FRAM

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

Number 3 | 5th Series | April 2006

Fram

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

5th Series Number 3
April 2006

All enquiries regarding Society membership should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary at Rendham Barns, Rendham, Saxmundham, IP17 2AB, telephone 01728 663467

For back issues of the journal, correspondence for publication, and proposals for articles, contact the Editor, 43 College Road, Framlingham, IP13 9ER
telephone 01728 724324
mobile 07930 494888

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)

CONTENTS

J. Booth	*The Home of Nicholas Danforth in Framlingham in 1635*	4
J. Rothery	*Agriculture and the Landscape in Suffolk from the Conquest to the Nineteenth Century*	13
	Correspondence	28

The picture on our journal's front cover is from the late John Western's Suffolk Calendar 1988© and is reproduced by kind permission of Mr. Gilbert Sills.

THIS JOURNAL HAS BEEN PRODUCED WITH GENEROUS SUPPORT FROM BRITISH ENERGY GENERATION PLC

FRAM

5th Series Number 3
April 2006
Registered Charity no. 274201

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

In my editorial for the December 2004 issue of *Fram*, I mused briefly on the reliability and limitations of the various forms of historical evidence, and the fugative nature, not just of popular tradition, but of what are demonstrably primary sources, as the historical record of facts, events, and attitudes.

I was fascinated, therefore, to read this passage in Janet Malcolm's recent study *The Silent Woman: Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes* (London, Granta Books, 2005), extracted below with all due acknowledgement:-

> Letters are the great fixative of experience. Time erodes feeling. Time creates indifference. Letters prove to us that we once cared. They are the fossils of feeling. This is why biographers prize them so: they are biography's only conduit to unmediated experience. Everything else the biographer touches is stale, hashed over, told and retold, dubious, unauthentic, suspect. Only when he reads a subject's letters does the biographer feel he has come fully into his presence, and only when he quotes from the letters does he share with his readers his sense of life retrieved.

But I wonder.

Several pieces published in this journal have derived some of their content from the personal biographical information contained in letters, articles such as those by Andrew Lovejoy on Sir John Wingfield, and by Cliff Reed on Unitarianism in Framlingham. Those particular source materials may well be unimpeachable. Nevertheless the fact remains that a personal letter in its very nature is conditioned not just by subjective perceptions, but by the wish, on the part of the writer, to convey a particular point of view, an assessment of actions or attitudes, to the recipient of the letter. Facts and thoughts may be doctored, intentionally or otherwise.

We live now in the world of the e-mail, instant and often un-premeditated communication. The personal letter, on the other hand, may give scope for a much more considered - or dis-simulated - presentation of actions and ideas. The outcome may simply be a matter of self-deception - but how far can we know ourselves?

Letters, diaries, notebooks - all those very personal documents have their own limitations, as documents of historical record. They are all part, and an invaluable part, of a much larger jigsaw, part of the fascinating experience of researching, writing and reading about history.

THE HOME OF NICHOLAS DANFORTH IN FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND IN 1635

By John Booth of London[1]

New Street Farm - The Old Farmhouse

New Street Farm at Framlingham, England, has been identified, on sure and ample grounds, as the home of Nicholas Danforth, the Suffolk yeoman who went to America and settled in Massachusetts more than three hundred years ago. This identification is the result of painstaking enquiries conducted by Miss Constance Brunger, of Framlingham, which were begun after the finding, in 1951, by Mr. Sumner Powell, then Teaching Fellow in History at Harvard University, of a seventeenth century deed in which Nicholas Danforth was twice mentioned by name.

The house is about a mile and a half from the centre of the town. It is situated to the South of the road from Framlingham to Saxtead, and at a distance of three fields from the road; and to the West of a country lane called New Street. It is approached from New Street by a drive about three furlongs in length which lies inside and along the Northern boundary of the farm. A footpath from Mount Pleasant leads across the fields to New Street, and across three fields from New Street to a point on the drive not far from the house. New Street descends the slope of a small valley with a mean gradient of about 1 in 30, to a lane which crosses it, and it then continues uphill towards Kettleburgh and Brandeston. The Eastern part of this cross lane is called The Brooks, or Brook Lane, and runs past some buildings known locally as Lincoln's Barn and marked on the Ordnance Survey map as Lincoln's Farm.[2] West of the crossing the lane is called Earl Soham Lane.

The house is thought to have been built not later than the reign of Queen Elizabeth the First. It is a good example of the many sturdy farmhouses which have been the homes of English landowners and agriculturalists for generations, and are still, after four hundred years, fulfilling the purpose for which they were first constructed. A timber-framed building of two principal floors, its outer walls have been plastered, and interest is imparted to the surface by the plaster work being designed in panels decorated with simple patterns, and coloured cream, in a style of which Suffolk has many instances to shew. The walls have been strengthened in places with brick casing and massive brick buttresses. The high pitched roof may originally have been thatched with local reeds or wheat straw. Until recently it was of flat peg tiles; in 1949 they were replaced by the present red pantiles.

Mr. George Henry Fulcher has been the occupier of the farm since 1917. On Midsummer Day 1952 Miss Brunger, her brother, Mr. Valentine Brunger and the writer looked at New Street. Two days later, Mr. Cyril George Fulcher of Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, accompanied them to the farm and introduced them to his parents and his sister, Miss Hilda Fulcher. On this occasion they were joined by Mrs. Valentine Brunger. Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and Miss Fulcher welcomed their visitors and shewed them the interior of the house.

The front door opens into a nineteenth-century brick porch with a slated roof. This leads into a large room with windows to the South and West. The other rooms on the ground floor are the old farmhouse kitchen now divided into a living room and a kitchen, and the dairy. In the living room is the brick oven that Mrs. Danforth no doubt used when she baked her bread and that Mrs. Fulcher uses now. A long-handled wooden peel is used for putting in the loaves and taking them out. The oven front has been modernised. It is in the wall to the right of the fireplace. To the left of the fireplace is what appears to have been another oven. It is now used as a cupboard. The floors in the ground floor rooms were all laid during the present century, and replace earlier floors of Suffolk bricks.

The oak staircase leads to the four bedrooms. The fine timber work in the bedroom at the head of the stairs is an impressive feature, even where there is much else to admire. All the bedrooms and the

attic above have the characteristic appearance of the sixteenth century. The planning of the room over the dairy for the farm servants is interesting; the men could reach the granary through a trap-door, and a door in the exterior wall of the room opened on the wooden steps (now taken away, but still extant) giving them access to and from the farmyard and the stables without passing through the house. The floors upstairs are of wide oak planks and are in specially good condition; here and there small replacements can be seen. Most of the timber in the house may be pronounced to be original. Old ship timbers are known to have been built into many Suffolk houses, and the form of some of the knee-timbers at New Street suggest that they may have had such an origin. Old wood of this kind acquires astonishing hardness and builders valued it for that reason. At least three of the doors in the house are considered to be coeval with the building and have wooden latches.

An attractive garden adjoins the house. This was full of flowers when Miss Brunger went to New Street, and a bowl of sweetpeas stood on the shining mahogany table in the big room where Nicholas Danforth entertained Puritan ministers when Charles the First was King.

New Street Farm - The Land

The area of New Street Farm is 84 acres 9 perches. It is recorded on Sheet XLVIII S. E., Suffolk [East], of the most recent edition, 2½ inches to one mile, of the Ordnance Survey.[3] The site on which the house, garden and the fields stand, make together a total of seventeen separate elements. There is evidence that in Framlingham many fields bear at the present day the names by which they were known in the seventeenth century. The names and acreages of the New Street fields as they are now, are set out:-

	Name	**Cultivation**	**a.**
1.	Seven acres	Arable	7
2.	Nine acres	Arable	8
3.&11.	Twelve acres	Arable	12
4.	No name - called Parson's pightle in 1870	Arable	3
5.	White clover field - called Stackyard field in 1870	Arable	3
6.	Back meadow - called Barn meadow in 1870	Pasture	4
7.	House, yards, garden and orchard	Pasture	1
8.	Front meadow - called Kitchen meadow in 1870	Pasture	4
9.	Home pightle	Pasure	1
10.	Home field	Arable	4
12.	Little field - called Little hill in 1870	Arable	2
13.	Low meadow	Pasture	3
14.	Low meadow	Pasture	3
15.	Street field	Arable	6
16.	Market hill	Arable	6
17.	Little Wraggs	Arable	2
18.	Great Wraggs	Arable	6
			84[4]

The numbers are those on the plan to the conveyance of 1870, when the estate was purchased by the Rev. Frederic Tyrwhitt Drake, of Bedfield, Suffolk. There are a number of ponds and one arm of a considerable channel or watercourse .. of which the other arm lies to the South of Earl Soham Lane.

The farm produces sugar beet, which during the present day has become the pivot on which a great deal of the agricultural system of East Anglia turns. Barley is grown, and is sold for use in brewing, and cattle are grazed and fattened.

A flock of five hundred head of poultry is Miss Fulcher's charge. The garden and orchard are her affair too; fruit and vegetables are grown for the family table and, of course, flowers.

The farmhouse stands about 162 feet above sea-level, which in this part of East Anglia is relatively high. From it can be seen the College along the Saxtead road, but not Framlingham church. The big vistas are characteristic of the East Anglian scene. If the house has changed little since Nicholas Danforth lived there, the fields and the views are supposed to have changed even less. There are young partridges flying along the hedgerows in Summer, but they are few. Chattering magpies are at least as numerous. The lark, the blackbird, the thrush, and at night the nightingale and the clamorous owl, may be heard in the New Street fields. This is a part of the old country; Nicholas Danforth's England.

How the Identification was made

How the identification of the Danforth property was made can be simply told.

The deed of 1635

The starting point, as has been stated already, was Mr. Powell's discovery, among the muniments of East Suffolk County Council, of the indenture dated the 28th May 1635.[5] The indenture recited that by deeds

> bearing date in Aprill last past from and by one Nicholas Danforth then of Framlingham in the County of Suffolke yeoman made to ... Robert Holland [citizen and apothecary of London] .. All that the messuage or tenement with thappurtenances sytuate and being in Framlingham aforesaid wherein the said Nicholas Danforth then dwelt with all the edifices buildings barnes stables gardens yards and orchards thereunto belonging ...

and also of ten inclosures of land meadow and pasture next the house amounting to about 60 acres; and of other pieces of land of which the boundaries were defined by reference to the property of other owners and occupiers. The whole amounted to more than 70 acres. The land had on it, besides the farmhouse, "one little tenement - uppon one of the said inclosures next unto the Kinge's high way there called Lincolny's way"; "two small tenements" upon an acre of land between Popledike towards the East and Lincolny's street towards the West; and "one other messuage or tenement"; and these four houses were all described as "late built".

If the use of the expression "Aprill last past", as the date when the property passed from Nicholas Danforth to Robert Holland, is to be read as meaning April 1635, it would seem that it was in 1635 that the Danforths left Framlingham for America, and not in 1634, as has usually been stated.

There was in the deed a mention of the road from Framlingham to Earl Soham, and this, together with two mentions of "Lincolny's way" and another of "Lincolny's streete", at once stood out as clues to the direction in which Nicholas Danforth's property lay. Lincoln's way and Lincoln's street are not road names now in use, but they were seen to imply some affinity with the barn or farm which does now bear Lincoln's name. As to Popledike, this field appears in a terrier of Framlingham glebe lands of 1770 as "Popple Ditche close", and Mr. J. M. Martin has expressed the view that the name "may be taken as descriptive of an enclosure, the ditch or dyke of which was lined with poplar trees".

Miss Brunger's next step was to communicate with Mr. Cyril Fulcher of Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, and Mr. Edward Christian Tyrwhitt-Drake of London, who are the present owners of land in the direction under consideration, and they were so good as to produce their title deeds for inspection. Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake's deeds proved to be a fine series of parchments and papers, no fewer than forty-five in number, and they enabled the history of what is now called New Street Farm to be

traced from the first quarter of the eighteenth century to the present day. Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake's grandfather bought the farm in 1870, and it has since then remained in the family.

It was in particular an indenture, technically known as a release, of the 21st March 1718/9 which supplied the answer to the problem, as at that date the owner of the house and land now called New Street Farm was Thomas Revett of Framlingham, mercer, and he and Elizabeth wife, were releasing it to Samuel Baxter, described as of Ipswich ... and Susanna, his wife. The new owner was in fact a nonconformist minister who preached in private houses and other buildings in Framlingham and afterwards at a meeting-house in St. Nicholas' parish, Ipswich. In the release, the property was described in terms which follow so closely the description of Nicholas Danforth's property in the deed the 28th May 1635 that there could be doubt that the two are essentially the same. It has, none the less, to be observed that the farm is a few acres larger now than it was when Nicholas Danforth was there, and that, though the identity of the farmhouse is perfectly obvious, there are questions of minor importance as to the meaning to be assigned to references to some of the boundaries of the land which at present are altogether free from difficulty.

No deeds have been seen to prove change of ownership between 1635 and March 1718/9. The gap is more apparent than real as disclosed, whether wholly or in part, by the naming in the deed of 1718/9 of three successive occupiers of the farmhouse and the ten pieces adjoining it. They were "formerly" Edward Keer the elder; ... Warner; and "now" Edmund Barker.

One of the witnesses to the execution of the deed of 1718 for the receipt for the full consideration money, which was £680, was the notable Robert Hawes, 1665-1731. He was Steward of the Manor of Framlingham and Saxtead from 1712 to his death, and promoter of a history of Framlingham which was completed and printed by Robert Loder of Woodbridge. He lies buried in Framlingham churchyard.

When so much had been established, legal opinion was soon to have fully confirmed the identification. It stated:-

"To my mind it is clear beyond any reasonable doubt that Mr. Baxter's New Street Farm is or comprises or is part of the site of Nicholas Danforth's home".

The account book kept by the Rev. Richard Golty, M. A., Rector of Framlingham in Nicholas Danforth's time, shews Nicholas Danforth as one of the outdwellers towards Saxtead,[6] and this is one more fact from a contemporary source supporting the identification.

The Danforth family's association with Framlingham was not recorded by Hawes and Loder in their history of Framlingham, published in 1798,[7] or by Green in his history, published in 1834,[8] and only brief reference was made to it in Booth's history of Framlingham College, published in 1925.[9] It was Mr. William Thomas Brunger, 1860-1937, a Justice for the County of East Suffolk, who directed to it the attention of his Suffolk neighbours. He took keen interest in the link between Framlingham and Framingham, and visited Framingham as an official guest of the town in 1930. In the following year the departure of the Danforth family for America was the subject of one of the principal episodes in the Framlingham Castle Pageant, a historical spectacle which was presented at a series of open-air performances and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

Captain Tyrwhitt-Drake, who lived for some years at New Street Farm, was a close friend of Mr. Brunger's and it is one of those strange things that sometimes befall that, at a time when the Danforths' association with New Street Farm had passed out of recollection and was quite unknown in Framlingham, Mr. Brunger was often a guest in the old farmhouse. His family recall that the pleasant lanes and footpaths leading to the house were for him a favourite walk, on which he was sometimes accompanied by one or more of his children and grandchildren.

Miss Brunger and Mr. Valentine Brunger visited Framlingham in a representative capacity in 1950, and they have shared to the full in their father's interest in the historic connection between England and New England.

Mr. James Mason Martin of Ipswich, and the present writer, have also been associated with Miss Brunger's investigation. The co-operation of Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake and of members of the Fulcher family has been indicated; without it the identification could never have been achieved. The Rev. Martin William Bulstrode, M.A., Rector of Framlingham, has given every facility for the examination of the parish registers, and has kindly permitted copies of the Danforth family entries to be made. Mr. Derek Charman, M.A., archivist to the East Suffolk County Council and Ipswich County Borough Council, and Miss D. M. White, chief librarian of the County Borough of Ipswich, have kindly granted facilities for the examination of the Framlingham parish papers deposited in Ipswich and East Suffolk Joint Record Office ... Mr. Jack Hazelwood and his son Mr. J. G. Hazelwood, of Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, have ... [given assistance]. Enquiries have also been pursued in the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, by courtesy of the Societies concerned; and in the City of Westminster Central Reference Library and the Reference Department of Ipswich Public Library.

Nicholas Danforth - Yeoman

Robert Holland was evidently a London business man who invested a part of his trading profits in agricultural land. Nicholas Danforth's rank, it has been seen, was that of a Suffolk yeoman. The word is taken now to mean a farmer who owns the land he farms. In years gone by, it meant more. The yeoman held a station in the country next after that of the gentleman who lived without manual labour, and immediately before that of the tradesman. Lawyers still read with pleasure as well as profit the famous *Commentaries on the Laws of England* of Sir William Blackstone, eighteenth-century Judge. Blackstone defined the yeoman in the following words:

> A yeoman is he that hath free land of forty shillings by the year; who was antiently thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for Knights of the shire, and do any other act, where the law requires one that is *probus et legalis homo.*[10]

Some further indication of Nicholas Danforth's standing in the parish is given by the fact that in 1622 he was Churchwarden. In the seventeenth century the office had a wider scope than is permitted to it now. Churchwardens performed duties relating to "the care of the ecclesiastical property of the parish" and "several other duties of a civil nature - imposed upon them by custom or by particular statutes".[11] On the ecclesiastical side, the responsibilities of the churchwardens were much reduced by the Parochial Church Councils (Powers) Measure 1921, which took away from them their powers, duties and liabilities relating to the financial affairs of the church and to the care and maintenance of the fabric of the church, and the churchyard, and transferred them to the Parochial Church Councils. On the civil side their responsibilities have been reduced by the creation and development of a highly organised local government system.

The parishioners were under a statutory obligation [12] to attend the parish church on every Sunday "and there to abide orderly and soberly during the time of the common prayer preaching or other service of God there to be used and ministered"; and the same on the holy days, which numbered twenty-seven in the course of the year, including the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week and the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week; and it was one of the statutory duties of the Bishop of Norwich, as it was of each of the diocesan bishops, "as they will answer before God", to promote the execution of this law and to reform and punish offenders by censure. By this is implied their being put publicly to shame. But church going was not allowed to interfere with work on the farm, and it was made lawful for every husbandman labourer and other person to work if he wished to do so on the holy days, though not on Sundays, in harvest or at any other times in the year "when necessity shall require".

No return for Framlingham is to be found of the raising of what was called "the Selected Band", a national defense unit of the period. The men were equipped with muskets and what are called "corsletts". Miles Standish the Puritan Captain - in the poem - had "Cutlass and corselet of steel". A corselet was a piece of armour to protect the body; in other words, a breast-plate. In some cases a parish, or town, would have a corselet or two as part of the public property. In other cases corselets were privately owned, and the people who had them brought them out and their names were entered on the return as the owners, and the names of the men to whom they were issued were also entered. Very often there were more corselets than muskets, or more muskets than corselets, some men had to go short. Looking at the returns for 1631 for a few of the parishes in the district, it is seen that at Badingham there were 6 corselets and 7 muskets; at Dennington, 1 town corselet and 5 others and 7 muskets; at Parham, 1 town corselet and 3 others and only 2 muskets; at Rendham, Edmund Parlmer "furnished" (that was the word always used in this connection) a corselet to Edward Danford.

A number of entries in the Framlingham churchwardens' accounts relate to the parish armour, and a payment to Nicholas Danforth for a repair may be an indication that he undertook duty in connection with its custody or maintenance. It consisted in 1631 of 4 corselets, of which only 1 was complete, and the others were all old ones, and 2 were listed as "serviceable", and the fourth as "wanting the backpartes"; 2 muskets, 1 caliver, 2 pikes, 1 sword and 1 dagger.

His only known Signature

Nicholas Danforth can be shewn to have continued to interest himself in local government affairs during the period between his term of office as churchwarden and his sailing for America. It was the custom for the churchwardens to present an account annually and to have it "allowed", at a meeting in the parish church, by representative inhabitants who signed a minute to that effect. On the 12th July 1631 Nicholas Danforth was one of six such signatories to the account "for the yeare last past made the 26th of May 1631". This is one of the original manuscripts now in Ipswich and East Suffolk Joint Record Office. The page measures 12 inches by 8 inches, and there is a 1¾ inch margin to the left. Nicholas Danforth's signature upon it is the only signature of his that is known. The neat, controlled hand, as plain as print, reveals him as a man of education and a practised writer.

Of the landowners mentioned by name in the deed of 1635 whose land adjoined that of Nicholas Danforth, one was Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, 1584-1640, Knight of the Garter and a member of the Privy Council. He was Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk from 1626, High Steward of Ipswich from 1627, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle from 1628. He was the last of the Howards to own Framlingham Castle and the rest of the great Framlingham estate of his predecessors, the Dukes of Norfolk, and he sold the property to Sir Robert Hitcham the year in which this deed was executed.

Another of the owners of land adjoining Nicholas Danforth's was Richard Golty, the Rector, who held land there as part of the glebe. The other owners and occupiers were George Butcher, William Button, Hugh Dryver, gentleman, Thomas Girling, Jasper Gooding, Edward Lawnd alias Pallant, Robert Lawter, Robert Maydison, gentleman, Daniell Snow, Isaacke Woodcocke and Richard Younges.

By the deed of 1635, Robert Holland settled the property upon his wife, Hester Holland, "in consideration of a marriage already had and solemnised" between them. Not a great deal is known of Robert Holland, the man who bought Nicholas Danforth's estate and in so doing supplied the funds with which he and his family landed in America. It does not appear that Holland ever became Master or Warden of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.[13] It is suggested that he may be regarded as one of the founders of Apothecaries' Hall. In 1633 the Apothecaries acquired premises, including a hall, in Blackfriars, London, near St. Paul's Cathedral, and an inscription over the main gate of the present building records the fitting up of the hall for their use in that year: *"Aula hic sita prius aptata*

fuit in usum Societatis Pharmaceuticae Londiniensis. A.D. MDCXXXIII". The hall was almost entirely destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and was afterwards rebuilt.

Nicholas and Elizabeth Danforth and their Children

The earliest volume of Framlingham parish registers was begun in 1560. It is a vellum bound book measuring 15 inches by 6 inches, and is 2 inches thick. It had at one time a pair of metal clasps to keep it closed; the clasps are not there now, and only the seating to which they were attached remains. The Danforth entries, transcribed in full [below] directly from the register, ... comprise Nicholas Danforth's baptism; the baptisms of his brother and sister; the baptisms of his seven children; and the burial of his wife...

NICHOLAS DANFORTH'S BAPTISM

1589/90 Nicholas Danford the Sonne of Thomas & Jane Danford his wife was baptized the first of March.

HIS BROTHER AND SISTER

1592 Robert Danneforth Sonne of Thomas Danforthe was baptized the sixteenth of Novr

1600/01 Jane Darnford daughter of Thomas Darnford & Jane his wife was baptized the 22 of Februarie

HIS MARRIAGE

Nicholas Danforth's marriage is entered in the parish register of [Stonham] Aspall, a Suffolk parish about ten miles from Framlingham. The name appears there as "Damford". The bride was Elizabeth Barber and the date was the 11th February 1617/8. There is no entry of Elizabeth Barber's baptism, and the register lacks all baptisms between 1597 and 1605; thus the date of her birth must remain uncertain.

HIS CHILDREN

The eldest child was a girl, and to her was given her mother's Christian name. Each of the seven children received in turn a name from the Bible.

1619 Elizabeth Dar of Nicholas & Eliz Damford 3rd [August]

1621 Marie Dar of Nicholas and Elizabeth Dampforde 3rd [May]

1622 Anna Danforthe the Daughter of Nicholas Danforthe and Elizabeth his wyfe was baptized the 3rd day of September in the yeare of God 1622 and her father was Churchwarden that yeare.

1623 Thomas Sonne of Nicholas Danforth and of Elizab: his wife was baptized Nov. 20

1625 Lydia the daughter of Nicholas Danford and of Elizabeth his wife Baptized 24 May

1626 Samuel Son of Nichol: & Eliza: Damford 17 [October]

1627/8 Jonathan the sonne of Nicholas & Elizabeth Danforth 2 March.

HIS WIFE'S BURIAL

1628/9 Elizabeth Danford 22 [February]

The register has nothing to tell of where the Danforths lived. It is a probability that Nicholas Danforth's parents owned and occupied the old house before him, and that he and their other children were born in it. When the parents died is unknown - the burials between 1612 and 1619 are not in the register.

Mr. Merriam has told us, in his study of John Joseph May's *Danforth Genealogy*, that one of Nicholas Danforth's children died in England before he and the rest of them went to America. It would be of interest to know what is the contemporary authority for this statement. From the context it appears that the child who did not reach the new world was Marie. The entry of her baptism, in 1621, is the only mention of her the register makes. Conning the pages of these ancient annals of the place one reflects that half a year before Marie was carried to the font in Framlingham church, the Mayflower

was at sea on that hundred-and-one days ocean crossing which was to become a leading-mark in the history of the English-speaking peoples. The font is still in the church, and still in use, and so is the beautiful silver chalice which was made before Marie's parents were born.

From Nicholas and Elizabeth Danforth of Framlingham, through their daughter Anna, James Abram Garfield,[14] 1831-1881, twentieth President of the United States, drew his English descent. Other members of their family are:-

Thomas Danforth,[15] 1623-1699, of Cambridge, Mass., a native of Framlingham; head of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, Deputy Governor of Massachusets 1679-1686, President of the Province of Maine 1680-1686, and from 1692 to his death a judge of the Superior Court; he was described as "the fearless denouncer and opponent of monarchical despotism"; he was named as Treasurer in the charter granted to Harvard in 1650 and after nineteen years in that office was Steward for thirteen years, and his kinsman Josiah Quincy wrote of him in his history of Harvard that he was "the earliest, most steadfast and faithful of its friends"; such was his ability as a man of business that he came to own ten thousand acres of land at Framingham besides property at Cambridge and in other parts of the Colony;

His brother, the Rev. Samuel Danforth, 1626-1674, a native of Framlingham; one of the first five Fellows of Harvard; minister and preacher at Roxbury, Mass., for twenty-four years, mathematician and poet;

Thomas Danforth,[16] 1703-1786, of Norwich, Mass., the noted pewterer;

Josiah Quincy,[17] 1744-1775, of Boston, Mass., lawyer and patriot leader; he received a master's degree at Harvard in 1766; he was sent to England in 1774 to confer with Lord North, First Lord of the Treasury, and present to him the case for the American colonists, and died at sea while on his way home;

His son, Josiah Quincy,[18] 1772-1864; he received a master's degree at Harvard in 1796; Mayor of Boston 1823-1828 President of Harvard 1829-1845; his son Josiah was Mayor of Boston 1845-1849, and his great-grandson Josiah was Mayor 1895-1899;

Charles Danforth,[19] 1797-1876, of Paterson, New Jersey, inventor and manufacturer;

Edmund Quincy,[20] 1808-1877, President Quincy's second son; he received a master's degree at Harvard in 1830; a leading figure in the Anti-Slavery Society and editor of "The Anti-Slavery Standard" in the middle years of the nineteenth century;

Josiah Phillips Quincy,[21] 1829-1910, a grandson of President Quincy, of Boston and Quincy, Mass.; he received a master's degree at Harvard in 1853; a poet and historian; in all, Mr. Merriam[22] has reminded us, "a long line of illustrious descendants".

It matters little whether it was one year long ago, or the next, that Nicholas Danforth and his children left their English home. They sought a new horizon. On both sides of the ocean, after more than three centuries, they are remembered and honoured.

Notes:

1. [John Booth's classic account of one of Framlingham's most distinguished forebears was originally published by the Framingham Historical and Natural History Society in 1954. It is reprinted here, with all due acknowledgement to that Society. For reasons of space, the contents list, illustrations and a few lines of text have here been omitted, and footnotes have been re-numbered and edited in accordance with the house-style of *Fram.* Additional footnote material is enclosed in square brackets].
2. [The author refers here to an earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey map. Ordnance Survey Pathfinder 986 (TM26/36) (1988) records the property as Lincoln's Barn].
3. [See footnote 2].
4 [The total is in fact 75 (acres). The most likely explanation of the discrepancy is that 13 is repeated in error at 14 and that 3 and 11 are 12 acres *each*].
5. [Booth transcribes the deed in full as an appendix to his account. It is not a muniment of East Suffolk County Council itself, but is held by them at the Suffolk County Record Office].
6. J. Booth, *Nicholas Danforth and his neighbors: a paper presented at a meeting of the Framingham Historical Society, October 17, 1934* (1935).
7. [R. Hawes, *The History of Framlingham ... begun by the late Robert Hawes ... with ... additions and notes by Robert Loder* (1798).]
8. [R. Green, *The History, topography, and antiquities, of Framlingham and Saxsted ...* (1834)].
9. [J. Booth, *Framlingham College, the first sixty years* (1925) p. 34].
10. W. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England ... Vol. 1 Of the rights of persons.* New edit. (1857) p. 412.
11. H. W. Cripps, *A Practical Treatise on the law relating to the Church and clergy.* 8th edit. by K. M. MacMorran (1937).
12. The Act of Uniformity 1551 [5 and 6 Edw 6 c.1] and the Holy Days and Fasting Days Act 1551 [5 and 6 Edw 6 c.3].
13. [Although Robert Holland was certainly involved with the Society in its early years (see *inter alia* H. C. Cameron, *A History of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London. Volume 1* ... (1963) pp. 276-310 *passim*), the Editor has been unable directly to associate Holland with the building of the Society's first Hall].
14. *Dictionary of American Biography* [(DAB) ... volume VII (1931) p. 145].
15. *Ibid* [*volume V* (1930) pp. 66-7]; "Notes on the Danforth family" *in New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register,* III, 315.
16. *DAB* [*volume V* (1930) p. 67].
17. *Ibid.* [*volume XV* (1935) pp. 307-8].
18. *Ibid.* [*volume XV* (1935) pp. 308-11].
19. *Ibid.* [*volume V* (1930) pp. 65-6].
20. *Ibid.* [*volume XV* (1935) pp. 306-7].
21. *Ibid.* [*volume XV* (1935) pp. 311-2].
22. J. M. Merriam, *The Contribution of Framlingham, Suffolk, England to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay: a paper read at a meeting of the Framingham Historical Society, October 15, 1930* (1930).

AGRICULTURE AND THE LANDSCAPE IN SUFFOLK, FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Jo Rothery

The Suffolk landscape is a palimpsest affording the historian glimpses into the past through layers built up over many generations. It is generally accepted that a communal system of agriculture was in operation before 1066, but no-one is quite certain when or why it happened, or who started it. The "... fate of the Romano-British settlements ... [is] unknown",[1] but it would seem probable that early Anglo-Saxon settlers in Suffolk inherited "... an already managed landscape ..." [2], the communal farming systems that then evolved being formalised by the Normans, who introduced the manorial system.

The most influential man in the manor was the lord, or, in his absence, his bailiff. The hall "... was the administrative heart of the community ..." [3] and the demesne land surrounding it substantial, being farmed collectively in conjunction with the lord's tenants. The independent freemen, men of minor noble birth, who at the time of the Norman Conquest had owned estates of at least 600 acres[4], were the next group down. They paid rents to the lord, but also had certain other obligations.[5] Sokemen were freemen of independent status who could own their own land and, like the independent freemen, were obliged to attend the lord's court and had services or rents to pay.[6] The highest class of dependent peasantry were the villeins, who often held quite sizeable acreages of between thirty and one hundred acres.[7] The standard of living of many of them was high. One William Lene[8], a Suffolk farmer who died in 1329, was a man of some consequence with a "... principal residence ...", expensive goods and chattels such as brass pots and linen sheets, and a large quantity of livestock, including over one hundred sheep, nine cows, pigs, geese and poultry. (Two draft horses, two oxen and two ploughs would suggest at least two plough teams, further confirming his high standing in manorial society). The three lowest dependent orders consisted of the bordars,[9] who had between four and thirty acres of land, the cottars,[10] with four acres or less and the serfs,[11] the slaves owned by the lord. In return for the land they worked, these three groups also had similar obligations to the lord in the form of dues and works performed.

The manor was the smallest administrative unit of law, social order and local government, presided over by a lord or his representative. It was a feudal estate owned by a lord, and could contain two or even three parishes, but more usually there were two or three manors in a parish. Parishes could vary in size - Bardwell, Suffolk comprising some 3142 acres and Walsham le Willows somewhat smaller at 2760 acres.[12] The lord farmed the land communally with his tenants over whom he had complete jurisdiction. However, the

> ... deep soils [and] dry climate [of Suffolk and Norfolk] ensured by later Saxon times these areas were the wealthiest, most densely populated and economically sound areas of England.[13] [Wealth was] ... widely distributed ... and the power of the manorial lands limited ...[14]

All aspects of life within the manor were under the control of the Manor Court. Proceedings were conducted in English but recorded in Latin, with Suffolk having some of the earliest Court Rolls in the country, dating from 1246. Those who attended the court were the lord or his bailiff, and the reeve acting on behalf of the freemen, bordars, cottars and serfs, who could be summoned to attend. The manorial court system, under the jurisdiction of the lord or his bailiff, held regular meetings throughout the year. The Court Leet, responsible for all

legal matters, was held twice a year, and the Court Baron, for local social, agricultural and domestic matters was generally held every three weeks. No two manors were entirely alike, the minutiae of local customs prevailing. Various fines and taxes were collected, such as "gersum", a payment made to the lord on the marriage of a daughter, and a "heriot", a payment due on death.[15] Taxes imposed by the King on his subjects and varying considerably in size, were collected at this level. For instance, in 1283 at Bardwell, Suffolk, taxes ranged from 17/10½d paid by Lord William de Pakenham to 3d paid by Botilda de Brakelond.[16]

Of prime importance was the control and usage of manorial land. The customs of the village were regarded as law and recorded in the Customal, tenants both free and dependent being amerced [fined] for breaking tradition. Overgrazing, trespassing, selling goods without permission, debt and malicious damage were all matters brought before the court.[17] Changes and exchanges in copyhold tenure by men and women, were also recorded, with failure to notify change of ownership incurring fines or even confiscation.[18] On her death, Catherine Cook, a villein was succeeded by her two brothers[19] and Widow Alice, in failing to obtain the lord's permission to re-marry, had two acres of customary land retained.[20] The courts also dealt with other domestic issues, exercising strong social control within the manor, the same Catherine Cook, being fined "... 2/8d ... because she gave birth outside wedlock ..." [21].

Manorial farming was mixed, following the 3-course rotation system of wheat, barley, fallow, but the emphasis varied in different areas. However, as early as 1283, on the edge of the sandy Breckland in Suffolk, barley and rye were grown, with more peas and beans than wheat and oats.[22] The animal husbandry for the same area had large numbers of sheep and pigs. On heavier land in the Blackbourn Hundred, barley was again the most important crop, followed by peas, oats, wheat, rye and beans, but this time cattle and horses were more important than sheep or pigs. High Suffolk produced predominantly wheat,[23] with the Waveney Valley already specialising in dairying.[24] With the high demand for food, land was farmed "... intensively and with great ecological sensitivity ..." [25] mostly in the form of open fields. However, by the late thirteenth century, with the landscape under great pressure, Suffolk farms were considered to have reached their maximum size. The tenements, the basic farming units going back at least as far as the twelfth century, were very small, often less than one acre, and highly fragmented due to partible [*i.e.* distributed] inheritance.[26]

A water source and access roads were the two necessities for establishing a manor. The classic open field village consisted of four sections, the lord's house in close proximity to the church and watermill, surrounded by the demesne lands, and three open fields. Within the demesne land were sources of food, the lord's deer-park, dovecot, rabbit warren and fishpond, and woodland, the necessary requirement for fuel, building and farming activities. Hay meadows lay in close proximity to the river source with crofts and tofts scattered within a reasonable distance of the manor itself. The other three sections were open fields comprising strips of land 22 yards wide and 220 yards long, farmed by the lord of the manor in co-operation with his tenants. Rough pasture and common land were normally located on the edges of the open fields. Suffolk, however, a county far more flexible than those in the Midlands,[27] rarely conformed to this format. " ... Nucleated villages, surrounded by open fields ... were rare ..."[28] " ... Farms were often scattered across the landscape, often hugging the edges of commons and greens ..."[29] Two villages in High Suffolk that did not conform were Worlingworth[30] and Mendlesham[31], the latter consisting of scattered farmhouses within two distinct areas, the main village and market, and a further hamlet and green.

The conjectural map of 1581 for Walsham le Willows[32] (Figure 1) shows three manors in close proximity to one another and to the church, with demesne land fragmented throughout the parish. Woodland, common grazing or meadowland here were no longer on the boundaries, but scattered throughout the three manors. Although the land was highly fragmented with almost half enclosed, the three-course rotation still operated. It was not, however, unusual for families to hold land in adjoining manors (Figures 2a[33] and 2b[34]). The Hawes family, for instance, held land in the Church House Manor, as well as High Hall. Comparising the conjectural map 1577[34a] (Figure 3a) of the open field system and demesne land, with the 1880 6" First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3b) there is remarkable similarity, with all three manors and enclosure-field pattern highly visible. Of the common land, Cranmer Green is less extensive, and no longer extends to the north of the road, and Cow Common is enclosed. A remnant of the Roman field pattern can be seen in the straight-line field pattern in the south-west corner.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the population of Suffolk was 72,000, rising to 140,000 by 1300.[35] The growing populace had created an increased demand for food that was well catered for by landlords and major tenants, who improved the productivity of their farms by using all available land.[36] The population was mobile, "... ordinary people ... often [moving] ... distances of up to 30 miles and sometimes much further ..."[37] Work was plentiful, and those not involved in agriculture migrated to the towns and market centres, where full and part-time employment was available, particularly in the crafts, retail and brewing industries. However, with the bad harvest and famine of 1315/16 and the arrival of the Black Death in England during 1348, the population levels fell dramatically, often by as much as a third, taking very many years to recover. Lidgate, Suffolk with a population of 350 in the early fourteenth century, had failed to recover to the previous level by 1801.[38] The Black Death reached its peak in Suffolk during the summer of 1349 and " ... within a few months, between a third and a half of the population was mown down ...".[39] The time of an outbreak in a village could be a matter of life or death, as lack of labour at the peak working times such as sowing or harvest could have dire consequences, leading to great hardship. But, contrary to popular belief, villages were not " ... frequently and immediately deserted ...".[40] Recurrent outbreaks later in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were also responsible for dwindling villages and vacant land,[41] and many manors were short of workers. Those peasants remaining demanded higher wages. With less manpower and reduced pressure on the land to produce food, the time was ripe to introduce over time new farming practices and more efficient land use. Formal and informal trading of fragmented land, led to the cultivation of larger fields that were subsequently part of larger farms. Enclosure allowed farms to specialise, whilst the segregation of stock enabled selected breeding techniques to proceed apace and land ownership to be concentrated in fewer hands. Factors such as these contributed to the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, a "... movement against the ruling classes ... supported by a large cross-section of the community [with] unfree villeins greatly in the majority ...".[42]

Early enclosure evolved in England during the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries in a piecemeal and gradual manner. Present-day thinking implies that nationally 2% of land was enclosed during the sixteenth century, with 24% in the seventeenth century.[43] There were, however, considerable regional variations, Leicestershire having 25% enclosed by 1607, a figure that had risen to 47% by 1710[44]. In Suffolk the process was started much earlier, 45% of the county being enclosed by 1500[45]. The conjectural map for Walsham le Willows 1581[46] (Figure 4), shows that half the land was already enclosed, the other 50% still

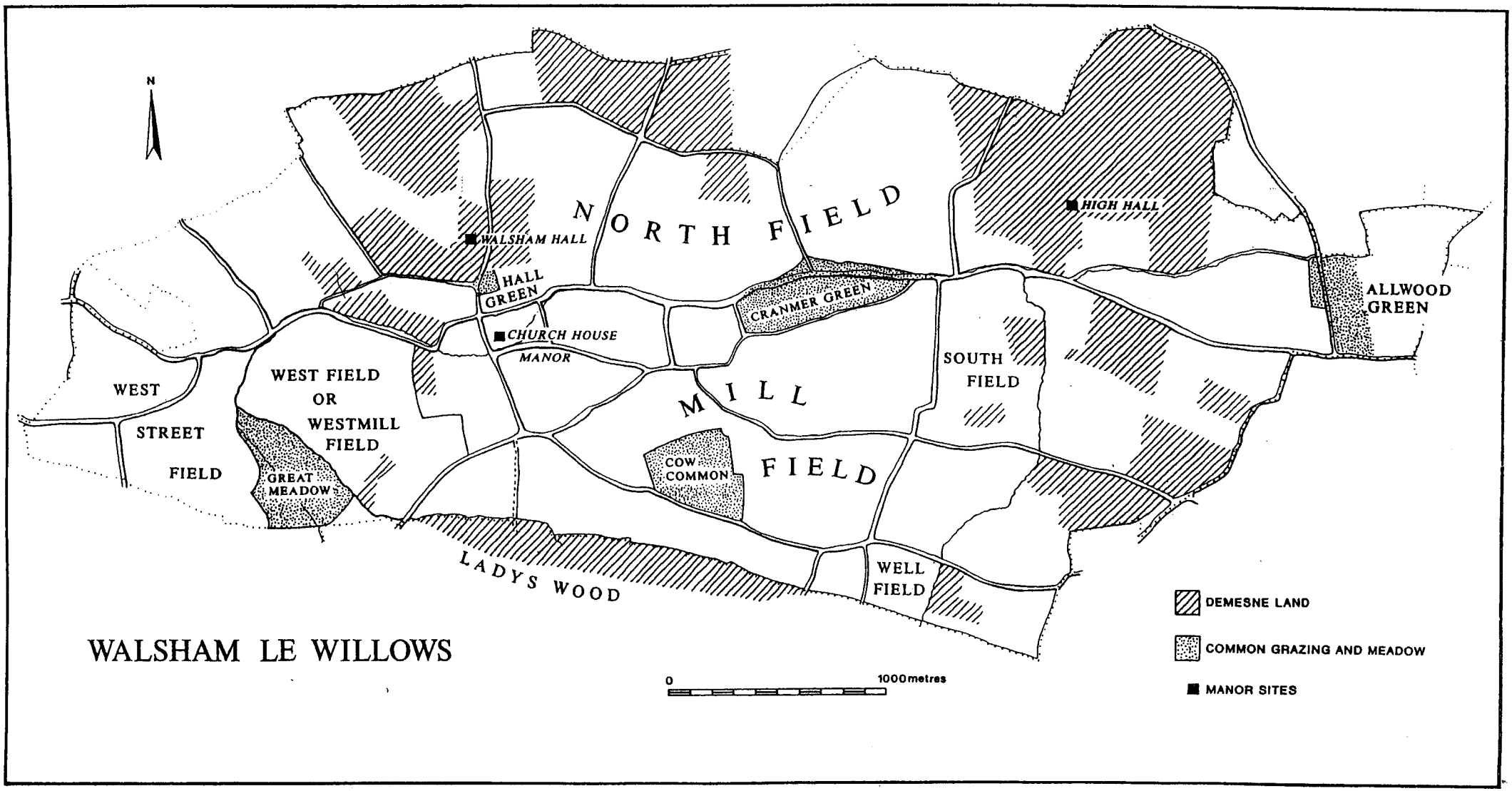


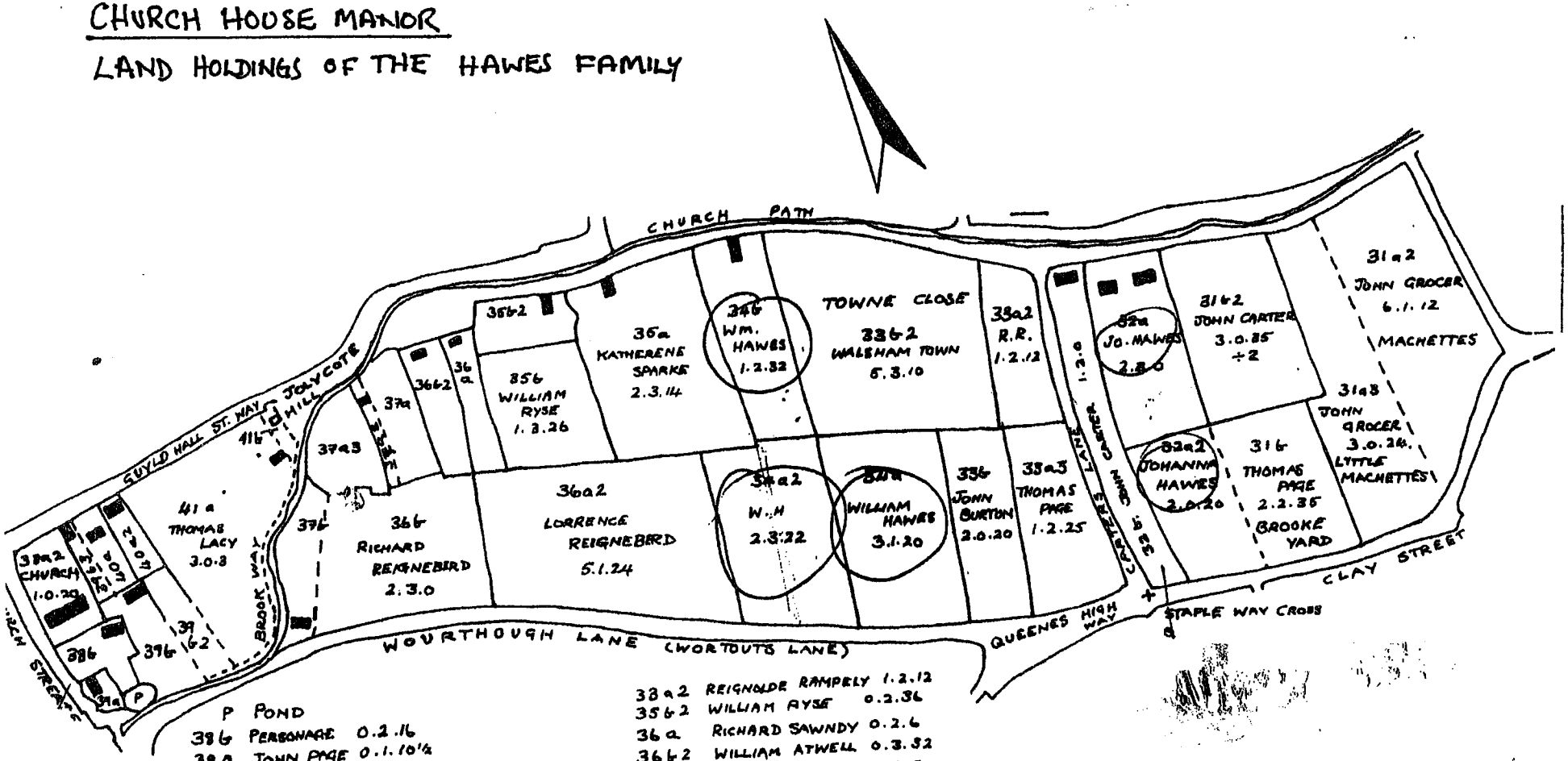
FIGURE 1

Conjectural map of the open field system and demesne land

WALSHAM LE WILLOWS

CHURCH HOUSE MANOR

LAND HOLDINGS OF THE HAWES FAMILY



P POND
38b PERSONAGE 0.2.16
39a JOHN PAGE 0.1.10¼
39b JOHN ROBWOOD (J) 1.1.0.
39b2 JOHN ROBWOOD (J) 0.2.38
39b3 EDWARD CLARKE 0.2.11
40a JOHN SMYTHE 0.0.38
40a2 ANDREW CURTES 0.1.32
41b RICHARD REIGNEBIRD 0.0.9.

38a2 REIGNOLDE RAMPELY 1.2.12
35b2 WILLIAM RYSE 0.2.36
36a RICHARD SAWNDY 0.2.6
36b2 WILLIAM ATWELL 0.3.32
37a JOHN PARKER 0.3.8
37a2 RICHARD REIGNEBERD 0.1.39 'RANDES'
37a3 THOMAS LACY 0.1.39
37b JOHN CLARK 0.3.0

FIGURE 2a

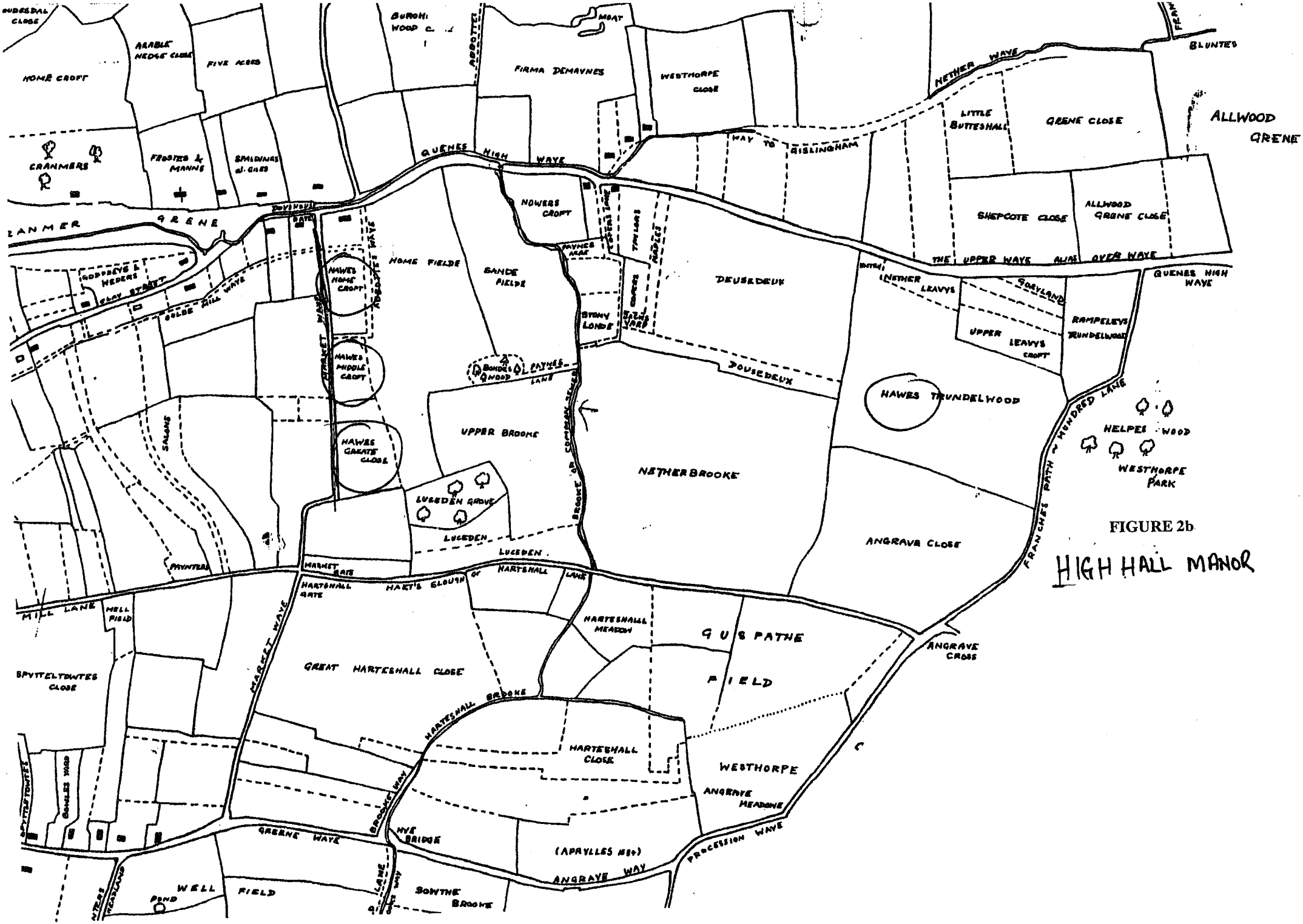
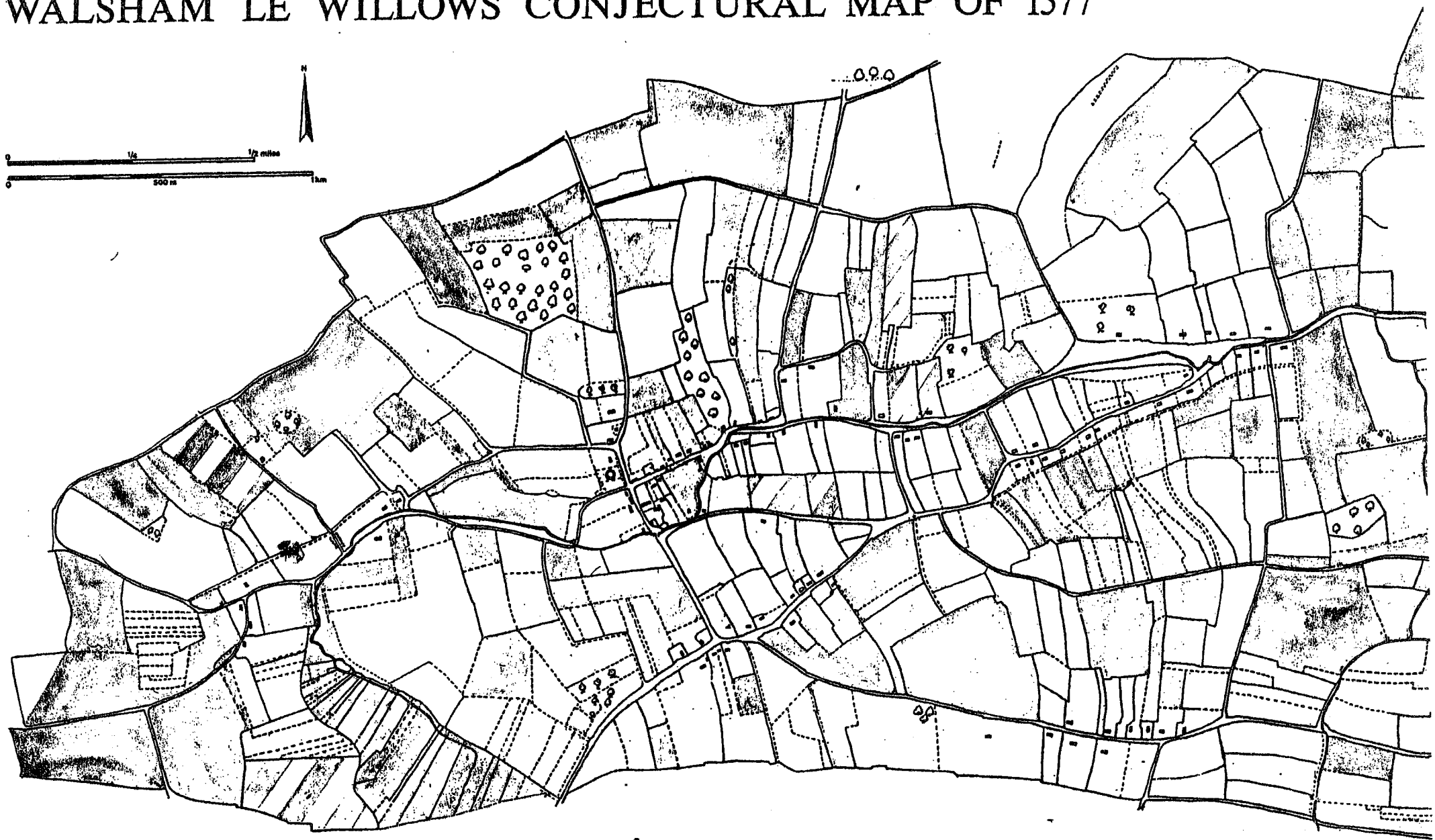


FIGURE 2b

HIGH HALL MANOR

FIGURE 3a

WALSHAM LE WILLOWS CONJECTURAL MAP OF 1577



MAP SHOWING SIMILARITY IN MANORS & FIELD LAYOUT TO 3b

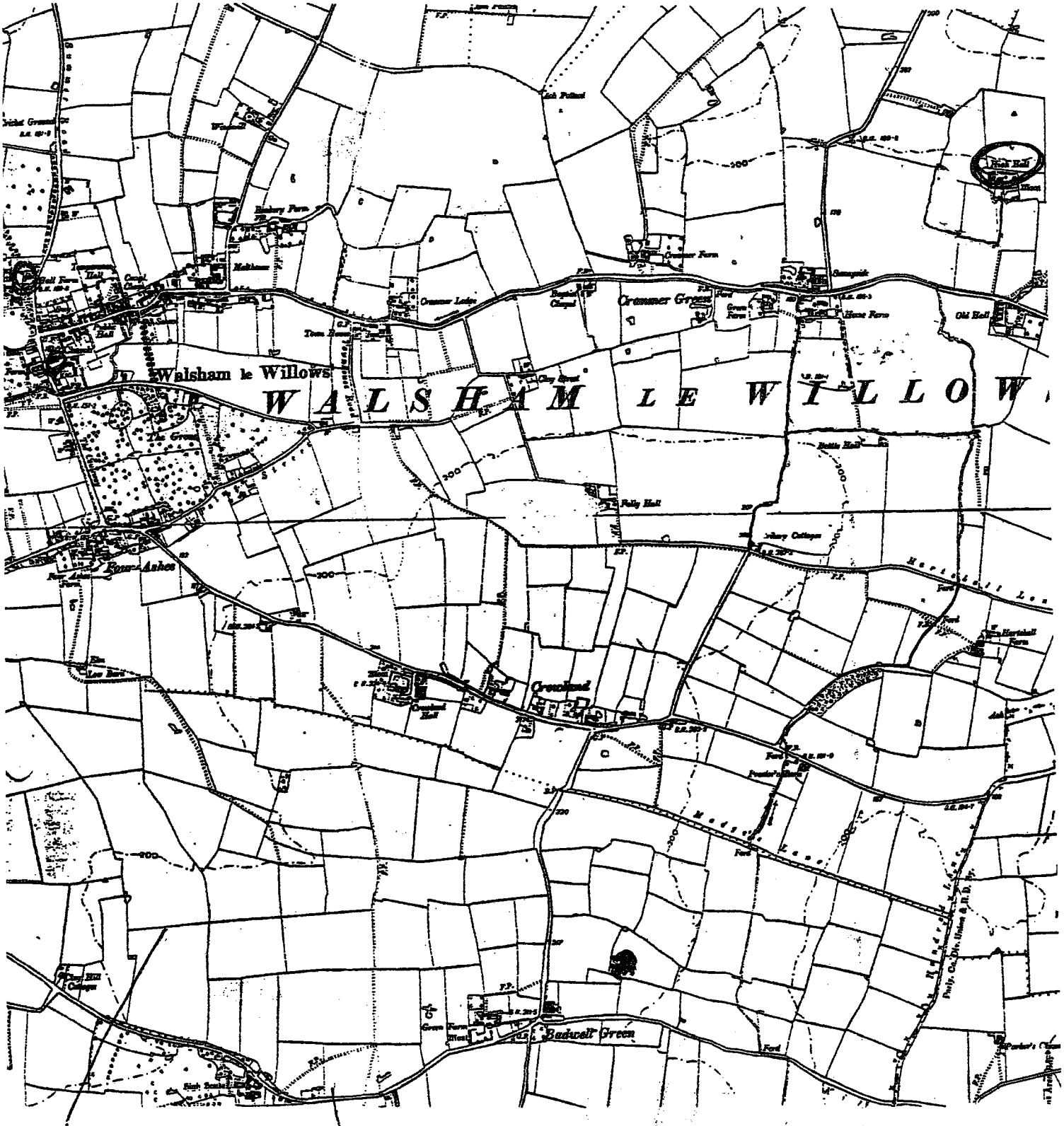


FIGURE 3b

MANORS & FIELD LAYOUT STILL DISCERNIBLE WHEN COMPARED TO . 3c

FIGURE 4

WALSHAM LE WILLOWS CONJECTURAL MAP OF 1581 (1695)

in manorial strips. On this basis (a view supported by Gonner[47]), it would seem to indicate that a large proportion of East Suffolk was enclosed at an early date. The plentiful supplies of mutton, beef, corn and dairy products, and the increased labour required, were some of the aspects of enclosure heavily endorsed by Thomas Tusser in his poem "A Comparison Betweene"[48].

As noted earlier, Walsham le Willows in High Suffolk had embraced enclosure prior to 1577[49]. One of Richard Rampley's landholdings is described as "... pasture grownde ... sometimes iiij parcelles ... ij [held] by free dede ... ye iiijth by coppy of courte roll ..."[50], from which it can be deduced that four former strips were now enclosed land. The pattern of farming in the area was changing from grain production to dairying, and is shown in the holding of another resident of Walsham, one Thomas Hovell, who had "... One crofte newely layed to pasture ..."[51]. Fields in the area varied in size from a few perches in the hands of Francis Roockwood to " ... a great pasture ... in the tenure of John Hawes ... [who held] ... by free ded xij acres di ... the rest customary holden of the manor of Walsham ..."[52]. That the " ... meares furrowes hedlondes and other markes [had been filled] up and worne awaye ..."[53] suggested that the land had been enclosed for some years. A 1631 map of Shottisham,[54] in the East Suffolk Sandlings, shows remnants of the medieval strip system and some larger tracts of land, the latter enclosed as a result of private agreements or transactions between landowners.

There were two types of enclosure, commonfield arable, involved the changing nature of leases, and common waste, the abolition of customary tenures, both of which could take place piecemeal, gradually or in great haste. For instance, changing marshland or pasture to intensive arable use, could transform the landscape overnight.[55] The process of enclosure removed common property rights " ... which had previously inhibited innovation ..."[56], and allowed the development of "... large capitalist farms ..."[57], the essential requirement of the new farming techniques and selected animal breeding. An early eighteenth century map of the Bungay area in north Suffolk shows what changes had taken place.[58] Fencing, gates, fields, accesses and roads are all in evidence. Horses (not oxen) are drawing the plough and cart, and acreages are considerable.

In short, the effects of early enclosure on farming were significant. With the decreased population due to the famine and the Black Death, pressure on agriculture to produce more food lessened, allowing specialisation to take place. In Suffolk, at Shottisham, for example, in response to changing demands, the typical classic open-field three-course rotation system had already been adapted by 1631.[59] Turnips and clover were two of the new crops, and by the late seventeenth century, the former were an established crop in the claylands of north Suffolk, grown by cattle farmers searching for alternative sources of fodder.[60] This practice is depicted on the early-eighteenth century map of the Bungay area cited above,[61] the harvesting of turnips in one field being fed to cattle in another enclosure. It was, however, "...only very gradually [that] the new crop [was] adopted in predominantly arable, sheep-corn areas of East Anglia ..."[62], the cultivation of both clover and turnips being widespread by the mid-eighteenth century.[63] Cabbages for cattle fodder were also grown on the heavy lands, whilst on the lighter land of the south-east " ... carrots were grown ... for horses ..."[64]. These new crops led to rotations of four-six years,[65] new systems that were "... only very sparingly adopted [in East Anglia] before 1800 ..."[66], and which removed the necessity of a yearly fallow. Enclosure also helped to control soil fertility. "... Early modern farmers were ... ignorant of the existence of nitrogen ...",[67] but had to be aware of the need to maintain the fertility of their land. Peas and beans had long been an accepted method, but it was the

gradual acceptance of turnips and clover that facilitated the adoption of the new rotation systems. In most parts of England during the sixteenth century, cattle and sheep were either tended, tethered or "folded", but the early enclosure of East Anglia meant that animals could be turned out in fields unattended[68], enabling animal waste products [fertiliser] to be more easily controlled, in contrast to the hit-and-miss affair when cattle intermingled on the common grazing land.

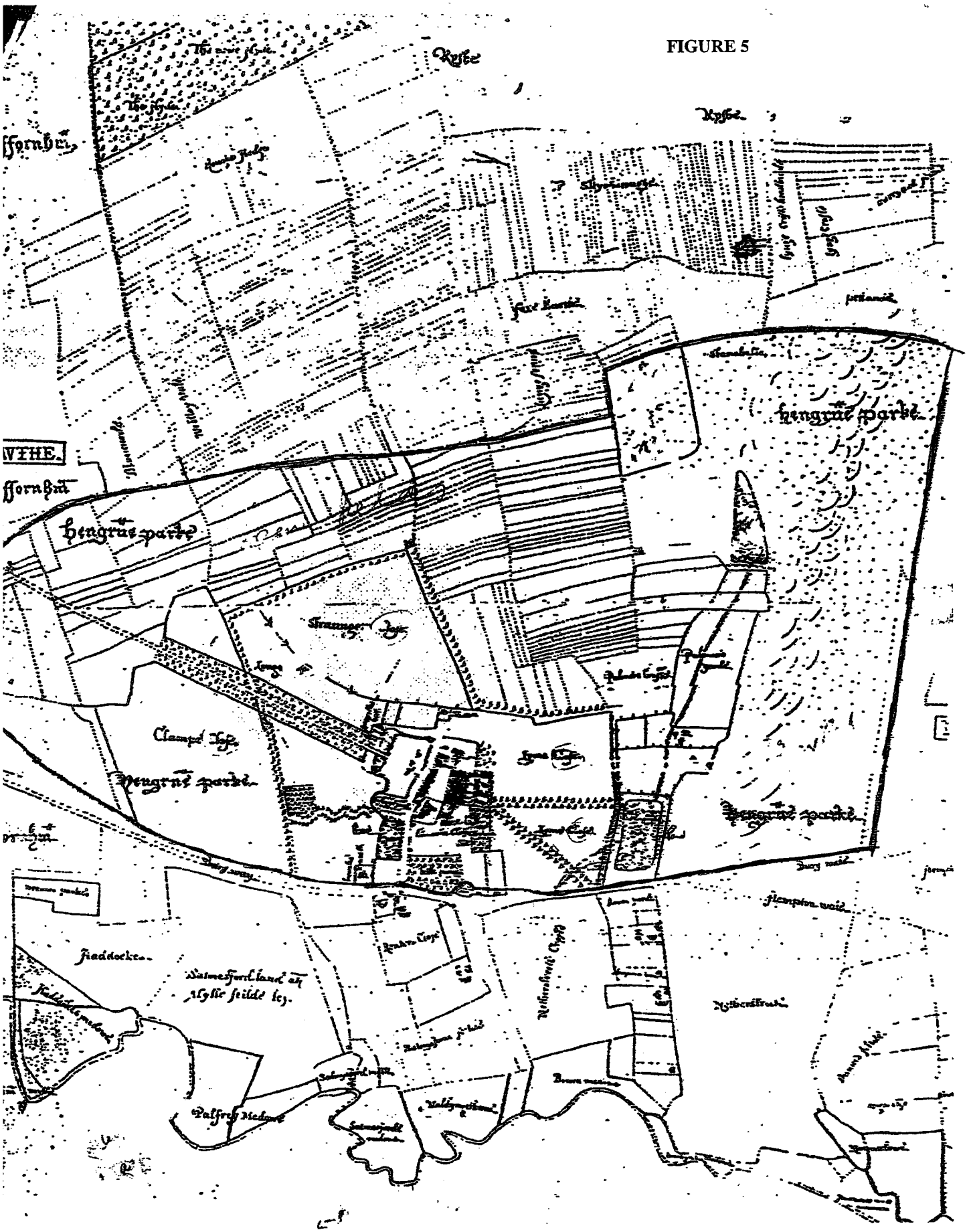
As a result of early enclosure, East Anglia led the way in agricultural improvement during the eighteenth century, and it was two Norfolk aristocrats who promoted the new agricultural methods. Viscount "Turnip" Townshend, was " ... a keen agriculturalist, who ... encouraged ... new rotations ... and embarked on ambitious and successful schemes of land improvement ..."[69], whilst Thomas William Coke, " ... an eminent and successful landlord, whose estate was a model of the best farming practice ..."[70], played a large part "... as a public relations man ..."[71] in the promotion and adoption of new agricultural methods.[72]

By 1621 farmers were already speculating in the land market[73], and by the mid-seventeenth century, families successful in marriage, politics, the law or military service, the so-called risen gentry, dominated all levels of society. They enlarged or remodelled their houses and estates, demonstrating their new-found wealth and position in society, with much of the emphasis on leisure pursuits. Demesne land, previously rented out to increase income, was taken back into ownership as leases fell due at the end of a three-lives tenancy, allowing parkland development to proceed. It was not unknown for dominant landlords, such as the 2nd and 3rd Dukes of Grafton of Euston, to purchase individual holdings within a parish or in adjacent parishes, ultimately purchasing the manor itself, and thus facilitating total reorganisation of an estate.[74] Hengrave Hall is a typical example of what was happening in many areas of Suffolk. The two maps depicting the Hengrave Park estate, dated 1588[75] (Figure 5) and 1839[76] (Figure 6) show clearly how the enclosed land was utilised as parkland. The remnant strips of the open-field system, the closes and the deer park shown on the 1588 map have all disappeared by 1839, and form the parkland surrounding the main house. The depiction of Brightwell Hall (Figure 7), another Suffolk mansion built or remodelled *circa* 1663, shows the formality of these contrived landscapes, with their immaculate gardens, and avenues of trees or wooded areas concealing undesirable vistas. The landed gentry strived to control all aspects of local life and, in order to obtain the required view, it was not unknown for complete villages to be resited, a course taken by the 1st Earl of Bristol at Ickworth.[77]

To summarize, early medieval farming was conducted in a very close, communal manner under the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, who, through the Manor Courts, was responsible for the legal, social, agricultural and domestic aspects of life. Land owned by a lord was farmed in conjunction with his tenants, but the rising population of the early 1300s had put pressure on land production. The decline in population at the time of the Black Death caused and enabled a change in agricultural patterns, early enclosure allowing the adoption of new farming practices and agricultural techniques such as selective breeding. By the early 1600s, the emphasis was moving towards large estates owned by the aristocracy and "risen gentry", who changed the landscape and dominated all aspects of life. Land ownership was increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few powerful and dominant people who held significantly larger acreages, employing fewer people within the industry. Early enclosures of fields had changed the face of farming.

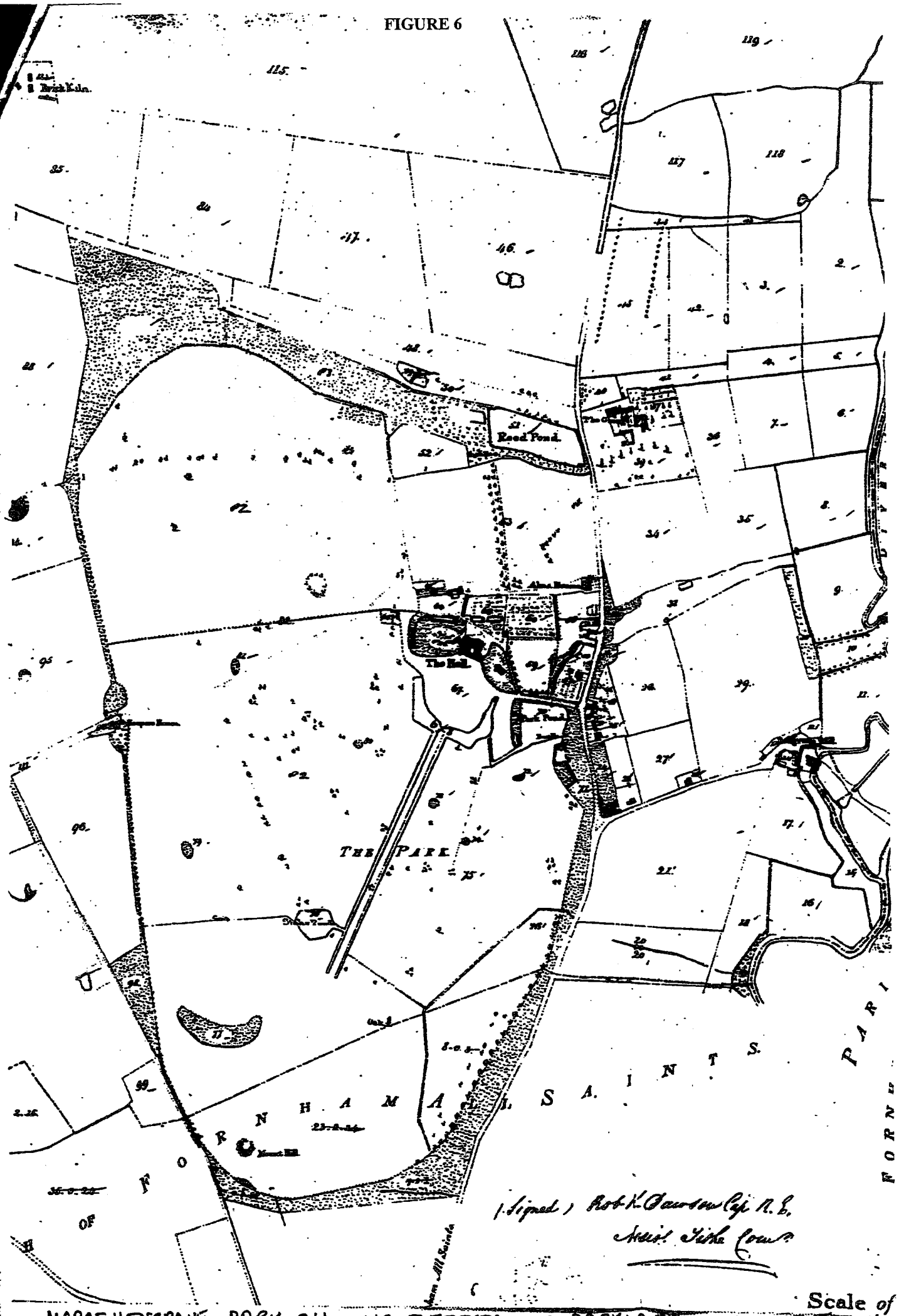
(All due acknowledgement is here given to Suffolk County Council, as publishers of East Anglian Archaeology, *for maps reproduced from there as figures 1, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 4).*

FIGURE 5



MAP OF HENGRAVE PARK SHOWING EXTENT OF PROPOSED PARKLAND

FIGURE 6



MAP OF HENGRAVE PARK SHOWING EFFECTS OF PARKLAND DEVELOPMENT

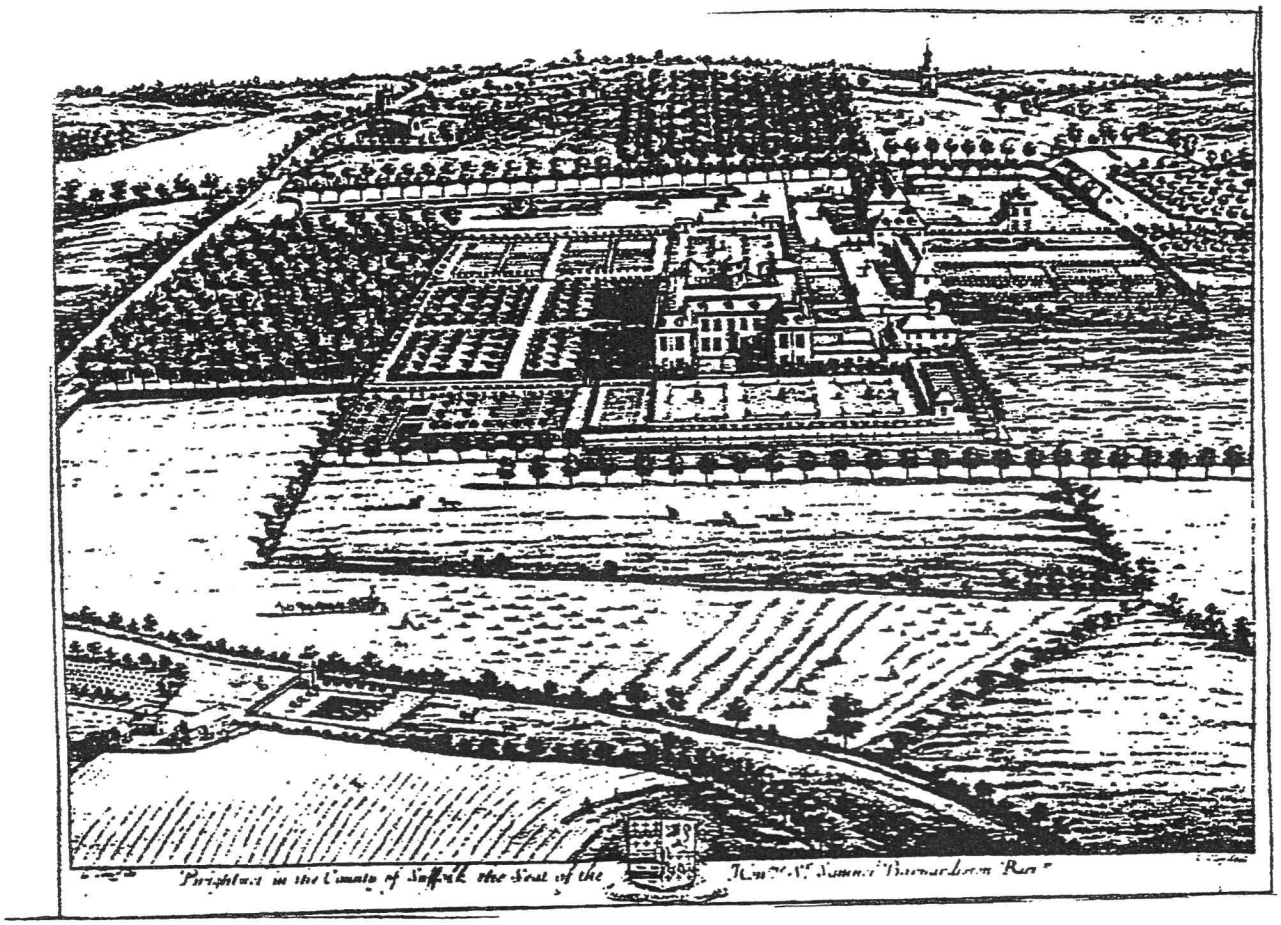


FIGURE 7

Brightwell Hall, Suffolk c 1663, demolished c. 1760 showing formal garden and farm layout. Engraving: J. Kip, 1707

Notes

[In the listing below, Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich branch) is abbreviated SRO(I) and Suffolk Record Office (Bury St. Edmunds branch) SRO(B)].

1. D. Dymond and E. Martin, *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*. 3rd edit. (1999) p. 44.
2. *Ibid.*
3. D. Dymond and P. Northeast, *A History of Suffolk*. 2nd edit. (1995) p. 42.
4. M. Wood, *Domesday*. New edit. (1990) p. 214.
5. *Ibid.* p. 213.
6. *Ibid.* p. 214.
7. *Ibid.*
8. R. Lock (ed.) *The Court Rolls of Walsham-le-Willows, 1303-50* (1998) p. 133.
9. Wood, *op. cit.* p. 213.
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.* p. 214.
12. Dymond and Martin, *op. cit.* p. 45.
13. T. Williamson, *Roots of Change* (1999) p. 8.
14. *Ibid.*
15. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 45.
16. *Ibid.*
17. Lock, *op. cit. passim.*
18. *Ibid. passim.*
19. *Ibid.* p. 286.
20. *Ibid.* p. 222.
21. *Ibid.* p. 286.
22. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 45.
23. *Ibid.*
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.* p. 43.
26 *Ibid.*
27. Williamson, *op. cit.* p. 8.
28. *Ibid.* p. 8 quoting Campbell, "Agricultural Progress".
29. *Ibid.*
30. Dymond and Martin, *op. cit.* p. 86.
31. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 42.
32. S. E. West and A. McLaughlin, *Towards a Landscape History of Walsham-le-Willows ...* (1998) p. 77.
33. *Ibid.* p. 72.
34. *Ibid.* p. 78.

34a. *Ibid.*

35. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 42.
36. *Ibid.*
37. *Ibid.* p. 45.
38. *Ibid.* p. 43.
39. *Ibid.* p. 47.
40. *Ibid.* p. 49.
41. *Ibid.*
42. *Ibid.* p. 51.
43. M. Overton, *The Agricultural Revolution in England*. Revised edit. (2001) p. 148.
44. *Ibid.*
45. *Ibid.*
46. West and McLaughlin, *op. cit.*
47. Overton, *op. cit.* p. 152.
48. T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*; edited by W. Payne and S. J. Herrtage (1878) pp. 140-146.
49. K. M. Dodd (ed.) *The Field Book of Walsham-le-Willows 1577* (1974) p. 55.
50. *Ibid.*
51. *Ibid.* p. 157.
52. *Ibid.* p. 91.
53. *Ibid.*
54. SRO (I) JA1148/1 (Map of Shottisham, 1631).
55. Overton, *op. cit.* p. 159.
56. *Ibid.* p. 4.
57. *Ibid.*
58. S. Wade-Martin and T. Williamson, *Roots of Change* (1999) Cover.
59. SRO (I) JA1148/1 (Map of Shottisham, 1631).
60. Williamson, *op. cit.* p. 6.
61. Wade-Martin and Williamson, *op. cit.* Cover.
62. Williamson, *op. cit.* p. 6.
63. *Ibid.*
64. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 91.
65. *Ibid.*
66. Williamson, *op. cit.* p. 6.
67. Overton, *op. cit.* p. 16.
68. *Ibid.* p. 15.
69. Williamson, *op. cit.* p. 5.
70. *Ibid.*
71. *Ibid.*
72. *Ibid.*
73. Overton, *op. cit.* p. 19.
74. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 91.
75. SRO (B) P746/1 (Map of Hengrave Park, 1588).
76. SRO (B) (Tithe map of Hengrave, 1839).
77. Dymond and Northeast, *op. cit.* p. 88.

CORRESPONDENCE

5 Capel Close
Summertown
Oxford

2nd January 2006

Dear Editor,

Thanks very much for the latest copy of FRAM. Re: the Guildhall piece - no mention of Miss Wicks who ran the draper's shop there. When I was a boy, Sue and Carrie Smith and my mother and others indulged in coon can and whist parties and I wonder if any of her relatives survive. A bit before your time in Framlingham but someone might remember Miss Wicks.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur Staniforth

5 Capel Close
Summertown
Oxford

9th January 2006

Dear Editor,

Thank you very much for your letter of 6 January 2006.

You are right. It wasn't the can-can they were doing, but a rather primitive card game known as Coon Can, presumably an American import which, perhaps, Carrie Smith brought with her from Vancouver. I have looked it up in old Pastimes books and it isn't featured. In the dictionary coon, or koon, is given as an Americanism, meaning various types of low-grade fellows.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur Staniforth

[*Oxford English Reference Dictionary* 2nd edit. (1996) p. 315, defines "coon-can" as "a simple card-game like rummy (orig. Mexican)"].

DEPARTURE POINT

Museums tell ... poignant stories of "love, memory and community" directly through their objects. The exploration of hidden history as advocated by pioneers such as Raphael Samuel and Paul Thompson was taken up enthusiastically by social history curators in the 1980s and translated - thanks largely to investment by the Heritage Lottery Fund in the following decade - into exhibitions and new museums which look at history from the perspective of ordinary men, women and children. Museums are often much more in touch with popular history because they neither patronize their audiences nor pander to the preferences of middle-aged men.

Stuart Davies, National Heritage, London.
From: The Guardian, December 18, 2004

"History is five minutes ago"

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN
ARE MAKING HISTORY

Framlingham and District
Local History and Preservation Society

RESEARCHING

RECORDING

SUSTAINING

history and heritage in Framlingham and mid-Suffolk through

LECTURES

VISITS

CAMPAIGNS

PUBLICATIONS

Join our Society and make history

BETTER