

FRAM



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Web Sites

Framlingham History Society: <https://framlinghamhistory.uk/>

Framlingham Historical Photo Archive: <http://framlinghamarchive.uk/>

Introduction

We start the 2025/26 season with expectations verging on excitement! Not only has Charles Seely arranged yet another excellent programme of entertaining talks for us, but our President, John Bridges, with the help of committee stalwarts, Alison Pickup and Simon Garrett, has produced what we hope will be one of the finest publications the society has helped to promote so far. It is entitled FRAMLINGHAM A PORTRAIT THROUGH TIME 1539–2016 and you will find information about the book, and it's launch on Saturday November 1st in this Newsletter. Do make a note in your diary to join us in the Castle Community Rooms for this very special occasion.

You will also be pleased to know that subscriptions remain unchanged at £12 a year for an individual member, and £18 for a couple. Astonishing value, I hope you will agree! We are able to do this because our membership numbers are holding up very well. We want to welcome many more of course, so please do everything you can to encourage friends and acquaintances to come to our talks. They are, in many ways, the backbone of our activities. Whilst television documentaries are wonderful, there is always something revealing to be learned from someone really interested in a subject and telling you all about it, and answering your questions, live and in person.

Finally, do come along to the AGM. It is on November 26. We want to hear your feedback about how things are going, and you will love to hear Bill Flemming – our oldest member by miles – who is giving a talk entitled FRAMLINGHAM IN THE 1940'S. He knows – because he was there at the time!

David Ransom



FRAMLINGHAM A PORTRAIT THROUGH TIME 1539 – 2016

A LIMITED EDITION HARD-BACK BOOK
by
John F. Bridges

£20.00 (£25 if posted to the UK)

Sold on behalf of The Framlingham History Society
Launch at the Castle Community Rooms, Church Street IP13 9BQ
Saturday 1st November from 10:00 till 13:00

The book contains over 120 paintings and drawings of Framlingham and important figures in its history, by more than 40 artists including Leonard Squirrell and John Western and covers a period of nearly 480 years. The inspiration for this work originates from an exquisite collection of paintings of the town by Leonard Squirrell, RWS, RE, (1893–1979), often referred to as the ‘Grand Old Man of East Anglian painting.’ The main patron of Squirrell was James Mason Martin, a wealthy solicitor who grew up in Framlingham, and commissioned him to produce many paintings of the town. His work starts in 1914 and extends through to 1974. Along with pictures of the castle, church and college, there are many rare views of the town and surrounding area.

Traveling back in time we have a 1539 painting of the 3rd Duke of Norfolk who started the rebuilding of the chancel for the Howard tombs. Also, a 1544 painting of Princess Mary who was proclaimed Queen of England while at Framlingham Castle. There are other historic paintings such as that of Sir Henry Thompson by Sir John Everett Millais. Thompson was our most illustrious son from the 19th century. Leaping forward to 2016, we have an oil painting of Ed Sheeran, who put Framlingham on the map with his epic song *Castle on the Hill*. There are also many paintings, drawings and etchings, some dating back to the 1730s that allow us to see views of Framlingham before the time when photography became common place. Some of these are by Henry Thompson in the 1840s, long before he became nationally known as a surgeon to royalty. John Western (1948–1993) lived near Framlingham and produced many pictures of the town. Originally, best known for his drawings, he went on to produce excellent water colours. For more information [click here](#)

The book will be available after the launch from:

Framlingham Bookshop,	19 Market Hill	(01728 723046)
Art & Frame Shop,	15-17 Well Close Square	(01728 723404)
Framlingham Post Office,	8 Riverside	(01728 723420)
DC Patrick Newsagents,	4 Market Hill	(01728 724414)

If you require copies to be posted, or more general information, please contact framww2@gmail.com for details of postage and payment.

Programme of talks 2025 - 26

Charles Seely, on behalf of the Committee, has arranged an exciting and varied programme of talks for the coming year. We do hope you will attend. The programme of visits for Summer 2026 will be arranged in the Spring.

During the winter half of the year meetings are held in the United Free Church, Riverside, Framlingham and start at 7.30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated. Talks are free to members or £3 to non members.

Wed 22 nd Oct 2025	The story of Ransomes, Sims and Jeffries	Chris Turland
Wed 26 th Nov 2025	AGM	
After the AGM:	Framlingham in the 1940s	Bill Flemming
Wed 10 th Dec 2025	Deck the Halls: music and songs presented by	Chanters' Jigge
A special evening in the Unitarian Meeting House, Bridge St , with mulled wine and mince pies.		
Wed 28 th Jan 2026	(Zoom Lecture) Witchcraft and Feminism	Professor Dianne Purkiss
Wed 25 th Feb 2026	Tales of the Suffolk Smugglers	Barbara McElroy
Wed 25 th Mar 2026	The Tithe Wars in 1930s Suffolk	Robert Halliday
Wed 22 nd April 2026	Behind the Green Baize Door: a Life in Service	Bryan Thurlow

First Air Mail Letters

John Bridges

It was in 1915 that the first UK letters were sent by airmail between Hendon and Windsor, part of the celebrations for the coronation of King George V. Due to bad weather, it was not until 4.30 p.m. on 9th September that Gustav Hamel was able to take off in his Blériot X1 aeroplane. The souvenir cards and envelopes went to Windsor Post Office where they were dispatched accordingly.

My father was a keen stamp collector and I found this original first-day envelope within his collection. Originally addressed to A.T. Wicks, the draper on the Market Hill.

First air mail, 9th September 1911 (credit JFB)



VE Day Commemorations

The History Society and the Lanman Museum both provided input to a most successful display in the Crown Hotel on May 8th. The activities were organized by the Town Council. Several groups of children from the Sir Robert Hitcham school attended and showed much interest in the exhibits and the talks on what it would have been like for children of their age during the war. There was a 1943 Morris compressor truck on the Market Hill, that landed on Sword Beach soon after D Day. It was kindly loaned by Jerry Hill, one of our members.



Exhibits within the Crown Hotel. Credit JFB



The Morris compressor truck on the Market Hill. Credit JFB

VJ Day 15th August#

Unlike the extensive VE Day celebrations in 1945, VJ Day was not celebrated in the same way as so many local men, who had suffered terribly in Japanese captivity, were still very far from home. When they did return, it must have been very difficult to adapt to their old ways of life. They generally did not speak of their experiences, but one Framlingham man, Ted (Herbert) Etheridge, did keep a diary that provides his story from leaving England until the surrender to the Japanese in February 1942. He starts out describing their almost holiday like time on the liner through to the realisation that they were to divert to Singapore and fight the Japs. The horrific events following the surrender are coupled with strong feelings that they had all been let down by lack of food, planes tanks and guns, I am grateful to Roger Etheridge for allowing us to share this information.

Hereford—England October 29th 1941

Today we have been inspected by HM King before embarking for services overseas. 2300 Hrs we left Hereford by rail to a port not then known to us, but as we after learned out was Liverpool. We are now onboard a Troop Ship which for war service has been named the Andes. Conditions are not too bad except that we are rather crowded and have to sleep in hammocks, food is good and so is the canteen. Where we are bound for is a secret but after 7 days at sea we find ourselves in the bay at Halifax (Canada), and what a sight, as we find blackout unheard of, and everywhere is alight.

November 8th

Yesterday and today have been quite busy for us. As we have had to disembark off the Andes onto one of America's biggest liners, in peace time known as the Manhattan, but for war service 'The Wakefield'. This is an entirely different boat



Ted Etheridge. Credit: Roger Etheridge

from the Andes, as there are no hammocks and everybody has a cabin to sleep in, a large dining room takes everybody through for the meals in 2 hrs (5,000 men). We are now looking forward to a good voyage. With us we have several more large ships one of which is 'The Miss America', and a large escort of cruisers, aircraft carrier, and about 16 destroyers.

November 15th

Today we found ourselves anchored off the island of Trinidad where we have called to take fresh supplies onboard, and for the ships of war to refuel, our next stop we are told will be Cape Town (South Africa), arriving there before Christmas.

December 15th

After a month's holiday at sea with lovely weather and plenty of sun for sunbathing, we dock at Cape Town and find quite a welcome waiting for us, being the largest convoy ever to dock there, and besides English soldiers being carried on American ships with an American escort. There we are granted 4 days shore leave, and have a good time as there are plenty of places for the soldiers to go to. Among the many places we visited was the spot in Cape Town, the Table Mountain and the Table Bay which gave us a good day's outing.

December 19th

Onboard again and this time bound for the Middle East where we shall have to give up our pleasure cruise (as we called it) and get down to business.

December 25th

Christmas Day and at sea, but everybody is in good spirits. Xmas cards are exchanged between the officers and men, the dinner was good and a concert in the evening passed the ending of another Xmas Day.

December 27th

Our spirits have been damped today for instead of making for the Middle East, we find ourselves heading for India, why the sudden change nobody knows.

January 5th 1942

Today we docked in Bombay and have been taken inland to Ahmednagar about 20 miles from Poona [Pune], here we are to wait for orders.

January 19th

Hurried orders today caused a quick move back to Bombay and back to the boats again which were waiting for us in the harbour, the officers seem to be expecting trouble as Bren guns have been mounted all over the boat for protection against dive bombers.

January 22nd

The convoy has been speeded up and we find that we are headed for Singapore, so instead of meeting the Jerrys we shall be meeting the Japs who are causing trouble in Malaya.

姓名 Camp Name	泰 II	番号 No.	泰 II
姓 Name	吳	生年月日 Date of Birth	1917. 7. 23
國籍 Nationality	英	所屬部隊 Unit	6079
階級 Rank	中尉	捕獲年月日 Date of Capture	1941. 12. 15
捕獲場所 Place of Capture	印度洋	捕獲者 Mother's Name	吳和
父名 Father's Name	吳和	職業 Occupation	LRDD DRIVER
生源地 Place of Origin	廣東省	備註 Remarks	
捕獲者 Detention			
捕獲地 Place of Capture			

Japanese POW card. Credit: Find My Past

January 29th

Here our troubles begin, this morning coming into dock we were met by Jap dive bombers, but our gunners managed to drive them off, and we docked safely. Just as it was getting dark they returned again, this time hitting the Wakefield in No. 2 Hold and killing several men, several of the dock warehouses were also hit including the one in which we were taking cover, which was full of flour, so we all looked like ghosts when we eventually came out of our holes. This was our first experience with the yellow race, and we found out by the way they met our AA fire they were going to be a hard nut to crack.

February 10th

It was not until this date that we met our enemies in a real good scrap, my battalion was stationed on and around the Golf House and it was here that many of our men lost their lives, but the battle was hopeless, we had nothing to meet their aircraft, nothing to meet their tanks, the men had to face everything with their rifles and bayonets.

February 14th

Everything looks very bad, the 25 pounder heavy guns have been quiet since 4 o'clock there is a rumour that they have finished all their ammo, just before dark the Japs captured our last reserve water supply, the civilians are dead in the streets where they have been killed by the insistent bombing raids by the Japs. Our fighting men are nearly starving and we cannot get near them with any food, but we have been told to stick it as we shall get help tomorrow, if only we had a few planes, or a few tanks, and some more 25 pounders to help us we should be alright.

February 15th

After 5 days of the worst fighting during the war the 18th Division has been beaten. Tonight at 4 o'clock we were told to lay down arms. The finest Division to leave England in 1941, beaten through lack of aircraft, ammo., tanks and water, whose fault was it that all those men gave their lives with nothing whatsoever to help them. Some people may think that we did not put up a fight but I ask them what would they have done had they have been there with nothing to support them, 12,000 miles from England, and not 20 miles of water, as there was at Dunkirk, and so the battle of Singapore finished after 15 days of hell with no sleep, all work and little food.



Welcome Home card. Credit: Roger Etheridge

February 17th

Today we were all marching through the battle fields to Changi Camp, our dead and their dead lay as they had fallen in battle nobody was allowed to bury any of them. On our way through the streets of Singapore a Chinese woman was giving our men cigarettes when a Jap officer caught her and knocked her down with her babe in her arms. A Chinaman came to help her only to have his head cut off by the sword of the officer, we were then ordered to stop and witness such an act as we never thought possible. The officer stripped the woman and child and tied them to a nearby lamp post and placed the man's head on top, this done he cut both the woman's breasts off and left her to die, we were ordered to march on, we now saw what we were up against with the so called 'yellow face of Japan'.

The diary finishes here. Ted was now to endure many months of captivity where he would have witnessed traumatic events and endured many privations. In the next Newsletter, we can only follow his time in captivity through a list of the camps where he was incarcerated. There are no more diary entries.

The Blacksmith's shop in Fore Street

John Bridges



The forge on the corner of Fore Street and Fairfield Road, 1953, by Leonard Squirrell. Credit: Tony Martin.

Our family had been long established as blacksmiths in Framlingham. The Surveyor's Report of 1724 records Silvanus Bridges as a blacksmith in Double Street. By the 1820s my branch of the family had moved to Fairfield Road, with the forge on the corner with Fore Street. Those premises are still very recognisable today.

In the 1930s, the business was being run by my grandfather Albert Edward Bridges, who lived with his family in the adjacent house, No. 2 Fairfield Road. I do not think by this time that he did any *blacksmithing* as he employed a number of men for that specific purpose. He was mainly involved with expanding the agricultural-machinery side. Albert died in 1936, when my father Fruer then took over the business. He died at the young age of 47 when

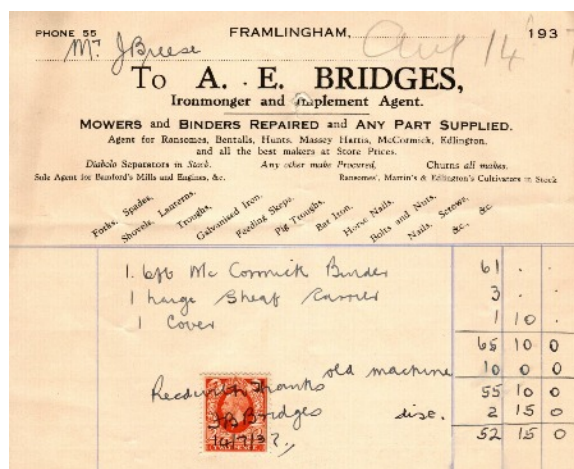
I was six years old. He was a heavy smoker and lung cancer claimed him.

I would sometimes walk round to the forge to see what was going on. By the late 1950s, the traditional smith's work was in decline and there was only one blacksmith, Ernie Levett. There were others employed in various workshops repairing agricultural equipment. Farmers were now becoming more adept at welding and carrying out their own repairs which led to the decline of this work.

Ernie seemed to me a giant of a man, in the usual mould of a blacksmith. I was told he could neither read nor write and others had to fill in his work sheet. He was always kind and understanding to me and seemed pleased that I took an interest in his work. There was now only one forge working, whereas there had been three. The Suffolk horses were now shod outside the travus on the other side of Fairfield Road. The wooden building is still there.

After the old shoe had been removed from the horse, the new one was heated up in the forge. The smoke and smell produced by burning the shoe to the hoof would never be forgotten. Ernie finished the job by hammering in the special horse nails and cutting off the excess, before rasping and filing everything smooth. I can readily recall the sight and smell of the shoeing being carried out on the pavement outside the travus. The forge closed down soon after, when a new workshop was built behind the Green Shed further up Fore Street. Ernie would have found it hard to believe that someone would actually be living in the forge sometime in the future.

Other memories are of him making tines for the harrows that were dragged across the fields to break up the clods. The tines rapidly wore down so new ones had to be made. Ernie started with a length of square iron that was heated in the fire. One end was hammered on the anvil to form the spike while the other was made into a cylindrical shape to take



A.E. Bridges invoice of 1937 for a binder. Credit: James Breese Collection

a coarse thread. I was entrusted with this task which entailed locking it into the vice of the threading machine and then slowly turning the handle to cut the thread. The new tine would then be placed in the harrow frame and secured with a massive square nut. A set of harrows could be made to last forever! Ernie also instructed me in the art of hack sawing. After several broken blades, he tactfully suggested I might leave this for another day!

Framlingham's population 1561-1839:

Part 1, Setting the scene and population changes 1561-1700

Introduction

In an age when we are surrounded by “facts”, right and wrong, it is difficult to imagine a time when basic data were very hard to come by. But there were no reliable figures on the population of this country, let alone its small towns, until the censuses of the early nineteenth century.

This note takes a first look at what can be learned about the population of Framlingham from the time of the first parish registers in 1561 to 1839, the date of the latest available computerised registers. To fit into the newsletter it is divided into 2 parts. The first covers the general picture and population changes from 1561 to 1700. Part 2 will look at the changes between 1700 and 1839.

In 1561 Queen Elizabeth I had been on the throne only 3 years and the chancel of the church had recently been extended to accommodate monuments to the Dukes of Norfolk after the dissolution of Thetford Abbey following the Reformation. By 1839 Framlingham was a thriving market town.

Reliable figures for the total population are not readily available. However, the parish registers of St Michael's church in Framlingham are a useful part of the story. They provide clues to the growth of the town, though they give only a partial picture. Baptisms and burials relate only to St Michael's, those at other churches and chapels are excluded, although most nonconformists were buried in the parish church or churchyardⁱ. There are gaps in the burial registers and, no doubt, there are errors both in the registers and in their transcription. Perhaps more importantly they tell us only about burials and baptisms in Framlingham. No doubt most of the people in the records lived in Framlingham – but some may have come from elsewhere, for example those who returned to the place of their birth to be buried, and children who were baptised at the church of their grandparents. There are no clues about people moving into, or away from, the town. Nor do we know whether an increase in baptisms reflects a growing population; earlier marriage; a tendency to have larger families; or the fact that more babies survived long enough to be baptised. Arthur Kirby, who examined the Framlingham Parish records in detailⁱⁱ, pointed out that the baptism registers are not evidence of date of birth as parents often left baptisms for years, and a whole group of children were sometimes baptised together.

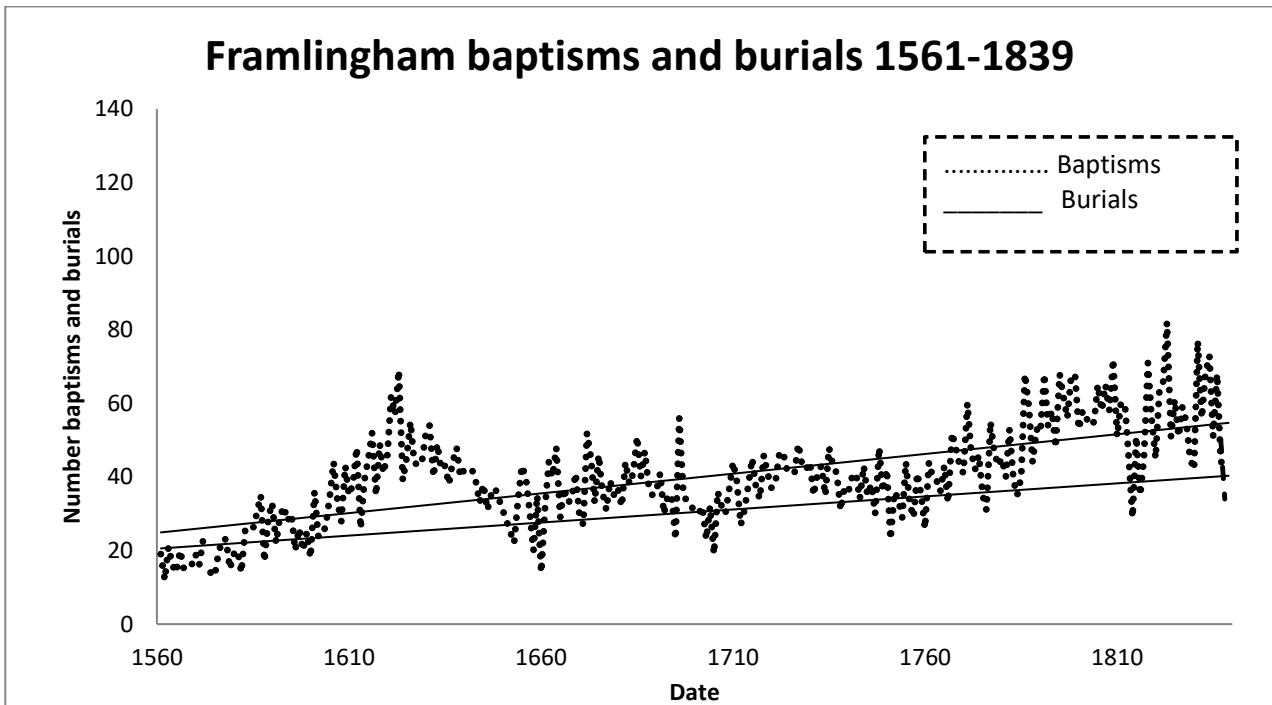
To get a clearer picture of what was happening in Framlingham I have tried to relate the sometimes-fragmentary parish register information to the scanty information from other sources. There are several surveys in the 1561 – 1839 period which make it possible to get a general idea of the size of Framlingham compared with other places, or to make very broad estimates of the number of people living in the town. But the first reasonably accurate figure for the population of Framlingham does not appear until the 1841 census.

The general picture 1561-1839

A graph of annual baptisms and burials in Framlingham from 1561 to 1839ⁱⁱⁱ (Figure 1) gives a broad picture of changes during the period as a whole. It suggests that, disregarding those who may have migrated into or out of the town, the population of Framlingham increased gradually over the period. The figures, and particularly those for burials, varied considerably from year to year, no doubt reflecting the incidence of infectious diseases and poverty, as well as, perhaps, improvements in health, erratic record keeping or an enthusiastic clergyman encouraging people to get their children baptised. Over the period as a whole the

numbers of baptisms and burials both increased, with baptisms rising rather more rapidly than burials. For most of the second half of the sixteenth century baptisms rarely exceeded 20 each year, with burials a little lower. Around the beginning of the 19th century numbers were erratic, but there were generally between 40 and 70 baptisms a year and 20-60 burials.

Figure 1



It is very difficult to put this long term picture into a local or national context. For example, estimates with a wider coverage suggest that the population of Suffolk may have increased by about 19% between 1600 and 1750 ^{iv}. The Framlingham graph above suggests that the town's population may also have increased a little in this period. The figures are very erratic and are examined more closely below. Estimates for population growth in England for the same period are much higher, at about 42% ^v.

1561-1650

After Mary Tudor left the castle in 1553 there were no nobility in residence there. Framlingham became less important^{vi} and, no doubt, there were fewer jobs^{vi} for the local population. The parish registers from 1561 to the mid 1570s suggest that there was little natural population growth, and this may reflect the fact that the town was not thriving (Figure 2).

Later, from the mid 1570s to about 1620, the baptisms and burials recorded in the parish register suggest that the population of Framlingham was growing steadily, although the figures are very erratic (Figure 2).^{vii}

Later still, from 1620 to 1650 the figures suggest a decrease in both baptisms and burials. It is not apparent to what, if any, extent the political and religious turmoil leading to the Civil War may have been a factor. About 650 people from Suffolk had emigrated to New England, mainly between 1629 and 1638.^{viii} In 1636 Nicholas Danforth, a one time Church Warden from Framlingham, and his family went on a ship carrying Puritans to New England ^{ix}. It is also possible that disease was more common at this time, as in several years the number of baptisms and burials was very similar and one year in the 1620s there were more burials than baptisms. The annual totals were erratic and quite small, with baptisms ranging from the high teens to about 70 and burials ranging from nil to the high fifties.

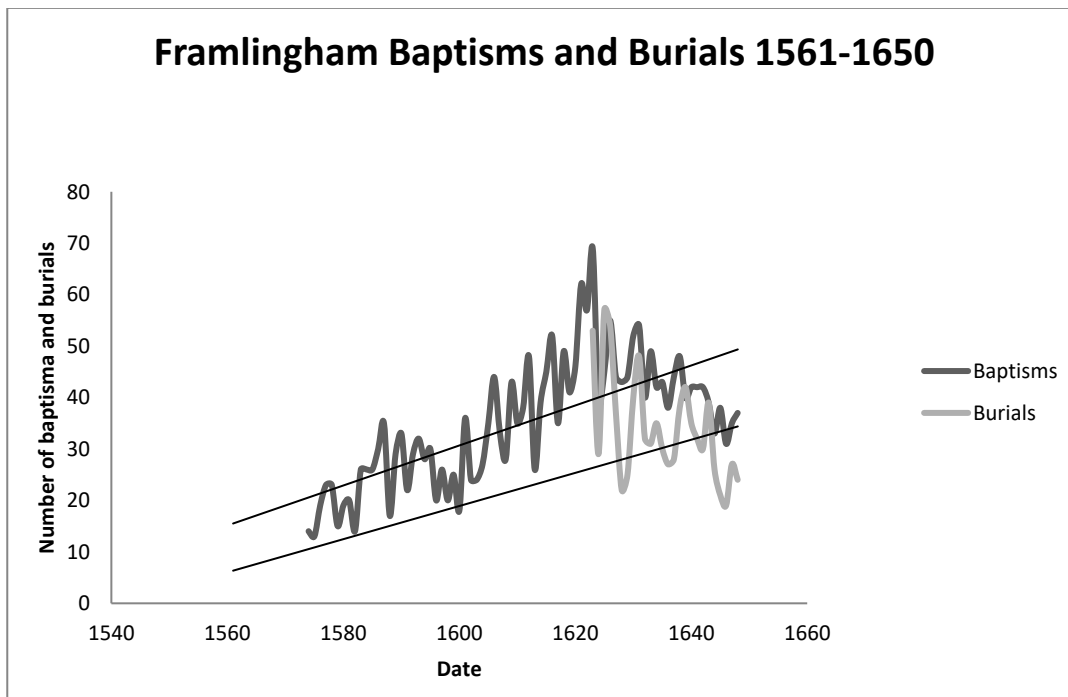


Figure 2

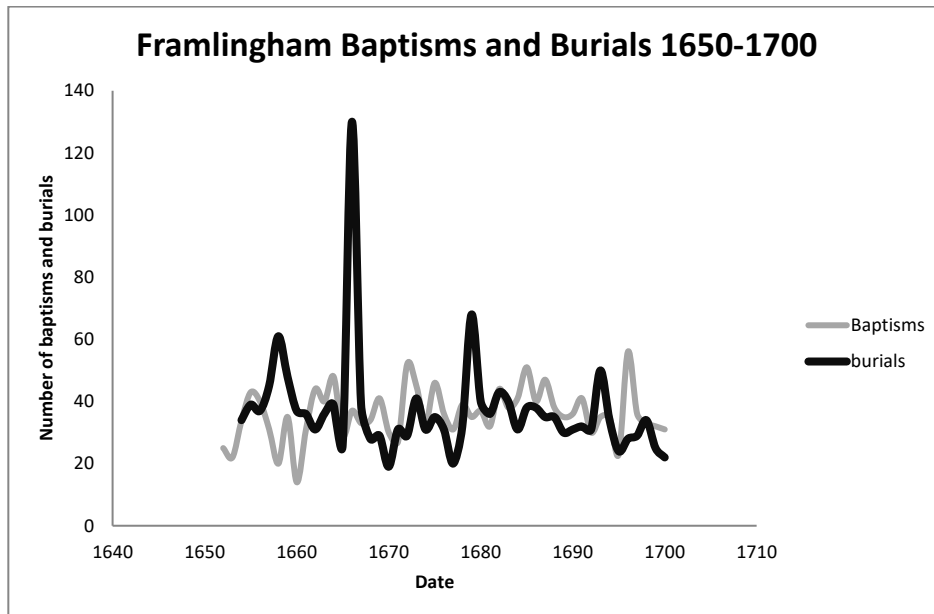
We do not know the absolute number of people who lived in Framlingham at this time. However, the 1524/5 *Lay Subsidy Returns* give a general indication of the relative wealth of Suffolk towns^x, although there are problems. Some of the documents are missing or damaged, and there are errors both in documents and in transcriptions. These returns involved 2 surveys in most places, in many instances undertaken in early and in late 1524. The Framlingham returns are particularly confusing and it seems possible that the various surveys entitled “Framlingham” refer to different areas. There are also apparently 2 versions of the first Framlingham survey, dated December 1523. First survey version 1 shows 50 taxpayers, and tax paid of £18 – 4 -2d. Version 2 of the first survey records 110 tax payers paying tax of £37-15-6d. The second Framlingham survey records 86 taxpayers, paying £16-13-2d. If we assume that there were around 50-100 taxpayers in Framlingham, paying on average 4 to 7 shillings tax, then Framlingham probably had about as many tax payers as Stradbroke, and roughly half as many as Woodbridge. Using these figures of adult, tax paying males and adding estimates of females and those exempt because of poverty John Patten estimated that the population of Framlingham in 1524/5 was around 550.^{xi}

Patten also estimated the population of Framlingham in 1603 using responses to an *enquiry from the Archbishop of Canterbury* about the numbers of male and female communicants, recusants and dissenters^{xii}. There are reservations about the reliability of the returns. Critically, the age at which children became communicants, is not known, although the age seems to have become 16. Also, some of the figures may have been “rounded” or estimated and some figures for recusants and dissenters may have been lowered to give a “good” impression of the parish. Recognising these limitations, Patten estimated that the population of Framlingham in 1603 was around 750, an increase of around 36% since 1524/25.^{xiii} This may reflect the fact that agriculture was flourishing, as the population of Suffolk doubled in the 2 centuries up to 1650, and the price of food increased seven-fold.^{xiv} This, no doubt, benefited the farmers and farm labourers around Framlingham.

1650-1700 – TROUBLED TIMES AND THE PLAGUE

Between 1650 and 1680 the picture is very different. Nationally there had been a time of turmoil. King Charles had been executed in 1649, the Commonwealth was established and there was controversy about the organisation of religion. In 1650 the Framlingham clergyman, Richard Golty, was dismissed because he refused

Figure 3



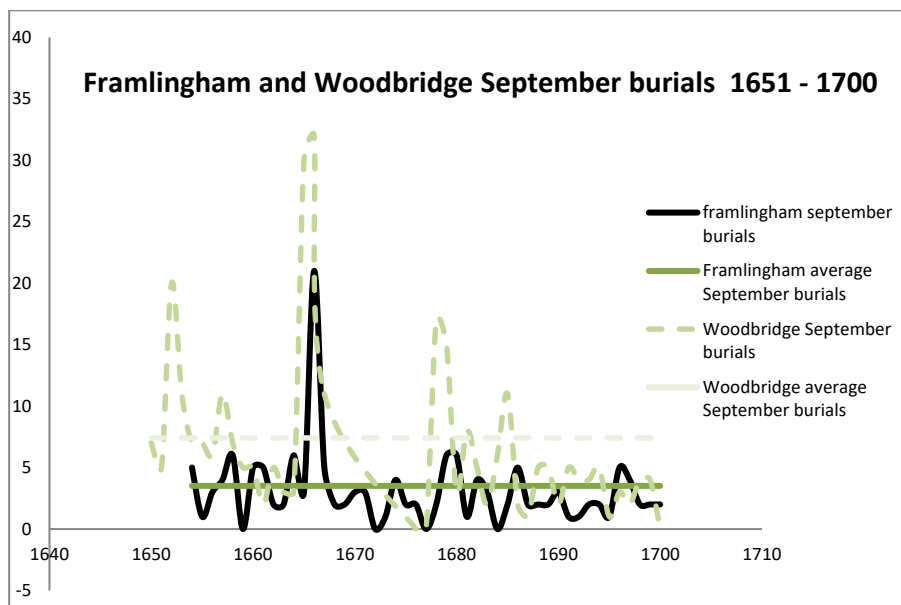
to sign an oath to the Commonwealth.^{xv}

The plague came to Framlingham and the number of burials in 1666 was more than double that in any of the previous 10 years (Figure 3).^{xvi}

In Framlingham and in Woodbridge between 1650 and 1700 the number of burials followed a very similar pattern, with Framlingham lagging behind Woodbridge. The graph in Figure 4 shows the number of burials in September, when plague deaths were typically at their highest.^{xvii}

In Woodbridge the total number of burials in 1665 was 162, about twice that of 1664, and in 1666 it was 451, almost 3 times that of 1665. In Framlingham there were 26 burials in 1665, with a fivefold increase to 130 in 1666, decreasing to 39 in 1667. With peaks in burials in Framlingham shown by the graph to be lagging persistently behind those of Woodbridge, perhaps the disease came to Framlingham from Woodbridge?

Figure 4



Parish registers covering 1650-1700 for areas of Ipswich, and for several other local towns and villages have also been transcribed.^{xviii} They suggest that, with the exception of Woodbridge, Framlingham was more

badly affected than other small towns in the surrounding area. There were no noticeable peaks in deaths in the mid-1660s in Saxmundham or Laxfield, and only slight peaks in Stradbroke and Yoxford.

Perhaps surprisingly, Framlingham appears to have been more severely affected by the plague than many parts of Ipswich, although where the impact in Ipswich appears to have been severe, it came at about the same time as in Woodbridge. The figures for Ipswich are incomplete, but they suggest that some areas near the river on the east side of the town were badly affected, whilst some other areas appear to have suffered little. The number of recorded burials in three Ipswich riverside parishes illustrates this. The Parish of St Clement lies close to the River Orwell. There were, shockingly, 252 burials in 1665, whilst in each of the previous 100 years there had been only between 4 and 70 burials each year. In the neighbouring parish of St Mary Quay plague appears to have had a less severe impact, with approximately twice as many burials in 1665 as in the earlier 1600s. In St Peter's, the next parish to the West, there was no significant peak in 1665-1666. But, as always, we must take this with a pinch of salt as we don't know how accurate the records were.

The *Hearth Tax returns for 1662-1674*, which record numbers of households rather than people, give us some clues to the size of Framlingham soon after the plague.^{xix} The 1674 return for Framlingham records 201 households, plus the residents of the Almshouses. It is not possible to turn this relatively small number into an accurate figure for the population as we do not know the size of the households. Historians have used a variety of conversion factors and debated their validity.^{xx} If we take figures on the outside of the ranges used by historians and assume that the average household size in Framlingham was somewhere between 3 and 5 then the population of Framlingham in the mid to late 1600s would have been somewhere between 600 and 1,000. John Patten used an average household size of 4.75 to obtain an estimate of the population of Framlingham in 1670 of 1000^{xxi}.

1700-1839 : Part 2 of this paper will look at population changes between 1700 and 1839 when Framlingham was growing into a busy market town.

ⁱ Kirby, Arthur, Framlingham Parish Records, Journal of the Framlingham and District Local History and Preservation Society, August 1997, p8

ⁱⁱ Kirby, Arthur, op cit, 1997, p7

ⁱⁱⁱ Data obtained online from the UK Data Service, UK Data Archive, University of Essex, Data set UKDA-SN-8641-3 , Framlingham

^{iv} Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, Transport, urbanization and economic development in England and Wales c.1670-1911, campop.geog.com.ac.uk. Includes EA Wrigley's 2011, county population estimates for England, 1600, 1700 and 1750.

^v Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, Transport, urbanization and economic development in England and Wales c.1670-1911, op cit.

^{vi} Kilvert, Muriel L, a history of Framlingham, Bolton and Price Ltd, 1995, p16

^{vii} Data obtained online from the UK Data Service, op cit.

^{viii} Dymond, David and Northeast, Peter, 1995, op cit, p72

^{ix} Kilvert, Muriel L, a history of Framlingham, 1995, p16, op cit

^x The whole of this paragraph draws on an unpublished Phd thesis, Sheail, John, The Regional Distribution of Wealth in England, as indicated in the 1524, /25 Lay Subsidy Returns, UCL 1968 (discovery.ucl.ac.uk).

^{xi} Patten, John, Population Distribution in Norfolk and Suffolk during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, No 65, July 1975, pp 45-65. Courtesy of Jstor, p49

^{xii} Patten, John, Population Distribution in Norfolk and Suffolk during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, op cit, 1975, pp54-56

^{xiii} Patten, John, Population Distribution in Norfolk and Suffolk during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, op cit, 1975, p49

^{xiv} Dymond, David and Northeast, Peter, A History of Suffolk, Phillimore, 1995, p68

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