

*CHAPTER*  
*I*

*A Glance At*  
*Parham's Past*

## LANDSCAPE

### Field Names

Nowadays, many people are completely unaware that all fields have had names for many centuries. Over the years, some field names stick, while others change many times. Most field names are rather uninteresting like 'Big Field', 'Eighteen Acres' or 'Low Meadow'. Others like 'Pond Meadow' or 'Glemham Field' are just as uninspiring unless they give clues to a feature like a pond or a boundary that is no longer present. However, maybe a quarter of the four hundred-odd fields in Parham's recent history have more interesting names - names that reveal history or simply sound quaint. Our tables and maps record the progress of every name over the last few centuries, from the ordinary to the very strange. The next few paragraphs explain how to understand this concentrated data. The rest of this topic then muses over the more interesting snippets of history that might flow from Parham's field names. As with all history, we have tried to be careful to state when assumptions are being made, but we have probably got carried away in places. About half a dozen names completely elude any attempt at explanation. Among them are the three most strangely named fields, all next to each other: Great and Little Gristle Field and Burying Boy Field. If any readers have any leads, we will always be interested to hear further theories.

Although it is very unusual for two fields on the same farm to have the same name, when we look at the village as a whole, there are many duplications. The Ordnance Survey (OS) assign every field a number that is unique within the parish, so we use these OS numbers on our maps to be unambiguous. However, each time they re-survey, these numbers bear no relation to the previous ones, so we always make sure we give the relevant date too.

However, even a number and a date don't identify any one patch of land permanently, because over the years fields get divided down or merged together. The best we can do is look for the time when most fields were at their smallest. At such a time their names and OS numbers would have been the most specific. In mediaeval times fields were typically as large as the largest of today's fields although these 'great fields' were divided into named furlongs, which were further subdivided into strips, each farmed separately. From the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, enclosure by often self-appointed landlords created the smaller fields seen in the 19<sup>th</sup> and the pre-mechanised 20<sup>th</sup> century. The only fully comprehensive survey of the fields of Parham was in 1838. In common with the other parishes in Suffolk and the rest of the country, every field was surveyed in order to calculate the tithe rent apportionments [1838a]. The tithe records give us every field's name, state, area, owner and tenant. Fields were typically also at their smallest around this same date.

Therefore the OS numbers from the 1840 Ordnance Survey [1840a] are the most useful way to refer to Parham's fields. For brevity, we refer to these as for example 1840/424, which is short for 'OS no. 424 in the year 1840'.

### Source material

This survey of Parham's field names is based on a patchy coverage of maps going back as far as 1671. Before this time there are written manorial records from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century but no known maps. These records would require expert interpretation beyond our resources. However a brief summary of research into these records is given elsewhere in the discussion on Parham's mediaeval lanes. The sources for the meaning of the more unusual field names are John Field's excellent books [Field1972, Field1993]. The sources for current field names and for various anecdotes are listed in the acknowledgements. The full list of source material is given later.

### How to use the field name table and maps

The table of field names is divided across its width into four main sets of columns:

- before 1840 - this set of columns is built from a patchy collection of private surveys of individual farms. A double-lined border is drawn round each collection with the source reference heading each.
- the 1840 Tithe survey [1838a, 1840a] - this is the only complete column.
- the early 20<sup>th</sup> century - a large part of the village changed ownership in 1921 when the Corrance estate was sold in lots [1921a]. Some field names were noted down by the buyers at this time. The two 'owner' columns for 1921 show pre- and post sale owners. The sale maps are all based on the 1904 Ordnance Survey.
- the late 20<sup>th</sup> century - here we record the field names as they stand today in 1999. Also an attempt is made to record the size of fields in 1975 at the time of the last major Ordnance Survey. Although the 1975 data is far from complete, it will be seen that a good deal of the larger fields have been created in the last 25 years.

The order in which fields are listed is generally from north to south and within that from west to east. This is approximately the same as the order of the Tithe OS numbers from 1840. We've also tried to bunch fields together that have always been part of the same farm, although there are many fields on the edge of farms that have swapped around. However, we've also had to list fields immediately after each other where they have been

merged together later in their lives. This sometimes makes it difficult to find a field as the order is difficult to predict, but it is the best compromise we could reach. To help, the rows containing each of the 21 farmhouses are highlighted by thick dashed edges. Usually the fields surrounding the house will be fairly close by in the list.

Acreages are not recorded, but can be found from the source material.

Abbreviations have had to be used liberally in order to fit the large amount of information across the page. Where possible the state of the land is recorded with an abbreviation (whether it is arable, pasture, woodland etc. about thirty-odd descriptions are used). The owners and tenants are also recorded by using numerous abbreviations. All abbreviations are listed after the table.

Every care has been taken to transcribe names as they were written in the source - there is no correction of even poor punctuation. Where a clerical error is certain it is surrounded by braces. For example the 1840 entry for Fitches Meadow is listed as {Hitches Meadow}. This notation is reserved for errors in the records that didn't result in a permanent change to the name in common use. We haven't highlighted our own clerical errors - these are left hidden to confuse future researchers! Nonetheless, people miss-hearing or miss-spelling or guessing an incorrect meaning of an unfamiliar sounding name is one of the commonest causes of name changes. For instance Brick Kilns has become Brickles or even Brittles. In these cases we put '(sic)' after the name to make it clear it isn't our typing error.

### Common terms that appear in field names

A few terms that regularly crop up in field names might be unfamiliar to people who haven't grown up in a farming community. A 'Lay' or 'Ley' is a non-permanent meadow. The term 'Gull' is used for a small river in a gully. A 'Pightle' is just a small field, although most seem to cluster around the farm buildings. A 'Close' is simply evidence of the process of enclosure. Finally, the word 'Neat' is for oxen or cattle. 'Neathouse' appears a great deal. I grew up thinking this was spelt 'Nettuce' like 'lettuce' because it is pronounced "Net'us"

### Interesting Parham field names

**Wabbs & Great/Little/Long Wabbs (1840/14,24,25):** These fields are now all merged together but John Larter still calls the merged field Great Wabbs. The bridleway from North Green (1840/30a,78,78a) was called Webb's Lane. It used to continue up towards these fields called 'Wabbs' rather than turning left towards Framlingham as it does today. Both the 1824 map of what is now Home Farm [1824a] and the 1840 Tithe map show this original route. The late Gwen Dyke has this area called Wabb's land in 1433/1550 on unknown evidence. Even within the

Tithe record one of these fields (1840/25) is spelled as Webb's Field while the others were spelled Wabbs. The 1819 map [1802a] has them all spelled Wabbs, but it seems fairly certain that Wabbs and Webb's are the same words spelled differently, with Wabb's having the greater antiquity.

**Kilderbee's Grove (1840/13):** The Tithe apportionment entry of 'Hilderber's Grove' is definitely a clerical error as Samuel Kilderbee clearly owned the surrounding land in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century [1794a, 1802a].

**Lonely Farm (1840/10):** Obvious meaning given its remoteness from the rest of the village.

**St. John's Grove (1840/29):** This covert is on the boundary with Framlingham. Its name might derive from midsummer's day bonfires traditionally set on St John's day (24<sup>th</sup> June).

**Great/Little/Upper/Lower High Row (1840/37,38); High Row (1840/110); Long Rows (1840/435); High Row (1840/426):** These four separate names probably all come from the Old English word for 'rough' [ruh]. They are all on high ground. Respectively beside the Cransford Road, behind Shaftos, on the boundary with Easton and behind Parham Old Hall. Alternatively some might be from the short form for hedgerow.

**The Spong (1904/470):** This name doesn't appear on any map - Alfred Whymark told me this was the name used for the strip of wooded land with a pond that used to run along Queen Mary's Wood, a track's width away, but is now ploughed out. It is indeed the Old English word for a long narrow strip. One explanation is that the word came to be used where a single spang or leap could clear the width of the strip.

**Queen Mary's Wood/Lane (1840/40a):** (Further information can be found in this chapter under Mediaeval Tracks and Lanes.)

**Oak Farm (1840/43):** As with most farm houses, names didn't seem to be given, instead the name of the occupier was used (Chilcott's Farm in 1794). Queen Mary's wood was planted with oaks in 1788, but evidence has been gathered that this was an ancient pig wood long before. Queen Mary's Lane in the vicinity of this farm was planted over with oaks in 1795. The name Oak Farm is unlikely to have been applied until at least these dates or later.

**Fitches Meadow (1840/35):** This is now the plantation opposite Oak Farm drive. It could be someone's name, but it might also imply the fodder crop vetch was grown there. As a result of this survey, this plantation will revert to this name rather than the current 'Plantation Opposite Oak Farm Drive', which is descriptive but a bit of a mouthful.

**Long/Lower/Upper Whin Field (1840/32,33); Whin Covert, Whin Field/Cover, Whinny Plantation, The Great Winnis, Middle/Further Whinns (1904/148, 1840/430, 429, 431):** These probably comes from the Old Norse word for gorse [hvin] and if so would imply gorse was once prevalent here. The former set are behind the plantation opposite Oak Farm drive. The latter collection are all in or

around the wood now called Sally's Grove on the boundary with Easton. Incidentally, the former set of fields is all part of the 'Big Field', which has now been renamed to The 'Big Whin Field' (as a result of this survey). This is to distinguish it from the other 'Big Field' the Grays already farmed before they took over the management of the JC Larter land.

North/South **Allands** (1840/28,30): These were next to St John's Grove on the boundary with Framlingham. They might come from the Middle English for a remote or lonely field near a parish boundary [ME *alange* or *alenge*]. Alternatively, it could be a corruption of 'Old Lands'. This was a common name given when land that had been heath or old pasture was ploughed.

**Market Hill** (1840/58); **Market Hill** (1840/113): Only a couple of fields and the stream called the Gull separate these two intriguingly named fields. However, there are two likely explanations for such field names, neither of which imply there was a market here. The former can probably be explained as a corruption of 'Mark Oak Hill' from the Old English for a mark [mærc]. It is on the boundary with Framlingham, on which still stand three great boundary or marker oaks. The latter field is on the northern edge of Parham Wood, divided in two by the track between Framlingham and Saxmundham. This fits the other common use of this name; land next to the way to the market.

First/Second **Friars** (1840/133,134): This name doesn't necessarily imply a friary stood here between Brick Lane and Parham Wood; it may simply have been land owned or in trust to friars.

**Furpits Meadow** (1840/130): This is beside the River Ore, below Parham Wood, which lends weight to an interpretation related to deep furrows cut for drainage.

Upper/Lower **Smith** Close (1840/111,112): These fields seem too isolated nowadays to have once housed a smithy. However, they are close beside the track from Framlingham to Saxmundham, north of Parham Wood, so it is not outside the bounds of possibility that there was a smithy here, although these fields are not directly beside the track. May have simply been a person's name.

**Sallow Grove** (1840/114); **Sallow Grove** (1840/432); **Sally's Grove** (1904/148b): The first of these is probably across the track from the north-west corner of Parham Wood, although the title map has a chunk missing here. Sallow is another word for pussy willow (*salix atrocinerea*) from the Old English [salh]. The very wet strip of woodland across the parish boundary running along the footpath from Easton to Parham was also called Sallow Grove in 1840, but now it is called Stud Farm Wood. However, the wood next to it was then called Whin Field Cover and is now called Sally's Grove, which sounds suspiciously like a corruption of Sallow Grove.

**Gall's Meadow** (1840/216): This land is on the opposite side of the River Ore from Parham Wood. It may be derived from the Old English word meaning wet, barren land [galla].

**Rush Close** (1840/60); **Rush Field/Piece** (1904/19, 1840/399); **Rush Close** (1840/350): This name seems to imply the obvious - that rushes grew on this land. All three of these fields are not particularly low, but may have been badly drained. The first is right up by the marker oaks on the Framlingham boundary, the second two are to the west of the entrance to the Moat Hall farm yard and the third is in the middle of the large field to the west of Bridge Farm and still has a pond in the middle.

**Mill Meadow/Field** (1777/9,2, 1840/145,141); **A Mill** (1840/201); **Mill Mount** (1840/377): It is fairly safe to assume each of these field names implies the existence of a mill, probably all windmills. The first set of fields is between Sunset Cottage (now Field Cottage) and Shaftos with another opposite Green Farm Cottages on North Green. This may imply one or two mills in these slightly separated spots. The second reference is to the well documented mill on Mill Green, where Mill House now stands. The third is on the approach into Parham from Hacheston, just before Blyth Row on the left. See also Mount Field below.

**Further/First Church Field** (1840/50,51): These were close to Oak Farm off North Green and appear to imply fields that might then have been glebe lands, although this has not been supported by any other evidence. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, these fields had become called Corrances. Along with Further Bottoms and Further Pit Hill, Samuel Kilderbee gave these to Mrs White (née Corrance) in 1802 for unknown reasons. As the only child of Richard Corrance, the name would have died, were it not for her son Frederick White reverting to Corrance on her death. Hence the field name Corrances.

**Great/Little Gristle Field** (1840/93,95): These fields are up on the boundary with Glemham, behind Overbetts. The significance of their strange names is unknown.

**Overbetts** (1975/3884): Unknown origin.

**The Town House Field** (1840/164): This is north of Tree Cottage off Mill Green. A town-house was a house owned by the parish in which poor families were merely housed, as opposed to a work-house [Dymond 1988]. This implies it was named some time between the 1601 Poor Law setting up the Town Houses and the 1834 Poor Law, which instituted the more austere workhouses. Often fields with names like this had been willed to the parish, with the rent often directed to be used for the poor. There is no evidence of a building on this land, so this is the most likely explanation.

**Little Weanals** (1801/3): Origin unknown - could it relate to weaners? It is between Shaftos and Parham Wood.

**Hungry Hill** (1801/9); **Hungry Hill** (1840/171); **Hungerhills/Hungerins** (1840/189): All these names are very probably created out of the frustration of working poor land. The first is opposite where Hollow Lane appears, north of Whitehouse Farm. The second is south of Tree Cottage on Mill Green. The third is now under the main runway of the aerodrome.

**Cuttings Meadow/Green/Field, Cutlers Green, Cuttles Green** (1840/199,200,200a): This was the earlier name of Mill Green. Origin unknown. The dictionary of Field Names [Field1972] suggests 'land from which whetstones were obtained' for fields with 'Cutting Knife' in their name, but this seems unlikely here. It could be after someone's name. In 1433/1550 this was called Greshaugh Green [1433a].

**The Madle** (1975/3639): This is another name that doesn't appear on any maps or records but is the generally used name for the large pond on Mill Green. It almost certainly comes from the Suffolk word 'mardle' used for a village pond where groups would meet and mardle (chat).

**Upper/Lower Bolsters** (1840/204,206): Behind Mill Green. Origin unknown.

**Gorey Hill** (1840/236): Triangular field between Mill Green and the valley to the south. This appears to derive from the Old English for the triangular remnant left after a rectangular pattern of furlongs had been drawn up [gara].

**Burying Boy Field** (1840/94): This is an intriguing name. The field is on the boundary with Glemham, to the north of Park Farm. The Dictionary of Field Names [Field1972] points out that the word 'Bury' may imply a burial, but it may also come from the Old English word for a fortified manor house or general fortification [burh]. However, the name appears to have been new in 1840, being a divided-off part of the larger field called Aspens (presumably from Aspen trees) in 1761. An extreme stretch of the imagination could link the possible reference to a fortification with the moat-like artefact in the neighbouring Mount Field (see next entry).

**Mount Field/Meadow/Yard** (1840/161,159,1761/1): This field is close to the boundary with Glemham, also to the north of Park Farm. In this field on the 1840 Tithe map there is a strange, small, square-shaped island with what appears to be a square moat around it. Nowadays, it is in the middle of nowhere, but then it would have been alongside Queen Mary's Lane on the high ground of the watershed. The bridleway (Packway) from Elm Tree Farm also runs past nearby, and may have once led to this spot, although it currently crosses fields diagonally to the north-west on its route to join up with another bridleway leading from Stone Farm in Glemham towards this spot. Herman Kindred can remember his father filling a pond in this field and the general shape of this 'moat' is visible on an aerial photo of Elm Tree Farm's lands. Mount Yard is the name given to the farm yards we know today as Park Farm, which are a couple of fields away. It was relatively common for windmills to stand within a small moat, so given the name of the field, this is the most likely explanation for this feature.

**Upper/Lower Hobbs** (1840/180,181): These fields to the north-west of the aerodrome were called **Hovells** in 1761 (1761/14). It is possible that the name changed due to an error, but it might be a distinct name given for another reason such as a person's name. The original name Hovells might point to the presence of an implement shed or stack framework here.

**Rachel's Covert/Wood, Lendeep's Grove** (1840/238,239): Presumably Lendeep is a person's name. Some time between 1840 and 1904, this wood was renamed Rachel's Wood. The story goes that smugglers put about that a witch called Rachel lived in the wood to frighten people from investigating their comings and goings. This seems rather a late date for smuggling, but is not impossible.

**The Deal Meadow** (1840/297): Presumably named after the type of tree. Located in the far north-east corner of the parish.

**Squirrells, Skirrells** (1840/190): Origin appears obvious. This field was where the north-west corner of the aerodrome is now.

**Sketches** (1840/289): Origin unknown. Just beyond Crabbe's Farm.

**Rooked Meadow** (1840/306) Origin appears obvious.

**Dore Oak First/Second Piece** (1840/319,320): Despite the name being spelled Dore in 1840, John Gray pronounces this and his father spelled it Dorie. These fields lie to either side of Stewponds Wood. Origin unknown. May relate to the French doré meaning gilded, which is a feasible explanation for its 1840 and 1921 spellings as well as its current pronunciation. However, there are no known coats of arms sporting gilded oaks.

**Huntsmer** (1840/264): Probably from Huntsman. Located in the grounds of Parham Hall.

**Silverlace Green** (1840/273a): This might stem from 'silver leahs' with 'leahs' meaning grassland (as in ley) and 'silver' possibly alluding to flowers growing on it such as silverweed or silverwort [Eckwall1959].

**Botany Farm** (1975/8040): This sits on Silverlace Green and was in the furthest corner of the Marlesford Hall Estate, before it was recently sold off. The name implies it is as far flung as Botany Bay, Australia.

**Hatches Field** (1840/302) behind Pye's Wood could be after a person's name, but might be after the Old English for a half or wicket gate [hæcc] or for a field taken out of rotation [hitch]. It seems too far from Hacheston to be connected.

**The Workhouse Field** (1840/316): Origin obvious. This was where the new recycling transfer unit is today. There was also a workhouse on the parish land where North Green Bungalows are today.

**Stewponds Wood** (1840/391): Next to Moat Hall, fish were kept in the ponds in these woods until needed for the table in ancient times.

**Sharmans Piece** (1840/400): On the boundary with Hacheston to the west of Moat Hall. The origin is unknown but if it is related to the word shaman (priest) it seems more likely to be through someone's name than directly.

The **Ozier** Ground (1840/405): At the southernmost extreme of the parish, behind Hacheston village hall, an ozier is a type of willow (*salix viminalis*).

**Island Cottage** (1975/9802): The River Ore split into two around this island to the north of Hacheston Post Office until the course nearer the road was filled in earlier this century.

**Lodge Hill** (1840/410): This field sits against the north of the old path up from the bridge in Hacheston to Moat Hall. It seems rather far from the site of what was called Parham Lodge (where Parham Hall stands today), so may indicate the existence of a lodge house at the entrance to the estate, now disappeared.

**Headland Meadow** (1840/127): Beside High House Farm, this most likely comes from 'headland'.

**Great Cangles, Hither/Further Kangles** (1840/425): This name means a fenced enclosure [ME cangel]. It had this name on the 1671 map of the Blomeville Hall estate, the edge of which crossed into Parham. The fields sizes on this map were considerably larger than they were in 1840. The 'Home Fields in Cangles' of 1671 had been split into at least three fields by 1840, only one of which kept the name. This seems to imply the process of enclosure was only half way to completion in 1671.

**Hickling Hall** (1840/419): This hall was the centre of the sub-manor of Hickling, which was named after Hickling Priory in Norfolk. Now called Parham Old Hall.

**Writing Pit Meadow** (1840/384): Opposite the Willoughby Arms, this is most likely a corruption of 'Retting Pit Meadow' - retting pits and ponds were common to soften hemp and flax. It became **Blacksmith's Meadow** by 1921, which fits with the existence of the smithy opposite, beside the Inn on the 1883 Ordnance Survey.

**Duel Piece** (1840/323a): Behind Willoughby House in a loop in the river, one can imagine a misty morning with the Church forming a backdrop to a dramatic duel.

**White Meadow** (1840/417): This sits the other side of the road from Parham Old Hall against the Hacheston boundary. 'White' usually described poor or light land [OE hwita].

**Brakey Place** (1840/348): This lies against the south of the path from Parham bridge to Easton, a fair way behind Bridge Farm. Origin unknown, but it might imply bracken or possibly brackish water.

The **Mandle** (1840/370): A large field that was in the middle of what is now Parham's largest field - Brown's behind Blyth Row. Origin unknown but it might relate to the farming of mangle-wurzels, also called mangolds, which were a popular beet-like crop in the eighteenth century.

Many names seem to be after known local farmers or land-owners. For example: **Chilcott's** (1840/43) - Samuel Chilcott; **Corrance's** (1904/447,454) - Frederick Corrance, Esq; **William's Farm** (1840/74) - Benjamin Williams;

**Kemp's Meadow** (1840/243) - Kemp back as far as early hearth tax returns; **Shafto's** (1840/143) - Capt. John Shafto; **Jolly's** (1840/146); **Jolly's** (1840/305) - these fields are very far apart, one being opposite Field Cottage on the way to North Green, while the other is beyond Crabbe's Farm Bungalow off Silverlace Green (see 'The Farming Tradition' section in the topic History of Parham's Houses for traces of the Jollys). **Coles Bottom/Hill** (1840/294,299) - the Rev Denny Cole who owned land in Parham in 1777 - both these fields were owned by the Rev Crabbe in 1840; **Chandler's Close** (1840/237) - William Chandler occupied neighbouring Park Farm in 1838 (the field is now called Arch Hill, which is a mystery); **Nichol's** (1904/332,333) - Reggie Nichol lived in one of the cottages on Silverlace Green; **Crabbe's Farm** (1840/278,278a) - Revs George & John Crabbe; **Joe's** (1904/33,34,340,341) - Joe Eastoe who owned Upper Common Farm, Gt. Glemham, demolished to make way for the aerodrome; **Frost Barn** (1975/7700,5353,1076,0085,0070), **Frost's Meadow** (1840/328), **Frost's Piece** (1840/342), **Frost Marsh** (1840/215a) - which must all relate to the very old Parham family.

Other names sound related to people's names, but the person hasn't been traced. For example: **Roy's** (1840/148) (may originally have been rye?); **Alice's Orchard** (1840/137); **Roses Piece** (1840/317) (may be the flower?); **Bloss's Farm** (1904/48); **Pye's Field/Wood** (1975/???? [was 1840/302-304]); **Pitt's Meadow** (1904/92,92a); **Kentons** (1840/121); **Brown's** (1975/0040,3881). **Tansy Croft** (1840/144) might relate to the flower, but it sounds suspiciously like a corruption of its name in 1761: **Stan's Croft**, which is yet another field falling into the 'unknown person's name' category.

Even in recent times, fields have continued to be named after people. **Katarski** (1975/???? [previously 1904/386]) belonged to Janek Katarski who was in the Free Polish Air Force and settled in Parham after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, farming Whitehouse Farm for a time. Even in the last few years **William's Wood** (1999/9672) has been named after the young William Gray (b.1988). Two newly named fields are after the owner's pets: **Pip's meadow** (the Inett's dog) and **Dougal's Meadow** (Judy Kindred's pony) and mysteriously **Winnie's Corner** after 'Winnie the Pooh'.

## Change

Apart from the long term economic processes already discussed, such as enclosure and recent mechanisation, other more parochial factors have made their mark on Parham's fields. In the early nineteenth century two major drainage schemes cut through many existing fields. At the northern end of the parish a long new ditch was cut down from Queen Mary's Wood into the upper reaches of the Gull. At the southern end, a similar new ditch was cut from the Barn Yard down under the road and into the River Ore. Unlike the previous enclosure, these were the first signs of new field boundaries that didn't seem to follow the contours of the land. The ditches were deliberately cut straight across the middles of soggy fields.

The next major disruption after the ditching was the construction of the new vicarage on the hill opposite the church in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The landscaping of its grounds cut into a number of old fields. Very soon afterwards the railway came to Parham, again cutting an uncompromising path; this time through the low meadows and even requiring the course of the river to be moved in places.

The 1920s saw the start of infill building development along the western side of the road south of the school house, which by the 1950s had cut off the ends of all the fields that dropped down to the road here. The other major infill was between the station and Brick Lane. Of course, the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War had also seen the aerodrome cut up the shape of fields on the eastern boundary, followed later by the many new farm buildings around Crabbe's Farm that have cut the ends off many fields here.

Regardless of these changes, the parish boundary has remained completely unchanged over the period covered by available maps (1647 onward) with just one exception. What is now Blackthorn and was the Whinny plantation (1840/429) is now mostly in Hacheston, whereas in 1747 it was entirely in Parham. Where the boundary continues across what was the Whin Field (1840/430) towards the corner of Easton, it also cuts more of this field into Hacheston than it did in 1747.

All the changes described so far have cut across the grain of the natural contours of the land. In contrast, the recent moves towards 'prairie farming' have worked within the major field boundaries formed by deep ditches, tracks and roads. Ironically, it is possible that these far-reaching changes are reverting the landscape to its shape before enclosure of the great fields. Many people are surprised to find that their romantic notions of little hedged fields and plentiful trees in the historic landscape are complete fallacies. Below is a quotation from the Deben Valley Place-Name Survey, which summarises an impression of the landscape in 1433:

"What does strike us forcibly is:

- The vast predominance of arable land, rarely hedged, over this wide expanse of open, rather arid heathy land..
- The almost total lack of woodland in the fifteenth century landscape..." [DVPNS-GH1981]

The source of this impression is a rare 'Extent' which describes the Howard estate from Framlingham to Tunstall north of the Deben including Parham [1433a].

It is equally ironic that a certain amount of tree planting has changed the face of the landscape during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while preserving the old boundaries. Much of this has been for cover to support game shooting, but some, for example around Oak Farm, has been for environmental reasons as well as long term timber production.

This leads into a rather quaint story to end this topic. One hundred and nine years ago, in 1890, the owner of

most of Parham's land, Frederick Corrance, arranged for all the children from Parham School to bring acorns up to Great Horse Close on the Glemham boundary between Oak and Elm Tree Farms, which was then arable. Over the ensuing century, the acorns have grown into a great wood of straight oaks, all now approaching maturity. Two rides cross each other, dividing the wood into equal quarters. Presumably firs were also planted at some time, perhaps for early cover, as the wood is now called Queen Mary Firwood, despite there being no firs today.

## Acknowledgements

Corinna Davie for considerable help with interpretation and accuracy of data. The staff of the Suffolk Records Office were helpful as always. Also thanks to Herman Kindred, Peter Kindred, Paul Briscoe, John Gray, Michael Gray, Harold Larter, Richard Larter, Paul Seggons, John Larter, Bob Philpott and John Mann for loan of maps and for their time.

By Bob Briscoe

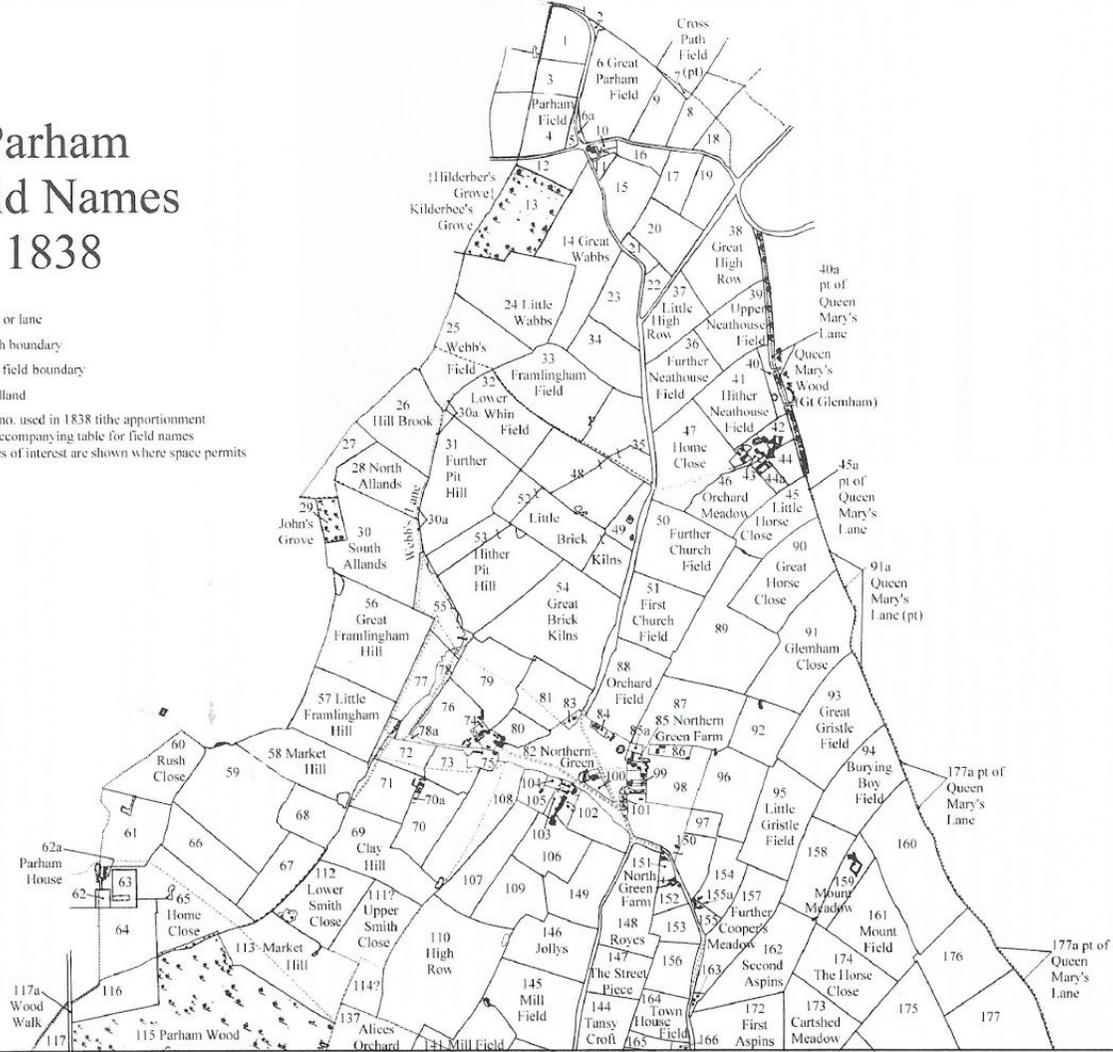


Parham 'Prairie'  
Looking due east across to Moat Hall

# Parham Field Names 1838

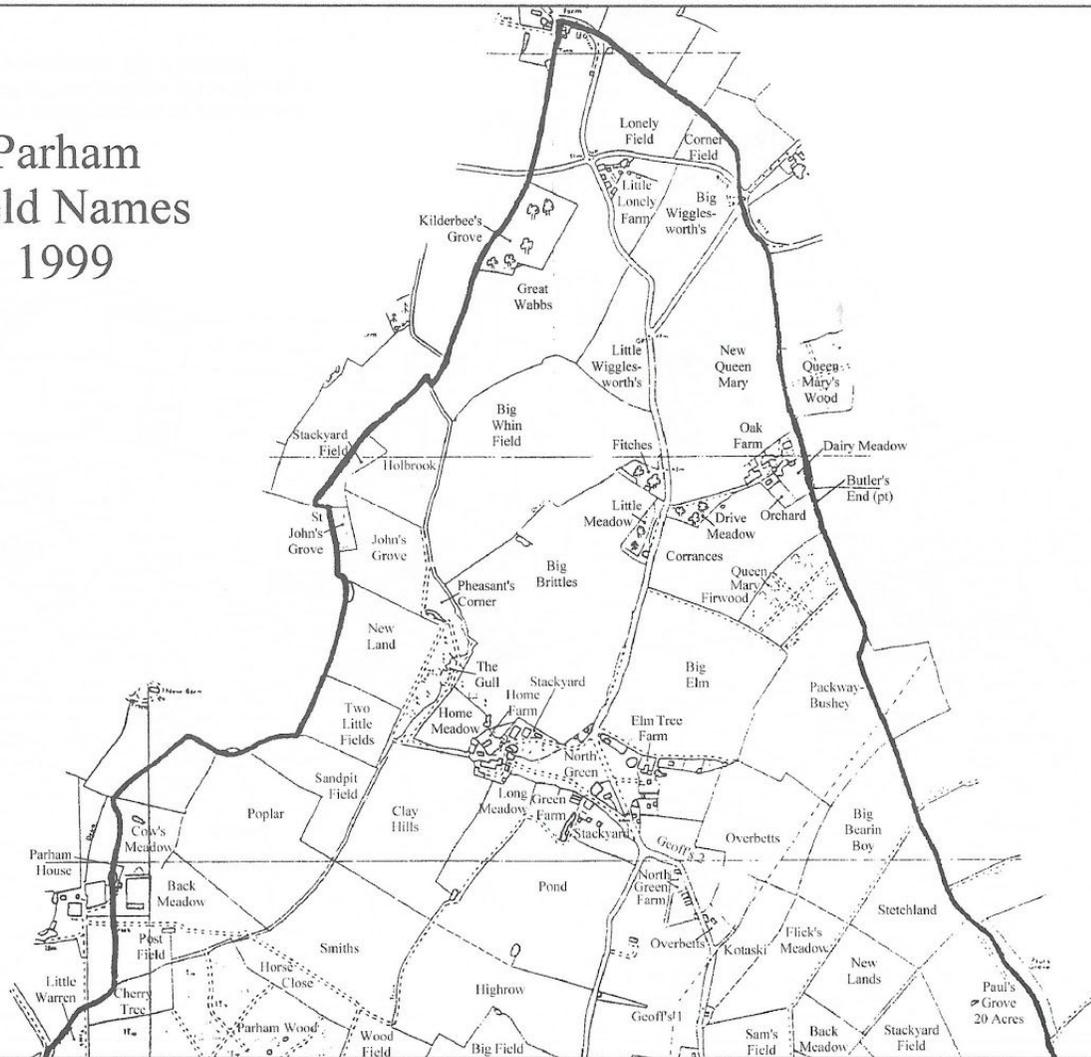


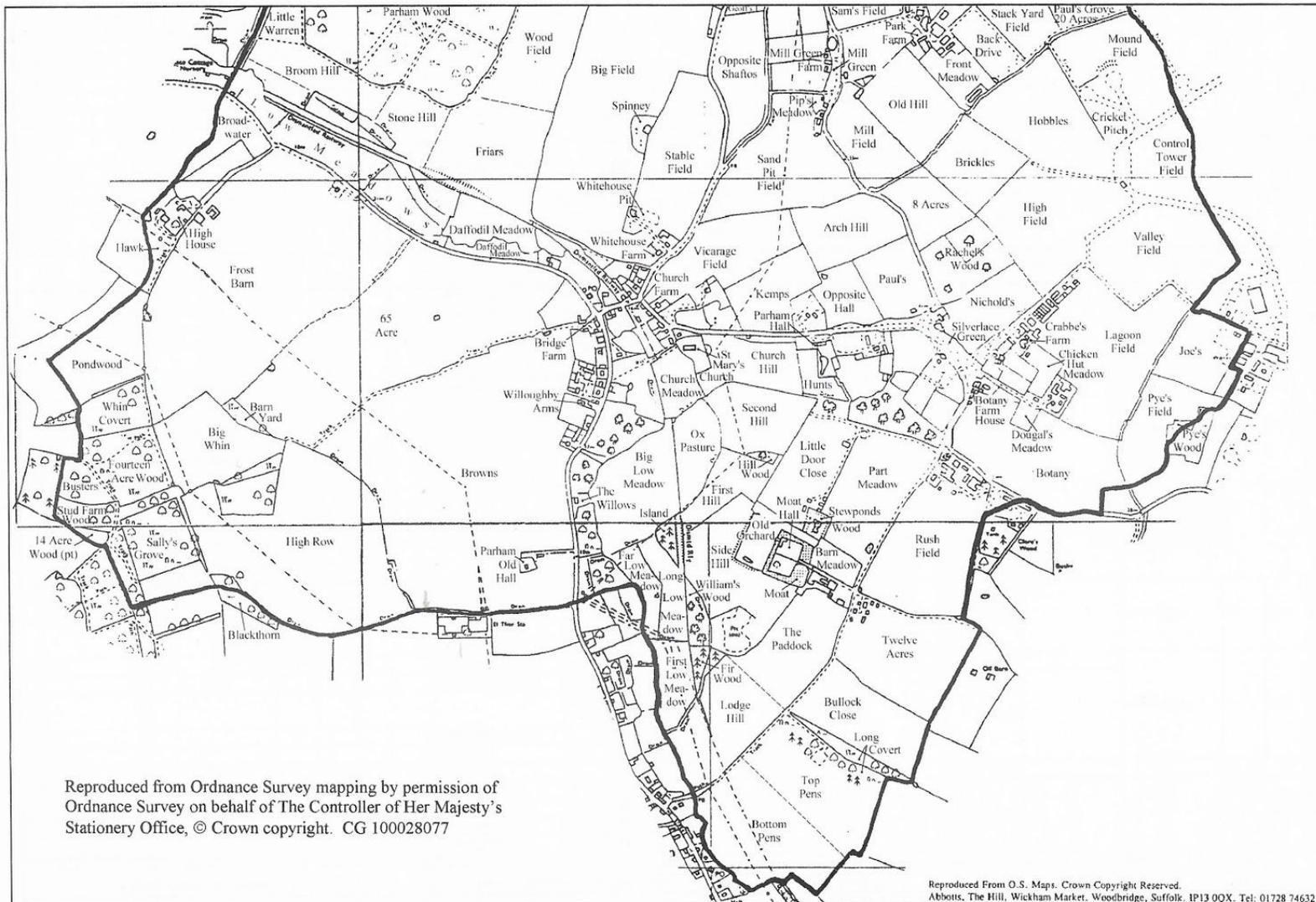
-  track or lane
-  parish boundary
-  not a field boundary
-  woodland
- 99 field no. used in 1838 tithe apportionment  
see accompanying table for field names  
names of interest are shown where space permits





# Parham Field Names 1999





Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tith map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
							1 Stable Meadow	pa	JM	SGw												
							3 New Land	ar	JM	SGw	499?						0500	?	ar	NHF	NHF	
							4 Parham Field	ar	JM	SGw												
							5 Plantation	pl	JM	JM												
			hw					hw									0888			hw		
							2 Corner	ar	SHH	DM												
							6 Great Parham Field	ar	SHH	DM												
							6a	pl & wst	SHH	SHH	501?						1500	Lonely Field	ar	Dma	DJM	
							9 Little Parham Field	ar	SHH	DM												
							7 Cross Path Field(pt)	pa	SHH	DM	494?						3278					
							8 Middle Neathouse Field (pt)	pa	SHH	DM	401?											
							18 Great Neathouse Field (pt)	ar	SHH	DM							3876	Corner Field	ar	Dma	DJM	
[1794a & 1802a]																						
1794			1819																			
		<i>From Framlingham to Sweffling</i>		hw				hw									2474			hw		
25		?B			?B		12 Calve's Pightle	ar	SHH	JL	489?											
18		SCh	Little Wabbs	SKb	SK						487?											
17		SCh	Long Wabbs	SKb	SK		14 Great Wabbs	ar	SHH	JN							9938	Great Wabbs	ar	JLa	JLa	
19		SCh	Gt Wabbs	SKb	SK		24 Little Wabbs	ar	SHH	JN	478?											
26		MW	Wabbs[1824a]	MW			25 Webb's Field	ar	FC	BW	419											
		?B			?B		13 (Hilderber's Grove)	wd	SHH	SHH	488?							9456	Kilderbee's Grove	wd		
		SNs			SNs		23 The Four Acres	ar	WC	GS	?											
							34 Further Field	ar	WC	GS	?							1726	Little Wiglesworth's	ar	HS	HS
							11 Home Pightle	pa	WC	GS	490?										bds	
				farm			10	h, bds, y & g	WC	GS	476?							Lonely Farm	Little Lonely Farm		h, bds, y & g	
							15 Four and a Half Acres	ar	WC	GS	497?										m	
							16 Long Meadow	pa	WC	GS	491?											
							17 Three Acres	ar	WC	GS	488?											
							19 Further Three Acres	ar	WC	GS	484?											
							20 Further Four and a Half Acres	ar	WC	GS	480?											
							21 Pond Meadow	pa	WC	GS	479?											
							22 Low Meadow	pa	WC	GS	478?											
				hw				hw													hw	
		<i>Framlingham Road</i>		hw				hw													hw	
		<i>Cransford Road</i>		hw				hw													hw	

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840	Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904	[1921a]					1975	1975		1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
							27 Neathouse Field	ar	SHH	JL	?			CL	CL	CL	5100		Stackyard Field (pt)	ar	JL	JL	
							29 John's Grove	wd	SHH	SHH	? John's Grove	wd					4682	St John's Grove	St John's Grove	wd	JL	JL	
12	{Further Bottoms}	SCh		bn+	SKb	SK	49 Barn Pightle	pa	SHH	JN	456			IL	IL	IL	2081 2280	Little Meadow	Little Meadow	wd	B&W	JCL	
		SCh	planted 1795	grn l	SKb	SK					pt-374			IL	IL	IL	pt- 7400			ar	B&W	JCL	
1	High Row	SCh	Upper Highrow		SKb	SK	38 Great High Row	ar	SHH	JN	491												
		SCh	Lower Highrow		SKb	SK	37 Little High Row	ar	SHH	JN	472												
2	Upper Neathouse Field	SCh			SKb	SK	39 Upper Neathouse Field	ar	SHH	JN							4031						
3	Neathouse Plow	SCh	Lower/Further Neathouse Field?		SKb	SK	36 Further Neathouse Field	ar	SHH	JN	472			IL	IL	IL		Queen Mary Field	New Queen Mary	ar	B&W	JCL	
4	Lower Neathouse Field	SCh	Hither Neathouse Field		SKb	SK	40 Pond Pightle	pa	SHH	JN	470	The Spong		IL	IL	IL							
							41 Hither Neathouse Field	ar	SHH	JN	471				IL	IL	IL	3700	Stack-yard Field				
5	Barn Field	SCh	Home Close		SKb	SK	47 Home Close	pa	SHH	JN	453			IL	IL	IL	3487	Drive Meadow	Drive Meadow	pl	B&W	JCL	
		SCh	planted 1795	grn l	SKb	SK	40a pt of Queen Mary's Lane	l	SHH	SHH													
21	Q.Mary's Wood	SCh		wd	SKb	SK	Queen Mary's Wood (Gt Glemham)				373			IL	IL	IL	6620	Queen Mary's Wood (pt Gt Glemham)	Queen Mary's Wood	wd	B&W	JCL	
		SCh	planted 1795	grn l	SKb	SK	45a pt of Queen Mary's Lane	l	SHH	JN	338			IL	IL	IL	6200	covert	Butler's End (pt)	ar	B&W	JCL	
6	Pightle	SCh		po	SKb	SK	42 Pightle	po	SHH	JN	469			IL	IL	IL	5597	-	-	po	B&W	JCL	
		SCh			SKb	SK											5700	-	-	s, bds	B&W	JCL	
10	Chilcotts, Farm Yards	SCh		bn+	SKb	SK	43	h, bds, y	SHH	JN	464			IL	IL	IL	5300	-	-	po	B&W	JCL	
		SCh		po	SKb	SK					465			IL	IL	IL	?	Oak Farm	Oak Farm	h, g	B&W	JCL	
		SCh		h & g	SKb	SK																	
8	Orchard; Farm Yards	SCh			SKb	SK	44a Orchard Pightle	pa	SHH	JN	466			IL	IL	IL	5590	Orchard	Orchard	o	B&W	JCL	
7	Pightle	SCh			SKb	SK	44 Pightle	pa	SHH	JN	467			IL	IL	IL	6100	Dairy Meadow	Dairy Meadow	pl	B&W	JCL	
9	Orchard Meadow	SCh			SKb	SK	46 Orchard Meadow	pa	SHH	JN	452			IL	IL	IL	4685	Parlour Meadow					
																			Corrances (pt)	ar	B&W	JCL	
11	{Further Church Field}	SCh	Little Home Close		SKb	SK	45 Little Horse Close	ar	SHH	JN	451			IL	IL	IL	5780	Orchard Field					
16	Fitches	SCh	Fitches Meadow		SKb	SK	35 {Hitches Meadow}	pa	SHH	JN	462			IL	IL	IL	2296	Big Meadow?	Plantation opposite Oak Farm Drive	pl	B&W	JCL	
											461			IL	IL	IL	2000 1100	Big Meadow					
14	Long Whinfield	SCh	Lower Whinfield		SKb	SK	32 Lower Whin Field	ar	SHH	JN		Big Field		IL	IL	IL							

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]				1975		1999									
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ					
15		Framlingham Field	Sch	Upper Whin Field		SKb	SK	33	Framlingham Field	ar	SHH	JN	420	Big Field?		IL	IL	IL	0006	Big Field					
13		Long Field	Sch			SKb	SK	48	Long Field	ar	SHH	JN	457	Low Barn Fields		IL	IL	IL	1488	Barn Field	Big Field	ar	B&W	JCL	
		[1802a]				[1824a]																			
4			Sch	Further Pit Hill		FW	WK	31	Further Pit Hill	ar	FC	BW	421		ar	HC	WCo	IL							
			MW			FW	WK												8000	Big Pit Hill					
pt-5			MW	Little Brickkilns		FW	WK	52	Little Brick Kilns	ar	FC	BW	459		ar	HC	WCo	IL							
			MW			FW	WK						422		ar	HC	WCo	IL							
7			MW	Hither Pit Hill		FW	WK	53	Hither Pit Hill	ar	FC	BW	423		ar	HC	WCo	IL	8869	Little Pit Hill					
			Sch			FW	WK																		
pt-5		Further Bottoms	Sch			FW	WK																		
			MW	Little Brickkilns		FW	WK	52	Little Brick Kilns	ar	FC	BW	458		ar	HC	WCo	IL	0977	Long Brittles (sic)					
pt-12			MW	Old Barn Meadow		FW	WK	81	North Old Barn Meadow	pa	FC	BW	445	Field behind Cottage	ar	HC	WCo	IL	0137	Field behind Whittings	Big Brittles	ar	B&W	JCL	
			MW	Great Brickkilns		FW	WK	54	Great Brick Kilns	ar	FC	BW	446	Big Field by Parham Rd	ar	HC	WCo	IL	0356	Big Brittles (sic)					
			MW	Backhouse M'w	pa	FW	WK	79	Backhouse Meadow	pa	FC	BW	424		ar	HC	WCo	IL	8643	Meadows back of house					
																			7940	-	-	cv	B&W	JCL	
																			7534	Meadows back of house	Home Meadow	pa	B&W	JCL	
pt-12			MW	Old Barn Meadow		FW	WK	80	South Old Barn Meadow	pa	FC	BW	444		pa	HC	WCo	IL		Stackyard	Stackyard	s, bds	B&W	JCL	
			MW	Wabb Drift	pa	FW	WK	77	First Gull Pasture	pa	FC	BW	409		pa	HC	WCo	IL		The Gull	The Gull	pl	B&W	JCL	
8			MW					78	Webbs Lane (pt)	pa	P	BW													
								55	Gull Pasture	pa	FC	BW	412		pa	HC	WCo	IL		Pheasants Corner	Pheasants Corner	pl	B&W	JCL	
																			7061	-	-	po	B&W	JCL	
								30a	Webbs Lane (pt)	pa	P	BW			l	HC	WCo	IL				l, ar	B&W	JCL	
								30	South Allands	ar	FC	BW	414		ar	HC	WCo	IL	6074	John's Grove	John's Grove	ar	B&W	JCL	
3			MW	Allands		FW	WK	28	North Allands	ar	FC	BW	416	Little Allens	ar	HC	WCo	IL	6400	Holbrook	Holbrook	ar	B&W	JCL	
								26	Hill Brook	ar	FC	BW	418	Holl Broke	ar	HC	WCo	IL							
2			MW	Hillbrook		FW	WK	411	New Land	ar	HC	WCo	IL	5752	New Land	New Land	ar	B&W	JCL						
								413		po	HC	WCo	IL	4866	-	-	po	B&W	JCL						
9			MW	Great Framlingham Hill		FW	WK	56	Great Framlingham Hill	ar	FC	BW													
10			MW	Little Framlingham Hill		FW	WK	57	Little Framlingham Hill	ar	FC	BW	410	{Market Hill}	ar	HC	WCo	IL	4934	Two Little Fields	Two Little Fields	ar	B&W	JCL	
14			MW	Drift		FW	WK	78a	Webbs Lane (pt)	pa	P	BW	407	Webb's Lane	drift-way	HC	WCo	IL		-	-	l	P	JCL	
								74	Williams Farm	h & y	FC	BW	425	Home Farm	h, g, o, meat	HC	WCo	IL	8830	Home Farm	Home Farm	h, g, o, bds	RLB	RLB	
13			MW		f ys+	FW	WK	75		bds & g	FC	BW	426		f bds	HC	WCo	IL				f bds	B&W	JCL	
													427		f bds	HC	WCo	IL							

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975		1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ		
[1777a]		[1801a]																						
						72	North Neathouse Hill	pa	FC	BW	406		pa	HC	WCo	IL		6221	Meadows by Barn					
						71	South Neathouse Hill	pa	FC	BW	402		pa	HC	WCo	IL								
						73	North Neathouse Meadow	pa	FC	BW	405		pa	HC	WCo	IL								
						70a		bn, ys+	FC	BW	403	Lower Barn	bn	HC	WCo	IL		7517	Meadows by Barn	Clay Hills	ar	B&W	JCL	
						70	South Neathouse Meadow	pa	FC	BW	404		pa	HC	WCo	IL								
	DC					69	Clay Hill	ar	FC	BW	259	Low Clay Hill	ar	HC	WCo	IL								
						70	South Neathouse Meadow	pa	FC	BW	260	Top Clay Hill	ar	HC	WCo	IL		5900	Clay Hills					
						58	Market Hill	ar	FC	BW	400	Long Sand Pit	ar	HC	WCo	IL								
						pt67	Home Close Pightle	ar	FC	RH	401	-	old spi	HC	WCo	IL		4620	Sandpit Field	Sandpit Field	ar	B&W	JCL	
						68	Sand Pit Piece	ar	FC	BW	395	Small Sand Pit	ar	HC	WCo	IL								
						59	Fourteen Acres	ar	FC	RH	396		ar	HC	WW	AL				Poplar	ar	HLA	HLA	
						pt67	Home Close Pightle	ar	FC	RH	253		ar	HC	WW	AL								
						66	New Lay	ar	FC	RH	252		ar	HC	WW	AL								
						65	Home Close	pa	FC	RH	251		pa	HC	WW	AL					Back Meadow	ar	HLA	HLA
										397		pa	HC	WW	AL									
						61	Henhouse Meadow	pa	FC	RH	398		po	HC	WW	AL					Cow's Meadow (pt)	ar	HLA	HLA
										249		po	HC	WW	AL									
						64	Garden Hill	ar	FC	RH	245		ar	HC	WW	AL					Post Field		HLA	HLA
						62	pt of Garden	g	FC	RH	246		pa	HC	WW	AL							HLA	HLA
						62a	Parham House	h, ys+	FC	RH	248	Parham House	h & g	HC	WW	AL					Parham House		HLA	HLA
										250		pa	HC	WW	AL								HLA	HLA
						63		o & g	FC	RH	247		po	HC	WW	AL							HLA	HLA
					FW	137	Alices Orchard	ar	FC	RH	229		ar	HC	WW	AL								
					FW	136	Wood Close	ar	FC	RH	230		ar	HC	WW	AL								
						135	Keeper's Cottage and Garden	g +	FC	NH	231		bds +	HC	WW	AL					Wood Field	ar	HLA	HLA
					FW	134	Second Friars	ar	FC	RH	232	Wood House, 1950s[1999f]	c & g	HC	WW	AL								
					FW	133	First Friars	ar	FC	RH	233		ar	HC	AL	AL					Friars	ar	HLA	HLA
						pt-212	The Long Close	al	FC	AG+	234		ar	HC	WW	AL					Stone Hill	ar	HLA	HLA
						pt-132	The Stony Land	ar	FC	RH	235		ar	HC	WW	AL								
						130	Furpits Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	RH	235	railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER							HLA	HLA
						131	Broom Hill	ar	FC	RH	236		ar	HC	WW	AL					Broom Hill	ar	HLA	HLA

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975		1999								
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	name	state	own	occ				
							118 Sand Pit Field	pl	FC	FC	240														
							115 Parham Wood	wd	FC	FC	242 243	Parham Wood	wd	HC HC	WW AL	AL AL			Parham Wood	wd	HLa	HLa			
							116 Lime Hill	ar	FC	RH	244		r	HC	WW	AL			Cherry Tree	ar	HLa	HLa			
							113 Market Hill	pa	FC	RH	254a 254b		pa	HC	WW	AL			Horse Close	ar	HLa	HLa			
							111 Upper Smith Close	ar	FC	RH	257		ar	HC	WW	AL			Smiths	ar	HLa	HLa			
							112 Lower Smith Close	ar	FC	RH	258		ar	HC	WW	AL									
							114 Sallow Grove	ar	FC	RH	255			HC	WW	AL									
							117 Warrens	ar	FC	RH									Little Warren	ar	HLa	HLa			
							117a Wood Walk	l	FC	RH	241		ar	HC	WW	AL									
							119 Nine Acre Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	RH															
											237		pa	HC	WW	AL						HLa	HLa		
												railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER						HLa	HLa		
							120 Parham Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JSh	JSh				c & g	HC	C&N						Butterfly Cott	c&g		
											167		pa	HC	WW	AL						HLa	HLa		
											238		pa	HC	WW	AL						HLa	HLa		
											168		pa	HC	HuC							HLa	HLa		
							129 Parham Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HCl												HLa	HLa		
							216 Gall's Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	RP	169		pa	HC	HuC							HLa	HLa		
							215a Frost Marsh & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	FC	179		r	HC	HuC							HLa	HLa		
							214 Hop Meadow, N of River & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HCl												HLa	HLa		
							215 Hop Meadow, S of River & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HCl	180		pa	HC	HuC							HLa	HLa		
							213 Hopyard	pa	FC	HCl	181		pa	HC	HuC										
							pt-132 The Stony Land	ar	FC	RH				railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER							
							60 Rush Close	ar	GE	GE	399		pl	HC	HuC							ar	JL	JL	
		DC					108 Long Meadow	pa	FC	BW	261		pa	HC	FN	AL						Long Meadow	ar	HLa	HLa
9	Mill Meadow	JW					102 Stable Meadow	pa	JW	WR	265		pa	HC	FN	AL						Stackyard	ar	HLa	HLa
2	Mill Field	JW			FW		145 Mill Field	ar	JW	WR	269		ar	HC	FN	AL						Highrow	ar	HLa	HLa
		DC			FW		110 High Row	ar & po	FC	BW	256		ar	HC	FN	AL									
											268		po	HC	FN	AL									
4	New Laid	JW					109 Four Acres	ar	JW	WR	263		ar	HC	FN	AL									
3	Jolleys	JW					146 Jollys	ar	JW	WR	267		ar	HC	FN	AL									



Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]					1904 [1921a]					1975		1975		1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
							91 Glemham Close	ar	FC	JHT								6636	Glemham Field	Packway-Bushey (pt in Gt Glemham)		B&W	JCL
							91a Queen Mary's Lane (pt)		SHH	SC	449		ar	HC	IL	IL							
	MN						93 Great Cistle Field	ar	FC	JHT	437a 437		pa	HC	IL	IL			Packway				
							85 Northern Green Farm	h,bds, g	FC	JHT	434	Elm or Green Farm	h & f bds	HC	IL	IL			Elm Farm	Elm Tree Cott	h, g & bds	AAN	AAN
							85a	g & o	FC	JHT									Elm Tree Farm			RHC	RHC
							86 Home Pightle	pa	FC	JHT	435		bds +	HC	IL	IL			-	-	bds, m, pl	RHC	RHC
				MW			98 Barn Meadow	pa	FC	JHT	436		pa	HC	IL	IL			Elm Tree Meadow		pa	AAN	AAN
				MW			96 Six Acre Meadow	pa	FC	JHT	390		ar	HC	IL	IL							
		Further Field	pightle	JHu			97 Further Field	ar	JE	GH	297								Glasshouse	Overbetts	ar	B&W	JCL
	MN			MW			95 Little Gristle Field	ar	FC	JHT	386		ar	HC	WFr				Katarski				
		First Field	ar	JHu			154 First Field	ar	JE	GH	385			?W		?W			Overbetts	Overbetts	pa		
		Pightle	m	JHu			155 Pightle	pa	JE	GH	383			?W		?W			Overbetts	Overbetts			
			h & ys	JHu			155a	h, bds & g	JE	GH	384		c & g	?W		?W	3884	Overbetts	Overbetts	c & g			
	ECl		h, g, ys	JHu	WRs		151	h, bds, ys	WRs	WRs	299		h, g, bds +	HC	WFr			North Green Farm	North Green Farm	h, g, bds +	MN	MN	
	ECl	1st Meadow	pa, s, bn, ys	JHu	WRs		152 Home Meadow	pa	WRs	WRs	300		pa	HC	WFr						m	MN	MN
				MW			150 Cooper's Meadow	pa	FC	JHT	296 298		pa	HC	WFr				Geoff's 2		ar	PK	PK
1 Stans's Croft	JW			JW			144 Tansy Croft (sic)	ar	JW	WR	292		al	HC	WFr		1356						
8 Roy's	JW			JW			148 Royes	ar	JW	WR	295		ar	HC	WFr				Geoff's 1 (pt)		ar	PK	PK
	ECl	Road Field					147 The Street Piece	ar	WRs	WRs	294 293	Street Cottage	h & g	HC	M&S			Sunset Cottage	Field Cottage				
	ECl	2nd Meadow		JHu	WRs		153 Further Meadow	pa	WRs	WRs	301			ES+		ES+							
	ECl	First Plough		JHu	WRs		156 The Home Field	ar	WRs	WRs	302			ES+		ES+							
	ECl	Further Field		JHu	WRs		164 The Town House Field	ar	WRs	WRs	303			ES+		ES+			Geoff's 1 (pt)		ar	PK	PK
	ECl			MW			165 Home Pightle	ar	FC	SM	304		pightle	HC	JFr		2756						
				MW			166	h, y, g	FC	SM	305		h, g, bds	HC	JFr		3152	Tree Cottage			h, g, bds		
							163	c & g	FC	T&K	381		c & g	HC	JLs		3661	The Cottage			c & g		
							143	c & g	JSh	ACs+	271	Oak Cott (1947)					0245	Shaftos	Shaftos				
	WmW			JSh			142 Parham Field	ar	JSh	JSh	270												

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840	Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904	[1921a]					1975	1975		1999				
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ		
[1801a] occ'r: JCP						[1855a]																		
4	Gravelpit Piece	WIC	Eleven Acres	ar	RP		138	Eleven Acres	ar	RP	JG	226				SM	SM	pt-6600		Big Field (pt)	ar	JWG	JWG	
8	Coarse Pightle	WIC	Coares Pightle	pa	RP		139	Coarse Pightle	pa	RP	JG	273				SM	SM							
7	Home Field/Pasture	WIC	Plantation	pl	RP		209	Plantation	pl	RP	JG	225				SM	SM	8014 8314		Spinney	pl po	JWG	JWG	
3	Little Weanals	WIC	Home Meadow	pa	RP		210	Home Meadow	pa	RP	JG	224				SM	SM							
1	Little Mill Field	WIC	New Ley	ar	RP		140	New Ley	ar	RP	JG	227				SM	SM							
2	Great Mill Field	WIC	Mill Field	ar	RP		141	Mill Field	ar	RP	JG	228				SM	SM	pt-6600		Big Field (pt)	ar	JWG	JWG	
5	Gull Field	WIC	Seven Acres	ar	RP		211	Seven Acres	ar	RP	JG	223				SM	SM							
6	Upper Barn Field	WIC	Five Acres	ar	RP		230	Five Acres	ar	RP	JG	222				SM	SM	7985			pl	JWG	JWG	
												221				SM	SM	7582			pl	JWG	JWG	
												220				SM	SM							
												219				SM	SM	7979			Whitehouse Pit	pi	JWG	JWG
11	ys, bds +	WIC	The Hall (sic)	pa	RP		231	The Hill	pa	RP	JG	276	Whitehouse Farm			SM	SM	8881	Whitehouse Farm	Whitehouse Farm	h & g	JWG	JWG	
			h, bds, g	RP		232		h, bds, g	RP	JG	275				SM	SM				Spindlewood	h & g	JWG	JWG	
9	Hungry Hill	WIC	Eight Acres	ar	RP		233	Eight Acres	ar	RP	JG	275				SM	SM	8389			pi, pl	JWG	JWG	
10	Low Barn Field	WIC	Ten Acres	ar	RP		208	Ten Acres	ar	RP	JG	274				SM	SM	0006		Stable Field	ar	JWG	JWG	
15	Gull Field	WIC	Gate Style Field	ar	RP		168	Gate Style Field	ar	RP	JG	291				SM	SM	2429			wst	JWG	JWG	
16	Triangle Field	WIC	3 Corner Field	ar	RP		207	Three Corner Field	ar	RP	JG	290				SM	SM	1030		Opposite Shaftos	ar	JWG	JWG	
14	Church Hill	WIC	Church Hill	ar	RP		245	Church Hill	ar	RP	JG	pt-279a				SM	SM	pt-0459			pl			
												280				pl	SM	SM	9163			pl		
												279				SM	SM	9959			pl			
												pt-277				SM	SM	8056	Sunnyville & Mardi Gras		hs & gs	JWG?		
12	Clay Hill	WIC	East 11 Acres	ar	RP		242	East Eleven Acres	ar	RP	JG	287				SM	SM	0780		Vicarage Field	ar	JWG	JWG	
							244	The Downs	ar	G	Sfk	pt-277												
13	Kemps Meadow	WIC	Kemps Meadow	ar	RP		243	Kemps Meadow	ar	RP	JG	pt-278	Vicarage	h & g				0167	Parham Old Vicarage		h & g			
												pt-279a				HC	JMa		pt-0459		pl			
												286				SM	SM	1866		Kemps	ar	JWG	JWG	
		?We					167	Further Pightle	ar	HW	HW	307				ES+	ES+							
							169	Wood Cocks	ar	HW	HW	308				ES+	ES+							

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & appor't'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975		1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	name	state	own	occ			
						170	House Pighdle	pa	HW	HW	309			ES+	ES+									
						171	Hungry Hill	ar	HW	HW	306			ES+	ES+									
						198	Orchard	o	HW	HW														
						198a		h, bds, ys	HW	HW	312			h, bds, ys, o			3330	Mill Green Farm			h, bds, po, o			
						199	Cuttings Meadow	pa	HW	HW	313													
						200	Cuttings Field	ar	HW	HW	314						2429							
[1761a] (CK's occ'r: LM)						[1835a]																		
		Parham Green				200a	Cuttings Green	pa cm	FC	FC+	311	Mill Green	cm				3550	Mill Green	Mill Green	cm				
											310		po				3639	The Madle	The Madle	po				
						201	A Mill	mill	JG	JG														
						201a		h & g	JG	JG	316								The Mill House	The Mill House	h, bds & g	GJI	GJI	
						201b		g	JG	JG								3319						
						202		c & g	N?	N?				c & g						Mill Green Cottage	c & g			
						203		c & g	HL	HL				c & g					Skelder	Skelder	c & g			
						204	Upper Bolsters	pa	JG	JG	315			pa	HC	AL	WG				Pip's Meadow	m	GJI	GJI
						206	Lower Bolsters	ar	JG	JG														
						234	Sand Pit Field	ar	JG	JG	288			ar	HC	AL	WG							
						235	The Old Hill	ar	C&C	JGF														
						205	New Broke Up	ar	JG	JG	319			ar	HC	AL	WG	2205		Sandpit Field	ar	JWG	JWG	
						236	Gorey Hill	ar	JG	JG	320			ar	HC	AL	WG							
						236a	Waste	wst	FC	FC														
						237	The Chandlers Close	ar	C&C	JGF	352			ar	HC	AL	WG	4185		Arch Hill	ar	JWG	JWG	
						241	The Middle Hill	ar	C&C	JGF	321			ar	HC	AL	WG							
						240	Great Meadow	pa	C&C	JGF	322			pa	HC	AL	WG	4065		Opposite Hall		JWG	JWG	
											351			pa	HC	AL		2960		Hillcrest	bu&g			
						157	Further Cooper's Meadow	pa	FC	JHT	382			ar	HC	WFr		5571		Paul's	ar	PK	PK	
		4 Badges (pt)	CK			172	First Aspins	ar	CK	WCh	380				WK	WK	WK	5886A pt	Katarksi	Kotaski Field	ar	HK	HK	
		pt8 Fourteen Acre (pt)	CK			173	Cartshed Meadow	pa	CK	WCh	368				WK	WK	WK	6556		Sam's Field	ar	HK	HK	
		7 Mount (pt)	CK			161	Mount Field (pt)	ar	CK	WCh					WK	WK	WK	7570		Back Meadow	ar	HK	HK	
		pt8 Fourteen Acre (pt)	CK			174	The Horse Close	pa	CK	WCh	388									New Lands	ar	HK	HK	
		pt4 Badges (pt)	CK			162	Second Aspins	ar	CK	WCh					WK	WK	WK	5886A pt		Flick's Meadow	ar	HK	HK	
		pt7 Mount (pt)	CK			158	Five Acres (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	387a													
		5 Aspins	CK			159	Mount Meadow	pa	CK	WCh														
						158	Five Acres (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	387				WK	WK	WK	5886B		Big Bearin Boy	ar	HK	HK	
						94	Burying Boy Field	ar	CK	WCh														

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apportion't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]				1975 OS	1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ		
6	Further 9 Acre	CK				160	Nine Acres	ar	CK	WCh												
7	Mount (pt)	CK				161	Mount Field (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	389			WK	WK	WK	8891	Stetchland	ar	HK	HK	
11	Hither 9 Acre	CK				175	Twelve Acres	ar	CK	WCh	365			WK	WK	WK	9052	Stack Yd Field	ar	HK	HK	
12	Twenty Acre	CK				176	Upper Twenty Acres	ar	CK	WCh	364			WK	WK	WK	0663	Paul's Grove 20 Acres	ar	HK	HK	
	Q Marys Lane (pt)					177	Lower Twenty Acres	ar	CK	WCh	363			WK	WK	WK						
						177a	pt of Queen Mary's Lane l	l	CK	WCh	-			WK	WK	WK						
2	Barn Pightle	CK				183	The Pightle	pa	CK	WCh	367			WK	WK	WK					HK	HK
	Mount Yard	CK				184		h, bds, ys	CK	WCh	369			po	WK	WK	WK	Park Farm	Park Farm			
1	Yards	CK				184a		gs	CK	WCh	372			h, bds, ys	WK	WK	WK					
						186	Stackyard Meadow	pa	CK	WCh	370			bds	WK	WK	WK					
10	Home Close	CK				182	Bullock Meadow	pa	CK	WCh	366			WK	WK	WK	7430	Front Meadow		HK	HK	
3	Six Acres	CK				185	Six Acre Meadows	pa	CK	WCh	379			WK	WK	WK	8139	Back Drive	ar	HK	HK	
9	Hill	CK				187	The Old Hill	ar	CK	WCh	373			WK	WK	WK	4937	?	ar	HK	HK	
15	Brickkilns	CK				188	Brickles (sic)	ar	CK	WCh	357			WK	WK	WK	4528		pl	HK	HK	
14	Hovells	CK				181	Lower Hobbs	ar	CK	WCh	358			WK	WK	WK	6020	Old Hill	ar	HK	HK	
17	Skirrells (pt)	CK				180	Upper Hobbs	ar	CK	WCh					WK	WK	WK	9315A	Brickles	ar	HK	HK
						190	Squirrells (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	359			WK	WK	WK	2336	Mound Field	ar	HK	HK	
pt1	18 Acre (pt)	CK				178	Lower Eighteen Acres	ar	CK	WCh	362			WK	WK	WK						
3						pt-179	Upper Eighteen Acres (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	pt-361			WK	WK	WK						
	Hungerhills (pt)	CK				189	Hungerins (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	360			WK	WK	WK	9315C	Cricket Pitch	ar	HK	HK	
13	18 Acre (pt)	CK				pt-179	Upper Eighteen Acres (pt)	ar	CK	WCh	pt-361			WK	WK	WK						
						197		c & g	FC	JFw+	378			c & g			4030	Park Farm Cottages		cs & gs		
		?S	Green View		WIC	196	Cutting's Meadow	pa	EC	JG	376						4020					
		?S	Third Piece		WIC	194	East Meadow	pa	EC	JG	374						5000	Mill Field	ar	HK	HK	
		?S	Second Piece		WIC	195	West Meadow	pa	EC	JG	375											
		JT	Middle Piece		WIC	193	Middle Meadow	pa	EC	JG	373						6200	8 Acres	ar	PK	PK	
		JT	Further Plantation Piece		WIC	192	Grove Meadow	pa	EC	JG	354											



Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975	1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	state	own	occ				
						287 Backhouse Meadow	pa	C&C	JGF	38										Chicken Hut Meadow		PK	PK
																				New House, Crabbe's Farm	h & g	PK	PK
						299 Coles Hill	ar	C&C	JGF	340													
										341													
						300 Parham Field	ar	WSh	JSk	34										Joe's	ar	PK	PK
						301 Home Meadow (pt)	pa	WSh	JSk	33													
[1777a]																							
		?H				307 Acre Piece	ar	WD	JB	39										Dougal's Meadow		PK	PK
						279 Orchard	o	WD	JB														
						280	h, bds & ys	WD	JB	45										The Old Barn	h, o bds & ys	SyN	SyN
		?H				281 The Pightle	ar	WD	JB	46													
		?H				285 Home Meadow	pa	WD	JB	43												SyN	SyN
						286 Barn Meadow	pa	WD	JB	44												SyN	SyN
						220 cottage & R.Ore	c, g, wtr	JW	JFk+	183		c, g & o	HC	?Ch						Two Ashes	Two Ashes		
						222 Long Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	RP	190		m	HC	HuC						Daffodil Meadow	ar	PK	PK
						223a Great Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	RP	191		m	HC	HuC						Daffodil Meadow	ar	PK	PK
						pt-212 The Long Close	al	FC	AG+														
						226 Coarse Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	WF	WF	193	railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER								
						224	c & g	WF	K&B	195										Wayside	Friars' Piece	h & g	
						225 Green Pightle & R.Ore	pa & wtr	WF	WF	194										Meadowside	Meadowside	h & g	
						228 Garden Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	WF	WF	196													
						249 Home Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	WF	WF	197		pa								The Watering		h, g, m & wtr	
						250 house etc & R.Ore	h, bds, g & wtr	WF	WF	198		ch											
						246	c & g	JS	GL+	215										Brick Lane Cottage		cs & gs	
						227 Little Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JS	JS		railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER								
						229 Second Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JS	JS	217													

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Parham Millennium Parish Scan

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840				1904				1921a				1975				1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	name	state	own	occ				
																		The Bungalow		bu & g					
																		La Chandelle							
							247	Home Close	ar	JS	JS							Our Bungalow		bu & g					
																		The Hyde		bu&g					
																		Wooden House (pt)		h & g					
																		Eastern House		h & g					
							248	First Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JS	JS							Wooden House (pt)		m					
							251	house & R.Ore	h, bds, ys & wtr	JS	JS							Dial House		h & g					
							252	house etc & R.Ore	h, g & wtr	SF	SF	pt-207				?F		Old Bridge House	Old Bridge House	h & g					
							254	pt of R Ore	g & wtr	RC	RC														
							253		h & y	RC	RC	pt-207						The Pightle	Brook Cottage						
																		The Pightle		h & g					
							255	Orchard, Pightle & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JG	JG														
							256		h, bds & ys	JG	JG	212a	Church Farm	h, bds +	HC	AL		Church Farm	Church Farm						
							257a	Calves Pightle & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JG	JG	211		pa	HC	AL		8056							
							322	Ox Pasture	pa	FC	HK														
							pt-387	Parham Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HK			pa	HC	AL		9721	Ox Pasture	pa	JWG	JWG			
							324	Church Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	JG	JG			pa	HC	AL		9141	Church Meadow	pa	JWG	JWG			
							327	Church Meadow	pa	FC	HCl														
							257		c & g	JS	RF+							Trees	Street Cottages: The Cottage, North Cottage, ???, South Cottage	cs & gs					
							258		c & g	WF	RS+							White Gates	White Gates						
							260		c & g	SGw	SG+							Church Cott	Church Cott						

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]					1975 OS		1975		1999		
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
						259		h, bds, g	G	SFk	282	The Old Parsonry [1951a]	c & g	HC	AT		The Old Parsonage	The Old Parsonage			
						261	Church, Churchyard & R.Ore	ch, pa & wtr	G	SFk	283	St Mary's Church	ch				St Mary's Church	St Mary's Church			
						263		c & g	MH	GF+	pt-285		c & g	HC	D&F	1253	Hall Cott's	Hall Hill Cott	c & g		
											pt-285		pl	HC		2053			pl		
						262	Church Hill	ar	FC	HK	75		pa	HC	WG	1247		Church Hill		JWG	JWG
											284		r	HC				r			
						pt-320	Dore Oak First Piece	pa	FC	HK	72		pa	HC	WG	3532			pl		
											73		po	HC	WG	3345					
						264	Huntsmer	pa	C&C	JGF	pt74		pa	HC	WG	3040		Hunts		JWG	JWG
											324		pl	HC							
						266		g +	C&C	C&C	328		gr	HC							
											pt74		pa	HC	FSC						
											327		gr	HC	FSC	4152	Parham Hall Flats & Parham Hall	Parham Hall Flats & Parham Hall			
						265	Parham Lodge	h, ys	C&C	C&C	57	Parham New Hall (04) Parham Hall (21)	mn & gr	HC	FSC						
						318a	Plantation	wd	C&C	C&C	58		pl	HC	FSC	4442					
											59		pl	HC							
											60		pl	HC		5330					
											61		pl	HC							
C		Long Meadow	JW			270	Little Field	ar	FC	WR	54		pl	HC		6339					
B		Plough'd Field	JW			271	Field at Park Corner	ar	FC	WR	50		pa	HC	GfO	6832					
A		Home Field	JW			272	Home Field	pa	FC	WR	51		pa	HC	GfO	7139					
D			JW		h & ys	273		h, bds, ys	FC	WR	52	Gardener's Cottage		HC		6846					
			JT			269	Ash Plantation	wd	C&C	C&C	53		pl	HC							
						267	Stackyard	pa	C&C	JGF	55		pl	HC		5741					
						268	Brightles	pa	C&C	JGF	329		pa	HC		5949					
											56	Kitchen Garden		HC							
						274		cs & g	C&C	L&N	331		s-d cs & gs	HC	N&T	6859					
						273a	Silverlace Green	pa cm	FC	FC+	47	Silverlace Green	cm			6555	Silverlace Green	Silverlace Green	cm		
						304	Gravel Pit Field	ar	C&C	JGF	29							Pye's Field	ar	LMa	LMa
						302	Hatches Field	ar	WSh	JSk	32										
						303	Marlsford Barn Field (pt)	ar	WSh	JB	30							Pye's Wood	wd	LMa	LMa
											31										



Various estate maps (see sources)						1840	Tithe map & appor't'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904	[1921a]					1975	1975		1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
The Great Meadow		Low Meadow	WFs	AB		407	The Great Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	AH	EH	pt2	Hacheston Low Meadow		WG	WG	WG	1312		Bottom Pens		JWG	JWG	
						405	The Ozier Ground & R.Ore	pl & wtr	AH	EH	pt2	Hacheston Low Meadow	railway(pt)	rw	GER	GER				GER			
						406	R.Ore etc	bds, g & wtr	WP	WP	1										9802		Island Cottage
						397a		bds & ys	FC	HK	68		bds	HC	WG	WG	pt-3083			bds	JWG	JWG	
						397	The Barn Yard	pa	FC	HK	66	Pightle	pa	HC	WG	WG	2462		The Paddock		JWG	JWG	
						390	Old Orchard	pa	FC	HK	77	Old Orchard	pa	HC	WG	WG	1493		Old Orchard		JWG	JWG	
						392	Parham Hall	h, bds & y	FC	HK	78	Parham Hall (04) The Hall Farm (21)	h & gs	HC	WG	WG	2086	Moat Hall	Moat Hall	h & gs	JWG	JWG	
						393		g & o	FC	HK	80		g	HC	WG	WG							
						394	Moat	wtr	FC	HK	79		moat	HC	WG	WG	2584			moat	JWG	JWG	
						408	Bridge Pightle & R.Ore	pa & wtr	GE	JH	7		m	HC	WG	WG							
						409	Long Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	GE	JH	8		m	HC	WG	WG	0341		Lodge Hill		JWG	JWG	
						410	Lodge Hill	ar	FC	HK	9	Back of Shed	pa	HC	WG	WG							
											10	Hacheston Low Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	9053		First Low Meadow		JWG	JWG	
											11	railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER							
											12	Sand Pit pt of Hacheston Low Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	9758		Fir Wood	pl	JWG	JWG	
						411	The Paddock	ar	FC	HK	13	Lodge Hill	ar	HC	WG	WG	0158			pl	JWG	JWG	
											14	Parbrick (sic)	ar	HC	WG	WG	2462		The Paddock		JWG	JWG	
						413	Hacheater Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HK	10	Hacheston Low Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	9053		First Low Meadow		JWG	JWG	
											11	railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER							
											12	Sand Pit pt of Hacheston Low Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	9758		Fir Wood	pl	JWG	JWG	
						415	Hacheater Meadow (pt)	pa	FC	HK	84	pt Low Meadow by Sand Pit	pa	HC	WG	WG	9672		William's Wood	pl	JWG	JWG	
											85	railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER	9080		Long Low Meadow		JWG	JWG	
											86	Harrow	pa	HC	WG	WG	8900		Island	pl	JWG	JWG	
												86	Island	pa	HC	WG	WG	8900		Island	pl	JWG	JWG

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840	Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904	[1921a]					1975	1975		1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
						414	Long Piece	ar	FC	HK		railway (pt)	rw	GER	GER	GER	9200						
						389	First North Hill	pa	FC	HK	87	Hill	pa	HC	WG	WG	pt-0585		Side Hill (pt)	pa	JWG	JWG	
						388	Plantation	wd	FC	FC	88	Old Sand Pit		HC	WG	WG	1619		Hill Wood	pl	JWG	JWG	
						412	Sand Pit Paddock	pa	FC	HK	82	Sand Pit Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	0613		First Hill	pa	JWG	JWG	
						416	Hachester Meadow (pt) & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HK	83	Sand Pit	spi	HC	WG	WG	pt-0585		Side Hill (pt)	pa	JWG	JWG	
				AC		pt-387	Parham Meadow & R.Ore	pa & wtr	FC	HK	98	Harrow	pa	HC	WG	WG	0768			spi	JWG	JWG	
						pt-122	House Close (pt)	pa	FC	HCl	97	Parham Low Meadow	pa	HC	WG	WG	8381		Far Low Meadow		JWG	JWG	
						121	Kentons	ar	FC	HCl	166						7909		Big Low Meadow	pa	JWG	JWG	
						pt-122	House Close (pt)	pa	FC	HCl	pt-162						pt0006 4700 pt4385 ?		Broadwater (pt in Fram)	ar			
						121a		l	FC	HCl	165		l				5300		?	?			
						123	Stack Yard	s +	FC	HCl	160 161		g				6805 5696						
						126	Home Meadow	pa	FC	HCl	153						pt-0006 pt-4385		Hawk (pt in Fram)				
						360	Pond Close	ar	FC	HCl	150						1857 0841 2649		Pondwood (pt in Fram, pt in Easton)				
						361	Wood Close	ar	FC	HCl	149												
						124	Parham High House	bd & g	FC	HCl	159	High House	hs, gs, ys, bds +	EHE		CH	4385		High House				
						124a		hs, ys +	FC	HCl													
						125		hs, gs +	FC	HCl	158		hs, gs +				pt-7700						
						128	Gravel Pit Close	ar	FC	HCl	164a 164		cs&gs						Hamilton Cottages	Hamilton Cottages	cs&gs		
						125a		g	FC	HCl	163		g										
						125b		g	FC	HCl	158		g										
						127	Heardland Meadow	pa	FC	HCl	157						pt-7700						
						357	Upper Heardland Close	pa	FC	HCl	156									Frost Barn (pt)	ar		
						356a	The Clump	ar	FC	HCl	155												
						358	Muck Hill Close	ar	FC	HCl	154												

Various estate maps (see sources)						1840	Tithe map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904	[1921a]					1975	1975		1999			
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	OS	name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
							359	Plantation	pl	FC	FC	152		pl. po				5353					
							361a	Three Corner Piece	ar	FC	HCl	151											
						AC	363	Upper Fir Close	ar	FC	HCl	141						5624		Big Whin	ar		
							364	Barn Close	wd	FC	FC	140		wd				6631		Barn Yard	pl		
						AC	366	Bard Yards	wd	FC	FC	137		wd				7016		?	wd		
												138		wd									
												148	Whin Covert	wd				2833		Whin Covert	wd		
						AC	362	Fourteen Acres	wd	FC	FC		148a	Fourteen Acre Wood	wd			2916		Fourteen Acre Wood (incl Busters)	wd		
						AC	432	Sallow Grove	wd	FC	FC			wd						Stud Farm Wood	wd		
						AC	363a		c & g	FC	SN	142		c & g									
A	Three Fields in the Great Winnis (pt in Hacheston)	Middle Whinns (pt in Hach'n)		WFs			430	Whin Field	ar	AH	EH	146						4583		? (pt)			
		Further Whinns					431	Whin Field Cover	wd	AH	EH		143		wd						wd		
							434	Further Close Plantation	pl	AH	EH		148b	Sally's Grove	wd						Sally's Grove	wd	
							435	Long Rows	wd	AH	EH										?	wd	
						AC	pt-427	Horse Close (pt)	ar	FC	HCl	136						6808		?	wd		
							433	Further Close	ar	AH	EH	147									14 Acre Wood (pt)	ar	
						AC	pt-427	Horse Close (pt)	ar	FC	HCl												
							pt-367	Sheep Close (pt)	ar	FC	HCl		130										
							pt-368	First Bottom (pt)	ar	FC	HCl							6300 0002 0072 ?					
							pt-422	Second Bottom (pt)	pa	FC	HCl	pt-131											
						AC	426	The High Row	ar	FC	HCl	135											
pt-C	Eight Acres (pt)					AC	423	The Four Acres	ar	FC	HCl	132									High Row	ar	
D	Stone Land (pt in Hacheston)	Stony Land (pt in Hacheston)		WFs			424	The Stony Land	ar	AH	EH	133						6300 0002 0072 ?					
B	Home Fields in Cangles (pt in Hacheston)	Hither Kangles		WFs			425	The Great Cangles	ar	AH	EH	134						6300 0002 0072 ?					
		Further Kangles		WFs			428	Grove Field	ar	AH	EH	144											
		Long Meadow		WFs			429	Whinny Plantation	pl	AH	EH	145						6083 6676		Blackthorn	pl		



Various estate maps (see sources)						1840 Tith map & apport'n't [1838a,1840a]				1904 [1921a]				1975		1999					
name	own	name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	OS name	state	own	occ	own	OS	name	name	state	own	occ	
		Furth'r Meadow	ar	RP		353 Further Meadow	ar	RP	RP	173											
						365 Lower Fir Close	ar	FC	HCl	139											
						pt-367 Sheep Close (pt)	ar	FC	HCl	?											
						344 Bridge Farm	h & ys	FC	RP	202	Bridge Farm					Bridge Farm	Bridge Farm				
						345 Bridge Hill	ar	FC	RP	199					5963						
						343 Little Hill	pa & bds	FC	RP	201						?	Kestrel Cottage	m			
		Frost's Piece	ar	RP		342 Frost's Piece	ar	RP	RP					HuC		Playing Field					
		Cross Piece	ar	RP		347 Cross Piece	ar	RP	RP												
		Brakey Place	ar	RP		348 Brakey Place	ar	RP	RP	pt-187											
		Maybush Piece (pt)	ar	RP		pt-341 Maybrush Piece (pt)	ar	RP	RP					HuC							
		Long Field (pt)		RP		pt-340 The Long Field (pt)	ar	G	SFk												
		Lane (pt)	l	RP		pt-347a Lane (pt)	l	RP	RP	108											
		Easton Piece	ar	RP		369 Easton Piece	ar	RP	RP	126											
		Long Field	ar	RP		372 Long Field	ar	RP	RP	123											
		Plantation	pl	RP		373 Plantation	pl	RP	RP	122			pl								
		Clay Pit Piece	pa	RP		374 Clay Pit Piece	pa	RP	RP	121											
						343a Stack Yard	s	FC	RP	200											
						pt-367 Sheep Close (pt)	ar	FC	HCl						pt-0040						
						pt-368 First Bottom (pt)	ar	FC	HCl	128					pt-3881 ?		Browns (pt)	ar			
						pt-422 Second Bottom (pt)	pa	FC	HCl	pt-131											
						370 The Mandle	ar	FC	HCl	125											
						421 Eleven Oak Piece	ar	FC	HCl	116											
		Willoughby Arms Field(pt)	ar	RP		pt-380 Willoughby Arms Field (pt)	ar	RP	JaG	109											
						371 Long Field	ar	M	JP	124											
						375 Three Acres	ar	M	JP												
						376 Middle Field	ar	M	JP	118											
						377 Mill Mount	ar	M	JP	117											
						378 Hacheston Field	ar	M	JP	112											
						378a	bn&y	M	JP	111											
						pt-379 Barn Field (pt)	ar	M	JP	pt-110											
		Lane (pt)	l	RP		pt-347a Lane (pt)	l	RP	RP	108						Willoughby Close (pt)		l			



Abbreviations used in Field Names Table

State of land		Owners (own) and Occupiers (occ)								
		Pre-1840			1840			Post-1840		
ar	arable	?Bd		Baldrey	MB	Mary	Barthrop	JA		J Abbott
al	allotment	?B		Ball	TB	Thomas	Bruce	RLB		R & L Briscoe
bd	building	?Bf		Bodford	JB	James	Burroughs /Burrows	B&W		M, R & C Briscoe Janet Whymark
bn	barn	AB	Mrs Anne	Bedford	WC	William	Cann			Lyndsay Gooch
bu	bungalow	ECl	Edward	Clodd	RC	Robert	Capon			
ch	church/chapel	SCh	Samuel	Chilcott	JC	John	Carthew			
cm	common	JCp	John	Cooper	WCh	William	Chandler	?Ch		Mr Chilcott
c	cottage	WIC	William	Cooper	SC	Sandy	Chapman	HuC		Hugh Clarke
cv	covert	?C		Corrance	HCl	Henry	Clarke	WCp		W E Cooper
f	farm	AC	Mrs Anne	Corrance	EC	Elizabeth	Cooper	HC		Capt H C Corrance
g	garden	DC	Rev Denny	Cole	FC	Frederick, Esq	Corrance	FSC		Mrs F S Corrance
gr	grounds				ACs	Abraham	Cousins	C&N		J Copping S Nicolds
hw	highway				C&C	George the Rev	Crabbe John the Rev Crabbe			
h	house				WD	William	Day			
in	industrial				GE	George	Edwards	RHC		R & H Cotton
l	lane				JE	John	Emmerson	D&F		E Day A Friend
m	meadow				JFw	John	Fairweather			
mn	mansion				RF	Robert	Fairweather			
o	orchard				JFk	James	Folkard	EHE		Easton Hall Estate
pa	pasture	WFs	William	Folkes, Esq	SFk	Samuel	Folkard	GFo		G Foreman
pi	pit				WF	William	Folkerd	JFr		J Frost
pl	plantation				GF	George	Friend	?F		Mr Frost
po	pond				JF	James	Friend	WFr		WP Frost
r	rough				JGF	John Glentford	Frost			
rw	railway				SF	Sarah	Frost			
spi	sand pit				AG	Alfred	Gooch	WG		W Gray
s-d	semi-detached				SGw	Samuel	Goodwin	JWG		John W Gray
s	stackyard				WGw	William	Goodwin			
wd	wood				JaG	James	Gray			
wtr	water				JG	John	Gray			
wst	waste				SG	Sarah	Gray			
					G	George John, the Rev (Glebe)	Haggitt			
					AH	Alexander, Duke of	Hamilton			
					EH	Edward	Hanbury	CH		Cecil Hurlock
SRO	Suffolk Records	?H	Mr	Harris	GH	George	Hassam	NHF		New Hall Farms
(pt)	(part)				NH	Nathan	Hassan	GJI		Geoff & Julie Inett
+	and more				RH	Robert	Heffer	HK		Herman Kindred
ME	Middle English				JH	James	Hill	PK		Peter Kindred
OE	Old English				SHH	Spencer	Horsa de Horsey	WK		William Kindred
					MH	Mary	Hunt	AL		Arthur Larter
		JHu	John	Hunt	JHT	John, Teager	Hunt	CL		Clayton Larter
					K&B	Joseph	Keeble	HLA		Harold Larter
						Francis	Brock	IL		Isaac Larter
		WK	W	Keer	HK	Henry	Keer	JLa		John Larter
		CK	Sir Charles	Kent	CK	Sir Charles	Kent (Trustees of)	JCL		JC Larter & Co
		SKb	Samuel	Kilderbee	HLn	Henry	Largen			(contracted: JWG)
		SK	Samuel	King	JL	James	Larrett	JLs		J Last
					GL	George	Last	LMa		Lord Marlesford (Mark Schriber)
		?L	Mrs	Long	L&N	William	Last	Dma		D J Mann
		LL	Lady	Longs	HL	Henry	Leggitt	DJM		D J Mann & Sons
		LM	Lionel	Mayhew	DM	Daniel	Mayhew	SM		S Minter

Abbreviations used in Field Names Table

Owners (own) and Occupiers (occ)						
Pre-1840			1840	Post-1840		
			M charity (Trustees of) Mills	M	charity Mills (Trustees of)	
			JM John Moseley	M&S	W Meadows	
			SM Samuel Moss		W Salter	
			WM William Moss	JMa	Rev J F Mather	
SNs	Samuel	Newson	JN John Nevell	FN	F Newson	
			RN Robert Nichols	N&T	F Nichols	
			SN Samuel Noble		C R Todd	
MN	Montague	North, Esq	P officers Parish	AAN	A & A Nicolson	
?P	Mr	Press	RP Robert Pattle	SyN	Sybil Norris	
			WP William Porter	MN	Malcolm McNicol	
			JP John Precious	P&R	Mrs Page	
			WR William Rands		W Richardson	
			WRs William, senior Rands	HS	Herman Seggons	
?S	Mr	Sager	GS George Seager		(contracted: JWG)	
RSp	Robert	Shepherd	JSh John, Esq Shafto	ES+	E&W Self	
			RS Robert Shelcott	CS	Capt. C S Schreiber	
			WSh William Shuldrum			
			JSk James Skeet	JSh	J C Sharpe	
			JS James Smith	CSI	Col. Slade	
JT	John, Gent'n	Tovell	WS William Smith			
?T	Mr	Turk	T&K William Todd	AT	A Todd	
?We	Mr	Welton				
MW	Mrs Mary	White				
FW	Fred'c	White, Esq	RW Robert Warren	?W	Mr Walters	
			GW George Watling			
			MW Mark Webb			
Wm	W'm	Warner	HW Hughen Wightman			
W						
			JW John, the Rev Wilgress	WW	W Woodgate	
			BW Benjamin Williams			
			J? John ?			
			M? Mary ?			
			N? Noah ?			

## Mediaeval Tracks and Lanes

The following *sketch map* suggests a possible layout of Parham at some time between 1433 and 1550. There is very little hard evidence of the layout of mediaeval Parham, but, rather than say nothing because no-one is sure, we offer an educated guess. The *map* and the words that follow should not, in any way, be quoted as gospel. They represent a feeling of how the village may have been laid out based on clues in field names, the history of the houses and the existence of sketchy evidence of old tracks either on the ground today or on old maps. The sketch builds on a similar *conjecture map* sketched by the late Gwen Dyke [Dyke198x]. In turn, that sketch map was based on the 1433 manorial 'Extent', which describes the Howard estate that stretched from Rendlesham to Framlingham north of the River Deben [Ref. 1433a].

A main road is thought to have run from Letheringham Old Hall to Colston Hall across Parham bridge and through Northland Green (North Green). The stretches from Easton to Parham (Footpath {FP,} No.2 *to be found in the 'Present' chapter*) and north of Cransford are both just footpaths today. The name of one of the fields that lies on this same road between Parham and North Green lends weight to the theory that this was a major road; the field on which today's Field Cottage was built was called Street Piece in 1839 and Road Field in 1836. Both these names imply this was much more than just a country lane. Where this road rose from the valley of the River Ore in its cutting up onto the high ground of North Green, it was called Stark Weather Hill in mediaeval times. It obviously carried a reputation for meanness into later centuries, the field to the left being called Hungry Hill in 1801.

An old lane probably ran from Silverlace Green directly to northern Great Glemham, giving a direct route from Letheringham to Great Glemham too. This is indeed shown crossing Queen Mary's Lane on a 1761 map of New Park (now Park Farm). The remains of this lane run alongside Rachel's Wood today (FP. No.14).

Wabbe's Lane (Webb's Lane in 1912, part of Bridleway {BW,} No.18 today) ran from Northland Green to Wabbe's Land which surrounded the present day location of Kilderbee's Grove. Double ditched Coldhall Lane would have joined Framlingham to Wabbe's Lane. However, the narrow section of the present day bridleway between John's Grove and Webb's Lane (the other part of BW. No.18) is probably not the original route, as it follows a ditch only dug in the early 19th century.

A mill is believed to have stood in the square 'moat' that is visible on the 1840 Tithe map in Mount Field to the north of Park Farm. The present day 'Packway' from Elm Farm to Stone Farm (BW. No.11) may have originally headed towards this 'mill'. Perhaps it only diverted diagonally across fields as a short-cut to Stone Farm when the 'mill' and Queen Mary's Lane disappeared in the 18th century. Today a footpath (FP. No.10) drops down from the top of North Green where the Packway ended before it was diverted through Elm Farm yards. This footpath

crosses the Gull stream and joins with Webb's Lane. On early 19th century maps the field boundaries are shown slightly to the south of this path's present route. If the track had followed these boundaries it would have emerged directly in line with the old bridge over the Gull. However, today there is no evidence of a gateway through the old hedge at this point. It is still just possible that the Packway and Coldhall Lane were joined by this track, giving a direct route from the possible moated 'mill' to Framlingham.

The *sketch map* also shows another major track cutting across the middle of Parham from west to east but below the Packway/Coldhall Lane route. Today this is just a footpath (FP. Nos.6, 7, 12 & 13). However, it was marked as the 'Way to Saxmundham' on a 1747 map of Coles Green (just west of the present day Parham Wood). Also the field names 'Market Hill' and 'Smithy Close' flanking this route north of Parham Wood are sketchy evidence that this might have once been a well-used route to market. A string of footpaths, tracks and minor roads still links southern Framlingham through to Saxmundham along this route via Great Glemham and Benhall church.

Also, the track from Silverlace Green down to Hacheston (FP. No.16) is sketched in as a more major lane, purely because it seems likely this would have been a well-used route. For similar reasons, the track from the Church past Parham Hall and on towards Marlesford (FP. No.17) is given more prominence than it has today.

Potelotte's Croft Mill is mentioned in the manorial records and probably stood where Little Lonely Farm stands today. The sites of other possible mills are shown on the *sketch map*, based on field name evidence. The way across today's Mill Green was called Mill Way in mediaeval times despite the Green then being called Greshaugh Green, strongly implying that a mill stood for many centuries where Mill House stands today.

By Bob Briscoe  
June 1999



## Queen Mary's Lane

Although the name of Queen Mary's Lane is thought to stem from events occurring in 1553, Queen Mary's Lane is much older, almost certainly in excess of 1000 years. This is supported by the sunken nature of the remaining length. The lane must have existed at the time when the parish boundaries were first defined (tenth century at least and probably much earlier), as it was the marker of Parham's eastern boundary. It was also a boundary of Parham Half-Hundred<sup>[1]</sup>, one of the 25 early administrative divisions within the county.

Local legend has it that the name of both the lane and of Queen Mary's Wood date from when the Queen led her army on London to claim the crown from Lady Jane Grey. Queen Mary's Wood sits to the Great Glemham side of Queen Mary's Lane. The Queen had moved from Norfolk down to Framlingham Castle where she collected her forces. It is supposed that the route from here took her and her army down the lane, passing the wood on the way. If true, such an occasion in the lives of the local peasants would certainly have warranted a few commemorative name changes.

Quite how far the lane originally ran is not entirely clear. Short lengths survived north and south of Queen Mary's Wood well into the twentieth century. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps confirm that it extended south along the parish boundary to a point east of present day Crabb's Farm, under the aerodrome [Ref. 1747b]. From there, its course is uncertain, but it may well have linked with surviving lengths of 'green lane' north and east of 'The Willows' at Marlesford (in part the boundary between Plomesgate and Loes Hundreds), crossing present day 'Keeper's Lane' to follow 'Hollow Lane' to Marlesford, meeting the London Road near Marlesford 'Bell'.

At the northern end there is some evidence that the lane continued to follow the parish boundary to Boundary Farm. The 'Z' bend in the present day Saxmundham Road could well imply that this was once a staggered junction across a more important route. Also the name of a field that straddles the parish boundary here is called 'Cross Path Field'. Continuing further north, it seems more than

co-incidence that a number of straight portions of footpath and track seem to continue in the same straight line as Queen Mary's Lane right up to Framlingham Hall in Dennington the other side of the Roman Road to the north of Framlingham.

Perhaps because of its sunken (and therefore presumably miry) nature, the lane had declined in use and importance by the 1790s. By 1761, Queen Mary's Lane is shown having a southern ending on the lane from Silverlace Green to Great Glemham, there being a 'T' junction [Ref. 1761a] where just 14 years earlier there had been a cross-roads [Ref. 1747b]. A map of what is now Oak Farm, Parham, surveyed in 1794, shows Queen Mary's Lane as the most likely route to reach the farm from the Saxmundham Road. The present track to the farm from the Cransford Road wasn't shown on the finished map [Ref. 1794a] although it appears on the survey sketches [Ref. 1802a] for modifications to the original. These later additions to the 1794 map (drawn before 1819) state that the surviving length of Queen Mary's Lane from the Saxmundham Road, through the edge of Queen Mary's Wood and beyond was planted with trees in 1795. By 1840 much of the Lane further south had been encroached by farmers and ploughed out.

Today double ditches one lane's width apart run within the western edge of Queen Mary's Wood. The strip of covert covering the next section south of this (since 1795) was ploughed out in the late 1970s. Nonetheless, the lane survives as a track to the south of this, then along the eastern edge of Queen Mary Firwood. Sadly (scandalously, shamefully!) the route is not even a right of way today, except for the 'Z' bend in the Framlingham to Saxmundham road where it staggers across this ancient green lane.

[Note 1]: Great Glemham, on the other side of Queen Mary's Lane, was in Plomesgate Hundred. Parham Half-Hundred included the parishes of Blaxall, Dunningworth, Tunstall and Wantisden in 1086 despite Parham parish not being connected to them. Both parts of Parham Half-Hundred were incorporated into Plomesgate Hundred by 1240.

*By Bob Briscoe, January 1999. Based on original texts by Stephen Podd and Miss Gwen Dyke.*



Queen Mary's Lane  
(showing ditches either side)

# References

## Parham Field Names, Tracks and Lanes

- [1433a] "Extent," (covering Framlingham-Rendlesham), Held Privately (1433)
- [1671a] "The Manor of Blomsvile in the parish of Parramhason," (covering Blomesville Hall estate), SRO:X6/6 (1671). Identifies groups of fields, not individual ones. The shape and poor scaling of the field groups makes their identification very difficult.
- [1747a] "Map of Blomeville Hall Farm belonging to William Folkes, Esq," (covering Blomesville Hall estate), W Brasier, surv'r, SRO:HD54:454 (Jul 1747)
- [1747b] Right-hand side of "Map of Coles-Green and Broad-water Farms in the Parish of Framlingham and of North-Glemham Farm in the Parish of No Glemham," SRO:HD54:454 (1747)
- [1747c] Left-hand side of "Map of Coles-Green and Broad-water Farms in the Parish of Framlingham and of North-Glemham Farm in the Parish of No Glemham," SRO:HD54:454 (1747)
- [1761a] "Parham New Park," (covering Park Fm), Ja's Crow, surv'r, SRO:HD11:475/327 (1761)
- [1777a] "Several Farms lying in Parham being part of the Estate of the Rev'd Jn'o Wilgress DD," (covering Green Fm, Botany Fm & Gardeners Cott?), Jn'o Johnson, SRO:HD115:3062 (1777)
- [1783a] "Map of Suffolk," (covering Parham Old Hall), J Hodskinson (1783)
- [1792a] "County Hall (licensing) Records" (covering Willoughby Arms)
- [1794a] "Parham; Chilcott's," (covering Oak Fm), Isaac Johnson, surv'r, held by Bob Briscoe (1794/1819)
- [1801a] "Estate in Parham, Suffolk; John Cooper, tenant," (covering Whitehouse Fm), SRO:HD11:475/2237 (1801- 3 Mar 1835)
- [1802a] "Samuel Chilcott's Farm; Parham," (covering Oak Fm), viz't The Hall Kersey's Browns' and Chilcotts, SRO:HD11:475/2242 (1802 on sale to SKb, 1802?)
- [1824a] "Parham; Northern Green Farm," (covering Home Fm), SRO:HD11:475/2240 (22 Oct 1824)
- [1835a] "Pasture Lands called Wilkinsons," (covering pt Park Fm), SRO:HD11:475/2239 (1835)
- [1836a] "Small Estate in Parham belonging to Mr John Hunt," (covering N.Green Fm), SRO:HD11:475/2234 (28 May 1836)
- [1836b] "Premises in Parham of Mr John Hunt dcd," (covering Overbett's), Isaac Johnson, surv'r, SRO:HD11:475/2236 (1836)
- [1838a] "Parham Tithe Apportionment," SRO:FDA192/A1/1.a (1838)
- [1840a] "Parish of Parham in the County of Suffolk," signed Henry B Gunning, First Tithe Commissioner, SRO:P461/192 (1840)
- [1850a] "Conveyance; The Rev'd John N Calcraft and others to Mr William Chandler," (covering Park Farm), held by Ruth Kindred (24 Apr 1850). All field names identical to [1838a] except Hobbs now Hobbles.
- [1855a] "Survey of Pattles Fm, Parham," (covering Willoughby Inn & land), SRO:HD11:475/2238 (watermark 1855)
- [1862a] "Conveyance; Mr William Chandler and others to William G Mantle Esq," (covering Park Farm), held by Ruth Kindred (22 Sep 1862). All field names identical to [1850a] except Six Acre Meadow & Stackyard Meadow merged into arable and called Six Acre Meadow together(!) and Squirrells spelled Squerrells.
- [1904a] "Ordnance Survey," (1904)
- [1921a] "Parham Hall Estate, Suffolk," Mellor & Co. Solicitors (1921) Sale in lots by H C Corrance
- [1927a] "Ordnance Survey," (1927)
- [Field1972] "English Field Names; A Dictionary," John Field pub. David & Charles, Newton Abbot, ISBN 0 7153 5710 7 (1972)
- [1975a] "Ordnance Survey," (1975)
- [1951a] "Listed Buildings Assessment," (1951)
- [Eckwall1959] "Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names," Eilert Eckwall, OUP (1960)
- [DVPNS-GH1981] "Deben Valley Place Name Survey; Glevring Hacheston vol.," Gwen Dyke, Mrs D & Mrs N Bowden-Smith et al (1981?)
- [Dyke198x] "Parham," Gwen Dyke, held by Paul Briscoe, (1433-1550). Conjecture sketch map based on various sources.
- [Dymond1988] "An Historical Atlas of Suffolk," David Dymond, SCC Planning Dept & Suffolk Inst. Archaeology (1988)
- [1989a] "JC Larter & Co, 10 year cropping plan 1989," (covering Home Fm, Oak Fm, Elm Fm), Paul Briscoe (1989)
- [1990a] "Bridge Farm," Mr Kellaway (199x)
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- [1995a] "J W Gray, Moat Hall, Parham; IACS Sketch map showing New Field nos and areas," (covering Moat Hall, Church Fm lands & Whitehouse Fm) John Gray (1995)
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- [1999b] Paul Seggons 'phone conversation (covering Lonely Farm) (1999)
- [1999c] "Parham House and Green Farm field map," Richard Larter (1999)
- [1999d] Bob Philpott (Estate mgr) 'phone conversation (covering Marlesford Hall Estate) (1999)
- [1999e] John Mann 'phone conversation (covering Fiddler's Hall) (1999)
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This page, which was accidentally omitted from the original book, has been inserted in the electronic copy without altering subsequent page numbering. The date and spelling of the author's surname in the [Eckwall1959] citation has also been corrected.

## The River Ore running through Parham

*"Yet the pure stream moves on, and, as it moves, Its power increases and its use improves: While plenty round its spacious waves bestow, Still it flows on, and shall forever flow."*

*Geo. Crabbe - The Village*

Crabbe's verse is hardly an accurate description of the River Ore, for it is a modest stream, and waves are seldom seen, except in times of flood, and mainly where its flow is impeded by the works of man, that is, by bridges, or where it has been diverted for some purpose or other. So, rather than confine this note to the uses of the River, it seems appropriate to extend the original remit to include consideration of the overall interaction between man and the River.

This theme will not, however, embrace the interaction between one man's and another's conflicting uses of a river, which has been an abiding issue over the centuries. It is not accidental that our word "rivals" derives from the Latin for people who live on riverbanks!

The Ore runs through the Parish for about 1.8 miles and at the lower end for about 1,100 yards forms the boundary between the Parish and the Parish of Hacheston. Although small in volume, there is a substantial variation in its flow. Monthly measurements over the last five years at Broadwater Bridge, a short distance upstream of the Parish boundary, give an average reading of only 1.75 million gallons per day (m.g.d.) with a low of 0.07 m.g.d. in August 1996, but a high of 22.6 m.g.d. in January 1995.

It does not seem that the Ore has ever fulfilled to any great extent the functions of water supply and wastewater removal. This is largely accounted for (before the arrival of mains water supply) by the small number of older dwellings actually situated on the river banks, by the other older dwellings drawing their water from moats, ponds and wells, and by waste water being dealt with by privies, cesspools and septic tanks. There are only two direct discharges to the River, from the treatment plants serving Blyth Row and Willoughby Close. Land drainage contributes significantly to the flow in the River at times of heavy rainfall. The quality of the water in the River is tested regularly, and is satisfactory.

There are fish in the River, including perch, roach, rudd, dace and sticklebacks, but they are small. However, a large terrapin has been seen in the river running through the meadows over the past four years.

In primitive times, a common use of rivers has been as routes for exploration; and it is perhaps not too fanciful to imagine that, almost at the beginning of the first millennium, the patrolling Roman soldier who dropped the coin discovered near the original course of the River was using the stream for just that purpose. The coin has been

dated to c.86 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Domitian, and is now in Ipswich Museum.

After the departure of the Romans the invading Anglo-Saxons would have used the River as a route inland from the coast. In a collection of papers entitled "Place Name Evidence for the Anglo-Saxon Invasion", published in 1975, the English Place Name Society state that "the Rivers, Orwell, Deben and Alde played an important role as a means of access in the initial stage of immigration"; and the Society includes Parham in its list of place names adduced in support of this statement.

There is no mention of the River Ore in the entry for Parham in the Domesday Book.

The question whether the River was ever used for navigation arises directly in connection with the building of Parham Church. The ship graffiti in St. Mary's church might seem to indicate that the Ore was navigable. The Society for Nautical Research dates the graffiti to around 1400 A.D. Their report says "The ship was one which sailed up the R. Ore to Parham. The faces represent villagers who sailed in her as soldiers on the way to war, pilgrims or tradesmen." The report then somewhat qualifies this firm statement by concluding, "It is possible that the ship may have carried the freestone used in the building of the Church."

The same question arises in connection with the building of Framlingham Castle further up the River. Richard Green, in his book on the Parishes of Framlingham and Saxted, first published in 1833, refers to "a tradition a century back of small anchors being found in the Mere and elsewhere in Framlingham;" and he adds "there is a mention of one found at Parham", but he gives no further factual information. In a later edition of his book, published in 1895, he says, "this warrants the supposition that all the material for Framlingham Castle was conveyed by a navigable river."

There is a small inlet in the River, downstream of Parham Village, known locally as the "Dock", which could possibly support the proposition that the River was navigable. The site is outside the village, and the only obvious reason for its being so-called is that it is roughly the nearest point on the River to the medieval Moat Hall. However, there is no validation for the name. It is not even clear whether the inlet is natural or man-made; and there is no record of any structure or artefacts having been discovered at that spot.

There is, however, an opposing body of opinion which holds that building stone was not brought up the River Ore, but up the River Deben instead, say to Kettleburgh, and then transported onwards by carts.

In his book 'Medieval Framlingham', published in 1985, Mr. John Ridgard says "*The conjecture that the watercourse was being used for the transport of material to Framlingham Castle awaits archaeological proof*"; and again, "*If the River was used to import stone for the (Framlingham) Church in the High Middle Ages, a period for which information is plentiful, then there is remarkably little evidence to support the idea.*"

So the jury is still out. While the idea is attractive, it needs validation; and since hard historical evidence is lacking, only further archaeological work might provide the answer.

The Corrance family held a Manor of Parham from 1689 to 1897. The collection of their family papers is held in the Suffolk County Council Record Office, but they have not as yet been catalogued and are thus not publicly available. However, the County Archivist states that they consist of evidences of title to property in Parham (and elsewhere) and would not throw light on the history of the River Ore.

In the Tithe Apportionment Roll and Map of 1841 there is an entry for a plot of land by the River, opposite the former Willoughby Arms public house, called the "Retting Pit Meadow". Retting, i.e. soaking flax, is part of the process of making hemp, and water from the River would be used for this purpose.

The construction of the Wickham Market (Campsea Ashe) to Framlingham branch railway line in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century had a substantial impact on the River within the Parish. The map accompanying the Railway Reference Book of 1853 shows that in its original course the River meandered several times across the proposed straight line

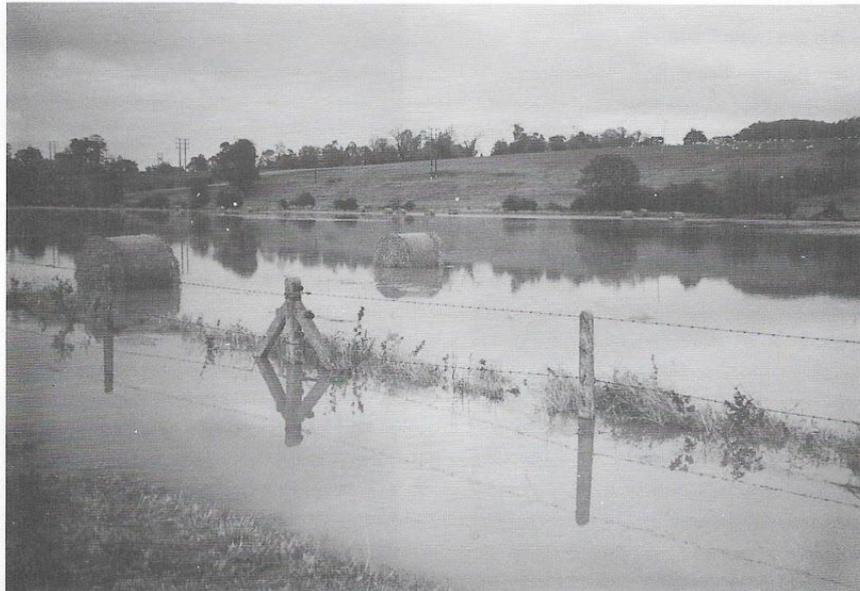
of the railway- roughly between a point just west of Church Farm and the downstream end of the Church Meadow. To accommodate the railway, the River was diverted to its present course, and now runs in a straight cut parallel to and wholly to the west of the line of the railway as it then was. (For further information see section on Parham Railway.)

Another but smaller diversion of the River was carried out, also in the last century, at Island Cottage close to the village shop in Hacheston. As previously mentioned, the River for part of its length forms the boundary between the two Parishes, and originally it made a small loop round to the West of the Cottage, thus including it in Parham. A new straight cut was made to the East of the Cottage, thus including it now in Hacheston.

Finally, The River has in its time provided good skating, as in 1940, when the water meadows flood, and severe frost follows.

Looking ahead into the next Millennium, it is just possible that, with increased rainfall due to global warming, and further development upstream, the River Ore may come to resemble George Crabbe's picture of a river a little more closely.

by Ian Niven



River Ore Flood Plain  
Ox Pasture  
November 1993

## The Parham Railway

The Parham railway, which was part of the Wickham Market to Framlingham branch line, was opened on 1st June 1859. The branch line separated from the East Suffolk Line at Campsea Ashe and largely followed the course of the River Ore to Framlingham. There were stations at Marlesford and Parham.



Parham Station circa 1950

Several railway companies contributed to the development of this branch line, they were:

- 1859 Eastern Counties Railway
- 1862 Great Eastern Railway
- 1923 London and North Eastern Railway
- 1948 Eastern Region - British Rail

All the company names included the word "Eastern", which is why the old Parham Station is now called *Eastern House*.



Eastern House

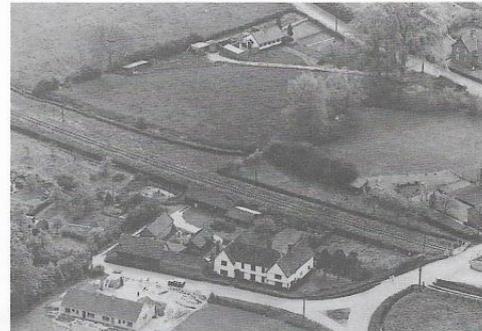
The railway winds its way to Framlingham through several cuttings and sometimes along small embankments. Several small bridges were constructed over the River Ore. Below is a photograph of one of the small bridges at the end of a low embankment with Parham Wood in the distance.



Small Bridge  
(Parham Wood to the right)

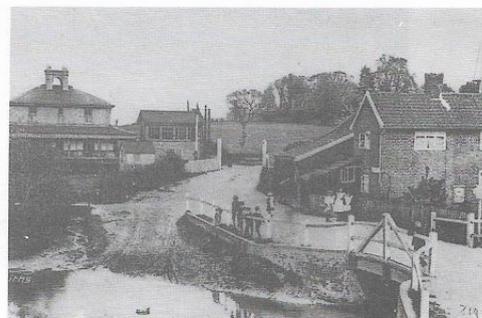
However, to reduce the number of bridges through Parham the River Ore was diverted and straightened. The river's original course, with the path of the new railway superimposed on it, is shown on the original route map.

The railway and the new river course are shown below with the Village School and Church Farm clearly visible circa 1950.



Aerial View of Level Crossing

The picture below shows the old bridge to Parham Station with the signal box in the background. A more substantial bridge was constructed over the River Ore, circa 1935, to allow better access to the station.



Old Bridge and Ford  
circa 1910

The Framlingham Branch Line was five to six miles long and cost £40,000 to build. The single track originally carried four daily services in each direction, but only two on Sundays.

The development of East Anglian railways was always weak. Lines were poorly used by passengers throughout the region. Goods traffic was the main user of these railways and this was also true for the Framlingham Branch Line. However, when Framlingham College opened in 1864 passenger traffic was boosted particularly at the beginning and end of terms. Framlingham became a major distributor of grain. In the 1920s 'Hacheston Halt' appeared, to combat growing competition from local buses. 'Parham Halt', which was opened with the line, was important during the 2nd World War, when petrol and bombs were handled at the station for the near-by airfield. The Framlingham Branch Line closed to scheduled passenger services on 3rd November 1952.

However, between 1954-1958 special Framlingham College passenger trains did run at the beginning and end of terms from Liverpool Street Station. The public could also use these if they knew when they were running! The last passenger train was a Ramblers' excursion train, complete with buffet car, which ran from Liverpool Street to Framlingham on 12th April 1963. It was hauled over

the branch line by a Brush diesel loco D558 and was the only diesel loco-hauled passenger train over the branch line. Goods services continued with daily freight trains calling at all stations. The trains carried mainly grain, coal and sugar beet, but this only continued until 19th April 1965 when the line closed to all traffic. Below is an extract from the *Daily Telegraph* on the day the branch line closed.

"Carrying passengers dressed in Victorian and Edwardian style, to whom hot punch was served, the Framlingham Flyer ended its 93 years of service between Wickham Market and Framlingham, Suffolk on Saturday evening.

With a laurel wreath over its funnel and carrying more passengers than it usually does in a month, the Flyer was cheered by hundreds of people who waited along the track. Villagers let off fireworks as the train passed by."

by Antonia Key (edited by Malcolm Key)

#### Acknowledgements

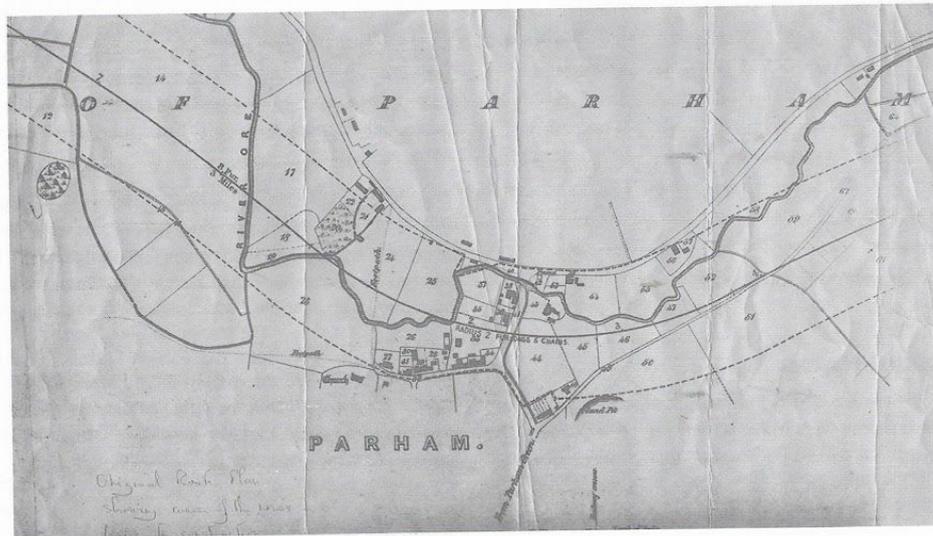
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Mr J Marshall - information and photographs

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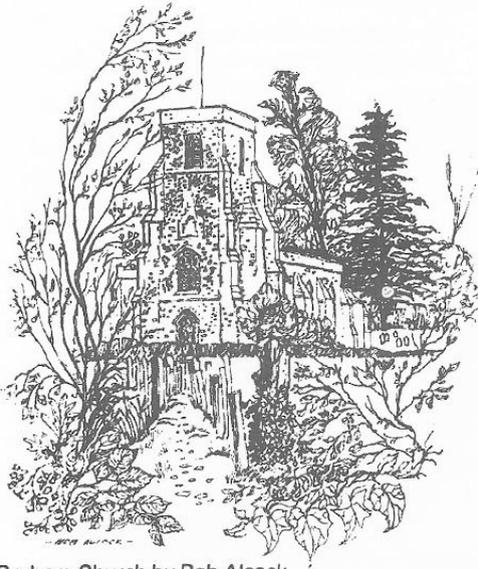


Original Course of the River Ore

## BUILDINGS

### The Church of St. Mary the Virgin

Many churches in Suffolk, and indeed throughout the country, stand isolated from or on the fringe of their communities. We are fortunate that our Church, dedicated to The Virgin Mary, sits near to the centre of the village in a very pleasing pastoral position on gently sloping ground overlooking the Ore valley surrounded by meadows often grazed by sheep. The 15<sup>th</sup> century thatched Priest's House adjoins the churchyard and the early Victorian white brick Old Vicarage stands on higher ground overlooking the Church from the north.



Parham Church by Bob Alcock

### Historical Notes

Much of these are drawn from the excellent Church Guide produced by Olga Marshall in 1978. She and her late husband, John, lived for many years at Eastern House (the former Stationmaster's House) and they were both deeply interested in Parham past.

Details of the building of the Church were noted by an early antiquary, one William Blois (Bloyse) of Grundisburgh (died 1673), who recorded that glass in the church at Parham stated that the building was erected by William de Ufford, second Earl of Suffolk, about 1370 in the reign of Edward III.

Built in flint and stone and Perpendicular in external appearance, except for the Tower and Doorways which are largely Decorated, the Church consists of Nave, Chancel, North Porch (with rich flint panelling) and western Tower, the latter containing three bells. In the tower is a three-light window over which is a canopied niche, thought to be unique in Suffolk churches. Though defaced by time, it is possible to see that it is cusped and crocketed (carved decoration on projecting points), having side pinnacles and the base was probably occupied by a rood (the Cross of Christ, usually supported on either side by figure of The Virgin and St. John).

The walls of the church are constructed of flint rubble with lime mortar. As the lime mortar was slow setting, work on the exterior of the church would have been carried out between spring and autumn of the year. This would account for the number of years taken before the structure was complete. Once erected, the interior of these rubble walls was always plastered and whitewashed. For quoins (large dressed corner stones at the meeting of two wall surfaces) and all other dressed stonework, freestone, a fine-grained stone that could be broken or cut in any direction, had to be imported.

Although the first entry in the Register is 1538, the list of Rectors starts two hundred years earlier with one named Roger Punter who held office in 1313, but the presence of a church on this site had previously been recorded in the Domesday survey of Suffolk.

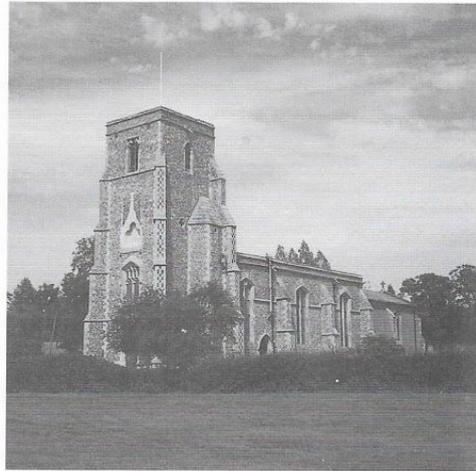
In the 12<sup>th</sup> century St. Mary's came under the jurisdiction of the Priory at Hickling in Norfolk which continued to present priests to the living until the dissolution of the Priory in 1536, though a Norfolk history records that as early as 1209, Pope Innocent III granted protection of their possessions, amongst which is listed the Church of St. Mary at Parham.

The Priory of Hickling was founded in 1185 by Theobald de Valoines. "A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Suffolk" by Walter Rye (S.I.A. 1900) gives Gilbert de Colvill v. Theobalde de Valein of the Church of Parham, which seems to imply that the Church passed from de Valoines' control at that time. The manor and lands were afterwards held by Robert de Ufford, first Earl of Suffolk in the reign of Edward II. Robert de Ufford fought in the battle of Crecy and died in 1369, his estate passing to his son, William, the second Earl, the builder of the present church, and on William's death in 1382 "suddenly in the Parliament House", his wife held the manor until her death in 1416 when it passed to his sister Cecily, married to the third Lord Willoughby. Unfortunately, by this time, John, the third Lord Willoughby, his son and grandson had also died and the manor was inherited by Robert de Willoughby, the sixth Lord and Cecily's great grandson. A Robert Willoughby fought at Harfleur and Agincourt. The manor was sold out of the Willoughby family to Barnabus Bowtell Esq., J.P. who held his first court in Parham in 1649.

There is no record of further untoward events until the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century when William Dowsing (of the Laxfield Dowsings) was chosen by the Earl of Manchester, Cromwell's General in the eastern counties of England, to despoil churches in the region. Dowsing, the son of a respectable farmer, had strong leanings towards the Commonwealth and carried out his task with zeal. His diary entry for Parham/Hacheston lists much destroyed in the latter church, but we know not of his doings at Parham.

and because of excessive cost, the repairs which were made only allowed for the bells to be hung 'stationary' whilst assuring the possibility of re-converting them to 'swing chime'.

**THE ORGAN** was built by Norman and Beard in 1903. On the pillars supporting the organ loft can be seen interesting **GRAFFITI** of men in ships which appear to be of great age. The Society for Nautical Research has dated these as 1400 plus or minus 50 years. They consider that



The Church of St Mary the Virgin

### The Interior

One enters the Church through a gloomy Tower Porch under the Organ Loft and Belfry, but the immediate impression of the beyond is of a lofty, airy, light and simple country Church with few embellishments and no Victorianisation. (Many remarks to this effect appear in the Visitors' Book.) Throughout the years, the building has generally been kept in good repair and David Elisha Davy in his 'Journal of Excursions through the County of Suffolk, 1823 - 1844' remarks on Friday, 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1825 that "great alterations and improvements have lately been made in the Church, under the direction of Mr. Darby, the Curate."

The roof was restored in the 1880s and further nave roof repairs were carried out 100 years later, with the chancel roof being restored in 1998.

The Tower contains **THREE BELLS** - **Treble** - 1350, inscribed '*Veni Sponsa Mea In Ortum Meum*' (Come my spouse at my arising). **Second** - 1350, from the same unrecorded founder as the Treble and is inscribed '*Assumpta Est Maria In Celum*' (Mary has been received into Heaven). **Tenor** - inscribed '*Anno Domini 1623 WIB*' came from the foundry of William & John Brend of Norwich. In the 1970's structural weaknesses were found in the 14<sup>th</sup> century bell frame, one of the oldest in Suffolk,

the ship was one that sailed up the River Ore to Parham. The faces represent villagers who sailed in her either as soldiers on their way to war, pilgrims or tradesmen. The ship may even have carried the freestone used in the building of the Church. Similar legends occur in many Suffolk Churches and there is always the possibility that these crude drawings may be little more than mediaeval graffiti.

**THE NAVE PEWS** were installed in the 1880s and the poppyheads were carved by a Staffordshire craftsman at a cost of 30/- (shillings) each and installed early this century.

**THE VESTRY (NORTH PORCH) DOOR** is probably 17<sup>th</sup> century and was formerly the entrance door to the Church. The remains of the Sanctuary Knecker and the massive 18<sup>th</sup> century padlock are still in place.

**THE OCTAGONAL FONT** is early 15<sup>th</sup> century and contains the shields of William de Ufford and his two wives.

**THE ROOD SCREEN** is of the same date but has been moved slightly away from its stairway. (Norman Scarfe in his Shell Guide to Suffolk remarks - "Remains of simple screen gaudily painted.")

There is a carved **PULPIT**, two stone **PISCINAS** (bowls for the washing of sacred vessels), a **SEDILIA** (stone seat

built into wall) with strange unexplained grooves in its surface, two **HATCHMENTS** of Corrance daughters, a **Charles II COAT OF ARMS** and an impressive Jacobean **CHEST**, the gift of Mr. Darby, the Curate, in 1824. (Mr. Darby also devised the heraldic ornaments seen around the Church.) The **ALTAR TABLE AND COMMUNION RAILS** are Stuart and the painted **RHEREDOS** behind the altar is on tin, a copy of a painting by a Russian artist representing the Last Supper. The carved panels below are thought to be from an earlier Pulpit. The Church Plate comprises a Chalice, dated 1785 and a Paten, 1803. There are also some fine brass candlesticks, one pair of an early date.



Parham Church and White Gates cottage by Bob Alcock

### Curiosa

On the Chancel wall, near the Priest's door, is a **HAT BRACKET** inscribed 'R.H. 1716'. Chained to the Altar Rail is a **POOR MAN'S BOX** of turned wood with bands of iron. In safe keeping is a giant wooden **LEMON SQUEEZER** inscribed on one side 'The gift of the Vicar of Hacheston' and on the other 'The gift of the Vicar of Parham' (one and the same man). It transpired that in 1824, a serious rift developed between the churchwardens of the two parishes and the Vicar had this squeezer made to try to resolve their differences over a bowl of punch! One of a set of William IV **RIOT BATONS** survives and the village **STOCKS** hang in the roof of the Lychgate.

### The Churchyard

The old Churchyard, surrounding the Church, is closed for burials and is maintained by the Parish Council. Whilst many of the ancient gravestones have been worn away by time, there are still some to be seen from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century bearing names of families residing in the village to this day. A new burial ground to the south of the churchyard was donated (?) by the Corrance family of Parham Hall in the early 1900s and this is maintained by the Parochial Church Council. The western portion of this is a **CONSERVATION AREA** with wild flowers and fine horse chestnut trees.

The thatched **LYCHGATE** was built in 1897 to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria 'for which subscriptions came in from nearly every family as a lasting memorial of this golden day in the golden reign of our Queen' (Village Records). It is built of well-seasoned oak with a reed roof and bears the inscription 'V.R. 1837 – 1897. Fear God – Honour the King'.

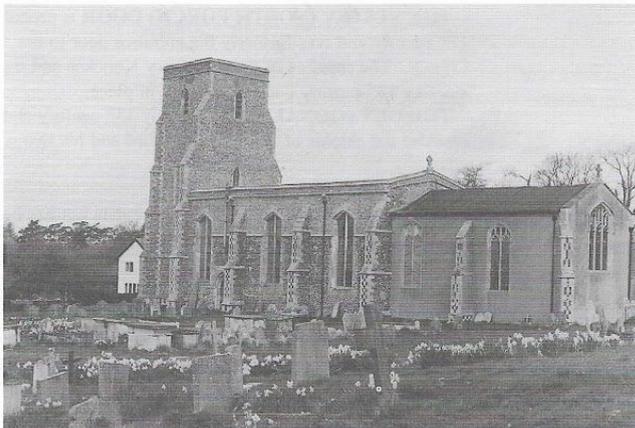
### The Parham Thorn

"Parham, according to tradition, has been a kind of rival to Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, in having its flowering thorn at Christmas." (Excursions Through Suffolk. 1819)

"There is a remarkable piece of curiosity in Parham Park viz. a Thorn that every year on the Eve before the Nativity of Our Saviour, blossoms, and very often blows out, besides its blowing at the usual time, which it always does very early." (The Suffolk Traveller by John Kirby of Wickham Market, 1735)

Sadly, this thorn tree referred to is no longer with us, but it is understood to have been growing not far from the south wall of the Church. However, a present oddity is the **Twisted Thorn Tree** close by the lychgate whose twin trunks entwine to form a kind of lover's knot.

Nicolas Minifie  
March 1999



The Church of St. Mary the Virgin  
April 1992

## A History Of The Houses

### Introduction

Exploited from within and colonised from without, the story of Parham in the last 50 years is one of change. Fifty years ago there was no rushing traffic, no heavy lorries cutting through to the A12, or depositing waste at the Recycling unit, and there were no bungalows, no large new houses, and none of the endless list of extensions, enlargements and embellishments that have brought with them the danger highlighted by the Government's June 1999 Rural Audit, that within a generation there will be no houses for the children of those who have lived and worked here all their lives. In 1951 there were 54 inhabited houses<sup>1</sup> in the village, and there were still meadows and small fields between the houses in the village proper. At the start of the new Millennium the number will have more than doubled and there will be 113<sup>2</sup> houses in all. The red-brick Spindlewood by White House Farmhouse is the last to be built this Millennium, but perhaps not the last of the line.

Yet this is only one side of the story. New houses have brought with them new life, and the 'scattered' plan of the village more typical of West Suffolk than of the East, has created the illusion that this is still a small village, and a rural one. Though the setting is beautiful and individual houses from each of the last five centuries are jewels in their own right, it perhaps can't be said that Parham is the most beautiful of all Suffolk villages. However, it has been spared the fate of many of the more usual street-plan type of East Suffolk village. With farmhouses and large houses scattered, rather than ranged along the village street, there is none of the over-painted and rather spurious glamour more reminiscent of the martini-belt tradition than that of farming, and there has been relatively little infilling to confuse the eye with change of scale. There is something else too that Parham has that is indefinable in origin (and more important than false 'blancmange' pinks and over-prettification), and that is a sense of identity.

It may just be that a little Suffolk stubbornness and pride still lingers in the air, and much must be due to the strong sense of community or of duty of many inhabitants (many of whom go unsung), but in the end people come and people go while houses remain, and a good deal of Parham's identity must surely come from the houses themselves. Within this, each and every house is of equal importance in the development of the village and of its character, so that for example the Barn at Bridge Farm, or the Airey houses of Willoughby Close, or Mill House, or Eastern House as the old station, or Hamilton Cottages as part of the Hamilton Estate in Easton until 1919, are as important as landmarks in Parham's history as any of the farmhouses or say, Parham House or Parham Old Hall (Moat Hall).

First and foremost though, the village did not of course begin 50 years ago, or even 500 years ago when the oldest

of its present houses were built. The landscape in which we live was not born of itself, or even created as a country park for the benefit of the Ramblers' Association. The land around us has been farmed for 5000 years or more, and the story of the land is the story of the village. Therefore in order to put some perspective on the present houses and their history, I have tried first (with a great deal of help from the archaeologists) to indicate a little of the past before focusing on individual houses as they stand today.

One problem remains in that houses are notoriously elusive when it comes to recorded fact. The names of fields for example are meticulously recorded in 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> wills (perhaps demonstrating their relative importance) while where the testator lived remains a mystery. Again, the names of every man, woman and child in the parish have been recorded in the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and in Census Returns from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but with a few notable exceptions, there is no record of where people lived. The practice of giving a house a 'name' as such is a modern one, and without names and written records much has inevitably been lost. While the majority of replies about houses in the Parish Scan were in the "don't know" category (which is nothing if not honest), my grateful thanks must therefore go to all those who took the time and trouble to supply precise dates and information both within the Scan and beyond it, and who gave vital help in adding a few more coloured strands to the tapestry.

This history of the houses does not in any way pretend to be a definitive one, and at best it is perhaps an overview of the village as it stands at the Year 2000. For many of the reasons given above, there is so little to be discovered about some houses and so much about others, that it has not been possible to give fair weight to each and every one, and I have to apologise in advance for all omissions, and for the inevitable errors and inaccuracies. The hope is however, that it is a starting point, and that there is more to discover in time to come.

### The First Thousand Years

How and when the Village began can only be speculation. Perhaps the wild wood that covered the land was first cleared in the late Stone Age, and successive settlers may have followed the river up to High Suffolk from the lighter soils near the coast, still staying close to the river as a source of water. The recorded finds of a Neolithic axe head and flint<sup>3</sup> show that there was perhaps a settlement in Parham four or five thousand years ago<sup>4</sup>.

If then we can stop the clock somewhere around 500 years before the birth of Christ, the picture might be of a settlement of round wooden farmhouses near the Ore, thatched with reed, with perhaps a sacred site to the east where the Church now stands, and on the bluff from what is now Moat Hall, a guardian defensive site overlooking the river.

A step closer to fact and to our own times is that Roman pottery and tiles<sup>5</sup> have been turned up in fields near the river, and with the Roman connection so close (there was a large settlement at the 'Five Cross Ways', near the A12, with links both by road and river to Parham, and perhaps one day an aisled barn, or even a Romano-British farmhouse may be identified as another link in Parham's farming tradition.

However, although Saxon pottery has been recorded and the grave of the 'Viking Warrior' found in 1734<sup>6</sup> is more likely to have been that of a Saxon pagan of the 6<sup>th</sup> century or early 7<sup>th</sup> century, (suggesting that the probable Roman settlement was succeeded by an early Anglo-Saxon one<sup>7</sup>), the first real sight of the village does not appear until post-Saxon times. In 1086 the Norman conquerors came to uphold the tradition of Danegeld, to record heads of households and the number of swine, and to assess the community for tax purposes.

The Suffolk Little Domesday is the first record of the name 'Perreham', "the enclosure where pear trees grow", and of a Church, and of a population of just under 170<sup>8</sup>, many of them freemen, as always in Suffolk. Although there is no proof, different entries for 'Perreham' under different manors give the impression that the pattern of the village was perhaps much as it is today, with a more compact settlement near the river, isolated farmsteads (such as High House Farm today) and smaller isolated settlements high on what are now the three Greens.

In 1947 the first Listed Buildings Assessment recommended that the three 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses on North Green (Home Farm, North Green Farm now Green Farm, and Elm Tree Farm) should be listed as an entity in order to keep the character of the green, and Parham is lucky that both North Green (once Northland or even 'Northam' Grene, then Northern Green) and Silverlace Green, still have the feeling of being shut off almost in a world of their own, as they must have done 1000 years ago.

## The Church

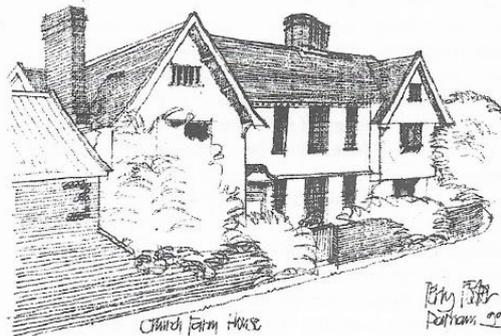
Though the woodlands were managed and the fields were farmed, nothing is really known of how people lived across the centuries, or of the houses they built. The only thing that is sure is that they used the materials they found around them to build, and would use timber and wattle and daub (hazel struts and mud mixed with horsehair or cow dung) for another 600 years after Domesday. 17<sup>th</sup> century Tree Cottage on Mill Green and its sister Mill Cottage, both timber-framed and still thatched, and originally both listed in 1947<sup>9</sup>, are in that long tradition.

Therefore the Church of St Mary the Virgin (the 'Church of Our Lady' which perhaps replaced the original wooden Saxon Church) must have seemed near miraculous when it came to be built only two hundred years after Domesday. Though only the nave and the tower are of original fabric, built of rubble and lime mortar walls, faced with flints

gathered from the fields and napped, and dressed with imported stone, like all Suffolk Churches it was and is unique to the village itself and the first building we have that links the past and the present. Beautiful today because of its simplicity, to quote Munro Cautley<sup>10</sup> in the past "this Church must have been a very fine one", and what he calls its most striking feature, the "mutilated and weathered" niche high up in the tower, is another reminder of when the village was touched by history.

## The Church Farm

The oldest surviving house in Parham is also at the heart of the village, to the north-west of the Church. Lying in its mediaeval hollow, Church Farm was built in the reign of Henry VI, perhaps in about 1450. Timber-framed, and once lime-plastered, it is still a slight anachronism as a farmhouse. As with many Parham houses large and small, it was part of the Parham Hall Estate until 1921, (the Estate itself having been bought by the Corrance family in 1689, succeeding the de Uffords, Willoughbys and others), but a solicitor's letter confirms that any records of the Estate were either "disposed of" or destroyed in the London blitz, and there is no clue to its past identity, except for the de Ufford badge under an oriel window.



One theory is that William de Ufford, second Earl of Suffolk, was also building on the site of what is now Moat Hall at about the time the Church was built in the 1370's, but whatever the case, the probability is that the Church Farm was the dower house in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and 17<sup>th</sup> century for the successive de Ufford - Willoughby family. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the house must have been out of the ordinary when the central range was raised and re-roofed and a ceiling decorated with plaster phoenixes, and doors painted to resemble tortoiseshell. The east-west wing is said to have been larger<sup>11</sup> and could be earlier than 15<sup>th</sup> century, the interior roof beams are different, and aerial photographs show differing proportions. However the question of date is an art form, and although different jointing techniques are said to be ascribed to different periods<sup>12</sup>, as with all timber-frame houses and farmhouses in the village perhaps only scientific methods of timber-dating can reveal the truth.

### The Old Parsonage

In the 'mediaeval quarter' again, The Old Parsonage<sup>13</sup> is said to predate the Reformation of 1524 with the change from Catholic to Anglican Church, and to have belonged to Hickling Priory<sup>14</sup>. It must always have belonged to the glebe, as did Street Cottages and the once far smaller cottages by the Church<sup>15</sup>. But in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century the parish was united with Hacheston to create Parham-with-Hacheston, and leaving aside the question of whether or not a Parson or two in the past may or may not have been absentee, by 1831 the glebe house was declared uninhabitable<sup>16</sup>. An aside to this last being that the 1841 Tithe Apportionment, surveyed in Parham in 1839,<sup>17</sup> shows the house only 8 years later as being inhabited by two families, with the church-yard let as grazing.

White's Directory of 1855 says that both the Parsonage and the glebe (or part of it?) were sold for £800 in 1847 to contribute to the cost of the new red-brick Vicarage on the hill opposite. Timber-frame, and still thatched, the house was first listed as "re-conditioned", but has now been restored to its former state. Like Crabbes Farm, High House Farm (in part), and Church Farm, it still has a traditional cross-passage entrance.

### The Glebe Cottages

Also near the Church are Church Cottage and White Gates, previously Holmville. Church Cottage was originally a small 'stud and plaster' thatched cottage<sup>18</sup>, said by one estimate to be 400 years old, and shown in the 1839 Tithe Apportionment as being inhabited by two families; while White Gates, perhaps replacing an earlier cottage, was an even smaller early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and flint double cottage. By the 1950's both the original cottages had fallen into disrepair and were bought up in turn and redeveloped. A larger cottage behind White Gates shows clearly on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1883 and was still standing in the fifties. Church Cottage was sold in the Parham Hall Estate Sale in 1921 for £100.

Between White Gates and Church Farm, Street Cottages are the last true row of cottages in Parham (the first edition 1883 OS map showed others on North Green), though there is now a large new cross-extension at South Cottage. The original three cottages belonged to the glebe until 1914<sup>19</sup> and could be 17<sup>th</sup> century, but were sold in 1921 in the Parham Hall Estate Sale<sup>20</sup> and their date needs expert advice. 'The Cottage' at the north end, extended in the 1970's, is the fourth in the row and is thought to be 18<sup>th</sup> century. Three of the cottages still share a right of way that once led to a well behind North Cottage.

### Pre-19th Century Small Houses And Cottages

The 1929 'Minor Architecture of Suffolk'<sup>21</sup> laments that while larger houses were left standing, many cottages and small houses in Suffolk were being "ruthlessly pulled

down". In Parham the effect of the agricultural decline (and the decline in population) that began in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is clear from the 1st Edition 1883 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps. Many cottages are gone, including one that was sited with the farm buildings across the road from Low Farm (The Willows) and one near where Brook Cottage now stands.



Thatched Cottage (now demolished) behind White Gates

Even an article in the Suffolk Chronicle of 1896 (before going on to berate the Parish Council about allotments) singles out the houses of Parham in particular as being "in disgraceful condition", and Census Returns from 1841 show that at various times a family or families of agricultural labourers were living in Old Hall, Parham House, Dial House, Parham Old Hall (Moat Hall) and Church Farm. Timber-frame cottages such as Park Farm Cottages on Mill Green or a single tall-chimney cottage such as 16<sup>th</sup> century Meadowside by the river are as typically 'Suffolk' as larger farmhouses, but far rarer. The hope is that they will come to be appreciated before it is too late.

Other cottages in the vernacular, in the meaning that they are built of local traditional materials, and that have survived, are numbers 12 and 13 North Green (the pink-painted North Green Cottages) and The Cottage and Marshwiggie, also on North Green. These are all shown on the 1839 map with what are now Dilan and High Mead, though again precise dating needs expert advice. Marshwiggie (once the shared home of 'Bun' Messenger, a pre-war poacher of local renown) is said to be 18<sup>th</sup> century, though its timber frame lath and plaster construction, like that of its neighbour, could put them both in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. High Mead, extended in 1977, is said to have been rebuilt after a fire, the 1883 OS map shows what could have been a row of three cottages on the site.

### Parham Hall And Parham House

From the cottage and the small house to the great houses: Parham for a small village is remarkable in that two large houses were built within 100 years of each other at either end of the village, one by the Willoughbys of

Parham in the Manor of Parham Hall, and one by the Bacons in the sub-manor of Hickling Hall, subsequently bought by the Warners. Both were built of brick at a time when it was a high-prestige building material and both now are to some extent fragments of the original, though still extraordinary, though it has to be remembered that in the parish ordinary life continued in farming and all the associated trades. Edmund Clod, twill weaver, sick and 'commending' his wife to pay his debts in a will brought to probate on 11 December 1627<sup>22</sup>, stands for all those who lived in the parish across the centuries who were less than rich and well-known.

### Parham Hall (Parham Old Hall)

Parham Hall (after 1851 Parham Old Hall, now Moat Hall) was most probably built at the very beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Sir Christopher Willoughby. The house was reputedly built on the site of a castle, though in this case the legend is more than likely to be based on fact. There are clear traces of foundations, while the name 'Stew Pond Wood' on the 1839 Tithe Map at least points to a very ancient site. Moated houses and farmhouses are not uncommon in Suffolk (Duckenhall or Ducking Hall at Silverlace Green was another in Parham), and were built less for defence than for prestige (not to mention drainage and fish) but the dimensions of the moat show that it was not an ordinary house. Pevsner<sup>23</sup> calls it "a wonderful survival", and it is the intricate brickwork on the north-west corner rising directly from the moat that makes it extraordinary, and probably unique.



Moat Hall (north-west corner)

The fact that the north facade was once symmetrical suggests that part of the house to the east was demolished, while the timber-frame south wing was perhaps built 100 years or so later. The profile of the house seen from the village below is one of the most beautiful views in Parham.

There is still a legend going the rounds that a tunnel led from Parham Hall to Framlingham Castle, (the story is also ascribed to Parham House of which the Parish Records have a drawing of the old cellar vaults, and to Old Hall though with the latter this probably arises from a confusion with names). It is open to choice which version is the least

unbelievable.

A second footnote to the history of Parham Hall is the Gateway still seen on old postcards. In 1921 Parham (Old) Hall was sold at the break-up of the Parham Hall Estate and in 1930 an entrance archway with its de Ufford and Willoughby coats of arms, perhaps brought from Campsea Ashe Priory at the Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII, was sold to America where, incorporated into a house, it now stands a long way from home.



Gateway to Moat Hall ('woodwose')

The listed early 16<sup>th</sup> century Gateway to Moat Hall has a stone figure of a Wild Man or 'woodwose' in the niches at either side, repeating a theme on the de Ufford badge on Church Farm which has also been added to the 1986 Village Sign. Heraldic dictionaries define the 'Wild Man' as "a human figure represented girt about the loins and head with leaves, and bearing a club" but it also has older, pagan connotations as a protector from evil.

### The Willoughby Arms Inn

A Willoughby connection is the timber-frame 16<sup>th</sup> century Willoughby Arms, though in 1792 it was known as 'The Cherry Tree'<sup>24</sup> and therefore given its present name long after the Willoughbys had departed in the mid- 17<sup>th</sup> century. There seems to be no record in the Ipswich Quarter Sessions of when it was first licensed, but as an Inn rather than a public house it would have also given lodging to travellers. White's Directory of 1855 shows the "Union" (horsedrawn) omnibus from Ipswich to Framlingham via Wickham Market, departing every morning at 11 o'clock, which as with the buses today would have used the Inn as a pick-up point. In the 1839 Tithe Assessment the incumbent was shown as a wheelwright, and the 1883 OS first edition shows a smithy to the side where outbuildings now stand. Until recent times petrol was sold in the forecourt. The Willoughby Arms ceased trading as a pub in 1994.

### Footpaths And Keeper's Cottages

Some of the romance of Parham Hall today (Moat Hall) comes from the fact that it still seems remote and in Sandon's opinion "reclusive"<sup>25</sup> but even the 1883 OS map shows a well-defined track running from Silverlace Green past the entrance to Parham Hall and down into Hacheston, and perhaps today we are more divided from one another (especially by the speed and traffic of the Framlingham - Hacheston road) than we ever were when people either walked or rode.

Two houses that would now be considered inaccessible were the two keeper's cottages marked on the 1839 Tithe Map and now demolished, one on the footpath to Easton and the other below Parham Wood, which was still occupied in the 1950's and was then known as Wood House<sup>26</sup>. Hollow Lane and the footpath that led from Parham House behind Parham Wood, across by Shaftos and on to Mill Green and beyond, were other links that brought the village closer together.

### Parham House

Parham House itself was built between about 1600 and 1630 by the Bacon family, who then sold to the Warners who inhabited the house until the end of the 17th century. In 1825 David Elisha Davy visited the house which he said was "still a large building tho' much has been taken down"<sup>27</sup> and further demolition and reputedly a fire in the 19th century make it hard to imagine now how the house must have looked. What was once the east wing has what are said by Pevsner<sup>28</sup> and others to be two of the earliest known examples of giant brick pilasters, and there is another giant pilaster on the surviving part of the centre range.



Gateposts of the original Parham House

Field names on the Tithe Map such as Little Brick Kilns, Great Brick Kilns, Brickles and Brick Lane itself show that bricks were made locally, and as Sandon says the name Brick Lane Crossing (by Butterfly Cottages) is a "possible clue to the source of the bricks for the interesting Parham House"<sup>29</sup>. If that is so, the story from the Misses Larter

that bricks from Parham House were taken to build Parham (New) Hall in 1851 makes a fitting ending, the same bricks making the outward and return journey along the lane. The story is also feasible, as Parham House by then was part of the (Corrance) Parham Hall Estate. The random flint and red-brick dressing of the elegant 18th century Brick Lane Cottage at the end of the lane (built originally for four families) make it also entirely appropriate. Parham House's greatest contribution to the landscape today are the two beautiful ashlar piers that were once the gateposts of the original house, standing alone in a field, one in this parish and one in Framlingham.

### The Farming Tradition

At the same time as Parham House and Parham Hall were being built, 16th century and 17th century wills show that the strong Suffolk tradition of yeoman farming, freehold and copyhold, was alive and well within the manors. As one example of many, the name Jolly (Jolye) appears first in 1327 in a tax return, and again in wills of 1542 and 1638, while the Tithe Map shows that there were still two fields (146 & 305) known as 'Jollys' in 1839. Although one of these belonged to what is now 'The Barn' on Silverlace Green with its ancient ponds and meadows and beautiful secluded site, the formula of wills takes any location for granted, and the link cannot be proved.

Well into the 20th century the names of small houses and cottages as well as that of farmhouses changed with that of the tenant or owner, and while names such as Godefreyes, Hogons and Wabbs Land appear in Wills and Court Rolls it is not possible to link the old yeoman families with one particular house or farm today. Oak Farm for example was Samuel Chilcott's Farm in 1794 and 1809<sup>30</sup> and Home Farm was Williams' Farm in 1839, though farmed by Jesse Precious.

A case where time stood still and the name did not continue to change is Crabbes Farm, on the 1839 Tithe Apportionment shown to be a tenant farm owned by the sons of the poet, the Revs. George and John Crabbe of Parham Lodge (on the site of the present Parham Hall), so the Parham connection with George Crabbe has not been lost.

### 16th Century And 17th Century Farmhouses

Why the yeoman farming tradition is important to Parham today is that it contributed to the large number of small farmsteads in Suffolk, the more so since property was left between all children, in land and in payments from the land. White's 1844 Directory shows that there were then 13 farmers in the parish, and it is still possible to think of as many farmhouses and ex-farmhouses today. Although re-building makes classification difficult and sometimes now only the core remains as 16th century, Elm Tree Farm (now listed as Elm Tree Farm Cottages to

include its neighbour) is amongst the oldest timber-frame farmhouses in Parham. Pevsner talks of its doorway, now in Christchurch Mansion in Ipswich, with "an incongruously big surround"<sup>31</sup> which he thought might be the re-set surround of a church monument.



Elm Tree Farm

Other farmsteads probably built during the long reign of Elizabeth I are Oak Farm, The Willows (Low Farm in 1839), High House Farm (with a Suffolk brick floor and substantial and elegant 17<sup>th</sup> century additions), Green Farm, Home Farm, Crabbes Farm, Old Hall Farm and Botany Farm. If it is difficult today to imagine that these houses have been inhabited for 400 years and more, the will of John Colville of Parham dated 1542 gives a rare glimpse not of a particular house, but of how life was lived: "Joan my wife... to have her dwelling in one of my houses i.e. two chambers over the parlour at the end of the hall, and the pasturing of three kine in summer and winter during her lifetime, and 12 loads of wood yearly to be carried and brought home to her."<sup>32</sup>



Crabbes Farm

There can be no strict dividing line between one century and the next but classified as 17<sup>th</sup> century are Willoughby Farm (now Willoughby House) and the part-brick part-timber Mill Green Farm, once home of Dr Margaret Young, founder of Wood Green Animal Shelter, who died in 1993. These are followed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Park

Farm and Lonely Farm (Little Lonely Farm) alone in the north of the parish and inhabited by the Wiglesworth family from 1908-1986; while the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought White House Farm, first recorded in a map of the farm dated 1802<sup>33</sup>. Bridge Farm (also Pattles and Bridge House Farm), once with interior panelling, and a second large extension in 1998, is more difficult to date, though the facade still shows the beautiful proportions of the original cottage, with its steeper roof pitch shaped for thatch.

We are so used to the 'plainness' of Suffolk Farmhouses, whether built of timber frame and plaster or of brick, that we do not perhaps always appreciate their elegance and simplicity. Crabbes Farm, now stripped for renovation, shows the seeming fragility of timber-frame houses, but also the wonderful sense of proportion that gives all Suffolk houses their character and their charm.

### Names Of Farms And Others

In some cases the name game is a complicated one. Elm Tree Farm was Northern Green Farm in 1839 and Elm or Green Farm by 1921<sup>34</sup>, while what is now Green Farm was first Little Green Farm then North Green Farm in 1947. Very recently the name moved down to the 'small occupation' with an orchard of fruit trees<sup>35</sup> where it is now. 17<sup>th</sup> century Overbetts, now much enlarged, was also a smallholding, with two fields ('first field' and 'further field') and a pightle in 1839, but its brief name change to The Barn has now been righted, which may one day help to trace a little more of its history. The confusion between Moat Hall (first Parham Hall then Parham Old Hall) and Old Hall (still listed as Parham Old Hall and once Hickling Hall) is notorious, especially while there is also the present Parham Hall (Parham New Hall in 1855).

Botany Farm was shown as Bloss's in 1921 but the origin of Botany Farm as a name, according to Field<sup>36</sup>, is in the spirit of calling a far-away field 'America', (as one still is in Hacheston), and dates from 1788 onwards when convicts were sent to Botany Bay in Australia. In the case of this Botany Farm perhaps it was given because it was in the far-flung reaches of the (Shuldhham - Schreiber) Marlesford Estate.

### Park Farm

Park Farm is of interest both as a name and as a farm. The name is a common one in Suffolk and relates to mediaeval deer parks, and while the 12<sup>th</sup> century Framlingham Great Deer Park was mostly in the area that Saxtead Green is now, the Chorography of Suffolk of about 1600 (said to be derived from earlier manuscripts) recounts that "Inside of Suffolke are Parkes" and includes Parham amongst them. 'Queen Mary's Lane' the mediaeval green lane that led from Framlingham to Marlesford and beyond passes to the north of Park Farm and deer parks could have lain along its route. (Further information can be found in this chapter under Mediaeval Tracks and Lanes.)

A map of 'Parham New Park' surveyed in 1761 for Sir Charles Kent<sup>37</sup> ties in with a brick wing dated 1793, while both the name and the fact that "old foundations have been found underground on the north-east end of the existing house"<sup>38</sup> show that as perhaps with other Parham farms, there was an earlier farmstead on the site. Home Farm for example is said to show clear traces of an earlier moat<sup>39</sup>. Sales particulars show that Park Farm was sold to William Kindred in 1914<sup>40</sup>, and Crabbes Farm was acquired by Percy Kindred in 1948.

### More Names

Another name from the past is that of the probably early 18<sup>th</sup> century Shaftos. The 1802 map of White House Farm shows the pencilled name 'Capt. Shafto' on its most northern field, and in 1839 Shaftos is shown as a cottage and garden with two tenants, the owner being John Shafto Esq. Though by 1947 the house was called Oak Cottage, it has now returned to its earlier name. Nichols' Cottage on Silverlace Green, dated 1625<sup>41</sup>, though the twin cottages have been rebuilt, pays a similar courtesy to a past occupier.

Modern name changes include Wayside to Friar's Piece, said to be a field name, though First & Second Friars on the 1839 Tithe Map are at some distance across the river, and Dilan on North Green, for Diana and Alan, the children of a previous owner. Also on North Green, High Mead was first Brightlingsea Cottage then Southview, and has now been 'upgraded' to Mead House, while Benevenuti<sup>42</sup> has changed to Marietta, reputedly after an American suburb. The only problem with name changes, for better or worse, being that the house loses some of its identity, as records are more difficult to trace.

### Island Cottage

One oddity that has had a change of parish rather than a change of name is Island Cottage in the centre of Hacheston, still included under Parham in the 1987 Electoral Register but in the register for Hacheston in 1999. The island appears as a field in a loop of the river on the Parham side in 1839, though by the 1901 OS edition the cottage is clearly shown. Though theories conflict, as does the evidence, the Ore is said to have had its course altered when the Wickham Market to Framlingham railway line was built in 1859, and with the river as the parish boundary, Island Cottage went to Hacheston. (Further information can be found in this chapter under railway.) A second boundary change at the north of the Parish means that the houses by Boundary Farm belong to Cransford where they are now included for electoral purposes and postal area.

### Old Hall And High House Farm

The confusion over the 16<sup>th</sup> century Old Hall has already been mentioned. The house appears on Joseph

Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Hickland Hall, though properly it belonged to the sub-manor of Hickling Hall, and was known as Hickling Hall at least until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Scarfe says that 'the Old Hall is a small farmhouse'<sup>43</sup> but its days as a farmhouse as such ended early. The 1839 Tithe Apportionment shows it as part of High House Farm, which was by then the house of the agent for the Duke of Hamilton in Easton, while Hickling Hall itself was occupied by agricultural labourers. The 1861 Census Return shows three families living there including the Meadows family, making 17 people in all, and the house continued to be three cottages until after the last war.

Sales particulars<sup>44</sup> show that High House Farm and the smaller Bridge House Farm (Bridge Farm) were sold to Cecil Hurlock in an Easton Hall Sale of 1919. Mr Hurlock also acquired Low Farm (The Willows) and Old Hall Farm and later the Mill and the Mill Green houses, now Mill House, Mill Green Cottage and Skelder, marking the end of milling in Parham. However one Hurlock legacy is the Suffolk horse Parham Remus who was foaled at Bridge Farm, and who now in his 20's<sup>45</sup> is alive and well and living at the Museum of East Anglian Life.

### Barns And Farm Buildings

Another Parham native (by one remove) is the writer John Kirby, whose son Joshua Kirby a 'celebrated' draughtsman and designer was born in Parham in 1717.<sup>46</sup> In his 1732-34 book the 'Suffolk Traveller'<sup>47</sup> John Kirby speaks with pride of the dairy farms of Suffolk, and puts Parham into a kind of golden triangle 20 miles by 12 of dairy farming. Kirby's pride may be a little chauvinistic<sup>48</sup> but the 1839 Tithe Map, as the first map that shows every farmstead and every field, comes as a revelation with its visual record of the parish, with its mass of farm buildings and barns and its large number of 'neathouse' (net'us) and 'old barn' and 'new barn' fields. The names record both the dairying tradition of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the 19<sup>th</sup> century move towards arable farming in wheat, barley and oats<sup>49</sup>. Suffolk has never had the longhouse tradition of shared accommodation for people and animals, and its farm buildings of flint or more especially of black tarred timber are among its great beauties.

In Parham, the late 16<sup>th</sup> century or early 17<sup>th</sup> century High House Barn with its Queen Post Roof is listed, as is the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn at the present Parham Hall which predates the house and must have been standing in Crabbe's day. Other barns are the lovingly restored barn at Oak Farm, and Mrs Norris' barn at The Barn on Silverlace Green. The little barn and all the buildings within the curtilage of Church Farm are also listed, perhaps luckily as farm buildings become rarer. Planning permission was refused for the barn at Botany Farm in the late 1980's, but conversions of redundant barns at Bridge Farm and Green Farm in the late 1980's and early 1990's have saved elegant farm buildings, many of which in Parham seem to have gone or to have been replaced either by modern

buildings or by detritus from the Second World War.

### Dial House

One larger house that cannot be categorised with farmhouses is early 17<sup>th</sup> century Dial House, also timber-framed and plastered, and listed as grade III in 1947<sup>50</sup> when it was said to be "in very poor condition". The listing described it as a former watermill, which is more than possible given its site, though it gives no evidence. Unusually, the house is named in Census Returns, but the origin of its past elegance, with its sundial and central pedimented cornice, is unknown. The house was a shop at one time in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and divided into two cottages in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the back premises were used on a small scale as a slaughterhouse. As with many Parham houses it was given a new lease of life in the 1950's.

### Other 17th Century Houses

Tree Cottage has already been mentioned with its contemporary, Mill Cottage, but the Parham Hall Estate sales particulars give a brief glimpse of the two cottages, as they were 80 years ago. Both smallholdings, Mill Cottage is shown with a small orchard and a backhouse (back'us) with a brick oven, while Tree Cottage (then tenanted by Ernest Self who had been the last miller) is described with great charm as "this handy little place", with a small range of buildings at the rear. Tree Cottage was greatly enlarged in 1996, but it is an example of an extension that has been thought about and does not destroy the identity of the original.

In 1947 Two Ashes (then still thatched) and Friar's Piece were shown as 18<sup>th</sup> century, as were the above, but given their construction, timber-framed and originally one-storey with attic they could be 17<sup>th</sup> century. Both were shown as double cottages in 1839, and in 1921 the "picturesque" Two Ashes, at the end of a footpath which then led straight across the railway line to the Keeper's Cottage by Parham Wood, was lived in by Mr. Chilcott.

Friar's Piece hidden down by the river has the feeling of being built on a very ancient site, a feeling that it shares with the 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed "The Barn" by Crabbes Farm, high on Silverlace Green. The ponds on North Green also, including the one at High Mead which once belonged to the green, suggest that the site was occupied long before the present houses were built.

### Early 19th Century Houses

In 1839 there were 60 houses in Parham, with a population far larger than it is today. Recently built were simple, solid and well-proportioned brick houses such as White House Farm in 1802 (later extended); Skelder and Mill Green Cottage<sup>51</sup>, and in 1821 the larger Mill House, built for the miller just above the white-painted wooden

Mill, (first wind-powered and by 1904 converted to wind and steam), which was situated at the top of Hollow Lane. (Further information can be found in this chapter under the mill.) The 1839 Tithe Apportionment incidentally shows White House Farm as well as the Mill and Mill House (a little over 24 acres in all), as being both owned and occupied by John Gray, so the similarity of style and date may not be entirely coincidental.

The 'bird's-eye' view of Hodskinson's earlier 1783 map (the first map that gives Parham in any recognisable detail) shows Mill Green (Cutting, Cutlers or Cuttles Green until 1855 and New Mill Green in 1871) as almost devoid of houses, but today the red-roofed houses on Mill Green form a group on the hill-top that seems part of the landscape and not merely an addition to it.

There are some periods in which those who built houses seemed to have been able to do no wrong. The first is the age of farmhouses when the use of natural materials and the constraints caused by them created houses that are in harmony with their setting, and with a natural grace that not even the indignities of the likes of modern plastic window frames can destroy. The second is the 'Age of Elegance' the eighteenth century, which in Parham seems to have lingered well into the nineteenth century. All the houses that were built at this time have in common that they were built not for show but for functional use and are without pretension and without ornamentation, making them the natural successors of the timber buildings they may have replaced. A prime example of this is Brick Lane Cottage which is probably the earliest, but there are many more.



Brick Lane Cottages

The Pightle, which the Title Deeds show was built in 1820, is red-brick unusually inset with flint, but again in this tradition. The Tithe Apportionment shows Robert Capon as owner of the house, yard and garden in 1839, while White's Directories show a Robert Capon, boot and shoemaker, who must have continued to live in the house until at least 1855. In 1859 with the coming of the railways the house was said to become a railway cottage, and 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps show a timber-yard between it

and the railway line. A Planning Application from the Pightle dated 1986 is for "use of land for the erection of one dwelling and garage and vehicular access across the river"<sup>52</sup> which was the first step in the inception of Brook Cottage.

Hall Hill Cottage is of unknown date, but perhaps belongs with the red-brick houses built in this period. It is also marked on the Tithe Map (in the apportionment under Frederick Corrance Esq. Landowner) and was sold as a cottage with two tenements in the 1921 Sale. All the houses built at this period were without the benefit of being "architect designed" (with apologies to real architects), but they have a unity which comes from probably having been built by the same builder or builders, of which the building firm of Frosts was the largest in the area.<sup>53</sup>

Another red-brick house that may be contemporary is Cloverdale on North Green. To quote Morand's 1929 *Minor Architecture of Suffolk* on the style and material of houses in various counties: "the Suffolk work seems to the eye more solid, more honest"<sup>54</sup> and Cloverdale, with its long-lived Virginia Creeper, and with its original fenestration and 'Suffolk step' thresholds, is the Suffolk house at its most beautiful: un-suburban and unpretentious.



Parham (or Suffolk) is also lucky in that brick is a local material, so that even after the railways allowed the transportation of non-local mass-produced bricks, there is a continuity and unity in material which includes for example The Old School and the Teacher's House in the 1870's and La Chandelle and Marietta in the 1970's, through to Kestrel Cottage and the new Cornerwaze in the 1990's. By happy coincidence in Parham the continuum goes from the hand-made bricks of Moat Hall to the machine-made bricks of Spindlewood, Mr and Mrs John Gray's new house, a span of almost exactly 500 years.

### The Station

The colour of bricks depends on the clay used to make them, and both Eastern House (named after the London & North-Eastern Railway Company) and Parham Hall are of

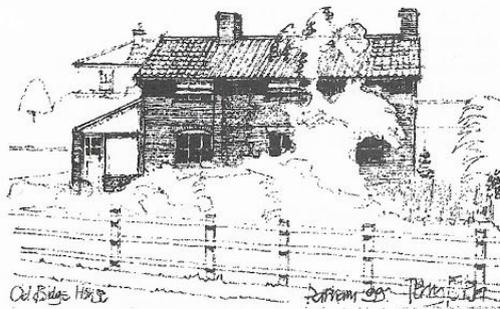
white 'Suffolk' brick which seems to have become fashionable in the 1850's. Mrs Howe's Chaumiere built in the late 1960's also belongs to this select group. Eastern House, which was built as Parham Station in 1858, is of the same material and pattern of many railway stations of the time. It was also the Stationmaster's house, but the Station was closed for passengers in 1952 and for goods in 1965, and the following year planning permission was applied for to build a bungalow on the site. This was refused, and the Station was bought up and renovated. The village has Mr and Mrs Marshall to thank that another Parham house was saved.

### The Village Shop

Brick-built and perhaps a contemporary of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Old Bridge House, The Waterings was not always a shop. In 1839 it is shown as the site of a house, buildings and garden, and it was not until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when, with its face open to the Pound, it became 'the' village shop. In 1974 the shop and sub post-office changed hands, but they were closed within the year, with a corresponding effect on village life.<sup>55</sup> White's 19<sup>th</sup> century Directories show that there were at one time shopkeepers on North Green and on Silverlace Green as well as in the centre of the village.

### The Post Office

Old Bridge House (ex Bridge House, and once Bridge Cottage) was built in 1819, with the large red-brick workshop beside it, by the building firm of Frosts, who also built the Parham Parish Room (now the Village Hall) and Butterfly Cottages (date unknown), though they first appear on the 1883 OS map. Both the quality and the construction of the new brick wall by Old Bridge House are a credit to the memory of the Frost building firm. The house was the Post Office until 1970, with a break only between 1888 and 1904 when the Post Office was at Willoughby Villa.<sup>56</sup> From 1970-1974 the Post Office was at the shop, now The Waterings.



### The Workhouse

On 4 December 1822 the Parish Records show that the Parish Officers advanced a loan of £300 for the establishment of a Workhouse on North Green, though later entries from William Smith and Frost & Smith for building, carpentry and labour, and for bricks from Benhall Brick Kiln, are all for the 'New Poor House'.

This would not have been a Workhouse in the worst sense where families were divided, and OS Maps show that it was first built as a row of four cottages with gardens, which would have been for the use of the poor who would then be eligible for relief. The Workhouse replaced one built between 1776 and 1803<sup>57</sup> and was still inhabited by two families in the 1940's<sup>58</sup>. North Green Bungalows were built on the site in 1953<sup>59</sup>.

### The Parham Hall Estate

In 1837 Queen Victoria came to the throne, and the 1840's - 1870's appear to be the high days of Victorian optimism and philanthropy by the Corrance family, who had first acquired the Manor of Parham Hall in 1689. In 1841 they endowed a first school, with a second in 1871 according to White's Directory, (though the School Centenary was held on 5 May 1973), while in 1848 a new Vicarage was endowed with the Rev. C T Corrance, Vicar of Parham-with-Hacheston, as incumbent. His elder brother Frederick Corrance subsequently moved into the new Parham Hall on Silverlace Green when it was built in 1851.

### The Wooden House

What is now called the Wooden House, in Brick Lane, began its existence as a small tarred schoolhouse on the 'pightle' next to the Old Parsonage. The entry for Parham in White's of 1844 records that "Mr Corrance built and supports a school here for the education of about 40 poor children" which must refer to this school, though in a memory that spans 150 years, the grandchild of one of those children remembers she said she had to pay a penny a day to attend it.<sup>60</sup> The 1851 Census Returns show that the schoolmistress was married to the blacksmith<sup>61</sup> and the little black school building was probably moved to its present location when the new school was built 30 years later. Though the Wooden House has been enlarged it still contains the original school structure.

### The Teacher's House And The Old School House

The fine new red-brick school was first attended by about 70 children, and a letter shows that Frederick Corrance took a special interest in it and in the children after his only son died, aged 14, in 1876. By 1891 there were 100 pupils though the average attendance had almost halved by 1912<sup>62</sup>. The Parish Records state that the school (with 26

children) was given a "5-year reprieve" in 1981, but in 1983 the school was closed.<sup>63</sup> (Further information can be found in this chapter under School.) The Teacher's House was always lived in by the teacher until the 1970's, and when Mr and Mrs Dale moved into the house there were still children in the school. After 114 years the Old School was converted to residential use in the late 1980's.



### The Old Vicarage

The then smaller red-brick Vicarage House (the Old Vicarage), was built in 1848 to a design by William Pattison the 'diocesan architect', according to White's Directory, at the cost of about £1,400 probably on glebe land.<sup>64</sup> Whether or not it was due to Parham air or the new vicarage, the first two occupants of the house between them clocked up 88 years in office. The Rev. C T Corrance was Vicar from 1850 to 1894, and after a short interregnum by a retired Bishop, the office was held from 1896 to 1936 by the Rev. F T Mather, initially with some trepidation. The Rev. Mather once famously wrote in his diary that he was forced to close the windows of the Vicarage when he was conducting classes to shut out the song of the nightingales. The Old Vicarage was enlarged in the 1960's and again in the 1980's.

### Parham Hall

A second architect was employed for Parham Hall, built in 1851 or according to Norman Scarfe "rebuilt" from a design by R G Wetten,<sup>65</sup> at a cost of about £8,000, and briefly known as Parham New Hall.<sup>66</sup> 'The Mansion' is described in the 1921 Sales Particulars that marked the end of the Parham Hall Estate as "most substantially built of White Brick with Ornamental Frieze, and Slated Roof... a very fine specimen of the Grecian style of architecture", but despite its many attractions, including a Library and a Billiard Room, and "tastefully arranged" gardens and grounds, there were no bids.

The house was bought in about 1927 or 1928 by the Wrigley family, and the 21st Birthday Party of Mrs Gwen Paul (nee Wrigley) was held there.<sup>67</sup> Post-war, the front

part of the house (and the ornamental frieze) was demolished. Parham Hall Studio Flat was converted in the 1970's, and not a building as such, but listed and of note are the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century 'crinkle-crankle' Serpentine Walls around the garden to the east of the Hall, in the Buildings at Risk register in 1998, and now being restored.



Serpentine Wall  
Parham Hall

### Ducking Hall

As a postscript to Parham Hall, it seems impossible that a house can disappear without trace within not much more than 150 years, but the probability is that the moated Ducking Hall belonging to the Tovell family was built either where Parham Hall now stands or at least in the area of Silverlace Green. The Rev. George Crabbe, son of the poet, and already mentioned in connection with Crabbes Farm, eventually inherited through his Great-Uncle John Tovell<sup>68</sup>, but in 1839 was shown on the Tithe Map and in the Apportionment to be living at Parham Lodge 'a neat modern mansion'<sup>69</sup> on the site of the present Parham Hall.

Given the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn and the 18<sup>th</sup> century Serpentine Wall at Parham Hall, a farm or a house of some substance must have stood on the site. It would be nice also if the rookery (as described by the Rev. George Crabbe in 1834<sup>70</sup>) and the pond at Parham Hall today could be brought in as evidence, but for a more solid argument see 'The Manors of Parham Hall and Hickling Hall.'<sup>71</sup>

### Other 19th Century Houses

Contemporary to the Vicarage, the Station, and Parham Hall, Field Cottage (ex Sunset Cottage, Apple Acre and Street Cottage in 1921), was built originally as two cottages in 1845. Planning permission was given for an extension in 1979 and two more in the 1980's with former agricultural land being brought into the 'residential curtilage' to enlarge the garden. 19<sup>th</sup> century Census Returns show that the original name came from a time when the road to the Church was 'Church Street' and that to North Green 'The Street' (sometime also 'Workhouse Road', though the exact location of this last is uncertain).

There is a slight but innocent irony about the present name, as the field in which it stands, once known as 'the allotments' and previously part of what is now North Green Farm, was deep-ploughed after the land was sold and all traces of the original pre-17<sup>th</sup> century strip fields were obliterated.

The "1800's" Willoughby Villa, with its facing of 'Suffolk whites', may also have been built around this time, or earlier as it has the same 'simplicity' of style as other red-brick houses that date from the 1820's. Whether by accident or design it seems to have set both the style and material for its neighbours, built about 100 years later by Blyth Rural District Council. The first six houses in Blyth Row were built in 1938, while the last two, set back at the end, were built 10 years later.<sup>72</sup>



Blyth Row

### Early 20th Century

The 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century show a mirror image when seen through population figures and the data for inhabited houses in the village.<sup>73</sup> As an over-view, a rise from the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century is followed by a long decline into the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a rise again towards the new Millennium.

In the year 2000 Parham will have an estimated population of 300. In 1801 there were 399 inhabitants with only 48 inhabited houses, with the population rising through the era of 'High Farming' to a peak of 532 in 1851 when there were 105 houses. The years that follow show the slow drift of rural depopulation towards better wages and conditions in the towns in the great age of Industrialisation, with a corresponding decline also in the number of inhabited houses. The "disgraceful condition"<sup>74</sup> of Parham houses in the 1890's has already been noted, and by 1901 the population had decreased to 399 with 89 houses recorded, the ratio of people to houses being rather different than it is today, though at least an improvement on 100 years previously.

The decades that followed brought the 1914-1918 War, in which the War Memorial in the Church shows that six

Parham men died; followed closely by The Parham Hall Estate Sale in 1921, and the Easton Hall Estate Sale in 1925, though the 'Parham' side of the Estate had been previously sold in 1919. Hamilton Cottages, date unknown, were presumably given their name after the sale, but were built a little earlier. Julian Tennyson in his beautiful book *Suffolk Scene*<sup>75</sup> talks of the 'decline of Suffolk' at this period when the smallholder could no longer survive, and with the Depression biting still deeper in the '30's, the only other Parham cottages known to be built at this time were the brick Green Farm Cottages, now a single cottage, in 1920.<sup>76</sup>

### **The Parham Hall Estate Sale**

Parham Hall Estate was first offered for sale in its entirety but there were no bids. The Sale that followed therefore marked not just the end of the Estate, but of the Manor of Parham Hall after 700 years. It did however give tenant farmers the chance to buy their farms, and began a process of change which continued into the 1950's and '60's by which time the smaller farms and holdings had been absorbed, and cottages and farmhouses alike were "freed" to be bought by the denizens of a wider world. The 'Easton' side of Parham gives a more extreme example of this pattern: the farms were first sold in 1919, sold again in the 1960's when they were acquired by the Prudential Insurance Company, then sold again. The land is now farmed from Framlingham.

The Particulars of the Parham Hall Estate Sale show a world that is gone. Of houses with brick ovens and a shared pump (as at Butterfly Cottages to give one example of many), and of trap houses and hackney stables (one at Green Farm), of a pigeon house at Parham Hall, of neathouses and calves' houses, granaries and yards, and of carthorse stables at every farm for anything from two to ten horses.

What the particulars do not show is that the houses were not just without running water and indoor sanitation, but also without electricity, and in many cases would continue to be so into the 1940's and '50's. Miss Joan Friend gives a picture of North Green in about 1943, with evacuees in 'The Cottage', and British servicemen billeted at Home Farm and at Green Farm carrying buckets to fetch water from the three standpoints that the whole Green shared. North Green was not the only part of Parham to be in a similar condition.

### **The Second World War 1939-1945**

As a rural community, with those connected to the land exempt from military service in the need to produce food, Parham was relatively immune to the harsher realities of the Second World War. It has been said by a Suffolk farmer that the war saved farming, but it came when times were hard and preceded an era, or rather a short decade or two, when farming and farmers were valued.

Parham's heritage from the war years is a little quirky, ranging from a solitary pillbox and a mass of buildings including a Radio Station left behind by the 'occupation', (in one case with an old bomb vault converted into a house), to a bungalow built in the 1980's but named after an American pilot.

In some Suffolk villages you can still see concrete and 'Suffolk brick' pill-boxes, built as part of a defence line in the early 1940's under the threat of German invasion, but in Parham these have gone, including one by Green Farm, one by Rachel's Wood, and two on the airfield. Parham's one remaining pillbox is at Butterfly Cottages (described as "Capital Cottages with Good Garden" in 1921) and is however special. With its crown of flowers in summer it deserves to be listed as a monument to peace.

Framlingham Air Field, now known as Parham Airfield, though only a part intrudes into the parish, was built in 1942-3 as a USAF base, and was used for two years until the Americans departed at the end of the war, though it was afterwards used by the Polish Airforce. Two complete farms disappeared under it including the houses and buildings,<sup>77</sup> and horses from all the Parham farms were used in its construction. With thanks to 'Free Polish' information<sup>78</sup> the Wash-houses and the Cinema were by Clare's Wood, in the area of what is now the Waste Transfer Unit, while the Hangar in which Glenn Miller played was on the airfield itself. Planning permission is now being sought on the airfield for a blister hangar to house a Dakota and a Home Guard "British Resistance" bunker.

Of houses with war-time associations, Hillcrest in Hall Road was built in the early 1960's on the site of the USAF Sick Quarters; and an original Bomb Vault with walls 14 inches thick which used to be kept under armed guard, was first converted to a dwelling in the early 1950's and given an extension and pitched roof in 1990. It is now called the Old Bungalow. Mollers Peace, at Silverlace Green, was built in 1984 and was named in honour of Colonel Joseph Moller USAF.

The Watertower at the entrance to Moat Hall Farm is another Parham landmark that has a part to play in the history of the village. Legend<sup>79</sup> has it that the end of the war was celebrated by a bicycle being ridden round the then flat top.

### **The Methodist Chapel**

There were "a few Baptists" recorded in Parham in the Suffolk returns from the 1851 Census of Religious Worship, but no mention of Methodists, but the first edition OS maps of 1883 and 1901 show a Primitive Methodist Chapel on what is now land belonging to The Watering on the Framlingham Road. Whatever the history of this particular chapel, the Primitive Methodists had reunited with the Methodists by 1932, and on the morning of

Wednesday, 27 December 1944, an American B17 Flying Fortress with its load aboard failed to take off from Parham Airfield and the brick Methodist Chapel was destroyed. All 10 crewmembers of the Flying Fortress were killed.

### Post-War

Apart from the two 1948 houses in Blyth Row, the 10 houses of Willoughby Close were the first to be built after the war. Suffolk Heritage Housing Association has no record of any planning application, though it suggests that in the spirit of "Homes Fit for Heroes" of the day, there probably was none. The date given for Willoughby Close is 1951 and though a cottage to the side of the Willoughby Arms had to be demolished to make the entrance,<sup>80</sup> its formation on three sides of a 'green' on the hillside has made it into what is almost Parham's fourth Green, in a secluded world of its own.

The houses themselves are Airey Houses of which thousands were built but now only about 200 remain in the county.<sup>81</sup> Airey houses were constructed of pre-cast reinforced concrete and steel girders, and were "supposed to last for 10-20 years at the most". Fifty years later, well-proportioned (and solid looking) they seem part of the landscape, and in scale and size are in keeping both with the Willoughby Arms and with Willoughby House.

The fourth side of Willoughby Close is made up of Mr. Brown's bungalow Highfields, built by 'Pudding' Leggett in the 1950's; the white-brick Chaumiere built in the 1960's with a view of the Church, and the 1998 2-storey red-brick Cornerwaze which replaced the original, a pre-fabricated bungalow also built by its owner.

### A Changing World

It is a commonplace that the world has changed faster in the past 50 years than perhaps in the past 1000 or more. In rural areas increased mechanisation and more intensive farming meant that fewer and fewer were employed on the land and the pattern of village life began to change. A 1970's book on Suffolk<sup>82</sup> describes Parham's "pretty cottage gardens" and its "thatched cottages by the Church" (sic), but although the rural idyll perhaps never did exist, what was lost by all accounts was the sense of a shared identity.

In Parham the expected in many cases did not happen immediately, instead in the whole area cottages and houses where bought up and let to servicemen from USAF Bentwaters before their own Quarters were built in the 1960's; and also later when some stayed in the countryside by choice. Events are always open to interpretation, the more so in the era of 'living memory', but it is said that house prices (and rents) went up, and "you could not get a house for love nor money". White House Farmhouse for example (before the farm became part of Moat Hall farm in the 1960's) was let to an American family, and the first

occupants of 'The Bungalow' next to the Hyde were also Americans.

### Bungalows And Others

According to a 'recent survey' quoted by BBC Look East<sup>83</sup> East Anglia is bungalow country, with Suffolk having the highest percentage in England, one reason for this perhaps being the availability of agricultural land for building use. In Parham use was made also of post-war government policy to assist agriculture by facilitating the building of new houses for agricultural workers, and in all the village manages to practically double the quoted figure of 10%.

Post-war, perhaps also because houses in Parham were let and at a time when cottages such as Church Cottage were semi-derelect, there was a genuine need for houses to be built. Amongst the first were Sunnyville and Mardi Gras, built in the old Church Hill field, now the Vicarage field, opposite Church Farm in 1957, and perhaps Mr and Mrs Alfred Cable and Mr and Mrs Kenneth Cater as the first occupants were the owners of the pretty "cottage" gardens that were described by the writer in the early 1970's.

Another bungalow built at this time was The Bungalow at Silverlace Green, the same builder having just built the Little House at Parham Hall, with its beautiful view down the valley. Mr A Cook gives a meticulous description of how The Bungalow was first built in 1968 and the cottage in which he and his wife had lived was then pulled down. The 'stud and plaster' (timber frame) cottage was described in the 1921 Sales Particulars with 1 and 2 Silverlace Green opposite, the former then known as the Gardener's Cottage and the latter with brick ovens and "a fine old walnut tree". Another addition is the New House built in 1973 and extended in the '80's.

Beside its 'French Connection': La Chandelle, Chaumiere, and Mardi Gras, (and two cottages called The Cottage<sup>84</sup>), Parham lives up to the statistics of the favourite bungalow name by having not two but three eponymous bungalows. The Bungalow Silverlace Green has already been mentioned; while the first to be built was The Bungalow (ex Our Bungalow) The Street; and the last also of brick was built in the late 1960's in its quiet cul-de-sac in Brick Lane.

The Hyde, built with its neighbour the Bungalow in 1964, takes its name from Hyde Park. The first owner was a Metropolitan Police Officer who had lived over the Police Station in the Park and was also the holder of a "Red-Eyed Caterpillar" given to those who owe their lives in wartime to parachuting from a burning plane. Other bungalows with a 'story' such as Hillcrest, the Old Bungalow, Mollers Peace and North Green bungalows have already been mentioned under different headings, though the chronological list of bungalows does not end until Kestrel Cottage in the 1990's.

### The Last Of The 20th Century

Despite continuing planning applications, some to replace the original house or cottage, the building of new houses decreased in the 1970's, but the 1980's saw a change to the village scene with the building of three 'country-style'<sup>85</sup> houses happily sited with gardens by the river. In 1980 a house called Riverside made from two railway carriages was put on the market together with the field in which it stood<sup>86</sup>. This was bought up and subsequently the new Riverside and May-Bell were built, to be followed by Brook Cottage in 1987.

Two houses not yet mentioned are hidden from view and are hardly visible except on the skyline. The red-brick Marietta was built in 1976 and extended in 1988 by Mrs Reader, daughter of Mr Hubbard, a Suffolk racehorse owner and trainer who commands great local loyalty. Also on the Framlingham Road, Kestrel Cottage, distinguished by its large roof, is also a red-brick chalet-bungalow but red-tiled and with weatherboarding. It was built into the hillside behind Bridge Farm in 1998, after the farm itself had been sold on. Parham's houses for the present come to an end with Cornerwaze in 1998 and Spindlewood, built in 1998/99 next to White House Farm.

### Planning Permission And Pessimism

With a changing world, planning applications for the 1960's and into the 1970's and in one case the '80's, can read like a horror story (depending on the point of view) except that like the 1940's Invasion it did not happen. Among Planning Applications that were refused were four residential units in the field opposite Willoughby Villa, three bungalows in Willoughby House field, and five dwellings at the now Friar's Piece. Interestingly one planning application was said to have been refused because it blocked the view. Other applications were for a Kennels at the Waterings and a bungalow to replace Shaftos, and the sorry tale could go on round the village<sup>87</sup>.

The Electoral Registers show a change in population and therefore house ownership in the 1970's, with a proportional rise in the following two decades, and the list of subsequent additions, extensions and alterations to cottages, houses and bungalows is too long to record. The 1988 Blyth Local Plan happily recommended 'infilling' but in Parham with the village envelope now in place, the dilemma is that there will be no room to build houses or extensions that are in proportion to their sites. If the envelope were not in place, then the identity of White's 'pleasant scattered village' could be destroyed. At its blackest it could seem a choice between death by insidious slow degree or that by instant annihilation.

One jargon expression that has meaning is 'a sense of place', and while old does not necessarily mean beautiful, without a little empathy and a little understanding of Parham's origins and its history (and the need for some demographic balance) it would be very easy for the village to lose its rural Suffolk identity, and become just any

village in any county in England. There may also be the future problem of 'pseudo-Suffolk' pastiche but that is a question of taste, though there is no reason why new houses should not be both beautiful and appropriate in their own right.

The theme of pessimism is continued in the 1998 Blyth Local Plan for Parham, now amended, which seemed to be a classic example of planning by map, while there is the next local plan yet to come. Parham's two eyesores are the Essex and Suffolk Water's booster pump at Mill Green (spring 1997) and the Waste Transfer Unit at Silverlace Green, the latter a mystery. Though planning permission was objected to by Parham Parish Council and refused by Suffolk Coastal District Council in 1996, this was overridden in 1997 after an Appeal, and Anti-Waste went ahead. The fact that the bridge had previously been strengthened to take heavy traffic may have been entirely fortuitous.

### Listed Buildings And Monuments

In 1947 the first Listed Building assessment in understandable haste listed the Church and 28 houses (though not buildings or monuments) in the Civic Parish of Parham, although some of these were subsequently reassessed. Today, in addition to the Church and two barns, there are 16 listed houses as such.

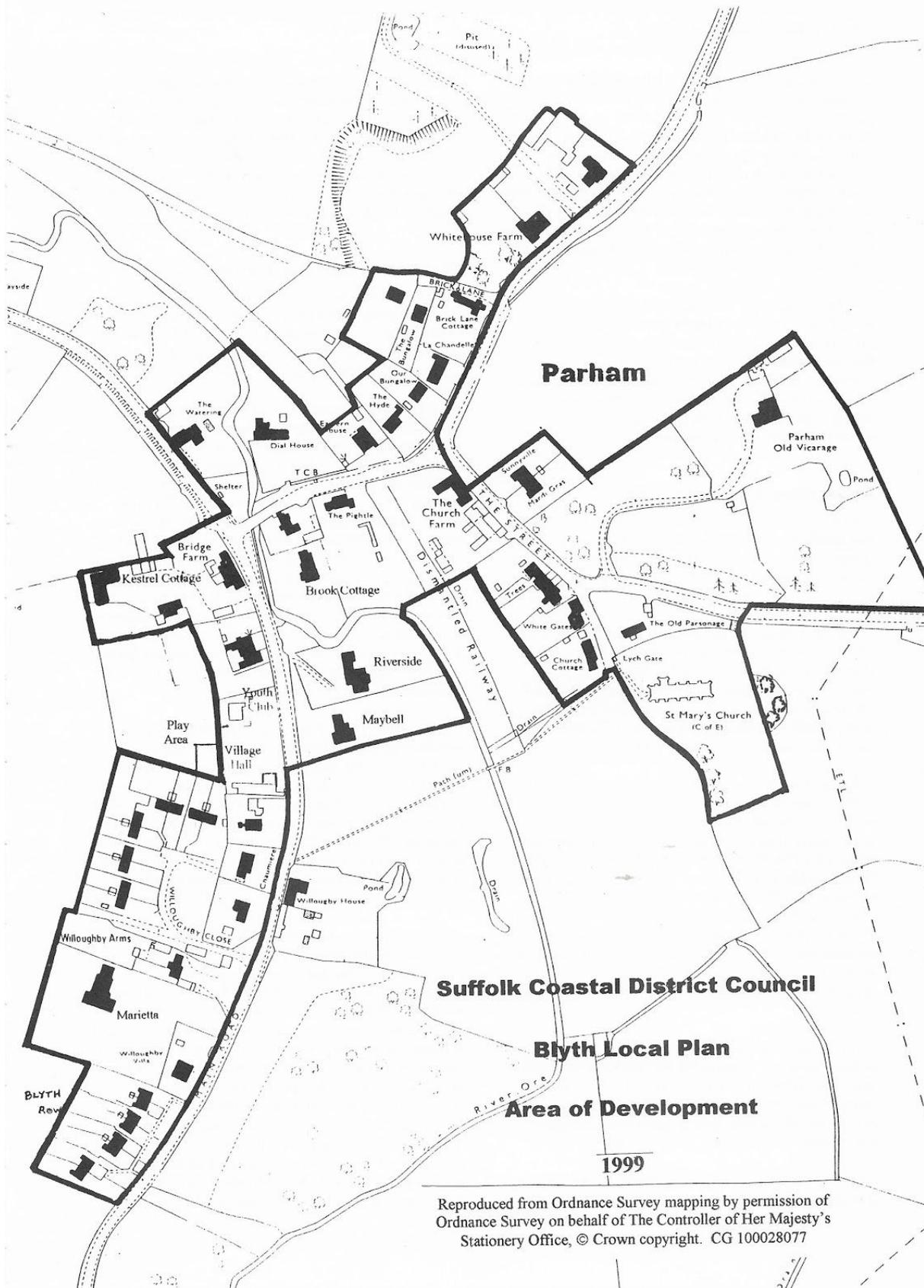
The present Listed Building assessment dates from 1951 although the Church, Parham's oldest and most precious building, was reconfirmed as Grade I in 1966, a grading not automatically accorded. The village has 2 Grade II\* buildings, Moat Hall and the Church Farmhouse, of which there are only 18,000 listed in the whole country.<sup>88</sup>

In alphabetical order the following are also Grade II:



Botany Farmhouse, Crabbes Farmhouse, Elm Tree Farm Cottages<sup>89</sup>, Green Farmhouse, High House Farmhouse, Home Farmhouse, Oak Farmhouse, Old Hall, the Old Parsonage, Parham House, Tree Cottage, the Willoughby Arms, Willoughby House and the Willows.

Also Grade II listed are the Gate Piers at Parham House, the Gateway to Moat Hall, High House barn, and the barn



and Serpentine walls at Parham Hall, and the special K6 Telephone Kiosk at North Green.

Parham has other beautiful houses and cottages whose importance to the village has not been recognised by English Heritage, but listing is a double-edged honour which confers a responsibility on owners to look after often old and fragile buildings and to conserve them for future generations without financial aid. There would sometimes seem to be no point in preserving isolated building in aspic if they begin to appear as just that.

In September 1989 The Parish Council mooted the possibility of a Conservation Area to the west of the Street from the Church to Old Bridge House down to the River Ore, the purpose of a Conservation Area being not merely to preserve the status quo but to enhance the village as a whole, but this was said to have been turned down by Suffolk Coastal District Council. With recent building this would not now in any case be possible.

### Amenities And Facilities

As a counter-balance to the pessimism above, included here finally are the amenities and facilities that the whole village shares, and to complete the circle, the Village Hall, the latter still a focal point for village life as was once the Church built 550 years before it.

That the village now has no shop, no pub and no post-office is a familiar litany, but the village still has superb amenities in the Pound and in the three Greens which serve both as a reminder of the time when grazing land was held in common, and to give each area a sense of space, though the planting of trees may have changed a habitat that has remained untouched for 1000 years.

Parham's facilities may not be as important now as they were 50 years or so ago, but the public telephone boxes at least seem to be put to good use by passing traffic. According to British Telecom, the two present telephone boxes were both installed in 1955. The one on North Green was listed in 1992 as a "Type K6"<sup>90</sup>, while the second is still after 25 years labelled 'Parham sub-post office' and replaced one that originally stood on the Pound. The now rather less useful brick bus shelter was erected on the pound in 1954, and presumably of about the same time are the three "EIR" letterboxes. Last but not least is the children's Play Area and new Wendy House, first opened in July 1996.

The Village Hall itself is as central today to the "welfare of the community" to quote Mr Royden Frost<sup>91</sup> as it was 60 years ago, and is still sometimes known as 'The Hut'. A receipt dated 1920 for "£75 in payment of Hut from Felixstowe, Men's time pulling down, and Carriage of same" shows that originally it was just that.

In 1921 Mr P Frost re-built the 'Parish Rooms' and at a later date with great pragmatism offered to 'cut out' the

end of the Hut when the billiard table would not fit in, and this was done. The minutes record that before the war there was a Men's Club and a Women and Girls' Club and that the Village Hall was open six days a week, and there were dances, fancy dress dances, whist drives and concerts. Additions and extensions to the Village Hall were added in 1957, 1980, 1982, 1989 and in 1997. The future of the old school canteen is still under discussion.

### The Past And The Future

It is people who have kept the village alive, and there are now ten families or more,<sup>92</sup> and more beside from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, who have lived in houses in the village over the last 150 years or so, and who are still the backbone of village life.

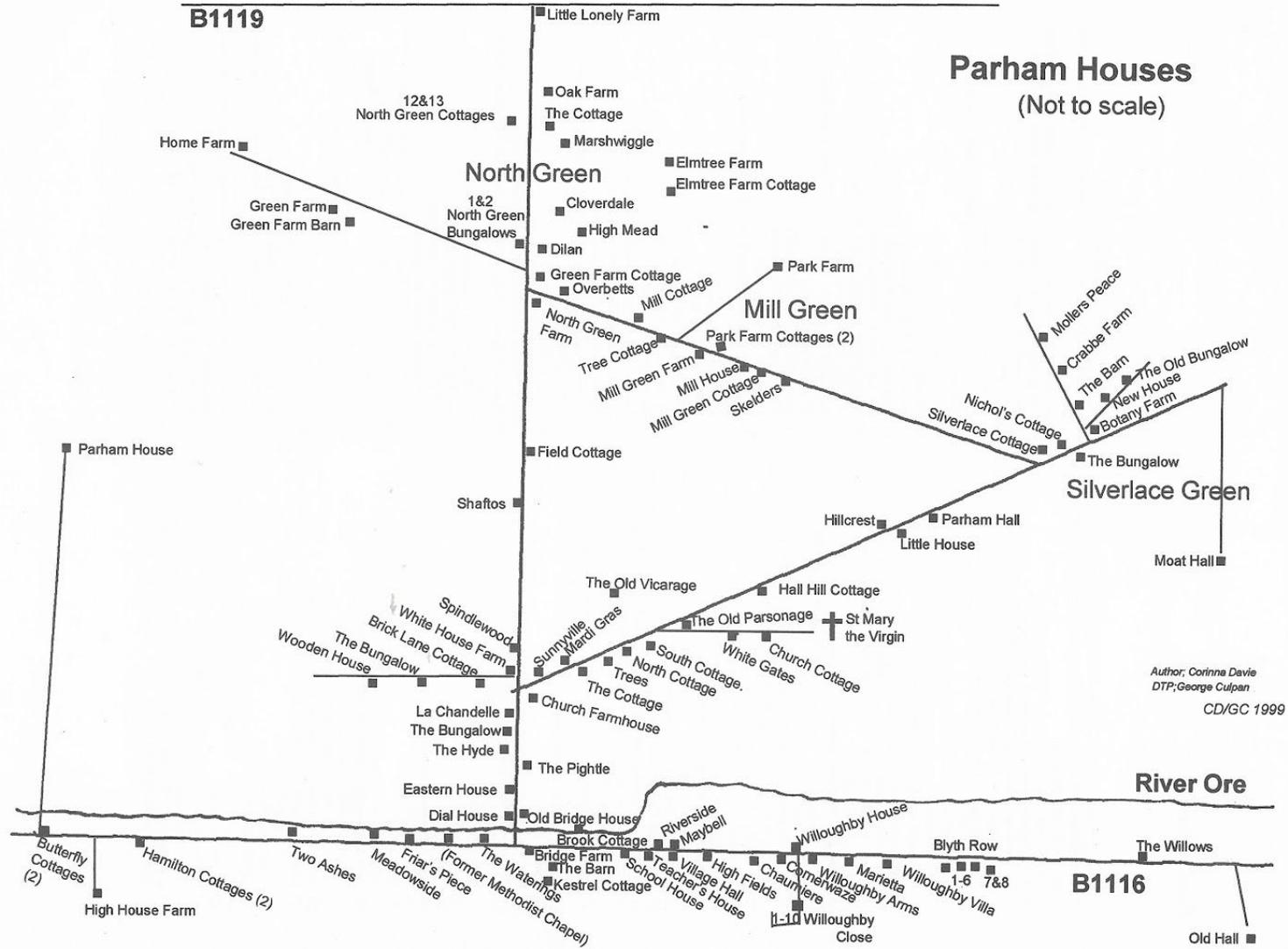
But Parham has never been parochial; it has family links all over the world, and has long been known as a more open and friendly village than its neighbours, though these might well be of a different opinion! In the past men of Parham are said to have taken part in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, now known as the 'English Rising' and suppressed incidentally with the help of that Parham man, William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk<sup>93</sup>, while 16<sup>th</sup> century and 17<sup>th</sup> century wills spoke as easily of lands in Parham and Wingfield or Wilby as of lands in Parham and Hacheston. The new Parham in Antigua (and Willoughby Bay) were named by the great-great-grandson of the first Sir Christopher Willoughby, and there is a double connection to the West Indies as by legend families from this Parham are said to have gone to St Kitts with the Warners in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

In a hundred years or so we may be back to living in thatched wooden roundhouses, or in sealed domes to protect us from the side-effects of genetically modified oilseed rape, but for the present the farmhouses, houses and cottages of Parham are perhaps better loved and cared for than they have ever been in their long history. At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the mood is that (for all its disadvantages) it is increasingly a privilege to live in the country and to have gardens and green and a sense of space.

It is people also who will keep the village alive in the future and inhabit its houses long after the present generations are dead and gone. It is perhaps melodramatic to say that we neglect the past at our peril<sup>94</sup> and damage our own future by doing so, but it would be sad if Parham's enduring link to the land and the village's at times extraordinary story, through good times and bad, were to be forgotten, ignored or not understood. With the privilege of living in the country there is also the responsibility of preserving the quality of life not just for individuals but for everyone in the village. It may not be measurable in pecuniary terms but part of that quality of life is that every house keeps its view of the church, or of the watermeadows and the fields without which neither the houses nor the village itself would exist.

B1119

# Parham Houses (Not to scale)



Author: Corinna Davie  
DTP: George Culpin  
CD/GC 1999

## Footnotes

- 1 Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Parish History Survey 1993
- 2 not including Boundary Farm and the two bungalows at the north of the Parish (see page 53)
- 3 Suffolk County Council, Sites & Monuments Record
- 4 Dr. S J Plunkett, Ipswich Museum (see end-note)
- 5 also a solitary Roman coin, a Sestertius of Domitian, 86 AD minted in Rome, found by Mr W P Earrye at South Cottage, The Street (SMR)
- 6 John Kirby, Suffolk Traveller, an Actual Survey of the whole County, Ipswich 1735
- 7 With grateful thanks to Dr S J Plunkett, Keeper of Archaeology, Ipswich Museum for all his suggestions and comments on the early history and archaeology of the village
- 8 taken from the figure of 39 householders
- 9 The 1947 Listed Buildings Assessment has since been superseded
- 10 H Munro Cautley, Suffolk Churches and their Treasures 1937
- 11 Gwen Dyke and others
- 12 C A Hewett, The Development of Carpentry 1200-1700, 1969
- 13 or Old Parsonary (1951 Listed buildings Assessment), aka 'the Priest's House'
- 14 County Archivist, Norfolk Record Office: Parham Church was attached to Hickling Priory from 1302 or before to 1504.
- 15 Crockford's Clerical Directory
- 16 Suffolk Parish History Survey op cit
- 17 1839: references to the 1841 Tithing Map and Tithing Apportionment as recorded in the text as 1839 being the actual date in which the parish of Parham was surveyed
- 18 Parham Hall Estate Sales Particulars 1921
- 19 Crockford's Clerical Directory
- 20 see p3, lack of original documents for Parham Hall Estate houses
- 21 The Architecture of Old England: Minor Architecture of Suffolk ed. Dexter Morand 1929
- 22 Suffolk Records Society: Wills from the Archdeaconry of Suffolk 1629-36
- 23 Nikolaus Pevsner, Suffolk 1961
- 24 County Hall Records
- 25 Eric Sandon, Suffolk Houses: A Study of Domestic Architecture 1986
- 26 Information from Mr A Cable, Sunnyville
- 27 David Elisha Davy A Journal of Excursions through the County of Suffolk 1823-1844
- 28 Pevsner op cit
- 29 Sandon op cit
- 30 Isaac Johnson Map Collection
- 31 Pevsner op cit
- 32 Norwich Wills
- 33 Suffolk Records Office Map Collection
- 34 1921: the date refers to the 1921 Parham Hall Estate Sales Particulars, text or map
- 35 1921 Parham Hall Estate Sales Particulars
- 36 John Field, A History of English Field Names 1993
- 37 Isaac Johnson Map Collection, Jas. Crow surveyor
- 38 Mr H Kindred, Park Farm
- 39 Bob Briscoe, Home Farm
- 40 Suffolk Record Office, Sales Particulars Collection
- 41 Mr T Cocke, Nichols' Cottage, Silverlace Green
- 42 sic (for the purists)
- 43 Norman Scarfe, Suffolk, A Shell Guide 1960
- 44 SRO Sales Particulars Collection op cit
- 45 dob 24th April 1979 (the prefix 'Parham' originally registered by Parham Old Hall {Moat Hall})
- 46 White's Directory of Suffolk 1844, 1855
- 47 John Kirby, Suffolk Traveller, An Actual Survey of the Whole County, op cit
- 48 he is also responsible for the 'Parham Thorn' story which he is said to have refuted in private. (Further information can be found in this chapter under St. Mary's Church.)
- 49 Yields given in the Tithing Apportionment
- 50 Grade III has now been abolished
- 51 Mill Green Cottage, with plaque dated 1805 with enigmatic 'CN+L backwards C'
- 52 Suffolk Coastal District Council
- 53 Mrs Ada Frost
- 54 Architecture of Old England op cit
- 55 John Marshall, Parish Recorder 1973 - 1997
- 56 Mrs Ada Frost, Old Bridge House
- 57 David Dymond, An Historical Atlas of Suffolk SCC 1988
- 58 Miss Joan Friend, Cloverdale
- 59 Mrs S Whalting, Mr H J Meadows, 1 & 2 North Green Bungalows
- 60 Mr A Cable, Sunnyville
- 61 also shown in White's 1844, 1855
- 62 SCC Parish History Survey op cit
- 63 J Marshall, Parish Recorder
- 64 Crockford's Clerical Directory records that there were then 7 acres of glebe.
- 65 Norman Scarfe op cit
- 66 White's Directory 1855
- 67 Mr and Mrs A Paul, Parham Hall
- 68 His mother was John Tovell's niece
- 69 White's Directory 1844
- 70 Life of George Crabbe, George Crabbe, son of, 1947
- 71 J Davie, Church Farmhouse, 1999
- 72 Suffolk Heritage Housing Association
- 73 All statistics from SRO Infont and SCC Parish History Survey op cit
- 74 Suffolk Chronicle 1896.
- 75 Julian Tennyson, Suffolk Scene 1939
- 76 Mr R Larter, Green Farm Cottage
- 77 Mr J C Taylor, Stone Farm Cottages, Great Glemham
- 78 Name unfortunately unknown but now living in Witnesham. February 1999
- 79 or rather Mrs E R Garnham, Church Farm
- 80 Mrs E Martin, Willoughby Close
- 81 Suffolk Heritage Housing Association
- 82 Allan Jobson Suffolk Villages 1971
- 83 16/3/99 BBC Newsroom has record of data but not source.
- 84 The Cottage, The Street and The Cottage, North Green
- 85 Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Applications Record.
- 86 J Marshall, Parish Records
- 87 Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Applications Record 1947 - date
- 88 Mrs A Gray, Parish Clerk
- 89 previously listed as Elm Tree Farmhouse
- 90 designed in 1935 by Sir Charles Gilbert Scott
- 91 when he and Mr Cecil Hurlock were dealing with a problem over the site
- 92 recorded in the 1841 Tithing Assessment and in 19th century Census Returns (not the definitive list)
- 93 Ed. J Ridgard, Medieval Framlingham 1985
- 94 Times Leader "The Past Ahead" 30/3/1998

by Corinna Davie. 1999

## Mill Green Windmill

The Windmill itself was built in Needham Market and was purchased by John Gray and moved to Parham in 1839. It was a timber built postmill, where the structure rotated around a central post turning the sails into the wind.

### List of various owners

1839	John Gray
1844	Samuel Stannard – (29 yrs.) Master Miller, born Hollesley
1855	Samuel Stannard
1869	Samuel Stannard
1869	Robert Harry – Growing Miller
1871	Daniel R. Deeks – (44 yrs.) Miller, born Hintlesham
1871	John Deeks – (55 yrs.) brother, born Hintlesham
1871	Samuel Stannard – (48 yrs.) Farmer of 20 acres, employing one man
1871	Adelaide Stannard – (48 yrs.)
1871	Agnes R Stannard – (16 yrs.)
1871	Susan Pipe – (78 yrs.) Mother-in-law, born Saxtead
1874	Samuel Stannard – Farmer
1879	Samuel Stannard – Farmer
1879	William Gray – Miller
1881	Isaac Self – (45 yrs.) Miller, born Stradbroke
1883	Samuel Stannard – Farmer
1892	Samuel Stannard – Farmer
1892	Mrs. Adelaide (sic) Stannard
1892	Isaac Self – Miller
1892	Isaac Self – Corn Miller Mill Green
1892	Samuel Stannard – Farmer & Landowner
1904	Ernest & Wilfred ( <i>known as Bert</i> ) Self – Millers (Wind & Steam)
1908	Ernest & Wilfred Self – Millers
1912	Ernest & Wilfred Self – Millers
1916	Ernest & Wilfred Self – Millers
1925	Ernest & Wilfred Self – Millers
1933	Ernest Self – Miller
1937	Ernest Self – Miller
1940	Mr. Hurlock – Owner

From this record we can ascertain that the Windmill was changed to steam power by the Self brothers in 1904 so that it could run on non-windy days as well.



Mill Green Windmill and Mill House

Ada Frost can remember being paid £5 per year for keeping Ernest Self's books in the late 1930's. She took over from Arthur Leggett. As farmers bought their own mills to grind the corn for their stock the milling business declined. Ada Frost went in once a month to attend to the quarterly bills and popped in between to keep the accounts in order.

She is now custodian of five of Ernest Self's Sales Ledgers including some letters from customers requesting more time to settle their account due to financial difficulties. The ledgers cover a period of 28 years from January 1910 to January 1938. Various commodities were sold including Middlings (Mids – the husk of the wheat ground finely), Kositos (Kos – flaked maize), meal, oats, maize, apples in October and latterly coal. Villagers bought their flour from the Mill in great big quarter sack fells (4½ stone) which were transferred to the 'flour hutch' in their pantries. Ada Frost remembers the corn was delivered in huge sacks by horse and cart. Ernest Self's two employees, Clarence Teager, who lived at the top of North Green on the right, and Arthur Todd who lived at Trees, Mill Green, used to carry the 18 stone sacks of wheat on their backs up the stairs of the Mill. The barley was in 16 stone sacks and the beans were in 19 stone sacks. There were no hoists then. Dog biscuits were also sold and the parish dogs were well aware of this so it was quite common for dogs to come calling at the mill.

Mill House was originally built as the house of the mill owner/worker. It was just a small cottage when it was first built but since then it has had extensions added on both sides. It is situated on top of a clay hill and has a large garden and grounds. It used to have many fields attached to it. The Miller always kept pigs, which were fed on the ground corn that the Miller was entitled to as a toll. A fee for grinding the corn was charged as well. Ernest Self's cousin, Miss Green was housekeeper at Mill House. They lived jolly well, consuming bacon and plenty of fruit and

vegetables from the well kept garden that received a plentiful supply of manure. There was no running water then so it was collected from a pond just inside the yard or from a pond just inside Mill Green Farm's orchard gate adjacent to Hollow Lane. Ernest Self kept a pike in this pond to keep the water clear. Upon Ernest Self's death, the Mill was purchased by Mr Hurlock.

The demise of the Mill came about when it was in the ownership of Mr Hurlock. "He put someone in it and of course they never understood it" so during the gales in 1942, Ada Frost enlightened us that, the Windmill was not turned, so the gale force winds caught the sails and consequently the mill blew down.

Mill House has been associated with socialising in the village on several occasions. Whilst Ernest Self was occupying Mill House many parishioners were recipient of his hospitality with a game of cards. "The lads were sent down to the Willoughby Arms for some Gin and then they were set in for the evening." During the Second World War, Mill House had another use, that of being a café for the American Service Men.

By Tom Inett & Annette Gray

## School

Education in Parham seems to have been a two-tiered affair for at least the last 200 years. In days gone by, the children from the big landowners were educated privately, away from the village, and mixing with the bulk of the village children was not encouraged. These days, the balance has changed. Parham children come under the catchment of Sir Robert Hitcham's Primary School and Thomas Mills High School in Framlingham although parents now have the opportunity to apply to send their children to whichever school they wish as long as there is a place. There are still local families who choose to educate their children privately, although not always the landowners. The subtle effect of this is that as the timetables of the private and the state schools often differ, the children have still less opportunity to mix, but in 1998 we are working on it!

Historical records of education for the village children however seem to concentrate on that of the less wealthy families. As early as 1786, a Richard Porter "gave by Will a rent charge of £12 per annum for the purpose of teaching 12 poor boys of Hacheston and Parham, whose Parents are not worth £30". This school appears to have been in Hacheston. Then, in 1841, there is in the Parham records reference of a School being built by a Mr. Corrance, "for 40 poor children". This one seems to have been near Parham Church, the building later being moved to Brick Lane, where it now forms part of The Wooden House. In 1858, the Post Office Directory records that Mr. Frederick Corrance, of Parham Hall principally supported a 'Parochial School'.

In 1872 a new school was built in Parham. This was a red brick construction with a schoolhouse attached for the schoolteacher, situated on the west side of the Wickham Market to Framlingham Road (Site 329). The land was given by Frederick Corrance Esquire, on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1872 and the school was "for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing and/or poorer classes in the Parish of Parham, and for no other purpose". There was a junior classroom of "54 square metres and an infant classroom of 22 square metres," both with high ceilings. Sometime later a small cloakroom was added with a few washbasins. When the school finally closed in 1986 it still had no hall, no office and no staff room. The lavatories were outside. Today, with the school closed, the School and the Teacher's House are both private homes.

Suffolk Records Office holds the log books and admission registers from 1872 until the school's closure in 1986, and below are a few quotes from the earlier years:

1900 – 100 Children on the register. Teacher made porridge for the children on winter mornings. Attendance 91%. Quote taken from School Inspector's report – "Weak point of the school is the untidy exercise books." "All girls can't be clever, but all can at least be tidy." (The School Inspector at that time would appear to have been the Bishop.)

1912 – average attendance 53 Children

1922 – 130 Children on the register. Miss Charlotte Pescott was the Headmistress. In addition to the basics of Reading, Writing & Arithmetic (the 3 R's), Cookery, Laundry and Manual Instruction were taught to older pupils, as well as Geography. Miss Pescott's sudden death was recorded on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1922. After that, there was a succession of teachers for a while.

1926 – "Swimming instruction has been discontinued, owing to the polluted state of the local stream." Geography, P.E., Games and Folk-Dancing were on the curriculum but "these activities much hampered by the sloping nature of the school."

1937 – Porter Charity of £6 per year given in prizes for Parham and Hacheston school.

1935 – The Headteacher was a Mrs. Winter, still remembered today by some of the older villagers. She was said to have been a very strict disciplinarian, not afraid to use corporal punishment! She continued as Headteacher throughout the war years, living in the Teacher's House.

The Assistant Teacher was then a Miss King, who later married and became Mrs. Howlett, and still lives in a neighbouring village. Miss Myra Beedon, who also resides in a neighbouring village, succeeded Miss King. In those days all schoolchildren were issued with 1/3-pint milk daily, and a former pupil remembers these teachers with affection because they used the milk to make a hot drink of Horlicks for the children in winter. Very acceptable when, in those days, all children walked to school whatever the distance, whatever the weather.

From 1955 to 1971 Mrs Casey took over as Headmistress, also residing in the Teacher's House. A much loved teacher, she, in turn, was succeeded by Mrs. Joyce Barton, who was living in Ipswich. By this time the school was under threat of closure and the Diocesan Board of Finance decided to sell the Teacher's House by auction in 1973. It sold for £8,000, which was invested in a special fund held by the Diocesan Board.

Meanwhile, the school itself was in a sorry condition. (Only cold water, outside toilets, and a big ungainly stove in the main room, which had an uphill struggle to provide adequate heating.) All the double-desks faced a wall which was totally dominated by two forbidding portraits from the Victorian years, of a lady and gentleman of the Corrance family and a plaque showing that the school had been endowed by them. When the school finally closed, no one could establish exactly who owned these portraits. The Corrance family had emigrated a long time ago and contact had been lost. In the end the portraits and the plaque were put, for safe keeping, in the vestry of St. Mary's Church, Parham, where they still languish today, part of our forgotten history.

Teacher's House in 1973, suggesting that this money should be returned by the Church, for the good of the school. The Governors of the time rather resented this questioning of their stewardship but, undeterred one parent from Hacheston, Peter Tarry, took the case to the Church Diocesan Board of Finance with the result that a proportion of the money came back to the village. It was used to benefit the school, despite the threat of imminent closure. In the years between 1980 and 1986 parents, governors, Parish Council and Church did everything they could to fight closure, uniting in fund-raising events and lobbying the MP of the day. Despite everything, the school finally closed on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1986. The remaining 33 pupils went to Sir Robert Hitcham Voluntary-Aided Primary School in Framlingham, Easton County Primary or Wickham Market County Primary. The village was poorer for the arrangement as there was now no focal meeting point for the parents and children.

Once again, as when the Teacher's House was sold, various eloquent villagers, particularly Ian Niven, put up a tremendous fight to retain some, if not all, of the proceeds of the sale of the school. Any monies available should be



Portraits of a Lady and Gentleman of the Corrance family

The School was known as Parham Voluntary-Aided Primary School, and the Governors and local dignitaries met once a term. As I understand it, it was the Governors who would have had the authority to improve or repair the school, or provide extra facilities, but the cry was always of 'no money'. It was not until the later years of the school's history that some fund-raising was done to provide extra facilities. It was a great day, around 1980, when enough money was raised to buy a small wooden shed, part of which was used as a Wendy House for a time. Other schools had moved from 'Church-Aided' to 'County Council Controlled' status, and received much more financial help from the Education Authority.

Hacheston School had long ago closed (1966?), and Hacheston children then came to Parham School. New people moved into the villages who were both interested and supportive of Parham School and they queried what had happened to the £8,000 received from the sale of the

set up in a trust to help village children with educational projects etc. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and the Parish Council were all adamant that as the school had originally been founded in 1872 with contributions from local landowners, the money should come back to be used in the village. The Diocesan Board of Finance was equally adamant that the money should go into the Diocesan aided schools fund for general use throughout the diocese for unaided schools, and were most unhappy that anyone should attempt to alter the status quo. Parham did win a partial victory however in that 3/14ths of the money was returned, amounting to just under £13,000, and this now forms the basis of the Corrance Trust which was registered with the Charities Commission in 1992. (For further information see Chapter 2, Corrance Trust.) Parham, by setting this precedent has allowed for other small schools throughout the country, which share similar circumstances, the possibility of following this path.

## Hut - The History of the Village Hall and Meadow

Mr Hugh Clarke purchased an Army hut from Felixstowe on 31st March 1920. Mr H Corrance offered a site for the building with a nominal rent, on condition that Parishioners elected a Management Committee annually. An appeal was made to all the Parishioners for funds and £13.1s.0d was raised from house-to-house collections. The Management Committee was elected on 22nd October 1920. Revd Mather was the President, Mr H Clarke the Vice President plus 13 other Parishioners including J W Gray, the Treasurer. Mr Sharp and Mr Bradlaugh were elected onto the Purchasing and Building Committee to help Mr Clarke erect the Hut. It was formally opened by Mrs Schreiber on the 10th November 1920. A Tea Party was held in the Hut for all the children on 20th December 1920.

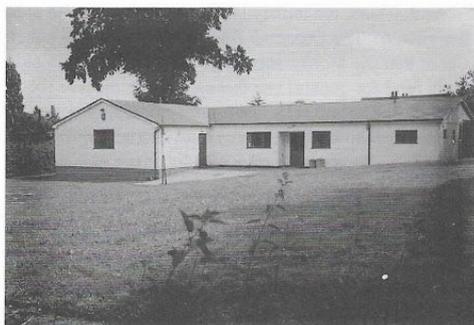
A Men's Club was opened on 31st January 1921 in the Hut. It was held three nights a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Annual Parish Meeting was first accommodated in the Hut on 2nd June 1921 and Miss Gray took over as Treasurer on 12th November 1921.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Village Hall Management Committee on 26th May 1922 discussion was held to purchase the piece of land adjoining the Hut. Mr H Clarke offered a piece of land at the price he had paid for it plus conveyancing expenses. The Hut meadow was for the use of the Parish, for games and sport etc., and was not to be sold away from the hut. £15.10s.0d was finally paid for the land on 17th September 1923.

Various activities have been recorded in the minutes including dances, concerts, whist drives, socials and jumble sales. Clubs, such as Boys Brigade, Brownies and a Tennis Club also used the hut.

In 1957 a proper Charities Trust Deed was drawn up and older village people were called upon to swear an affidavit confirming the original arrangement.

Various improvements have occurred over the years. Permission was granted on 26th January 1982 from Suffolk Coastal District Council to erect a single-storey side extension to form a kitchen, toilets and bar.



Village Hall

Permission was also granted on 21st April 1982 to improve the vehicular access to the village hall. The Snooker Room was added in 1988/89 and in 1997 the village hall was re-roofed and disabled toilet facilities were added. Minor improvements are on-going to comply with Health and Safety regulations.

We are very proud of our Village Hall, which is attributable to the diligence of the Parham Village Hall Committee, Social Club, and other interested organisations such as the Parochial Church Council and Parish Council. Many visitors have remarked, "what a lovely Village Hall it is." Despite all the additions and alterations over the years the Hall has maintained its character and we hope that future generations will have the pleasure of its use as a community amenity for many more years to come.

## School Canteen

To provide the facility of school meals East Suffolk County Council built a pre-fabricated building on the hut meadow, in 1945, to serve as a school canteen. However, in December 1987, after the closure of the school, S.C.D.C. (Suffolk Coastal District Council) granted permission for the disused School Canteen to be incorporated into the facilities provided by the Village Hall. Parham Youth Club sought the Village Hall Management Committee's permission to use the Canteen. It was agreed they would pay £2 per week rent, which was reduced to a peppercorn rent of £2 per annum, on condition that they would maintain the building. The pre-fabricated construction, which initially only had a short life expectancy, has not weathered very well and is now in urgent need of repair. Various suggestions are presently being discussed as to whether the fabric of the building should be repaired, modernised or replaced. No decision has been made at time of going to print.

## The Secret Life of Parham Bus Shelter

Parham Bus Shelter was built in 1953 by Public subscription to commemorate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. It proudly bears a plaque to this effect. In those days it had windows on three sides, an open doorway, a rubbish basket and presumably an up-to-date timetable, on which its location was listed as "Parham Railway Station". Oncoming buses could easily be seen in time for those waiting to step outside and flag down the bus. It was lovingly tended and cleaned each week by Mr. Clifford Earrye, who lived in the village, and continued to look after it for very many years. At some time a wooden seat was also added to the shelter.

Twenty-one years later it was still used regularly and still listed as "Parham Railway Station" on the timetable, though the station had long since gone. Around 1974 when the shop changed hands, and later closed, the use of the bus shelter tailed off a bit. The older children who

went to school in Framlingham still used it to wait for their school buses in the morning. But later in the day it began to take on a new role, and became a sheltered meeting place for those same teenagers. It was about then that carvings of names and initials began to appear on the walls, rapidly progressing to less acceptable graffiti. Some parents were a little uneasy at allowing their children to congregate there, in case they 'got up to no good', but at the time it was the only place where the children knew they would be liable to meet up with their friends. (The equivalent of today's Youth Club!) In those days children were not allowed on the Hut Meadow after school.

As a result of the children's after-school gatherings, and the rather objectionable graffiti on the walls, the shelter was used less and less by adults actually waiting for buses. Complaints were made to the Parish Council, and at some stage the Council decided to take out the front wall and window and fill in the side windows, in an effort to improve things. The adults might have approved, but it didn't endear the Parish Council to the youngsters who had used the shelter as an unofficial Youth Club, and now found it a rather draughty place in which to gather. By this time the Waterings (where the shop used to be) had become a private house, with a high hedge and fence, which further obscured the view of the road, and made waiting inside the bus shelter a most unwise thing to do, since oncoming buses could no longer be seen in time to leap out and flag down the now rare bus before it went whizzing past.



**Bus Shelter**

Now, in November 1998, we have no Clifford Earrye in the village to lovingly clean it weekly, the rubbish bin stays half full for much of the time and the timetable is difficult to fathom and often out-of-date. The shelter has a neglected air. But all things have their good side. For several years now the swallows have nested undisturbed high up on the beams inside the shelter, producing as many broods as they can before they fly away for the winter. Today, a few children also wait (in front of the shelter, not inside) for their school buses to Framlingham.

## Village Sign

The sign was made in 1985/6 and unveiled on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1986. It was made in memory of Roy Frost who died suddenly in a tragic fire at Old Bridge House, Parham. Roy had been the Village Carpenter, also Parish Clerk and at one time the Village Sub-postmaster. Mrs. Ada Frost wanted the sign to reflect her husband's skill in wood and his love for the enduring oak tree. The main post and crossbeam came from farm buildings belonging to the Kindred family; the rest came from Queen Mary's Wood at Oak Farm, Parham and from Winesham Saw Mill.

With the help of the late Gwen Dyke (Local Historian), the main layout and composition was planned:-

- The oak to reflect Mr. Frost's love for the tree.
- The left-hand small shield is that of the Guild of Carpenters.
- The right-hand small shield is that of the 'de Uffords, Lords of Parham Hall Manor.
- The small figure of a man on the right represents the Suffolk 'woodwose', a protector from evil spirits in the ancient Suffolk forests.

Two pupils from Farlingaye School in Woodbridge then designed and made the sign as part of their GCSE project under the guidance of their woodwork teacher, Paul Briscoe.

The sign withstood the 1987 gale, but not the attentions of an Anglian Water/Riverboard digger, which hit the sign and split the lower joint, hence the stainless steel supporting strap. After some years of weathering, it was decided to colour the sign and this is how it stands today.



**Unveiling the Village Sign**

## MILITARY CONNECTIONS

### Parham Air Museum

Parham Airfield, known by the American 8<sup>th</sup> Airforce as Framlingham Airfield, Station 153, was the farthest east of all the wartime Bomber Bases, closest to Germany. Its history can be found in "The Story of the 390<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group" book.



Control Tower 1944

The Air Ministry surveyed the land between Parham and Great Glemham in January 1942. Requisition papers from the Air Ministry were served on seven farmers in Parham and Great Glemham in February, and work started in May 1942. One farmer, Joe Eastoe lost all his farm. The first concrete was laid in June, with two contractors involved: Constable and Hart, who were responsible for the flying area, and Haymills Ltd. of Stowmarket who built the living sites and technical areas. Labour was in very short supply and was not always of the quality builders would have wished. As the saying went, "Don't you know there's a war on!" Many of the workers lived on the site but a large number came from surrounding towns and villages. Many arrived each morning at Parham railway station and joined those from Parham village, who also worked on the construction.

Speed was essential, but before construction could begin, eight miles of hedgerow and 1500 trees, mainly oak, had to be removed. First the trees were cut down, then the roots blown up. This would go on well into the night.

Hardcore (of which there was not enough) was obtained from any source. Bricks and rubble from the bombed houses in London, Birmingham and other such towns and cities provided a large amount. Night and day lorries travelled along the usually quiet country roads of Suffolk to the site, emptied, then returned for refilling. On site, a major form of transport was the horse and cart.

After the war the land reverted back to agricultural use and some buildings were used by small businesses. The Control Tower itself was the base for an agricultural spraying contractor during the 1950s and was used as a fertiliser store in the 60s.



Control Tower 1975

In 1976, a group of aviation enthusiasts, who had a collection of wartime aircraft artefacts, took over the redundant Control Tower for their collection with permission of Mr. Percy Kindred. Restoration of the building began and more volunteers joined the team of "Friends of the 390<sup>th</sup>", under the chairmanship of Ron Buxton. By 1979, the derelict building had been transformed and was half way to full restoration and the collection of memorabilia was opened to the public on Sunday afternoons during the summer months.



Control Tower 1981

By May 1981 restoration was complete and many veterans returned for a service of dedication of the Museum to those American Servicemen who had given their lives.

Since then, the 390<sup>th</sup> Bomber Group Memorial Museum has continued to flourish by winning the Suffolk museum of the year award in 1994. It is staffed by unpaid volunteers who also maintain, preserve and catalogue the collection. The committee has plans to build a Blister Hanger in which to house and restore a World War Two Dakota that they have acquired.

The museum is open on Sunday and Bank Holiday Mondays from the first Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October between 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Last year the museum received 5,629 visitors. The present chairman is Colin Durrant who lives at 101 Avondale Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9LA.

## British Resistance Organisation Museum



V E Day Celebration - Silverlace Green  
Tom Kindred, Percy Kindred & Judith Kindred

Veterans marked the V E Day celebration on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1995 by returning to Parham for a ceremony on Silverlace Green when two trees were planted. Many Parishioners were privileged to join them on this prestigious occasion.

To this day many American veterans make a pilgrimage back to Parham Airfield to rekindle fond memories and Parishioners warmly welcome them on such occasions.

There are many other physical reminders found around Parham. Large hangers and nissen huts on and near the airfield have been converted to premises for local businesses and a private aerodrome uses one of the taxiways. These together with the Control Tower are a constant reminder of the impact the American Airforce and Second World War had upon our village.

By Peter Kindred

The 390<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group Memorial Museum at Parham has, since August 1997, included a collection of artefacts and information that make up the British Resistance Organisation Museum. This museum, the only one of its kind in the whole country, is dedicated to recording and preserving the full national history of Britain's wartime resistance network and was opened by Lt. Col. J.W.S. Edmundson (one of the original Auxiliary Units Intelligence Officers appointed in 1940). Colin Durrant, Andy Taylor and John Warricker researched the museum. Other Air Museum volunteers who were involved with building and fitting out the museum were Monty Earrye, Roy Langley, Jim Knappett and Tom Perkins.

This chapter briefly examines the formation and work of the Auxiliary Units, giving particular attention to the group based at Stratford St. Andrew. This group recruited farming men from Parham and other villages: Alfred Cable, Stanley Crane, Percy Kindred, Herman Kindred, Arthur Whiting, Joe Woodrow (all from Parham), Jack Ford (Marlesford) and Hector Wade (Hacheston).

In 1940 when Britain "stood alone", the country faced formidable problems. In July, Hitler's Directive Number 16 stated that,

"Since England, in spite of her hopeless military situation, shows no signs of being ready to come to an understanding, I have decided to prepare a landing operation..... and, if necessary, carry it out."



Aerial View of Parham Airfield  
circa 1944

Although this intention was short-lived, it shows why home defence became a priority. One of the many ideas was the formation of the Auxiliary Units, which were intended to be underground guerrilla patrols that would harass and harry the enemy at every opportunity. These were organised by Colin Gubbins and turned out to be highly organised, well trained, and one of Britain's best kept secrets.

The units were made up of about six local men who knew the countryside intimately. As recruitment was done under conditions of absolute secrecy, many were obtained from Home Guard units. Farmers, poachers and gamekeepers were frequently chosen for their knowledge of the land and many were surprised to find themselves approached by somebody in the army. Herman Kindred remembers being told to go to the pub in Little Glemham for a meeting and finding armed guards on the door.

Each of the groups were responsible to individual Intelligence Officers (I.O.s); the calibre of these men gives an indication of the importance placed on this new body by the War Office. Colonel Andrew Croft (who organised the creation and training of 24 patrols in Essex and Suffolk) graduated from Oxford, taught at Eton, could communicate in 12 different languages, fly an aeroplane and led the longest self-supported sledge journey yet undertaken in Greenland.

The operational bases from which groups worked formed an important part of the general secrecy and were cleverly camouflaged. The base in Stratford still exists but it took quite some finding after 50 years! In 1995, Percy Kindred described it thus:

"Our base was about 16ft long by 8ft high and 8 ft diameter. We had all our supplies down there... there were beds on hooks that could be lowered down and stocks of explosives. Some of us slept on gelignite! There was a little table, tilley lamp and a calendar so that if anything happened, we'd cross off the days."

The men spent at least one night a week in these and were ready, if needed, to literally go underground. The bases varied and there were considerable problems in erecting them without creating suspicion amongst neighbours. One man recollected that "if any civilian asked about it, we said that it was a secret hide-away in case of invasion and that kept them quiet". Even family members did not know where the men, who were involved in these units, went. The patrols did not have much knowledge of neighbouring cells so that, in event of an invasion, they would not be able to 'split' on each other.

The supply of ammunition, explosives and weapons to the group at Stratford seems to have been very efficient. It was supplied with revolvers, knives, Tommy guns, rifles, hand-grenades and gelignite. Auxiliary units had plastic explosives before the regular army and they were given priority over the American .45-inch Thompson sub-machine guns when these became available. Most of the training was done locally – exercises ranged from small-scale tasks like obtaining water from a near-by farm without arousing

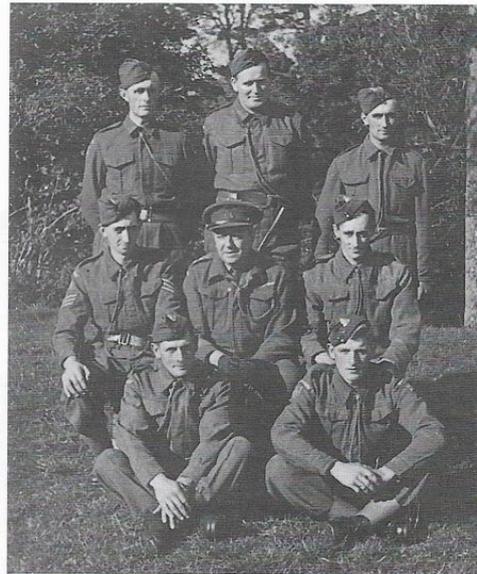
the dog to larger-scale projects like capturing the Commanding Officer from Parham Hall when it was occupied by the regular army. This latter operation was apparently successful and the patrol managed to 'capture' the C.O. despite the 50 guards who surrounded the place!

In order to try and achieve military effectiveness if the worse did happen, the recruits were filled with a sense of abhorrence at what they might have to face. Herman Kindred described one of his experiences whilst training at Coleshill in Wiltshire:

"someone dressed up as a German. They told us that they would show us no mercy, don't show them any either."

By the time the units were disbanded in November 1944 there were about 3000 people involved. Since there never was an invasion it is only possible to speculate on the value of this force. As Percy Kindred said, "I never fired a shot in anger or saw a German in uniform so I don't know how good we'd have been." Nevertheless, as Hamilton-Hill says, "their loyalty and devotion to duty will not be forgotten by those who, like myself, knew their capacity to give of their best in the days when Britain stood alone." The museum in Parham will help to keep the memory alive.

By Judith Kindred



British Resistance Organisation  
World War II

Dunnett Hector Wade Alfred Cable

Herman Kindred Capt. Scott Moncrieff Percy Kindred

Stanley Crane Arthur Whiting

## SOCIAL INTERACTION

### Celebrations

Celebrating in grand style is not uncommon in Parham when parishioners feel they have a good excuse! Records show that on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1911 Parham celebrated the King's Coronation with a "programme of athletics and sports..... at Moat Hall, Parham." It was also recorded that on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1919 Parham "had a free 'tea' for the school children, old age, demobbed and disabled soldiers, and all the rest of the Parish", to celebrate 'Peace'. £61 16s 9d was raised from collected donations. Present were 238 adults of which 94 were male, 122 female and 22 demobbed and disabled soldiers; there were also 68 school children and 35 under school age - a total of 341 Parishioners.

The King's Silver Jubilee on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1935 was another opportunity to celebrate. It had been unanimously agreed at a Parish Meeting held in the Hut on 29<sup>th</sup> March 1935 that celebrations "should take the form of a 'tea' for all inhabitants of Parham with sports for children and grown-ups to be held on 'The Huntsman Meadow' at Parham Hall." A house to house collection was made to defray the cost of £43 18s 7d. Children up to school leaving age were presented with a souvenir mug commemorating the occasion. Three hundred parishioners took part, of which 183 were adults, 25 over school age, 72 of school age and 30 under school age.

Records show that another occasion was celebrated, possibly the Victory Celebrations of 1945 or the Queen's Coronation in 1953 although the event was not identified, but £22 5s. 6d. was collected to finance the celebration. Of the 295 parishioners attended of which 181 were adults, 22 over school age, 61 of school age and 31 under school age.

The next event that was recorded was Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee in 1977. "It was agreed that the celebration should be held on Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> June 1977, which has been declared a special bank-holiday."

Sports and games were held prior to a picnic on Church Meadow. Following these activities a social evening was held in the Village Hall to mark the event. A commemorative mug was presented to all children resident in the village. Once again a house to house collection took place raising £168.80 to fund the occasion. A special Jubilee service was held in St. Mary's Church which was flood-lit on the evenings of June 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> and the Union Jack flag was flown from the Church Tower. A "telegram of loyal greetings" was sent to Her Majesty and a copy of her response is shown below.

For this next great celebration, "the Millennium", a commemorative mug will be presented to all children of school age living in Parham and a copy of this Parish Scan will be given to each household within the Parish. We hope to hold a Church Service on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000, followed by a celebration in the Village. The plans being made by the Millennium Committee should ensure the occasion will be celebrated in grand style.

Annette Gray (Parish Clerk 1999)

### Women's Institute

At the November 1971 Annual General Meeting it was recorded that the local branch of the Women's Institute (WI) was celebrating its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The formation meeting of the Hacheston WI was held on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1946 and the first meeting was in October 1946. However, it is not clear exactly when Parham joined Hacheston to form Hacheston & Parham WI. The 1957 programme shows the meetings were alternated between Parham & Hacheston Village Halls but I think Parham didn't formally join Hacheston WI until sometime between 28<sup>th</sup> October and 16<sup>th</sup> December 1960 as the bank pay-in slips record the change, although none of the annual reports note the date when this occurred.

Right from the start meetings were held once a month in the evenings with the exception of August when there was a break for the summer holiday. A varied programme was arranged each year, including invited speakers and the

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MR J W GRAY  
MOAT HALL PARHAM FRAMLINGTONSUFFOLK

THE QUEEN SINCERELY THANKS THE PARISHIONERS OF PARHAM SUFFOLK  
FOR THEIR KIND AND LOYAL MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S  
SILVER JUBILEE  
PRIVATE SECRETARY +

TSO TGMS LNAG  
817541 PO CB G

Telegram from Her Majesty the Queen - June 1977

occasional demonstration. During 1946/47 the annual report declares that "Each month an interesting speaker has been invited to our meetings, and we have had talks and demonstrations on 'Slipper Making', 'Embroidery', 'Toy Making' and 'Drama'." A competition was held at every meeting and a summer garden meeting was held in July. The annual general meetings were always held in November and it was usual to celebrate the Branch's birthday in October. Outings to the pantomime, theatres and river trips were also arranged. It was known for members to enter the WI competition at the Suffolk Show where talents were exhibited. Hacheston and Parham WI supported a number of charities such as 'Save the Children Fund' and ran the Old Folk Christmas Fund which provided Christmas parcels for the over 60's in both villages. Trading and Bring & Buy Stalls also accumulated extra funds.

During 'Plant a Tree Year' in 1973 the Branch purchased a Rowan and a Maple from Douglas Goldsmith Ltd at Ufford. A soil analysis test was also carried out. The trees were presented to the respective Parish Councils in the 1973 autumn.



WI Planting a Rowan Tree on the Pound

Shirley	Mrs	Mrs	Ada
Whatling	Barber	Thomas	Frost

Hacheston and Parham WI was disbanded on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1983 when Jo Donsworth was President, Patsy Neal was Secretary, Pat Carr was Treasurer and Mrs H Bailey was Programme Secretary. There were 16 members then, but unfortunately no one would take on the offices so the WI had to close. Any remaining funds were sent to the Suffolk East Federation of Women's Institutes in Ipswich. But upon receiving a box of accounts and old papers belonging to Hacheston & Parham WI, in the Spring of 1998, I noticed whilst browsing through it an old Post Office Savings Account with a small credit balance belonging to the Old Folks Christmas Fund. Parham Parish Council deliberated as to what should happen to this money and it was agreed to apply to close the account and in May 1998 £19.80 was paid into the Emergency Fund, which is administered by Parham Parish Council.

As a comparison, maybe one could say the Rendezvous has replaced the WI but on a much more informal basis.

By Annette Gray. July 1999

## The Parish Magazine

In the 'dark ages' of the early 1900s, there was a parish magazine for Hacheston and Parham – a simple folded broadsheet giving times of services, results of fund-raising events and a letter from the Vicar with one or two 'Thou shalt' or 'Thou shalt nots'. Examples of the earlier magazines are still in private hands and prove most interesting reading.

When the Rev. Eric Rolt was instituted in 1969 as Rector of Campsea Ashe and Marlesford and appointed Curate-in-Charge of Hacheston and Parham, he started a magazine in July 1970 for the four-parish Benefice which is the basis of today's publication.



Parish Magazine Cover 1970's

The production of the magazine then was done by the Rector on a duplicator, and as such, was rather crude, often with alterations and advertisements inserted with a stilo! However, the covers were charming – most of the year, a drawing of the four Church Towers, but with seasonal covers depicting Christmas and Easter/Ascension tide (unfortunately, artist unknown).

With the arrival of Rev. John Meyler Williams in 1984, we saw a new cover and a new content to the Magazine. John Williams was a skilled draughtsman and calligrapher and produced an attractive cover map of the Benefice which we still use today. He also designed the parish page headings, although some have been re-designed in the intervening years, as have the parish titles from 'News' to 'Hacheston Happenings' and 'Parham Papers'.

In Eric Rolt's time the magazine contained one folded news page with 'The Sign' insert and was priced at 6d. (2½ new pence). In February 1971, this was increased to 7d. and included 'The Church in Suffolk' insert (The monthly news from the Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich).

Over the years, after decimalization, the price has crept up and since 1992 it has been 30p a month. We were fortunate to have a reserve fund for financing the publication in the early days and production costs are largely covered by subscriptions and advertising revenue. However, since 1991 the Magazine has not been produced at The Rectory and costs have risen. We are fortunate to have the annual support of both the Parochial and Parish Councils of our four parishes. K.D.S. of Chattisham are our printers and embellish our original copy with suitable logos, layout, etc., a job they do each month in an excellent manner despite last minute alterations and interference from the Editors!



Christmas Cover 1970's

In March 1994, the Rev. John Williams felt that as the monthly Magazine was expanding, he needed the assistance of others to take over the task of production and the Parish Magazine Committee was formed:- The Rector; Nicolas Minifie & Daphne Culpan of Parham (*Joint Editors*); Reg & Betty Oxborrow (Campsea Ashe); Mary Taylor (Marlesford); Yvonne Roadnight (Hacheston); Malcolm MacNicol (Parham). The Committee still has its original members at the time of writing and meets around the middle of each month at Botany Farm, Parham to sort through and prepare the copy for the coming month. During the Interregnum (1995, when the Rev. John Williams left us and 1996, when the Rev. Harry Edwards joined us), we continued with the magazine and sought the help of others in the Diocese (even the Bishop!) to provide us with a Leading Letter. The Committee is supported by a much appreciated band of volunteers who distribute the magazines and collect subscriptions.

The Magazine has increased in size over recent years and now averages 16 pages of news and articles and 3½ pages of advertisements with a circulation of 375 copies,

with some sent out of the County and even abroad. There is a Church Calendar listing all services in the Benefice and other Church related events. The Rector has a page for his letter and each parish has its own 'spot'; (some get reprimanded when their news is in short supply!). Other contributions are varied and include a 'What's On' for secular happenings, Quizzes, Competitions, Poems, Prayers, Travellers' Tales, Deanery Youth events, Junior News, coverage of special Church services in the Benefice, Choir notes under 'Moments Musical' and a Benefice Weather Report. We also make mention of Births, Marriages and Deaths and welcome newcomers who come to live in the villages and say a farewell to those leaving.

Parham is sometimes criticised for taking up too much space each month, but both Editors live here and it IS a village with so much happening! There are regular reports on the weekly Rendezvous, an illustrated update on the wild flowers of Parham and accounts on the activities of the 390<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group & British Resistance Organisation Museums on the Airfield. We fully report Parish Council proceedings and Village Hall events and good coverage was given to the build-up of Parham winning the Suffolk Village of the Year Competition in 1997. We have also widely publicised the preparation of this Parish Scan.

'The Parish Magazine' of the Benefice of Campsea Ashe, Marlesford, Hacheston and Parham is a Church-founded monthly publication designed to strengthen the bond between Church and Community and also to provide a means of communication between the four villages. The Rector, Editors and Committee hope that through its pages each month this aim is achieved.

By Nicolas Minifie. May 1999



Present Day Cover

## Life in Parham from Living Memory

### Introduction

A great deal of change has occurred in village life during the lifetime of parishioners and ex-parishioners. Their memory of these changes reaches back about 80 years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Such a lot of interesting information was locked away just waiting for the right questions to be asked! This is why we took advantage of the opportunity to record memoirs for the Parish Scan and carried out various interviews.

Karen Ward, who had had previous experience of this venture in her former village, took on the lion's share, along with her interviewing team comprising Ivo Bondy, Sandra Poacher, David Friend, Annette and Mike Gray. The parishioners who volunteered to be interviewed were: Eliza (*known as Vera*) Shephard, Michael Hurlock, John Gray, Ada Frost, the Friend family {Kathleen (*known as Joan*), Mary, Nora and Alan}, Herbert Meadows, Alf Cable, Harold Larter, Sybil Norris, Alex Cook, Peter Kindred and his uncle, the late Herman Kindred.

These interviews resulted in 90 pages of recollections – unfortunately too much for inclusion in this publication. Various suggestions were made as to how the information should be presented but after some deliberation it was agreed to write a short résumé outlining an overall picture of what life was like in Parham from living memory. We decided not to identify people individually, unless a specific quote was required. Our reason for not identifying people within the text was because more than one person may have said the same thing. We also felt the topics would read better without interruption.

Many of the interviews were recorded on cassette tape and some were written down while the interview was being conducted. The taped interviews have not only provided an account of events, but also highlighted the Suffolk accent. All the tapes and transcribes can be found with the archives.

To assist us further with our quest we were very fortunate to have access to Andrea Lamb's dissertation entitled "The Social Impact of the American Servicemen's Arrival into East Anglia During World War Two", focusing specifically on USAAF (*United States Army Air Force*) Station 153 Framlingham. Andrea has connections with the village as the niece of Herbert Meadow.

The contents of the interviews have been divided into topics to assist the reader.

### Housing and Living Conditions

"Times were hard when I was a child", a common quote uttered from many of the elderly interviewed. There were no modern utilities such as electricity, gas or running tap water. They either cooked on open fires or a 'range'; later

on they used double burning oil stoves. Paraffin lamps and candles were used for light, and drinking water came from ponds "strained through muslin", or wells. Ada Frost remembers having a "cow pond, horse pond and a house pond", naturally these ponds had to be kept clean and various means were used including barley straw to kill the algae and even keeping a "pike". Soft water was collected when it rained and this was heated for a bath usually once a week. It was common for family members to use the same bath water. Sanitation was referred to as being in the "dark ages". There was no toilet roll, just strips of newspaper. The colloquial name for the outside toilet was "bumbee", which was "only cleaned out once a year".

The first piped water came from Park Farm and there were three standpipes on North Green. Only "six" properties on North Green "were fortunate to have a water supply in the scullery," "all the other houses had to fetch their water from the standpipes including the American Servicemen and RAF personnel from the Radio Station just down Street Road". Moat Hall didn't acquire any drinking water until 1940, up till then it had to be fetched from Church Farm in The Street.

It was 1938 before Parham had electricity connected. The date is well remembered because of a serious flood at that time. "The telegraph poles were washed down The Street and they knocked the walls down. A barrel of tar burst and flooded into the cottages along The Street." The "electricity was generated next to the garage". Not everyone was connected to electricity at the same time though. Peter Kindred thought it was "1952/53 before they were connected at Crabbs Farm although they did have a wind generator". Calor Gas was also another source of fuel in 1937.

Life was so hard for some families and homeless people that a "poor house", also known as "work house", was built on North Green. The need for social housing in the village wasn't realised until 1940 when Council Houses were built.



Work House - North Green 1939  
Daisy and Jean Meadows

"Rent for a cottage was two shillings per week" and "a pair of boots cost a week wages" in the 1930's. It is difficult to compare the value of money with today but John Gray remembered receiving 2d./week pocket money circa late 1930s.

As children, those interviewed recalled having a fairly rigid routine. "Baking day was Friday" and "Mondays were wash day" when the fire had to be lit to heat the "copper" (*boiling tub*) which had a wooden lid. "Faggots (*bunches of hedge sticks*) were burnt to start the fire, then bigger pieces of wood were used once the fire had got going". The boiling water was "scooped out with a 'hand-cup' (*enamelled bowl with a wooden handle*)". Herbert Meadows remembers his mother lighting the fire at 04:00 am and starting washing at 05:30 am. "The clothes were washed in a bowl and put through a mangle and hung out to dry". "The iron was heated on the range". Vera Shephard remembers at the age of 14 "skinning her hands" whilst hand-washing. Many women took in washing to earn a little extra, as did Alex Cook's mother. Children were also expected to help with "gardening and also turned the handle of the 'grinstone' (*grindstone*) that sharpened the knives."

Help was often required in the large homes. Michael Hurlock recalled having "two maids who wore a uniform in the morning and then changed later in the day." John Gray remembers having "one maid who lived in. She was the nurse maid but also cooked and did general help".

Vera Shephard can remember a time when they had "no radio or newspaper". The early wireless was run by "Liquid Accumulator" batteries and these had to be taken to "Wickham Market every week to be charged" or "Brand & Maulden used to deliver and exchange the empty one". John Gray recollected having to "save the battery to hear the news". "Hardly anybody had a phone" although the "Post Office did telegrams". The East Anglian Daily Times newspaper has been in print for the past 125 years and was read by parishioners then for local news, although few people seemed to know what was happening outside the village.

## Food

The general feeling portrayed within the interviews was one of self-sufficiency with "a pig in the garden" or keeping "a few chickens". However, flour was bought from the mill and sugar from a local shop or grocery van. Ada Frost remembers baking "Suffolk Rusks"; they "were true rusks not like you get them today". Baking bread was a necessity and the late Herman Kindred stated that "brick ovens were best for baking". Preserves were made: jams, pickles and jellies.

Some of those interviewed recalled having a "big cooked breakfast" and a "cooked mid-day meal" where as others "had their cold tea at lunch time, cheese and onion sandwich". "One couldn't be fussy."

As there were no refrigerators dairies or the cellar were used "to keep food cool", some of these cellars have now been filled in. The farmers in Parham provided milk and this was turned into butter. Eggs were another food produced within the village.

Alf Cable recalled "that the men used to drink a lot – a

dozen pints an evening". This may explain why Ada Frost's "mother brewed every three weeks".

Over the last 50 years eating habits have changed. The arrival of the Americans in 1943 made a huge impact in more ways than one and changed their tastes in food. "Chewing gum" was a totally new concept along with "pop corn" and "ring doughnuts". Those interviewed gave the impression that food rationing wasn't felt as hard in Parham as perhaps in an urban area but probably they have the Americans to thank for that and their own self-sufficiency. However, visitors to the farms often seemed to arrive at meal times! "We just pushed up to make room for them."

Strangely enough "the American's were forbidden to drink fresh British milk as it was not pasteurised, and thus was consider to be a serious health hazard", although John Gray said "individual Americans used to come to the door for our milk and eggs."

## Schooling

From the information gleaned from the interviews it is apparent that not all Parham children attended the village school. Some children had "to go to Wickham Market to school, on the bus" or to Framlingham or Glemham school, although those that attended Parham School usually walked. Children fortunate enough to gain a scholarship were able to go onto Mills Grammar School in Framlingham or Framlingham College. Framlingham College appeared to have the reputation of being a "terribly, terribly, terribly tough school to go to in those days" according to one interviewee.

During World War One a parishioner remembers baked potatoes being taken into school. The schoolmistress would buy skimmed milk from Park Farm at ½d. a pint to make milk pudding for the children.

Mrs Winter was the Head School Teacher at Parham School during the 1930s. Miss Thatcher taught the "little 'uns", Miss Vera Card and Miss King both helped out in school. Parham School is remembered as a strict church school at this time. Subjects taught included religion, arithmetic and reading. Library books could be borrowed from school. Prizes were awarded for sport and work achievements. "James William Gray gave out the Richard Porter prize money."

Both boys and girls were caned for bad behaviour so much so the "cane was frayed". Another punishment imposed was "writing 500 lines". These children were only taught print handwriting. A dentist visited Parham School once a year to check the children's teeth. Also, every so often, the 'Nit Nurse' called and the children had to pass one by one in front of a large window for their head to be inspected for head lice.

The average age for leaving school was 14 years although the brighter children stayed on to get their "school certificate".

Many children cycled to school. The Friends recalled that "Pupils who lived more than three miles from senior school were issued with bicycles, capes and leggings". However, "if you used your own bike you were given a £2 allowance" annually.

In the 1950s Parham School had "two classrooms and two teachers, the age ranged from five to 11 years. There were some 40 children."

## Church

Surprisingly very little was recorded about attending Church although a wide variety of attitudes towards the Church were noted. Those who attended Church did so because it was expected, something they always had to do. As children, some attended church twice on Sundays and also attended Sunday School in the afternoon. Sunday School provided an opportunity to go on treats, a chance to leave the village and go on a trip. Living in a rural area, Harvest Thanksgiving service attracted non-regular churchgoers. Collins held Chapel at Sunset Cottage (*now called Field Cottage*).

By the 1950s the "vicar was not a powerful person in the village". It was recorded that there were few churchgoers then. However, a long line of succession of church service was recorded as John Gray's grand-father and father were both churchwardens for over 30 years and he himself has been a churchwarden for even longer.

"The hearse ('Byre') was kept at the Old Vicarage. It had 4 wheels." Out of respect and custom "people in mourning did wear black."

## Social Structure

From reading the interviews there are many references to the social structure within the village during the pre-war years. The gentry resided at Parham Hall, however "the vicars thought themselves powerful" then. "Farm labourers were bottom of pile" and farmers were "not much better off". The declining influence of the Church and other social changes has allowed the class barrier to break down. Today, "there is greater prosperity". "The hierarchy is gone now".

"When things got bad the weak survived in an emergency through charity". Attitudes not dissimilar from today were noted that people "minded their own business" and tried to maintain privacy over their financial arrangements. "some people didn't like us (*village folk*) to know they had a pension and came to the back door (*of the post-office*)...secretly."

The interviews portray a stricter regime between parent and child. Parents "laid the law down" and it was expected for a child to "look after" their parents in their old age. Children accepted this role, it was rarely questioned.

## Social Life

Various social activities were available but few within the village. A common phrase throughout the interviews was "we had to walk everywhere". The men's club in Parham 'hut' provided some entertainment, billiards, table tennis and the occasional Whist Drive, and of course there was the pub (*Willoughby Arms*). But those interviewed remembered going to the 'Railway' public house in Framlingham or the White Hart at Wickham Market (*now converted to shops*). With the use of bicycles, buses and trains those interviewed occasionally went to the "pictures". Three cinemas were named: the 'Regal' cinema along New Road in Framlingham, the one in Woodbridge or the 'Ritz' cinema in the Buttermarket in Ipswich. Shows at the Hippodrome in Ipswich and Sunday School coach trips to Lowestoft and Felixstowe were also remembered as treats, as were football matches in Ipswich.

The men played cricket during the summer months. Alan and James Friend played for Little Glemham and later for Easton. Tom Martin also played. Ladies joined the Hacheston Women's Institute and in the 1950's they formed a ladies Cricket Team who played in a league. To their credit they "played for Suffolk against a Yorkshire side and Percy Kindred was the umpire". Unfortunately, cricket is a pastime no longer pursued in Parham.



WI Cricket Team

Myrle Doris Joan Edie Mary Patsy  
Williams Chilcott Friend Martin Clow Neal

Nora Roma Susan Eileen Rose  
Friend Wilmot Hamilton Dix Clack

Some of those interviewed recalled playing with toys such as "yo yos", "spinning tops", marbles, "hoops" and "flew kites". They made "pop guns from elder wood", "played hopscotch in the road" and sometimes had a "paper chase". A game of tag was then called "Foxes and Hounds". Alf Cable "went to cubs at Parham Hall, run by the Wrigleys.

You may find it reassuring to know that boys will always be boys. Gangs congregated in the village and got up to no good, "fighting with the boys who lived at Silverlace Green". It was not uncommon for the police to come round on their bikes and speak to the boys' parents about their behaviour. There was also the odd petty crime, scrumping and pinching chestnuts. To amuse themselves the children got up to some pranks that we may consider rather barbaric today. They caught "sparrows in traps" and used "catapults" made from "nutty woods". The Friends family recalls, "at harvest time we went into the corn fields and caught rabbits with a knobbed stick".

## Health

Generally people's health was good but as children a number of those interviewed remembered "being poorly with pneumonia". To alleviate their symptoms they "inhaled steam from a kettle with a long spout." Prior to the National Health Service people rarely visited a doctor or dentist although the role between doctors and dentists was a little blurred. One lady interviewed didn't go to the dentist until she was in her middle 20s when she had all her teeth removed. Her "false teeth were paid for from her Co-op Divvy (*dividend*)". "They used 'cloves' (*the spice*) for toothache and sometimes a heated needle was inserted into the tooth. If a tooth was troublesome a piece of string was tied around the tooth and then attached to a door. The tooth was extracted when the door was shut." Peter Kindred remembers "Butcher" Morgan, the dentist in Saxmundham.

When the women had their babies, some other mother came to help with the delivery. The doctor was called in an emergency. From the interviews a number of doctors' names were recalled. A Doctor Craig from Framlingham or Doctor Gross from Wickham Market and later a Doctor Allen who saw patients in his own home in Framlingham. Parishioners could choose who they wished to see much the same as they can today. The District Nurse lived in Hacheston.

"The poor people paid into a club". Alf Cable and Herbert Meadows remember "taking 3d. to school per week for hospital insurance."

There weren't any Government Health warnings about smoking then and Alf Cable remembers his "father liked his clay pipe and *Churchman's Wireless (tobacco)*, but on Sundays he'd use his wooden pipe. He also smoked brands called *Bingo and Pigstail*".

"Care" was a word quoted frequently throughout the interviews. Sybil Norris "cared for her invalid father for 12 years" and then went to "care for the Misses Harkes". Another daughter "had to stay at home when her sister got married, and cared for her mother who was delicate." Vera Shephard's life was totally preoccupied with caring. She started at the age of 14 when she helped look after her mother's Aunt who lived in Hall Hill Cottages. She recalls "if anyone was ill they always sent for me." She cared for

a person at Mill House and then her mother's sister, who had bad health. Even when she was married she continued caring. She recalls "I've always had somebody, ever since I've married, to look after. I looked after a man, his wife died, just after we married. I looked after him 'till he died, then I had a friend come to live at mine from the mill, she had heart trouble so she was up at mine for two or three months, and then when my mother-in-law died in 1946 I had my father-in-law and two brother-in-laws from '46 until the last one died in 1975." Not only did Vera Shephard's life revolve round caring for others but she was also called upon to 'lay the dead out' in their homes. A wonderful example of people within a community helping each other in illness.

## Farming

"It was all hard work in those days – if we got a ton an acre we were doing jolly well and now if we don't get three tonne an acre we think it's bad," one farmer quoted.

Farms were mixed with cows, pigs and chickens. "All houses had gates to the gardens" to stop the livestock entering whilst being moved. Harold Larter can remember "walking the pigs to the station at Framlingham but we had to stop at Walnes (*along Station Road*) to weigh the pigs on the weighbridge. All the pigs were sold to Sainsburys. All the eggs were sold to Sainsburys as well." "The cattle were walked to Ipswich to the slaughter-house." James Gray drove his cattle from Moat Hall to Wickham Market to put on the train.

Percy Kindred arrived at Crabbs Farm in 1942 with "one pig, one cow and £1000". His only son Peter can remember his mother helping on the farm with the "poultry, which was an important role as poultry were the main saviour in hard times". They were "still milking by hand" in those days.

"Park Farm consisted of 220 acres employing 5 men plus father and two brothers", the late Herman Kindred recalled. In the 1930s they "planted about 15% of the land for the support of the house and to feed stock". They "bred Suffolk horses {*as did a number of Parham farms*} and hatched eggs until after the war", when they "bought day-old chicks". The Kindreds also reared turkeys. Ada Frost (*nee Kindred*) can remember "Christmas was very busy getting the turkeys and pheasants dressed, which were sold privately". "A pig was killed and sausages were homemade". "Butter was made once a week. All the milk was churned – all the cream taken off". "Cream cheese was made too". They also made a "Stilton type Suffolk cheese".

The late Herman Kindred "started ploughing at 16 years with a pair of horses". He remembers winning a 'drawing match' and his prize was "5 shillings or 7s.6d".

John Gray had a lot to do with horses at Moat Hall. They had a very old mare, and "during harvest time she used to pull a drag-rake, this was to rake the stubble with a one horse rake". Between six and eight people worked on Moat Hall farm. There were two cowmen and one horseman who was called George Shephard (*husband of Eliza*) who

worked for the Grays from 1917 to 1970. Herbert Meadows recalls "the men being paid a £5 harvest bonus".

Hurlocks at Bridge Farm were employing about 30 men at one time. The farm slowly expanded until they were farming over 1000 acres. Sam Nicholls was their head horseman. The corn was cut with a binder and stacked in the fields in 'shocks'. These were "then carted to the stackyard and put on the 'staddle' to prevent the rats and mice getting into it". It was later 'threshed'.

All the farms had horses to pull the carts and implements. Sugar beet was taken down to Parham Station where the "carriages of the train were numbered". The farmers' "letter and number were published in the East Anglian Daily Times" newspaper so they knew what carriage to load. The horses pulled carts called 'tumbrels' that had two wheels. Four wheel carts were called wagons and the "front wheels were smaller than the back". Herbert Meadows remembers "Big Bertha", the J W Gray cart.

There were no laws then forbidding children on farms. Children of farming families were expected to help out early in life. Peter Kindred remembers starting helping on the farm "at a very young age feeding hens and cleaning eggs". John Gray recalled "as children we used to drive the loads of corn from the field to the stack and take the empty wagon back to the field."

Shooting was a popular pastime. Cecil Hurlock "was a very, very keen shooting man". "The children were also expected on 'Shoot Day' to stand around Parham wood to keep the pheasant in," recalled Harold Larter.

Farming certainly saw some changes with the arrival of tractors but the late Herman Kindred stated that "the biggest change in farming practice in his lifetime was the chemical sprays which came in the late 1940s and 1950s."

## World War I and II

Considering World War I took place in 1914 – 1918 it is not surprising the elderly today do not have many memories of this period in history. However, one lady aged 87 recalls "lights in the sky when the Zeppelin came down at Theberton." It must have been a spectacular sight in order for it to be seen from Parham. It was said that "the Vicar kept a diary of the war, and what happened."

World War II also lasted a very short period of time in history but those interviewed recalled vivid memories. The arrival of the American airbase had a phenomenal effect on Parham and its Parishioners. Michael Hurlock said, "It was so exciting. There was so much atmosphere."

The population of Parham went from 325 to 3,325 that was "10 Americans to 1 parishioner", when it became the base of the U.S.A.A.F. 390<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group. The 827<sup>th</sup> Engineers were also stationed here to maintain and repair the runways and many of these were black Americans. Among other topics, Andrea Lamb's dissertation discusses the racial implications as "Parham had previously had no racial-consciousness". Andrea goes

on to say that, "Local people described being 'horrified' when they were told that they should not associate with the black Americans."

During their very short occupation the Americans made a remarkable impact. Farmland was laid to concrete and Elm Tree Farm and Parham Hall were commandeered. Silverlace Green became a "controlled zone" and passes were required to get past the military police who incidentally were locally known as "Snowdrops" because of their white hats. Some locals used to work on the air base.

Social life improved immensely. The Americans "used to collect the girls and take them to dances". They had mission parties on the airfield. A number of those interviewed remembered "Glenn Miller and his band" playing here. There were also the ENSA (*Entertainment National Service Association*) concerts in the village hall for the British Troops based here. As a result of this socialising it is not surprising that "approximately 70 men from the 390<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group got married whilst they were in England".

One has to remember that parishioners living through this period of time not only experienced "great excitement" but also many were exposed to horrific sights. Practically all those interviewed made reference to the "Flying Fortress" crashing on the "Methodist Chapel" in the village on Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> December 1944. "It was foggy and frosty" about "8:30 am". Michael Hurlock, who lived at Bridge Farm said, "I can remember the window coming in and the glass going all over the trifle." Parishioners were finding "limbs of bodies for days after the crash". Harold Larter remembers "being first on the scene when two planes crashed .....a 'Halifax' crashed by the Old Keepers Cottage up the top corner of Parham wood. There was only one survivor from this, he was the tail gunner."

Men and Women who could sign up did and those left behind did what they could. Bridget Cook was a "Land Army girl stationed at Bloomvyle Hall in Hacheston" and many men "joined the Home Guard". They "had to sign on at Hacheston Reading Rooms (*opposite 'Cherry Tree'*)". "They used to meet in the cellar of White House Farm."

A number of parishioners were involved with the British Resistance. They had "to go away once a month for training". They used to "practise shooting on Broadwater field by the old Railway Bridge".

The war is already well documented and reference has been made to this topic elsewhere in this publication but if you would like to read further a copy of Andrea Lamb's full dissertation can be found with the archives.

## Trades in the village and deliveries

Milk delivered by J W Gray, Moat Hall in large cans.  
The milk was then measured into jugs.

Miller – E Self (*Mill Green*)



Ernest Self - Miller

Sweet Shop – Mr Payne, The Cottage, The Street.  
Grocery Shop – Sharps & Richardson, The Waterings.  
The Post Office – Old Bridge Cottage.  
Cobbler – Sammy Meadows, South View (*also hair dresser unqualified though*).  
Rabbit Catcher – Tittler Todd (*Hacheston*).  
Mole Catcher – J Roper, North Green (*rode a tricycle - made his own mole traps with hazel sticks*).  
Thatcher – Will Friend.  
Carpenter – Roy Frost.  
Builder – Arthur Leggett.  
Publican (*Willoughby Arms*) – A Card.  
Grave Digger – Mr. Nichols (*Tiddley*).  
Magistrate – Herman Kindred's father (*Civil Billy*).  
Basket Maker – Mr. King, Park Farm Cottages, Mill Green.  
Slaughter House – Dial House.  
Coal Merchant and Drapers – Dial House.  
Wheelwright - Name not known.  
Blacksmith – Herman Clow (*Hacheston*).

## Deliveries

Groceries were delivered weekly by Co-op, International Stores (*Framlingham*), Carley & Co. (*Framlingham*), Lawns Stores (*Wickham Market*) and Mr Mothersole (*Cransford*).

Butchers delivering were G Gooch, P Allen, F Durrant, Brownsord, and Co-op Butchery.

Bread deliveries were made by Crisps (*Saxmundham*), Rand Fisher (*Saxmundham*), Simpson (*Framlingham*) and Co-op.

Peddler – door to door sales.

Haberdasher – door to door sales.

Coal - Walker's of Marlesford.

## Names from the past

Misses Harkes, elderly spinsters, Miss Evelyn an artist and Miss Catterlyn a writer.

Three Shephard brothers – ran Botany Farm.

Fred Hodgson the butler/chauffeur at Parham Hall.

Nigel Hodgson – (*son of Neville*) who had a band in Parham.

Fred Nichols – who kept goats.

Reggie Nichols, Parham Hall's Gardener.

The Rev. Johnny Mather who was crippled.

The Rev. Harry Garland in the vicarage (*part time pig keeper*).

Eli Messenger (*Bun*) – Poacher.

Mr Kittle – Game Keeper.



Game Keepers Cottage (now demolished)  
Next to Parham Wood

Mrs Payne – washing lady.

Tom Winks – Tramp (*"Roadman"*).

Mrs Yaught Pissey – sold pegs and bricabrac.

### Other colloquial expressions

*scubbit* – big curved shovel

*darnik* – hedging/bush glove (*leather glove*)

*dutfin* – bridle for horse

*britchen* – thick leather strap over horses rump for backing

*belly chain* – fixed on the carts shaft to stop it from tipping up

*wed* – weed

*ship* – sheep

*harn in the harness* – going to work (*Slogging at work*)

*hin end* – the other end of the field

*tongue pie* – good telling off

*hastle (hassil)* – hay time

*ohco* – cocoa

*Rod* – road

*faggots* – bunch of hedge sticks

*grinston* – grindstone

*bakus* – backhouse

*bumbee* – outside privy (*toilet*)

*alterment* – alternative

*scone boys* – abscond

*podgin* – shoddy work

*cocks* – 3 feet high heaps of hay

*stooking* – standing the sheaves up

*shocks* – sheaves of corn stacked in fields

*staddle* – to keep sheaves off the ground in barns

*drag rake* – to rake the stubble with a one horse rake

*scum the meadows* – topping the grass

*yarn* – having a chat with someone – talking

*scuddin* – drizzling with rain

*fair to middlin* – okay or alright

*dockey* – elevenses (*snack*)



Horse and Cart Collecting Mangold-Wurzels  
Moat Hall Farm