms the difficulty that was experienced in persuading them to carry out their Sessions business in the proper manner.

Nevertheless, we should not underestimate the immense amount that was achieved by the Justices both in and out of Sessions. They were responsible not only for the maintenance of peace and order in the county, but also for carrying out many of the duties now performed by County and District Councils. Examples of a few of these functions are the repair of bridges, the regulation of servants' wages and of the movement of cattle, the licensing of ale-houses, the registration of Dissenters' meeting houses, the supervision of poor relief, and the enforcement of the laws of settlement and removal of the indigent poor. In carrying out these functions, they relied to a very large extent on the parish officers – the churchwardens, the overseers of the poor, the highway surveyors and constables – who were all answerable to the Justices for the state of affairs in their parishes, and who were called upon to put into execution orders made at Sessions or by the individual Justices.

It should also be remembered that, although many of the duties performed by the Justices would now be considered purely administrative, the methods by which they were carried out were judicial in form, and no different from those used to deal with criminal or other offences. Thus, if a road or bridge was out of repair, the parish responsible for its upkeep would be presented to and indicted by the Grand Jury, and if found "guilty" would be "punished" by the imposition of a fine. Such a fine was not, however, payable to the Sheriff on behalf of the King, but used for the repair of the offending bridge or road. In the same way, if the County Gaol or Shire Hall needed to be rebuilt, the whole county would be presented by the Grand Jury, and made responsible for raising the necessary money.

The collection of fines and amercements imposed by the Justices was the responsibility of the Sheriff and of the Bailiffs and Constables of the Liberties and Hundreds, and from this income the Justices received, until the nineteenth century, four shillings a day during the holding of Sessions. In addition, under an Act of 1597, they were obliged to maintain a "county stock" derived from the poor rates, and in the seventeenth century each county was expected to raise money for the support of wounded and impoverished soldiers. From an early date, therefore, the Justices found it necessary to appoint permanent officials to look after the funds belonging to the county and to keep its accounts.

This paper has dealt at some length with the organisation of the Justices of the Peace on a County basis, but for a long time the single Justice acting alone or with one or two fellow Justices wielded considerable authority. Arthur Young, our distinguished Suffolk agriculturalist, writing in his *Farmer's Letters to the People of England* (1767), said, "Whoever thinks himself neglected has nothing to do but to take a walk to the first Justice of the Peace and make his complaint", and Edmund Bohun in 1693, in the work already referred to, gave advice to the Justices for "the private hearing in the hall". He (the Justice) should first consider whether the matter which had been brought to his attention fell within his jurisdiction "for some men have a custom to extend their power beyond the just bound of it that they might have more business, and others will not do what they might and ought, out of fear or ignorance". Whenever a Justice issued a summons, granted a warrant, took a recognisance, or made an order, he should enter into a book the names of the parties, the subject matter, and a copy of the instrument. The same book should record all appearances of parties before him, and an exact statement of any judgement or determination arrived at by him, so that "if, just upon a Sessions they be all read over, he shall have a prospect of all he has done that quarter, which will be of great use".

Some duties, such as the making of the poor rate, the appointment of overseers of the poor and of highway surveyors, the allowance of their accounts, and, down to 1729, the granting of ale-house licences, required the presence of two or more Justices. The informal meeting together of a small number of Justices, perhaps with a local solicitor to act as their clerk, became an increasingly common practice in the eighteenth century. From 1691, special meetings of the Justices for dealing with highway business had been recognised by statute, and from 1729 special licensing, or "Brewster"

Sessions were held. In 1810, Henry James Pye in his *Summary of the Duties of the Justice of the Peace out of Sessions* said that

...in most large market towns Special Sessions for licensing ale-houses, appointing parish officers, etc., are held at the principal inn; and as on these occasions such business as required two or more Justices is generally brought forward, it has become the general practice for the neighbouring Justices to meet, sometimes once a fortnight, sometimes every market day, to transact the business of a Petty Sessions.

By the Division of Counties Act of 1828, provision was made for the regulation of these divisional meetings of Justices, and in Suffolk in the same year the Framlingham Petty Sessional Division was set up, the Justices meeting at the Crown Inn at Framlingham, and gradually such Divisions were set up throughout the County.

During the nineteenth century, the Justices were shorn of almost all their administrative functions. Even before the establishment of County and District Councils by the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, authorities such as the Poor Law Guardians and the Highway Boards had robbed the Justices of many of their duties, and much of the reforming legislation of the nineteenth century by-passed the Justices when setting up machinery to carry the reforms into effect. The future of the Justices of the Peace and their survival to the present day was assured, however, by reason of their duties as unpaid magistrates. The Justice of the Peace might be, as he was once described in Parliament – "a living creature that for half a dozen chickens would dispense with a whole dozen of penal statutes", but on the whole the nineteenth century reformers, like Sidney Smith, regarded him as "... a bulwark of some value against the supreme power of the State. They will not submit to be employed for base and criminal purposes. They are tools, perhaps, in some cases, but still tools that must be respected."

# **Glazier, Plumber, Painter, Volunteer & Innkeeper: The Painted Room of Castle Cottage, Framlingham**

By John McEwan

## Part 2

**T**HE Painted Room in *Castle Cottage*, Castle Street was occupied by two families of plumbers and glaziers.

### *Ann and Lawrence Underwood*

The Underwood family are the earliest occupants of Castle Cottage that could have done the paintings. The parish register for Framlingham records that Lawrence Underwood was baptised on 3 March 1741 and buried in the churchyard on 18 July 1797.<sup>1</sup> When he died, he was past his 56<sup>th</sup> birthday. His wife Ann continued with the business for another ten years until this announcement appeared in the *Ipswich Journal*.<sup>2</sup>

**A**NN UNDERWOOD, of Framlingham, Suffolk, widow, having assigned over all her estate and effects to James Leggatt, of the same place, hosier, in trust for equal benefit of such of her creditors as shall execute the assignment within four calendar months from the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of this present month of January; notice is hereby given that the deed of assignment is left at the office of Mr. Clubbe, solicitor, Framlingham, for inspection and signatures of the creditors of the said ANN UNDERWOOD. All persons indebted to the said ANN UNDERWOOD are desired to pay their respective debts to the said James Leggatt immediately, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

28th January 1807

The following May saw her bankruptcy concluded with this announcement.<sup>3</sup>

**T**he creditors of ANN UNDERWOOD, of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk who have executed the deed of assignment given by her for their benefit were requested to meet Mr. James Leggatt, the trustee appointed, thereby on Wednesday next the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. at the White Hart Inn, Framlingham at five in the afternoon, to examine the accounts and receive their respective dividends.

23<sup>rd</sup> May 1807

She lived on for eight years reaching the age of 73 and died on 9 January 1815.

### *Richard Rowlands*

This announcement appeared in the *Ipswich Journal* in January 1808:<sup>4</sup>

**R**ICHARD ROWLANDS, Plumber, Glazier, and Painter, from London, respectfully informs the public, he has taken the business of the late Mr. Underwood, and begs leave to solicit the favours of his late customers, and others, and hopes, by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit their future favours and support, which will be acknowledged with gratitude.

His first appearance in the Framlingham records was when he married by banns, Susan Meadows, a spinster of Framlingham, in St. Michael's Church on 8 October 1806. He was a bachelor from St. Martins in the Fields, Middlesex.<sup>5</sup>

On 22 January 1807, Richard entered the First Company of the Framlingham Volunteers under Captain Peirson and remained with them until they disbanded in 1813 (see also Part 1). Richard would have been around thirty-five years of age at that time.<sup>6</sup>

They had three children. The first child, William, was baptised privately on 30 December 1807. It is possible that William was named after Richard's younger brother for there was a William Rowlands aged thirty, who was buried on 10 December 1818.

Their next child was baptised Richard on 22 March 1809 and he was followed by John who was privately baptised on 20 September 1811. Sadly, in April 1813, first four-year old Richard dies on the 21st and a week later, on the 28<sup>th</sup>, his five-year

old brother William: both are buried together in the churchyard on the North side.<sup>7</sup>

On 3 June 1816, four-year-old John was baptised again and Richard's occupation is given as "glazier". Richard also appears in Pigot & Co.'s *Directory for Suffolk* for 1823-4, under *Framlingham, Plumbers, Painters, etc* and in the 1830 edition as 'Painter & Plumber.'<sup>8</sup>

### **The Momentous Year of 1832**

In the history of Framlingham, 1832 was a year that saw the rise and fall of many inhabitants in Framlingham.

Richard Green published his history of the town and advertised for subscriptions.<sup>9</sup>

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED  
BY SUBSCRIPTION,

*In Demy 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. in Boards,*  
THE HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, &  
ANTIQUITIES,

OF FRAMLINGHAM,

BY R. GREEN

SUBSCRIBERS' Names will be respectfully received by the Author, R. Green, Market-hill, Framlingham; Messrs. Whittaker & Co., Ave-Maria-Lane, London; Swinborne and Co., Colchester; Mr. J. Raw, Ipswich; Mr. Bird, Yoxford; Mr. Tippell, Halesworth; Mr. Loder, Woodbridge; Mr. S. Ray, Bury St. Edmunds; Messrs. Bacon and Kinnebrook, Norwich; and Mr. W. Alexander, Yarmouth.

A subscriber was Mr. G. B. Keer jnr.

*George Brooke Keer snr.*

Percy J. Stannard gave a description of Brooke-Keer's empire and Muriel Kilvert included a copy of a plan of his brewery and maltings in her book.<sup>10</sup>

It was 'through financial difficulties with the Tax Collector for duty on malt, Mr. G. B. Keer's affairs were thrown into bankruptcy.'<sup>11</sup>

The following announcement of his bankruptcy appeared in the *Suffolk Chronicle* and *Ipswich Journal* during February 1832.<sup>12</sup>

WHEREAS a Fiat in Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against GEORGE BROOKE KEER, the Elder, of Framlingham in the county of Suffolk, Common Brewer and Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Fiat (named, or the major part of them, on the twenty-second day of February instant, at the hour of six in the evening, and on the twenty-seventh day of March next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, at the Crown Inn in Framlingham aforesaid, and make full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give notice thereof to Mr. George Alfred Carthew, Solicitor, Harleston, Norfolk, or to Mr. Fairbanks, Solicitor, No. 11, Staple Inn, London.

A meeting of Brooke Keer's creditors followed as this advertisement shows:<sup>13</sup>

#### KEER'S BANKRUPTCY.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable the Court of Review in Bankruptcy, for enlarging the time for GEORGE BROOKE KEER, the Elder, of Framlingham in the County of Suffolk, Common Brewer and Merchant, (a Bankrupt), to surrender himself, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and Effects, this is to give notice, that the Commissioners in and by the Fiat issued against the said Bankrupt named and authorised, or, the major part of them, intend to meet on the *Thirtieth* day of March instant, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Crown Inn Framlingham aforesaid. When and where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his examination. And the Creditors, who have not already proved their debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and with those who have proved their debts, are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate.

CARTHEW and SON, SOLICITORS.  
March 9th, 1832.

A follow-on meeting of the creditors was advertised to give the trustees some

powers to sell the business as a 'going concern':

**T**HE Creditors who have proved their Debts, under a Fiat in Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against GEORGE BROOKE KEER, the Elder, of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, Common Brewer and Merchant, and who may at the meeting of the Commissioners under the said Fiat, to take place at the Crown Inn, in Framlingham aforesaid, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the Thirtieth day of March instant, prove their debts under the said Fiat, are requested to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on the same Thirtieth day of March instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees selling or disposing of the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, either wholly or in part, by Private Contract, for such price or prices, for ready money, or on credit; and if on credit, for such period or periods and with such security or securities, and with or without interest, as the said Assignees shall deem most beneficial and proper; and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees carrying on the trades or businesses of the said Bankrupt, so long as they shall deem expedient for the benefit and at the risque, of the said Bankrupt's Estate; and also carrying on the Farm, occupied by the said Bankrupt, at Framlingham aforesaid to Michaelmas next, at the like risque of the said Bankrupt's Estate; and to their, employing competent persons to manage and conduct the said Trades or Business, and Farm, and to their paying or allowing to the persons so to be employed, such compensation as they shall think fit. And, also, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees paying off the Mortgage upon certain parts of the real Estate of the said Bankrupt, lately made to Mr. William Ringer. And, also, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, and prosecuting any Actions at Law, or suits in Equity, or presenting and appearing upon the hearing, consenting to or opposing the prayer of any petition in Bankruptcy for the recovery or protection of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; and to their compromising or compounding for any debt or demand due or belonging to the said Bankrupt's Estate, and referring to arbitration any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

CARTHEW and SON, Solicitors.

March 9th, 1832.

The next advertisement supplies fascinating details of his household.<sup>14</sup>

**AT FRAMLINGHAM  
FREE OF AUCTION DUTY**

**THE ENTIRE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

*Grand Piano Forte*

**258 OUNCES OF PLATE,**

**PLATED GOODS, LINEN, CHINA, GLASS  
BOOKS, &c.,**

**OF MR. GEO. BROOKE KEER, A BANKRUPT;**

Which will be SOLD by AUCTION,

By C. REDGRAVE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March  
the 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1832.

Sale to begin at Eleven o'clock each day.

*THE First Day's Sale* will commence with the usual kitchen requisites, wash keelers, &c.; 8-day time-piece, mahogany horse-hair, cane, and rush-seated chairs; mahogany Pembroke, card, and other tables; 2 sideboards, sofas, polished steel fire irons and fender, large chimney glass, in gilt frame; three pictures in gilt frames; capital bordered and 4 other fine seasoned goose featherbeds, bolsters and pillows; mattresses, counterpanes, 4-post and tent bedsteads, dimity, moreen, and other furnitures; window curtains, carpets, and bedside tables, toilette services, dressing glasses, and general chamber furniture, &c.

*Second Day's Sale*—Mahogany knife-boxes and trays, tea-urn, table and dessert knives and forks, earthenware, and large variety of china and glass, including an elegant set of gold and purple tea china; 10 and 2 elbow mahogany hair-seated chairs, 2 mahogany card tables, ditto stands, mahogany dining tables, pillar and claw ends, 14ft. by 3ft. 11in.; grand Piano Forte, by *Clementi*; sofa, with chintz covers; Turkey Carpet, 19ft. by 16ft. 6in.; gilt chandelier, 2 bronzed figures, with branches; hearth rugs, set of polished steel fire-irons, fender, &c.; mahogany bookcase & secretary, with glazed doors; 4-post bedstead, moreen hangings; hair mattress, mahogany wardrobe, small bed, blankets, and bedding, easy and 6 rush-seated chairs, bed-round carpet, with painted and circular tables, &c.

The sale will continue agreeable to Catalogue till One o'clock, at which hour the following Plate, &c., will be offered:—Two tea-pots and stands, waiter, mustard pot and spoon, wine strainer, 2 mugs; sugar ladles, 4 tureen ditto, 8 salt spoons, 12 table spoons, and 18 dessert ditto, 2 gravy ditto, 20 teaspoons, 18 table, and 18 dessert ditto, soup ladle, butter and fish-knives, &c.; four pairs of plated candlesticks, candelabras, with four branches, fish castors.

decanter slides, egg service, cake basket (silver edges) and numerous other articles.

*Third Day's Sale.*—will comprise amongst other furniture, 2 lofty 4-post bedsteads, with reed and fluted pillars, and dimity and chintz hangings, goose featherbeds and bedding, wool and hair mattresses, one single solid circular fronted and 2 mahogany double chest of drawers, 2 ditto wash-hand stands, swing glasses, commodes, toilette services, window curtains, 12 painted and gilt cane seated arm chairs with cushions, and sofa to match with squabs and cushions, mahogany and satin-wood card tables, chimney glass, in gilt frame, plate 45in. by 21, glass lustres; ottomans, Brussels carpet, 19 by 15, polished steel fire-irons, chintz window curtains, &c, Linen in 30 lots, laundry furniture, 145 vols. of books, and a variety of garden utensils and miscellaneous effects.

Catalogues 6d. each, may be had eight days previous to the Sale of R. Green, Bookseller, Framlingham, and of the Auctioneer, Harleston.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday, the 27th March, 1832,

A Quantity of Larch and Spruce Fir Poles, one Timber and 16 Pollard Oaks, Faggots, Scantlings, &c., &c., in all 120 Lots, other part of the Bankrupt's property, on the Farm late in his occupation, on the Saxmundham road.

Sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

In June, the auction of his property is advertised (see opposite column).<sup>15</sup> It shows the extensive nature of his holdings in and around Framlingham.

Richard Green, as well as being a bookseller and printer becomes the assigned receiver of Keer's debts.<sup>16</sup>

GEORGE BROOKE KEER'S BANKRUPTCY

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, are required to forthwith pay the amount of their respective Debts to Mr. R. Green, Bookseller, Framlingham, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken.

By order of the assignees,

CARTHEW and SON

Harleston, June 22d, 1832.

VALUABLE

BREWERY PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

By WM. BUTCHER,

At the Crown Inn, Framlingham, Suffolk, on Thursday, June 21st, 1832, at 12 o'clock at Noon,

IN THIRTY-ONE LOTS,

By Order of the Assignees under a Fiat of Bankruptcy against

GEORGE BROOKE KEER,

Of Framlingham, Brewer,

THE

Framlingham Brewery,

21

INNS AND PUBLIC HOUSES,  
TWO MANSION HOUSES,  
TWO MALTING OFFICES

TWO COMPLETE FARMS,

CONTAINING ABOUT

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES,

Several Cottages, Shops, &c

ALL situate at Framlingham, in Suffolk, and the Towns and Villages, in the vicinity of the Brewery.

The Property at Framlingham may be viewed on application to Mr. Green, Bookseller; and the several Houses on application to the respective Tenants.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Offices of Messrs. Bignold, Pulley, and Mawe, Solicitors, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London, and at Norwich; of Messrs. Carthew and Son, Solicitors, Harleston; at Mr. Green's, Bookseller, Framlingham; and of Mr. Butcher, Auctioneer and Surveyor, Norwich.

Four months later, the sale of his stock on his farm in Saxmundham Road took place.<sup>17</sup>

AT FRAMLINGHAM.

FREE OF AUCTION DUTY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By C. REDGRAVE.

On Tuesday, the 9th of October, 1832, at 11 o'clock, The entire Live and Dead Farming Stock, comprising 4 excellent chesnut cart mares. 1 ditto gelding a 3-year-old chesnut colt, and other the agricultural effects, of Mr. GEORGE BROOKE KEER, a Bankrupt, at the farm late in his occupation, on the Saxmundham Road; Catalogues of which are now in circulation, and may be had of Mr. R. Green, Framlingham; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Harleston.



The last auction announcement concerning George Brooke Keer senior was the sale of his stock-in-trade. It included 120 hogshead of stale beer – 48,000 pints.<sup>18</sup>

**FREE OF DUTY.**

To Brewers Merchants, Innkeepers, &c.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
BY C. REDGRAVE.

On Monday the 29th of October, 1832, and following day, by order of the Assignees of GEORGE BROOKE KEER, a Bankrupt.

**A**LL the Stock in Trade, Utensils and Effects of the said Bankrupt, upon the Brewery Premise in Framlingham; comprising about 120 hogsheads of stale beer, 2 barrels of Burton ale, 4 pieces and 14 hogsheads of porter; 38 pieces 166 hogsheads 120 barrels, half-ditto, 120 spirit casks; with a quantity of Foreign and British spirits; 3 dray horses; 3 carts, 1 truck, and other the Miscellaneous Effects used in conducting the above Trades; Catalogues of which are in circulation, and may be had of Mr. R. Green, bookseller, Framlingham; the Auctioneer, Harleston; and at the Place of Sale.

Each day's sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

**Other Auctions**

Announcements appeared in the *Suffolk Chronicle* (and/or *Ipswich Journal*) to cover G. B. Keer's son, George Keer, junior's bankruptcy. It ran in parallel to his father's and in February, the advertisement opposite appeared.<sup>19</sup>

In March, there was an auction of the worldly possessions of Samuel Wrightman, deceased, Common Carrier, and also those of Daniel Waller, carpenter.<sup>20</sup>

The sale was announced in June of the 'Manor or reputed Manor of Clarbold's, in Framlingham with the Rights, Royalties, and Appurtenances thereto belonging: and all that respectable Farm House and Residence, standing at the pleasant distance from the road leading from Framlingham to Parham House [...]. This estate is within half a mile of Framlingham, and was the property of the late Joseph Bennington, and is now occupied as one farm by his Widow.'<sup>21</sup>

Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany  
DINING, DRAWING, & BED-ROOM FURNITURE,  
Cut Glass, Linen, and other Effects,  
AT FRAMLINGHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
By B. MOULTON,

On Tuesday, the 28th of February inst.,

**T**HE entire Household Furniture, and Effects, of Mr. GEORGE KEER, jun., under an Execution from the Sheriff.

*The Drawing Room*—Set of chintz curtains for 2 windows, scroll sofa, 8 chairs and 2 elbow ditto, in solid rosewood frames, covered en suite; cheffioneer, pair of card tables, loo ditto, Brussels carpet, hearth rug, register stove, handsome marble chimney piece, steel fender, fire irons, &c.

*Dining Room*—Set of green moreen curtains, mahogany sideboard. 12 ditto chairs, horse-hair seats, and 2 elbow ditto; range of mahogany dining tables, Brussels carpet, 7 yards by 5; hearth rug, table lamp, mahogany slip fire-screen, steel fender and fire irons, marble chimney piece, and Bath stove.

*In the Hall*—Floor cloth, 13 feet by 7; mahogany hall chair, dumb waiter, 12 yards of Venetian staircase carpeting, brass rods, &c.

*Bed Rooms*—Mahogany 4-post, French, and other bedsteads, with chintz furniture, lined and fringed; painted wash-hand tables, chamber chairs, mahogany swing dressing glasses, blue Venetian carpeting, chest of drawers, &c.

With the usual Store Room, Kitchen, and Wash-house requisites.

Sale to begin precisely at Eleven o'clock.

Catalogues to be had at the place of Sale, and at the Auctioneer's Office, Woodbridge.

John Cobbold purchased *White Hart Inn* for £700. Its landlady was Mrs Thompson and her son, a builder, bought the brewery behind it for £1400. Muriel Kilvert states that Cobbold 'dispensed with Mrs. Thompson's services and changed the name [to the] *Crown and Anchor*.' Consequently, Mrs. Amelia Thompson announced in September she would retire and sell up (see advertisement below). It is said by O. R. Sitwell that her son Abraham with others, built next door in Crown and Anchor Lane, a new *White Hart Inn* for his mother and 'the initials of the men who helped him to build it' are incised into 'a row of bricks about ten feet from the ground'.<sup>22</sup>

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS,  
AT FRAMLINGHAM.**

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By F. and J. ABBOTT,

On Monday, the 8th of October, and the following day,

**T**he Property of Mrs. THOMPSON, at the White Hart Inn, who retires from Business ; consisting of 9 feather-beds, good bedding, 4-post and other bedsteads with neat chintz furnitures, mahogany and wainscot dining, pillar, card, chamber, and other tables, various ; carpets, pier and swing glasses, chests with drawers, bureau, beaufet cupboard, several dozen framed and chamber chairs, 30-hour clock, reflector lined, napkin press, settle, blue-and-white dinner service, earthenware, and general culinary effects ; the whole of which will be described in Catalogues, which may be had in due time at the place of Sale.

Sale to begin precisely at 11 o'clock each morning.  
N. B. This Property claims the attention of the Public, and particularly of Innkeepers ; the beds are valuable, and the principal part of the Furniture is in good condition.

'The Crown Inn was bought in for £1,170, afterwards sold to Mr. T. Capon, who disposed of the house to John Oakley, at a profit.' Oakley's announcement appeared in October, showing the new owner was quick to 'solicit' custom.<sup>23</sup>

**CROWN INN, FRAMLINGHAM.**

**JOHN OAKLEY**

**H**AVING purchased the above Hold-established Family and Commercial Inn, most respectfully solicits the patronage and support of the Nobility, Gentry, Commercial Gentlemen, and his Friends in general, and begs to assure them that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to insure the comfort & convenience of all who may be pleased to honour him with their commands. His House will be found to possess every convenience, and the rooms are comfortable and commodious ; and in the articles of Wine and Spirits, the very best have been selected, and which both as to quality and price, he hopes will be found to give satisfaction.

P. S.—Lock-up Coach-house and excellent Stabling, with a careful Ostler to attend ; well-aired Beds &c., &c., and an excellent Larder kept at all times.

Post-chaise to Let under the care of an able driver.

**John Meadows**

But Keer's bankruptcy was not the end of the affair. It had serious repercussions on other businesses in the town including Richard Roland's brother-in-law John Meadows.

The discovery of 'a copy of a directory of Framlingham (Pigot & Co.'s) some 64 years since,' i.e. the directory for 1829, prompted a series of articles entitled 'Framlingham 65 Years Ago' in *Framlingham Weekly News*. Under *The Building Trades*, along with Richard Rowlands, see part 1, appears:

MEADOWS, JOHN, carpenter, was the leading tradesman in the building line, and employed a large number of hands. He carried on his trade in Castle Street, occupying the property owned by the Trustees of the Unitarian Chapel, having also an entrance into Double Street ; where he lived in part of the buildings now owned by Mr. Rodwell, being his carpenters's shop, which was in after years used as a British School, the girls being above and the boys below. A Mr. Rackham, and also later Mr. Sharman used to be schoolmaster. The latter was a tall, fat, passionate man, and was very fond of drag-net fishing. The schoolmaster's house was a cottage in the same yard; and the school was maintained by a committee of gentlemen living in the town, the Edward's being prominent among them, Mr. Meadows, with Mr. John Fruer, did all the work on Lord Rochford's Easton estate. He was a member of the Unitarian Society.

The link between the two men is Susan Meadows who was Richard Rowland's wife and John Meadows's sister. She was born around 1781. John Meadows had witnessed their marriage.

John had been born in 1774 and married Mary Freeman on 28 October 1799 in Framlingham Church. There is another sister, Elizabeth Meadows who was born in Wickham Market around 1785 and brother, George Meadows who was enrolled in the Volunteers (Third

Company) from 1805-1813. As the minimum age to join the Volunteers was seventeen years and he entered before 25 December 1804, he must have been born around 1787 or earlier.<sup>24</sup>

John Meadows was bankrupted by Keer and forced to sign an indenture and all his possessions forfeited as the advertisement below shows.<sup>25</sup>

**W**HEREAS, by Indenture bearing date the Fourth day of September instant, JOHN MEADOWS, of Framlingham, in this County, Carpenter, hath assigned all his personal Estate and Effects, and covenanted to convey and assure all his real estate to Thomas Grimwood of Woodbridge, timber merchant, John Fruer, of Framlingham, builder, Charles Edwards, of Framlingham, [??], and Robert Kersey of Framlingham, farmer, UPON TRUST for the equal benefit of all his Creditors, [and?] shall within due time execute the said Indenture.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That such Indenture lies at my Office for the inspection and signature of the Creditors and that such of them as shall be willing to execute the same are requested to do so without delay that they may not be excluded. And all persons indebted to the said John Meadows, on any account whatsoever are required to pay their respective debts to the said Charles Edwards within one month from the [date served?]

Framlingham W. EDWARDS,  
[??] September, 1832.

Solicitor for the Assignees.

As the advertisement opposite shows, John Meadows' estate was large, but not quite in the same league as the Keers.

It would be interesting to know if any of the readers of this journal have come across his name in their deeds as a previous owner of their property. Lot 5 is 42 College Road where Tony Martin lives today, but where was Lot 1 in Double street?

Even though bankrupted, John Meadows was still highly thought of as this notice in the *Ipswich Journal* dated 16 March 1839 showed.<sup>26</sup>

10<sup>th</sup> inst., ar Framlingham, Mr. John Meadows, builder, greatly respected, aged 63 years.

DESIRABLE FREE AND COPYHOLD  
ESTATES AND PREMISES,

AT

*Framlingham and Parham.*

To be peremptorily SOLD by AUCTION,  
By MOULTON and BALDWIN,  
(Who are jointly concerned on this occasion.)

*On Friday the 30th of Nov. inst.*

At the WHITE HORSE INN, FRAMLINGHAM.

At Four o'clock in the Afternoon,

By the direction of the Trustees of Mr. JNo. MEADOWS,  
CARPENTER,

Under a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors,

Lot 1, ALL that newly-built sash-fronted DWELLING-HOUSE, Yards and Premises, situated in the Double Street, Framlingham, on which the business of a Carpenter, &c. has been carried on upon an extensive scale upwards of 30 years, now in the occupation of Mr. John Meadows and Mr. Alfred Freeman, of the annual value of 25£,—All Freehold.

Lot 2. A FREEHOLD COTTAGE adjoining the above; in Two Tenements, occupied by Bloomfield and Aldous, producing annually 9£.

Lot 3. A FREEHOLD MESSUAGE, In Two Tenements, situate in Castle Street, occupied by Thrower and Hammond,—Annual Rental 11£.

Lot 4. A substantial and well-built COPYHOLD MESSUAGE in Five Tenements, pleasantly situate by the side of the high road leading to Dennington, in the occupation of good tenants, producing an annual rental of 21£.

Lot 5. A genteel and commodious COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with a neat Messuage adjoining, in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Esdaile, of the annual value of 21£,—Copyhold.

The House is situated at an easy distance from the road, commanding a beautiful uninterrupted view of the Castle and adjacent country, with a verandah and flower garden in front. The interior is neatly fitted up, and the whole well adapted for the abode of a small respectable family.

Lot 6. A new-built DOUBLE COTTAGE, in Parham, near Framlingham, by the side of the Northern Green, in the occupations of John Leggatt and George Last. Rental 7£. 10s. per annum.

Lot 7. A MESSUAGE and PREMISES, adjoining Lot 6, with kitchen, pantry, washhouse, and 2 chambers, lean-to dairy, detached neat house, a garden and orchard well planted with fruit trees, containing about a Quarter of an Acre.

Lot 8. A POLICY of INSURANCE for 75£. in the LIFE of Mr. JNo. MEADOWS, who is now in his 58th year, granted by the Union Society, Norwich, at a premium of 2£. 0s. 2d. Bonuses amounting to 20£ have been declared since the Insurance was effected.

Printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. B. Moulton; Land Surveyor, Woodbridge; Mr. T. W. Baldwin, Auctioneer, and Mr. W. Edwards, Attorney-at-Law, Framlingham, and at the principal inns in the neighbourhood.

The advertisement below, which appeared in the *Ipswich Journal* of 17 November 1832,<sup>27</sup> should be of interest to those in the timber trade, but how did so much timber

reach Framlingham and from where did it come - Ipswich, Woodbridge, Snape?

**FRAMLINGHAM.**

*The extensive Stock of Timber, Deals, Mahogany, Wainscot, Oak, Elm, Ash, and Poplar; an assortment of Ironmongery, Coffin Furniture, and other Effects, of Mr. JOHN MEADOWS, Carpenter.*

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
BY MOULTON and BALDWIN**

(WHO ARE JOINTLY CONCERNED ON THIS OCCASION)  
On Thursday, the 1st November, and Two following days, instead of Friday and following day, as advertised last week, (under a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors)

**225** Christina, Riga, and other Deals,  
1100 feet of mahogany board, 1/2 in. to 1 1/2 in.,  
650 feet of Wainscot ditto, 1/2 in. to 2 1/2 in.,  
1250 feet of top oak board,  
420 feet of ditto plank,  
510 elm board, chair stuff, &c.,  
530 ash plank,  
1500 poplar board,

Oak timber and stands, Norway ditto and fir quarters, oak cills, work benches, pit and cross-cuts saws, 3 timber jacks and chains, 2 house screws, building ladders, 2 barrels of Stockholm tar, pitch, irons for a patent mangle, quantity of chair stuff, gate and lift ditto, clock-case ditto, 4 new window sashes and frames, 4ft. 8in. by 3ft. ; 48 sash squares of glass, 10 1/2 in. by 8 1/2 in.; 16 ledged doors, 3 panel ditto, poney, luggage cart, &c.

*An assortment of ironmongery and coffin furniture.*  
Sale to begin each morning at 10 o'clock precisely.

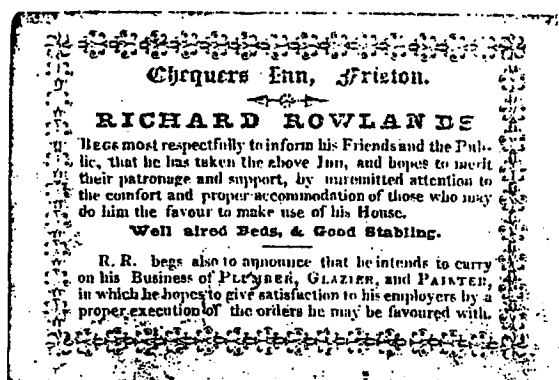
The whole will be divided into suitable Lots for the convenience of Purchasers, as expressed in Catalogues now in circulation, which may be had of the Auctioneers, Woodbridge and Framlingham; Mr. W. D. Freeman, bookseller, Framlingham; and at the principal Inns in the neighbourhood.

A rival bookseller to Richard Green was W. D. Freeman who had his premises in Double Street. His business, together with Richard Green's, was taken over by Robert Lambert, who founded the *Framlingham Weekly News* and was yet to be born.<sup>28</sup>

### **Richard Rowlands at Friston**

We can speculate that Richard Rowlands moved from Framlingham to Friston as a result of his brother-in-law's bankruptcy, but we cannot be certain when he left Framlingham, only when he took over the Chequers Inn. He was recorded by the Norwich Brewery as being the tenant of

the inn between 20 January 1833 and 4 November 1835. His card below shows he intended to continue in his old trade of plumber, glazier and painter.<sup>29</sup>



In the summer of 1835, a less welcome announcement (see the next page) appears concerning his bankruptcy. His mortgagors have taken over all his assets and his personal possessions are to be sold.<sup>30</sup> In the spring of 1837, his affairs were finally wound-up:<sup>31</sup>

Creditors of Richard Rowlands, of Friston, [...] Plumber and Glazier, who have not delivered in their accounts, and executed his Deed of Trust, are hereby requested to do so, at my Office, on or before first day of May next, or they will be excluded all benefits arising therefrom.

By order of the Trustees,  
Thos. Mayhew, Solicitor. Saxmundham,  
April 13, 1837.

No notice of the auction of his possessions has been found. However, an announcement in both the *Suffolk Chronicle* and *Ipswich Journal* confirms that Samuel Flick, in March 1833 had set himself up as an auctioneer in Saxmundham. It reads: 'Mr. Flick begs respectfully to inform his Friends & the Public that he has commenced Business as an AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER ; And hopes, by strict attention to the interest of his employers, to merit their patronage.' This is the only announcement that he ever put into these two newspapers before 1840. As he was the nearest auctioneer to Friston and the evidence of the tin trunk containing the print of *Seraphis* (see part 1) that came from Flick's sale room, it seems likely he would have auctioned the Rowlands' effects. Later, he was to have another involvement with the Rowlands.<sup>32</sup>

RICHARD ROWLANDS TRUST DEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That, by Indentures of Lease and Appointments and Release, bearing the date the 17th and 18th days of August, 1835, and made between RICHARD ROWLANDS, of Friston, in the county of Suffolk, plumber, glazier, painter, and innkeeper, of the one part, and Robert Appleton, of Bramfield, in the said county, surveyor, and William Mannell, of Bawdsey, in the said county, mariner, of the other part; and by this Indenture of Assignment, bearing the date the same 18th day of August, and made between the said Richard Rowlands, of the first part, the said Robert Appleton and William Mannell, of the second part, and several persons whose hands are intended to be set and seals affixed in the schedule there under written, being creditors of the said Richard Rowlands, of the third part. The said Richard Rowlands hath duly conveyed all his real estates, situate in Friston aforesaid, and in Framlingham and Parham, in the said county, subject to the several mortgages affecting the same; and also assigned all his personal estate and effects to said Robert Appleton and William Mannell, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, upon certain trusts for the benefit of all creditors of the said Richard Rowlands who shall execute the said Indenture of Assignment on or before the 31st October next. And that the said Indentures of Appointments and Release and Assignment by the said Robert Appleton and William Mannell respectively, on the day of the date thereof, in the presence of, and were severally attested by, Thomas Mayhew, of Saxmundham, in the said county, Solicitor, and Henry Cousins, of the same place, his clerk; and that the said indentures will remain at my Office, in Saxmundham aforesaid, for the perusal and signature of the several creditors of the said Richard Rowlands who shall be willing to take the benefit thereof. All persons indebted to the said Richard Rowlands, are requested to pay the amount to either of the said Trustees, or to me, within two months from this Notice, otherwise proceedings will be commenced for recovery of the same.

By Order of the Trustees,

Thos. MAYHEW, Solicitor.

Saxmundham, August 18th, 1835.

Six years later, the 1841 Census records that he and his wife are living in 'The Street,' Brandeston. His occupation was given as "Plumber, etc.," aged 63 and was born outside of Suffolk. His wife was aged 60. White's 1844 Directory also puts him in Brandeston as a Plumber and Glazier.<sup>33</sup>

His wife, Susan, was buried in Brandeston churchyard on 19 November 1846, aged 59. In the next Census of 1851, Richard is a plumber, aged 73, born at Llinbeck, Caernarvonshire with a lodger, John Bedingfield, an agricultural labourer,

of the same age from Earl Soham. Richard was buried in Brandeston on 10 January 1853, aged 75.<sup>34</sup>

### **John Meadow Rowlands**

John was Richard and Susan Rowlands' only child to survive to adulthood. Twenty-year old John appeared before the Justices on 17 March 1831 and an Order for Bastardy was made against him (see the transcription on the next page).<sup>35</sup> Harriet was 'the said bastard Child.' John Rowland and Maria Borrett went on to have another child, John, who was baptised on 21 April 1832, but died a fortnight later. He was buried on 7 May. His father at his baptism gave his occupation as painter.

Later that year on 19 November they were married at St. Leonard's church, Shoreditch, London.<sup>36</sup>

The only indication of Maria's age found so far is in the 1841 census (see below) where it is entered as 25, and therefore she could be any age from 25 to 29 as ages were rounded down to the nearest fifth year in this census. It could be she was a minor i.e. under twenty-one when she conceived her first two children and they could not be married earlier without her parents' consent.

At the baptism of their third child, John William, on 28 January 1834, John's occupation was given as glazier. Their fourth child, Elizabeth Maria was born 27 February 1835. (Elizabeth Maria's birthplace is recorded as Snape in the 1851 Census.)<sup>37</sup> It is not clear when John Rowlands left Framlingham, for they buried their first child in Framlingham churchyard on 5 August 1835.

John was arrested on 2 December 1835 and 'charged upon the oath of the said Samuel Flick with having received the said turkey and fowls well knowing them to be stolen.' The Woodbridge goal book on 2 December 1835 records his age as 24 and his occupation as a glazier. In prison his 'employment is pumping'.<sup>38</sup>

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. *The Order of John Shafto Esquire and the Reverend George Turner Clerk two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, one whereof is of the Quorum, and both residing next unto the limits where the parish church is situate, of the parish of Framlingham in the said County, made the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one concerning a female bastard Child lately born in the said parish, of the body of Maria Borrett single woman*

WHEREAS it hath been duly made to appear to us the said Justices, as well as upon the complaint of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Framlingham* in the said County, as upon the oath of *Maria Borrett*, single woman, that she the said *Maria Borrett* on or about the *second* day of *February* now last past, was delivered of a female bastard Child, in the said Parish; And further that the said bastard Child is now living and become chargeable to the said Parish; And further, that *John Rowlands* of *Framlingham* in the said County of Suffolk, *plumber and glazier* did beget the said bastard Child on the body of her the said *Maria Borrett*. And whereas the said *John Rowlands* hath this day appeared before us, the said Justices, but hath not shewn any sufficient cause why he shall not be adjudged to be the reputed Father of this said bastard Child.

WE, therefore, upon examination of the cause and circumstances of the premises, as well upon oath of the said *Maria Borrett* as otherwise, do hereby adjudge him the said *John Rowlands* to be the reputed Father of the said bastard Child; and we do also adjudge that the said bastard Child was born in the said Parish of *Framlingham*.

AND therefore we do order, as well for the better relief of the said Parish of *Framlingham* as for the sustentation and relief of the said bastard Child, that the said *John Rowlands* shall and do forthwith upon Notice of this Order, pay or cause to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of *Framlingham* or to some or one of them, the sum of *two pounds* as and for the reasonable charges and expenses incident to the birth of the said bastard Child, also the sum of *eight shillings* as and for the reasonable costs of this Order of Filiation; And a further sum of *three shillings* for the maintenance of the said bastard Child to the time of making this Order, all of which said charges, expenses, costs, and maintenance, have been duly and respectively ascertained, as well on the oath of *William Dove Freeman* one of the said Overseers of the Poor, as otherwise before us the said Justices, and are hereby us allowed.

AND we do also hereby further order that the said *John Rowlands* shall likewise pay or cause to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of *Framlingham* for the time being, or to some or one of them, the sum of *one shilling and six pence* weekly and every week from the present time for and towards the keeping, sustentation and maintenance of the said bastard Child, for and during so long time as the said bastard Child shall be chargeable to the same Parish.

AND we do further order, that the said *Maria Borrett* shall also pay or cause to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of *Framlingham* for the time being, or to some or one of them, the sum of *nine-pence* weekly and every week, so long as the said bastard Child shall be chargeable to the same Parish, in case she shall not nurse and take care of the said bastard Child herself.

GIVEN under Our Hands and Seals, the day and the year first above written.

*John Shafto*  
*Geo. Turner*

It is unfortunate none of the records or newspaper reports say where John was resident at that time. It is unlikely they were in Castle Street as the property had passed to his father's creditors. Whether John and his family were with his parents in the summer when the bankruptcy

occurred and thus was in desperate need to feed his child and pregnant wife is not known.

Justice was swift and oppressive. Only just over a month passed before his trial on 6 January 1836 at the Suffolk Quarter Sessions in Beccles. It was reported thus:<sup>39</sup>

James Cable pleaded guilty of stealing a turkey and four fowls, the property of Mr. Samuel Flick, of Saxmundham ; and John Rowlands was found guilty of receiving the same turkey and fowls knowing them to have been stolen by Cable ; each transported for 7 years.

And:

Henry Button at first pleaded guilty of stealing a sheep, the property of the before named Samuel Flick, but, by the recommendation of the Court, withdrew that plea, and pleaded not guilty ; and Henry Hines, was indicted for receiving part of the mutton from Cable, knowing it to have been stolen by him. The case against Button, was, however, proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, and, as against Hines, it was proved that he had partaken of part of the mutton, with Button and his family, and that the other part of it, (viz., one loin & part of another loin) was found upon his (Hines) premises concealed in a swill tub. Both guilty; and the law being imperative in cases of sheep stealing, Button was transported for life, and Hines for 7 years.

At the end of the column:

The Court was lighted with gas for the first time, which had an excellent effect.

John Rowlands sailed on the "Norfolk," which departed 27 October 1836 for New South Wales where it arrived on 12 February 1837.<sup>40</sup>

John and Maria's third child, also Maria, was baptised in Framlingham Church on 22 March 1837. She was brought up by her great-aunt Elizabeth Meadows, who was a farmer in Monewden with 31 acres and employed one labourer in 1851.<sup>41</sup>

The 1841 census records John's wife Maria as the female servant to Edmund Goodwyn, a farmer in Fair Field Road, Framlingham. She had left Framlingham by the time of the 1851 Census.<sup>42</sup>

When Maria (now Elizabeth Maria) married Charles Pearson Bokenham, miller, on 6 April 1855 in Framlingham, John Rowlands appears as the bride's father, without the word "deceased," so presumably he was still alive.<sup>43</sup>

## Conclusion

This vignette of the Rowland family shows the uncertainty of life in nineteenth century Framlingham and part of the human impact that Keer's bankruptcy had on the town's respectable inhabitants. However, Susan and Richard Rowlands and John and Mary Meadows were able to restart their lives and avoid ending it separated, in the new Union Workhouse at Wickham Market.

Perhaps the disreputable John Rowlands was unlucky in not resisting the temptation of the turkey to feed his family. However, it did bring his wife down to the level of a servant, rather than a craftsman's wife. I also like to think that they were re-united either in Australia or back in England.

Maria, their daughter, probably never met her father, but perhaps was more fortunate in that she was cared for by her great-aunt and subsequently married well.



The last time the Rowland family could have completed any of the wall paintings would have been in 1832 while they still owned *Castle Cottage*. Was the above painting done by John Rowland of his parents showing his stoic fifty-year old Welsh father facing ruin but reliving happier days when he was a Volunteer and his mother contemplating the bankruptcy of her brother?

## References

SRO is the Suffolk Records Office, Ipswich and PRO the Public Records Office, Kew.

- <sup>1</sup> *St. Michaels Framlingham Suffolk: Burials, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1769 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1920*, transcribed by Ann Youngs and Tony Baxter (Suffolk Family History Society, 1986), p. 39.
- <sup>2</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 31 January 1807, p. 3 (1).
- <sup>3</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 23 May 1807, p. 3 (2).
- <sup>4</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 24 January 1808.
- <sup>5</sup> *Framlingham, Suffolk: Marriages, 10<sup>th</sup> June 1560 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1920*, transcribed by Ann Youngs and Tony Baxter (Suffolk Family History Society, 1993), p. 106.
- <sup>6</sup> PRO, Militia Muster Rolls, East Suffolk, Framlingham (1803-1813), WO 13/4550. John McEwan, 'Glazier, Plumber, Painter and Volunteer: The Painted Room of *Castle Cottage*, Framlingham', in *Journal of the Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society*, 4th Series, 9 (2004), p. 11.
- <sup>7</sup> Richard Green, *The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Framlingham and Saxsted in the County of Suffolk* (London: Whittaker, Treacher, and Co., 1834), p. 166.
- <sup>8</sup> Pigot & Co.'s, *Directory for Suffolk 1823-4*, p. 465.
- <sup>9</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 25 February 1832, p. 2 (4).
- <sup>10</sup> P. J. Stannard, 'The Inns of Framlingham Past and Present, Part 1,' in *Journal of the Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society*, 3rd Series, 1 (1997), 4-6; 2 (1997), 9-11; 3(1997). Muriel Kilvert, *A History of Framlingham* (Ipswich: Boulton & Price, 1995), p. 166.
- <sup>11</sup> *Framlingham Weekly News* 3 February 1894, p. 4 (3).
- <sup>12</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 23 February 1832, p. 2 (2).
- <sup>13</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 17 March 1832, p. 2 (4).
- <sup>14</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 17 March 1832, p. 2 (2) and 24 March 1832, p. 1 (1).
- <sup>15</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 2 June 1832.
- <sup>16</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 30 June 1832, p. 2 (6).
- <sup>17</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 29 September 1832, p. 3 (1).
- <sup>18</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 27 October 1832, p. 2 (2).
- <sup>19</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 25 February 1832, p. 2 (2).
- <sup>20</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 17 March 1832, p. 2 (4) and the following week. 24 March 1832, p. 2 (3).
- <sup>21</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle*, 2 June 1832, p. 2 (2).
- <sup>22</sup> FWN, 3 February 1893, p. 4 (5). Kilvert, p. 29. FWN, 3 March 1893, p. 4 (4). *Suffolk Chronicle*, 29 September 1832, p. 2 (1). O.R. Sitwell, *A Guide to Framlingham*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. (Framlingham: Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society, 1970), p. 12.
- <sup>23</sup> FWN, 3 February 1893. p. 4 (5). *Suffolk Chronicle*, 20 October 1832, p. 2 (4).
- <sup>24</sup> PRO, 1851 Census, HO 107/1802, fol. 18, entry #17 - Monewden. PRO, WO 13/4550.
- <sup>25</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 8 September 1832.
- <sup>26</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 16 March 1839, p. 2 (7).
- <sup>27</sup> It also appeared in the following week's issue of 24 November 1832.
- <sup>28</sup> *Robert Lambert's Framlingham*, ed. by John McEwan, rev. edn. (Framlingham: McEwan, 2003), pp. xvi-xvii.
- <sup>29</sup> Information kindly supplied by Richard Hayes of Friston.
- <sup>30</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 22 August 1835, p. 3 (2).
- <sup>31</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, April 15, 1837, p. 2 (3).
- <sup>32</sup> *Ipswich Journal*, 23 March 1833, p. 3 (5). McEwan 'Glazier', p. 6.
- <sup>33</sup> PRO, 1841 Census, HO 107/1028, fol. 13.
- <sup>34</sup> PRO, 1851 Census, HO 107/1802, fol. 82. *Parish Register of Brandeston: Burials, 1848-1900*.
- <sup>35</sup> SRO, FC 101/G10/5/52.
- <sup>36</sup> *International Genealogical Index*.
- <sup>37</sup> Suffolk Family History Society, Suffolk 1851 Census Index, Vol. 16, part 4, p. 11.
- <sup>38</sup> Woodbridge House of Correction 1854, p.50 (SRO B106/3/8.4).
- <sup>39</sup> *Suffolk Chronicle or, Ipswich General Advertiser, and County Express*, 9 January 1836. also in *Bury and Norwich Post, & East Anglian; or Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Cambridge and Ely Intelligence* Wednesday, January 13, 1836, p. 2 (4).
- <sup>40</sup> Richard Deeks, *Transportees from Suffolk to Australia 1787-1867*, (Fressingfield: Seven Sparrows Publishing, 2000), p. 112. Woodbridge House of Correction 1854, p. 50 (SRO B106/3/8.4). Deeks, p. 24.
- <sup>41</sup> PRO, HO 107/1802, fol. 18.
- <sup>42</sup> PRO, HO 107/1028/9 fol. 65, entry #517 - Fair Field Road, Framlingham.
- <sup>43</sup> SFHS, 'Marriages', p. 169.



## CORRESPONDENCE

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Pound Cottage  
Badingham Road  
Framlingham

14<sup>th</sup> April 2004

Dear Editor,

I refer to your excellent editorial in the April 2004 issue of the Journal of the Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society.

As a resident of just over fifty years I have been wondering just how long it would take for someone in the local historical society to expound the views of the development of Framlingham that I have long held. However, I feel that you have missed a most important aspect of the future development of the Town, and that is the traffic situation.

I can envisage that the parcel of land bordered by College Road, Pembroke Road, and the Fulcher's Field development is ripe for development, as is the piece fronting the College from College Road to the Head Teacher's House. When this happens, as it will, the traffic generated by the owners of these extra houses will be horrendous.

However, I believe that there is a solution, and one which has been adopted by other towns. That is, a Park and Ride facility. Framlingham lends itself to this solution. To the East is the Pageant Field. For traffic coming from the Saxtead and Dennington areas, the Bounds, now known as the Pig Meadow, would also make a good car park. For traffic from the Wickham Market area there is an open space along Brook Lane. This would enable a bus to make a circular route, collecting and delivering shoppers and visitors alike to and from the town centre, following the existing one-way system.

If enforced, as seems to be the intention of the authorities, this would enable further development on the existing Solar car park for social housing.

However, sir, knowing how long it would take to get planning permission etc., for such a simple scheme, I doubt if it could be in place before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2054, by which time, sir, I suspect that neither you or I will be in a position to influence the outcome.

Yours faithfully,  
Jim Nunn

*(I am greatly appreciative to our Parish Recorder for his thoughtful and supportive letter – Editor).*

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April Cottage  
7 Kettleburgh Road  
Framlingham

19<sup>th</sup> April 2004

Dear Editor,

In reference to Andrew Lovejoy's article in the April 2004 *Fram* journal (The River Ore and Local Transport: Evidence and Speculation).

I have no evidence of this other than heresay/word of mouth. The river at Parham bridge by the old railway station was always known locally as Parham docks!

Could it be that it is not just an Old Wives' tale, but has some basis of fact that at one time small boats were able to navigate up to Parham/Framlingham on a commercial basis?

Yours faithfully,  
Bill Flemming

---

5 Capel Close  
Summertown  
Oxford

11<sup>th</sup> May 2004

Dear Editor,

I was very interested in Andrew Lovejoy's piece on the River Ore and Local Transport. In it he says the river rises just north of World's End Farm and that the Ore was noted in print in the first OS map of the Framlingham area, published in the 1830s – and it's still there in the latest edition.

A Victorian (or late Georgian?) cartographer must have decided that the World's End tributary was the main one. However, you may recall my article, "A Country Upbringing" in 4<sup>th</sup> Series Number 7 of *Fram*, says that, "A tiny stream, one of the very beginnings of the River Ore, ran down the northern side of the farm". This stream runs through the Gull, which is also marked on the latest 6-inch OS map of the area, and it is shown to rise some fields further back, perhaps as far from the confluence as World's End. It is a pleasant little brook as it meanders through the Gull, but it used to flood over the road to Framlingham after very heavy rain.

Andrew Lovejoy points out that the Ore today, in its upper reaches, is little more than a ditch. In fact, where it flows into the Mere, it was used by Framlingham College in the 1930s as the water jump in the cross-country run, and few fell in!

Yours faithfully,  
Arthur Staniforth

*"History is five minutes ago"*

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Local History and Preservation Society**

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