

1. Parish : Stoke by Nayland

Meaning: Holy place near the island or river

2. Hundred: Babergh

Deanery: Sudbury (–1864), Sudbury (Eastern) (1864–1884),
Hadleigh (1884–)

Union: Sudbury

RDC/UDC: (W. Suffolk) Melford RD (–1974), Babergh DC (1974–)

Other administrative details:

Boxford Petty Sessional Division
Hadleigh County Court District

3. Area: 5,406 acres land, 27 acres water (1912)

4. Soils:

Mixed:

- a. Deep fine loam over clay and clay soils with slowly permeable subsoil and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loam over clay. Calcareous subsoil in places
- b. Coarse loam and sandy soil, locally flinty and in places over gravel, slight risk water erosion
- c. Clay soils, in places calcareous, variably affected by groundwater

5. Types of farming:

1086		2 mills, wood for 60 pigs, 3 horses, 8 cattle, 20 pigs, 70 sheep, 4 goats
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.
1818	Marshall:	Course of crops varies usually including summer fallow as preparation for corn products
1937	Main crops:	Wheat, barley, peas, beans
1969	Trist:	More intensive cereal growing and sugar beet.

6. Enclosure:

1817 408 acres in Stoke by Nayland, Polstead, Nayland with Wiston and Assington enclosed under Private Lands Act 1815

7. Settlement:

1953 Small compact development following a square form. Church centrally situated. Tendring Hall Park occupies area south of village and probably influenced development. Secondary settlement at Scotland Place and along Scotland Street. Southern boundary formed by River Stour. Scattered farms

Inhabited houses: 1674 – 46, 1801 – 215, 1851 – 287, 1871 – 291, 1901 – 230, 1951 – 289, 1981 – 282

8. Communications:

Roads: To Nayland, Boxford, Leavenheath, Polstead and Shelley
1891 Wagonette to Colchester on Wednesday and Saturday to Ipswich and Nayland on Monday
1912 Carrier to Colchester on Wednesday and Saturday

Rail: 1912 6½ miles Bures station: Marks Tey–Sudbury line opened 1849, closed for goods 1964, closed for passengers 1967

Water: River Stour: navigable c.1724, toll-tables 1741/1750 give cargo carried, Decline began around 1860. Navigation company went into voluntary liquidation 1913
River Brett

9. Population:

1086 – 57 recorded
1327 – 40 taxpayers paid £3 3s. 3d.
1524 – 118 taxpayers paid £31 1s.
1603 – 900 adults
1674 – 173 households
1676 – 427 adults
1801 – 1,041 inhabitants
1831 – 1,447 inhabitants
1851 – 1,406 inhabitants
1871 – 1,174 inhabitants

1901 – 889 inhabitants
 1931 – 786 inhabitants
 1951 – 761 inhabitants
 1971 – 744 inhabitants
 1981 – 736 inhabitants

10. Benefice: Vicarage

1254	Portion of parson £26 13s. 4d. Portion of Abbot of Colchester 13s. 4d. Portion of vicar £10	<u>£37 6s. 8d.</u>
1291	Valued £40 Portions as previous £17	<u>£57 0s. 0d.</u>
1535	Valued £19. 0s. 10d.	
1831	No glebe house. Gross income £294 p.a.	
1835	Valued £278	
1844	Good residence	
1912	Nett value £195 p.a. Residence	

Patrons: William Mannock (1603), Sir J.R. Rowley (1844), Sir C. Rowley (1873), Sir J.T. Rowley (1912)

**11. Church St. Mary (168' long, tower 120' high)
 (Chancel with chapels, nave, aisles, S. porch, W. tower)**

1086	Church plus 60 acre free land
1439, 1441, 1462	Money left for its building by local merchants
15/16 th cent.	Main structure with 14 th cent. Chapel and S. porch
16 th cent.	N. porch
Mostly 16–18 th cent.	Chamber over porch retains library containing 142 volumes
1643	Puritanical Vandals (William Dowsing) destroyed 100 superstitious pictures and 7 inscriptions on gravestones

Seats: 480 free (1873)

11a. Other Religious Institutions:

Saxon Monastery:

	Little known
c.948	Earl Alfgar considered founder All traces have disappeared
1829	House built called Stoke Priory said to occupy site

12. Nonconformity etc:

1558	4 persons burned at Bury St. Edmunds for their religious beliefs
1603	11 recusants

1606	9 recusants
1611	6 recusant papists
1627	8 popish recusants
	House called 'Lillies' set aside for worship
1827	Catholic Church of St. Edmund opened
1844	Remains of Catholic chapel (St. Nicholas) recorded
1902	Chapel of the Sacred Heart built by the Cuddon family

13. Manorial:

1066	Manor of 4 carucates held by Robert
1086	Manor of 4 carucates belonging to Swein of Essex

Tendring Hall al Stoke by Nayland

1282	William de Tendring owns
1398/99	Sir John Howard owns (linked to Preston, Cockfield, Lavenham, Layham, Wherstead, Aldham, Mendham)
1563	Sir Thomas Rivett owns (linked to Polstead)
18 th cent.	Sir William Rowley owns (linked to Polstead, Nayland, Groton and Boxford)

Note: Another manor of Stoke by Nayland is noted by Copinger as follows:

1343/44	Geoffrey le Scrope owns (linked to Nayland)
1480	Inquis p.m. of John Wingfield
1582	Sir Thomas Danby (Dantrey) owns

Sub-Manors

Giffords Hall

1287	William Gifford owns
1428–1830	Mannock family owns

Levenhey al Netherhall

13 th cent.	William de Crikett owns
15 th cent.	Sir Richard Waldegrave owns (linked to Boxford, Acton, Assington, Preston, Monks Eleigh, Edwardstone, Bures and Polstead)
1620	Geoffrey Little owns
18 th cent.	Rowley family owns (absorbed by main manor)

Scotland Hall

c.1334	John de Scotland owns
1357–1696	Rokewode family owns
1814	Mannock family owns (absorbed by Giffords Hall)

Withermarsh

1086	Estate of 4 carucates belonging to Robert Swein
1320	Withermarsh family owns (possible links with Giffords Hall)
1563	Rivett family owns (absorbed by main manor)

Capel

Early 12th cent.

	Hugh Capel owns
1517	James Hubert died seised

Chamberlains

13 th cent.	Ralph de Chamberlains owns
1558	Mannock family owns (absorbed by Giffords Hall)

Causers, Peachams or Shardelowes

1288	Edmund de Shardelowe owns
1563	Rivett family owns (absorbed by main manor)

Dounes

1518	Sir Robert Peyton died seised (possible links with Great Waldingfield, Cavendish ad Boxford)
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Stoke Rectory

14 th cent.	Priory of Prithlewell owns
1546	Thomas Thorowgood and John Foster own
c.1563	Mannock family owns (absorbed by Giffords Hall)

14. Markets/Fairs

1303	Grant of market and fair to William de Tendring
1478 and 1482	Grants of market and fair to Sir John Howard
1805	Fair on 12 th May for toys
1844	3 small fairs for toys etc. on 25 th February, Whit Monday and 12 th May
1885	Fairs on 29 th May for toys and 1 st Wednesday after Old May Day for cattle

15. Real property:

1844	£6,744 rental value
1891	£6,499 rateable value
1912	£5,076 rateable value

16. Land ownership:

1844/1891	Land sub-divided
1912	R.K. Brittain JP and H.L.D. Engleheart JP, principal owners

17. Resident gentry:

1469	Sir John Howard, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk
1680	3+ gents and 1 Bart. Recorded
1686	Abraham Gibbs, Sir Francis Mannock and Reginald Williams
1844	J.R. Rowley, P.P. Mannock and Isaac Hoy
1912	H.L.D. Engleheart JP and Col. B.L. Anstruther

18. Occupations:

1441–1476	Barker (tanner/one who strips bark from trees), husbandman and fuller
1500–1549	2 yeomen, 10 husbandmen, 5 clothmakers, 4 weavers (additions from 'The Springs of Lavenham' by B. McClenaghan)
1550–1599	12 yeomen, 21 husbandmen, 2 weavers, 1 glover, 1 shoemaker, 1 clothier, 2 labourers, 1 beer brewer, 2 carpenters, 1 vicar, 3 shearmen (one who cuts woollen cloth)
1600–1649	23 yeomen, 7 husbandmen, 1 miller, 1 weaver, 1 tailor, 1 shoemaker, 1 say worker, 4 clothiers, 2 wheelwrights, 1 butcher, 1 blacksmith, 1 linen weaver
1650–1699	18 yeomen, 1 blacksmith, 5 husbandmen, 3 maltsters, 2 say makers, 1 tailor, 3 clothiers, 1 carpenter, 1 wool comber, 1 broadcloth weaver, 1 butcher, 2 say weavers
1831	191 in agriculture, 79 in retail trade, 6 professionals, 33 in labouring, 54 in domestic service, 21 others
1844	Saddler, beerhouse keeper, miller, 3 publicans, plumber/glazier, 3 maltsters, 6 teachers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 butchers, baker, 16 farmers, 2 grocer/drapers, clothier, 2 joiners, 4 shoemakers, 2 tailors
1912	Sub-postmistress, teachers, station master, farm bailiff, general dealer, gamekeeper, 7 farmers, shopkeeper, cycle agent, shoemaker, carpenter, quarry owner, 2 beer retailers, gardener, butcher/grocer, 3 publicans, boot repairer, butcher, blacksmith, coal merchant, surgeon

19. Education:

1818	Daily school for 2 hours on Dr. Bells system (55 boys attend) 3 girls schools (73 attend)
1833	2 National schools (114 attend), children partly clothed by the schools.

	6 daily schools (105 attend)
	1 boarding school (50 boys attend)
1844	National school (75 boys, 108 girls and infants attend in 1891)
1848	Public Elementary school built, average attendance 1912 140
	3 Academies and 1 free Academy
1958	Middle School established

20. Poor relief:

1776	£458 18s. 4d.
1803	£680 7s. 8d.
1818	£2,325
1830	£1,083 3s.
1832	£1,225 4s.
1834	£918 18s.

21. Charities:

Windsor's Hospital:

1617/18	Deed of Lady Anne Windsor: 4 messuages for a hospital for 4 poor women plus £8 p.a. divided equally
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Parish Lands:

1840	13 acres 0R 33P let at £16 12s. p.a. applied with poor rate
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22. Other institutions:

1618	Windsor Hospital founded
1675	Almshouses: 5 tenements in or near churchyard (bequest of Thomas Purslowe)
1619	Old Workhouse built in Beck Street (formerly the Guildhall)
1776	Workhouse (40 inmates)
1803	2 Friendly Societies (61 members)
1828	Stoke and Melford Benefit Society established (1,600–1,700 members)
1911	Village Institute and Reading Room built

23. Recreation:

1550–1599	Beer brewer recorded
1689	Alehouse or tippling house mentioned in Overseers book
1827	Stoke and Melford Union Association founded. First and subsequent meetings held at Angel Inn
1844	2 beerhouses, 3 public houses

1891	3 public houses, Annual Horticultural Show, Foresters Court held at the Crown Inn
1912	Horticultural and Labourers Garden Society annual show in Tendring Park (September) 3 public houses, 3 beer retailers The letting of Camping Close appears in Overseers book. Possible site of Camping ground (Camping is Medieval ball game)
1973	Crown Inn dates from c.1530 Grade II listed Golf Club established (800 members)

24. Personal:

Martyrs: John Cook, Robert Myles, Alexander Lane and James Ashley all burned at Bury St. Edmunds for their beliefs 1558.

Sir John Howard: 1469 Constable of Norwich and Colchester Castles and Carver to the King amongst many other honours and prestigious positions. Created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshall of England 1483.

Sir Francis Mannock 1674.

Sir John Williams: Lord Mayor of London 1736, built present mansion.

Sir William Capel: Lord Mayor of London 1503.

25. Other information:

'Some Account of Stoke by Nayland', by Rev. C.M. Torlesse 1877.

Tendring Hall: built c.18th cent. by Sir John Soane. Remains of older building consist of chimney stacks to rear of stables.

Giffords Hall: baronial residence part dating from 15th cent. Gateway (castellated) said to have been built by Peter Gifford 13th cent. Remains of St. Nicholas Chapel (opposite entrance) built 1216 by Richard Constable)
'Giffords Hall, Stoke by Nayland', by D. Spittle. PSIA Vol.XXX, p.183.

Bucket and pulley ordered for common well which stood by the Guildhall 1691.

Photocopy of propagandist material which was placed in an inn at Stoke by Nayland 1706. Parish folder (RO).

Stoke Mill: dates from 1760 although evidence of earlier mills on the site are to be found.

The Maltings: 3 timber cottages built c.1482 by Sir Roding. Grade II listed.

'Stoke by Nayland Church', PSIA Vol.IV, p.183.

'Artefact from Stoke by Nayland', PSIA Vol.XXIX, p.217.

'Church with a Secret', by J. Higgs. East Anglian Magazine Vol.36, p.422.