1. Parish: Hadleigh

Meaning: Heather covered clearing (Ekwall)

2. Hundred: Cosford

Deanery: Peculiar jurisdiction of Archbishop of Canterbury (- 1847), Sudbury (1847-1864), Sudbury (Eastern) (1864-1884), Hadleigh (1884- )

Union: Cosford


Other administrative details:

Charter of Incorporation as Borough granted (1618), gave government to mayor
7 aldermen and 16 burgesses
Surrendered its incorporation charter (1685/6)
Local Government Board took control of town administration (1869)
Hadleigh Town Council led by mayor (1974)
Cosford Petty Sessional Division
Hadleigh County Court District

3. Area: 4,301 acres land, 17 acres water (1912)

4. Soils:

Mixed:

a) Slowly permeable calcareous/non calcareous clay soils, slight risk water erosion

b) Deep well drained fine loam, coarse loam and sandy soils, locally flinty and in places over gravel. Slight risk water erosion.

5. Types of farming:

1086 3 mills, 24½ acres meadow, 3 cobs, 14 cattle, 154 sheep, 20 pigs
1500–1640 Thirsk: Wood-pasture region, mainly pasture, meadow, engaged in rearing and dairying with some pig-keeping, horse breeding and poultry. Crops mainly barley with some wheat, rye, oats, peas, vetches, hops and occasionally hemp.
5. Types of farming (cont’d):

1818 Marshall: Course of crops varies usually including summer fallow as preparation for corn products
1937 Main crops: Not recorded
1969 Trist: More intensive cereal growing and sugar beet

6. Enclosure:

Record of enclosure of Aldham and Boyn Commons (belonging to Hadleigh) (1729) 20 acres at Hadleigh heath reputedly enclosed (1832)

7. Settlement:

1973 Line of dismantled railway crosses southern sector of parish SE-NW.
River Brett flows across parish N-S skirting developed area to the west.
Moderate size market town development expanding outwards to east of original centre (Guildhall), market place, church and High Street).
Scattered farms

Note: High Street extends for approx. ¾ mile running parallel to river, which is crossed by 2 bridges. Land to west of river appears largely undeveloped.


8. Communications:

Road: Roads to Layham, Hitlesham, Aldham, Whatfield and Kersey
1844 Coaches to Colchester to meet London trains daily (except Sunday)
Carriers to Ipswich daily (except Sunday)
1844 Coaches to Colchester on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
to Stowmarket on Wednesday and Saturday
to Sudbury on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday
to Ipswich on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
to Lavenham on Tuesday and Friday
8. Communications (con't):
   to London on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
   Road to Sudbury via Friars Hill opened (1953)
   1891 Carriers to Ipswich and Bildeston daily
   to Lavenham on Tuesday and Friday
   to Stoke by Nayland on Monday
   1912 Carriers to Ipswich daily
   to Lavenham and Long Melford on Tuesday and Friday
   Bus service to Ipswich begun (1920)
   By-pass (A1071) opened (1983)

   Rail: 1891 Rail station. Bentley – Hadleigh line opened (1647),
         closed for passengers (1932), closed for goods (1965)
         and track taken up.

   Water: River Brett

9. Population:

   1086 — 58 recorded
   1327 — 73 taxpayers paid £6. 4s. 8d.
   1524 — 314 taxpayers paid £106. 6s. 10d.
   1603 — not recorded
   1674 — 425 households
   1676 — not recorded
   1801 — 2,332 inhabitants
   1831 — 3,425 inhabitants
   1851 — 3,716 inhabitants
   1871 — 3,575 inhabitants
   1901 — 3,245 inhabitants
   1931 — 2,951 inhabitants
   1951 — 3,089 inhabitants
   1971 — 5,107 inhabitants
   1981 — 5,878 inhabitants

10. Benefice: Rectory (in patronage and peculiar jurisdiction of
     Archbishop of Canterbury)

     1254 Valued £26. 13s. 4d.
     1291 Valued £40
     1535 Valued £45. 12s. 1d.
     Rectory house built (circa 1490) with brick gatehouse
     Benefice held jointly and separately with Bocking
     thereafter listed as rectors of Hadleigh and Co-deans of
     Bocking (1572)
     Parsonage has 10 hearths
     1831 Not recorded
     Rectory house rebuilt and improved (1832)
Tithes commuted for £1,325 p.a. (1833)

10. **Benefice (cont’d):**

1912  Nett value £700 p.a. with residence

**Patrons:**  Archbishop of Canterbury (1873 -)

11. **Church**  

**St. Mary** (163’ x 73’ x 135’ high at tower)  
(Chancel, chapels, vestry, clerestory, nave, aisles, S.porch, W.tower + wood and lead spire)

1086  Church + carucate free land, 1 plough, 1 mill, value 12s.  
Evidence of Saxon church found in churchyard to S. of church (1984)

12/13th cent.  Tower base (14th cent. Upper stages)  
14/15th cent.  Main structure

Formerly contained 2 S.porches, one reputedly for entry of Mayor and Aldermen or alternatively the entry used by the Guilds.

**NOTE:**  Oldest church bell in Suffolk (probably late 13th cent.) hangs on E.side of tower  
Church retains its bellringers ‘Gotch’ or beer jug.

1643  Puritanical vandals (William Dowsing) removed 30 superstitious pictures and ordered removal of approximately 70 more, ordered removal of cross from steeple within 14 days of visit (no record as to whether this was carried out)

1859-60/  
1871  Restorations

**Seating:**  Not recorded (1873)

**Bridge Chapel of Our Lady:**

Mentioned 1487-1524 after which no further information is Available

**Chapel**

Recorded in Wicker Street: no further information found

**Almshouse Chapel:**

Believed to originate from Medieval roadside chapel  
‘Almshouse Chapel, Hadleigh and will of Archdeacon Pykenham’ by the Very Rev. Dean Spooner. PSIA Vol. VIII p.378
12. **Nonconformity etc:**

**Martyrs:**
- 2 persons burned for their beliefs (1555/58)
- 1 person died in Newgate (1558)
- 1 house set aside for worship (1712)

**Congregational Chapel:** founded (1688), built in Market Place (no date) rebuilt (1825/32), restored (1890/1), seats 1,000. Transferred to United Reform Church (20th cent.)

'The Story of Congregationalism in Hadleigh and district' by C. Sydenham (1967)

Baptist Chapel: built (1830), gallery added (1884), (references to Baptist chapel being founded in 1814), enlarged (1875)

'History of Hadleigh Baptist Church (1815-1980)' by D. French

Primitive Methodist Chapel: built (1848), enlarged (1875)

Episcopal Mission Chapel: built on Hadleigh Heath (1878), restored (1891), disused by (1912)

Salvation Army established (1889): Hall in Duke Street opened (1920)

St. Josephs Roman Catholic Church: built (1966). Congregation first established (1937) in former corset factory (destroyed by fire 1964)

13. **Manorial:**

**Hadleigh Hall**

1066 Manor of 5 carucates held by Holy Trinity, Canterbury
1086 Manor of 5 carucates belonging to Archibishop Lanfranc for monks supplies
1541 Dean and Chapter of Canterbury own
1875 Rev. William Hale Andrews purchased
1876 John Frederick Robinson owns (linked to Wenham Magna and Wenham Parva)
1882 Charles James Grimwade owns (linked to Brettenham, Hitcham, Kersey, Whatfield, Capel St. Mary and Wenham Parva)

**Sub-manors:**

**Plessis/Pond Hall**

1305 John de Lafham owns
1341 Sir William Gifford owns (linked to Wattisfield)
1359 Helminge Legat owns
1369 Grant to impark 300 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 180 acres pasture, 139 acres wood in Hadleigh
15th cent. Passing by marriage to John D'Oyley (linked to Layham)
1726 Richard Barney owns
Circa 1735 Lionel Tollemache owns (linked to numerous manors throughout Suffolk)
1845 Robert Kersey owns
13. **Manorials (cont’d):**

**Toppesfield/Toppesfield Hall**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>Manor of 2 carucates held by Leofeva, a free woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Manor of 2 carucates belonging to Archbishop Lanfranc for monks supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1252</td>
<td>Gilbert de Kirksby owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1376</td>
<td>Sir William Clopton owns (linked to Hawkdon and Wickhambrook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1470</td>
<td>Thomas Bendish owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th cent.</td>
<td>Edward D’Oyley owns (absorbed by Pond Hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Rev. Edward Daniel owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Charles James Grimwade owns (absorbed by main manor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mauser’s/Hadleigh in Hadleigh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1351</td>
<td>Walter de Bermyngham owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th cent.</td>
<td>John Timperley (linked to Hintlesham)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circa 1761</td>
<td>Sir Richard Lloyd owns (linked to Hintlesham)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Lt. Col. Robert H.L. Anstruther owns (linked to Burstall and Hintlesham)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cosford Hall**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>Bernard Donate owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1398</td>
<td>Edward Leget owns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circa 1534</td>
<td>Sir Henry D’Oyley owns (probably absorbed by Pond Hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circa 1876</td>
<td>John Frederick Robinson owns (absorbed by main manor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. **Markets/Fairs**

**Market:** Grant of market (1245/46)
Grant of market and fair to Gilbert de Kirkeby of Toppesfield Manor (1251/52)
Manor contained building called ‘the markethouse’ (1438)
Weekly market recorded (1618)
Markets held on Monday for provisions and Saturday (1679)
Market held on Saturday (1792)
Described as thriving market town (1844) – market held on Monday for corn
Market held Monday for livestock and general produce (1912), abolished (1958)
‘Hadleigh Market’ by W.A.B. Jones. Suffolk Review Vol.4 No. 4 p.167
14. **Markets/Fairs (cont’d):**

**Fairs:**
- Fair held on St. Michaels Day (Sept.) (1618)
- Fair for toys held on Whit Monday and for butter, cheese, toys on 10th October (1752)
- Role of bailiff of the fairs discontinued (1794)
- 3 annual fairs held on Whit Monday and Old Michaelmas for toys and Sept. 20th for livestock (1844)
- Fair for sheep, lambs and cattle held on 20th Sept. (sheep) and 10th October (sheep) (1891)
- May show held in Holbecks Park at end of May. Agricultural in character with fair (1968)

15. **Real property:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>7,605 rental value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>£12,181 rateable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>£10,730 rateable value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. **Land ownership:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Not recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>County Council and several private owners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. **Resident gentry:**


18. **Occupations:**

- ‘Clothing industry expanded, on manor belonging to Canterbury, into exporting trade….4 tenants were fullers and one of them had a dye-house (1305)’. Suffolk Landscapae by N. Scarfe p. 189
- Trades recorded as smith, alewife, miller, carter, woolwasher, cobblers, 3 artificers, 4 merchants, dyers, 6 carpenters, 7 weavers, 8 fullers and 4 clothworkers (circa 1380)
- Annual totals of cloth produced – the output from Hadleigh was the greatest for the region (15th cent.) ‘History of Suffolk’ by Dymond and P. Northeast
18. Occupations (cont’d):

1409-1439 2 grocers, 1 shearmen (one who cuts woollen cloth), 2 dyers, 1 clothmaker

1500-1549 2 dyers, 5 clothmakers, 2 butchers, 2 weavers, 2 tanners, 1 glover, 1 tailor, 1 clothier, 1 husbandman

1524 2 glovers, clothier, shoemaker, 2 shearmen, 2 weavers, smith, artificers, labourers, servants, cordwainer, beer brewer, fuller, 3 dutchmen and 1 stocman recorded as resident in same year. Indication town was probably cosmopolitan with probably foreign trade as noted above

1577 21 master clothiers recorded

99 Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills recorded 1407-1600 can be used as indication of size and wealth of town in the absence of other records

Described as town of great note in former times for its clothing, producing Turkey-ware, bayes and says all of which had declined (1679)

1700-1799 Butcher, farmer, brickmaker, yeoman, cooper, husbandmen, woolcombers, cordwainer

1831 232 in agriculture, 13 in manufacture, 332 in retail trade, 35 professionals, 86 in labouring, 114 in domestic service, 93 others

1844 Formerly noted for woollens. Silk mill built (1834) employs 350. Supervisor, 2 drapers, raker maker, silk throwster, coachman, 2 fruiters, gunsmith, joiner, oronfounder, stone/marble mason, postmaster/newsagent, 2 bankers clerks, brewer, tanner/fellmonger, bankers, wine/spirit merchant, 5 solicitors, cutler, bookseller, auctioneer, cattle dealer, tea dealer, 8 academies, 5 attorneys, 2 bankers, 18 farmers, 5 fire and life officers, 11 innkeepers, 10 baker/flour dealers, 2 basket makers, 5 beerhouse keepers, 7 blacksmiths, 3 booksellers/printers, 15 boot/shoemakers, 4 brazier/tinners, 4 bricklayers, 3 brickmakers, 11 butchers, 7 cabinet makers, 2 chemists, 2 coach builders, 4 cooper, 10 corn merchants, 3 corn millers, 3 curriers/leather cutters, 7 drapers/mercers/hatters, 2 farriers, 5 furniture brokers, 5 gardeners, 3 glass/china dealers, 2 glovers, 4 grocers, 2 ironmongers, 5 joiners, 11 maltsters, 2 millwright/machine makers, 6 milliners, 4 painter/plumber/glaziers, 4 perfumers/hairdressers, 4 saddlers, 7 shoekeepers, 7 straw hat makers, 2 surgeons, 9 tailors, 3 watchmakers, 3 wheelwrights.

1912 Coconut matting, rope, twine, tent and sack cloth manufacture (2 factories) a) established (1869) employs 150 (1891)

Hadleigh brick works
Extensive malthouses
Several corn mills
Public offices, 2 police officers, fire brigade (13 men), Town Hall keeper, 3 schoolmistresses, 2 schoolmasters, station master, assistant insurance superintendent, butcher/farmer, pig dealer, 12 farmers, 3 millers, 2 hoteliers, 2 chemists, 6 builders, 4 drapers, 2 fancy repositories, 2 watchmaker/jewellers, 2 bankers, 3 grocers, carrier, 3 beer retailers, 2 bakers, 2 hairdressers, 3 confectioners, 2 outfitter/hatters, baker/confectioner, boarding school owner, 3 insurance agents, furniture broker, grocer/wine and spirit merchant, 9 publicans, 2 fruiters, printer/stationer, grocer/draiper/undertaker/warehouseman, 6 shopkeepers, 2 carpenters, surveyor/inspector of nuisances, collector at Corn Exchange, registrar, customs and excise officer, dairyman, coal dealer/carter, hawker, 3 chimney sweeps, collector of poor rate, poultry breeder, 2 shoemakers, pork butcher, 2 rent collectors, 5 surgeons, vet, blacksmith/coach builder/wheelwright, manager of gas works, cycle agent, seed merchants/maltsters, 2 plumbers/painters, 3 farm bailiffs, 6 butchers, 4 solicitors, 2 auctioneers, coffee tavern owner, 2 marine store dealers, blacksmith, 2 boot repairers, bill poster, corn merchant, 2 saddlers, carman/contractor, house decorator, 2 nurserymen/seedsmen, painter, agricultural machinist, stationer/bookseller, jobmaster, gardener, basketmaker, 2 dressmakers, coal merchants, boot/shoe dealers, boot/shoe warehouse, corn dressing machine maker, greengrocer, 2 carrier/contractors, stay/corset maker, 2 cycle makers, 2 fishmongers, 2 tailors, hardware dealer, bailiff to county court, 2 newsagent/tobacconists, ham/bacon currer, piano tuner, ironmonger, carriage builder, glass/china dealer, grocer/draiper, relieving officer, gun, powder and cartridge agent/gun repairer, laundry, maltsters/corn and cake merchants, photographer/hairdresser, brewer/maltster, shopkeeper/baker

Horsehair factory established (circa 1958)
Matting factory (Duke Street) built (19th cent.) warehouse for carpet firm (1968)
Carpet makers and Coconut matting manufacturers (also maker of boat sails) (established 1908) on site of former rope manufacturers
2 brick works formerly situated in Aldham Road and by River Bret (1968)
Lady Lane Industrial Estate opened (1962) covers 34 acres
19. **Education:**

Grammar school established (prior to 1382) in house in churchyard, 24
free scholars taught alongside fee paying pupils, discontinued by (1840). Victoria County History Vol.2 p.325
12 poor scholars taught at the grammar school (1632)
Alabasters Elementary School in existence separately from Grammar school (1667)
Endowment for education and apprenticing (1701)
1818 24 boys educated under 3 endowments
1 workhouse school (20 attend), 1 Sunday and Sunday evening school run on Madras system (130 attend)
1833 Endowed education as above (made by Edward Clarke (1582), John Alabaster (1637) and Elias Jordayn (1655))
5 daily schools (108 attend), 2 Day and Sunday National schools (213-262 attend), 4 boarding schools, 1
Independent Sunday school (210 attend)
1844 Free school for 24 pupils
National school attended by 140 pupils
British school built (1841) by J. Ansell, 160 attend
2 day schools and 3 boarding schools
1891 Free school amalgamated with National school and held in Guildhall (120 boys and 250 girls and infants attend)
Private day school owned by Miss Colborne
Bridge Street Boys school built (1853) average attendance (1912) 130
Council school, Station Road built (1901)
Ipswich Road public elementary school built (1904)
average attendance (1912) 248
Threadneedle Street public elementary school for girls and infants opened (1901), average attendance (1912) 206, closed and demolished (1974)
Ladies boarding school owned by Miss E. Byers (1912)
New primary school, Station Road (445 attend 1981)
St. Marys Voluntary Aided school, Stonehouse Road opened (1968) (possibly same as primary school above)
250 attend (1981)
High school built (1970’s) 780 attend (1981)
Adult Education Centre housed within High School
Hadleigh Hall school

20. **Poor relief:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>£1,323. 6s. 3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>£1,429. 0s. 2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>£3,101. 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>£3,756. 16s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1832 £3,756. 2s. spent on poor relief
1834 £3,412. 18s. spent on poor relief

21. Charities:

**Market Rents Trust:**

1438/39 By indenture of William Clopton. Property and land let at £89. 1s. 6d. p.a. After sundry expenses are paid residue of rents applied to church repairs, the poor, bridges and cleaning the street

**Grand Feoffment:**

Administers the small town charities which includes land and property let at the sum of £741. 15s. 6d. p.a. (1840)

**The School:**

1582 By gift of Edward Clarke: £5 p.a. from field called Bassets Field and 2 crofts applied to schoolmaster

**Fiske’s Gift:**

1615 By will of John Fiske: £5 p.a. applied to provision of shiftning (hempen cloth – 1840) cloth for poor widows of George Street and £5 p.a. applied to bread for poor

**Whiteing’s Gift:**

1643 By will of John Whiteing: 40s. p.a. distributed in bread in bread and money

**Clarke’s Charity:**

1743 By Deed of Mary Clark: 22 acres 2R 35P let at £33 p.a. applied to purchase of cloth for coats and petticoats for poor, any surplus distributed among poor in almshouses

**Anne Beaumont’s Charity:**

1701 By will of Anne Beaumont: applied to education and apprenticing

22. Other institutions:

Guildhall: S. of churchyard. Timber-framed, double jettied construction (15th cent.), ground floor formerly used as almshouses. Deeds refer to Market house with almshouses beneath newly built (1438) however believed built prior to this date. Declared to be a wool hall (1628) when
it was forbidden to sell woollen goods in any other place. Used as workhouse for poor (1792), refurbished (1987)
Report on by Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings in Parish folder

Guilds: of Trinity, Corpus Christi, St. Johns, St. Thomas and Our Lady (1524)
Market Feoffment Charity: established (1438)

Haven almshouses built (circa 1636): in Benton Street, accommodates 8 inmates.
Founded by John Raven (1636)

Almshouses in George Street: built (1887), originally founded by Dr. William Pykenham to accommodate 28 inmates (15th cent.), attached chapel restored (1890)


Corn Exchange built (1813) by subscription, roof covered with glass and wood (1873), altered (1895), used as warehouse (1968).

Town Hall: converted from ward of old workhouse. New town hall built (1651)

Town Crier: occupied cottage rent free (1840)
1844 3 police officers listed
2 Friendly Societies
Lodge of Freemasons
Lodge of Druids
Alexander & Co., bankers

Town lighted by gas from works of Messrs. Brown and May. Gas works built (1861)

Farmers Club: established (1839) meets monthly alternately at White Horse and White Lion Inns

Hadleigh Association for Prosecution of Felons: established (1843)

Town formerly had corporation with mayor, aldermen and common council

Charter surrendered during reign of James II

Petty Sessions held at White Lion Inn every 4th Thursday (1844)

Savings Bank for Cosford Hundred: founded (1818), situated in premises of Mills & Co. In Queens Street. Deposits amounted to £15,944 (1842)

Police station built (1855), established in High Street (1891). Petty Sessions held within every 4th Thursday (1891). Occupied site of White Horse Inn.

New station built (1984), former premises converted to library.
Local Board established (1869)

Fire Engine kept in Market Place (1891)

Hadleigh County Court held in alternate months at Town Hall (1891)

Hadleigh Mutual Improvement Society established (1875) has 200 members (1891)

Hadleigh Musical Society established (1888) replaced Choral Society (no dates)

Young Mens Friendly Society established (1881) 60 members

Court of Foresters (1891)

Young Mens Institute and Reading Room established (1862)

Urban District Council established (1894)

Girls Friendly Society has 72 members (1912)

Health Centre built (circa 1979)

Local Board of Health records (1869-1894)

Magistrates sat at The George public house (1843), felons locked up in sheds

Magistrates Court threatened with closure (1986)

Hadleigh District Council based at Toppesfield Hall (20th cent.)

New almshouses built at Queens Row by Grand Feoffment Charity (1878)

23. Recreation:

Plaiers (Players) of Hadley recorded (1482)

Thomas Stokes of Hadleyth, mystrall recorded (1483)

Licence to Thomas Whiting to keep tavern/wine cellar in his house, annual fee £4. 10s. (1658)

Coffee Tavern built (1676): has retained same use for approximately 200 years

Bowling Green opened at White Lion Inn (1754) still in use

Cricket played between 11 married men and 11 batchelors (1779)

Hadleigh Theatre in existence (1795)
1844  11 inns and taverns, 5 beerhouses
1891  11 public houses, 8 beerhouses, 1 brewer
1912  2 hotels, 3 beer retailers, 9 public houses

Toy accounts, Cricket Club, Hadleigh Coffee Tavern, Brewer and maltsters

Shoulder of Mutton public house (16/17th cent.) used as antique shop (1968)

Cinema: 19th cent. building constructed from malting conversion called ‘The Palace’, closed by 1968

Swimming pool opened (1980/81)


Mens Social Club, Operatic and Dramatic Society and 8 public houses recorded (1929)

Suffolk Aero Club formed at Hadleigh (1925)

24. Personal:

Dr. Rowland Taylor: religious martyr, burned on Aldham Common (1554/5)

‘Memoirs of Rowland Taylor’ by T.Q. Stow (1833)

‘The Life of Rowland Taylor’ by W.J. Brown (1959)

Richard Yeoman: religious martyr, burned at Norwich (1558)

John Alcock: religious martyr, died in Newgate Prison (1558)

‘Robert de C’Ysterne, A Medieval Cleric’ by W.A.B. Jones. Suffolk Review Vol.2 p.29. First known rector of Hadleigh (circa 1281) and royal physician (circa 1301)

Thomas Woolner R.A.: (182601892) distinguished sculptor born at Hadleigh Hall.

John Boise: (1559-1643), educated at Hadleigh Grammar School. Fellow and Greek lecturer at St. John’s College, Cambridge. One of the translators of Bible (1604) author of ‘A Defence of the Vulgate Version of New Testament’

John Overall: 1559-1619, native of parish, Dean of St. Pauls (1609), one of translators of Bible (1604), Bishop of Norwich (1618)

William Alabaster: (1567-1640), native of parish, Chaplain to Earl of Essex (1596), author of Latin works including Latin tragedy ‘Roxana’ (1632)

Joseph Beaumont: (1616-1699), native of parish, author of The Roman Empire under the two sons of Theodosius (1641), Master of Jesus College and Peterhouse, Cambridge (1662/3)

John Harvey: ‘Smuggler and leader of the ‘Hadleigh Gang’, committed to Newgate and transported for seven years (1747)

‘Smuggler: John Harvey of Hadleigh’ PSIA Vol. XXII p. 153
25. Other information:

NOTE:

Due to its status as a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, research into some aspects of Hadleigh history is limited by lack of available documentation.

Parish believed to hold site of Medieval park

Deanery Tower: situated west of Church. Former gatehouse. Surviving remnant of intended palace of Archdeacon Pykenham (1495). He died before this could be achieved. Ornate chimneys date from (circa 1830) and 1960)

Toppesfield Bridge: Medieval 3-arch bridge, dated from 14\(^{th}\) cent., widened (16\(^{th}\) cent.)

Hadleigh Conference: convened (1833) by Dean Rose. Foundation of Tractarian movement which was to influence Anglicanism in 19/20\(^{th}\) cent.

Demonstrations occurred protesting against Wolsey’s new tax structure at same time as the occurrence of unemployment in the parish (1525)

‘Hadleigh Church: from Reformation to 19\(^{th}\) cent.’ by D.M. Barter Snow (no date)

‘Suncourt’ in High Street: former mayor’s residence

‘Hadleigh through the ages’ by W.A.B. Jones (1977)

Gallows: believed to have stood in Hell Street, described as ‘at the Hirst in a place called Hadleigh next the house of John Eweney’ (1305)

Oxhouse, gate, grange and sheep house built (1287-1300)

Hadleigh Hall built (1297)

Survey of Hadleigh Hall Manor (1306) records: manor house and gardens, 4 acres enclosed by a wall and ditch ....apples, plums, grapes from orchard....dovecote, watermill for corn and windmill for fulling cloth. A pillory (called ‘Tewe’) and whipping post ....opposite the church and a ducking stool beside millpond

3 pesthouses: built beside the Green (1666)

Book of Peace exists (1619-24) contains 31 cases of rioting, 2 of unlicensed brewing and 33 of illicit tavern keeping.
Bad outbreaks of smallpox (1771-73) during which time deaths consistently outnumbered births

Militia billeted in parish in effort to control smuggling (1797)

Hadleigh Gang: (circa 1745) 100 men with 200 horses who could reputedly outride the Kings Dragoons. Gained the reputation of being one of the 'biggest, best-organised and most ruthless' gangs of smugglers in East Anglia. Concerned mainly with dry goods such as tea, they moved goods inland mainly from Sizewell Gap. It is thought they established a network of 'safe' warehouses along route. One of which is known to have existed in Semer. They were led by John Harvey and based at Pond Hall.

Instance recorded where customs officers managed to seize back contraband – led to confrontation during which 1 dragoon was killed (1735)

'The Hadleigh Gang' see 'Smugglers of the Suffolk Coast' by L.P. Thompson (1968) p. 17

Piped water supply installed (1926)

'Hadleigh: the town; the church; and the great men who have been born in, or connected with the parish' PSIA publication

Because of its associations with Canterbury the town has been endowed with many distinguished incumbents

'History of Hadleigh' by H. Hardacre (1853)

Buildings at Place Farm: suggested to be monastic however this is unsubstantiated.

'A description of Hadleigh' by G. Hardacre (1815)

George Street: formerly known as Hel Street (1399), Buck Street (1416), Magdalen Street (1496) and George Street (1694-

'Hadleigh Deanery and its Court' PSIA Vol. XV p.16

'Grant of Arms to the Town of Hadleigh' (1618) PSIA Vol III p. 311

'An interim Report on Prehistoric Excavations at Ivy Tree Farm, Hadleigh' by M.J. Corbishley. PSIA Vol. 33 p. 109

'Focus on Hadleigh' by E. Rayner. East Anglian Magazine Vol. 36 p.62

'The Town of Hadleigh' by P. Hoyle. East Anglian Magazine Vol. 38 p. 664

Queen Street built (1838): Regency type planned terrace development

'Hadleigh: 50 Years Ago’ Suffolk Fair (Nov. 1979) p. 5
Wood extending to 16 acres called Bonhey wood (1305)

Common fishery on Hadleigh Bank (1305) available to inhabitants with land abutting the river

List of inhabitants exists including notes on those in prison, transported or on board ship (1836)

Inventory and valuation of mill (1757)

‘Hadleigh: Episodes and people from the past’. Suffolk Fair Vol. 2 (Nov. 1972) p. 27

Urban District Council housed in Toppesfield Hall (20th cent.)
Dept. Of Environment (1972)

2 cases of incendiarism due to agrarian unrest (1844)

‘Walks around Hadleigh’

‘Hadleigh: A Townscape Analysis’ (1969)

Floodwater caused damage to iron bridge (1987)


Excavation of Roman farm site (also produced evidence of former settlement during Iron Age (1982))


2 occurrences of disorder aroused by Swing Riots (1830’s)

Hadleigh said to be burial place of Guthrum (d. 889 A.D.) (Danish chieftain): granted government of East Anglia after his conversion to Christianity


Reputed site of Saxon Monastery: virtually no information available. Entry in ‘Index Monastious’ records monastery in existence in mid 10th cent. Based on evidence from will of Aethelflaed (926-91)