

1. Parish: Moulton

Meaning: a. Mula's homestead/enclosure
b. Enclosure where there were mules

2. **Hundred:** Risbridge

Deanery: Peculiar jurisdiction of Archbishop of Canterbury (–1847),
Clare (1847–1884), Thurlow (1884–1972), Mildenhall
(1972–)

Union: Newmarket

RDC/UDC: (W. Suffolk) Moulton RD (1894–1935), Mildenhall RD
(1935–1974), Forest Heath DC (1974–)

Other administrative details:

Newmarket Petty Sessional Division and County Court
District

3. **Area:** 3,169 acres (1912)

4. **Soils:**

Mixed:

- a. Well drained coarse and fine loam soils, shallow calcareous coarse loam over chalk or chalk rubble in places. Slight risk water erosion
- b. Deep non-calcareous loam soils in places
- c. Shallow well drained calcareous coarse loam and sandy soils over chalk rubble, slight risk water erosion

5. **Types of farming:**

1086		8 acres meadow, wood for 20 pigs, 2 cobs, 2 cattle, 40 pigs, 270 sheep, 4 beehives
1500–1640	Thirsk:	Sheep-corn region, sheep main fertilising agent, bred for fattening. Barley main cash crop.
1797	Young:	1,000 acres arable land, chiefly in open fields and lying in small pieces. Course: 2 crops and a fallow. 1,000 acres heath and several sheep walks. Small amount of meadow, pasture and common.
1818	Marshall:	Management varies with condition of sandy soils. Rotation usually turnip, barley, clover, wheat and turnips as preparation for corn and grass.
1937	Main crops:	Wheat, barley, turnip, clover

1969 Trist: Barley and sugar beet are the main crops with some rye grown on poorer lands and a little wheat, herbage seeds and carrots

6. Enclosure:

1841 2,031 acres enclosed under Private Acts of Lands 1835

7. Settlement:

1972 Ancient packhorse bridge crosses River Kennett which flows parallel to main street. Large compact development around central green area. Church to east but remains part of settlement area. Settlement situated on Gazeley–Newmarket road which together with the packhorse bridge, could have provided focal point for settlement (indicates trade route). Stud farms and scattered farms.

Inhabited houses: 1674 – 22, 1801 – 36, 1851 – 83, 1871 – 109, 1901 – 119, 1951 – 188, 1981 – 428

8. Communications:

Roads: To Gazeley, Chippenham, Kentford, Cheveley and Newmarket. Main Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket road forms northern boundary. Ancient packhorse bridge crosses River Kennett
1891–1912 Carrier to Newmarket on Tuesday
to Bury St Edmunds on Wednesday

Rail: 1891–1912 – 2 miles Kennett station: Cambridge –Bury St Edmunds line opened 1846/54, still in operation.

Water: River Kennett

9. Population:

1086 – 40 recorded
1327 – 18 taxpayers paid £3 4s. 9½d.
1524 – membrane missing
1603 – not listed
1674 – 41 households
1676 – not listed
1801 – 249 inhabitants
1831 – 366 inhabitants
1851 – 486 inhabitants
1871 – 512 inhabitants

1901 – 527 inhabitants
1931 – 568 inhabitants
1951 – 591 inhabitants
1971 – 1,001 inhabitants
1981 – 1,126 inhabitants

10. Benefice: Vicarage 1831, United Rectory and Vicarage 1844

Benefice is peculiar in jurisdiction of Archbishop and manor (an Archbishops 'peculiar' is not subject to Diocesan Bishop)

1254 Not recorded
1291 Valued £26 13s. 4d.
1535 Rectory valued £13 6s. 8d. Vicarage valued £4 7s. 8½d.
1831 No glebe house. Gross income £185 p.a. Incumbent also holds Vicarage of Halvergate and Perpetual Curacy of Tunstall, Norfolk.
Endowed with farm of 217 acres 2R 8P c.1824. Valued £570 1835
1844 169 acres 2R 14P glebe.
Tithes commuted for rent charge of £615 p.a. including rectorial land 1840
1846/7 Large rectory house built, converted from ancient chapel (nothing known of origins) sold and converted to 'The Priory' 1938
1891 Value £750, 90 acres glebe, dividends on £4,150 Consols (from sale of 80 acres of glebe)
1912 Net value £500 p.a. + 15 acres glebe with residence
1938 New rectory house built

Patrons: G. Anguish (1831), Christs College, Cambridge (1844)

11. Church St Peter

(Cruciform church with chancel, nave, aisles, N & S transepts, S. porch, W. tower)

Consists of 4 main periods of construction
12th cent. Fragments remain in nave
early 14th cent. Tower
late 15th/early Rebuilding of main body of church
16th century
1851 Major restoration of 16th cent. work

Note: Remains of anchorite cell situated north of tower

Seats: 100 appropriated, 290 free (1873)

12. Nonconformity etc:

1645	Rev. John Brown ejected by Suffolk Committee for Scandalous Ministers
1821	2 houses set aside for worship
1828	Small Independent chapel built
	First Methodist chapel built near Ancient bridge (no date) (converted into chapel cottage).
1896	New chapel built
1912	Wesleyan chapel listed

13. Manorial:

1066	Manor of 7 caructates held by Stigand
1086	Manor of 7 caructates belonging to Archbishop Lanfranc for monks supplies

Moulton/Stonehall Manor

1210–1212	Red Book of the Exchequer – Adam de Kokefield held 2 fees. Testa de Nevill – Robert de Cokefield held 1 fee of Honor of Gloucester
1316	William of Beauchamp (linked to Winston and Worlington) owns
1351	Sir John de Chyverston owns
1370	Lady Elizabeth Luttrell (linked to Great and Little Waldingfield and Debenham) owns
1428	Inquis p.m. of Sir Hugh Luttrell gives full extent
c.1571	Sir Clement Heigham owns (linked to Wickhambrook)
1847	Manners family owns (Duke of Rutland) (linked to Lidgate and Newmarket)
c.1855	Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont owns

French Hall

1210–1212	Sir Robert de Agnelli's held a fee of Honor of Gloucester
c.1386	William Talmach owns (linked to numerous manors throughout Suffolk)
late 14 th cent.	Thomas, Earl of Stafford owns (linked to Gazeley, Haverhill and Cavenham)
1428	Henry Traas/Trace owns (linked to Herringswell)
18 th cent.	Sir Edmund Affleck owns

14. Markets/Fairs

1227/8	Market in use
1297/98	Grant of market to John de Agreaus at French Hall manor

15. Real property:

1844	£1,543 rental value
1891	£4,725 rateable value
1912	£4,770 rateable value

16. Land ownership:

1844–1912 Land sub-divided

17. Resident gentry:

1680 2 gents
1844 Rev. G.H. Greenhall MA
1912 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Cassel, J.W. Larnach JP,
Rev. H. Smith MA

18. Occupations:

16th/17th cent. None recorded
1797 Women and children employed in spinning from Norwich
1831 63 in agriculture, 13 in retail trade, 1 professional, 7 in
labouring, 17 in domestic service, 12 others
1844 2 shoemakers, 2 shopkeepers, tailor, blacksmith,
carpenter/victualler, maltster, 6 farmers
1912 Sub-postmaster, schoolmistress, beer retailer, 3 farmers,
2 horse trainers, baker, 2 stud grooms, 2 butcher/grocers,
butcher, agent to Rt. Hon. Sir E. Cassel, carrier/thatcher,
blacksmith, publican

19. Education:

1818 1 day and Sunday school (20 attend)
1833 2 daily schools (51 attend), 2 Sunday schools (65 attend)
1840 School built on glebe land by Rev. E. Mortlock (approx.
100 attend)
1849 Public Elementary school built
1877 Classroom added
1897 Enlarged
1912 Average attendance 72

20. Poor relief:

1776 £62 5s. 10d.
1803 £173 15s. 1½d.
1818 £129 14s.
1830 £313 7s.
1832 £326 18s.
1834 £194 10s.

21. Charities:

Town Estate:

4 acres called King's Fen, Freckenham let at £10 p.a.

13 acres in the open fields let at £9 p.a.
Rents applied to church repairs and repair of bridge 1840

Fuel Land

5 acres land in Newmarket, let at £20 p.a. and distributed among poor in money or turf 1840

Worthington's Charity

1755 bequest of Mr Worthington. Interest gained on £12 (deposited at interest of 10s p.a.) Distributed in bread at Midlent Sunday among selected poor persons

Deynes Charity

1592 by deed of William Deynes: 50 acres – rents from which are distributed among poor and needy of Barrow, Cowlinge, Moulton and Hargrave. Portion of Moulton is distributed among poor.

Herring Money

7s. 6d. payable from estate of George Barrow. Accumulated for 3–4 years and distributed either in money or bread.

22. Other institutions:

Town House: supported by parish 1834, bought by Rev Mortlock 1848 for maintenance of school
1891 Police officer listed

23. Recreation:

1834	Shepherd and Dog beerhouse recorded
1844	The Kings Head public house
1891/1912	The Kings Head pubic house, 1 beerhouse/retailer
c.1893	Plough alehouse destroyed by fire
20 th cent.	Football Club
1921	Quoits team

24. Personal:

25. Other information:

'Moulton and District Newsround' 4 volumes 1972–1984

Ancient stone packhorse bridge 15th cent. span with 4 arches

'Pack Horse Bridge', by A.A.Watkins. PSIA Vol. 21 p.110.

Narrow bridge to south also 15th cent.

Moulton Paddocks: Estate known as 'Fidget Hall', the racing seat of Sir Ernest Cassell 1901. Edward VII was frequent visitor. Estate gave employment to most of village residents. Sold and demolished 1950

Pyramidal building on Folly Heath said to have been built by the Earls of Oxford. One suggestion is that it is an old hawk house.

Point-to-Point racing held on Folly Heath each spring.

Manor House: sited on south side of church (dates for building or demise not known).

War memorial built 1920.

Churchyard extended into Dove Close 1924.

Epidemic of diphtheria late 19th cent. many children died.

Johns Cottage: Believed vicarage c.15th cent. Tunnel connects house with church entrance.

White Hall: Destroyed by fire 1921. Mouton manor built sometime after

Parish pump situated at corner of Green.

Lanwades Hall: built 1905. J.W. Larnack established racing stables and stud c.1912/16. Small Animal Centre of Animal Health Trust 1975.

Village hall built c.1922.