

Halesworth Area History Notes

I. HALESWORTH IN THE 11th CENTURY

Modern Halesworth was founded during the Middle Saxon period (650AD=850AD), and probably situated on the side of a ridge of sand and gravel close to the Town River. The evidence we have of early Halesworth includes a row of large post-holes, a burial of possibly a male of middle age radio-carbon dated to 740AD, and a sub-circular pit containing sheep, pig and ox bones. The ox bones show evidence of butchery. Sherds of 'Ipswich Ware' pottery found near the post-holes suggest trading links with the large industrial and mercantile settlement of Ipswich. It is now thought likely that 'Ipswich Ware' did not find its way to North Suffolk until after about 720AD. Perhaps Halesworth was also a dependent settlement of the Royal Estate at Blythburgh.

By the 11th century the settlement had moved to the top of the ridge east of the church. It's possible that 'Halesworda' had become a strategic crossing place where the Town River and its marshy flood plain, were narrow enough to be crossed. Perhaps Halesworth was also a tax centre for the payment of geld, as well as a collecting point for produce from the surrounding countryside with craft goods, agricultural produce and food rents moving up and down the river between Halesworth, Blythburgh and the coastal port of Dunwich.

At the time of the Norman Conquest 'Halesworda' consisted of a rural estate held by Aelfric, and two smaller manors whose freemen were under the patronage of Ralph the Constable and Edric of Laxfield. One of the freemen, Ulf the church priest, held 40 acres (glebe) and kept 14 sheep & 2 goats. By 1086 the estates were in the possession of Norman landowners owing allegiance to powerful tenants in chief of William I.

The demesne (home farm) belonging to the main Halesworth estate consisted of 120 acres of arable worked by 2 slaves with 2 ploughs, 4 acres of meadow and enough woodland for 100 pigs. There was also a watermill attached to the demesne. Villagers and smallholders provided most of the extra labour on the home farm.

The demesne animals were 1 short-legged horse, 6 cattle, 18 sheep and only 10 pigs. Twenty years before in 1066, the woodland on the heavy clay soil near Spexhall and Wissett had supported 300 pigs, but by 1086 much of it had been cleared for cultivation. It's possible that Roger Bigot who held the main estate from the Earl of Chester, rented out rights over the cleared woodland.

It is difficult to estimate the degree of urbanisation in Halesworth. The population was approximately 124, (27 families x the average size of a family in the 11th century 4.5 + 2 slaves) with 60% of the 21 peasant families holding tenements of 8 acres or less and possessing one ox. Smallholders like these often needed to work away from the land in order to provide enough food for their dependants. There may therefore have been a small unit of craft workshops to the east of the church. Here archaeological evidence suggests that a plumber/glazier was working with lead and painted glass (behind Barclays Bank); and iron was being smelted, or forged by smiths in an area later known as 'Hennecroft.'

So far the only evidence we have for the buildings of Late Saxon and Norman Halesworth are post and stake holes, burnt daub, and several pits and hearth areas. The arrangement of the wooden stakes and a number of the posts suggests that they came from one building, approximately 5.0m by 3.5m, and supported a wattle framework, or were used to stiffen walls made of clay and straw. Associated with all these features were pieces from many different types of 11th and 12th century pottery, (including Thetford-type ware which was also manufactured at Ipswich and Norwich) an indication of Halesworth's trading links both local and regional. Evidence from further excavations allows speculation that during the 12th century the inhabited area of the town was extended north eastwards to include an area near the Angel Hotel, and part of the Thoroughfare next to the original riverbank and the beginning of a wooden causeway.

THE ENTRIES FOR HALESWORTH IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK (1086)

(a) Lands of Count Alan of Brittany:

In Halesworth Ulf the Priest held 40 acres as a manor, (Rectory Manor) with 2 smallholders. There was 1 plough in lordship, woodland for 6 pigs, 4 acres of meadow, 14 sheep and 2 goats. Value 5s. To this manor are now joined 4 other freemen with 60 acres, 2 ploughs in lordship and 2 smallholders. Value 10s. Altogether the 5 Freemen had woodland for 60 pigs in 1066, now only enough for 20.

These lands are listed in the assessment of Wissett Manor because the freemen were under the patronage of Ralph the Constable (1066). Much of Ralph's land passed to Count Alan.

(b) Lands of Hugh Avranches Earl of Chester

Aelfric held Halesworth before 1066 as a manor; 2 carucates (240 acres) of land. Then 4 villagers now 5; then 7 smallholders now 10; always 2 slaves.

Always 2 ploughs in lordship. Then 3 men's ploughs now 2. Woodland for 300 pigs, now for 100. Meadow 4 acres; 1 mill, 1 cob. Always 6 cattle. Now 10 pigs and 18 sheep. Value in 1066 30s now 40s.

Both (a) and (b) were held by Bigot of Loges from Earl Hugh who paid Geld tax of 7½d. Count Alan claimed the lands of the 5 Freemen through his predecessor and his own possession and the Hundred agreed.

(c) Lands of Roger Bigot Sheriff of Suffolk & Norfolk:

In 1066 Gunner, a Freeman under the patronage of Robert and William Malet's predecessor Edric of Laxfield has 15 acres as a manor. 2 smallholders, always ½ plough and ½ acre of meadow. Value 3s. Robert of Vaux now holds.

II THE HALESWORTH AREA IN THE 11th CENTURY

The Domesday Survey of 1086 was carried out to help settle disputes over land, tax and knights service. The 'Little Domesday Book' is a record of all the material gathered from the counties of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk. The chief landholders, and those who held from them were listed; and for each individual estate or manor, the amount of arable land was given along with the number of ploughs working the demesne and the number of ploughs belonging to the villagers and smallholders. The plough teams were the only livestock belonging to the peasantry to be listed. All the other livestock enumerated belonged to the lord's demesne or home farm. All woodland, meadow and pasture, and rights over mills and churches belonged to the demesne.

The same information was also collected from just prior to the Conquest, when Edward the Confessor was king; although it was rarely recorded in as much detail as for 1086.

Although many parishes were founded in Late-Saxon times, and merely took over the boundaries of secular estates, others are of a secondary nature. The largest manor often formed the primary core, and the smaller estates, consisting mostly of freemen, represent secondary settlements (hamlets). In some instances where these secondary elements were larger than the primary core, and scattered near the parish boundaries, they became parts of new parishes created after 1086. The information for these secondary parishes is therefore submerged in larger entries for neighbouring parishes. This does make mapping difficult, but where information concerning a secondary parish can be extracted from Domesday Book this has been done. The boundaries shown on the various maps are therefore merely a convenience, and are not necessarily those in use at the time of the Survey.

In Suffolk during the Middle and Late-Saxon periods, there was a steady rise in the population, and an increase in economic activity. In 1086 the county's recorded rural population was 18,566 (Domesday Book). This translates into an estimated total population of about 83,000. Suffolk was more heavily settled than any other woodland county, with an average of 12.50 recorded persons per square mile. For the Halesworth Area the recorded population was 580; giving an estimated total population of about 2,550.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the two most powerful landowners in the Halesworth Area were Ralph the Constable and Edric of Laxfield. Ralph held a large estate centred on Wissett, had the patronage of freemen in Walpole, Spexhall, Chediston and Halesworth; and was constable to King Edward the Confessor. Later (1068?) he replaced Harold's brother Gyrth as Earl of East Anglia. Unfortunately his son Ralph Wader, who succeeded to the earldom in 1070, forfeited his lands in 1075 when he plotted to remove William from the English throne. The Earl's lands, commended freemen and rights in Blything hundred then passed to Count Alan of Brittany.

William I needed security and so he guarded the periphery of his kingdom by creating strong local interests and granting a large number of estates to people he could trust like Count Alan, William Waranne, William and Robert Malet and Roger Bigot. The Malet's and Bigot were all Sheriffs of Suffolk or Norfolk between 1066 and 1086.

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction was administered by the Bishop of the East Angles Aethelmar, from his seat at North Elmham. It was Aethelmar, who with the Abbot of St Benet at Holme, founded Rumburgh Priory in 1064. Brother Blakere was the first prior, and in 1086 the priory was described as having '12 monks and possessing a chapel, 52 acres of land, 4½ ploughs and 1 acre of meadow. Belonging to it in South Elmham were 40 acres and woodland for 6 pigs. Attached to the priory were also 5 villagers and 6 smallholders.'

Before 1066 Suffolk and Norfolk were the greatest arable counties in England. Suffolk specialised in barley, oats, rye, beans and peas; as well as the keeping of sheep. The food rent system for maintaining the lords and their households seems to have been general. For example, under Abbot Ufi (1020AD), the food farm due every month from each village belonging to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds was 3 bushels of malt, ½ bushel of wheat, 1 ox, 5 sheep, 10 fitches of bacon & 1000 loaves.

Southwold however, rendered payment of 20,000 herrings a year to the Abbey. While Blythburgh church was worth 10,000 herrings to King Edward. This shows the importance of fishing in the Halesworth area. Salt from the pans at Easton, Frostenden and Wangford was probably used to preserve the herrings on their journey far from the coasts natural hinterland. Salt was also used to preserve the meagre supplies of meat which were available for eating during the long winter months.

While produce and goods moved up and down the River Blyth, its probable that trade with the settlements north and west of Halesworth went by road. At both Walpole and Halesworth wooden supports have been uncovered in low-lying areas next to rivers. It being likely that in Late-Saxon times causeways were built to carry roads across marshy areas to bridges and fords where rivers could be crossed.

The majority of Norman landowners in the Halesworth Area who found demesne farming attractive, probably specialised in mixed farming either arable and general livestock or arable and sheep. High stock levels (number of horses, oxen, cattle, pigs and sheep on each demesne) indicate high arable productivity. The manors with the highest stock levels per 100 acres of demesne, were at Wissett, Sibton and Thorington. At Thorington sheep accounted for over 70% of the demesne livestock.

At Bulcamp the demesne (home farm) concentrated on goats for milk and cheese, while at Hinton the lord concentrated on sheep for wool, meat and milk. Probably both demesnes provided provisions for Blythburgh and Dunwich; with any surplus being sold in the markets. Other Norman landlords, wishing to maximise their returns, raised the rents of lesser landlords and tenants and rented out their own demesnes and rights over meadow, pasture and woodland. On Count Alan's lands at Spexhall, Rumburgh, Walpole and Wenhaston there were no ploughs or livestock on the demesnes. He probably rented out the arable land and concentrated demesne farming at Wissett and Bramfield.

Stretching southwest on the clay soils from Halesworth and Spexhall was an area of woodland. By 1086 much of it was probably waste with the tall trees gone, or cleared for cultivation. It only supported 180 pigs compared to 600 in 1066.

What does the Domesday Survey tell us about agrarian society in the Halesworth Area? Numerous gradations of tenure and personal status are visible in the entries for Suffolk.

Freemen held land under commendation; some were added to the most convenient manor, others were termed 'half-freemen' and could be commended to one lord while a wife could be commended to another.

Sokemen supplied carrying services for provisions to the main residences of great lords. Some sokemen also had to plough and do harvest work when the lord required it. Fold-soke, the enforced folding with wattle hurdles of sheep on the lords land for manuring was often demanded of both sokemen and freemen. A rising population and the fragmenting of landholdings by equal inheritance, eroded the position and legal status of small landowners, creating conditions where local pressures saw freemen become sokemen, and sokemen become villain (villagers).

In Suffolk in 1086 freemen made up 45% of the recorded population whereas in the Halesworth Area they accounted for only 17%. However, in Holton, Spexhall and Walpole freemen accounted for over 48% of recorded populations. Huntingfield contained the largest concentration of freemen (25) in the Halesworth Area. In these villis (parishes) there was a high degree of secondary settlement away from any primary core and near to the parish boundaries.

'Villani' were typically villagers supplying customary services on the lord's demesne in return for a tenement of land. In Suffolk the size of the villager's landholding was often 12 or 24 acres.

'Bordarii' were smallholders who held 5 acres or less. They worked for their lord every Monday during the year, or for three days a week during the harvest. In Suffolk bordarii were twice as numerous as villain. In the Halesworth Area they accounted for 54% of the recorded population. Some bordarii represent an 11th century version of the medieval famuli (working full-time for the lord on his demesne) while others worked for freemen or villagers.

Taking villain and bordarii together as a group, in the Halesworth Area there were 3.88 such families per peasant plough (with a standard team of 8 oxen), the equivalent of 2 oxen per family. The only way that peasant land could be ploughed therefore was by co-operation.

If oxen are a measure of peasant prosperity then the most prosperous families were in the villis of Blythburgh, Huntingfield and Chediston, where they averaged over 3.3 oxen per family. The poorest families appear to have been in Halesworth, Sibton and Sotherton where they averaged just over 1.0 oxen each.

Finally the 'servi' or slaves were manorial servants who occupied specialist jobs like managing the demesne plough team. In the Halesworth Area slaves were attached to 9 demesnes. On 6 demesnes there were two slaves; each pair may represent a ploughman who holds the plough, and an oxherd who guides the oxen and helps look after them when they are not working. The Domesday Survey records a declining tradition, with many slaves being set free, their places on the demesne being gradually taken by wage-earners.

COLLOQUY OF ABBOT AELFRIC 1000AD

How dost thou go about work?

PLOUGHMAN: 'Lo, my lord, hard work have I. I go out at daybreak urging my oxen to the field, and I yoke them to the plough. However stark the winter, I dare not lurk at home, for fear of my lord. But when my oxen are yoked, and the share and coulter are fastened to the plough, each day I must plough a full acre or more. I have a boy urging on the oxen with a goad, who too, is now hoarse with cold and shouting. I still do more. I must fill the mangers of the oxen with hay, and water them and bare out their dung. Great work it is, for I am not free.

I still eat meat because I am young.....

Vegetables and eggs, fish and cheese and butter and beans, and all wholesome things with gratitude.'

What do you drink? 'Ale if I have any, else water if I have no ale.'

APPENDIX
THE HALESWORTH AREA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

(i) THE HALESWORTH AREA IN 1066*

	POPULATION				BELONGING TO THE DEMESNE				VILL Value
	Free men	Peasants V+Sml	Slaves	Pop	Ploughs (D) (M)		Woodland	Demesne Animals	
WALPOLE	07	17		108		10			
COOKLEY	02	14	1	73	2	2	1	1cow 8p 7sh 30g	
SIBTON	12	39	2	231	9	4	2	1cob 8ct 1p 2sh 1cob 16 sheep 2cob 7ct 30p 50g 1cob 60 sheep 1cob 6 pigs	54s
LINSTEAD	01			5			30P		20s
HUNTINGFD	25	49	1	334	4	30	150P	3. 2c 10ct 30p 100sh 60g	
CHEDISTON	12	11		104	1	3			
BLYFORD	01	08	2	45				1cob 4 cattle	40s
SOTHERTN	02	17	2	87	1	3		12 pigs	40s
BRAMFELD	01	29	4	139	4	10	4	1c 8 ct 24p30g	160s
THORINGTN	05	27	5	149	6.5	7	5	1c 60p 12sh	53s
WENHASTN	06	19		113					
MELLS	01	23	3	111	2	3	6	2c 7ct 30p 16sh	50s
HALSWRTH	07	15	2	101	5.5	3	360P	6 cattle	30s
WISSETT		20	2	92	2	5			
SPEXHALL	14			63		8	300P		160s
RUMBRGH									
STONE ST		03		14		1			
HOLTON	12	04		72	2		3P		
BLYTHBGH	07	63	1	316	1	30			£30
BLYTHBGH C		13		59	1	4			10,000 h
HINTON	07			32	1				
BULCAMP	02	08		45					

* Only information that clearly refers to 1066 or before is included.

Total Population: Heads of Families (freemen + villagers + smallholders)(x 4.5) + slaves

Total Population for the Halesworth Area in 1066: 2293

Ploughs: Demesne (D) & Peasant (M)

Demesne Woodland was measured by the number of pigs it could support.

Demesne Animals: Cob (c), Cattle (ct), Pigs (p), Sheep (sh) & Goats (g)

1. On the demesne of Wulfric a freeman in Cookley
2. On the demesnes of Alwin a freeman, Blackman a freeman, an unnamed freeman, Aelfric a freeman and another unnamed freeman, all in Sibton
3. On the demesne of Edric of Laxfield in Huntingfield
4. On the demesne of Manni Swart in Bramfield
5. On the demesne of Haldene in Thorington
6. On the demesne of Manni a freeman in Mells

Value of Vill/Parish in shillings or pounds.

Blythburgh Church paid 10,000 herrings to King Edward the Confessor

PIERS THE PLOUGHMAN William Langland c1375

Many folk are helping to till his half-acre, ditchers and diggers are turning up the headlands and others are hoeing up the weeds. In the barn the threshers are working with their flails from morning to night. I haven't a penny left said Piers, all I've got is a couple of fresh cheeses, a little curds and cream, an oatcake, peas-pudding and two loaves of beans and bran which I have baked for my children. I haven't a scrap of bacon but some parsley and shallots and plenty of cabbages.

Starving people appeased hunger with bran-mash. Poor men worked gladly with peas for wages. Big tough beggars capable of hard work, you can keep alive with horse bread and dog biscuits and a diet of beans. Never drink on an empty stomach; never eat till hunger pinches you. Day labourers could eat yesterday's vegetables, draught ale and a hunk of bacon.

Whatever the poor save by spinning they spend on rent and on milk and oatmeal to make 'gruel' to fill the bellies of their children. Many hands are waiting to grasp the few pence they earn. They have bread and a little ale with perhaps a scrap of cold meat or stale fish. On Fridays and Feast days a farthings worth (0.25d) of cockles or a few mussels would be a feast for such folk.

But the poor folk comfort those who suffer so much pain through famine and drought, all the days of their lives, who are wretched in wintertime for want of clothing, and in summer can rarely get a good meal. A poor mans income will not stretch to rich food, and though he longs for good ale, he must go to his chill bedding, and be uncomfortably huddled with his head askew and when he tries to stretch his legs he finds only straw for sheets.

The poorest folk are our neighbours in their poor hovels overburdened with children and rent-racked by landlords. For whatever they save by spinning they spent on rent, or on a little milk and oatmeal to make gruel to fill the bellies of their children. And they themselves are often famished with hunger, and wretched with the miseries of winter-cold sleepless nights, when they get up to rock the cradle cramped in the corner, and rise before dawn to card and comb wool, to wind yarn, to wash, mend and scrub, and peel rushes for their rush-lights. They have bread and a little ale with perhaps a scrap of cold meat or stale fish. On Fridays and Feast days a farthings worth (0.25d) of cockles or a few mussels would be a feast for such folk. A poor mans income will not stretch to rich food, and though he longs for good ale, he must go to his chill bedding, and be uncomfortably huddled with his head askew and when he tries to stretch his legs he finds only straw for sheets.

BUTCHERS IN HALESWORTH

By the late 14th century the surrounding area was beginning to specialise in animal husbandry. This saw the rise of the butcher-grazier who was based in the town and leased land outside for fattening cattle. In 1375 part of Halesworth Market was called the 'Flesh Market,' with stalls being rented by butchers and butcher-graziers.

Further documentary evidence suggests that the processing of animal skins to produce leather was being carried out at this time. There was a ready supply of raw material at hand due to the keeping of oxen, cows and horses on the manor home farm. Butchers and graziers were also able to provide the tanners with hides. A tanner's first job was to trim off the horns and hooves, and then wash the hides by immersing them in the nearby river. A number of cattle horns have been found in the Town River and also buried in the old river bank in the Thoroughfare. When fully processed by the curriers the leather hides were sold on to the shoemakers, gloves and other leather-workers.

BUTCHER-GRAZIERS IN HALESWORTH 1375:

Roger Cok had a house in the Market Place and paid new rents for a stall in the 'Flesh market', and about 1½ acres of tenement Faukes on the south-side of Chediston St not far from the Market.

Robert Barron of Sotterley paid a new rent for one place in the market, 12ft by 12ft opposite the house of Roger Cok, and next to the stall of Thomas Bolyant. He also leased 6a of Fakysfen for 16s a year; the 4a of Hennecroft for 4s 2d; and the grazing of Buntings tenement for 7s. All were east of the church and not far from the Town. Robert also leased a cottage close to the cemetery and near the entrance to the market, and a further 3a of land which went with it.

Thomas Bolyant rented a stall in the market and leased the grazing in Ewefen for 5s a year.

John Wyard from Beccles paid a new rent of 2s for one place in the market 18ft x 12ft. He had a house opposite the market, and later took on a tenement in Chediston St that had originally been part of the demesne.

John Spicer had a house opposite the market and leased one enclosure, probably of pasture, belonging to Faukys tenement.

The animals kept on the demesne provided pulling power, manure, wool, hides meat and milk; and were fed on oats, straw and hay. The number of animals kept reflected the increasing importance of cattle as suppliers of meat. The oxen served a few years as plough beasts, before being fattened up for meat. Almost all the demesne livestock was eventually eaten. Grazing leases brought in less rent as part of the 'Lords' Park,' 'Colrones' and the summer pastures were used for the oxen, and Rydmedwe was used for the manor horses (now used to pull the ploughs and carts). The old 'ox pasture was grazed by the demesne cows, although the 'dairy' of 23 cows with calf was leased out bringing in a rent of £7 14s 4d. Sheep were important not only for wool and meat, but as a source of manure. During the day they fed on the 43 acres of 'Heyhoo' and at night were penned on the nearby demesne arable in hurdle folds. After the harvest they were folded on the stubble.

1344 Farm Inventory Easton Bavents: Livestock included 3 oxen, 2 bulls, 9 cows, 1 ram 2 boars, 2 sows, 8 pigs for the larder and 16 piglets

Before the Black Death (1348-9) most peasants, particularly smallholders and labourers, lived on a cereal based diet of bread and pottage (oatmeal and peas) with the occasional piece of bacon. On Fast Days they would eat cheese and onion with their bread and pottage. Beef was only eaten by the upper ranks of peasant society.

However, after 1350 wages doubled and peasants and urban labourers were able to eat more meat. The consumption of bacon declined in favour of fresh beef and mutton.

Peasants sold animals to butchers in the local market town, and purchased small quantities when they could afford it. Rural and small town butchers were provided with a growing trade.

Supply of processed foodstuffs in the Market – baker brewer also cooks owners of what in effect were takeaway shops; they purchased grain, livestock etc and sold pies and puddings. Butchers were not allowed by Market regulations to act as cooks.

Meat arrived on the hoof and was slaughtered. Curing meat for the winter was a family responsibility. There is evidence from towns of mixed bones from pre-cut joints. Beef, mutton and pork dominate. The carcass was hung up on a hook then halved. Slaughterhouses could become collecting points for carcass by-products that were sold off to other trades. Waste products like entrails posed a disposal problem.

Most Medieval shops faced the Market Place or streets leading to it, and would have been used as stalls, or craftsmen's workshops. Shops remained open and stall like until the 18th century. For reasons of hygiene butchers and fishmongers were the first traders to erect substantial stalls; small timber shelters with a roof covering a large wooden counter. Solid wooden shutters provided some security and split doors prevented animals from entering. Men and women engaged in selling foodstuffs were compelled to sell in the open market.

Household Accounts of Dame Alice de Bryene 1418-19:

525 lbs of candles made from tallow

339 lbs of clarified tallow from fat beasts and sheep killed for the larder

10 gallons of fat from pigs killed used for frying food for the household

4 oxen killed for the larder; also 1 bull, 14 cows, 2 steers, 2 heifers and 23 calves

Carcasses of mutton 81 plus 16 lambs; pigs 84

52s 7d from 23 hides from oxen and cows

4s from 23 calves' hides

6s from 48 sheep skins

16d from 16 lamb skins

Fish was eaten on Friday, Saturday & Wednesday; meat was eaten on the other days

Most of the meat came from stock but small quantities were purchased daily or weekly from the butcher. Many wealthy households were able to feed animals on pasture and maintain a fresh supply of meat during the winter and spring. Also regularly purchased joints of fresh meat from butchers.

Rumburgh Priory 1467: 70 cows, 30 pigs 60 sheep. Half of receipts came from grain sales and the other half came from the sale of animals, dairy produce, hides and skins.

Wissett Wills: John Walgos	1461	3 cows 2 calves
Robert Storke	1492	16 cows/cattle
Simon Clerke	1504	2 oxen, 9 cattle, 2 young cattle
		3 cows
Alice Howys	1507	3 cows
John Rook	1511	oxen & cows
Henry Fletcher	1513	6 bullocks
Elizabeth Sampson	1540	17 cows & 1 heifer
Margaret Bunble	1540	16 cattle & a cow
George Dawson	1542	10 cows 29 calves
John Todd	1546	12 cows 3 heifers & more

1500-1640: Wood pasture region of East Suffolk – grazing, dairying with some pig keeping Chediston, Cookley, Huntingfield, Heveningham, Halesworth, Linstead, Sibton, Walpole, Rumburgh, Wissett & Spexhall

Sheep/corn region of East Suffolk – Blythburgh, Bramfield, Thorington & Walberswick

Mixed – Blyford, Holton, Sotherton & Wenhaston

‘Stores’ were sent from the cattle breeding areas to be fattened up. The cattle overwintered, and some more were bought in the spring to be ready for the butcher between July and September. Barren cows and oxen were used for draught until 10 years old, then fattened and sold to the butcher. In the Sheep/corn areas there was a great movement of sheep from the breeding grounds to the feeding grounds and then to the butcher when the sheep were culled at Michaelmas.

1577 ‘John Prime holds copyhold one piece of land 28ft x 16ft built upon with stalls. Holds another piece of land 74ft x 16ft built upon with butchers stalls. Holds land in Chediston St 5.5a including parcel of reed meadow; and 0.5a next to Buntings Lane.’ In Subsidy List 1568 held lands valued at £1

1577 ‘Thomas Shipdam holds a messuage formerly of Robert Barron butcher, and a garden with one house called Slaughterhouse and one stable.’ In Subsidy List 1568 held lands to the value of £1

The ‘Old Slaughter House’ Chediston St 16th century, used ever since. Brick built with two stalls for cattle.

In main wood pasture region near Halesworth farms consisted of pasture and meadow, and small part of arable. Not unusual to find farmers to have herds of 30 cows and followers.

THE 17th CENTURY

1617 John Prime the elder butcher died

1619 Godfrey Prime butcher; butchers with market stalls – John Engett, Sam Everard, Henry Gilder, John Herbert, Charles Riches (d 1626), William Smyth and Lawrence Syrett

1636: at least 8 butchers stalls in Halesworth Market

Burials 1653-1664: Robert Beale knacker, John Ward currier, Thomas Gilder butcher, Nathaniel Browne candler, Robert Prime butcher, Christopher Prime butcher, Roger Woods tanner, Henry Gilder butcher, Timothy Moulin tanner; still alive John Alderson knacker, Anthony Thurston butcher, Richard Grice butcher, Edward Gilder butcher

Burials 1667-1680: John Aldred knacker, Edward Gilder butcher, Walter Proud butcher, Thomas Thurston butcher, Thomas Newbridge butcher, Robert Feltham tanner, Thomas Davy knacker; still alive John Barfoote currier, Thomas Reiner butcher, Robert Wade tanner, Matthew Cutlove tanner, James Clarke candler, Charles Cuttler tanner, Timothy Crow currier, John Baldry tanner

1681-1700: John Alderson knacker, Robert Knight currier, John Baldry tanner, Samuel Holdridge knacker, James Butler tanner, Skarlett Reiner butcher, Thomas Reiner butcher, Richard Serjeant tanner, Richard Grice butcher, Thomas Everard butcher, John Grice butcher; still alive John Fella butcher, Edward Brown butcher, Robert Tyrrel butcher, James King tanner, Edward Carman tanner, William Barfoot currier, William Nursey butcher, Matthew Cutlove tanner, Thomas Broadwater butcher, John Aldred currier

1653-1700 18.2% of those named in Parish registers (burial baptism) had occupations in leather trades. (Ranked joined first with Agriculture & Labouring) Another 4.8% were butchers, knackers & candlemakers. Together make 23.0% (125 individuals)

At the beginning of the period most small market towns had populations of a thousand inhabitants or less, and some were little more than large villages. Weekly markets served as convenient centres of exchange for the inhabitants of the towns and their surrounding villages. Craft guilds were non-existent, and craftsmen were often organised into broader manufacturing groups. In towns like Halesworth, although the trend was towards local industrial specialisation, many tradesmen were just providing for basic needs. In Halesworth over 50% of those with an occupation other than labouring worked in the clothing, food and drink and building trades.

Many manufacturing operations were still closely linked to the land and agricultural products. Halesworth attracted not only its food supplies but also raw materials. Spinners, weavers, tailors and others in the clothing trades depended upon wool and hemp. Butchers and knackers congregated in Halesworth on market day. Butchers dominated as holders of market stalls, and supplied meat for food trades, hide and skins for curriers and tanners, and tallow for candle and soap makers. Millers were supplied with grain, bakers with flour, and maltsters and brewers with barley. In the rural area growing subsistence corn and keeping a few cattle, went hand in hand with spinning or weaving linen cloth, occupations that could employ women and children as well as men.

In late 17th century Halesworth there were more craftsmen employed in the leather industry than in any other. In 1674 there were at least two curriers and three tanners processing the hides before the leather was worked on by glovers, shoemakers, collarmakers and saddlers. This reflected the continuing concentration on dairying, cattle rearing and fattening, in the river valleys and the wood pasture areas of the clay plateau north and west of the town.

THE 18TH CENTURY

1729-60 occupations of fathers' births deaths marriages: butchers 12, curriers 2 tanners 7, leather dressers, shoemakers 32, saddlers 3, glovers 7.

1761-85 butchers 9, curriers 4, tanners 4, leather dressers 3, shoemakers 10, breeches maker 1, glovers 4

In the 18th century Halesworth was still a town of small businesses, supplying a local urban market, and the needs of the surrounding countryside. In 1724 Daniel Defoe commented that 'East Suffolk was the first district of England feeding and fattening both sheep and cattle with turnips.' The country along the Waveney Valley and around Halesworth was used for this purpose, as the local farmers were within reach of London, with its growing population, and had grazing, straw and root crops readily available.

There was an agreement between 'the Lord of the Manor of Halesworth, and the county Gentlemen, Graziers and Drovers of North Britain that the last Market day in May (from about 1710) would be supplied with lean cattle.' There was also a strong trade in Scotch beasts like Galloways. These could be purchased at the autumn 'Bullock Fair,' yard fed over the winter, and in summer run over the 'ollands and summerleys,' as well as the permanent pasture. After fattening the cattle were sent on to the London market. New opportunities were there for those with capital prepared to take a risk. In the 1750's Henry Nursey a Halesworth butcher, carried on the business of being a cattle drover. The moving of cattle was an occupation compatible with being a prosperous butcher. In 1728 Henry Nursey was admitted to the copyhold of a messuage and butchers shop formerly of John Grice (before 1687).

1798: Harley Archer butcher & victualler; William Bickers butcher, Edward Carman butcher, John Coan butcher; James Brooks & Co curriers, Hanson Angel curriers;

Hugman oiled leather dresser, Hugman tanner; and Hatcher & Suggate tallow chandlers

1806: Assessment to Poor Rate - Harley Archer occupied lands to the rental value of £11 10s

1809: Assessment – Harley Archer senior lands £10; Harley Archer junior £4 10s

1813: To the North of Halesworth farms keep 40-70 cows

Baptisms fathers butchers 1813-20: William Paterson, William Archer, James Spalding, John Kerridge 1821-1830: William Archer, Joseph Brown, William Cable, Charles Keable, Thomas Walker, Robert Raven, John Seaman, Charles Clarke 1832-33 Harley Archer, James Foreman

1823: Butchers – Joseph Brown, Harley Archer

Curriers – William Cross, Thomas Gunter, Joseph Hugman

Boot & shoe makers – John Bird, Isaac Carr, William Cross, Samuel Newson

Saddlers – William Hopson, Edmund Musk

Leather breeches maker – John Calver

1830: Harley Archer 785, 786, 794, 795, 796, 801 & 802 - 17 acres farm & buldings near the Broadway

1841:

George Seamen 25 butcher	New Court	£3 10s 0d
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Samuel Kemp 45 butcher	Bridge St	£10.00s 0d
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Charles Keable 40 butcher	Bridge St	also meadow (577)	
		Top meadow (579) 5a	£22 00s 0d

William Denny 30 journeyman butcher

Edward Girling 20 journeyman butcher

James Foreman 48 butcher	Bridge St	£9.00s 0d
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James Foreman 22 journeyman butcher

Joseph Brown* 45 butcher	Thoroughfare premises	£30.00s 0d
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Quay St meadows (578,580)

Angel meadows (565, 575)

Employs 2	10.5a	£26 10s 0d
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Elizabeth Seamens 65 pork dlr	Market Place	£4 10s 0d
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Samuel Seamens 33

James Collett 30 butcher	Chediston St	£9 00s 0d
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William Rayner 22 drover	Chediston St	
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Thomas Gunter 45 currier	Chediston St	£15.00s 0d
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James Barber 65 butcher	Chediston St	£3 10s 0d
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Charles Barber 30 butcher	Chediston St	
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William Archer 55 butcher	Chediston St	£4.00s 0d
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Robert Taylor 50 tallow chandler	Chediston St	£5 00s 0d
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Samuel Winter 65 butcher	Chediston St	£10 00s 0d
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Daniel Winter 26 journeyman butcher

Harley Archer 33 Journeyman butcher Chediston St

- ‘Palmers’ 1823-51, 1864 Mrs Brown, 1868-81 George Seamons, 1892- 1905 Ripps Massingham, 1907 Henry Burton, 1914-70 George Woods & family

1841: Holton

John Keable 40 butcher	Holton St
Bramfield	
George Nunn 39 butcher	Long Cottages
William Heffer 30 butcher	Bramfield Street
Thomas Robert 20 journeyman butcher	-----
Jonas Tibbenham 47 butcher	Thorington Road
Wenhaston	
William Danford 40 butcher	Church St
Robert Raven 40 butcher	‘Star Inn’
Benjamin Hubbard 30 butcher	Street
Charles White 25 butcher	Street
Rumburgh	
Barch Grice 20 butcher	Abbey Farm
John Hazle 25 butcher	

1851 Census Halesworth:

Samuel Kemp 54 butcher	Bridge St
James Foreman 58 butcher	Bridge St
James Foreman journeyman butcher	
John Seamans 47 master butcher	Bungay Rd
Joseph Brown 56 master butcher	Thoroughfare (employs 2)
Elizabeth Seamens 75 pork butcher	Market Place
Samuel (son) 43 assistant butcher	
Fred Sones 39 pork dealer	Market Place
James Barber 78 jobbing butcher	Pound St
Lional Wigg 56 cattle dealer	Pound St
Ann Sparrow 47 pork dealer	Pound St
Isaac Baker 32 master butcher	Chediston St
James Collett 44 master butcher	Chediston St
Robert Taylor 60 tallow chandler	Chediston St
Robert Taylor 35 -----	
William Archer 38 journey butcher	Chediston St
Charles Barber 40 master butcher	Chediston St
Isaac Barber 15 journey butcher	
William Archer 67 master butcher	Chediston St
Peter Archer 36 journey butcher	
Nelson Archer 27 journey butcher	
Harley Archer 43 journey butcher	Chediston St

Daniel Croft butcher & furniture broker 2 Market Place owned freehold 3a of meadow or pasture lying together in School Lane 1874

Robert Croft butcher in the Market Place with meadow and pasture in School Lane 1879- 1892

George Woods butcher 2 Market Place with 6a of land and Slaughter House in School Lane. 1900-13

1902 butchers in Halesworth:

William Abbott pork butcher 58 London Road

Mrs Goodchild pork butcher 'Oriental Inn' Quay Street

Edmund Keable beef butcher 18 Quay St

Walter Keeble pork butcher 5 Bridge St

Ripps Massingham butcher 1 Thoroughfare

George Woods family butcher 2 Market Place

Mrs Wright pork butcher Chediston St

Messrs Stanford & Broom Sales 1902: Fortnightly consignments have been unusually heavy, especially fat oxen and pigs. A Coronation sale of fat stock was held in June. The annual Michaelmas horse and cow sale included 40 oxen, 70 cows, 170 grazing steers and heifers; besides sheep and pigs. The Christmas Fat cattle sale included 100 prime fat beasts and over 850 pigs.

1905 Sale of Freehold Property: Family residence & Butchers Shop; Trade premises – Slaughter House, stables, outbuildings, good yard and garden.

Butchers Shop – fitted with dressers, meat beams and hooks; outside show shelves, beams & hooks, two pair of glazed and three spline shutters.

Slaughter House (boarded and tiled) – fitted with copper and furnace, windless wheel and tackle.

Two Cattle pounds attached with a granary over; three stall stables, straw house, two cart lodge and two tiled harness houses.

A Large Yard with water pumps. Good will of the business of butcher carried on by the late Ripps Massingham and predecessors for nearly a century.

Sold for £1446

In 1898-1900 Ripps Massingham also rented stables and a yard on the Quay next to the disused Navigation.

'At the back of each cottage was a lean to pigsty. A good pig fattening in the sty promised a good winter. The family pig was everybody's pride. The meat provided them with bacon for the winter or longer. Fresh meat was a luxury, only seen on Sunday. When the pig had been fattened, the date of execution had to be decided upon, and the pork butcher or 'pig sticker' engaged.

The next day the carcass was cut up; the hams and sides of bacon were salted and hung on hooks the wall or in the large chimney.' Lark rise Flora Thompson

The butchers shop had its own smell of raw flesh, sawn bone and sawdust. The old butchers delighted in dressing their shop windows with fully feathered game from the local shoot, as well as plucked festive turkeys and geese, half sides of beef, lamb and pork and strings of home made sausages. You always expected to wait at least a quarter of an hour to be served, because the butcher was chatty and taking time to select the right piece of meat, trimming and tying it to suit the customer when necessary.

He reared his own animals, on fields and pastures he owned; slaughtering, hanging and butchering them when he decided that they were ready. Not for them the stress of being herded onto a lorry to travel to a distant abattoir.

'Yesterdays Countryside' Valerie Porter

The butcher would visit outlying cottages and farms in his cart using the tailgate as a chopping block and counter.

Small town pork butchers often diversified to survive, often selling vegetables or general groceries.

HALESWORTH PROPERTIES tenants before 1578 holding of Halesworth Manor.

BRIDGE STREET:

1. Tenement 'HELGIES' (Robert Helgeye 1385) held freehold by John Metcalf (1577) for a rent of 2s. John Medowe (1478) held a tenement formerly held by John Middleton for a rent of 14d. William Randolf (1430 total rents paid 9s 8d; died 1447) held a messuage previously of John Medelton (before 1430) for a rent of 14d. MALTINGS CLOSE
2. Messuage 'KINGS' (Roger King 1375-6; Thomas King 1318) held freehold by John Brown (1568 held land to the value of £20; died 1581), for a rent of 13d. Walter Blakey (1478 total rents paid 17d) held a messuage formerly of William Pekk (died 1463) and recently of John Spachet (died 1471) for a rent of 13d. HOOKER HOUSE
3. Cottage, garden, and orchard held by villeinage tenure by Thomas Bolyant (1577) for a rent 4d. Walter Blakey (1478) held a cottage formerly of William Pekk for a rent of 4d. SAXONS WAY
4. Messuage/cottage known as 'SHORTEWOODS' with $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land and meadow. Held by Nicholas Gryce (1577) and lately held by Beatrice Seman for a rent of 2s 3d. BLYTH HOUSE
5. Messuage, tenement & garden known as 'BYRDS' (1327-1380 Henry & Richard Byrd), was held freehold by Simon Gryce (1577) and formerly held by Thomas Barker for a rent of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Barker (1478; died 1485) held a tenement recently of Thomas Barker for a rent of 12d. Also for part of land where mill (watermill) was placed rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. FISH SHOP to TAYLORS.
6. Two tenements held by villeinage tenure by Martin Fountyng (1577) for a rent of 5d. Agnes the wife of Geoffrey Sexten (1478) held the cottage of William Stampard (Peter Stampyard & Nicholas Stampyard 1380-93) for a rent of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also held tenement recently of Richard Couper rent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
7. Two cottages were held by villeinage tenure by Godfrey Sumpter (1568 had goods to the value of £5; died 1582) for a rent of 5d. Thomas Wolceye (1478 total rents paid 3s 3d) held two cottages lying close together recently of Nicholas Stamparde (died 1447) for a rent of 3d. BRIDGE CAFÉ (Next to the river)

THE THOROUGHFARE (East) next to the River Bank:

8. Messuage held by villeinage tenure by Nicholas Woodward (1577) for a rent of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Medowe (1478 total rents paid 10s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d) held a messuage formerly of John Ferror (1430) for a rent of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. PALMERS - next to the river
9. Cottage held by villeinage tenure by Nicholas Woodward (1577) for a rent of 22d. John Medowe (1478) held a cottage formerly of John Couper and before that Thomas Medowes (died 1469) for a rent of 22d.
10. A parcel of land built on and held by villeinage tenure and held by Nicholas Woodward (1577) for a rent of 4d.
11. Messuage 'PRYMES' (John Pryme 1380; Thomas Pryme 1318) held freehold by Nicholas Woodward (1577) rent 2s 8d. Isabel wife of Clement Francis (1478 total rents paid 2s 10d) held messuage recently of William Lyster for a rent of 2s 8d. TOY SHOP/ANCIENT HOUSE
12. Messuage 'PRYMES' held by villeinage tenure by Nicholas Cryspe (1568 held land worth £1) for a rent of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Thomas Palmer (1430) holds messuage formerly of John Pryme (1380) for a rent of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also a parcel of meadow called 'DAM' formerly of John Pryme (1380) for a rent of 2d.
13. Messuage & tenement 'BRYTANS' held by villeinage tenure by Nicholas Cryspe (1568) held formerly by Robert Clerk (1524 goods valued at £2) for a rent of 3s. Robert Bryche (1478) held tenement formerly 'BRETONS' recently held by Robert Barker for a rent of 3s. THE WHITE HART

14. Messuage & garden held by villeinage tenure by John Browne senior (1568 lads were valued at £20; died 1581) for a rent of 16d. Before 1430 held by Robert Earl. DURRANTS
15. Messuage the 'GILDHALL' held by bond tenure by the inhabitants of the town – the Brotherhood of the Guild of St John the Baptist (1478) for a rent of 14d. formerly 'Baxters' (Robert Baxter (died 1471).
16. Messuage held freehold by John Browne senior (1568) lately held by William Claxton (died 1539) before then Robert Borrell, for a rent of 2s. John Pye (1478) held a tenement recently of Robert Borrell (1430) and formerly of Robert Earl (before 1430) for a rent of 2s. 16b A piece of land held by John Browne senior for a rent of 8d. Robert Sewall (1478 total rents paid 18s 10½d; a mercer 1461) held a parcel of garden recently held by Robert Borrell and before then Robert Erl, for a rent of 8d. CROSS RAMM.
17. One Yard 'HASSARDS' (John Hassard 1327) held by John Browne (1568) for a rent of 12d William Smyth (1478 total rents paid 4s 8d) held Hassards yard for a rent of 12d. Roger Barker (1430) held a garden next to Buntyngges Lane for rent of 12d. HORSE & GARDEN.
18. A garden of ½ acre held by bond tenure by John Pryme (1568) for a rent of 16d. Geoffrey Barrett (1478 total rents paid 4s 7½d; died 1483) for a parcel of Buntings Fen 16d. William Merlon (1430 total rents paid 4s) held a garden next to Buntings Lane for a rent of 16d.
19. A cottage held by bond tenure by John Pryme (1568) for a rent of 19d. Geoffrey Barrett (1478) held a tenement formerly of Margaret Goddys (before 1478) and formerly of William Halesworth (Isabel his wife died 1405) for a rent of 19d.
20. Messuage formerly held by Joye, held by bond tenure by John Pryme (of the 'ANGEL' 1580) for a rent of 23d. THE ANGEL HOTEL
21. Tenement held by copyhold tenure by Robert Prime (in 1568 had goods to the value of £7) for a rent of 2s. Margaret Toller (1478 total rents paid 2s 6d) held tenement recently Thomas Palmer (before 1474) formerly held by John Baron a butcher? (1430 paid rents totalling 9s 5¼d) for a rent of 2s. THE ANGEL YARD
22. Cottage held by bond tenure by Joan Smythe widow (1568 land valued at £20; died 1583) for a rent of 6d. Formerly held by Catherine Church alias Mason. Peter Church alias Mason (1478 paid rents of 2s 2d) for a parcel of land newly built upon formerly of Geoffrey Chirche 2d. John Hoo (1430 paid rents of 12s 11½d. ANGEL LINK (Angel Site Excavations 1988-2000).
23. Messuage held freehold by Richard Sone (1568 land valued at £20; died 1596) for a rent of 2s. Peter Church alias Mason held a messuage formerly of Geoffrey Chirche for a rent of 2s. John Hoo holds a messuage formerly of Henry Pede (1400? Thomas Pedd 1327) for a rent of 2s. GEORGIAN HOUSE.
24. Messuage & cottage held freehold by Richard Sone for a rent of 2s 11½d. Robert Sudborne (1478 paid rents 12s 11½d) held one messuage recently of Henry Roke (died 1449) for a rent of 2s 11½d. Henry Roke (1430 paid rents 4s 11½d) held a messuage formerly of Matilda Seman for a rent of 2s 11½d. The yard behind the messuage was held by Adam Grene a clerk. (before 1430) BARCLAYS BANK.
25. Cottage & tenement held by James Scarlett (1568 goods to the value of £20) for a rent of 6d. Thomas Coteler (1478) held a cottage recently of Henry Roke formerly of Matilda Seman for a rent of 6d. Henry Roke (1430) held a cottage formerly of Matilda Seman (before 1430) called 'Rylys Cote' for a rent of 6d.
26. Cottage or tenement held by villeinage tenure by James Scarlett for a rent of 7½d. Formerly held by John Deyne (a cutler in 1449) and formerly held by Gerald Middleborough (before 1430) SUNSHINE HAIR.

27. Tenement with garden 'MAISTER ADAMS' held by copyhold tenure by Gregory Browning (1577) for a rent of 16d. Margaret Spachett <Grene> (1478) held a tenement called 'Master Adams' recently of John Wayte (died 1461) for a rent of 16d. Roger Barker (1430 total rents paid 32s 10d) held a messuage formerly of Adam at Grene clerk, for a rent of 16d. FORMERLY THE WHITE LION PUBLIC HOUSE.
28. Capital messuage held freehold by Sir Walter Norton (1530-1592) for a rent of 2s 4d. It was formerly two messuages held by John Bunting & Thomas Baxter. Isabel Everard (widow of John Everard; 1478 total rents paid 10s 7³/₄d) held one messuage formerly of Walter Hoo for a rent of 2s 4d. Isabel also held a parcel of Cowpasture; Hennecroft for 2s 6d; and 4a 23 perches of pasture next to Hennecroft for 4s 5¹/₂d. John Bunting now Robert Monk (1430 total rents paid 5s 4d) held a messuage formerly of John Hoo for a rent of 2s 4d. John Bunting also held 4a 23 perches of pasture for a rent of 4s 5¹/₂d. Robert Monk held Hennecroft for 3s and William Butt held 2a & a pigthle of Thomas Baxter for a rent of 2s 8d. GOTHIC HOUSE & DAIRY FARM.

STEEPLE END:

29. The inhabitants of Halesworth held by villeinage tenure one cottage called the 'ALMYS HOUSE' for a rent of 4d. John Sepens (1478) held one newly built house called le 'Almshous' and a parcel of land for a rent of 4d. THE ALMS HOUSES.
30. Garden with one house called the 'SLAUGHTER-HOUSE' with one stable held by Thomas Shipdam (1568 land to the value of £1; died 1589) for a rent of 3¹/₂d.

THE THOROUGHFARE (West) next to the River Bank:

31. Messuage with land held by Thomas Barfoote for a rent of 2s 4d. John Fox (1478) held a messuage and adjoining pasture formerly held by Edward Carre, for a rent of 2s 4d. Henry Holbee (1430 total rents paid 2s 7d) held a messuage and various lands formerly of Walter Bryd (c1400) for a rent of 2s 4d. WOTSITS (with the river bank to the North)
32. Two cottages 'PRYMES' held by copyhold tenure by Robert Brown (1577) for a rent of 2s
33. Tenement 'WISTS' held by villeinage tenure by Alice Knights (1577) for a rent of 5d. William Smythe (1478 total rents paid 4s 8d) held a tenement of Rose Butt for a rent of 5d. Formerly of John Butt (1430) and formerly of Robert Earl (c1420), Also Peter Fydde (1478 total rents 11d) for a way towards the river a rent of 7d.
34. Tenement with garden held by Henry & Robert Wake (1577) for a rent of 5d. Peter Fydde (1478) for a tenement formerly of John Butt (1430) for a rent of 4d. 56 THOROUGHFARE
35. Two cottages with a garden 'PRIMES' held by Alice Knights for a rent of 2s.
36. Messuage, various cottages and parcels of land held by Thomas Pryme (1568 lands valued at £10) for a rent of 4s 5d. Roger Barker (1430 total rents paid 32s 10d) held messuage formerly Nicholas Barker, formerly William Roo (1318). Also one cottage next to aforesaid messuage, and parcel of meadow formerly of William Halesworth (1405). LLOYDS BANK & FOX'S CARDS

EAST OF RECTORS LANE (towards Market Place)

37. Messuage and yard held by John Launce (1568 land to the value of £20; died 1579) for a rent of 4d.
38. Tenement formerly of William Hoo held by Thomas Prime (1568 land to the value of £10) for a rent of 12d. Alice Baxter (1478 total rents paid 35s 5d) held a tenement of William Hoo recently Thomas Porter for a rent of 12d.

- William Hoo (1430 total rents paid 3s 11½d) held a tenement for a rent of 12d. 144 CHEDISTON STREET
39. Tenement called 'OVERSOWTHES' formerly of Simon Baxter held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 2s. Robert Tower (1478 total rents paid 3s 10d; died 1487) for a tenement known as Oversowthes recently Robert Sewall (a mercer in 1461; 1478 total rents paid 18s 10½d) pays a rent of 2s. John Lemys (1430 total rents paid 6s 8d) held a cottage 'Oversowthys' for a rent of 2s.
 40. A tenement with yard built on, formerly 'Fynnes', formerly 'TAYLORS' (Peter Taylour 1375-6), held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 7½d. Thomas Reve (1478 total rents paid 25s 3½d) for a cottage recently Thomas Clement (died 1438), later John Fynne paid a rent of 7½d. Thomas Clement (1430 total rents paid 20s 3½d) holds a cottage next to the messuage of Gerald of Medelbour (c1430) for a rent of 7½d.
 41. Messuage and yard formerly of Thomas Palmer once of Gerald Middlesborough, held by Roger Peacock (1577) for a rent of 13½d. John Palmer (weaver; 1478 total rents paid 18½d) for a messuage recently of Thomas Palmer paid a rent of 13½d. Thomas Palmer (1430 total rents paid 8s 3d) held a messuage formerly of Gerald Medylbour (before 1430) for a rent of 13½d.
 42. Cottage formerly of William Sparrowhawke formerly of John Meare held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 4½d. Walter Deryk (1478) for a cottage formerly of John Moore, recently of William Sparhawke (c1450), paid a rent of 4½d. Thomas Edon (1430) held a messuage of John Mere (died 1425) for a rent of 4d. Also a parcel of land of Gerald of Medalbour for which he paid ½d. TIMBER WHEEL COTTAGE?
 43. Messuage known as 'SPICERS'; a parcel of the messuage held by Roger Peacock and a parcel of the messuage called 'Meares' are all held by Cecilia Feltham (widow of John Feltham who died in 1568 with lands valued at £12) for a rent of 2s 9d. Cecilia died in 1578. John Keswyk bailiff (1478) held messuage called Spicers, recently of Roger Barkere for a rent of 14d. Also held one curtilage formerly of Gerald Maylburgh and recently of Roger Barkere for a rent of 9½d. Roger Barker (1430 paid total rents of 32s 10d) held a messuage in the Market Place called Spicers (John Spicer 1375-6) for a rent of 14d.
 44. Tenement with garden known as 'BELLHANGERS' held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 17½d. John Baret (1478 paid total rents of 4s 9½d; d. 1520) held a tenement called Bellhangers formerly of Robert Randolff (a draper died 1468) and recently of John Rede, for a rent of 17½d. William Randolff (1430 total rents paid 9s 8d; died 1447) held a messuage formerly of Thomas Bellhanger (before 1430) for a rent of 17d.
 45. Messuage called 'GROWTS' with a yard held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 12½d. John Pygot (1478 total rents paid 3s 8½d) held one tenement called Growts for a rent of 7d. William Fletcher (1430 total rents paid 4s 8d) held a house in the Market formerly held by Roger Cok (1375-6) for a rent of 12d. 26 MARKET PLACE?
 46. Messuage with meadow and garden formerly William Randolf and formerly Halesworth's, held by Joan Smythe (1568 lands valued at £20; died 1583) for a rent of 3s 4d. John Pygot (1478) held one tenement formerly of William Randolf called 'Hallysworths' for a rent of 3s½d. William Randolf (1430) held a parcel of a messuage formerly of William Halesworth (c1400) for a rent of 3s 7d. MANSION HOUSE
 47. Freehold messuage formerly of Thomas Edon, Geoffrey Baret (died 1483) and Thomas Wouleye, held by Thomas Prime (1568 lands valued at £10) for a rent of 4s. Thomas Wolceye (1478 total rents paid 3s 3d) for a messuage formerly of Thomas Edon (1430) and recently of Geoffrey Baret for a rent of 3s Also garden held by Thomas Prime to the north formerly called William

Roo (Wissett? 1318) THE OLD KINGS ARMS HOTEL (To the West of no 36)

IN THE MARKET:

48. Messuage & garden 'BORELLS' (Robert Borel 1430 total rents paid 2s 10d) lately held by Brok, Thomas Clement afterwards Almay's (John Alman 1516, 1524 goods valued at £1) held by John Launce (1568) for a rent of 16d.
49. Tenement in the Market Place with a parcel of stalls behind held by John Launce for a rent of 3s.
50. Parcel of land held by John Launce for rent of 5d.
51. Tenement 'CROSSEHOUSE' held by Simon Baxter and before by John Lemys (1430) now held by John Launce (1568)*.

MARKET PLACE:

52. Messuage formerly Pigotts and afterwards Fletchers held by Robert Bucke (1577) for a rent of 2s 8d. William Fletcher (1478) held a messuage formerly Pygotts recently Margaret Haule for a rent of 2s 8d. William Fletcher (1430 total rents paid 4s 8d) held a messuage formerly of John Pycot (before 1430) for a rent of 2s 8d.
 53. A parcel of tenement 'ALMAYNS' (John Alman 1516 goods valued at £1; 1524) held by Robert Bucke (1577) for a rent of 4s.
 54. One messuage called 'WALPOLES' one barn, one parcel of land (two butchers stalls), one shop called Erls (before 1430) lately Watts, afterwards Nicholas Walpole (1568 goods valued at £2); also pond, garden & vegetable garden, all held by Thomas Feltham (1577; died 1590) for a rent of 8s 11d. Thomas Walpole (1478) and others for various buildings rents of 10s 1d. THE SOCIAL CLUB (was 'The Three Tuns')
 55. Two pieces of land held by Thomas Feltham (1577) for a rent of 4d. Robert Tower (1478) held a garden next to the market for a rent of 2d.
 56. Tenements 'TOWERS' & 'HUNTS' formerly John Worliche (1524 goods valued at £13 6s 8d; died 1531) held by Thomas Feltham (1577) for a rent of 11s ½d. William Goderych (1478 total rents paid 7s 10½d) held a cottage called 'HUNTS' recently held by John Page, for a rent of 3s 10½d. Robert Hounte (1430) holds a messuage formerly of Robert Page (1375-6) for a rent of 3s 10½d. 9 MARKET PLACE
 57. Tenement 'SHOULDHAMS' lately held by Hugh Johns (1516 total rents paid 26s 10d; 1524 goods valued at £80) now held by Thomas Feltham for a rent of 3s 1½d.
 58. Parcel or portion of tenement 'PALMERS' next to the Church and market, held freehold by Thomas Feltham (1577) for a rent of one 'gilly flower.' William Palmer (1390) ' Holds part of his tenement next to the cemetery.'
- ROGER/IPSWICH BUILDING SOCIETY
59. Messuage once Merlons formerly William Cawston held by Thomas Feltham for a rent of 6s. William Goderych (1478) held a messuage formerly William Batcheler chaplain (1393) for a rent of 2s; and for the stables 10d. William Merlon (1430 total rents paid 4s) held a messuage formerly of William Batchelor rector (c1400) for a rent of 2s. Robert Borel (1430) now holds the stables formerly of William Merlon for a rent of 10d. 4 & 5 MARKET PLACE (PICTURE GALLERY?) Apart from the Church the oldest building in Halesworth (c1350).
 60. Messuage in the Market formerly of Robert Baret (1524 value of goods £1) once of William Norman (before 1478) held by Richard Everard (1577) for a rent of 2s
 61. Tenement formerly of Walter Barware and lately John Francis, is held by Margaret Kelsale (1577) for a rent of 16d. John Francis (1478 total rents paid 4s; died 1502) held a tenement recently of Robert Borel for a rent of 16d.

Robert Borell (1430) held a messuage formerly of Walter Barware (1390) for a rent of 16d.

62. Messuage formerly of Alice Baron is held by Thomas Shipdam (1568 land valued at £1) for a rent of 2s. Robert Freeman (1478 came from Dunwich and paid rents totalling 17d) held a cutilage formerly of Walter Barware and recently Alice Baron (before 1478), for a rent of 17d. John Baron (1430 total rents paid 9s 5¼d) held a messuage formerly of Robert Baron (a butcher 1375-6) for a rent of 2s. AD-SHOP
63. Divers cottages called 'HOWARDS, SKENTARDS & BOLYARDS?' held by Thomas Shipdam (1568) for a rent of 2s 10d. John Power (1478 total rents paid 5s 2d) held a cottage called Howards & Bolyannts (Thomas Bolyant 1375-6) for a rent of 2s 11d. Thomas Brett (1430 total rents paid 27s 4d; died 1444) held a cottage for a rent of 2s 8d. THE ARBORETUM
64. The inhabitants of Halesworth (1577) held a messuage for a rent of 18¼d. John Fuller (1478) held a messuage formerly of William Merlon for a rent of 18¼d. William Elmy (1430 total rents paid 8s 8¼d) held a messuage formerly of William Merlon (1430) for a rent of 18¼d.
65. The 'CHAUNTERHOUSE' for a Chantry Priest? NEXT TO THE CEMETERY
66. Two pieces of land IN THE MARKET PLACE: (i) 28ft x 16ft the Market well to the SW, built upon with stalls; and (ii) another piece 74ft x 16ft with the Market well to the NE, built upon with butchers stalls; both held by John Pryme (1568) for a rent of 4s 2d.

NORTH OF THE RIVER (and pasture of Thomas Barfoote no 31)

67. One parcel of a cottage with a toft (& croft?) adjacent, held by Alexander Ffilbye (1577) for a rent of 6d. Robert Sexten (1478) for a parcel of a cottage with adjacent croft rent 6d. To the west is a tenement of the aforesaid Alexander formerly 'Sexteynes' held from Rectory Manor
RECTORY LANE

*48-51 (probably): Richard Broke (1478 total rents paid 8s 2d) held a tenement recently of Thomas Clement for a rent of 4s. Robert Broke (1430) afterwards Thomas Clement (1430 total rents paid 20s 7½d; died 1438) held a messuage formerly of Roger Cok (1375-6) for a rent of 4s. Also one barn next to the stalls for a rent of 16d and two stalls next to the barn for a rent of 7d. Robert Tower (1478 total rents paid 3s 10d; died 1487) held a tenement formerly of Simon Baxter for a rent of 20d. John Lemys (1430) held a tenement in the Market for a rent of 20d.

NOTES

Tenement: land only; Messuage: a large house with outbuildings, yard & garden etc; Cottage: a house (two rooms) on a small plot of land.

Villeinage tenure: the land was once held by a peasant who owed services (harvesting, ploughing etc) to the lord of the Manor in return. Most of the land & properties in the centre of Medieval Halesworth had been rented out for money only, by the lord of the Manor since the time of the Black Death (1348-9).

Gothic House/Dairy Farm built 1520-40

'Three Tuns' (Social Club) 1520-40

Kings Arms Hotel 1520-40

MAIN ORIGINAL SOURCES:

Accounts of Halesworth Manor 1375-6

An Extent of Halesworth Rectory in the time of King Richard II (before 1393)

Halesworth Rental c1430

Halesworth Rental 1478

Halesworth Rental 1516

List of taxpayers (1524 Subsidy) for Halesworth

List of taxpayers (1568 Subsidy) for Halesworth
 Halesworth Manor Extent or Survey 1577
 Wills of residents of Halesworth proved at the Archdeacon of Suffolk's Court or
 the Bishop of Norwich's Consistory Court 1370-1600

FOR BACKGROUND AND MAPS OF HALESWORTH 1380 & 1530:
 The Economic & Social History of Halesworth 720AD=1902AD M. Fordham

Land & property belonging to the Bunting family: (i) (1375-6) a piece of land from tenement Bunting new rent 10s; part of Buntings Fen leased, winter grazing 3s; grazing of tenement Bunting 7s. (ii) (before 1430): Messuage formerly of John Hoo (2s 4d); pasture (4a 23 perches) next to Hennecroft (4s 5½d); Parcel of marsh of Buntings Fen (4d); Buntings Fen (10s); Buntings Fen (8s); Hennecroft (4a -3s); and tenement Bunting (Buntings acre) Acreage 4½, 7½, 4 & 1 = 17a.

Land & property belonging to Robert Earl (before 1430): Messuage next to 'Baronnes' (8d); messuage with Margaret Boche (16d); cottage next to the messuage of Nicholas Barker (8d); 7 acres & ½ rood (23d); various lands (8d); & one piece of land in 'Lankemoyr.'

Land & property belonging to Roger Cok (1375-6) Messuage (4s); one house in the market place (12d); a garden next to the river (2s 6d); & various lands (14d).

Land & property belonging to Walter le Barware (1375-6) Messuage (16d); a cottage (3s); & a tenement in Southfen (8s 5d).

1318 JURORS (I P M): Peter Goxlyn, John Goodson, Seman son of Isabel, William le Baxter, Thomas King, William Smith, Richard le Peddere, William son of Sarie, John le Palmere, Ralph Clikefot & Thomas King

1327 SUBSIDY (Tax) List of Halesworth taxpayers

The Subsidy of 1327 was a tax of 1/20th on movable goods – all produce of land, cattle & crops; rents and ready money; and the goods of merchants and tradesmen – above the value of 5 shillings

	Value of movable goods
Edmund de Bereford	£15 00s 0d
Robert le Gardener	£5 00s 0d
Hugh Essoul	£4 00s 0d
Richard le Reve	£3 00s 0d
Godfrey del Heg	£3 00s 0d
Margareta le Reve	£2 15s 0d
Henry Bryd	£2 10s 0d
Thomas de Stonham	£2 00s 0d
Richard Sumpe	£2 00s 0d
Walter Hog	£2 00s 0d
Adam le Smyt	£2 00s 0d
Liticia Spachet	£2 00s 0d
Roger Page	£2 00s 0d
Thomas Alfred	£1 16s 8d
Henry Hondolf	£1 10s 0d
William Trytener	£1 10s 0d
Thomas Pede	£1 10s 0d
John Hasard	£1 00s 0d
Roger le Mellere	£1 00s 0d
Richard Bryd	£0 13s 4d

1342 WITNESSES: Henry Brid, John Goche, Thomas Slempter & Richard le Reve

1375-6 TENANTS HALESWORTH MANOR: Thomas Danyel, John Payn, Martin le Reve, Roger Cok, Nicholas Sawere, Robert Baron, Thomas Bolyant, John Wyard, Peter Taylour, John Goche, Robert Page, Alice atte Forthe, Thomas Wryghte, Galfridus Dallyng, Roger

Payn, John le Reve, William Taylour, John Spicer, Roger King, Galfridus atte Heege, Joan le Smith, Thomas Hoclee, Adam Chapman, Simon Flemyng & John de Thorpe
 1380-93 TENANTS OF RECTORY MANOR: Thomas Spachet, Sarra Denyal, William Denyal, Galfridus Payn, Alice Primes, John Hog, Thomas Crowe, Henry Bryd, Richard Bryd, William Palmer, William Bachelor (chaplain), Walter le Barware, Galfridus Turnour, Nicholas Barkere, William Mideltone, Robert Helgeye & Roger Payn
 BOND TENANTS: John Warde, Adam Troket, Galfridus Dallyng, Margareta Ulf, Henry Clement, John Jolle (currier), John Payn, Alicia Crakenest, John Stannard, Thomas Smyth, Reginald Denyel, Henry Ladlove, Galfridus Palmere, Galfridus Drury, John Pryme, William Cuppere, Thomas Clement, John Marchant, John Wortham, Peter Stampyard & Nicholas Stampyard

WILLS:	John de Argentine	1382	Margaret his wife	1383
	William Argentine	1419	John Mere	1425
	William Dallyng	1429	Margaret Ferror	1434
	Thomas Clement	1438	Thomas Brett	1444
	Nicholas Stampard	1447	William Randolff	1447
	Henry Rook	1449	Richard Symonds	1452
	Richard Banyard	1453	Henry Canell	1453
	Beta Payne	1454	Katherine Randolff	1456
	Thomas Horne	1444-58	Wilfred Maryner	1444-58
	John Sexteyne	1444-58		
	Richard Aylewey	1456	Nicholas Dunmore	1457
	Richard Hedge	1458		
	Thomas Cowle	1461	John Waytes	1461
	John Edderych	1462	William Pekk	1463
	John Mechecrove	1464	John Stampard	1464
	Walter Anable	1464	John Rook	1465
	Robert Randolph	1468	Thomas Medowe	1469
	Thomas Tynkell	1470	Robert Baxster	1471
	John Spagett	1471	William Wyne	1472
	John Toller	1473	Robert Ball	1474
	Emma widow of			
	Thomas Palmer	1474	John Everade	1476
	Alice Waytes	1476	William Crosse	1458-77
	Avice Dornauret	1458-77	John Kendall	1458-77
	Elizabeth Morell	1458-77		
	Julianna Roo	1473		
	Geoffrey Baret	1483	William Chapelle	1483
	John Barker	1485	Robert Tower	1487
	John Overbek	1489	Richard Floteman	1489
	Roger Wetyng	1497	Margary Velyn	1497
	John Everard	1502	John Frauces	1502
	Robert Borne	1502	Robert Albergh	1503
	William Balle	1505	John Walter	1505
	Agneth Barker	1501-6	Margarete Barker	1501-6
	Jacob Dry	1501-6	Johan Keswyke	1501-6
	Robert Francis	1510	John Cote	1511
	William Sanderforth	1511	John Potter	1513
	William Finn	1517	William Sudborne	1518
	Edmund Falke	1518		
	John Baret	1520	William Fyske	1522
	John Carter	1523	William Walpole	1523
	Margaret Sunham	1525	William Smyth	1525
	John Driver	1525	John Fyske	1528
	John Kennett	1530	Roger Smyth	1531

John Fiske	1531		
John Worlych	1531	Thomas Welton	1532
Edmund Sudborne	1535	William Palmer	1537
Robert Baltoft	1537	William Walpole	1539
William Claxston	1539	John Payn	1540
William Driver	1541	Robert Knight	1541
Thomas Tower	1541	Thomas Payne	1542
Sir Walter Norton	1542	Edmund Wryght	1543
Thomas Cooper	1543		
Agnes Kemp	1546	Margaret Herde	1550
William Bonet	1552	Robert Scarlett	1552
Elizabeth Bell	1555	John Prime	1556
William Balle	1557	Ann Seppings	1557
Joan Carsey	1558	Agnes Prime	1558
Thomas Bullivant	1558	Elizabeth Fyske	1558
Thomas Wage	1559	Alice Botwrght	1559
Thomas Bright	1555	Simon Skarlett	1560
Robert Norton	1561	Robert Clarke	1562
John Scurges	1564	Margaret Curryer	1568
Henry Walpoell	1568		
John Feltham	1568	Nicholas Walpole	1570
William Knights	1572	John Knights	1572
Michael Brewster	1575	Simon Gryce	1575
Cecily Feltham	1578	Margaret Kelsale	1578
John Launce (senior)	1579	William Pantrye	1579
Luke Taylor	1580	John Browne	1581
Godfrey Sumpter	1582	Joan Smyth	1583
Phillip Richardson	1585	Thomas Shipdham	1589
John Turner	1591	Robert Feltham	1592
Thomas Palmere	1595	Joan Browne	1595
Richard Sone (elder)	1597	William Legett	1600
Elizabeth Smith	1600	Robert Browne	1603

TENANTS HOLDING IN HALESWORTH c1430

John Acy	6s 6.75d	William Fletcher	4s 1d +7d
Robert Smethesson	3s 0d	William Hod	2s 11d +12d
John Weytes (d. 1461)	6s 5d	Thomas Clement (d. 1438)	20s 7½d
John Roper	4s 2½d + 4½d	John Basset	6s 8d
Henry Holbec	2s 4d +3d	Robert Hunte	3s 10½d
Thomas Fox	11s 9½d +2 hens	William Merlon	4s 0d
Richard Broye	2s 2d	Robert Borel	2s 10d
Adam Rollys	3s 2d	Thomas Palmer	8s 3d
Joan Grendelyng	6d	Thomas Edon	4½d
William Dobbys	12s 2½ + 6d	William Elmy	8s 2¼d
Thomas Ancel	5s 5d +hen & Harvest day 4½d	Henry Rook (d. 1449)	4s 11½d
Neyl Smyth	7s 3d	Robert Monk	5s 4d
Alexander ad Strete	2s 4d	William Randolf (d. 1447)	9s 8d
William Barwer	11s 5d	John Hoo	12s 11½d
John Lemys	6s 8d	John Baron (butcher?)	9s 5¼d
William Jonyhour	10s 0d	Roger Barker	32s 1d +9d
Robert Balle (d. 1474)	2s 9d	Alexander Smyth	9s 7d
William But	5s 4d	John Almygamyn	12s 11d
Roger Fen	10d		
Thomas Bret (d. 1444)	27s 4d		

John Heydon

OCCUPATIONS

Adam Grene clerk	before	1430		
John Reve Parish clerk		1429		
			Robert Sewale mercer	1461
			Walter Anable rector	1464
			Geoffrey Baret carpenter	1473
Robert Sampson tailor		1431	John Keswyk basket maker	1478
Robert Meke yeoman		1439	John Palmer weaver	1478
Robert Randolph chapman/drapeer	1447/	1461	Henry Warner tailor	1481
(d. 1468)			John Woode notary	1478
John Deynes cutler		1449	Roger Wetyng	1497
Richard Symonds tailor		1452	John Everard chaplain	1502
(d. 1452)			John Barrett yeoman	1520
John Edderych butcher		1456	John Driver yeoman	1525
(d. 1462)			John Fyske priest	1528
Nicholas Dunmore barker		1457	John Kennett tailor	1530
			Roger Smyth shoemaker	1531
			John Fyske mercer	1531
			John Payn cooper	1540
			William Driver clerk	1541
			Walter Norton merchant*	1542
			Thomas Payne tailor	1542
			Thomas Cooper butcher	1543
			William Bonet tanner	1552
			Robert Norton merchant*	1561
			Robert Clarke pinner	1562
			John Scurges clerk	1564
			William Knights carpenter	1572
			Simon Gryce blacksmith	1575
			John Launce snr yeoman	1579
			John Browne baker	1580
			Widow Knight midwife	1580
			John Blythes carpenter	1580
			Richard Blithe smith	1580
			John Pryme of the Inn	1580
			Henry Cocke schoolmaster	1580
			Luke Taylor clerk	1580
			John Turner joiner	1591
			Robert Feltham vintner London	1592
			Thomas Palmere saddler	1595
			Richard Sone (elder) merchant	1597
			William Legett husbandman	1600
			Robert Browne shearman	1603
			Thomas Smith weaver	1606

*My eldest grandson Walter gets 'my adventure into Iceland.'

*1546 warrant for £160 to John Soone and Robert Norton towards provision of 2000 weys of cheese and 800 barrels of butter (for the English garrisons in France).

HALESWORTH RENTAL 1478:

John Aston	12s 1d	Thomas Palmer`	20d
William Edyngfeld & Margaret (wife)	7s 11d	John Pottere	7s 2d
Bartholomew Bak	180s 21½d	William Goderych	7s 10½d
William Grene	3s 5d	John Larke	11s 4½d
John Assy	6s 8d	John Francis	4s
William Cooke	6s 6¾d	Agnes Grene	6s 8d
Thomas Banyard	10s 1½d	John Power	5s 2d
Margaret Banyard	8s 9d	William Merven	2s 4d
John Wodeherd	11s 3d	John Sepens	4d
Thomas Auncell	6s 1½d	Isabel Everard	10s 7¾d
John Bothe	6s 11d	Margaret Spachett	16d
Thomas Chelle	3s 6½d	Mararit Banyard	16d
Town of Halesworthe	11d	Richard Freeman	6d
John Weymond	9d	Thomas Coteller	6d
Robert Glover	16s 9d	Thomas Melle	6d
Roger Pygott	1½d	John Fuller	18¼d
Thomas Crewe	2s 5d	Robert Sudborne	12s 11½d
Matilda Founteyn	4d	Geoffrey Baret	4s 7½d
William Pykering	2s 4d	John Pygot	3s 8½d
Thomas Fox	2s 5d	Peter Chirche	2s 2d
Henry Fox	16s 10¼d	Thomas Wolceye	3s 3d
Robert Baret	10s 8d	Agnes Turnour	9s 11d
John Keswyk	9s	Henry Turnour	6d
William Chapell	9s 10d	Margaret Toller	2s 6d
Thomas Balle	27s 8d	John Overbek	6d
Thomas Broke	14d	Edward Barnard	12s 5d
Henry Spachett	10d	John Curteys	5s 1½d
Robert Sparke	6s 6d	John Pye	9s 4d
John Wood	7d	Gild of St. John	14d
John Barrett	4s 9½d	Richard Goderych	41s
John Keswyk	12s 2¾d	William Smyth	4s 8d
Robert Francis	31s 2d	Peter Fydde	11d
Alice Baxter	35s 5d	John Morley	8s 2d
Richard Broke	8s 2d	John Fox	2s 4d
William Fletcher	2s 8d	Katherine Spicer?	16½d
Thomas Reve	25s 3½d	Isabel wife of Clement	
John Palmer	13½d	Fraunces	2s 10d
Walter Deryk	4½d	John Medowe	10s 8½d
Robert Tower	3s 10d	Robert Swyfte	18d
Robert Sewall	18s 10½d	John Auncell	4s 10¾d
Robert Sexten	6d	Richard Dunton	4d
John Payn	20s 9d	Agnes wife of Geoffrey	5d
Rector of Halesworth	10s	Thomas Walpoll	16d
Robert Bryche	2s 11d	Town of Speksale	½d
Robert Freeman of Dunwich	17d	William Fraunces	71s 10d
John Karre	7s	Walter Blakey	17d
Alexander Sexten	18s 3½d	Robert Vale	8d
Thomas Keball	12d	John Barker	12½d

HALESWORTH RENTAL 1516:

The bailiff of Halesworth Manor was Hugh John

John Wright	3s	Thomas Cowper	7s
Thomas Bryghtwen	8s	Henry Hynde	1s 5d

N. Coyne	4s 9d	Plu Bungay	4s 6d
John Davy	6s 8d	William Saunderson	7s 8d
Austin Fferman	19d		7s 2d
Cossin	11s 10d	Plu Bungay	6s
William Dallyng	8s	Walter Norton	26s 8d
Thomas Fox	1s 10d	Thomas Welton	8d
Simon Goodman	2s	Nicholas Benet	2s 4d
W. Erhen	2s 1d		1s
Robert Underwood	6d	Nicholas Hollyngworth	20s
John Hawcon?	1s 2d	John Barret	4s
Simon Austin	3s 4d	John Saunderson	5s
Thomas Davy	3s 4d	John Cook	1s 1d
John Fflick	1s 2d	John Fletcher	20s 1d
Robert Heron	5d	Robert Cobb	1s 6d
Alicia Bilney	7d	Thomas Fox	8s 4d
Edmund Ffank	1s 5d	Thomas Ffoklye	6s 8d
Robert Knight	20s	Robert Hunt	2s 3d
Marion Pek	34s	John Alman	2s
William Walpoll	3s 10d	William Ffyske	10s
Walter Payne	10s	Hugh John	16s 10d

HALESWORTH SUBSIDY (TAX) LIST 1524.

In 1524 a graduated tax or subsidy was introduced. There were four separate rates, depending on the value of goods.

- (i) For value of goods over £20, 1s was paid for every £.
- (ii) For value of goods £2-£20, 6d was paid for every £.
- (iii) For value of goods £1-£2, 4d was paid for every £.
- (iv) Over 16 and wages valued not less than a £1, 4d was paid.

Rich.

Value	Tax	Value	Tax		
Hugh John gds	£80	£4	John Launce gds	£40	£2
Walter Norton	£20	10s	Thomas Tower	£20	10s

WEALTH £160

Middle Classes.

John Fyske	£13.3*	6s8d	John Worlych	£13.3*	6s8d
Thomas Fowlyng	£10	5s0d	John Fysk	£10	5s0d
Edward Coote	£10	5s0d	Robert Knight	£10	5s0d
Roger Smyth	£10	5s0d	William Sawnson	£05	2s6d
Henry Heynde	£04	2s0d	Edmund Sudborne	£04	2s0d
John Wrythok	£05	2s6d	Richard Pek	£12	6s0d
John Flyk	£10	5s0d	Maryon Pek	£10	5s0d
John Davy	£07	3s6d	John Feltham lands	£05	2s6d
Thomas Payne	£02	1s0d	Christoper Bradee	£05	2s6d
John Buk	£05	2s6d	Richard Garend	£02	1s0d
Robert Clerk	£02	1s0d	Thomas Bryghte	£04	2s0d
John Saunderson	£02	1s0d	Thomas Couper	£02	1s0d
Richard Sepens	£02	1s0d	Thomas Applby	£04	2s0d
Henry Deryk	£02	1s0d	William Walpoole	£02	1s0d

John Walpoole	£02	1s0d	William Edmunds	£02	1s0d
Elizabeth Deryk	£02	1s0d	William Norman	£02	1s0d

WEALTH £180.13s.4d

'Common Folk including Labouring Classes Journeymen Etc.'

William Hunt	£01	4d	Thomas Pye	£01	4d
Thomas Welton	£01	4d	John Alman	£01	4d
Thomas Kelsale	£01	4d	Robert Garerd	£01	4d
John Arnold	£01	4d	Nicholas Goodale	£01	4d
William Goodale	£01	4d	William Palmer	£01	4d
John Rechards	£01	4d	Henry Flyk	£01	4d
Bendis Kersey	£01	4d	John Neve	£01	4d
Edmund Koo	£01	4d	Peter Bedford	£01	4d
Johanna Fysk	£01	4d	Richard Crowe	£01	4d
Robert Walland	£01	4d	Christopher Bontyng	£01	4d
Robert Fuller	£01	4d	Robert Baret	£01	4d
Richard Wrighte	£01	4d	Thomas Russell wages	£01	4d
Robert Newell wages	£01	4d	William Balle wages	£01	4d
John Cooke wages	£01	4d	Robert Coker wages	£01	4d
Robert Kurtes wages	£01	4d.			

*£13.06s.8d

WEALTH £29.00s 0d

TOTAL WEALTH £369.13s.4d TOTAL TAX £13.02s.6d.

1568 SUBSIDY (Taxpayers) LIST

John Launce	land to the value of £20	
Richard Sone	land to the value of £20	
John Brown	land to the value of £20	
Joan Smyth	land to the value of £20	
James Skarlett	goods to the value of £20	
Mary Norton	land to the value of £16	widow of Robert Norton, she d. 1584
John Feltham	land to the value of £12	
Thomas Prime	land to the value of £10	
Amye Fiske (widow)	land to the value of £10	
Robert Prime	goods to the value of £7	
John Knights	goods to the value of £6	
Godfrey Sumpster	goods to the value of £5	
John Filbie	goods to the value of £5	
John Mann	goods to the value of £5	
George Norton	land to the value of £4	
William Knights	goods to the value of £3	
Valantine Baker	lands to the value of £2 10s	
Nicholas Walpole	goods to the value of £2	
Thomas Shipdam	goods to the value of £1	
John Pryme	goods to the value of £1	
Roger Bennett	goods to the value of £1	
Nicholas Crispe	goods to the value of £1	

COMMUNICANT'S LIST ST MARY'S CHURCH Easter Day 1606?

Robert Prime of the Angell and his wife
 Martin the Shoemaker
 Elizabeth Cade maide (Richard Sones)
 Robert Veysie servant (father Dawson)
 Thomas ffarrar servant (William Richardson)
 Margaret Richardson
 John Clark's wife
 John Meeres
 William Chedston & his wife
 Samuek Noller & his wife
 Stephen Hubbard & his wife
 Gregory Hudson, his wife
 And his father
 Thomas Turner & his wife
 Katherine Turner (daughter)
 Richard Harvey & his wife
 James Meeres
 John Osborne & his wife
 Roger Clarke & his wife
 George Porter & his wife
 Nicholas Mollin & his wife
 John Chesten & his wife
 Anthony Mollin
 Henrie Moore
 William Pantrie & his wife
 William Baro his servant
 Roger Wood (the elder)
 Anne Wood
 Edmund Barse & his wife
 Henrie Riches & his wife
 Thomas Alden & his wife
 John Gryce
 Thomas Clarke & his wife
 Walter Pantrye
 Robert Strowger
 William Clarke
 Phillis Pryme
 Margaret Farrer
 Mary Tirrell
 John Riches & his wife
 Thomas Massam
 Henrie Enleston
 Job Lawe & his wife
 Robert Browne & his wife
 Alice Barber
 James Selan & his wife

Martyn Funten (younger)
 Dorcas Funten (sister)
 Thomas Smith weaver & wife
 Philippa Tod
 Edmund Browne & his wife
 Nathaniel Browne (son)
 Edward Fylmingham & his wife
 Roger Wood (younger) & wife
 Alis Head
 Mary Ireson servant
 Lyonel Browne & his wife
 Grace Fuller
 George Feltham & his wife
 Robert Rushmore & his wife
 George Meeke his servant
 John Knight & his wife
 John Goodwyn & his wife
 Mary Tablin
 Nicholas Woodward & his wife
 John Inkelle
 George Meeke
 Rushmore the smith
 William Strogers
 Thomas Skarlet
 Thomas Davis
 Thomas Holiday
 Richard Rochester
 William Smith & his wife
 Richard Hill
 George Calve & his wife
 Richard Hayward
 William Weston
 Ellin Dawson
 William Beale & his wife
 John Prowde
 Anne Prowde
 Margaret Conould
 Elizabeth Winter
 Richard Benbrigge & his wife
 John Gyle & his wife
 Alex Noller (elder) & wife
 Henry Tubbie
 Edmund Clarke tayler
 John Barber & his wife
 Aaron Mower & his wife
 William Keene & his wife

HALESWORTH WILLS 1606-1662

John Smyth merchant	1607
William Goodwin yeoman	1608
John Prime yeoman	1610
Andrew Elmie	1610
John Spynke (elder)	1610
Walter Prowde	1612
John Osborne tailor	1613
William Weston housewright	1614

Robert Prime (senior) yeoman	1608
George Launce yeoman	1608
John Dawson cooper	1610
Henry Hudson	1610
Edmund Brown	1612
Cicely Skeet	1612
Ann Pennie	1613
Nicholas Battely	1615

Valantine Ball gentlewoman	1616	Rose Smith widow	1616
Henry Cutting	1616	John Shipdam grocer	1616
John Rochester glazier	1617	Robert Rushmere blacksmith	1617
Thomas Smyth husbandman	1617	John Rodwell	1617
John Prime (elder) butcher	1617	Roger Clarke husbandman	1618
Thomas Alden tailor	1619	William Knights labourer	1621
William Mayes miller	1621	George Meeke brewer	1621
Sarah Weston widow	1621	Richard Knightes labourer	1621
Thomas Thurston brewer	1622		
Margaret Prime	1623	Agnes Fountaine widow	1623
Edward Gildinge	1624	George Harrison	1624
Henry Snowden merchant tailor	1624	Francis Smyth glover	1625
Charles Riches butcher	1626	Laurence Giet	1626
Robert Prime yeoman	1626	Thomas Seppens	1626
William Beale collar maker	1627	John Bowers husbandman	1628
William Smyth cordwainer	1628	John Prime innholder	1629
William Richardson	1629	Elizabeth Gyett	1629
Katherine Harrison	1629	Ann Mowlinge widow	1629
Edmund Dawson	1630	William Chickering	1630
Christine Pryme widow	1630	George Gryce armourer	1630
Thomas Harwin yeoman	1630	Walter Smithson	1631
Richard Eaton	1631	Elizabeth Battely	1631
Elizabeth Prime widow	1631	John Perison	1632
Richard Welton	1632	John Shipdam grocer	1633
Edmunde Lambe yeoman	1634	Richard Cobbould wheelwright	1634
Ann Lyly spinster	1634	Francis Meen	1634
Richard Tungate	1634	William Sadler	1634
John Prowde currier	1634	William Kennett	1635
John Jaffery glover	1635	John Clarke yeoman	1635
Thomas Rochester tailor	1636	Frances Rushmere widow	1638
John Cuddon	1638	William Goodwin glover	1638
Thomas Fella draper	1639	Giles Head tailor	1639
Martyn Fountaine glover	1639		
Richard Soane yeoman	1640	Francis Vesey grocer	1640
John Spinke yeoman	1640	Richard Coleman yeoman	1640
Thomas Crispe	1640	Godfrey Pryme yeoman	1641
Dorothy Pryme widow	1641	Phillip Pryme yeoman	1641
William Print	1641	Gabriel Bungay	1642
Thomas Gylman reed layer	1642	Thomas Aldus innholder	1643
William Clarke (elder) saddler	1644	Ann Welton widow	1645
Catherine Fleming spinster	1646	William Richardson	1646
Susan Soane	1646	Phillip Spinke	1646
John Wiggs (elder) beer brewer	1647	Helen Vesie widow	1647
Margaret Reeve widow	1648	Henry Clough yeoman	1648
Elizabeth Fayrwither	1648	John Clarke yeoman	1649
Robert Strowger	1649	James Keble gent	1650
George Porter	1660	Thomas Hartwell	1660
Phillip Crane carpenter	1660	Francis Fellingham cordwainer	1660
John Everard weaver	1660	John Irish innkeeper	1661
Thomas Wiseman grocer	1661	Mary Bugg widow	1661
Thomas Wheeler woollen draper	1662		
Phillip Crispe blacksmith	1662	John Reighnold yeoman	1662

ABLE MEN OF SUFFOLK 1638: Enrollment and Equipment of Militia

Muster Roll age 16-60

HALESWORTH

Thomas Scarlett	J Feltham	J Gardner
J Fulcher	William Gyvingham	J Garret
William Buxton	J Irishe	J Smythe
William Ellingham	Thomas Irishe	J Clarke
Samuel Noller	Thomas Hammont	William Holmes
Thomas Aldis	Nicholas Prime	Ben Skoulden
Alan Reeve	John Prime	J Reynolds
Henry Eade	Thomas Kempe	William Smyth
George Dawson	Robert Kempe	William Dutten
J Farrowe	John Kempe	Nicholas Mallen
Thomas Hermkin	Thomas Glanfield	J Fletcher
Ralphe Churchyard	Henry Nersey	Richard Clarke
John Rowse	Richard Nersey	Anthony Ellgey
William Print	Thomas Feltham	Richard Feacher
Thomas Hadman	Francis Tayler	John Jefferies
J Woodward	Richard Colman	Thomas Gymwood
Raye	Thomas Nuttall	Thomas Davy
Robert Rushmeare	Richard Evans	Gabriell Bragey
Edmund Browne	Tym Barnes	Thomas Smyth
William Sampson	Richard Keble	Robert Hines
Thomas Rayman	William Hayward	Thomas Yoohan
Thomas Jacob	Thomas Hayward	Samuel Everard
Gilbert Amis	Richard Hayward	J Drewe
J Shepherd	Thomas Feltham	Edmund Gilden
Seath Reeve	William Springhill	William Chambers
George Felcham	Richard Phillips	Charles Payne
John Prick	Mihell Soane	William Thomson
Stephen Fountayne	Robert Knight	William Snoden
Thomas Crispe	J Cordnichrier	John Ward
William Faywedd	Richard Cooke	John Clemence
Thimothie Morlen	J Meller	J Taylor
Nicholas Dacken	Thomas Gilder	J Mookoche
J Uncatell	Hammond Meare	J Mapes
J Nobbs	William Sarles	Robert Magnes
N Clarke	George Clarke	George Humfrey
Walter Pinborough	Charles Knights	Thomas Hayward
Martin Fowntayne	J Gilden	Thomas Hayward
William Fowntaine	Thomas Sallowes	William Pantry
Richard Crispe	William Denny	William Pantry
William Falle	Daniel Chilson	William Pantry
Thomas West	Andrew Bennett	Robert Jewell
Edmund Cuddon	Thomas Norten	Charles Gardner
F Clarke	F Veasey	Thomas Gray

Richard Aldis
 George Gardner
 William Burrowe
 William Burrowe
 Edward Barker
 J Felmingham
 J Searles
 G Mowser
 F Hogger
 J Grice
 Robert Beale
 J Merlen
 J Mears
 J Clemens
 J Alderson
 J Alderson

Robert Snoden
 J Perre
 Godfrey King
 Henry Partridge
 Thomas Bayley
 Amos Beale
 Henry Gilden
 Edmund Barret
 J Grymwood
 Robert Grymwood
 Thomas Younges
 J Gyett
 Daniell Pryme
 Thomas Wiseman
 John Sheman
 William Stofer

Samuel Gosler
 John Hellem
 J Marshes
 J Baldry

SUFFOLK SHIP MONEY RETURNS 1639-40:
 HALESWORTH 4th May 1640 £26 1s 6d

		Muster roll (1638)	
Richard Phillips	£2 05s 10d		yes
Richard Porter	£2 05s 10d	In Halesworth 1640	
James Ashton	£1 03s 04d	rector	
Josias Fawether esq	£1 00s 00d	Holton	
Phillip Prime	£1 00s 00d	Constable (outdweller)	died 1641
Thomas Aldous	£1 00s 00d	innholder	yes died 1643
James Keeble gent	13s 04d	in Halesworth 1640	died 1650
Thomas Scarlett	13s 00d		yes
Henry Nursey	11s 08d	alehouse keeper	yes died 1658
Richard Soane	11s 00d	yeoman	died 1640
John Knight	11s 00d	in Halesworth 1640	
John Irish	11s 00d	innholder	yes died 1661
Geoffrey Prime	10s 04d		
Robert Knights	07s 04d	weaver	yes died 1659
John Spinke	07s 04d	yeoman	died 1640
George Feltham	06s 08d	in Halesworth 1640	yes
Daniel Barn	05s 10d		
Francis Soane	05s 10d	son of Richard	
Robert Milles	05s 10d	Cookley	
William Richardson	05s 06d		died 1646
Widow Aymes	05s 04d	Gilbert Amis in muster roll	
Godfrey Prime	05s 02d	yeoman/butcher	died 1640
Samuel Nolloth	04s 04d	tanner	yes died 1655
De Brown	04s 04d		
John Baldrye	04s 04d		yes
Thomas Harman	03s 08d		yes
Nicholas Dockinge	03s 08d		yes
William Sadler	03s 08d	shoemaker	
Thomas Gilder	03s 08d	butcher	yes died 1656
Thomas Feltham	03s 04d		yes
Francis Veasie	03s 04d	grocer	yes died 1640
Robert Phillips	03s 04d	metal trade?	
William Clarke	02s 10d	saddler	died 1644
Robert Snowdinge	02s 06d	sawyer	yes died 1662

Daniel Prime	02s 06d		yes	
Henry Gilder	02s 06d	butcher	yes	
Thomas Wiseman	02s 04d	grocer	yes	died 1661
John Mapes	02s 04d	currier	yes	died 1658
Edward Felmingham	02s 04d	in Halesworth 1638		
John Wiles	02s 04d	in Halesworth 1640		
Robert Stimsown	02s 04d	sadler		died 1664
Godfrey Kinge	02s 02d	draper	yes	died 1657
John Garrett	02s 02d	locksmith?	yes	
Edmund Browne	02s 02d	baker	yes	died 1667
Thomas Nuttall	02s 00d		yes	
Ann Welton	02s 00d	widow of Richard		died 1645
John Pricke	02s 00d		yes	
George Dawson	02s 00d		yes	
Edward Barker	02s 00d		yes	
Joseph Markes	01s 10d	in Halesworth 1640		
Francis Taylor	01s 08d		yes	
William Denny	01s 08d		yes	
Edmund Watlinge	01s 08d	grocer Halesworth		
Thomas Bayley	01s 08d		yes	
Francis Gyett	01s 08d			
Widow Richardson	01s 06d			
Edmund Cuddon	01s 06d	weaver?	yes	
Gabriel Bungay	01s 06d		yes	died 1642
Seath Reeve	01s 04d		yes	died 1655
Thomas Kempe	01s 04d		yes	
Faith Gilder	01s 04d			
William Hume	01s 04d	basket maker	yes	died 1676
Charles Knights	01s 04d	wheelwright	yes	died 1657
Thomas Younges	01s 04d	chapman	yes	died 1676
John Gardener	01s 04d		yes	died 1657
Anthony Reeve	01s 04d	locksmith?	yes	
Robert Strowger	01s 04d			died 1649
Richard Coleman	01s 04d	yeoman		died 1640
John Warde	01s 04d	currier	yes	died 1654
Thomas Gray	01s 04d		yes	
Robert Rushmere	01s 04d	brewer?	yes	
Henry Partridge	01s 02d		yes	
William Partridge	01s 02d			
Widow Cuddon	01s 00d	wife of John Cuddon		died 1638
John Shimman	01s 00d		yes	
William Davye	01s 00d	barber		died 1655
Edmund Cooman	01s 00d			
Robert Feltham	01s 00d			
James Clarke	01s 00d		yes	
Ben Skolding	01s 00d		yes	
James Shepperd	01s 00d		yes	
Thomas Younges	01s 00d		yes	
John Nobes	01s 00d		yes	
John French	01s 00d			
Andrew Burrowe	01s 00d	joiner		died 1654
William Print	01s 00d		yes	died 1641
Anthony Elyee	01s 00d		yes	
Robert Kempe	01s 00d	in Halesworth 1640	yes	
George Wills	01s 00d			
Henry Fale	01s 00d			
Thomas Crispe	01s 00d		yes	died 1640

Joseph Brown	01s 00d			
Phillip Crispe	01s 00d	blacksmith		died 1657
Edward Longe	01s 00d			
Richard Farrar	10d			
Nicholas Harman	08d	Holton?		
Abraham Younges	08d	weaver		died 1657
Thomas Gyllman	08d			
Henry Eade	08d		yes	
William Fayred	08d		yes	
Thomas Hamond	08d		yes	
Thomas Davye	08d	knacker	yes	
Robert Beale	08d	knacker	yes	died 1654
Amos Beale	08d		yes	
Robert Whittman	08d			
John Prince	08d			
Samuel Townssen	08d			
John Searles	08d		yes	died 1657
Patrick Quie	08d			

HALESWORTH HEARTH TAX RETURNS 1674

Name	Hearths	Name	Hearths
John Beddingfield	12	Thomas Harper	2
Mr Barfoote	12	John Knights	2
Doctor Carver	10	Mr Pickering	2
Mrs Faierwether	9	William Perry	2
Mr Barfoote junior	9	John Wiggs	2
John Monty	7	Henry Gooddinge	2
George Kinge	7	William Pantree	2
Doctor Pricke	7	Clement Gardener	2
Edmund Browne	6	Thomas Davon	2
Francis Saier	6	Mr Scarlett (empty)	2
Robert Felton	6	John Gurtt	1
John Bull	6	William Painter	1
Myles Saier	5	Francis Sawinge	1
William Church	5	Robert Wills	1
Mrs Phillips	5	John Lelle	1
Edmunde Eade	5	Sam Woods	1
Arthur Reeve	5	Timon Crowe	1
Mis Porter	5	Mr Hunn	1
Miss French	5		
Mr Sones	5	CERTIFIED FOR	
Mr Antell	5	John Seler	2
Thomas Lunspe	5	Widow Woods	2 4
Mr Wright	5	John Nicholas	1
John Baldery	5	Anthony Mouser	3 4
Francis Seamens	4	Rose Giggs	2
Mr Scouldinge	4	Daniel Thurston	2 4
Thomas James	4	Widow Mowlinge	2
Walter Vincent	4	Thomas Chamberlyn	2 4
Henry Nursey	4	Felmingham	2
Nicholas Rumsby	4	Sam Buxton	1 3
John Scarlett	4	Robert Grimwood	1
Mr Newgate	4	Robert Parker	2 3
William Richardson	4	Francis Hall	1
Mr Fairfax	4	Widow Meers	2 3
Mr Barfoote junior	4	Widow Russell	2

Mr Primes	4	Thomas Carr	2	4
Mr Vincent	4	Thomas Thurston	2	
Robert Knights	3	John Harrison	1	3
John Baldry	3	Widow Mowser	2	
James Clarke	3	Widow Granger	1	3
John Rumble	3	John Andrews	2	
Enoche Reeve	3	Francis Cooper	1	3
Francis Crane	3	Adam Spencer	2	
John Stiles	3	Widow Gillingham	1	3
Edmund Gardner	3	Widow Hamond	1	
Mr Evans	3	Widow Barker	2	3
George Skeet	3	Widow Prime	2	
John Coane	3	Joseph Martin	1	3
John Johnson	2	Widow Mason	2	
Matthew Knights	2	Widow Hellen	1	3
Richard French	2	Amos Beales	2	
Francis Harper	2	Widow Bryant	1	3
Thomas Parkes	2	Sam Rochester	2	
Richard Keable	2	Widow Linstead	1	3
Robert Gordale	2	Thomas Crispe	1	
Goody Utten	2	William Harper	2	3
Thomas Hamond	2	Abraham Wiseman	2	
Mr Sparke	2	Mark Norris	2	
William Bird	2	Joseph Hasell		
John Edgar	2	George Crispe		2
Ralph Phillips	2	John Sadd		
Phillip Ford	2	John Mowling		2
John Alderson	2	Elias Reeve		
Henry Thurston	2	Richard Grice		2
Nathaniel Fuller	2	Mr Fulcher		
Mr Ansell	2	Robert Rushmere		2
William Feveryeare	1	Robert Pinchun		
Edward Winecoup	1	Widow Andrews		2
Phillip Fountaine	1	Robert Wills		
Henry Rushmere	1	Widow Sowden		2
Joseph Juggs	1	Widow West		
		Robert Whales		2
BUT HALF A YEARE		Anthony Ellgy		
Mr Peryson	4	Thomas Walls		2
Doctor Dade	3	Widow Girlinge		
William Bullard	3	Francis Felmingham		2
John Searles	3	Richard Scouldinge		
John Watts	3	Widow Barrowe		2
Harman Garrett	3	John Crispe		
Robert Partteredge	3	Widow Hayward		2
Robert Harwood	3	Henry Jefferson		
William Gutt	2	John Wigg junior		2
Edmund Longe	2	Widow Jewell		
Edward Garrett	2	Robert Snowden		2
Goody Prime	2	Charles Paine		
Thomas Wiseman	2	Widow Cobb		2
John Mason	2	Francis Clarke		
William Scouldinge	2	Henry Perse		2
Godfrey Bull	2	Widow Garwood		
Henry Smyth	2	Frances Crispe		2
Widow Knights	2	George Stannard		
Widow Reynolds	2	Christopher Smyth		2

William Buxton	
Robert Prime	2
Widow Tillet	
Widow Shimmon	2
Thomas Turner	
William Garwood	2
Widow Brooke	
William Ermans	2
Widow Grandish	
Widow Barker	2
Richard Dale	
Thomas Reeve	2
Widow Chambers	
Widow Glandfield	2
Gabriel Barnes	
Widow Cogsden	2
Nathaniel Chamberlyn	
Widow Aldred	2
Widow Baldwin	
Widow Feake	2
Widow Thurston	
Marian Everett	2
Richard Walls	
Rose Murdocke	2
Widow Palmer	
John Harper	2
Richard Cose	
Widow Barfoote	2
Widow Linnell	
Widow Carr	2
Thomas Sallowes	
John Stacy	2
Widow Aldus	
Widow Rushmere	2
Scarlett Rayner	
Thomas Everett	2
George Wills	
Widow Turrold	2
Walter Proud	
Thomas Moody	2
Widow Evans	
William Sampson	2
Edmund Burdash	
Richard Seager	2
Widow Balls	
William Meekes	2

1653-1699 TRADES & OCCUPATIONS IN HALESWORTH (From baptism & burial Registers; and Index of Probate)

BUILDING	WEAVING & CLOTHING	DRINK
bricklayer	weaver	innholder
glazier	flax draper	innkeeper
thatcher	woollen draper	ale housekeeper
mason	draper	maltster

carpenter
sawyer
hewer of clapperboard

WOOD

turner
joyner
wheelmaker
wheelwright
cooper

LEATHER

tanner
currier
fellmonger
shoemaker
cordwainer
saddler
glover

chapman
haberdasher
feltmaker
hatmaker
hatter
collarmaker

METAL

blacksmith
locksmith
pailmaker
ploughwright
brazier*
pewterer
knife polisher

FOOD

butcher
grocer
miller
oatmeal maker
baker
finger bread maker

brewer

MISS

tobacconist
pipemaker
potash man
ashman
colesman
candle maker
watchmaker
basketmaker
fan maker
knacker
carter
gardener
ropemaker
soap boiler
servant
labourer

PROFESSIONAL

apothecary
physician
sergeant at law
schoolmaster

INNKEEPERS, VICTUALLERS & BREWERS ETC

1614 Robert & Mary Feltham wine Licence £2 till 1625 (Three Tuns); 1617-19: John Hill (Kings Arms); Christopher Prime (Angel?); Thomas Feltham (Three Tuns); George Feltham (Three Tuns); Robert Botteley (White Hart); George Bellson victualler; Robert Carter victualler; Edward Barrow victualler; Richard Welton innholder; William Swane innholder; George Meeke brewer & victualler;

1622 Thomas Thurston brewer (White Hart); 1629 Alice Prime (The Angel) John Prime previous owner; 1643 Edward Brown (White Hart); 1647 John Wigg brewer; 1658 Henry Thurston brewer (White Hart?); 1659 Thomas Smyth brewer; 1661 John Cannon (The Angel); 1661 John Brown alehouse keeper; 1662-1675 Henry Nursey (The Angel); 1666-91 John Styles (Red Lion); 1668 Robert Rushmer brewer; 1671 Robert Cuthbert; Michael Barfoote; 1677 Daniel Budd (George?); 1678-9 John French innkeeper; 1682 John Ailes innkeeper; 1682 James Hurrin innkeeper; 1684 Isaac Tooley; 1686 (War Office List) Halesworth Inns 29 beds & stables for 50 horses; 1685 John Dalliman brewer; 1686 Thomas Gooch brewer, previous owner of the Beer Hall owner Chris Lyall; 1690 Charles Coates landlord of the Angel; 1691 George Cooper Wine Licence £8 until 1700 (Three Tuns); 1693 Mr W Cliffe kept a common ale house without a licence; 1694 Edward Page innkeeper (Bell?); 1698 Phillip Pantry innkeeper; 1698 Edward Sparke innholder; 1700 John Gotter innholder; 1700 George Nursey (Angel?); 1700-3 Samuel Berry innkeeper; 1700 George Cooper innkeeper; 1700 John Jefferson innkeeper; 1700 Thomas Elsdon innkeeper; 1700 John Gardiner innholder; 1702 Dan Collins victualler/innkeeper (kept a disorderly house 1701); 1704 William Barefoot innkeeper; 1708 Henry Jefferson innkeeper; 1710 Jonas Burges innkeeper; 1710 Francis Butler innholder; 1712 Laurence Gyet innkeeper; 1713 John Reynolds innholder; 1715 Thomas Moulin innkeeper; 1717 Matthew Cutlove innkeeper; 1722 Robert Alabaster brewer; .

BUTCHERS KNACKERS TANNERS CURRIERS ETC

1617 John Prime the elder butcher died

1619 Godfrey Prime butcher; butchers with market stalls – John Engett, Sam Everard, Henry Gilder, John Herbert, Charles Riches (d 1626), William Smyth and Lawrence Syrett

1636: at least 8 butchers stalls in Halesworth Market

Burials 1653-1664: Robert Beale knacker, John Ward currier, Thomas Gilder butcher, Nathaniel Browne candler, Robert Prime butcher, Christopher Prime butcher, Roger Woods tanner, Henry Gilder butcher, Timothy Moulin tanner; still alive John Alderson knacker, Anthony Thurston butcher, Richard Grice butcher, Edward Gilder butcher

Burials 1667-1680: John Aldred knacker, Edward Gilder butcher, Walter Proud butcher, Thomas Thurston butcher, Thomas Newbridge butcher, Robert Feltham tanner, Thomas Davy knacker; still alive John Barfoote currier, Thomas Reiner butcher, Robert Wade tanner, Matthew Cutlove tanner, James Clarke candler, Charles Cuttler tanner, Timothy Crow currier, John Baldry tanner

1681-1700: John Alderson knacker, Robert Knight currier, John Baldry tanner, Samuel Holdridge knacker, James Butler tanner, Skarlett Reiner butcher, Thomas Reiner butcher, Richard Serjeant tanner, Richard Grice butcher, Thomas Everard butcher, John Grice butcher; still alive John Fella butcher, Edward Brown butcher, Robert Tyrrel butcher, James King tanner, Edward Carman tanner, William Barfoot currier, William Nursey butcher, Matthew Cutlove tanner, Thomas Broadwater butcher, John Aldred currier

1700-1725: Joseph Newcombe tanner, William Reynolds tanner, William Barfoot currier, Robert Sergeant tanner, John Fella butcher, Edward Brown butcher, John Proud butcher, Edward Carman tanner, John Deeks currier, Henry Nursey butcher, John Bond butcher, Phillip Grice butcher, Robert Barthup butcher, Matthew Cutlove tanner,

SHOEMAKERS SADDLE MAKERS ETC

1653 Sylvester Hayward shoemaker; 1658 Thomas Phillips shoemaker; 1659 Francis Coleman shoemaker; 1660 George Porter sadler; 1663 Francis Clarke shoemaker; 1665 Thomas Chittleborough shoemaker; 1665 Thomas Scolding & Robert Stimpson saddlers; 1665 Thomas Carver shoemaker; 1665 Thomas Crispe glover; 1667 William Sadle shoemaker; 1667 John King & William Patrick shoemakers; 1671 John Grise sadler; 1675 Robert Wills shoemaker; 1675 Robert Grimwood cobbler; 1679 Robert Rushmer shoemaker; 1680 John Hoke cobbler; 1680 Godfrey Shemman shoemaker; 1681 Benjamin Skoulding sadler;

PIPEMAKERS

1679 Thomas Winwright; 1680 Jonas Waights; 1680 Edward Rinoles; 1692-6 Francis Butler; 1718 George Tunks

BRAZIERS/PEWTERERS

1666-1694 Robert Phillips; 1670-75 Richard Tunks; 1688 Robert Pells; 1690 Robert Phillips brasser; 1690 John Turner brasser; 1698 Thomas Turner; 1698 John Phillips merchant of Ipswich; 1700 John Turner;

METAL TRADES

1657 Phillip Miles blacksmith; 1658 John Pepper blacksmith; 1659 Phillip Crispe blacksmith; 1663 John Clements metalman; 1663 Henry Gooding blacksmith; 1664 John Garret locksmith; 1664 William Pantry ploughwright; 1666 Adam Spencer pailmaker;

1674 Thomas Aldred blacksmith; 1677 James Crane locksmith; 1680 John Smith blacksmith; 1683 William Emans blacksmith; 1683 John Pepper blacksmith; 1684 Anthony Reeve locksmith; 1686 Harman Garret locksmith; 1688 Samuel Smith blacksmith; 1697 Anthony Pepper; 1699 William Jarmy blacksmith; 1706 William Emans blacksmith; 1711 Thomas Martin blacksmith; 1714 Anthony Reeve locksmith; 1715 Phillip Crane locksmith; 1720 John Grice locksmith; 1721 Thomas Ellis blacksmith; 1722-3 Phillip Tink blacksmith

DRAPERS

1657 Godfrey Kinge; 1662 Thomas Wheeler; 1673 George King; 1674 William Richardson; 1679 John Smith; 1680 John Darby; 1681 Richard Soane;

WEAVERS ETC

1654 Lyonall Browne, Thomas Smyth weavers; 1656 Abraham Younges weaver; 1657 John Everett weaver; 1657 Simon Crispe taylor; 1658 Daniel Smyth weaver; 1658 John Hurrion flax dresser; 1659 Robert Knights, William Chambers weavers; 1659 Robert Grimwood feltmaker; 1661 John Fletcher taylor; 1663 George Gardiner taylor; 1666 John Balls taylor; 1666 Robert Barker stuff weaver; 1675 William Barrow taylor; 1676 John Rumsby weaver; 1677 William Coleman weaver; 1677 Robert Dawson feltmaker; 1678 John Hurren flax dresser; 1678 Edmund Cudden(senior) weaver; 1680 John Clarke taylor; 1681 John Wills weaver; 1681 Thomas Sallows dresser of hats; 1701 Samuel Moor & William Coleman linen

weavers; 1706 John Coleman weaver; 1706 James Harvey weaver; 1716 William Cuddon weaver; 1728 Edward Wiseman hosier

BRICKMAKERS & BRICKLAYERS

1681 James Pepper brickstriker; 1682 William Pepper brickstriker; 1689 John Aldred bricklayer

CARPENTERS, SAWYERS ETC

1655 Thomas Hogard joiner; 1655 Charles Knights wheelwright; 1657 Willian Nursie cooper; 1657 Charles Gardne joyner; 1658 Phillip Crane carpenter; 1659 Charles Burrage carpenter; 1659 Christopher Smyth sawyer; 1659 John Kirby cooper; 1662 Andrew Barrow joiner; 1662 Robert Snowden sawyer; 1663 Samuel Rochester sawyer; 1665 Richard Aldus sawyer; 1666 Thomas Haward turner; 1666 Thomas Haggard joiner; 1667 William Snowden sawyer; 1668 Clement Gardiner carpenter; 1674 Francis Harper carpenter; 1676 William Harper sawyer; 1677 Joseph Marlin sawyer; 1679 Thomas Harper carpenter; 1679 Enoch Reeve wheelwright; 1680 Robert Snowden, Christopher Smith sawyers; 1680 Robert Sampson, James Chamberline & John Irish carpenters; 1681 Edmund Wincup wheelwright; 1681 Samuel Tirrel cooper;

OTHERS

1655 William Townsend baker, William Davy barber & Daniel Chilston barber; 1659 William Bussell glazier, Francis Felmingham schoolmaster & William Jefersson post; 1661 Nicholas Rumsby oatmeal maker, Edmund Wright attorney & John Cone thatcher; 1663 William Tompson soap boiler & Samuel Sherman apothecary; 1664 James Twist apothecary, Reignold Pickerill gardner & Nicholas Dawkins miller, 1665 Thomas Carr mason, Thomas Haward mason & Nathaniel Fuller barber; 1667 John Feveryeare oatmeal maker, Robert Goodale miller & Edmund Browne baker; 1668 Thomas White apothecary; 1669 William Carver apothecary; 1673 John Pricke & Robert Garrood servant; 1676 Benjamin Haward husbandman, Thomas Younges milliner & William Hummes basket maker; 1677 Samuel Collison miller & Robert Knights saddle tree maker; 1679 William Sampson carter, John Skolding apothecary & Samuel Watts apothecary; 1680 Isaac Clarke thatcher, Richard Skolding glasier & George Crispe thatcher; 1681 Henry Smith barber, Nicholas Rumsby oatmeal maker & Thomas Spall barber; 1683 Nathaniel Cook watchmaker; 1684 John Cook finger bread maker & Andrew Bigot oatmeal maker

LABOURERS

1653 Richard Sussun; 1654 Richard Turnpenny & James Taylor; 1656 Robert Sad; 1657 Thomas Numan; 1658 Thomas Gooding, John Walker, & Thomas Jacob; 1659 Samuel Garrould, Thomas Reeve, & John Sone; 1662 William Tirrel; 1664 Phillip Brooke & Edmund Watling; 1665 Francis Hall, John Moulin & Benjamin Carr; 1666 John Pepper; 1667 John Hilling (senior), John Kempe, George Stannard, John Sad & John Garbold; 1673 William Cobb, Ralph Francis & Mark Norris; 1674 Thomas Moddy; 1676 Robert Pinkney; 1677 Francis Cooper; 1680 Thomas Reeve; 1681 William Rix; 1682 Francis Hall, William Garrad & Robert Prime; 1684 Richard Cook, Thomas Carr, Joseph Lugs, John Lugg & Thomas Gillingwater; 1685 William Keeble, Ralph Snowden, Robert Pinkney & Amos Beale; 1687 William Baxter & Thomas Reeve; 1688 Thomas Shierman & Thomas Briggs

RECEIVING ALMS

Alice Clarke almswoman; and Thomas Palmer almsman

1729-60 TRADES & OCCUPATIONS IN HALESWORTH (From baptism & burial Registers; and Index of Probate)

BUILDING		CLOTH-MAKING		DRINK	
bricklayers	7	comber	1	innholders	12
glaziers	3	weavers	3	malsters	4
thatchers	2			brewer	1
masons	6	CLOTHING			
carpenters	18	woollen draper		MISS	

		drapers	2	shopkeeper	1
WOOD		hatters	3	pipemakers	2
dish turner	1	hosiers	2	patternmaker	1
chairmaker	1	staymakers	2	basketmaker	1
wheelwrights	6	perukemakers	2	watchmaker	1
joiners	7	taylor	15	carter	1
coopers	7			carrier	1
		METAL		chimneysweep	1
LEATHER		blacksmiths	12	soldier	3
tanners	7	gunsmith	1	player	1
curriers	2	gilder	1	excise men	2
leather dressers	3	brazier	1	gardeners	2
shoemakers	32	coppersmith	1	barbers	9
collarmakers	4	cutler	1		
glovers	7			PROFESSIONAL	
saddlers	3	FOOD		attorney	3
		butchers	12	surgeons	4
		grocers	4	lawyer	1
		baker	1		
		millers	1	AGRICULTURE	
				haymaker	1
				farmer	1
				yeoman	2
				husbandmen	2
				labourers	87

1729-60 INNKEEPERS, VICTUALLERS & BREWERS ETC (Ipswich Journal, Insurance policies, rentals etc – Mr Herring of Needham Market and Parish Registers)

1728 John Birt innholder; 1730 Edmund Alden innholder; 1731 John Murrell brewer, John Moor maltster, Daniel Scholding maltster and Henry Ellis innholder; 1736 William Aldrich maltster; 1747 William Hopson innholder, Phillip Knights brewer, Henry Burgess innholder and John Sadd innholder; 1749 John Shimming beer brewer; 1753 Joyce Sad innholder; 1755 James Porter innholder; 1756 Simon Stannard innholder; 1758 Francis Clark innholder and Robert Reeve maltster

ANGEL: 1729 Daniel Budd owner; 1732 William Soar bar, shop & 9 bedrooms; 1746 Thomas Cunningham late occupier; 1750 John Cotton mortgaged it to Thomas Knights; 1756 Nathaniel Eastaugh (War Office List 6 beds & stables for 8);

BELL: 1739 Able Morris, previous owner Mr Page

BLUE BOAR: 1739 James Eade owner

GEORGE: 1735 John Shimming brewer; 1756 Sam Butley (War Office List 1 bed & stables for 2).

GREEN MAN: 1750 John Eastoe occupier mortgaged to Thomas Knight; 1756 John Eastoe (War Office List 1 bed & stables for 2); and 1758 for Sale

HOPE: 1739 Henry Kiffard

NAGS HEAD: 1756 Sam Woolnough (War Office List 2 beds & stables for 4)

RED COW: 1749 John Shimming; 1751 to Let Sarah Shimming owner

SHIP: 1758 for Sale

SWAN: 1750 mortgaged to Thomas Knight; and 1751 Widow Boone it was called the Black Swan

THREE TUNS: 1733 wine licence £1 10s till 1738 John Pecket; 1737 Upper Tavern to let Widow Tunk; 1746 wine licence £2 till 1756 Henry Burgess; 1756 Henry Burgess (War Office List 4 beds & stables for 8); and 1758 James Burnham

TWO BREWERS: 1751 to Let

WARRENER: 1747 John Sadd; 1753 Joyce Sadd previous occupier to Let, called the 'Rabbit Man'; and 1756 William Butler (War Office List 2 beds & stables for 4)

WHITE LION: 1751 wine licence £1 till 1756 William Knight; 1756 Sam Knights (War Office List 1 bed & stables for 2)

WHITE HART: 1739 Abel Morris owner

WHITE HORSE: 1743 Widow Peckett owner and occupier to Let; and 1756 John Buller previous occupier moves to Beccles

WEAVERS ETC

1729 Robert Spore taylor; 1730 Richard Pallant weaver, Charles & Thomas Clark taylor; 1731 John Batho hatter; 1733 James Sparham (wool?) comber; 1747 Benjamin Buller draper; 1748 Robert Sayer weaver, John Wells taylor, 1749 John Colman weaver, James Sparman hosier, John Crane hosier, John Denny hatter and James Beck taylor; 1750 Charles Grint taylor; 1751 Edmund Cudden taylor; 1752 Joshua Moor draper; 1753 William Palmer taylor and Peter Pullyn taylor; 1754 William Sayer taylor; 1755 John Jordan taylor and John Wills taylor; 1756 Robert Reeve taylor; 1757 John Symonds weaver; 1759 Edward Prime taylor;

BUTCHERS ETC

1729 William Abbott & Edward Sparks tanners; 1730 William Bickers butcher; 1731 James Browne & William Edgehill butchers; 1746 Robert Nursey butcher; 1748 John Verdom currier; 1749 Nathaniel Stafford leather dresser; 1752 John Fella & John Smith butchers; 1753 John Bickers butcher; 1754 William Wincup leather dresser & John Baldry tanner; 1755 William Deeks currier & John Brooks butcher; 1756 John Deeks currier & Thomas Fox tanner; 1757 John Hugman leather dresser & Robert Crosby butcher; 1759 John Cone & John Birt butchers; 1760 William Wincup & Robert Sparham leather dressers, Robert Smith tanner, Nicholas Bickers butcher and Edward Carman butcher

In the 1750's Henry Nursey a Halesworth butcher, carried on the business of being a cattle drover. The moving of cattle was an occupation compatible with being a prosperous butcher. In 1728 Henry Nursey was admitted to the copyhold of a messuage and butchers shop formerly of John Grice (before 1687).

METAL TRADES

1730 James Woolnough blacksmith; 1733 Thomas Ellis blacksmith; 1738 Stephen Bootman (Beccles with a shop in Halesworth); 1747 Denny Plant blacksmith; 1748 Robert Jarmy blacksmith & James Knights gunsmith; 1751 Thomas Jarmy blacksmith; 1756 Stephen Bootman brazier & Henry Jefferson blacksmith; 1759 Thomas Ellis blacksmith, Joseph Easto blacksmith & Stephen Bootman coppersmith; 1760 John Hopson cutler

PIPEMAKERS

1735 William Tink; Francis Butler 1720-40; Arthur Butler 1761

BRICKMAKERS & BRICKLAYERS

1730 Edward Prime bricklayer; 1731 Daniel Seamon bricklayer; 1733 Thomas Covil bricklayers; 1747-9 William Aldred, Thomas Prime, John Felmingham & John Cullingham bricklayers;

1729-60 LABOURERS IN HALESWORTH (agricultural and general)

E Alden	S Clark	T Ife
W Eastow	S Love	W Whincop
R Beecroft	J Bird	A Easto
W Snowling	J Wilby	W Well
T Hurrion	S Manning	S Nappitt
J Cable	J Gayford	T Botwright
N Ife	T Love	J Sprake
F Roberts	C Welton	D Walledye
W Martin	R Sanin	J Stigall
S Pierce	B Bridges	J Frend
W Meers	J Smith	J Plant
J Proud	J South	R Morris
R Bert	H Aldred	E Lines
S Able	T Prime	T Forster

E Elliott
 J Hazel
 D Scholding
 P Rumsby
 W Whisken
 R Cone
 S Palmer
 J Aldis
 H Ellis
 T Briggs
 R Thorp
 J Andrews
 S Smyth
 T Manning
 T Stimpson
 J Stannard
 J Tink
 C Alleyne
 R Burgess

G Bird
 T Rudram
 E Knights
 F Clarke
 J Hugman
 L Miller
 W Webb
 J Grimston
 R Moisee
 W Turner
 V Woolnough
 J Trench
 J Edmunds
 J Beamish
 J Brookes
 R Newson
 W Soaring
 J Lingwood
 B Harwood

S Harben
 D Wallage
 J Aldred

1761-85 TRADES & OCCUPATIONS IN HALESWORTH (From baptism & burial Registers; and Index of Probate)

BUILDING		CLOTH MAKING		DRINK	
brickmakers	2	weaver	1	maltster & brewer	1
brick striker	1			brewer	1
bricklayers	6	CLOTHING		innholders	6
mason	1	drapers	3		
carpenters	13	hatters	2	MISS	
glazier	1	hozier	1	pipemaker	1
sawyer	1	staymakers	2	merchants	2
		taylor	10	shopkeeper	1
WOOD				clockmaker	1
dish turner	1	METAL		wig maker	1
turner	1	blacksmiths	10	barbers	3
joiner	1	pumpmaker	1	basketmakers	2
chairmaker	1	millwright	1	chimney sweep	1
wheelwrights	6	gunsmith	1	carrier	1
coopers	3	coppersmith	1	gardener	1
		brazier	1	seedman	1
LEATHER		whitesmith			
tanners	4	gilder		PROFESSIONAL	
curriers	4			surgeons	2
leatherdressers	3	FOOD		doctor	1
shoemakers	10	butchers	9	attorneys	3
breeches maker		grocers	3	apothecary	1
collarmakers	4	millers	2		
glovers	4	bakers	3	AGRICULTURE	
				farmers	3
				yeoman	1
				husbandman	1
				cowkeeper	1
				cow leech	1
				labourers	102

1761-1813 INNKEEPERS, VICTUALLERS & BREWERS ETC (Ipswich Journal, Insurance policies, rentals etc – Mr Herring of Needham Market)

1783 John Derby brewer

ANGEL: 1765 Hiring Fair; 1770 Nathaniel Eastaugh previous occupier?; 1773-6 Jonathan Botwright; 1782-3 rebuilt (façade?) John Wade occupier; 1785 Insured by Royal Exchange for £200 (Policy 95264), tickets available for Mr Scragg's company of comedians; 1798 John Wade occupier and Mark Butcher owner (Land Tax 4s 9d); 1808 Halesworth Manor rent 2s, Robert Butcher owner; 1812 John Wade died occupier his son Aldous Wade.

AXE: 1808 Samuel Paget owner, previously Mr Burgess

BARGE: 1798 John Woodcock owner and occupied by Peter Smith; 1808 James Reeve owner Halesworth Manor rent 5d

BEER HALL: 1776 John Gooch owner; 1794 John Gooch owner, Halesworth Manor rent 8d; 1808 Francis Balls owner

BELL: 1776 James Reeve; 1794 Robert Reeve owner, Halesworth Manor rent 3s 7d; 1808 James Reeve owner;

BLUE BOAR: 1789 Harley Archer (cock fighting); 1791-99 John Woodcock owner, James Eades previous owner; 1791 Halesworth Manor rent 2s 8d. Later the White Lion (1802?)

HALESWORTH BREWERY (Market Place): 1786 Robert Reeve, insured with Royal Exchange (Policy 85297)

BULL: 1808 James Reeve owner, Halesworth Manor rent 3s 5½d

CASTLE: ?

FALCON: 1770 Bell ringing competition; 1782 four soldiers billeted there, one charged with robbery

GEORGE: 1791 Samuel Badeley owner, Halesworth Manor rent 1s 7d; 1808 Samuel Paget owner

GREEN MAN (Thoroughfare): 1772 For sale; 1791 Samuel Badeley owner, Wakes previous owner, Halesworth Manor rent 12d; 1795 now Wilkes Head; 1798 Mr Woodcock owner, John Patterson occupier; 1808 Samuel Paget owner?

HAWK: 1780 William Kemp occupier; 1804-8 John Baldry occupier

HOPE: 1778-1808 Peter Jermyn owner, Halesworth Manor rent 8d

KINGS ARMS: 1767 John Easto; 1788 Petty Sessions there?; 1798 William Eastaugh occupier, Jacob Patterson owner; 1807 J Flower occupier, Henry Palmer previous occupier; 1808 Sam Paget owner, S Badeley previous owner, Henry Palmer occupier till 1815, Halesworth Manor rent 4s.

RED COW: 1781 For sale Robert Francis

ROSE & CROWN: 1790 To let

SHIP: 1764 & 1772 up for sale

SWAN: 1797-8 called the White Swan, John Woodcock owner, William Clouting previous occupier

THREE TUNS: 1763 James Barnham occupier; 1764 Robert Pope occupier; 1765 Hiring Fair; 1773-1805 Petty Sessions held at Three Tuns; 1776 Robert Pope died; 1777 Leman Jefferies occupier; 1778 Sarah Jefferies widow occupier; 1781 Stephen Woolnough owner; 1785 Tickets for Mr Scragg's Company of Comedians; 1786 Johnson Livock innholder; 1788 To Let; 1794 called the 'Tavern' Mary Bradfield widow owner, Halesworth Manor rent 2s; 1799 Mary Block occupier?;

WHERRY (The Quay): 1765 by the Will of Richard Smith of Sotherton owner to be Robert & Elizabeth Reeve. Robert Reeve was a beer brewer. The Wherry was occupied by Samuel Eastoe

WHITE LION: 1764 For Sale; 1808 Samuel Paget owner, previous owners John Woodcock and James Eades; 1813 Harley Archer retires as occupier, John Marshall occupier

WHITE HART: 1776 Mary Burgess occupier, previous occupier Thomas Revet; 1777 Insured with Sun Insurance by Mary Burgess (Policy 378591); 1779 previous occupier Thomas Revet declared bankrupt; 1791 Robert Reeve owner, Halesworth Manor rent 2s 11d; 1794 Sale of Windmill held, John Palmer bankrupt;

WHITE HORSE: 1766 John Aldis occupier; 1781 For Sale, Mr Ungles

BUTCHERS ETC

1761 William Deeks currier; 1762 John Cone butcher, Gooch Seamon butcher & Daniel Smyth tanner; 1763 John Cooper tanner & Andrew Bedingfield butcher; 1771 Robert Sparham leather dresser, John Hugman tanner, Samuel Hugman currier and Lee Trip currier, 1774 John Hacon leather dresser; 1777 John Girling currier and Benjamin Hugman tanner 1798: Harley Archer butcher & victualler; William Bickers butcher, Edward Carman butcher, John Coan butcher; James Brooks & Co curriers, Hanson Angel curriers; Hugman oiled leather dresser, Hugman tanner; and Hatcher & Suggate tallow chandlers

1806: Assessment to Poor Rate - Harley Archer occupied lands to the rental value of £11 10s

1809: Assessment – Harley Archer senior lands £10; Harley Archer junior £4 10s

1813: To the North of Halesworth farms keep 40-70 cows

Baptisms (fathers butchers) 1813-20: William Paterson, William Archer, James Spalding, John Kerridge 1821-1830: William Archer, Joseph Brown, William Cable, Charles Keable, Thomas Walker, Robert Raven, John Seaman, Charles Clarke 1832-33 Harley Archer, James Foreman

WEAVERS ETC

1762 Anthony Sones weaver; 1777 Jeremiah Tookey weaver; 1802-9 James Aldred linen weaver and manufacturer of hemp cloth; John Paxman linen weaver; Thomas Tubby linen weaver; Joseph Felmingham linen weaver; and Henry Sones hemp dresser

METAL TRADES

1762 Thomas Ellis blacksmith, William Johnson blacksmith; 1763 Stephen Bootman brazier; 1764 Robert Smith blacksmith, and John Buller pumpmaker; 1769 Thomas Ellis whitesmith; 1771 John Jarmy smith; 1774 Nathaniel Butcher gunsmith; 1776 William Keeble blacksmith; 1777 Robert Harvey blacksmith; 1781 James Clark brazier

BRICKMAKERS & BRICKLAYERS

1769 John Prime & William Prime bricklayers, Thomas Lloyd brickstriker; 1770 John Todd bricklayer; 1776 William Card bricklayer; 1776 Henry Hopson brickmaker ; 1777 Edmund Hurrion bricklayer; 1778 David Todd brickmaker

1761-85 LABOURERS (agricultural and general)

R Block	S Alexander	P Farrington
J Tink	G Seamon	W Mays
B Arnold	J Pearl	J Lubback
J Murrele	R Carman	W Robinson
T Foreman	J Lockwood	T Fenn
J Clarke	Henry Ladd	W Hager
J Plant	J Bladwin	J Blanden
G Adams	J Tovell	J Cutts
S Forster	S Eastaugh	R Balls
S Easto	H Murrel	D Crofts
Wm Beecraft	G Wright	J Gregg
T Block	H Green	J Darby
T Kent	D Foreman	E Kent
J Aldred	D Todd	B Storks
T Franks	B Stocks	J Prime
Wm Stannard	J Clapham	W Hall
B Haward	J Whitting	R Corneby
W Webb	J Darby	D Goddard
A Easto	Z Crofts	J Garwood
J Sheppard	T Lloyd	J Magarin
J Grice	J Easta	R Burges
R Clarke	L Trip	S Best
J Paxman	E Wade	R Barber
R Potter	T Roberts	J Andrews
J Lebber	E Cull	J Woolnough
A Butler	P Grice	Wm Dunn

E Ellis
 E Cullifer
 R Lilley
 A Eastaugh
 J Botwright
 P Morse
 J Barnes
 C Tink
 W Crowe
 W Aldred

S Field
 S Pain
 W Keable
 R Robinson
 P Goodwin
 J Spark
 W Baker
 J Tooke
 W King
 P Page

P Moss
 S Cullifer
 J Bartram
 E Rose

1813-22 TRADES & OCCUPATIONS IN HALESWORTH (From Baptism Register)

BUILDING		CLOTH MAKING		MISS(cont)	
brickmaker*	1	towe comber	1	coachmaker	1
bricklayers	6	weavers	6	basketmaker	1
glazier	1			chimney sweep	1
painters	2	CLOTHING		carter	1
stonemasons	4	mercier	1	tinker	1
carpenters	6	draper	1	jobber	1
sawyers	2	hatter	1	ostler	1
		staymaker	1	waterman	1
WOOD		tailor	7	bargeman	1
Joiner	1	pedlar	1	gardeners	3
cabinet maker	1				
wheelwright	1	FOOD		PROFESSIONAL	
cooper	3	butchers	5	surgeons	2
		grocers	2	attorney*	1
LEATHER		millers	5	attorney	1
tanners	5	bakers	3	solicitor	1
currier	1			merchants clerk	1
shoemakers	6	DRINK		brewers clerk	1
breechesmaker		innkeepers	4	bank clerk	1
collarmakers	2	publicans	2		
glovers	2	brewers	5	AGRICULTURE	
saddler	1	liquor merchant	1	farmers	2
				husbandmen	5
METAL		MISS			
blacksmiths	2	shopkeepers	3		
pumpmaker	1	stationer	1		
whitesmith	1	clockmaker	1	labourers	71
farrier	1	watchmaker	1		
		bookseller	1		
		tallow chandler			

*Thomas Carter 1821; *attorney & writer

1813-22 LABOURERS (agricultural and general)

A Garrod

R Stanford

B Hammond

J King	W Todd	W Cooper
J Driver	W Mayhew	W Cullingford
Jms Scrutton	J Collyer	S Curtis
S Norman	J Page	S Spall
S Field	T Cable	H Spalding
J Woolner	I Baker	J Muddit
T Mudd	R Fulcher	A Tucker
J Spink	T Sawyer	J Dybal
- Watling	W Chapman	T Murdoch
N Mills	W Cooper	J Sago
T Derry	S Martin	J Worledge
T Manning	C Fenne	H Chandler
J Gilbert	J Elijah	J Jellings
J Baldry	B Manning	R Watson
J Reynolds	J Woolnough	J Brighten
G Marshall	G Webb	B Warne
J Wade	S Gardiner	J Haylock
I Baker	R Genny	W Wilkinson
S Foreman	D Winter	
W Mickleburgh	J Baker	
J Fox	W Littleburgh	
T Adamson	W Haward	
J Chilvers	J Boast	
J Pizzy	H Page	

HALESWORTH QUAY AND THE BLYTH NAVIGATION

In the 18th century Halesworth was a town of small businesses supplying a local urban market, and the needs of the surrounding countryside where dairying and cattle rearing still predominated. Butchers and leather workers were still important, while linen weaving had replaced woollen cloth production, with hemp being grown in small fields in the rural areas nearby. Research has also shown that Francis Butler and his son were making clay pipes in Halesworth, although the site of the small factory is unknown. George Suggate a well-known clockmaker possibly had a workshop in the Thoroughfare, and a brickyard off the Holton Road.

In 1753 a group of businessmen and landowners decided to improve the river Blyth so that boats of 20-30 tons could sail from Southwold harbour to Halesworth. The hope was that the new navigation would enable keels and wherries to carry grain from Halesworth and surrounding villages to Southwold harbour; returning with cheap coal to fire the furnaces of developing rural industries. The leading entrepreneur for the enterprise was a Halesworth brewer Thomas Knights. Knights' property included three public houses in the Town; the Black Swan, the Green Man with adjoining brewing offices in the Thoroughfare near the river, and the Angel with 16 acres of meadow. Knights hoped that the Navigation would solve his financial problems by increasing trade and prosperity in the Town. On the 4th May 1753, John Reynolds surveyed the river and produced an estimate for the work of £4614. A number of shopkeepers and innkeepers were persuaded to subscribe towards the cost of an Act of Parliament. However, there was some opposition to the scheme from merchants who

tried to discourage trade on the river, while others felt that Reynolds estimate was far to high.

On 1st April 1757, the Act to make the River Blyth navigable from Halesworth to Southwold was given the Royal Assent. Between 1757 and 1759 Langley Edwards of Kings Lynn Norfolk carried out several surveys. He subsequently prepared a cheaper scheme costing £3000, which was accepted by the Commissioners. By 1761 subscriptions had raised a total of £3587. (Only £225 came from Halesworth.)

In 1759 James Collison the contractor employed to make the Navigation, began to dig out new cuts and deepen nearly 5 miles of the Blyth above Blythburgh Bridge. The River Commissioners provided a 'Horse Mill' to scoop out the water, and barrows and planks and other materials. The work began on or before the 19th November. The Contractor was allowed to employ sufficient men, not less than 40, to finish the next summer; and to pay a weekly subsistence not exceeding 8s a week for each man.

Prices for work making the Blyth Navigable by James Collison contractor included –

Scour in Mr Knights pasture 6ft deep	£9.0.0d
New cut for stathway	£22.0.0d
New cut to join the old river in Mrs Shimmings ground	
The earth to be laid in the old river	£10.0.0d

The New Cut was a wider and straighter channel running from the Blyth to the new quay basin east of Halesworth Bridge. The 'Navigators' dug out the basin, while bricklayers and others worked on rebuilding bridges and constructing five new locks. Two brick locks were made at Halesworth and Wenhaston Mill; and wood faggots were used for the other three at Mells Blyford and Bulcamp. In July 1761, the first keel with a cargo of coal reached Halesworth.

1761 (23rd July) Report of the Official Opening in the Ipswich Journal – 'This day we had the Pleasure of receiving into our basin a keel from Southwold laden with coals and drawing upwards of 3 feet of water. We can assure the Publick that the Works for facilitating the Navigation of our River are constructed and finished with the greatest Art and as they afford the most pleasing Probability of a Particular Benefit to this Town, so do they no less promise to the Country round a more extensive influence.' The keel was 50ft long and drew 3ft of water.

A keel or wherry could transport 9 chaldrons of coal from Blackstone Quay to Halesworth in one day. By road the same amount would need four heavy wagons, each pulled by four horses. Dues were charged according to goods landed at Halesworth. Wherries unloading or loading at Blyford paid: 1 shilling for every chaldron of coal (1.3 tons), or last of corn (10 quarters); 1 shilling and 6 pence for every 1000 bricks; 1 shilling for every whey of cheese and 1 halfpenny for every firkin of butter.

In August the Commissioners ordered 'a cut to be made out of the basin between the quay and Mr Knights' land sufficient for a keel to lay and take in and deliver goods, and that a good road be made across the quay; a spur on each side of the house and the house to be made convenient for the lodging of goods therein.'

In September the area for the Halesworth Quay was finally purchased from Edward Swan and his wife. Samuel Jones was appointed toll-collector, surveyor of works, lock-keeper and warehouse-keeper at a salary of £45 per year (17.3s per week). He left in 1765 when the Commissioners wanted to reduce his salary to £40.

By June 1762 a warehouse and crane had been erected on Halesworth quay. The warehouse was advertised as being where 'Corn and all kinds of goods may safely be

deposited therein;’ while from the Quay it was said that ‘All persons may be supplied with the very best coals, cinders, lime, brick Holland tiles, deals and wainscot.’

The rates paid for lodging goods in the Warehouse were –

Last of corn	3d (for every succeeding week 2d)
Hogshead	2d
Firkin of butter	¼ d
Whey of Cheese	1d
For every ton of iron or lead	2d
For every ton of salt	2d
For every ton of goods	
Not previously mentioned	2d

In the same month land was set out on the SE side of the Quay for coal bins to be hired by Samuel Rye and Samuel Badeley. Similarly coal bins were erected on the NW side for Samuel Farra and Francis Robinson.

By 1764 a further £330 had been subscribed to build a second warehouse south west of the quay, close to the basin and the cut joining the entrance to the basin with the old river.

Advert 1766: ‘A small keel, almost as good as new, with mast, sail and all other proper rigging. Carries 7 lasts of barley or 10 chaldrons of coals, and draws little more than two and a half feet of water. She is very strongly built, and seems well calculated for Halesworth new river or any shoal water. Enquire Mr John Whiteside of Yarmouth.’

In the early years the main attraction of the Navigation was the cheaper transportation of coal for malting, brewing and lime burning. The river trade was good with tolls and dues averaging £146 a year, meaning perhaps 300-400 journeys a year.

In 1772 Alderman Skoulding erected a coal shelter on the quay, and took shares in a wherry built at Halesworth and named after the town. But more often than not however, it was merchants from the surrounding area who were excited by the opportunities opened up by the Navigation. Robert Reeve, who was a brewer and maltster, who owned the ‘Wherry Inn’ on the quay, also shipped coal to Halesworth, and had a timber business and a lime kiln near the quay. John Woodcock, a draper from Harleston, moved to the town and purchased the Bridge Street brewery and malt house. He also purchased the meadows next to the quay where he had a coal shed, cinder ovens for making coke and a brickyard. Later he went into partnership with Samuel Badeley as a banker.

By 1774 the quay was a busy, grimy and noisy place; there were great heaps of bricks, stones and timbers on it, while nearby were open coal grounds, coke ovens and limekilns. Samuel and Thomas Tolver iron merchants of Yarmouth were given permission to lay coals upon the Quay and to erect a warehouse for lodging iron. In the following year Nathaniel Bowler built a granary on the Quay, both adjoined the cut to the limekiln yard of Robert Reeve close to the old river and away from the basin.

Soon the keels were all replaced by wherries, which were faster and easier to manage.

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To help the craft through the various locks a ‘superintendent’ was engaged at an annual salary of £18 (6.9s a week). This was increased in 1799 to £20 (7.7s a week).

RIVER TOLLS (average per year):

1765-9 £140	1790-4 £158	1815-19 £156
1770-4 £141	1790-4 £158	1815-19 £156
1775-9 £150	1800-4 £229	1825-9 £397
1780-4 £91	1805-9 £183	1830-4 £388
1785-9 £117	1810-14 £181	1835-9 £366
		1840-4 £423
		1845-9 £395

Although there was a decline in trade using the Blyth Navigation during the Napoleonic Wars, and the period immediately after proved equally difficult, there continued to be a growing need for bread-corn, malt and beer from the London market. By the end of the 18th century consumer tastes had changed from porter to lighter beer. Consequently the big London brewers like Truman, Whitbread and Barclays were using paler malt, and the best pale malt was produced from Norfolk and Suffolk barley. The brewers were also looking for local maltsters to malt the barley for them, before it was shipped to London. In turn the high grain prices and the expectation of better profits encouraged many local farmers to turn away from dairy herds and cattle rearing, to growing more barley. In 1801-2 more bushels of malt were produced in Suffolk than in any other county.

Early in the new century, Messrs Prest the London corn factors, established their agent Hammond Ringwood in a house in Quay Street, close to the Navigation. In 1806 William Prest was assessed for paying poor rates on property in Halesworth including a limekiln and a malt office both next to the Quay. Prospects remained high, and in 1813 the price of malt rose to three times what it had been in 1788. However in 1819 Messrs Prests went bankrupt, and Ringwood emerged from the crisis in possession of a lime kiln yard, coal sheds, granaries and the maltings with two kilns.

After John Woodcock’s death his brewing and malting property was sold to William Hooker and Dawson Turner. In 1821 they in turn sold the Bridge Street brewery to Patrick Stead and John Robinson the Yarmouth maltsters & corn merchants. They were only interested in the maltings since they already owning a number in South Norfolk and East Suffolk, and needed extra capacity to meet their contracts for supplying malt to London brewers. Soon after Stead also purchased the Quay malt house from Hammond Ringwood.

Stead’s purchases were well timed Halesworth was becoming a powerful engine for growth. In 1830 the Town contained a population of 2166 living in 362 houses. Its chief manufacture was said to be James Aldred’s hemp-cloth factory in Chediston Street, although the growing of hemp and the spinning of linen yarn was in sharp decline in the surrounding villages. Its principal trade however, was in corn, malt and beer, with 60% of the grain shipped from Southwold Harbour coming from the town. Also most of the coal bought in by collier was destined for Halesworth to fuel its furnaces, kilns and domestic fires.

Merchandise coming up and down the Navigation upon which Duties were Paid 1823-1833

	Chalk (loads)	Corn* (quarters)	Coal (chaldrons)	(tons)
1823-4	368	6341	3826	4783
1824-5	459	6872	4203	5254
1825-6	544	7615	3948	4935
1826-7	521	13013	4432	5540
1827-8	595	15090	4274	5342

1828-9	344	9161	4315	5394
1829-30	328	7502	4633	5791
1830-1	462	7781	3764	4705
1831-2	625	10407	5324	6655
1832-3	646	11586	4393	5491

* Including barley malt

Mr Tippell's Trade 1832-3:

August 1832 B. Haward master Cargoes of coal – 15 tons, 15 tons, 14 tons, 14 tons, 14 tons, 14 tons, 13 tons, 13 tons & 13 tons total 125tons. Also goods for Mr Aldis.

September 1832 B. Haward master Cargoes of coal – 15 tons, 15 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons & 11.5 tons total 153.5tons.

October 1832 B. Haward master Cargoes of coal – 14 tons, 14 tons, 13 tons, 13 tons & 7 tons total 61tons. Also corn.

January 1833 B. Haward master Goods carried for Mr Lincolne

February 1833 B. Haward master Goods carried for Mr Lincolne

March 1833 B. Haward master Goods carried for Mr Reeve

April 1833 B. Haward master Timber carried for Mr Dowson

May 1833 B. Haward master Cargoes of coal – 13 tons, 13 tons, 13 tons, 11 tons, 16 tons, 16 tons, 15.75 tons & 15.75 tons total 113.5tons.

Total amount of coal landed at the Quay for Mr Tippell –453tons (32 trips)

After Stead became a River Commissioner, he led the Commissioners in 1830 to employ Mr Appleton of Bramfield to make a survey of the Quay. He submitted a plan to enlarge the coal-yards and basin, take down the crane granary (original warehouse) and use the materials for more coal bins.

Developments on the Quay 1830-40

Mr Samuel King's tender for erecting a timber yard should be accepted.

Messrs Keable & Godbold's tender of £58 16s 0d for piling the basin and removing the crane warehouse should be accepted.

The timber yard is to be hired by Mr Dowson for seven years.

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Mr Stead has purchased from Mr Ringwood the 'Iron Warehouse & Granary' that stands adjoining the meadow belonging to Mrs Hinsby. G Suggate is the manager. Also Mr Ringwood has sold to Mr Stead all the shares etc in the 'Freehold Granary.' (1839)

Gas lamps are to be erected on the Quay, no 1 will be on the corner of Mr Tippell's coal-yard nearest the Street; no 2 will be by the river basin, over lock gates to NE corner of the Freehold Granary. (1840)

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River with the Navigation, enabled wherries to sail past the Quay and load up beside the new maltings. Soon after he purchased land next to the Quay basin from Hammond Ringwood. On the land he built another malt house. In 1839 Patrick Stead stated that he exported 15,000-20,000 quarters of corn and malt from Southwold Harbour annually, and imported 2,000-3,000 tons of coal and 500 tons of chalk.

Encouraged by these and other developments on the Quay commercial and industrial activity shifted towards the river and the north of the town. In 1837 Edward Prime built a malt house and brewery in Bungay Road, Martin George enlarged his maltings alongside the New Reach, Joseph Harvey opened a coal yard next to the river behind the Thoroughfare, and Thomas Easterson laid plans to move his Iron Foundry from Pound Street to behind the Thoroughfare.

By 1840 there were a dozen wherries belonging to Halesworth merchants, carrying cargoes to and from Southwold; a round trip of two days. Joseph Harvey owned a large wherry called the 'Iron Duke'; Thomas Tippell owned two, and Martin George used his three wherries to carry corn from the granaries next to the Quay and malt to Southwold, and return with coal and chalk for his new lime-kiln.

1841 Occupiers of property on the Quay

Patrick Stead:	(Quay maltings) malt office	£52	new malt office	£52
	Coal yard	£7	granaries*	£8 10s
Martin George:	Coal yard	£5	granaries with coal bins*	£12
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- * 'Iron Warehouse' & Granary (1774-5) Ringwood to P Stead
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Ever on the look out to increase his capacity to produce quality malt, Stead erected a kiln as part of one of his 'Quay Maltings' in the form of a 50ft tower heated by steam pipes and a hot air blast. For four years he supplied Trumans with malt prepared this way, but in 1847 the system failed and he suffered financial loss. This was one of several problems that eventually led him to sell his business in Halesworth. He was increasingly frustrated by the silting up of Southwold Harbour and the deteriorating condition of the locks and bridges on the Navigation. He also felt that the railways were the future and that they 'would do away with small ports.'

The year after the East Suffolk Railway station at Halesworth was open for goods traffic (October 1859), the amount of malt going down to Southwold Harbour dropped from 14,500 quarters to 6,300 quarters, and the amount of coal coming back to be unloaded at Halesworth Quay decreased from 5,660 tons to 3,330 tons. In 1861 it was reported to the River Commissioners that 'there has been a great decrease in the revenues of the Navigation.'

However, Robert Burleigh who had taken over sole responsibility for Patrick Stead's malting business for Truman, Hanbury & Co, continued to use the Blyth Navigation for transporting some of his malt to London; his three wherries returning from Southwold with cargoes of coal, guano, and barrels of Truman's stout. Robert Burleigh's trade was the main factor in keeping the waterway open until 1883. In a trade Directory of 1869 it was noted that the 'trade of the town consists chiefly of corn and malt. Many thousands of quarters are annually exported to London by rail and the navigable river Blyth.'

Thompson George, although his malting business was a fraction of Burleigh's, also owned two wherries; had coal bins and a granary on the Quay, and dealt in coal, corn

and lime. George Newman of the Angel Hotel paid for cargoes of coal to be unloaded at the Quay until 1864, when he moved his business as a coal merchant to the Station. Also the brick-maker Robert Smith continued to use the Navigation to transport white bricks and 'Suffolk Reds' to London, where there was a great demand for them. In 1864-5 Smith exported 125,000 bricks; but until he sold the business in 1875 the wherry cargoes remained small by comparison.

HALESWORTH TRADE ON THE NAVIGATION (Main cargoes to Southwold and back)

	Malt (quarters)	Coal (tons)	Chalk (tons)	Guano (tons)	Porter (barrels)	Number of wherries*	wherry trips (weekly)
1858-9	14159	5659	547	302	1363	5	6
1859-60	6302	3328	516	201	448	5	4
1862-3	4070	3736	269	259	85	5	3
1873-4	4329	1351	233	345	357	5	2
1881-2	4800	257			74	3	1
1882-3	3600			49	59	3	1

Each of Burleigh's wherries Hankey, Hope and Fanny carried 100-120 quarters of malt to Southwold; returning with 22-23 tons of coal, guano and porter.

* Halesworth owned; two other wherries were owned by George Butcher of Wenhasston who used them for trade between Blyford Bridge and Southwold (1859 -1868?).

After Thompson George's death in 1874, Croft & Flick of the Halesworth Brewery took over his merchant business and used the Navigation for several years until 1880. After Burleigh died (1883), and his wherries and sailing barge had been sold off, the River Commissioners declared the Navigation closed.

HALESWORTH

1841 Census: master wherrymen 3, wherrymen 6, watermen 8

1851 Census: watermen 9, bargemen 2, lighterman, and a wherry boy

1861 Census: wherrymen 2, watermen 3

1881 Census: wherrymen 2, waterman

In the early 20th century, Mr Fred Lambert thought that he might be able to re-establish the trade up the Blyth. With Mr Balls he purchased a wherry that he called the 'Star of Halesworth,' and started to carry cargoes of stone and coal up to Blythburgh. They repaired the Bulcamp lock, cleaned out the reach and took some cargoes up to Blyford Bridge. With encouragement and assistance they would have been able to get up to Halesworth. However, Mr Fasey owner of Southwold Harbour considered that it would cost £10,000 to make it practicable for craft large enough to compete with the railway. The attempt fell through and the last cargo of coal was discharged at Blythburgh Quay in 1908, and the 'Star' was broken up in 1911.

HALESWORTH QUAY AND THE BLYTH NAVIGATION

In the 18th century Halesworth was a town of small businesses supplying a local urban market, and the needs of the surrounding countryside where dairying and cattle rearing still predominated. Butchers and leather workers were still important, while linen weaving had replaced woollen cloth production, with hemp being grown in small fields in the rural areas nearby. Research has also shown that Francis Butler and his son were making clay pipes in Halesworth, although the site of the small factory is unknown. George Suggate a well-known clockmaker possibly had a workshop in the Thoroughfare, and a brickyard off the Holton Road.

In 1753 a group of businessmen and landowners decided to improve the river Blyth so that boats of 20-30 tons could sail from Southwold harbour to Halesworth. The hope was that the new navigation would enable keels and wherries to carry grain from Halesworth and surrounding villages to Southwold harbour; returning with cheap coal to fire the furnaces of developing rural industries. The leading entrepreneur for the enterprise was a Halesworth brewer Thomas Knights. Knights' property included three public houses in the Town; the Black Swan, the Green Man with adjoining brewing offices in the Thoroughfare near the river, and the Angel with 16 acres of meadow. Knights hoped that the Navigation would solve his financial problems by increasing trade and prosperity in the Town. On the 4th May 1753, John Reynolds surveyed the river and produced an estimate for the work of £4614. A number of

shopkeepers and innkeepers were persuaded to subscribe towards the cost of an Act of Parliament. However, there was some opposition to the scheme from merchants who tried to discourage trade on the river, while others felt that Reynolds estimate was far too high.

On 1st April 1757, the Act to make the River Blyth navigable from Halesworth to Southwold was given the Royal Assent. Between 1757 and 1759 Langley Edwards of Kings Lynn Norfolk carried out several surveys. He subsequently prepared a cheaper scheme costing £3000, which was accepted by the Commissioners. By 1761 subscriptions had raised a total of £3587. (Only £225 came from Halesworth.)

In 1759 James Collison the contractor employed to make the Navigation, began to dig out new cuts and deepen nearly 5 miles of the Blyth above Blythburgh Bridge. The River Commissioners provided a 'Horse Mill' to scoop out the water, and barrows and planks and other materials. The work began on or before the 19th November. The Contractor was allowed to employ sufficient men, not less than 40, to finish the next summer; and to pay a weekly subsistence not exceeding 8s a week for each man.

The New Cut was a wider and straighter channel running from the Blyth to the new quay basin east of Halesworth Bridge. The 'Navigators' dug out the basin, while bricklayers and others worked on rebuilding bridges and constructing five new locks. Two brick locks were made at Halesworth and Wenhaston Mill; and wood faggots were used for the other three at Mellis Blyford and Bulcamp. In July 1761, the first keel with a cargo of coal reached Halesworth.

A keel or wherry could transport 9 chaldrons of coal from Blackstone Quay to Halesworth in one day. By road the same amount would need four heavy wagons, each pulled by four horses. Dues were charged according to goods landed at Halesworth. Wherries unloading or loading at Blyford paid: 1 shilling for every chaldron of coal (1.3 tons), or last of corn (10 quarters); 1 shilling and 6 pence for every 1000 bricks; 1 shilling for every whey of cheese and 1 halfpenny for every firkin of butter.

In August the Commissioners ordered 'a cut to be made out of the basin between the quay and Mr Knights' land sufficient for a keel to lay and take in and deliver goods, and that a good road be made across the quay; a spur on each side of the house and the house to be made convenient for the lodging of goods therein.'

In September the area for the Halesworth Quay was finally purchased from Edward Swan and his wife.

By June 1762 a warehouse and crane had been erected on Halesworth quay. The warehouse was advertised as being where 'Corn and all kinds of goods may safely be deposited therein;' while from the Quay it was said that 'All persons may be supplied with the very best coals, cinders, lime, brick Holland tiles, deals and wainscot.'

In the same month land was set out on the SE side of the Quay for coal bins to be hired by Samuel Rye and Samuel Badeley. Similarly coal bins were erected on the NW side for Samuel Farra and Francis Robinson.

By 1764 a further £330 had been subscribed to build a second warehouse south west of the quay, close to the basin and the cut joining the entrance to the basin with the old river.

In the early years the main attraction of the Navigation was the cheaper transportation of coal for malting, brewing and lime burning. The river trade was good with tolls and dues averaging £146 a year, meaning perhaps 300-400 journeys a year.

In 1772 Alderman Skoulding erected a coal shelter on the quay, and took shares in a wherry built at Halesworth and named after the town. But more often than not however, it was merchants from the surrounding area who were excited by the opportunities opened up by the Navigation. Robert Reeve, who was a brewer and maltster, who owned the 'Wherry Inn' on the quay, also shipped coal to Halesworth,

and had a timber business and a lime kiln near the quay. John Woodcock, a draper from Harleston, moved to the town and purchased the Bridge Street brewery and malt house. He also purchased the meadows next to the quay where he had a coal shed, cinder ovens for making coke and a brickyard. Later he went into partnership with Samuel Badeley as a banker.

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GEORGIAN HALESWORTH 1750=1830.

In the 18th century, Halesworth was a town of small businesses supplying a local urban market, and the needs of the surrounding countryside. Leather-working was still important, while linen weaving had replaced woollen cloth production with hemp being grown in the rural areas nearby. Research has shown that Francis Butler and his son, were making clay pipes in Halesworth, although the site of the small factory is unknown. George Suggate a well-known clockmaker, possibly had a workshop in the Thoroughfare, and a brickyard off the Holton Road. By the end of the century affluent entrepreneurs, like John Woodcock and Robert Reeve, many of whom had recently moved to Halesworth, had established themselves as merchants, brewers and maltsters.

The new Blyth Navigation improvement scheme completed in 1761, enabled keels and wherries to sail from Southwold harbour as far inland as Halesworth. Coal was brought up river to be used in the new kilns, breweries and workshops, while corn was shipped down river to satisfy the needs of the growing urban areas. During the 1770's river tolls averaging £146 a year were collected at the Halesworth quay; meaning perhaps 400 journeys a year to and from Southwold. Despite a decline in trade during the next decade, by 1794 barges from Halesworth were going down river 3 or 4 times a week with corn for the London market; where Robert Reeve (junior) was established as a corn factor or middleman.

The high price of corn during the Napoleonic Wars, encouraged farmers to turn away from dairy herds and cattle rearing to growing more barley. Consequently, early in the new century Messrs Prest & Son London corn factors established themselves in granaries and a maltings beside the Quay. Their agent Hammond Ringwood was installed in a house just east of the Quay.

In 1782 Gurney and Turner opened a branch of their Yarmouth bank at Halesworth, which soon became the centre for most of their Suffolk banking. From 1785 the Bungay to Ipswich turnpike ran through the town, connecting at Darsham with the turnpike to Lowestoft and Yarmouth. By 1796 the Blythburgh to Beccles and Yarmouth turnpike also ran to Halesworth via Brampton. Town shopkeepers were therefore able to order a variety of clothes and manufactured goods from London.

During the second half of the 18th century, a number of different types of lightweight pottery and porcelain were available in Halesworth. They were ideal for the growing middle-class market, and the fashion for tea wares, which was first met by importing expensive Chinese and continental porcelain. The heavier delft pottery, despite being decorated with chinese inspired patterns, was soon eclipsed by the new types, especially creamware and its blue glazed variety pearlware. This was commonly decorated with underglazed blue, in imitation of porcelain.

Chinese porcelain found its way to Halesworth via the East India Company, and London middlemen. By 1760, the Lowestoft porcelain factory was producing a saleable product to meet the demand for cheap, ordinary domestic wares. An advert in the Norwich Mercury February 1760, gave notice to the shopkeepers of Norfolk and Suffolk, that blue and white china, manufactured at Lowestoft, would be offered for sale. It is probable that many dealers passed it off as Chinese porcelain.

The problems associated with poverty were ever present. In their own homes the poor were given 'out-relief', money, clothing, fuel and medical assistance. Parishes were also empowered to set the poor to work. From 1750 magistrates and the principal inhabitants of part of East Suffolk, including Halesworth, decided to set up Incorporated Hundreds to run large Houses of Industry, to accomodate paupers from a wide area. The Blything House of Industry was built at Bulcamp between 1764 & 1766, and here the 'impotent poor from the Halesworth area were treated relatively humanely, while the indolent were set to work in the pauper industry.'

HALESWORTH: SOME TRADES & OCCUPATIONS 1750=1762.

CLOTH: WEAVER HOSIER DRAPER
TAILOR HATTER COLLARMAKER.

LEATHER: FELMONGER TANNER LEATHER DRESSER
CURRIER GLOVER SHOEMAKER
CORDWAINER.

WOOD: JOINER CARPENTER PATTENMAKER
WHEELWRIGHT DISH-TURNER COOPER
CHAIRMAKER.

FOOD & BUTCHER MILLER BAKER
DRINK: BREWER MALTSTER GROCER?

METAL: BLACKSMITH BRAZIER COPPERSMITH.
CUTLER.

BUILDING: BRICKLAYER GLAZIER PLUMBER.

ALSO: WATCHMAKER PIPEMAKER BARBER
 CHIMNEY SWEEP SURGEON INNHOLDER
 CLERK TRAVELLER RECTOR
 SEXTON BASKETMAKER YEOMAN
 HUSBANDMAN LABOURER.

SOURCE: Halesworth Parish Registers: Baptisms- occupations of fathers
 1750=1762, Burials- occupations 1750=1762.

Coaching Inns & Public Houses in Halesworth 1756:

The ANGEL: Nathaniel Eastaugh (occupier) 6 beds & 8 stables. Rental 2s. Wine Licence £1.

The BELL or BLUE BELL rental 3s 7d

The GEORGE Sam Butley? (occupier), 1 bed & 2 stables. Rental 1s 7d

The GREEN MAN John Eastoe (occupier), 1 bed & 2 stables. Rental 1s. Wine Licence £1

The HOPE rental 8d.

The KINGS ARMS rental 4s.

The NAGS HEAD Sam Woolnough (owner/occupier?), 2 beds & 4 stables.

The RED COW wine Licence £1 10s

The BLACK SWAN

The THREE TUNS Henry Burges (occupier) 4 beds & 8 stables. Rental 2s. wine Licence £2.

The WARRENDER William Butler (occupier) 2 beds & 4 stables.

The WHITE LION Sam Knights (occupier) 1 bed & 2 stables. Rental 2s 8d; Wine licence £1.

The WHITE HART rental 2s 11d

The WHITE HORSE John Buller the occupier moves to Beccles

John Herring occupier 1 beds & 2 stables

Charles Allen occupier 2 beds & 4 stables

Andrew Barrow occupier 2 beds & 4 stables Wine licence £1.

Thomas Winter occupier 1 bed & 2 stables

William Hobson occupier 1 bed & 2 stables

Edward Prime occupier 1bed but no stables

HALESWORTH: TRADES & OCCUPATIONS 1823-4.

ACADEMIES	5.	ATTORNEYS	3 Firms.	AUCTIONEERS	2.
BAKERS	6.	BANKERS	1 Firm.	BASKET MAKERS	2.
BOOKSELLERS &		BOOT &			
PRINTERS	2.	SHOEMAKERS	5.	BRAZIERS	2.
BRICKLAYERS	2.	BUTCHERS	2.	CARPENTERS	3.
COAL MERCHANTS	2.	CORN DEALERS	2.	CURRIERS	3.
GROCERS &					
DRAPERS	6.	HATTERS	2.	LINEN DRAPERS	3.
		PERFUMERS &		PLUMBERS PAINTERS	
MILLENERS	2.	HAIR CUTTERS	2.	& GLAZIERS	4.
SADDLERS	2.	SMITHS	5.	SPIRIT MERCHANTS	2.
STONEMASONS	2.	SURGEONS	3.	TAILORS	6.

WATCHMAKERS 3.

ALSO: LEATHER BREECHES MAKER, TANNER, IRONMONGER, IRON FOUNDER, CABINET-

MAKER, WHEEL & PATTENMAKER, COACH MAKER, FARRIER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

COOPER, STRAW HAT MAKER and a SPIRIT MERCHANT & MALTSTER. PUBLIC HOUSES: ANGEL INN, HAWK, KINGS ARMS, KINGS HEAD,

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,

ROSE & CROWN, SHIP, SUN, SWAN, THREE TUNS, WELLINGTON, WHERRY, WHITE HART and WHITE LION.

SOURCE: Piget's Directory.

In 1824 the following carriers and coaches were running from Halesworth:-

LONDON	Wm Smith's wagon. Weds	NORWICH	Robert Hoggs wagon from
	Bett & Bury Fly wagon		Kings Arms Inn Weds & Fri
	from Kings Arms Inn. Weds		Wm Smith's wagon. Tues & Fri.
			James Taylor's wagon from
			The Ship. Tues.

COACHES to NORWICH: 'The Eclipse' from Kings Arms Inn on Mon, Weds & Sat.
'The Shannon' from the Three Tuns on Mon, Weds, Thurs & Sat.

In 1830 Halesworth contained 362 houses and had a population of 2166. Its chief manufacture was spinning yarn, and making linen cloth. James Aldred's hemp-cloth factory stood in Chediston Street, and great quantities of hemp were still being grown in the neighbourhood. There was also a coach making works and an iron foundry in the town. The principal trade was in corn, malt, beer, cheese, butter, lime & hemp. Despite the generally depressed state of agriculture, the London brewers preferred Suffolk malt and barley, and almost 60% of the grain shipped from Southwold came down the River Blyth by wherry from Halesworth.

Pte G H Smith 2nd Battalion Queens' Royal Regiment

At the end of January this year, I received a phone enquiry at home from a lady in Hampshire. She had recently learnt that her grandfather had spent time in the Patrick Stead Hospital Halesworth, after losing part of his leg in May 1915 during the First World War. It was the only part of his life that the family knew little about. Lin Penny (for that was her name) had found it extremely difficult to find any information about the Hospital during that period, and the call to the Museum was hopeful rather than expectant of any real information.

I was able to tell her that the Hospital would still be recognisable, certainly from the outside, to anyone who had spent time there during the 1914-18 War. On the outbreak of the War the Hospital was used as a War Emergency Hospital, and up to 1st November 1915, 164 sick and wounded from the battlefields of France and Belgium were treated. I asked Mrs Penny what her grandfather's name was, she replied that unfortunately it was Smith; Pte G H Smith. I said that fortunately the Museum had in its collection an autograph book belonging to the daughter of one of the Red Cross Volunteer Nurses who worked in the Hospital during 1915. The mother, Mrs Moore, took the book into the small ward and got many of the men to sign it. In fact many wrote several lines of poetry or drew pictures. Because I had mounted a display in

2005 about the history of the Patrick Stead Hospital, I had listed the names of all those men and staff who had signed their autographs, and I knew that there were several soldiers named Smith. By this time I had a genuine feeling that I was going to find her grandfather.

Lin Penny then told me that her grandfather had served in the 2nd Battalion the Queens Royal Regiment. I have a family connection with the 'Queens' and at the time of researching the exhibition, the fact that a member of the regiment had ended up in the Patrick Stead Hospital in 1915, and had signed the autograph book had remained in my memory. I told Mrs Penny that I was 99% sure that a soldier named Smith, a member of the 'Queens', had signed the autograph book, and may also be in one of several photographs that were gifted to us with the book. At this the call became very emotional, and I had to stress that I was at home and not at the Museum, but that I would phone her back after the weekend when I had checked the files and the original autograph book.

I was right G H Smith had signed it and had not only written his rank and regiment, and that he had been wounded in May 1915; but had drawn a picture depicting the Kaisers' wish to devour the whole of Europe on the rest of the page! And I had photocopied it and used it for the exhibition. Lin Penny's reaction when I phoned her and said that I would put a copy in the post was that her and her husband were coming up to Halesworth. I met them in the Museum on the following Thursday two minutes after we had opened up. They had already been to the Hospital where the kind nursing staff had given them a tour.

For our part the Museum got a copy of a photograph of Pte Smith proud in his uniform, and copies of several photographs one of which was taken in the grounds of the Patrick Stead Hospital in 1915.

However, the most poignant item was a copy of the letter and envelope, which had started Mrs Penny's search. It was addressed to Pte Smith at the Patrick Stead Hospital; and had been written by his younger brother who was in France (although under age) and had just learnt that that his older brother had been wounded. It was dated at the beginning of June. Three weeks later the boy was dead, killed on his first day in action.

The outbreak of the War in 1914 resulted in the Hospital being used as a War Emergency Hospital. Up to 1st November 1915, 164 sick and wounded from the battlefields of France and Belgium were treated. They are under the care of local doctors and the matron Miss Read. Many gifts have been sent to patients in the way of eggs, produce and cigarettes; this generous and kindly feeling has been gratefully acknowledged. Mr Z. Sones junior deserves special thanks for having provided weekly entertainments which have been much enjoyed.

The local Voluntary Aid Detachment helped enormously. The men transported the casualties from the train station to the Hospital. The ladies section performed helpful nursing duties.

An appeal was launched for X-ray apparatus, and in response £150 was quickly raised and the apparatus soon installed. In 1916 a plant for supplying electricity was installed in Wissett Road, and the Hospital was first to substitute electricity for gas.

In 1915 members of the Glamorgan Yeomanry, who were billeted in the area, gave a highly successful concert in the Corn Hall. Proceeds amounted to £29. In December a

Regimental Concert was equally popular and £27 was divided between Regimental funds, Halesworth War Hospital Deport and the YMCA.

After the War an oak framed picture memorial was received by the Hospital in appreciation of its war work. It bore the inscription:

‘During the Great War of 1914-18, this building was established and maintained as a Hospital for British sick and wounded. The Army Council in the name of the Nation thank those who have rendered to it this valuable and patriotic assistance in the hour of its emergency and they desire to express their deep appreciation of the whole-hearted attention which the Staff of this Hospital gave to the Patients who were under their care.’ On the back of the picture were the following names Matron Miss Cecilia Reed, S.R.N., Sisters Jessie Ellis S.R.N., Shingles & Mallett. Nurses Mrs Orford, Mrs Lambert, Mrs Moore*, Mrs Everett & Maidwell. There were others, who like Sister Macpherson from Edinburgh, worked at the Hospital during the early part of the War before moving on. Also worthy of mention are the many ward orderlies who gave unstinting help. The Doctors at the time were Percy Warwick, P.J. Nyssen & J. Aylen.

* Red Cross Nurse.

(ii) THE HALESWORTH AREA 1086

	POPULATION					BELONGING TO THE DEMESNE (HOME FARM)									PEASANTS		VILL	
	Size arable	Recded Pop	Free men	Villgs &Sml	Slaves	Total Pop	(D) Ploughs	Mea dow	Wood land	Cob	Demesne Animals			Goats	Bee hives	Peasant Ploughs	Oxen per family	Total Value£
WALPOLE	4.88c	28	17	11		126		6.5a	30P							6		10.88
COOKLEY	6.25c	16		15	1	69	03	8.0a	87P		01	08	7	30	2	3	1.84	12.25
SIBTON	4.81c	46	05	39	2	200	10	20.5a	132P	5	15	56	169	06	5	4	1.14	18.81
LINSTEAD	0.50c	06		06		27	02	2.0a	20P	1	04	20	30	20		1	1.33	03.50
HUNTIGFD	8.11c	68	25	43		306	04	17.0a	120P	2	10	30	100	60	6	29	3.60	41.11
CHEDISTN	3.32c	25	04	21		113	05	12.0a	188P		05	20	62	07		5	3.33	13.32
BLYFORD	2.10c	10		08	2	38	02	1.0a	160P	1	09	17	3			3	3.00	07.10
SOTHERTN	2.14c	23	01	20	2	97	02	2.0a	100P	1	01	34	25			3.5	1.26	07.64
BRAMFLD	7.23c	42		42		189	04	7.0a	300P		08	24		30		10	1.90	21.73
THORINTN	6.48c	39	03	32	4	162	06.5	13.0a	26P	2	06	54	212	15	8	7	1.93	19.98
WENHASTN	2.58c	25	06	19		113		4.5a	16P							5	1.60	07.58
MELLS	3.00c	23		20	3	93	02	5.0a	100P	2	07	30	16			3	1.20	08.00
HALSWRTH	2.95c	29	06	21	2	124	05.5	8.5a	120P	1	06	10	32	02		2	1.06	10.45
WISSETT	4.00c	20		20		90	02	4.0a	300P	4	20	60	63	51		5	2.00	11.00
SPEXHALL	4.00c	29	14	15		130			60P							8	2.13	12.00
RMBURGH	2.43c	33		33		148		4.0a	130P							10.5	2.54	12.93
STONE ST	0.16c	3		03		14										0.5	1.30	
HOLTON	1.91c	15	09	06		68	02	0.5a	3P							1	1.30	04.91
BLYTHBGH	10.8c	84	07	76	1	375	06	8.5a	90P		03					31	3.80	47.80
HINTON	0.83c	08	06	02		36	01	1.0a		1	04	04	50					01.83
BULCAMP	0.53c	08		08		36	02	4.0a	140P			12	12	40		1	1.45	03.53

NOTES: The total amount of arable in each vill is expressed in carucates (each of 120 acres). Recorded Population: freemen, villagers, smallholders & slaves. Total Population of each vill $-(\text{Heads of families} \times 4.5) + \text{slaves}$. Estimated Total Population of the Halesworth Area: 2554. Demesne Animals – Cobs (horses) Cattle (oxen & cows). Peasant prosperity is measured by the average number of oxen per family (number of peasant ploughs \times 8 oxen divided by the number of villagers & smallholders) Total Value of each vill/parish: value of each plough in the vill (£1 the cost of eight oxen) + value of each carucate of arable (£1 value of 120 acres at 2d per acre).

INDICATORS OF LIVESTOCK FARMING IN THE HALESWORTH AREA 1342 &1803

1342: Selected Tithes per 100 acres	1803: Livestock Returns & loads of hay per 100 acres
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Parish	Value Tithes	% Hay	% M & Cs	Total %	Value *	a		Oxen	Young Cattle	T	b	Cows	c	Loads Hay	d	Sheep	e	Pigs	F
Blyford	9.2s	15.2	7.6	22.8	2.10s	o		6.06	2.34	8.40	o	3.72		20.00	o	4.26		19.00	x
Walpole	4.1s		7.0	7.0	0.29s			2.29	5.54	7.83	o	5.37		16.30	x	2.11		21.80	x
Cookley								0.88	3.64	4.52		6.29	x	12.10		9.06	x	17.00	
Sibton	4.1s	8.7	10.7	19.4	0.80s			2.10	5.42	7.52	o	4.72		20.00	o	15.40	o	23.00	x
Linstead M								0.77	6.38	7.15	o	11.77	o	25.20	o			13.60	
Linstead P								1.50	3.80	5.30		5.10				2.70		21.50	x
Huntingfield	7.4s	6.0		6.0	0.43s			1.13	5.41	6.51	x	8.18	o	22.10	o	1.73		18.00	
Heveningham								1.20	4.94	6.14	x	8.50	o	26.90	o	36.40	o	14.60	
Chediston	13.2s	4.6	12.9	17.5	2.31s	o		2.12	4.79	6.91	x	8.47	o	25.40	o	5.17		20.80	x
Bramfield	9.4s	10.9	14.0	24.9	2.34s	o		1.69	4.23	5.89	x	7.44	x	20.30	o	9.45	x	26.10	o
Sotherton	6.5s	3.7	7.3	11.0	0.72s			0.14	3.55	3.69		3.26		7.20		1.09		17.60	
Thorington								0.69	3.29	3.98		5.14		10.00		4.97		13.70	
Wenhaston	5.9s		10.1	10.1	0.60s			0.78	2.41	3.19		4.91		7.70		0.25		16.16	
Halesworth	13.2s		10.4	10.4	1.37s	x		2.15	2.43	4.58		6.32	x	13.80		3.96		28.50	o
Wissett	8.2s*	9.6	13.0	22.6	1.85s	o		0.58	4.08	4.66		6.22	x	12.10		2.22		13.77	
Rumburgh								1.37	5.82	7.19	o	10.20	o	16.60	x	7.45		19.70	x
Spexhall	12.8s		15.3	15.3	1.96s	o		0.81	5.68	6.49	x	9.52	o	22.40	o	15.20	o	18.90	x
Holton	11.9s	5.0	4.8	9.8	1.17s			1.06	4.42	5.48		5.30		12.00		4.69		25.60	o
Blythburgh								1.60	3.34	4.94		1.06		5.12		52.45	o	8.90	
Walberswick								0.25	3.33	3.58		2.37		4.20				5.65	
Blything average										4.14		4.60				11.40		16.40	

Total value of agricultural tithes per 100 acres (in shillings). M & Cs – Milk and Calves. * Total value of tithes on hay and Milk & Calves per 100 acres. *In 1342 the tithes for Wissett and Rumburgh were added together.

a- Parishes with tithes on hay and milk & calves 25% above the Area average (1.65s) and above the area average (1.32s); b- Parishes with total of oxen & young cattle 25% above the area average (7.12 per 100a) and above the area average (5.70 per 100a); c- Parishes with number of cows 25% above the area average (7.72 per 100a) and above the area average (6.18 per 100a); d- Parishes with loads of hay 25% above the area average (19.47 per 100a) and above the area average (15.58 per 100a); e- Parishes with number of sheep 25% above the area average (11.15 per 100 acres) and above the area average (8.92 per 100a) and f- Parishes with number of pigs 25% above the area average (23.10 per 100a) and above the area average (18.48 per 100a). o over 25% above area average; x above area average

NONARUN INQUISITIONES 1342: The King was granted a subsidy of the ninth of the corn, wool and lambs in every parish for two years. Commissioners were directed to take inquisitions upon oath of the witnesses. It was assumed that the value of the Great Tithes (corn, wool and lambs) would equal the subsidy to be paid by each Parish. The Commissioners also produced a statement of the rest of the income of each Rector, since a subsidy of the ninth from land was to be granted later.

	CHURCH LANDS				RENTS			TITHES				
	Arable	Value	Meadow	Value	Pasture	Value	Rents	Corn,wool lambs	Hay	calves & milk	oblations other tithe	hemp
Blyford								66s 8d	13s 4d	6s 8d	6s 8d	
Walpole	20 acres	20s 0d						66s 8d		5s 0d	15s 0d	
Cookley	6 acres	6s 0d			1 acre	2s 0d	4s 0d	80s 0d	2s 6d		40s 0d	
Sibton	7 acres	7s 0d						80s 0d	10s 0d	12s 0d	40s 0d	10s 0d
Linstead								93s 4d			16s 4d	
Linstead P								26s 8d			16s 8d	
Huntingfield	100 acres	50s 0d	6 acres	14s 0d	6 acres	6s 0d	37s 0d	160s 0d	10s 0d		34s 0d	
Chediston	48 acres	32s 0d	8 acres	24s 0d			19s 0d	240s 0d	14s 4d	40s 0d	50s 0d	16s 8d
Bramfield	36 acres	36s 0d					2s 0d	180s 0d	26s 8d	34s 0d	66s 8d	
Sotherton	8 acres	6s 8d						80s 0d	3s 4d	6s 8d	10s 0d	
Thoringtn	16 acres	16s 0d						53s 4d				26s 8d
Wenhaston	40 acres	20s 0d	1 acre	4s 0d				93s 4d		14s 0d	30s 0d*	10s 0d
Haleswrth	70 acres	70s 0d	6 acres	26s 4d		13s 4d	26s 4d	160s 0d		20s 0d	60s 0d	10s 0d
			5 acres	20s 0d								
Wissett & Rumburgh	55 acres	36s 8d					60s 0d	240s 0d	30s 0d	40s 0d		90s 0d
Spexhall	30 acres	30s 0d					6s 8d	160s 0d		30s 0d		43s 0d
Holton	42 acres	21s 0d	9 acres	36s 0d			7s 0d	106s 8d	7s 0d	6s 8d	21s 0d	15s 0d
Blythburgh								300s 0d	tithes of the sea	160s	133s 4d	

NOTES ON THE EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY 1858-1859

1858 April: The East Suffolk Railway Company visited Halesworth. A goods counting house (office) is required in the Goods Shed? Also an enquiry office & Ladies Waiting Room are required at the station. The Station building will soon be finished.

1858 June: The new station at Halesworth has been inspected and further improvements suggested including an extension of the goods shed platform.

The GPO are offering to pay £100 per annum for day mail to be sent by train to Ipswich from Beccles, Halesworth etc.

1859 Feb: WAGES IN COUNTRY GOODS YARDS (Halesworth)

Foreman porter	scale	17s – 20s
Loaders		17s – 20s
Scalesmen		15s – 17s
Porters		14s – 16s
Horse drivers		14s – 16s (shunting is to be by horses)
Carmen		15s – 16s
Lads		4s – 5s

STAFF REQUIRED BY EAST SUFFOLK LINE

Station masters	14	
Booking clerks	9	
Clerks	3	
Signalmen etc	50	
Gatekeepers & lads	39	
Foreman porters	2	
Ordinary porters	16	
Truck shunters	8	
Truck horses	8	
Greasers	2	
Lads	2	Total 145

1859 Mar (Halesworth Times): The Electric Telegraph will soon be completed between Yarmouth, Lowestoft & London via the East Suffolk line.

Halesworth Goods Yard: Next to the main down line (Beccles) are the ‘down siding, the Goods Shed, with counting house and stables, and accommodation for coal yards and cattle pens. Lamps are to be placed in the Goods Yard. A retaining wall for the ‘down siding’ is needed.

1859 May (Advert in the HT) Eastern Counties Railway; The opening of the East Suffolk Railway – Ipswich Woodbridge Lowestoft and Yarmouth – Wednesday June 1st 1859.

TRAINS: leaving Halesworth	6.20am	11.35am	4.19pm	6.58pm
Arrive Ipswich	8.05am	12.55pm	5.40pm	8.30pm
Arrive London	10.30am	4.10pm		

East Suffolk Railway fares between Halesworth and Norwich (day) will be 4s, 6s, & 8s.

June 1st 1859: ‘The first train from Yarmouth arrived at Ipswich at 8.00am bringing 40 to 50 passengers. At Halesworth the station was gaily decorated and the platform was crowded all day.’

1859 June 4th (Ipswich Journal) Adverts: Opening of the East Suffolk Railway.

EDWARD PACKARD & Co ‘turnip manure and lime can be delivered to all stations. Halesworth agent R. Burleigh.’

EAST SUFFOLK COAL COMPANY coal can be delivered to all stations.

WILLIAM ATMER JR coal oil & lime; depots at Halesworth and Darsham stations.

1859 June 28th (HT) 'Postal communications between Halesworth and London were discontinued when the coach 'Shannon' was withdrawn. It has been re-established via the East Suffolk Railway. Letters must be posted at Halesworth by 11.25am so that they can be forwarded on the 11.35am train arriving in London by 4.10pm. London letters will reach Halesworth by 1.35am. This is highly advantageous for the professional, mercantile and trading classes.

1859 Sept (HT) THE IPSWICH & SOUTH TOWN TURNPIKE Tolls let by the year are £310 less because of the opening of the East Suffolk Railway.

1859 October 12th: The East Suffolk Line is now open for goods traffic, especially Night and Day Fish Trains.

Deliveries of newspapers and books for the station bookshop at Halesworth Station are to be paid for by Mr Day.

1859 Oct 23rd RETURNS FOR TRAFFIC ON THE EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY (Weekly)

Passengers	£401 07s 10d	(45%)
Parcels	18 03s 10d	(2%)
Horses, Carriages & Dogs	4 07s 09d	
Cattle	17 18s 01d	(2%)
Coal	31 06s 09d	(4%)
Merchandise	£382 16s 06d	(44%)
Total	£856 00s 09d	

SOURCES

Eastern Counties Railways: Traffic. Loco, permanent Way Committee Minute Book

Halesworth Times

Ipswich Journal

1859: Coal traffic from York to East Anglia six months to the end of Dec 1858

Ipswich	25217 tons
Lowestoft	12360 tons
Yarmouth	1777 tons

The Railway provides Yarmouth and Lowestoft with a fast route to London. Yarmouth is 35 miles nearer; and Lowestoft 25 miles nearer.

1859: Insurance:

	BUILDINGS	GOODS IN TRUST
Woodbridge	£2800	£200
Melton	1100	100

Saxmundham	1450	100
Darsham	1450	100
Halesworth	2250	200
Beccles	1600	200
Yarmouth (South town	9100	300

1860 Mar: The station master at Halesworth is to receive a £10 increase to £90 per annum (34s 6d per week).

1861 Census RAILWAY STATION: Station master (Jarvis); railway clerk; signalman; goods porter; railway porter (4); storekeeper ESR; railway labourer (3) and a platelayer.

1861-2 Goods delivered to Saxmundham Station: During the summer traffic was very light, little coal or lime (for the sandy soil) was needed.

Coal came via Lowestoft (26miles) being delivered there by collier from Northumberland & Durham.

Coal wagons (trucks) carried about 6 tons of coal. 24th January – 23rd April 1861 160 tons arrived; Jan 1862 95 tons arrived. Cost of conveyance 3s 0d per ton. In Oct 1861 a 4 ton truck load of lime arrived from Ipswich. Cost of conveyance 2s 6d a ton. Other goods – seed, 5 ton 4 cwt of breeze

Arrived from Lowestoft. Cost of conveyance 2s 7d per ton. In Feb 1861 2 tons of cattle feed arrived from Ipswich. Cost of conveyance 11s 8d plus 1s 8d for cartage.

1862 August 7th: The Great Eastern Railway has been formed being an amalgamation of – Eastern Counties Railway, Norfolk Railway, Eastern Union Railway, East Anglia Railway and the East Suffolk Railway.

TENANTS OF HALESWORTH MANOR HOLDING PROPERTY IN THE THOROUGHFARE c1430

THE THOROUGHFARE (East) next to the River Bank:

Message held by villeinage tenure by John Ferroure (1430?) for a rent of 19½d. PALMERS?

Cottage held by villeinage tenure by Thomas Medowes (died 1469) for a rent of 22d.

Message 'PRYMES' (John Pryme 1380), held by William Lyster? for a rent of 2s 8d. TOY SHOP/ANCIENT HOUSE

Message 'PRYMES' held by villeinage tenure by Thomas Palmer (1430) formerly of John Pryme (1380) for a rent of 14½d. Also a parcel of meadow called 'DAM' formerly of John Pryme (1380) for a rent of 2d.

Message & tenement formerly 'BRETONS' recently held by Robert Barker (Roger Barker? 1430) for a rent of 3s. THE WHITE HART

Message & garden held by villeinage tenure. Before 1430 held by Robert Earl. DURRANTS

Tenement held by Robert Borrell (1430), formerly of Robert Earl (before 1430) for a rent of 2s. A parcel of garden held by Robert Borrell and before then Robert Earl, for a rent of 8d. CROSS RAMM.

One Yard 'HASSARDS' (John Hassard 1327) next to Buntynngges Lane held by Roger Barker (1430) for rent of 12d. HORSE & GARDEN.

A garden of ½ acre next to Buntings Lane held by bond tenure by William Merlon (1430) for a rent of 16d.

A cottage held by bond tenure formerly of William Halesworth (Isabel his wife died 1405) for a rent of 19d.

Tenement held by copyhold tenure recently Thomas Palmer (before 1474) formerly held by John Baron a butcher? (1430) for a rent of 2s. THE ANGEL HOTEL

Cottage held by bond tenure formerly of Geoffrey Chirche 2d. John Hoo (1430 total rent paid 12s 11½d) ANGEL LINK (Angel Site Excavations 1988-2000).

Message held by John Hoo formerly of Henry Pede (1400?) for a rent of 2s. GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Message held by Henry Roke (1430 paid rents 4s 11½d) formerly of Matilda Seman for a rent of 2s 11½d. The yard behind held by Adam Grene a clerk. (before 1430) BARCLAYS BANK & CAR PARK

Cottage & tenement held by Henry Roke (d.1449) formerly of Matilda Seman (before 1430) called 'Rylys Cote' for a rent of 6d.

Cottage or tenement held by villeinage tenure by John Deyne (a cutler in 1449) and formerly held by Gerald Middleborough (before 1430) SUNSHINE HAIR.

Tenement with garden 'MAISTER ADAMS' held by copyhold tenure by John Wayte (died 1461) for a rent of 16d. Roger Barker (1430) held a message formerly of Adam at Grene clerk, for a rent of 16d. FORMERLY THE WHITE LION PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE THOROUGHFARE (West) next to the River Bank:

Message and various lands held by Henry Holbee (1430) formerly of Walter Bryd (c1400) for a rent of 2s 4d. WOTSITS (with the river bank to the North)

Two cottages 'PRYMES' held by copyhold tenure for a rent of 2s?

Tenement 'WISTS' held by Rose Butt formerly of John Butt (1430) for a rent of 5d. Formerly held by Robert Earl (c1420), Also a way towards the river a rent of 7d.

Tenement held by John Butt (1430) for a rent of 4d. 56 THOROUGHFARE

Two cottages with a garden 'PRIMES' held for a rent of 2s?

Messuage held by Roger Barker (1430 total rents paid 32s 10d) formerly held by Nicholas Barker, formerly William Roo (1318). Also one cottage next to aforesaid messuage, and parcel of meadow formerly of William Halesworth (1405). LLOYDS BANK & FOX'S CARDS

Messuage of Geoffrey Baret (d.1483) formerly of Thomas Edon (1430) for a rent of 3s Also a garden formerly called William Roo (Wissett? 1318) THE OLD KINGS ARMS HOTEL

Parcel of a messuage formerly of William Halesworth (c1400) held by William Randolph (draper? d.1447) for a rent of 3s 7d. MANSION HOUSE