

# FRAM



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

**3rd Series Number 11**

# CONTENTS

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	<i>Society Notes</i>	2
	<i>Editorial</i>	3
M. Ashwell	<i>Local Government in Framlingham then and now, 1960 - 2000</i>	4
G. M. Chamberlain	<i>A Remarkable Woman: Nina Frances Layard</i>	7
P. Goodwyn	<i>Edmund Goodwyn, M.D. (1756-1829)</i>	10
M. Bowers	<i>Yew Tree Farm, Sweffling and its people: Part 3</i>	15
A. J. Martin	<i>The Dreadful Fate that befell John Lowes, Vicar of Brandeston</i>	18
	<i>Correspondence</i>	20

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## ENTRANCE LINES

The haughty pile whose history we have been relating, stands at the upper end of the town ... The exterior walls are in various conditions of decay and preservation, but show no absolute breach at any point. The space within is entered by a gate-way, reached by a bridged road thrown across the moat, now almost choked by bush and briar. The interior presents a dreary space of unoccupied ground, with the exception of the left side, where stands in all the naked deformity, which, however attempted to be concealed, always attaches to such buildings - the Workhouse of the Parish ...

Like most ancient towns, Framlingham contained many old houses, but within the last 60 or 70 years, many of them have been removed, and the place modernised.

From J. Wodderspoon, *Historic sites and other remarkable and interesting places in the County of Suffolk*.  
London, Longman, 1839

## SOCIETY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:	Rev. R. Willcock	Vice-PRESIDENT and Hon.	
		MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:	Mrs. T. Durrant
CHAIRMAN:	Mr. M. V. Roberts	Vice-CHAIRMAN:	Mr. C. Seely
Hon. SECRETARY:	Mr. A. A. Lovejoy	Hon. TREASURER:	Mr. J. A. Broster

## TRUSTEES

Mr. B. Collett, Mr. A. J. Martin, Mrs. B. Whitehead, Rev. R. Willcock

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## SOCIETY NOTES

The Annual General Meeting for the year 2000 took place in Framlingham United Free Church Hall on 18th October. Mr. B. Collett, who has held the office of Chairman of the Society for twelve years, retired at the meeting. Mr. M. V. Roberts was welcomed as the new Chairman. The meeting appointed the officers of the Society for the coming year. The subscription for the Society's season 2000-01 will remain at £5.00 per person.

The Society had an excellent 1999-2000 season. A full range of winter lectures was on offer, all of which were very well supported, as were the summer outings, including the Annual Day Out to Butley. The membership of the Society at over 100 persons speaks for itself.

The formal business meeting was followed by a talk on Edwin Edwards, artist of Framlingham, given very expertly by Mrs. Helen Pitcher. The talk was fully illustrated and was much enjoyed.

Mr. Ronald Blythe spoke to the November meeting on aspects of Framlingham and the surrounding district, and in December Mr. John Simpson is giving a talk on the railway to Framlingham. Again there has been excellent support in numbers and a very appreciative audience.

Mrs. V. Norrington will speak on "The Quakers of Suffolk", on 17th January 2001, and the Revd. Michael Stone will give a talk on 21st February on "The Work of the Suffolk Local History Council". Both talks will be held at 7.30 p.m. at the United Free Church Hall.

The Society promises an interesting and full Summer 2001 programme of visits. The Annual Day Out on 20th June 2001 will be to Houghton Hall, Norfolk.

All enquiries relating to the Society should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Andrew A. Lovejoy, 28 Pembroke Road, Framlingham, Suffolk. IP13 9HA. Tel: 01728 723214.

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

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December 2000

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

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In our last issue I gave an initial report on the findings of the questionnaire which was circulated with our Millennium issue at the beginning of this year. As a result of these responses, we have been delighted to take up various offers of help, most notably from John Black, who now looks after our publicity, both in local papers, and by means of posters. We have also started to provide some (fairly basic) refreshments after our monthly lectures - please stay on for a coffee and a chat; we are about socializing as well as erudition! In the longer term, your Editor has taken careful note of promises to provide more articles for this journal, and I am also going to provide to the Honorary Secretary details of one or two speakers who just *might* come forward to enlighten and entertain at future meetings, in 2001 and beyond.

For me as the current Editor of *Fram*, some of the responses to individual questions in the questionnaire have a rather more general significance. As I mentioned in the last Editorial, most Society members completing the questionnaire acknowledged that they had an interest in national, as well as in local history. Members' perception of the locale of local history was also, in most cases, quite extensive, going well beyond the actual physical boundaries of Framlingham itself. The range of engagement that this implies is, I think, already reflected in the subject content of *Fram*. Certainly, I usually seek to include in each issue at least one article with a wider geographical remit than this town and the villages immediately adjacent. In so doing, I would suggest that our knowledge of the town's development in all its many aspects can only be enhanced by considering and relating that history to a wider geographical context, social, political, economic, as the case might be. Our Society's concerns are with local history and preservation, but not, I hope, in a narrowly parochial sense.

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Just one more thought, and my final sermon of the year 2000 is completed.

From time to time, I go back to my own home town of Waltham Abbey in Essex, and the impressions that I have recently gained on those visits was reinforced by a conversation that I had a few weeks ago with a Freeman of that town. When first I became aware of the world in the early nineteen-forties, Waltham had a population about double that of Framlingham today. A small but very significant industrial community, it had a vast horticultural processing and supplies depot, a four-acre factory producing "industrial and cast resins" (whatever they were), a lively and smelly livestock market, and a rocket and explosives research establishment several square miles in extent, employing up to a thousand people.

Much has changed since that time. The residential population has grown greatly; the industrial and research units are no more, the service and collection depot long gone, and the town is now being reborn as, in part, a congenial dormitory (though with diminishing local facilities) for the larger conurbations to the south. Mercifully it has acquired one new and quite lucrative industry - tourism. As a cathedral city manqué, with the finest industrial archaeology site in western Europe being revealed on its doorstep, and medieval remains by the acre, how could it be otherwise?

In other words, the heritage and leisure market is taking over as the new local money-earner, a lucrative source of trade, employment and prestige. But at a price, perhaps - the creation of that most fragile of local economies, a one-industry town.

Praise be, that situation will never occur in Framlingham.

Will it?

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN FRAMLINGHAM THEN AND NOW 1960 - 2000

By Michael Ashwell

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When Tom Fuller retired as Town Clerk in June 1999 after 40 years' service, your Editor suggested that it would be very interesting to hear his views on the various changes that had taken place over that period of time. He asked me as a Town Councillor, and a former work-colleague of Tom's, if I would care to discuss this with him and put together a few thoughts for this publication. I agreed - but did nothing about it for a few months, until I too - under different circumstances - also resigned from the Town Council in March 2000, and the project became more pertinent to me also. Having obtained Tom's agreement, I realised that it would be very helpful to include Stanley Baines in our discussion, since he had served as a Town Councillor for almost the same period, in his case 1956 to 1999. The following notes are therefore my own views - encouraged and assisted by discussions with Tom and Stanley, and helped by visits to the Suffolk Record Office to read the minutes of the meetings of the Council during the early '60s in order to refresh my fading memory.

In 1960 the Council met quarterly in what was then the Court House - now the Library, and meetings tended to last for about an hour to an hour and a half at the most. It is not unusual now for the monthly meetings to go to three hours, or even more on occasion. One immediate difference was the Annual Parish Meeting. Held on 29th March 1961, we can reproduce the entire minutes for that meeting:

The Annual assembly of the Parish was held in the Court House at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. B. Cossons was in the Chair, and others.

Minutes: The minutes of the previous Annual Parish Meeting were read and signed.

It was proposed by Mr. Stannard and seconded by Mr. Potter that the Parish Council be authorised to incur expenditure not exceeding a 4d rate for the ensuing year.

Signed B. Cossons      30/3/62

Note that there were no reports from the Council itself, School Managers, the various Charities - and particularly no comment from members of the public. In the 1960s such things were not encouraged!! This Annual Parish Meeting took place immediately preceding the normal March Council meeting, and was literally over in five minutes. Nowadays this is held on a separate evening with reports from all organisations with which the Town Council is connected, and allowing ample time for any subject to be discussed by members of the public who wish to let the Council know of their concerns, and is truly the "Annual Meeting of the Parish", not as many still think, the Annual Meeting of the Parish Council. In the early 1960's minutes, the Council is referred to as the Parish Council and I am not clear at what stage the transition from Parish to Town came about - both terms are still frequently interchanged.

The 1967 Annual Parish Meeting was notable for the first participation of a member of the public, who asked the Council to do something about dogs fouling the pavements, and reports from the Charities showed that 77 persons had received 15/- each from the Town Lands Charity, and 27 persons had received 10/- each from the Bread Charity. Both these charities have since been amalgamated into the Pryke Charity and now operate in a more democratic manner. The discussions to bring these changes about are a story in themselves.

The Finance Committee reports of the 1960s show the Clerk being paid £13-0-0 each quarter and payment for gravedigging being £5-5-0 for one and £4-10-0 for another, with no explanation for the difference (possibly double-grave). There appears to be no record of discussions of the Finance Committee to arrive at a budget or to discuss the amount needed for the Precept from

what was then the Blyth Rural District Council. Tom says that he arrived at a figure which was sufficient to balance the books and that was our Precept. The situation today is vastly different with the Council having an expenditure of £35,000 plus each year: the Finance Committee spends much thought on getting the budget right. The Agenda for the December meeting in 1960 shows only that the Council will discuss the Summary of Payments - usually five or six items including wages, and the Correspondence, which consisted of a total of five letters from Suffolk County Council and BRDC. As usual there was no input by letter or appearance from the general public. It is not unusual now for the meeting to have twenty or thirty letters to consider from a wide variety of sources, including a number from local electors. In addition, the Agenda now includes an item where the formal meeting is adjourned specifically to hear the comments of any members of the public who are present, and it is not unusual for people to come especially to make a particular comment at this point in the proceedings.

I must point out the only letter mentioned in the early minutes is on 15th March 1961, when Mr. J. Deline - address unknown - commends the Council for the way that Framlingham had been maintained in its historic condition (Oh Mr. Deline where are you now?). The meeting of 15th September 1961 records an invitation to the Council to attend the re-opening of the Regal Cinema, where the Council asked for thirty seats - presumably for every Councillor and a partner. The film was "Whistle down the wind" with Hayley Mills.

In 1961 it was put forward that the Council should approach Pembroke College, owner of the Castle Meadow, to suggest that the Council should lease the Meadow direct from Pembroke. Up to that time, the lease was held by a local farmer who made infrequent use of the meadow for grazing. The very slow and difficult negotiations were finally concluded in 1965, and the minutes do little credit to the Agents concerned. Many letters had not received a reply from one quarterly meeting to the next! It is interesting to speculate how long it would have taken in 1999/2000 with our computers, fax and e-mail.

Up until 1968, the Council minutes were handwritten in the Minute Books, until on 29th November 1968 we have the first typewritten minutes, and now from 1999 onwards the Clerk has a computer on which to produce very presentable and easily read minutes and correspondence. I wonder if we go back 40 years instead of forward from our start date of 1960, was the Clerk using a quill pen and inkstand in 1920?

The first mention of Planning Permission appears in 1961 when BRDC asked for comments on a proposal for petrol pumps and a repair shop in Fairfield Road. The Council replied that "they did not consider it necessary". On 22nd May 1964 the BRDC asked for observations on a proposal to build houses on a development in Fairfield Road (later to be called The Knoll). The minutes record that the Council's reply was "as many as possible should be created on the site". When the Council was asked in May 1966 for observations on a proposed house in College Road, the reply was "No observations" and the Clerk was instructed to inform BRDC that "the Council need only be informed of any possibly controversial industrial developments". Now at least fifty planning applications a year are considered in detail by the full Council, and a very careful eye is kept on every proposal.

Membership of the Council shows a marked contrast over the forty-year period with the local shopkeepers and employers showing far greater interest in the affairs of the town in 1960, as shown by the following:-

#### May 1960

B. Cossons - Manager Barclays Bank

P. J. Stannard - Solicitor's Clerk

Mrs. P. Cadogan - Housewife

Mrs. W. Harvey - Housewife

H. A. Clay - Veterinary Surgeon  
A. K. Cooper - Farmer  
A. E. Mays - Clerical Worker, E. G. Clarke & Son Ltd.  
G. H. Clarke - Managing Director, E. G. Clarke & Son Ltd.  
D. T. Potter - Director, A. G. Potter (Framlingham) Ltd.  
K. Freeman - Gentleman's Outfitter  
L. Dorling - Grocer  
S. Baines - Gas Board Foreman  
R. Verow - Insurance Agent  
A. Dorling - EADT Reporter  
R. Waterson - Builder

May 2000

Mrs. B. Whitehead - Retired Schoolteacher  
J. Lockyer - Retired professional engineer  
Mrs. J. Banfield - Housewife  
Rev. M. Booker - Retired College Chaplain  
K. Coe - Building maintenance operative with SCDC  
R. Etheridge - Agricultural machinery salesman  
Mrs. R. Finn - Retired Schoolteacher  
D. Griffiths - Retired B. T. Manager  
C. Haesler - Working at Bibby's  
A. Martin - Retired Farmer  
Mrs. J. Masters - Retired from the Employment service  
J. Morris - Retired Farmer  
Mrs. S. Ogelsby - Housewife and Youth Worker  
P. Sugar - Primary School Headteacher

There are many comparisons to be made and many different conclusions will be drawn, but to my mind the two major changes are that in 1960 no members of the Council were retired - now over half the members are retired, even if some have taken early retirement - and in 1960 over half the members were employers and/or retailers who were trading directly with the public; now there are no employers, and no-one trading directly with the public in the town.

Following the election of 1964, it was agreed that the business to be discussed justified a change to bi-monthly meetings for the first time. As the workload increased over the years, the Council moved to monthly meetings with a break for August, but even this had to be given up by 1996/97 when the "carry-forward" of August business took up most of the September meeting.

When trying to draw a comparison between 1960 and 2000 it is necessary to bear in mind the way of life in society in general, which has changed so much during that period. In the 1960s, the public were expected to leave decisions to "those who know best", and not to ask too many questions. The Establishment, even at this level, was accustomed to having its own way, with many decisions arrived at between friends before the formal meetings. Communications were so much slower then, with only the telephone and the Royal Mail available. Now we have mobile 'phones, fax machines, computers, copying machines, e-mail, all of which seem to demand an instant response. Not only adults but children also are encouraged to query decisions at all levels, and the whole pace of life is so frenetic that we sometimes don't take enough time to think before arriving at decisions which can have long-lasting effects on so many people.

I would not claim that those were the "good old days" any more than I would claim that we have got it right every time in today's hectic world. I can only say that life was so very different in those days, and leave it to you to decide if it was better or worse.

## A REMARKABLE WOMAN: NINA FRANCES LAYARD

By George Miller Chamberlain

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On 12th August 1935, Nina Frances Layard died in an Ipswich Nursing Home. Her passing, though extensively reported in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, caused little interest in the national press. The *EADT* obituary commenced as follows:-

Obit: LAYARD - On August 12th after operation, Nina Frances Layard of Hill House, East Bergholt, third daughter of the late Charles Clement Layard, dearly beloved sister of Annie Reeves of Bath, aged 82 years. Funeral on Thursday, August 15th, at Kelvedon.

There followed a lengthy eulogy of her life and work. Who was this woman? Without question, she was one of the most remarkable English women to have lived. A great archaeologist, poet, botanist, humanist, radical thinker, and champion of the underdog. A heroine, now almost unknown outside Suffolk, unsung in the annals of English history, and not to be found in *Who's Who?*, or other reference books of famous or significant figures.

Nina Frances Layard was not of Suffolk stock, and arrived in Ipswich in 1890 at the age of 37. Already she was a noted poet, author, and archaeologist. Deeply religious, she was radically active in her support for improving the lot of the working classes. In 1902 she had been made a Fellow of the Anthropological Institute. Later, in 1906, she was again honoured by becoming a fellow of the Linnaean Society. In 1921 when the Society of Antiquaries first allowed the admission of women, she was one of the first to gain a Fellowship. During her time in Ipswich, she was President of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia and Vice President of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.

Miss Layard's father, Charles Clement, was Rector of Combe Hay, Bath. One of her brothers, the Reverend Charles Villiers Layard, held the curacy of St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich. Her father's cousin was Henry Austen Layard, the explorer, and excavator of the tombs at Ninevah, hence her deep love of archaeology from an early age.

For most of her time in Suffolk, she resided mainly in Ipswich, firstly at "Rookwood", a rambling red brick, towered edifice, in Fonnereau Road, next to the entrance to the Arboretum (now the vicarage of St. Mary-le-Tower Church), then at "The Moorings", in Paget Road. Both houses remain much as they were in those long-off days.

All through the years until the time of her death, she was a tireless worker, visiting every archaeological excavation in Ipswich and other, far-flung areas, a valiant and persevering investigator, whose span of activities embraced the exploration of an early cemetery just beyond the Seven Arches bridge in Hadleigh Road; sites at Foxhall Road, Derby Road Station, Stoke railway cutting and many others. Further afield, she worked industriously at Mundford in Norfolk, finding prehistoric instruments, at Buckenham Tofts Park, also in Norfolk, where there were traces of a prehistoric communal kitchen, at St. Gertrude in Holland, uncovering a Neolithic mining and flint flaking area. At Dunwich she found several historical relics, also at Sicklemere near Bury, and Cavenham, finding two Roman bronze crowns (now in the Ipswich Museum). She also was active on sites in Scotland, and in caves in France and Belgium. An extract from the *EADT* of 2nd March 1920 (she was then 67 years of age), is typical of her dauntless spirit. "Miss Nina Frances Layard in wet clay 15 feet down with an umbrella in one hand and knife to excavate in the other, continues to work in the Stoke bone beds." To the newspaper's representative she said, "I have never worked harder in my life." She had a sore throat and was suffering from 'flu'.



These were just a few of her successes; there were many more. Her work spanning the historical gulf between the earliest days of man to the mid nineteen-thirties, was of great significance, and at the time, of much interest. She penned a multitude of papers on various subjects, which she read before learned societies, and some were published by the Royal Archaeological Society. For one of her lectures, read at the Society of Antiquaries, she was only permitted to be within hearing, hidden out of sight behind a magic lantern screen. She found this highly amusing, and joked that she should have worn a veil for the occasion. At that time women were not admitted as members of the Society, nor allowed to attend meetings. She was an unflagging workaholic all her life, involved in church and charity work, botany, philosophy, art, literature, education of the working classes, (she ran a class at the Ipswich Working Men's College), and myriad other subjects. Quite how she found the time to encompass all these activities is beyond comprehension. All her records had to be written in longhand in pen and ink, and on her death the house was found to be overflowing with bundles of papers.

Nina Layard was a free spirit long before the time of today's modern woman, and spent much of her life fighting the prejudice and disbelief that a mere woman could contribute anything serious to the science of archaeology, or any other bastion of male dominance. She would never bend in the struggle against the evils of injustice, ignorance, intolerance, personal greed, or political chicanery, and was to be a thorn in the side of the reactionary Ipswich Borough Council all her years, but always a catalyst for sensible change, improvement, and progress. There is no evidence that she was involved with the Suffrage movement, but there can be no doubt that she was a fearless protagonist of women's rights, and therefore must surely have been a staunch supporter. She had a strong social conscience, and was deeply concerned over the plight of the poor. Her early poems, particularly "A Song of Tears", demonstrated this; and the *Literary World* 1891 magazine, when praising her work said "she deplored the helplessness of the great, for all their good will, to relieve the suffering of the poor".

An illustration of her caring nature comes from her private papers where she wrote of travelling by train to London on 24th May 1912, to visit the Maritime Hall in the West India Docks, a very rough area in those days. This concerned a meeting of transport workers to consider a General Strike. Miss Layard, a tiny bird-like woman, marched straight into a crowd of three hundred men gathered in the square, and spoke to them about their problems for two and a half hours. No politicians, ministers of the church, representatives of charities, or persons of authority were there - she was alone and unescorted. This was an extremely brave thing for her to do, for no decent woman was safe walking the shabby streets of the East End in those times. She was not acting in any official capacity, but as a human being who cared enough to ignore her personal danger, and listen to the plight of others less fortunate than herself. In her lengthy and moving account she mentions, "they said they don't believe in God or the Devil, and they don't believe in the future, nor do they want to hear about it. They want to have a good time in this world." Following this experience, she wrote to various Members of Parliament, outlining the men's grievances. There was no tangible reaction to her missive.

Miss Layard is best known for her intrepid work on the Anglo Saxon Cemetery, which was discovered just beyond the Seven Arches bridge in Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, in early December 1905. This was a time of high unemployment, and to alleviate this the Ipswich Corporation had set men to work on levelling the rising fields. She personally supervised the large gangs of uneducated workmen (at times over two hundred) digging the site, and taught some of them what to look for. Bonuses for finds were paid out of her own pocket. She was on site daily, sometimes digging herself, continually vigilant to see that nothing was missed, or taken to be sold later. She spent hours brushing out the precious finds of pendants, necklaces, beads, brooches, spears, shield bosses, knives, flasks, bone cups, combs, belt buckles and other items. Throughout the bitterly cold winter months she worked unflaggingly in the snow, frost, and icy north-east winds; and when at home, physically weary, she worked late into the gloomy chill nights cataloguing her discoveries one by one. Maintaining her single-handed efforts throughout

the whole of 1906 and into 1907, she struggled successfully to preserve an accurate record of this vitally important historical archive for posterity, retrieving and documenting the contents of 165 graves. Most of her finds are still preserved at Ipswich Museum. This was an incredible achievement for a maiden lady of slight physique in her early fifties, during those stultifying Edwardian times before women were given the right to vote when prevailing male attitudes to women were condescending and frankly still early Victorian.

During the work, she was continually frustrated by a lack of co-operation from Ipswich Borough Council and beset on all sides by the prejudice and disbelief that a woman could make a valuable contribution to archaeology. Class differences, ignorance, stupidity, sheer bloody-mindedness, and political manoeuvrings, made her task more difficult almost on a daily basis. By tenacity, tact, intelligence, and grim determination, she triumphed in the end, but the cost must have been high, both physically and mentally. A quote from her private papers reads as follows:

I am quite knocked up with the work and sometimes fear that I shall not be able to finish it. It is more perhaps the worry than the work, for you can imagine my feelings when I returned from London to find my men turned off the rich spot we had reached, and over 150 unemployed hacking away at the cemetery, and rolling out skulls and finding nothing. By superhuman effort I have got this stopped again, but it wears one out.

The "Layard Collection", the results and findings of Miss Layard's heroic work on the Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Hadleigh Road, can be seen at the Ipswich Museum, and are by themselves well worth a visit.

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Apart from her many archaeological treatises, Miss Layard's literary achievements were considerable. She wrote many poems distinguished by a great love of life and its wonders, and several books of them were published. When she was 25 she was included in a montage of English women poets being lauded by *The Times*, and she was renowned in the United States too. A published story of local interest, "A Ploughman's Daughter", dealt with the life of Alice Driver who was burned at the stake for heresy on 4th November 1558 on the Cornhill, Ipswich, because she refused to accept the teachings of Catholicism. This led to a book *Seventeen Suffolk Martyrs*. She was the author of *A Brief Sketch of the History of Ipswich School* and a history of "Wolsey's Gate", where she discovered a hidden archway. She also spoke and wrote fluent French and was able to document her archaeological discoveries in that language.

Nina Frances Layard first came to my attention when I saw a portrait of her by Eleanor Gribble. It was painted in 1935, the year of her death. It reminded me of my grandmother, and stimulated an urge to find out who she was. The woman in the picture was striking, with thick grey hair, bright green hazel eyes, a longish nose, and frail slender figure. An aura of calm inner strength emanated from her, and she was almost beautiful. It is said she had a charming, clear voice and spoke faultless English. My following research led me on a fascinating journey through the life and times of a woman supremely talented in the fields of science and literature: a historical investigator of genius and a literary lioness, now almost completely forgotten; a deeply caring and religious person, who, despite being from a wealthy family, made an active contribution to improve the wretched lives of the poor. She did not seek personal wealth or political power, or fickle fame. Her work and aspirations were on another higher plane. Truly, Nina Frances Layard, was a remarkable woman.

Her poem "Perseverando" says everything about her:

We live in many worlds in this one ball,  
And each man's world is as himself does make it.  
He who hath found the globe compressed and small  
Must beat against the shell and break it.  
He yet shall find when he has broken through  
That his small world is girded by a greater;  
Which if he persevere and grow unto,  
Shall open to his knock a little later.

George Miller Chamberlain - copyright August 2000

## EDMUND GOODWYN, M.D. (1756 - 1829)

By Peter Goodwyn

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Edmund Goodwyn was baptised at Framlingham on 2nd December 1756, the only surviving child of Edmund Goodwyn, surgeon, and his wife Margaret (née Goodwyn - a first cousin once removed to her husband). The Goodwyn family of Framlingham were yeomen farmers, who had moved from the Burgate/Mellis area of Suffolk at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Edmund's branch of the family was comfortably off as his grandfather Edmund Goodwyn, gentleman, had married Elizabeth Wilgress, daughter of John Wilgress, a grocer with the Midas touch. When John Wilgress died in 1740, he left much land in Benhall and Framlingham to his daughter.

In 1757, when Edmund was only a few months old, his father died as the result of being thrown out of his gig at Beccles. In 1764, his mother married again, to John Peirson, a widower and distant relative by marriage, by whom she had three children. So Edmund had two half-brothers and a half-sister, several years younger than he was.

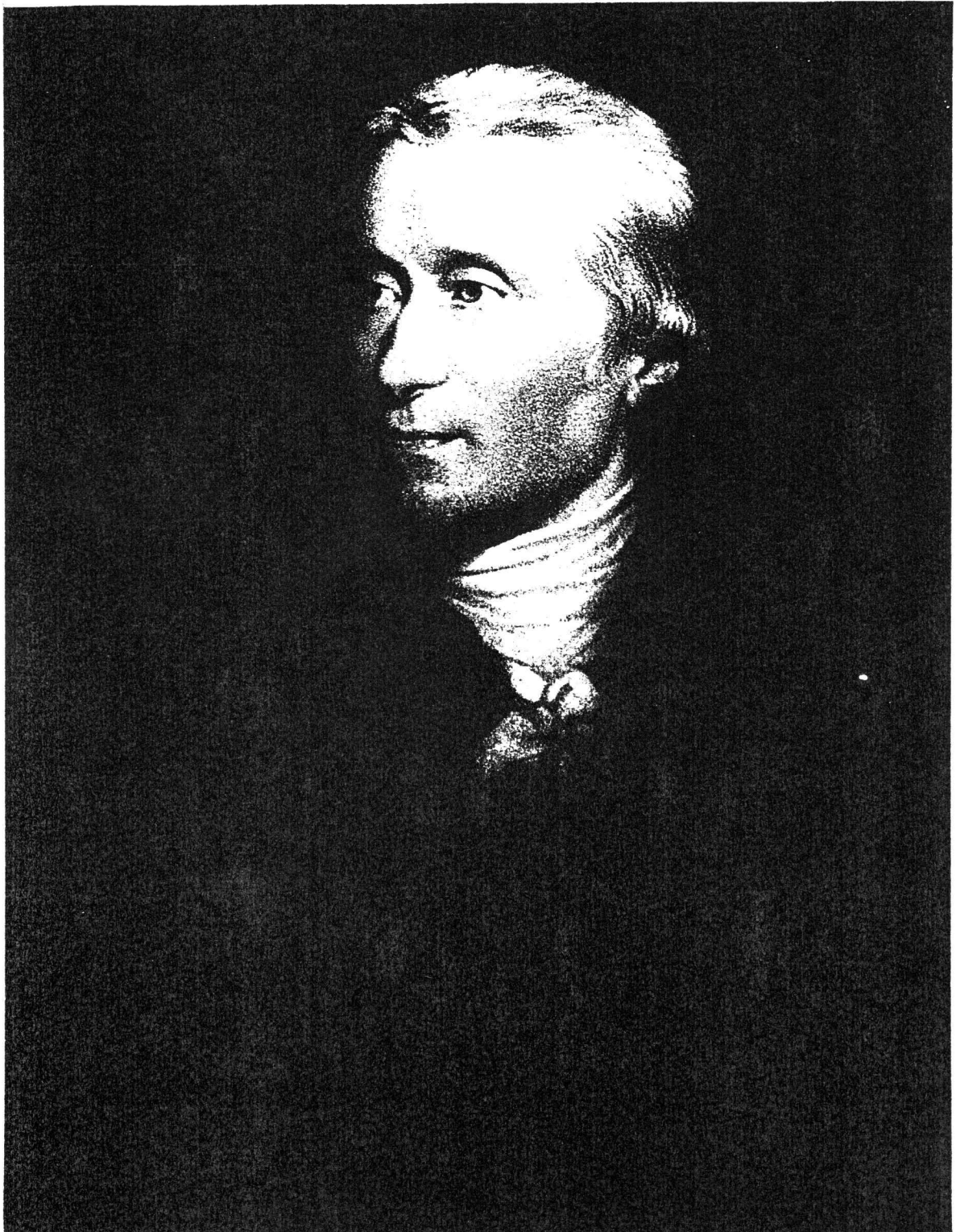
In 1772, at the age of 15 or 16, Edmund was apprenticed to John Page, surgeon, of Woodbridge for six years for an annual payment of £52. It is interesting to note that the poet George Crabbe (1754-1832) was apprenticed to John Page at much the same time, from early in 1771 to the summer of 1775, according to Neville Blackburne<sup>1</sup>. John Page, a landowner as well as a surgeon, was presumably impressed with young Edmund, because his recommendation must have been instrumental in getting Edmund admitted to Edinburgh University to read medicine. When John made his will in 1794, he appointed Edmund an executor.

Edmund was at Edinburgh University 1780-1787, obtaining his M.D. degree in 1786, the subject of his thesis being "De Morbo Morteque Submersorum". This was published in Latin in Edinburgh in 1786 and in English in London in 1788 under the title *The Connection of Life with Respiration - An Experimental Inquiry into the Effects of Submersion, Strangulation and Several Kinds of Noxious Airs on Living Animals*. Probably on the strength of his experiments on respiration, he was made President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh in 1786/87. The Society has a manuscript in Edmund's handwriting of a dissertation "A Case Resembling Dyspepsia", which he read to the Members during his year as President.

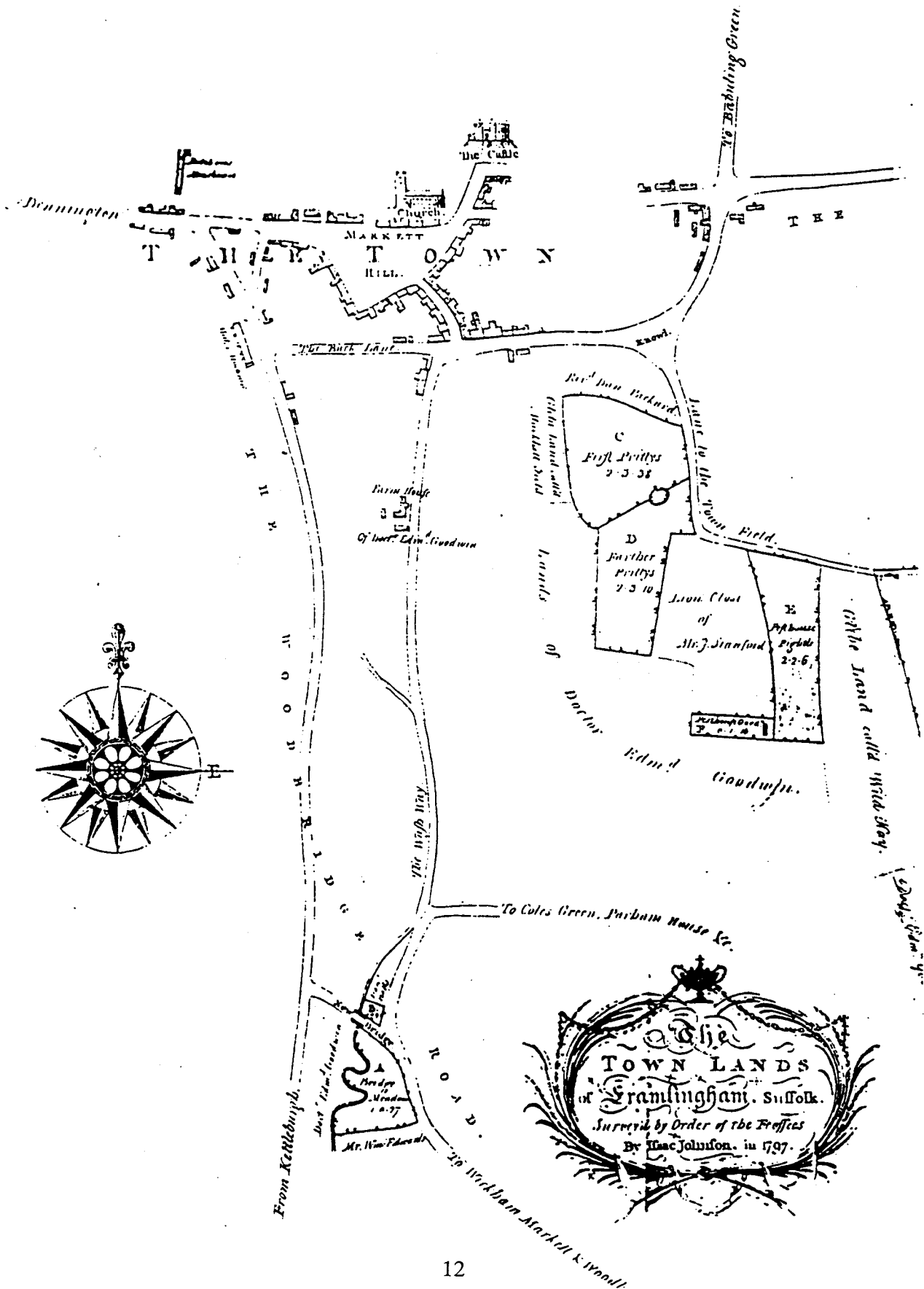
*The Dictionary of National Biography* (1975) states that Edmund "having graduated M.D., practised as a medical man in London, but retired to Framlingham some years before his death". I have found no evidence of his having practised in London; and he did not retire to Framlingham, although he died there. There are documentary references to his being of Ashdon, Essex in 1794, 1798, 1800, 1815 and 1817. The last reference is a medical certificate in the British Library signed "Edmund Goodwyn, M.D., Ashdon Essex, March 20th 1817".<sup>2</sup> However, there is no record of Edmund owning any property in Ashdon over this period. I think he lived at Ashdon Rectory for many years. The Reverend John North was Rector of Ashdon 1791-1818. In his will, dated 23rd February 1816, he appoints "my friend Edmund Goodwyn" sole executor and residuary legatee. The provisions of his will indicate that John North was a man of modest means. I think it likely that Edmund paid for "the considerable repairs and improvements to the Rectory and the two thatched stables built by John North in 1796", mentioned in Angela Green's *History of Ashdon* (1989); and in return was allowed to live in the Rectory for the period of John North's life.

EDMUND GOODWYN, M.D.

1756 - 1829



Survey of The Town Lands of Framlingham 1797  
 (showing the farmhouse and lands of Dr Edmund Goodwyn)



Edmund clearly retained a lifelong interest in the subject of his thesis at Edinburgh. Annual reports of the Royal Humane Society between 1791 and 1804 mention him in connection with his work on resuscitation. The 1805 report records that Doctor Edmund Goodwyn was presented with a prize gold medal inscribed "Propter Optimam Dissertationem de Resuscitatione" for his essay on resuscitation. After his death, the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*<sup>3</sup> contained a paper written by Edmund entitled "An Answer to Some Objections by Xavier Bichat against the Opinions of Goodwyn, respecting the cause of the cessation of the heart in Asphyxia from Suffocation". This paper was prefaced by a note that Edmund had not published it in his lifetime because he disliked "controversial discussions". The *Bibliotheca Britannica* by Robert Watt, M.D., (1824) records not only that Edmund Goodwyn, M.D., was the author of the medical books published in 1786 and 1788,<sup>4</sup> but also that he was mentioned in *Nicholson's Journal*, i, 1802, as the inventor of a hydraulic engine. The latter could perhaps have been a by-product of his experimental work on drowning and resuscitating animals?

"A Survey of the Town Lands of Framlingham" by Isaac Johnson in 1797 (reproduced by kind permission of the Lanman Museum) marks Edmund's farmhouse (now Fairfield House) on The Wash Way (now Fairfield Road) and his lands in a wide swathe to the east of The Wash Way. Apprenticeship indentures in the Framlingham parish records indicate that the lands were farmed by Edmund's stepfather John Peirson until he died in 1785, by his mother Margaret Peirson until about 1791, and then by his half-brother Jasper Peirson. Margaret Peirson died in 1804. Jasper Peirson married in 1806 and brought up his family in Edmund's farmhouse. He named his younger son Edmund Goodwyn Peirson.

After John North's death in 1818, Edmund moved from Ashdon to the neighbouring village of Bartlow, Cambridgeshire. Land tax assessments 1819-1829 for the parish of Bartlow show that Edmund occupied a house owned by the Reverend John Addison Carr, Rector of Hadstock, Essex. Edmund signed the Bartlow churchwardens' accounts in 1827, and was living at Bartlow when he made his will on 29th July 1828.

Edmund, who never married, died at Framlingham on 8th August 1829. His death announcement in the *Suffolk Chronicle* of 15th August 1829 read,

On Saturday last at Framlingham in this county Dr. Edmund Goodwyn aged 73. Upwards of 40 years ago the Doctor published his valuable and scientific work on Submersion; and he may almost be said to be the father of the English School of Experimental Physiology. His fine mind richly stored with various knowledge, his extreme modesty and gentleness, his active benevolence and unaffected piety will long be remembered with tenderness and reverence by his friends.

He was buried in the nave of Framlingham Church on 15th August 1829. His half-brother Jasper Peirson (1766-1838) is buried beside him.

The inscription above Edmund's grave, as recorded in R. Green's *History of Framlingham* (1834) is reproduced on page 14. He is not entitled to the arms engraved on the black marble tablet above his grave. The "spirited engraving" referred to by Green is reproduced on page 11, by kind permission of the Royal College of Physicians.

In his will, Edmund gave all his real estate to Jasper Peirson for life and then to his godson Edmund Goodwyn Peirson (younger son of Jasper Peirson), expressing the wish that the latter "shall within one year take upon himself and use upon all occasions the surname of Goodwyn and shall apply to the Crown for a proper licence to do so". Edmund Goodwyn Peirson was authorised by royal licence dated 21st June 1832 to change his name to Edmund Goodwyn Goodwyn. The Framlingham Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1842 show that Edmund Goodwyn Goodwyn owned and occupied the farmhouse and lands (186 acres in all) marked as Edmund's on Johnson's Survey of 1797.

Passing from the chancel into the nave, near the foot of the clerk's reading desk, is the following upon a small piece of York stone:—

UNDER THIS STONE IS A PASSAGE INTO A VAULT (LYING EASTWARD,) BELONGING TO EDMUND GOODWYN, M. D. AND MR. PEIRSON. APRIL 21st 1823.

And upon a tablet of black marble, are the following arms in two shields, with inscription below. GOODWYN, or, a lion passant gardant, azure; on a chief, gules, 3 lozenges, vaire. Crest,—a lion saliant, azure, holding a lozenge, vaire. PEIRSON,—argent, 2 chevrons, gules, between 3 oak leaves slipped, vert, impaling EDWARDS, argent, a fess, ermines, between 3 martlets, sable. Crest,—a stag's head, attired, charged with 2 chevrons, gules.

BENEATH THIS MARBLE ARE DEPOSITED  
THE REMAINS OF  
EDMUND GOODWYN, M. D.\*  
WHO DIED AUGUST 8<sup>TH</sup> 1829,  
AGED 73.

Powerful as was his intellect and various as were his attainments, he was even more distinguished by his extreme modesty, benevolent simplicity of heart and unaffected piety.

\* A spirited engraving of this gentleman, by S. W. Reynolds, engraver to his majesty, from a painting by Miss Maria Kersey, a Suffolk artist, which she copied with first-rate skill from an original painting by H. P. Briggs, esq., was executed soon after his death, for distribution amongst his private friends. The following notice of his death is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 99, p. 186;—"August 8th. At Framlingham, in Suffolk, aged 73, Dr. Edmund Goodwyn, who may almost be said to have been the father of the English school of experimental philosophy." After an eulogium corresponding with that upon the tablet, the sketch concludes by stating him to have been the author of two scientific and professional works. By his will he bequeathed 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to the Suffolk General Hospital, at Bury, and a legacy of 100*l.* sterling to the Royal Humane Society, in London. In the devise of real estate to his youngest nephew, Mr. Edmund Goodwyn Peirson, of Framlingham, it was his request that that gentleman should assume and use the surname of "Goodwyn" only, which he was authorised to do by royal license dated 21st June, 1822.

Edmund made many personal bequests to friends and relatives. One was an annuity of £50 to Lucy Wright, spinster, sister of his esteemed friend Anthony George Wright of Walton Hall, Essex (although in Essex, Walton Hall was in the parish of Bartlow, Cambridgeshire). A sworn statement in the Bartlow parish registers indicates that in 1830 Lucy Wright was a Roman Catholic. Was she Edmund's lady friend, whom he as a devout Anglican could not marry? Another bequest was an annuity of £10 to his housekeeper Mary Dockerell (mentioned as John North's housekeeper in North's will of 1816). He gave £15 to the poor of the parish of Bartlow, £15 to the poor of the hamlet of Bartlow, £100 to the Royal Humane Society, and £1,000 3% Consolidated Bank Annuities to the Suffolk General Hospital at Bury St. Edmunds. The latter was founded by subscription in 1826; and Edmund was the second largest benefactor after the Marquess of Bristol of Ickworth House.

*Editor's Notes:*

- <sup>1</sup> N. Blackburne, *The Restless Ocean: the story of George Crabbe* (1972)
- <sup>2</sup> BL Add. MS 38265, f.157.
- <sup>3</sup> *EMJ*, vol. 34 (1830)
- <sup>4</sup> See p. 10 above

# YEW TREE FARM, SWEFFLING AND ITS PEOPLE

By Michael Bowers\*

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## PART 3

Before the First World War there was another agricultural depression and our farm was being occupied and farmed by a shadowy succession of tenants and their workers, about whom we can only guess from census and electoral records. Sometimes the house may have been empty. A lot of initials and dates are carved in the wooden walls of the Big Barn, that we cannot identify. In 1906 the freehold of the Shuldhham Schreibers Cransford Estate was sold to Thomas P. Borrett, who was already living at Cransford Hall. His wife Anne was one of the Huntingfield/Vannecks of Heveningham. There were lots of Borretts in the area, but we cannot prove any relationship between T. P. Borrett and the George Borrett who had the tenancy of our farm in the 1890s.

Before and after the First World War, the Borretts' tenants of our farm were, in succession, Mr. Snell, who lived in Bruisyard, and Mr. Easy, a saddler who lived in Saxmundham. Sometimes it was an "off-farm", and the people who lived in the house, including both Walter Balls and George and Rose Scarlett, were the tenants' workers. Mr. Snell seems to have removed some of the first-floor doors, and Mr. Easy used the first-floor south room (then called the Top Room and now our bedroom) as an office.

After the First World War James Hambling started farming in Suffolk, first at Tunstall, then at Sternfield. He had been a haberdasher's apprentice in Woodbridge and then a counter-hand at Marshall and Snelgrove in Oxford Street, living in Dulwich, south London. His family farmed at Snape and Campsey Ash; to this day they live at Rookery Farm, Yoxford. It was not difficult to get a farm tenancy at that time: many farms stood empty and landlords advertised for tenants in the newspapers. A new tenant could even live in the house for a year before he had to pay rent. James Hambling became the Borretts' tenant at Yew Tree Farm in 1922 at £100 p.a., bringing his wife Jane, his son Leslie James and his daughter Hilda, who was then fourteen. Hilda remembers the old remains of a yew tree in the front garden, and that her mother made beer every week in the copper bowl now by our front door. The Big Barn had a tin roof by 1922; we do not know when it ceased to be thatched. Hilda trained as a pupil teacher at Wickham Market and in 1927 married Clifford W. Hurlock (whose family had a number of farms nearby including Grange Farm and Manor Farm, Rendham). Leslie James worked on the farm and lived with his parents. In 1932 James Hambling protested to the Borretts when two cottages in his tenancy on the Cransford road (had these been the site of Lewyns?) were destroyed by lightning and he had nowhere to house his workers. The Borretts agreed to include in his tenancy two extra fields towards Sweffling Hall, which was then empty. Severely disabled Nancy Goodchild, who had been maid to a local schoolmaster, became housekeeper to the Hamblings, and later cultivated the site of the two cottages that had been destroyed as a little garden.

\* What follows relies very heavily on Joanna Martin's work on the earlier records and Timothy Easton's expert examination of the house itself. I am most grateful to them both. Thanks are due to Don Mann, Tim Kindred, Derek Bolton, Hilda Hurlock, Mark Schreiber (Lord Marlesford), Brian Sedge, Joan Hambling and other local people for their help.



The days when very many farmers were tenants were coming to an end, and in July 1946 the whole of Major P. R. Borrett's Cransford Hall estate was put up for auction. Almost all the farms were withdrawn unsold at the auction, but the auctioneer and Mr. Cooper, the Saxmundham solicitor, then went round explaining to the tenants how they could borrow to fund their purchases. In October 1946 the Hamblings bought Yew Tree Farm with 131 acres for £2,200, of which they borrowed £1,800, replacing rent of £100 p.a. with mortgage payments of £162 p.a. Nancy Goodchild bought her little garden at the auction for £100.

James Hambling died in his 80s in 1953 and Hilda and Clifford Hurlock moved back into our house with Leslie James and farmed in partnership with him. They had seven children (so they must have needed the space which Yew Tree Farm provided). In the 1950s water was piped in from the main by the road on the other side of the river, and electricity arrived soon after. In 1962 the Hurlocks bought out Leslie James' share of the farm, although he went on living there. They borrowed £6,000, which they used to provide a bathroom, two WCs, a piped hot-water system, and a private drainage system. A roof was put over what is now the walled garden, and field-drainage was improved. Apparently the curved wall on the SE corner of the house originally ran to a three-seater "garden house" (outside lavatory) and another two-seater (for the servants?) which were still in use in the 1960s. The house had had a well outside our present front door, and water was pumped to one tap in the kitchen.

In 1966 the Hurlocks decided to retire and sold the whole farm to Mr and Mrs Leslie Wood. Hilda now lives with one of her daughters, Mrs Crick, in Gislingham. In 1966 Leslie James married Jean Flatman, who had lived at Rendham White Horse and had also trained as a pupil teacher, and they had two daughters. Leslie James died in 1979 at 73, Clifford in 1997 in his 90s, and Jean still lives in Sweffling. Leslie Wood was a City man, who bought our farm as an investment and had it managed by Peter Spence who was already farming Grove Farm, Rendham for him. They did not want Yew Tree Farmhouse, and at Easter 1967 they sold it to Rosalind Bowers. A pipe had burst in the previous winter and the centre of the house was in very poor shape. Rosalind and Michael Bowers lived in London, and came to the house originally only for school holidays. In 1980 Rosalind bought the Granary and later the Big Barn and the water meadows down to Bruisyard Arch, and the barns were gradually rehabilitated.

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## APPENDIX A

### Benjamin Gall our Diarist 1783 - c. 1855/61

He was baptised on 21st September 1783 at Rushmere St. Andrew and married Mary Crisp at Easton on 20th October 1811. They lived in Woodbridge and baptised five sons and one daughter there; by the time of the 1851 Census they were living at Rose Cottage, Doric Place, Woodbridge.

He was a chemist and his diary records "Made Pills" about once a month, but he had a number of other activities. He was the High Constable, and the 1846 Diary records he held a Constable's dinner on 7th October at the Bull at the cost of 8/6, and on 9th October "proclaimed the Sessions at the Bull". He acted as a collector and secretary for the Savings Bank and was involved with the Gas Works, which had been established in 1815 at the cost of about £6,000. He was the secretary or founder of the Hand-in-Hand Friendly Society, and a Freemason, attending its Lodge Nights and bespeaks. He attended the consecration of the new St. John's Church.

On 27th February 1846 he recorded "Majority for the Corn Law League 97" and one of his circle "dined with Sir R. Peel" on 14th March. He often "went to the play" including *School for Scandal* performed by one of the touring companies, and his account shows expenditure in public houses several days each week. In constant touch with his children, he travelled round the Woodbridge area a lot and spent days in London and in parts of Surrey.

In the 1970s when the shop front of Boots the Chemists in Thoroughfare in Woodbridge was taken down for repair, we could see the name Gall on the old fascia. At the back entrance to the Commercial Union office there was a notice saying "incorporating the Hand in Hand".

## APPENDIX B

### A Summary of the owners and occupiers of Yew Tree Farm and the names by which it was known

FREEHOLD OWNERS	OCCUPIERS OR TENANTS	NAME OF PROPERTY	SOURCE FOR NAME
Before 1504 Henry Lygatt/Legate I			
From 1504 Robert Legate I			
1540 Henry Legate II		Sharpes, Birdes or Bartrums	Henry Legate II's will
1568-9 Robert Legate II			
1589 Antony Reeve			
Before 1618 William Fisher I			
From 1618/19 William Fisher II			
1655 William Fisher III			
1669 John Fisher			
1671 Thomas Fisher I			
	Thomas Fisher II		
1686 Miles Fisher			
1704 Henry Damant	Edmund Hacon		
1713 ?	?		
1730-60 Thomas Newson I	?		
1768 Fanny Newson	1768 Thomas Newson		
By 1799 Thomas Newson II			
1822 James Newson	? William Smith	Office Farm	Shuldham 1830/40 Estate map
1826-9 William A. Shuldham	By 1829 Charles Smith	1841 -9 Lime Tree Farm	Poll Books
	1849 Moses Crisp and Mary (née Gall)		
1850 Capt. W. F. Schreiber	from 1858/61 John Willis	1851 Lime Tree Farm	1851 Census
1860-83 Louisa Shuldham	from 1865 George Willis	1861 Lime Tree Farm	1861 Census
	from 1876 Richard Cracknell	1871 Lime Tree Farm	1871 Census
		1868 Yew Tree Farm	Morris County Directory
from 1883 Shuldham Schreiber	1885 William Cracknell	1881 Yew Tree Farm	1881 Census
	1888 George B. Borrett		
1906 T. P. Borrett	?		
	Mr. Snell		
	Mr. Easy		
	1920 Ellen Runnacles	1920 Yew Tree Farm	Electoral Register
	1921 Walter Balls,		
	George & Rose Scarlett		
	1922 James & Jane Hambling	1926 Yew Tree Farm	Electoral Register
		1930/31 Office Farm	Electoral Register & Auction
1946 L. J. Hambling	Hamblings	1946 Office Farm	Electoral Register
1955 L. J. Hambling and H & C Hurlock	Hambling and Hurlocks		
1962 H & C Hurlock	Hurlocks	1965 Office Farm	Electoral Register
1966 Mr. & Mrs. L. Wood		Yew Tree Farm	Electoral Register
1967 Rosalind Bowers	Rosalind & Michael Bowers	Yew Tree Farm	Electoral Register

## THE DREADFUL FATE THAT BEFELL JOHN LOWES, VICAR OF BRANDESTON

By A. J. Martin

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I was fortunate enough to be able to purchase from the Benacre Hall sale earlier this year, a good transcript of Robert Hawes' monumental work: "The History, or Memoirs, of Framlingham & Loes Hundred, in Suffolk". Visitors to the exhibition which was mounted two years ago to commemorate the publication two hundred years before, in 1798, of Robert Loder's *History of Framlingham* will remember that it was Hawes' work which formed the basis for Loder. However, Loder told us nothing of the villages which made up the Loes Hundred.

The Hundred of Loes stretched from Kenton in the north to Woodbridge in the south, although that town was isolated from the rest, surrounded by other Hundreds. Loes roughly followed the course of the Deben valley and so Brandeston was more or less in the middle of it.

Robert Hawes perhaps had a soft spot for Brandeston. His father came from the village and his wife, Sarah, née Sterling, had ancestors who held an estate in Brandeston. Hawes' great friend, to whom he bequeathed his own retained copy of his "History", John Revet, lived at Brandeston Hall.

Robert Hawes finished his 700 page manuscript in 1724 and made four copies. I think my transcript, which was made between 1780 and 1820 by an unknown hand, was taken from the copy which Hawes gave to Pembroke College. John Revet's copy, which Loder used, is now in the British Library. A third copy Hawes gave to the Marquis of Hertford, who was then living at Sudbourne Hall; I am waiting to hear whether the present Marquis still has it. The fourth copy is lost.

More than half the book is taken up with Framlingham. The remainder gives brief histories of the other eighteen parishes which make up the Hundred. There are coloured drawings of the churches, and of the arms of the principal families. There are lists of the parish priests and the dates of their institutions. Sometimes Hawes draws our attention to interesting details and facts about the villages. This is what happened to John Lowes, Vicar of Brandeston:

"JOHN LOWES was Inst. 6 May 1596 on the Presentation of the Assignee of Charles Seckford Esqr. After he had been here about 50 years and 80 Years of Age, he was accused of Witchcraft, put into the Castle-Ditch at Framlingham and there he swam, as did other old Persons, reputed honest Men: For Swimming is no proof of Witchcraft; Because 'tis as naturall for old Persons to Swim and young Ones to sink, as 'tis for a young Tree to sink and an old one to Swim; For the Reason why a Thing swim is Because 'tis lighter than the Quantity of Water it occupies. His chief Accuser Hopkins (who called himself Witch-Finder-General, had twenty shillings for each Parish he went to and died miserably) kept the poor old Man awake severall Days & Nights together in a Great Room in the Castle 'till he was delirious and confest (as Witnesses testified) such Familiarity with the Devil as had such weight with the Jury and his Judges (viz:) Serjeant Godcold, Old Calamy and Fairclough, as to condemn him, with 59 more for the like Crime, at St. Edmundsbury, about the beginning of the Year 1646 though he stoutly maintained his Innocency. And when he came to the Place of Execution, because he would have Christian Burial, he read the Office himself. And John Revet Esqr. then a

Justice of Peace and Parishioner with Master Lowes & Brian Smith Dr. in Divinity, afterwards Rector of Rendlesham in the Neighbourhood, who both knew him very well, altogether acquits him of that Crime as far as they could Judge; but verily believed That Mr. Lowes being contentious made his Parishioners very uneasy, And that they were glad to take the opportunity of those Wicked Times to get him hanged, rather than not get rid of him. Allusion is made to him & the Rest, in Hudibrass Part II Canto 3:

Has not this present Parliament,  
A Ledger to the Devil sent,  
Fully empower'd to treat about  
Finding revolted Witches out?  
And has not He, within a Year  
Hang'd threescore of 'em in one Shire?  
Some only for not being drown'd,  
And some for sitting above ground  
Whole Days and Nights upon their Breeches  
And feeling pains were hang'd for Witches  
And some for putting Knavish Tricks  
Upon Green-Geese & Turkey-Chicks,  
Or Pigs that suddenly deceast,  
Of Griefs unnat'ral as He guest.  
Who after prov'd himself a Witch,  
And made a Rod for his own Breech.

May no such Bloody Superstition & Madness ever get head again."

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### GRACE BEFORE DINNER

By popular request, we give here the Grace said before the Society's highly successful Millennium Dinner, held on 22nd November 2000. It is derived (with all due acknowledgements) from *Airs and Graces*, by the Reverend Basil Watson (London, 1993).

God of Goodness, bless our food  
Keep us in this pleasant mood.  
Bless the cook and all who serve us  
From indigestion please preserve us.  
If long speeches we'll endure,  
Give us first a good liqueur.

## CORRESPONDENCE

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Castle House  
Framlingham

29th September 2000

Dear Editor,

### LADY MARGARET HOWARD

The only daughter of the 4th Duke of Norfolk to reach adulthood was Margaret, his child by his second wife, Lady Margaret Audley. She married Robert Sackville, 2nd Earl of Dorset, died in 1591, and was buried at Withyham Church in Sussex. Details of her life are contained in the inscription on the tomb of her daughter Ann and her husband Sir Edward Lewis in the parish church of Edington, Wiltshire. Lady Margaret Audley is the only wife of the 4th Duke to be buried in his tomb in St. Michael's Church, Framlingham.

So who is the only child buried in her very special tomb in St. Michael's, who died as an infant? The deaths of his wives caused the Duke, who was a man of genuine sensitivity, great distress, as would that of his child. His first wife, Lady Mary Fitzalan, definitely had one child, later St. Philip of Arundel, and his third wife, Lady Dacre, died in childbirth in the year of their marriage, 1567. Lady Margaret and the Duke were married in 1558-59, their first surviving child Thomas was born in August 1561, then Margaret in 1562 and William in December 1563; their mother died in January 1564. There is also a genealogical table which gives Lady Elizabeth, died without progeny, no date, as her daughter. So was she the first child and is this the end of the mystery?

I am very grateful to Mrs. Angela Chapman and to the Librarian at Arundel Castle for their assistance with this research.

Yours sincerely,  
Arthur Kirby

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## EXIT LINES

### JUBILEE MEETING AT FRAMLINGHAM

The Rev. J. Hulme Pilkington presided, and he called upon Mr. F. G. Ling to read the report of the Committee's recommendations, which were as follows:-

1. That the day was observed as a general holiday.
2. That the celebrations should begin with religious services in the various places of worship.
3. That, if sufficient funds could be raised, there should be a feast, followed by sports and games, to which all working-men and their families should be invited.

From *Framlingham Weekly News*, 26 May 1887

# FRAMLINGHAM

*Over nine centuries old*

# FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE

*Over eight centuries old*

*the first curtain-walled castle in East Anglia*

# FRAMLINGHAM ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

*Over six centuries old*

*the finest tomb sculptures in Europe*

# FRAMLINGHAM & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY & PRESERVATION SOCIETY

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

**JOIN US, NOW.**