

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

RDC/UDC: (W. Suffolk) Hadleigh U D (part 1894-1896, entirely 1896-1974), Part Cosford R D (1894-1896), Babergh D.C. (1974)

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. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile running parallel to river, which is crossed by 2 bridges. Land to west of river appears largely undeveloped.

Inhabited houses: 1674 – 271, 1801 – 443, 1851 – 748,
1871 – 821, 1901 – 761, 1951 – 979,
1981 – 2,053

8. Communications:

Road: Roads to Layham, Hitlesham, Aldham, Whatfield and Kersey

1844 Coaches to Colchester to meet London trains daily (except Sunday)
to Ipswich daily (except Sunday)

Carriers 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

Rectory house built (circa 1490) with brick gatehouse

1535 Valued £45. 12s. 1d.

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 Archbishop 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
15 th 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

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

Mauser's/Hadleigh in Hadleigh

1351	Walter de Bermyngham owns
15 th cent.	John Timperley (linked to Hintlesham)
circa 1761	Sir Richard Lloyd owns (linked to Hintlesham)
1909	Lt. Col. Robert H.L. Anstruther owns (linked to Burstall and Hintlesham)

Cosford Hall

1370	Bernard Donate owns
1398	Edward Leget owns
circa 1534	Sir Henry D'Oyley owns (probably absorbed by Pond Hall)
circa 1876	John Frederick Robinson owns (absorbed by main manor)

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:

1844	7,605 rental value
1891	£12,181 rateable value
1912	£10,730 rateable value

16. Land ownership:

1844	Not recorded
1912	County Council and several private owners

17. Resident gentry:

	Edmund Dew, Sir William Doyley, Samuel Andrews and Dr. Beaumont (Master of St. Peters College, Cambridge) (1679)
1844	C.T. Oakes, H. Offord, Rev. C. Chapman M.A., Very Rev. H.B. Knox, Rev. W. Powell M.A. and H. Wilkinson
1912	Very Rev. F.E. Carter M.A., R.H. Cook J.P., P.H. Wilson J.P. and W.E. Wilson J.P.

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 shearman (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 stocsmen 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, rake maker, silk throwster, coachman, 2 fruiterers, gunsmith, joiner, ironfounder, 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 butehrs, 7 cabinet makers, 2 chemists, 2 coach builders, 4 coopers, 10 corn merchants, 3 corn millers, 3 curriers/leather cutters, 7 drapers/mercens/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 malhouses
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
fruiterers, printer/stationer,
grocer/drapers/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
plumber/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/seedsman, 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 curren, piano tuner, ironmonger, carriage
builder, glass/china dealer, grocer/drapers, 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:

1776	£1,323. 6s. 3d.	spent on poor relief
1803	£1,429. 0s. 2d.	spent on poor relief
1818	£3,101. 6s.	spent on poor relief
1830	£3,756. 16s.	spent on poor relief

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 shifting (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)

'Almshouses of Hadleigh' by S.P. Andrews. Suffolk Fair Vol.4 (Jan.1975) p.10

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)
 Library opened (1967). New library built (1987) using former
 police station building
 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.: (1826-1892) 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 14th cent., widened (16th cent..)

Hadleigh Conference: convened (1833) by Dean Rose. Foundation of Tractarian movement which was to influence Anglicanism in 19/20th 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 19th 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 ditchapples, plums, grapes from orchard....dovecote, watermill for corn and windmill for fulling cloth. A pillory (called 'Tewe') and whipping postopposite 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

'Extent of Hadleigh Manor' (1305) by Lor John Hervey PSIA Vol. XI P. 152

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)

Toppesfield Hall: dates from 13th cent. Babergh D.C. moved to new offices (1981). Hall now houses East Anglian Tourist Board (circa 1984)

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

Plans for HQ for Babergh District Council revealed (1978), opened (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

'In Search of Guthrum' by S.P. Andrews. 'Exploring Local History' No. 9 (May 1986) p. 264

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)