It will come as a slight surprise to many that the author of this piece is not Professor David Bates. David is due to retire this academic year and so the decision was taken that I would take over the running of CEAS from this September to ensure a measure of continuity and stability for the Centre. I would like to begin by thanking Professor John Charmley (as Head of School) and Professor Bates for their confidence in me as I take on this new and developing role as Director and I would particularly like to pay tribute to the work that David has done for CEAS. His vision and ambition will provide a blueprint for how the work of the Centre will continue to grow and develop. On a personal level, I have enjoyed working with David immensely; he has been incredibly kind and supportive to me in my previous role as Deputy Director and his experience and expertise in many areas has been invaluable. Although he will be much occupied with his role as Visiting Professor at the Université de Caen in Normandy over in the next few months, David has kindly promised me that he will be at the end of the email system should I need his advice. The role of Deputy Director(s) will be taken by my colleagues in Landscape History, Jon Gregory and Sarah Spooner. Although these changes in CEAS leadership are very recent, I am confident that Jon, Sarah and I will be able to continue the invaluable work of the Centre and take it forward through what promise to be financially-constrained, but interesting times. Eagle-eyed readers may also spot a new CEAS email address. This has been created to free up some space in the inbox of our wonderful administrative assistant, Melanie Watling. Although Melanie will continue to deal with all email, post and phone correspondence of the Centre, the new email address is ceas@uea.ac.uk.

One of the legacies of David’s time at CEAS will certainly be the aftermath of the stimulating and academically invigorating ‘East Anglia and its North Sea World’ conference held in April. I can report that abstracts of papers continue to arrive in the email inboxes of David, Rob Liddiard and myself as editors of the proposed volume of conference proceedings. I know that members enjoyed both the conference and the special edition of the CEAS newsletter; once again, thank you to John Barney for his editorial skills.

The success of the North Sea World conference has helped to bring other conferences to the Centre. This summer, we hosted the ‘Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies’, a prestigious international conference which has, for the past 30 years, met at a much-loved venue virtually on top of the battlefield at Hastings. It is testament to the organisational team here at UEA (in this case predominantly David Bates, Stephen Church, Natalie Mitchell and Natalie Orr) that reports from the conference were fulsome in their praise. Thanks must also go to Sandy Heslop and Brian Ayers for their wonderful excursions. As can be seen from the listing of forthcoming events on page 9, we now have a programme of impressive conferences coming here to UEA to be hosted and/or organised by CEAS.

I know that members have been following the work of Virtual Past through the pages of this newsletter for several editions now. Virtual Past (a commercial collaborative venture between the School of History and the School of Computing here at UEA) produces cutting edge computer models, all based upon detailed and accurate historical research. During the year the Walberswick project received a prestigious award as detailed overleaf.

The work of the Centre continues to be as diverse and as stimulating as ever. I would like to draw readers’ attention to the upcoming research seminar series of which particulars are given on page 12. As ever, the research seminar programme reflects both the research being carried out here at UEA by members of faculty and post graduate researchers and that of people working within their local communities. At the time of going to press one speaker has yet to confirm, but the lecture series has been based on the theme of ‘Hidden Communities’ partly to highlight the work of another CEAS project. We are currently working with Norwich Cathedral, Norwich HEART and the synagogues on a project to highlight and explore the sometimes difficult history of Norwich’s Jewish communities. Many readers will be familiar with the medieval story of William of Norwich, but may be less aware of Meir ben Elijah or Meir of Norwich, the author of the earliest known Hebrew poetry to have been produced in England. We hope to be able to explore the evidence for the vibrant community that produced such a poet, and to increase awareness and stimulate discussion through means such as the lecture series, a volume of essays, school resource packs and a city trail. Full details of the winter lecture series will be sent to all members when the programme is complete.

Lucy Marten
The reconstruction by the Virtual Past team of the WWII coastal defences at Walberswick was highly commended at the recent British Archaeological Awards. The award was collected by Robert Liddiard from historian and broadcaster Michael Wood at a ceremony held at the British Museum. Rob said: “We were delighted to receive this award, as a substantial amount of research was undertaken by the team to inform the accuracy of the reconstruction of this site including earthwork survey, excavation and aerial photography. It is fantastic that our work has been commended, particularly at such a highly regarded archaeological event.”

The work of Virtual Past and Rob’s ‘visionary approach’ in particular, was also recognised by CUE East by the granting of one of their 2010 project awards. For more on the work of CUE East see the two sections which follow and to look at the award-winning work on Walberswick go to: www.virtualpast.co.uk

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

‘Public Engagement’ is the current popular term (once named “Outreach”) for something that the Centre of East Anglian Studies has been doing for over forty years now – communicating the fruits of academic research to a wider community and engaging with the community in an active dialogue. It has always been fundamental to the work of CEAS that we not only celebrate top quality research into all things East Anglian, but that we find ways of communicating that research within a wider context. The topic of public engagement has been at the heart of recent discussions nationally on the subject of univeristy funding and even on the question of the place of the university in modern society. In 2008 the government established a new body, the National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement (NCCPE) and six regional ‘beacons’ or university-based collaborative centres that help support, recognise, reward and build capacity for public engagement work.

We are fortunate that this region’s beacon (called Community+University+ Engagement East or CUE East) is based at UEA and has been working hard to build public engagement into the core activities of the university. CEAS has much experience in this field, but is also aware that all of us in higher education can learn much from other sectors and it is important that CEAS remains at the forefront of new ideas and in touch with new opportunities. With all that in mind, CEAS has begun a series of workshops exploring the benefits, challenges and rewards of public engagement work. This first of these was held this September and brought together delegates from the university, CUE East, local museums, the National Trust, English Heritage, archives, cathedrals and the Heritage Lottery Fund amongst others to hear papers and discuss ways of effective collaboration on PE projects. Thanks are due to those who gave papers and to CUE East who funded much of the day.

The next workshop (planned for 2011) will involve bringing CEAS together with other regional historical departments and history schools from across the country to talk about the challenges and opportunities of public engagement in the disciplines of history and archaeology. ‘Public engagement’ is an aspect of the work of CEAS that will become increasingly visible in the years ahead as the importance of this work is recognised within the university sector: Lucy Marten is a NCCPE ‘Ambassador for Public Engagement’ and sits on the CUE East Steering Committee.

CUE EAST

CUE East is one of six higher education national Beacons for Public Engagement (the Beacons), four year pilots from 2008 – 2012. The Beacons are leading the effort to foster a change of culture in universities, assisting staff and students to engage with the public. They aim to provide an informed climate within which universities are all better able to improve quality of life, support social and economic regeneration and inculcate civic values.

CUE East has a Steering Group that meets quarterly and is chaired by Professor Keith Roberts, Emeritus Fellow, John Innes Centre. Professor Roberts also attends the CUE East team meetings and plays a key role in liaison with the Beacon Funders and the CUE East partner organisations.

CUE East provides support, encouragement and training for UEA staff and students, an infrastructure dedicated to building capacity at all levels, funds, facilities and community liaison for developing new activities, and rewards and incentives for individual engagement practitioners.

CUE East also contributes to the continuing development of UEA’s strategy on Enterprise & Engagement and to the new and emerging national agenda on public and community engagement in higher education. In 2008 UEA’s new Corporate Plan incorporated the objective, ‘to expand our contribution to public policy and public engagement’

The CUE East core vision is built on the clear understanding that successful university-community engagement requires as much attention to inward-looking activities at the university as the outward-looking engagement activities themselves.
CUE East aims to start to change the culture within the University during the four year pilot. The intention is to embed public and community engagement as a worthwhile activity in itself that enhances teaching and research. Over time, CUE East is looking to review and refresh internal processes, procedures and structures, such as the appraisal and promotions criteria, so that public engagement can be encouraged, recognised, and rewarded.

In 2006 HEART secured almost £1 million from the Treasury’s Invest to Save budget to launch the Norwich 12 initiative, a pioneering heritage concept. The overall aim is to develop a group of twelve outstanding heritage buildings in Norwich into an integrated family of heritage attractions to form cultural, economic and social attractions for visitors and local people and to act as an internationally important showcase of English urban and cultural development over the last 1,000 years. The group consists of: Norwich Castle, Norwich Cathedral, The Great Hospital, The Halls - St Andrew’s and Blackfriars’, The Guildhall, Dragon Hall, The Assembly House, St James Mill, St John’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, Surrey House, City Hall and The Forum.

So far two of these buildings – The Great Hospital and The Halls- have been the subject of computer modelling by Virtual Past as reported in previous editions of this newsletter.

The BBC is at the beginning of a two year focus on history and history programming and CEAS will be involved running events in the region to tie-in with the various television series’ planned. For this summer’s focus on ‘The Normans’ for example, Lucy Marten was involved in filming a guided walk around Castle Acre which appeared on the BBC ‘Big Screen’ and on the website. She also managed a two-hour live broadcast version of the walk on Radio Norfolk – fortunately she didn’t have to fill the entire two hours herself, but the experience of (literally) running around Castle Acre from location to location with the Radio Norfolk team whilst listening out for the closing bars of the latest pop song (her cue to say something else about the wonderful Norman remains at Castle Acre) was certainly memorable.

Between November and December this year the BBC will be running a series of programmes on BBC 1 focusing upon the history of the High Street. CEAS will be working with Suffolk Record Office, Suffolk Archaeological Unit, local historians, the museum and the people of Halesworth to uncover the hidden history behind the shop fronts.

Heritage Economic and Regeneration Trust - HEART

Norwich HEART, which is represented on the CEAS governing committee, is a private, charitable company set up to act as an umbrella organisation for all the fantastic and often unknown heritage on offer in Norwich. HEART emerged from a perceived need to fill a gap in heritage management in the city since the management of resources was fragmented with no single vision of where heritage was, and should be going.

There was a growing realisation of what an amazing collection of buildings, artefacts, people and stories there are in Norwich and how, if they were unified under one ‘umbrella’, they would have greater presence and a far stronger story to tell.

This would mean Norwich’s assets could meet their full potential in improving the quality of life for local people and visitors, supporting the renaissance of the local economy, maximising the city’s cultural attraction and providing a truly sustainable use of resources.

Lucy Marten

This summarised professional history to the present of our new director is taken from the CEAS website.

Dr Lucy Marten gained her BA, MA and PhD at UEA finishing with a doctoral thesis exploring various aspects of landholding and lordship in Suffolk around the time of the Norman Conquest. She then gained a British Academy Post-doctoral Fellowship to study Domesday Book and has been working in the School of History as a lecturer since 2004. Along the way she also held a Scouloudi Fellowship from the Institute of Historical Research and won the 2001 Royal Historical Society/History Today prize for the ‘Dissertation of the Year’ and the 2005 Pollard Prize awarded by the IHR. She has also held a UEA Teaching Fellowship and is currently a UEA ‘Humanities Business Fellow’. She has published on Anglo-Norman castles, rebellion, Domesday Book and the splitting of East Anglia into shires or counties and is currently working on a book in the ‘History of Suffolk’ series. She is passionate about the importance of regional history (particularly East Anglian) and how it fits within a wider national and international context, and also about the importance of communicating so-called ‘academic history’ to a wider audience.
We began with Dr Steve Cherry of UEA on The GP as public health doctor in Norfolk c.1850-1914. While the general picture, as seen from afar, was that the countryside was a scene of blooming health as compared with the verminous and disease-ridden towns and while it was the truth that rural life expectancy was marginally superior: the facts were that in many areas of Norfolk the state of such matters as housing and access to clean water was appalling. Better conditions in estate run model villages had often been achieved by the displacement of surplus inhabitants to open, wholly unregulated villages. Public health was the responsibility of the local GP who had primarily his practice to run and whose public work was dependant on whatever the usually parsimonious Guardians of the Poor were prepared to spare as his stipend. Perhaps the greatest problem in crowded villages was the absence of clean water with too many wells polluted by adjacent sewage. Insanitary houses might be condemned but if landlords were indifferent there was no alternative to move to smaller residential homes, firstly from necessity in the City and then, post-war, throughout the County. The numbers of homes and of those in local authority care rose gradually until 1975 since when all increases in capacity for the elderly have been in private care homes. Today there are some 10,000 in long term care in Norfolk, nearly all in private establishments. In response to a question we learnt that although many British care homes are criticised for lack of activities, in Japan surveys have found inmates often complain of too many. What will old age be like? As Philip Larkin says, “We shall find out.”

After a break for lunch Jonathan Draper of the Norfolk Record Office spoke on oral history under the title Eastern Sounds: using oral history interviews to research local history. As he pointed out the first written history necessarily depended on oral accounts but it was not until the very late nineteenth century that it was possible to render speech to a mechanical form. Widespread recording and thus preservation of the spoken word of numerous ordinary people did not occur until after the second world war. A pioneer was George Ewart Evans, author of many books on Suffolk and East Anglian rural life, and Jonathan played several recordings that he made. Today the Norfolk Record Office is custodian of a large collection of recordings dealing with work and life experiences of many, a collection continually being added to, and which includes the BBC Norfolk Sound Archive. A current problem is the need to digitise all earlier recordings and to maintain them in or convert them to formats which will be playable by the equipment of the future. Oral history however has all the subjectivity of the written version: it is not so much a record of what people did as what they think they did, usually long after the event. Nor is there any obligation to look after recordings: they can be found all over the place, uncatalogued and often in a format which cannot now be played. The Record Office is able to provide guidance and sometimes equipment for recordings and may be able to act as a depository.

The final session, given by Dr Angus Wainwright: archaeologist for the eastern region of the National Trust, was Discovering the Ness: Preserving and presenting to the public a monument to the Cold War. As the title implied this was in no way about the extraordinary natural and geological history of that strange and isolated shingle spit but an account of its use in the twentieth century as a base for secret and often dangerous military research. Starting in the first World War as an experimental airbase in conjunction with the airfield at Martlesham it was used between the wars for early radar research in conjunction with Bawdsey Manor. During the second war its use as an experimental station continued but it was not until after that war that the experiments and trials related to the first British atomic bombs. The most obvious legacies of that period are the extraordinary pagoda-like structures familiar to every East Coast yachtsman and visitors to Orford since their construction but whose purpose has only been revealed since military use ceased and the National Trust took over the site in the 1980s. Much of the recent history is obscure since employees on the spit are theoretically still bound by the Official Secrets Act. Moreover the pagodas themselves cannot be accessed by the public for safety reasons. However it is understood that their purpose was the testing of nuclear bomb triggers; their massive roofs required to control blast in case of accidents.
FIELDWORK AT GAWDY HALL

At the start of the summer a group of undergraduate students took part in this year’s Landscape History Field Course, spending a week investigating the landscape of the Gawdy Hall estate in south Norfolk. The course was led by Tom Williamson and our newly appointed landscape history lecturers, Sarah Spooner and Jon Gregory. Gawdy is the third area of south-Norfolk woodland that we have visited in recent years, with previous courses having taken place at Earsham in 2008 and Hedenham in 2009. The field course is designed to provide students with an introduction to various surveying techniques, and to give them first-hand experience of identifying and interpreting landscape features.

Gawdy is situated on the edge of the Waveney valley, lying just to the north of Harleston in the parish of Redenhall. During the week we focused our attention on three key areas of Gawdy’s intriguing multi-period landscape – the hall and park, an area of ancient woodland and two medieval moated sites.

The Hall and Park
Gawdy Hall was demolished in the late 1930s, though parts of the service range and the stables are still standing. Demolition came just 50 years after the hall had undergone an extensive remodelling to give it a more fashionable Gothic appearance. Students spent time recording surviving elements of the building and studying the remaining brickwork to build up a picture of the various stages of the hall’s development. We also investigated evidence for the former layout of gardens around the hall, including an outgrown beech hedge and part of a medieval moat (filled in to create a serpentine lake in the eighteenth century). The walled kitchen garden at Gawdy survives in good condition, though analysis of the brickwork again suggested various periods of change and addition.

The Wood
The southern edge of Gawdy Park is dominated by Gawdyhall Big Wood, an area of ancient woodland (largely hornbeam coppice) extending over 65 hectares. Within the wood students uncovered a complex array of linear earthworks far too extensive to survey in one week. The varied size and profile of these features suggested that while some were internal divisions and drainage ditches, others perhaps represented former boundary banks over which the wood has subsequently expanded.

The Moats
Gawdyhall Big Wood also contains two impressive medieval moats, each associated with various other earthworks. After some lively discussion it was decided that we should focus on the larger, but less tree-covered of the two moats, to give us a better chance of producing a complete plan within the five days of the course. Surveying and recording the moat provided students with the opportunity to learn how to use a Total Station, and also to develop their skills in more traditional techniques such as line and offset. The moat is roughly circular, which may suggest an early date for its construction, possibly in the twelfth century. The medieval wood bank along the edge of Gawdyhall Big Wood runs close to the moat, and the initial earthwork survey is suggestive of a close relationship between the two.

The intensive week of fieldwork at Gawdy has raised various interesting questions about the landscape, questions which students will be attempting to answer in the coming months as they each complete a research project based on their fieldwork. We look forward to seeing the results!

Jon Gregory & Sarah Spooner

Please note that the Gawdy estate is privately owned and there is no public access.
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS’ OUTING

VISIT TO KING’S LYNN

12 JUNE

Thirty six Associates travelled to King’s Lynn for the annual outing, our object being to learn about some of the medieval heritage of the town and port. Our coach brought us first to the New Quay hostelry on South Quay where the immediate view was of a very attractive waterfront, fronted by one old warehouse after another, each different in height and style from its neighbour, but all impressive with their russet bricks glowing in the sun. Our meeting locale was the fully restored early 16th century Marriott’s warehouse whose many exposed timber beams downstairs were felled at the end of the 15th century with those upstairs dating from still earlier. The building is owned by the Borough Council, and now houses coffee shop, meeting and conference rooms, and an exhibition centre dedicated to the natural life of the Wash.

Here we all sat for coffee while Dr Lucy Marten introduced our guide for the day, Dr. Paul Richards, a well-known local historian, lecturer at Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, former mayor of King’s Lynn, and Chairman of the New Hanseatic League in England. Dr. Richards began by outlining the programme for the day, firstly apologising that a visit to the inside of the nearby Hansa House would not be possible, because it was still in use by the Registry Office and busy with weddings. Instead he had arranged for a special opening of the Registry Office and busy with weddings. He then gave us a short introduction to the history of Lynn, originally known as Bishop’s Lynn when founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, in 1171 and renamed King’s Lynn in 1537 when the lordship passed to the Crown after the dissolution of the monasteries. For over 800 years Lynn was not only a maritime port (as it still is), but also a port for inland shipping on the navigable rivers to Cambridge, Bury St. Edmunds and Bedford. By the 13th century Lynn was the third most important port in the country as measured by Customs duties collected, the principal export being wool and imports including wine and timber.

Throughout the later Middle Ages there were important trading relationships with the Hanseatic League; the Hansa House, a Hanseatic warehouse, was built in 1474 and thereafter used as the centre for Hanseatic merchants in East Anglia until the final decline of the League. From the mid sixteenth to the mid nineteenth centuries the port became increasingly occupied with the import of coal from first Scotland and then Newcastle and Sunderland and with the export of corn to many European and British ports although imports of wine and timber continued. By 1700, as British trade expanded to the westward across the Atlantic, Lynn had been overtaken by ports such as Liverpool and Bristol but for another century and more remained of considerable local importance until the coming of the railways from 1846 eventually brought to an end much of the town’s waterborne trade. With the subsequent development of food and other industries (and a major increase in population in the last half of the 20th century as an overspill area for London) the town made a major change of direction. Although the railway connections to the east, west and north which grew up in the nineteenth century have gone, the line to Cambridge and London has survived and, electrified in 1992, provides a fast service to London.

Paul then handed each of the party an A3 print-out of an 1812 map of Lynn, when with a population of some 10,000, the town merely extended to what in American parlance would be described a four blocks from the river; and all the warehouses now on the South Quay abutted on the river itself. Later Paul gave us each an A3 print of a coloured map of the Hanseatic League ports of Northern Europe and a print of the Western Prospect of Lynn in 1680. We then left Marriotts and walked past the Hansa House next door, turned left down the narrow, cobbled St. Margaret’s Lane to Nelson Street, and there stopped to admire Hampton Court, a quadrilateral complex of buildings built from the early 14th to the early 18th centuries. The timber-framed wing fronting the street, probably originally housed shops, with a central arch leading to the courtyard, and probably dates from the late 15th century. The complex is thought to have been named after John Hampton, a master baker, who became a Freeman of the Borough in 1645. By the end of WW2 the buildings had undergone considerable decay, and were purchased by Mrs. E. A. Lane and restored by her and the King’s Lynn Preservation Trust, to whom Mrs. Lane donated the whole building in 1962. It now is divided into a number of individual dwellings.

We then walked back along the street, past St. Margaret’s church, to the old Town Hall, originally built in 1428 although with...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS’ OUTING

extensive additions in the 17th and 18th centuries. Its Great Hall is on the first floor, large and well-lit from great windows, and has served for many a social gathering, with doors at the far end leading to an elaborate assembly room and then a smaller gallery, which Paul suggested was the “hiding place” for young progeny of participants in social events. Notable among the portraits is one of Captain George Vancouver, born in the town on 22nd June 1757, and best known for his mapping of the coast of Northwest America 1791-95. A side room has walls covered with portraits or photographs of former Mayors, among which, we could recognize our guide.

Our next call, and the last in the morning was at Clifton House, another complex of buildings of various dates, providing a number of separate dwellings and gardens, begun in the 13th century with many alterations and additions over the subsequent centuries, notable for its huge 14th century undercroft, its grand staircase and its five-storey Elizabethan tower. The latter, still undergoing restoration, has one storey converted to a dining area decorated in period and one to a small museum, while the next two storeys remain unrestored but lead to the open top of the tower affording glorious views across the town and its river. The undercroft is vast and once abutted on a tributary stream of the Ouse River for the unloading of items for storage. All in all a most interesting and impressive group of buildings, well worthy of its Grade I status.

After a break for lunch we met again at Lynn’s most famous building, the Custom House, designed by Henry Bell (a native of the town) as a merchant’s exchange in 1685. This is now the Tourist Information Centre, and also houses a small maritime exhibition. Almost all the land north of the Customs House was reclaimed from the river and its marshes, beginning as a suburb of Bishop’s Lynn, having its own market and its own church. This new town, although never a separate parish, rapidly became the main business centre and the most dynamic quarter while some of the grandees continued to live in the medieval area to the south. Leaving the Customs House we were guided past St George’s Guildhall - the largest surviving medieval guildhall in England, now owned by the National Trust and run as a theatre, arthouse cinema and riverside restaurant (but currently, and most deplorably, threatened with closure) through the large Tuesday Market Place to the Northend, next to the modern docks, where True’s Yard, has been preserved as a Museum of the Fisherfolk. Here two of the four cottages in the yard have been fully restored, along with the smoke house, and an example of a Lynn shrimp boat. The cottages, which were never supplied with water, are tiny, one-up, one-down buildings, with brick floors which were used to clean and sort the shrimps and cockles brought in by the fishermen, remaining as a telling monument to the hardships of this community in the 18th and 19th centuries. Our final visit was to the close by chapel of St. Nicholas, now in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. Declared redundant more than thirty years ago, it is an imposing building, with a small tower surmounted by a tall steeple, containing many interesting monuments to the leading families of this part of town.

Now it was time to walk through the churchyard and a couple of hundred yards beyond to join our coach, and for us all to express our heartfelt thanks to Paul Richards for what he had made such an invigorating and interesting day. He had shown himself to be a really bubbling enthusiast for King’s Lynn, its history and heritage, determined to ensure, and succeeding in the endeavour; that our time was well spent in imbibing at least some of his enthusiasm and sufficient to make good use of further visits to his town.

Paddy Apling

Inside Clifton House crypt

True’s Yard cottages

Outside Clifton House
Notwithstanding the many caveats regarding their use, it is hard to exaggerate the importance of wills as a source for the study of late medieval society. They provide us with the building blocks essential for a reconstruction of behaviour and beliefs, while at the same time furnishing a host of intimate vignettes that bring the past vividly to life. Indeed, in many cases, such as the late Judith Middleton Stewart’s Inward Punty and Outward Splendour, which explores personal piety and its expression in the devotio moderna of Dunwich, they are the very cornerstone upon which an entire edifice rests. Further evidence of the rich vein of material available in Suffolk archives is provided in this impressive edition of 827 wills and testaments which have been translated from Latin into English and presented in an abridged format. They constitute the second and final part of the register known as ‘Baldwyne’, the first of which appeared in 2001 under the editorship of Peter Northeast. Following his death in 2009, Heather Flavey has brought the project to conclusion with the same meticulous attention to detail.

This handsome volume is not simply a work for specialists (although this latter will mine it for information on topics as diverse as sheep farming and the proliferation of parish fraternities). Anyone with an interest in fifteenth-century history, especially in the East Anglian region, will find much to relish. The inclusion of a comprehensive glossary, a list of saints’ days and religious festivals and a select bibliography is to be commended as an aid to accessibility. The introduction leads the reader through the more technical aspects of medieval testamentary practice, contextualises the innumerable bequests that were designed to ensure the spiritual health of men and women who dreaded the pains of purgatory, and surveys some of the evidence about material possessions and property to be garnered from these documents. Their historical significance is in part due to the comparatively modest status of many of the testators, since the wills of more affluent aristocrats, merchants and landowners were generally proved in higher ecclesiastical courts. One is, even so, constantly struck by reminders of the omnipresence of death being underscored, of the obsessive preoccupation with inheritance and the disposal of property, and an awareness of the fragility of life is apparent on every page. The space accorded in them to pious bequests reveals the importance of wills as a medium of religious expression.

Despite its title, this book begins before 1584 and chronicles the Pottses and related families from their first wills, and indeed from their earliest appearance in records, to the end of the Napoleonic Wars. It is the first comprehensive study of the Pottses and related families from 1584 to 1737, and gives a detailed picture of their lives, their family structures, and their property. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the Pottses and related families, and for anyone interested in the history of Norfolk in general.

The map, redated to 1595 by the present authors, survives. His long-missed descent. He bought Mannington Hall, the home of the Lomnors of Dunwich, which is carefully related to Mannington Hall. Many of his contemporaries on the basis of a spurious claim to be the late Judith Middleton Stewart’s Inward Punty and Outward Splendour, which explores personal piety and its expression in the devotio moderna of Dunwich, they are the very cornerstone upon which an entire edifice rests. Further evidence of the rich vein of material available in Suffolk archives is provided in this impressive edition of 827 wills and testaments which have been translated from Latin into English and presented in an abridged format. They constitute the second and final part of the register known as ‘Baldwyne’, the first of which appeared in 2001 under the editorship of Peter Northeast. Following his death in 2009, Heather Flavey has brought the project to conclusion with the same meticulous attention to detail.

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The map, redated to 1595 by the present authors, survives. His long-

**REVIEWS**

**Peter Northeast and Heather Flavey, eds, Wills of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, 1439-1474: Wills from the Register ‘Baldwyne’, Part II: 1461-1474 (Suffolk Records Society, iii, 2010), pp. xiii + 542; Index of Wills of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury 1439-1474 (Suffolk Records Society, 2010), pp. vii + 244**

Notwithstanding the many caveats regarding their use, it is hard to exaggerate the importance of wills as a source for the study of late medieval society. They provide us with the building blocks essential for a reconstruction of behaviour and beliefs, while at the same time furnishing a host of intimate vignettes that bring the past vividly to life. Indeed, in many cases, such as the late Judith Middleton Stewart’s Inward Punty and Outward Splendour, which explores personal piety and its expression in the devotio moderna of Dunwich, they are the very cornerstone upon which an entire edifice rests. Further evidence of the rich vein of material available in Suffolk archives is provided in this impressive edition of 827 wills and testaments which have been translated from Latin into English and presented in an abridged format. They constitute the second and final part of the register known as ‘Baldwyne’, the first of which appeared in 2001 under the editorship of Peter Northeast. Following his death in 2009, Heather Flavey has brought the project to conclusion with the same meticulous attention to detail.

This handsome volume is not simply a work for specialists (although this latter will mine it for information on topics as diverse as sheep farming and the proliferation of parish fraternities). Anyone with an interest in fifteenth-century history, especially in the East Anglian region, will find much to relish. The inclusion of a comprehensive glossary, a list of saints’ days and religious festivals and a select bibliography is to be commended as an aid to accessibility. The introduction leads the reader through the more technical aspects of medieval testamentary practice, contextualises the innumerable bequests that were designed to ensure the spiritual health of men and women who dreaded the pains of purgatory, and surveys some of the evidence about material possessions and property to be garnered from these documents. Their historical significance is in part due to the comparatively modest status of many of the testators, since the wills of more affluent aristocrats, merchants and landowners were generally proved in higher ecclesiastical courts. One is, even so, constantly struck by reminders of the omnipresence of death being underscored, of the obsessive preoccupation with inheritance and the disposal of property, and an awareness of the fragility of life is apparent on every page. The space accorded in them to pious bequests reveals the importance of wills as a medium of religious expression.

Despite its title, this book begins before 1584 and chronicles the Pottses and related families from their first wills, and indeed from their earliest appearance in records, to the end of the Napoleonic Wars. It is the first comprehensive study of the Pottses and related families from 1584 to 1737, and gives a detailed picture of their lives, their family structures, and their property. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the Pottses and related families, and for anyone interested in the history of Norfolk in general.

The map, redated to 1595 by the present authors, survives. His long-

**Carole Rawcliffe**


Despite its title, this book begins before 1584 and chronicles the Pottses and related families from before that date. From obscure origins in Cheshire (and in the early days confusingly called Apott), they rose by way of trade and the law to become a leading Norfolk family in the 17th century, only to decline into backwoods Toryism and then to fall altogether in the Whigish climate of the 1730s. Two mid-16th century Potts were London merchants. The next generation saw John Potts (died 1597), a successful lawyer; MP in 1585, and granted arms like many of his contemporaries on the basis of a spurious claim to gentle descent. He bought Mannington Hall, the home of the Lomnors since the 15th century, in 1584. Like many new owners he called in a mapmaker, in his case George Sawyer of Cawston, to survey his domain. The map, redated to 1595 by the present authors, survives. His long-lived son John, who died in 1673, was a successful politician, chosen MP by the County in 1640, made baronet in 1641, and deputy lieutenant in 1642. A moderate Parliamentarian, he was a victim of Pridie’s Purge in 1648 and he dropped out of national politics. With his son John (died 1678) the decline accelerated. A shadowy but contentious figure, he declared he ‘had never a relation but what had disobliged him.’ Roger his brother (died 1711) followed. Active in local administration and an unsuccessful parliamentary candidate, he modulated from Whig to Tory. Algernon (died 1716) his cultured son made a wealthy marriage, abandoned Mannington for Norwich, and amassed a notable library, sold off after his death. His brother Charles returned to Mannington and died in 1733. Mannington, long coveted, was bought by Horatio Walpole in 1737 and has remained part of the Wolterton estate ever since.

The authors have cast their net wide and the book recites its sources with an almost 19th-century gusto. These include a probate inventory of 1678 which is carefully related to Mannington Hall. Many obscure lawsuits are expertly unravelled. Among the illustrations is a portrait of Dame Anne Heydon, a Potts by a former marriage, in almost incredible mourning dress.

**Paul Rutledge**

First published in the Newsletter of the Norfolk Archaeological and Research Group and reproduced here by kind permission of the author.
In 1565, Queen Elizabeth’s Lord Treasurer the marquis of Winchester was vigorously at work expanding the royal revenues, which were threatened by rising inflation. As part of this activity the Exchequer embarked on a major re-structuring of customs records. The entire English coastline was divided into administrative units; each was allocated a head port which thereafter annually received blank parchment “port books”, in which were compiled detailed listings of goods imported and exported. At the end of each accounting year; the completed books were returned to the Exchequer; until the system was terminated in March 1799. Thereafter the records were left to moulder; and relatively few have survived. Unusually, however, for four consecutive years between 1610 and 1614, a group of port books gives comprehensive coverage of the export trade of King’s Lynn, a busy provincial port on the east coast. Hence this valuable edition. Ships came and went, to the east coast of Scotland, the Netherlands, Iceland, northern Europe, Spain and Portugal. It is apparent that there was also a considerable domestic trade up and down the east coast, as King’s Lynn acted as the distribution point for an extensive area, but the parallel series of coastal port books has suffered too much damage for this commerce to be reconstructed in any detail. Nevertheless, it is obvious that King’s Lynn was a commercial centre of the first rank among the outports. During the two and a half centuries covered by these records of overseas trade, many changes took place. The system grew considerably more uniform in the early seventeenth century and the “farming” of the customs became a device used by the Crown to ensure a fixed, reliable revenue in return for giving the farmers, usually leading London merchants who joined together in a syndicate, the chance to make profits if trade boomed. The peace with Spain in 1604, which ended the Armada war, gave Englishmen the opportunity of strengthening and expanding their commercial networks in the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and across the Atlantic. Jacobean London flourished as a centre of lucrative commerce and fashionable consumption while the outports benefited from the re-shipment along the coast of goods imported into the capital. One example recorded here is an entry for thirty weys of Spanish salt, from the great salt pans around Cadiz, loaded onto a King’s Lynn vessel about to leave for the fisheries of Iceland. Numerous similar entries demonstrate that this was a regular trade, together with the export of strong beer to Scotland and the import of rye from Danzig.

In 1951, the historian and archivist N.J. Williams demonstrated that in the late sixteenth century, some leading merchants of King’s Lynn, led by Francis Shaxton, an alderman and mayor of the borough, were evading the payment of customs duties. Brought before the Exchequer court, their confessions and excuses revealed that they had systematically exported vast quantities of corn and other goods without complying with their legal obligation to pay the queen’s duties. For historians, this notable case acts as a warning not to take the customs records at face value; skillful practice and deliberate, sustained deceit by respectable merchants were commercial facts of life. As a result, detailed statistics are almost certainly unreliable. The evidence should be used with caution, to demonstrate regular trade networks, the activities of groups of merchants over time, and the rising or falling of the volume of legal trade. It is noteworthy that here, imports were far more significant than exports: unlike London, King’s Lynn did not export vast quantities of cloth. Its most important export was grain, but this could at times be a precarious commerce since it relied on a surplus being available to merchants. Poor harvests in the town’s agricultural hinterland raised the price of grain at home and shrank the quantity that could be exported abroad. More reliable and more lucrative were the trades with the Netherlands and Northern Europe, particularly after the long Dutch struggle for independence from Spain concluded with a truce in 1609. The major new entrepot of Amsterdam rapidly came to dominate north sea trade and Lynn received a steady flow of goods including French and Spanish salt, Baltic rye and timber, wines, spices, paper; glass and a myriad other commodities.

This volume has an excellent introduction, four handsome colour plates of portraits of the town’s leading merchants, and full transcripts of the port books themselves. It not only provides much information about a crucial period in the growth of English overseas enterprise; it will also be a most useful teaching handbook for all historians interested in learning how to use the surviving port books for their own researches.

Pauline Croft
Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey


REVIEWS


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Pauline Croft
Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey


FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Details will be sent to all Associate Members in due course but to register in advance please send an email to ceas@uea.ac.uk specifying which event/s are of interest. Please use this new address for all email correspondence with the Centre

1-3 September 2011 Fifteenth Century England conference to be held at UEA – provisional title, ‘Age of Plague’

21 May 2011 Commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of John Stevens Henslow – at UCS, Ipswich

26-27 March 2012 St Edmund conference to be held in the Cathedral, Bury St Edmunds

Date tbc East Anglia, the North Sea and the Atlantic World conference

Date tbc ‘Doing Different: new approaches to Suffolk history’ conference to be held in conjunction with University Campus, Suffolk

Whilst we are aware that not all members are connected to the internet (and we will therefore continue to use the postal system for CEAS mailings), we do receive notices of other events which we would like to pass on to members wherever possible and we would also like to be able to send out the occasional reminder for CEAS events. Would any members who use email and have not so far let CEAS have their address please do so now.
The professor of botany who inspired both Darwin and a Suffolk Parish

John Stevens Henslow is one of Suffolk’s great unsung heroes; his part in preparing the ground for Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution is greatly underestimated and his influence on botany, agriculture, archaeology, education and social reform is also under-appreciated. Yet he was professor of botany at Cambridge for 36 years, was instrumental in creating the Cambridge Botanic Garden, Ipswich Museum, Suffolk’s fertiliser industry, co-authored the first Flora of Suffolk, undertook the first proper archaeological excavation in the county, and, at the same time, was the rector of Hitcham in Suffolk for 24 years.

Born in Rochester, Kent, in 1796, he went up to Cambridge in 1814 and as there were no Natural Science courses then, he took his degree in Mathematics. It was only afterwards that he was able to follow his scientific interests and in 1822, at the age of 26, was given the Chair of Mineralogy. Five years later, in 1827, he was appointed the Regis Professor of Botany.

Henslow did not believe in the ineffectual methods of teaching employed at the time. His clear and well-illustrated lectures were enhanced with field trips, and it was through these that he inspired his most famous student – Charles Darwin. He also seems to have conveyed to Darwin a very important interest in the variability of species. In 1831 Henslow was invited to propose someone to join HMS Beagle as a naturalist to accompany Henslow corresponded – Henslow sending advice and books, and Darwin sending back notes and crates of biological specimens. On his return, it was Henslow who obtained the funding for Darwin’s volume of the Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle to be published in 1839. It was, of course, this material that Darwin drew on for his great work On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, published in 1859.

The Henslow-Darwin connection did not end after the Beagle voyage. They remained close friends, and in 1860, Henslow chaired the famous meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Oxford, where the Origin of Species was debated and where Thomas Huxley in his celebrated defence of Darwin declared that he would sooner be descended from an ape than a bishop.

John Henslow came to Hitcham in 1837, a village that was somewhat unfavourably described by a biographer in 1861 as being ‘a populous, remote and woefully neglected parish, where the inhabitants, with regard to food and clothing and the means of observing the decency of life, were far below the average scale of the peasant class in England.’ But in 1844 he was jolted from his comfortable academic world to face up to the urgent need for social reform. A series of letters in The Times on social unrest and nick burning in Suffolk, including Hitcham, highlighted the terrible poverty of the majority of his parish. This ‘Damascene’ revelation spurred him into the task of improving the quality of life for his parishioners. With Victorian confidence and practicality he saw that education and the application of scientific knowledge offered the best solutions to social deprivation.

Throughout his ministry in Hitcham, he maintained his position as Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and was responsible for the creation of the Cambridge Botanic Garden as we know them today In Hitcham he set about founding a village school and timetabled himself for regular lessons during the school year. His lessons were naturally botany and nature study and he involved the children in collecting specimens, dissecting them and preparing notes and drawings of their findings. A group were even employed in collecting seeds for some of Darwin’s experiments. Several of the children went on to become teachers themselves, carrying Henslow’s inspiration with them.

Henslow’s belief in the importance of education did not stop with the school children. He was now deeply concerned with the overall poverty in the village. He introduced allotments to the village in the teeth of opposition from the parish’s farmers. As well as providing practical advice, Henslow instituted an annual horticultural show at the Rectory where parishioners could show off their produce and receive prizes.

He believed passionately in scientific agriculture and persuaded local farmers to assist him in experiments on crop diseases and measured analyses of manures. On a family holiday in Felixstowe, his enquiring mind caused him to examine substances found in the cliffs there, known as coprolites. He recognised that coprolites (so-called because they were thought to be the fossilised excrement of prehistoric creatures) contain a high percentage of phosphate of lime, which he perceived would provide a highly concentrated fertilizer. He conducted experiments, published his results and gave an influential lecture to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1845. His ideas were taken up by William Colchester at Burwell in Cambridgeshire and by Edward Packard in Ipswich (hence the street near the docks, close to University College Suffolk, which is still called Coprolite Street). Packard later moved to Bramford where his superphosphate works were later joined by those of Joseph Fison.

Henslow could also be described as the father of scientific archaeology in Suffolk, as he undertook the first excavations in the county where a written and drawn record was made. These were undertaken in 1843-4 on the Roman barrows at Eastlow Hill in Rougham. He was also, in 1848, one of the founding vice-presidents of the Bury St Edmunds and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute (now the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History and still going strong). In 1847 he was one of the principal founders of Ipswich Museum, becoming its President in 1850. He advocated ‘free admission days’ to enable the general public to benefit from the new museum. He gave several public lectures in the museum, one of which used corals supplied by Darwin. As President of the museum he gave the welcoming address to Prince Albert when he
Dr Judith Middleton-Stewart, 19.08.1934 – 12.05.2010

As many of you will know, Judith died peacefully at home on 12 May, 2010, cared for by her husband, Alan, after giving her second bout of cancer a good trouncing. She was born in Liverpool, which she proudly regarded as the capital of Wales, the daughter of a GP. Judith pursued a successful career as a physiotherapist in Africa and Britain. Always staunch, industrious and with a good eye for detail, Judith came to UEA in 1985 as a mature student aged fifty to study for her first degree in the history of art and architecture, then for a Master’s in regional history in what was then English and American Studies. Her PhD, undertaken at the Centre of East Anglian Studies, combined fine art and history and was completed in 1993. Her love for the medieval soon emerged as she was later to demonstrate with great clarity in her masterly book, Inward Purity and Outward Splendour: Death and Remembrance in the Deanery of Dunwich Suffolk, 1370-1547, published in 2001, which was based on her two-volume PhD thesis (1995). Here was paraded before us a pageant of wool-enriched upwardly-mobile Suffolk folk, whose wealth rebuilt and enhanced their parish churches and beautified the liturgy Judith loved Suffolk deeply and faithfully represented its interests for some years as a member of the CEAS Committee.

An inspiring and enthusiastic teacher, her networks expanded at the Institute of Historical Research and, later, Madingley Hall, where she regularly taught courses of further education for Cambridge University, as she did until recently for the UEA. She had a great following among her students, Judith encouraged and nurtured their interests in all kinds of ways and was an outstanding exemplar to the mature student of what could be achieved by commitment and hard work. Always a striking and authoritative figure, smartly dressed, white hair immaculate, a few mistakenly thought her aloof in demeanour, but as her friends knew this was very far from the truth. Her research trips were fun and adventurous, requiring the same stamina that she herself always demonstrated, whether working or partying. We speak from happy experience. She was funny and possessed a ready wit.

Judith’s hospitality was a byword, and may even have outshone her teaching. The Middleton-Stewart’s’ garden parties were legendary, cunningly combining academics with local friends and neighbours, so that these occasions became arenas of discovery. Whether she was teaching, researching, performing Shakespeare in Suffolk, playing the organ, being Churchwarden, gardening, going to the opera or playing with her beloved dogs, Judith was one who contributed more than she received. She will be much missed touring the churches of Suffolk and Norfolk, with her students whose eyes she opened to the treasures around them. Despite her rapidly increasing illness, she completed her last project, the Mildenhall Churchwardens’ Accounts, her final book, for the Suffolk Record Society, shortly before Christmas. We look forward to it in July 2011. Visiting her as we did in her last days, Judith was as eager for academic news as ever, her dogs asleep at her feet, and her cat curled up on her bed. She was an exceptional human being who will be greatly missed and long remembered. Judith is survived by her husband, Alan (whose selflessness underpinned her sparkling career), her daughter, Frances, son, Angus, and five grandchildren.

Carole Hill and Hassell Smith

The following letter was received at the Centre for East Anglian Studies following Judith’s funeral at Blythburgh

23 August 2010
Professor D Bates
School of History
University of East Anglia
NORWICH NR4 7TJ

Dear Professor Bates

On behalf of the Middleton-Stewart family I would like to express my sincere thanks to the UEA School of History for the very generous donation in memory of Judith.

We were overwhelmed by the presence of almost 300 people at her memorial service on 3rd July at Blythburgh Church, when a total of £1,600 was donated. The two charities to benefit were Blythburgh Church, where Judith regularly worshipped, and the Halesworth Community Nursing Fund, whose nurses looked after Judith during her 18-month battle against the second bout of cancer and gave support to the whole family during this time.

Throughout Judith’s association with UEA — from 1985 to the time she died — she always felt that the support she received while writing her books and reading for her degrees could only come from a university that cared for its students. The help that she received from so many people past and present are too numerous to name. Indeed I do not know them all, but they know who they are.

Please accept this letter of thanks to all of you.

Yours sincerely
Alan Middleton-Stewart

Edward Martin

visited in 1851. Throughout this time Darwin continued to turn to Henslow to test his ideas and new theories, always valuing his opinion. Eventually the stress of over work took its toll and Henslow died of an attack of bronchitis in 1855, to help the Hitcham school children. Henslow of Hitcham continued

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lists, copies of which still exist, also provided material for his later Flora of Suffolk (1860). In the mid-20th century Alec Bull, the son of a Hitcham farmer, compiled a new list for Hitcham, comparing it with Henslow’s and indicating the changes over the hundred years between them. The people of Hitcham are currently repeating this survey to further chart the history of the parish’s flora. This will be an invaluable and unique record of 160 years of botanical information for a Suffolk parish, enabling the changes to the landscape and its flora to be analysed in detail. It is hoped that the results of this survey will be available in 2011, the 150th anniversary of Henslow’s death. Plans are also being prepared for a conference to celebrate Henslow’s achievement and legacy in that anniversary year.

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But Henslow’s legacy still endures. In the 1850s, to help the Hitcham school children in their studies, he published flora lists for Hitcham which are the earliest and most complete records for any Suffolk parish. These lists, copies of which still exist, also provided material for his later Flora of Suffolk (1860). In the mid-20th century Alec Bull, the son of a Hitcham farmer, compiled a new list for Hitcham, comparing it with Henslow’s and indicating the changes over the hundred years between them. The people of Hitcham are currently repeating this survey to further chart the history of the parish’s flora. This will be an invaluable and unique record of 160 years of botanical information for a Suffolk parish, enabling the changes to the landscape and its flora to be analysed in detail. It is hoped that the results of this survey will be available in 2011, the 150th anniversary of Henslow’s death. Plans are also being prepared for a conference to celebrate Henslow’s achievement and legacy in that anniversary year.

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EVENTS

CEAS WINTER LECTURE SERIES - ‘Hidden Communities’
Thursdays at 7.00 pm. Venue TBC. All welcome

February 17  Professor Miri Rubin (Queen Mary, London)  The context and cult of William of Norwich
March 3  Sophie Cabot (Norwich HEART)  Medieval Jewish Communities in Norwich
March 10  Professor John Parker (Cambridge)  Title to be announced
March 17  Professor Mark Bailey (UEA)  Title to be announced

CEAS RESEARCH SEMINARS
Thursdays at 6:15 pm. Held in Arts Building Room 4.16. Open to Associates

October 14  Dr Tom Licence (UEA)  King Edmund: from warrior king to meek martyr
October 28  Edward Martin (Suffolk Archaeology)  Henslow of Hitcham: the professor of botany who inspired both Darwin and a Suffolk parish
November 18  Dr Nicholas Amor  Apprenticeship in late medieval Ipswich
December 2  Dr Michael Bridges  Fakenham: development of a market town
January 20  Helen Lunnon (UEA/WAM)  A consideration of porch imagery in late medieval Norwich

CEAS ASSOCIATES’ STUDY DAY
The date will be Saturday 19 February and the theme ‘Post Medieval Landscapes’

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
WINTER LECTURE PROGRAMME 2010-11
All lectures are held at The Blackbourne Hall in Elmswell. They start at 2.30 pm and generally finish by about 4.00 pm. There is an entrance fee of £2 (£5 from 2011) for non-members.

November 13 2010
The Staffordshire Anglo-Saxon Hoard: God, Gold and Battle Dr Kevin Leahy is a free-lance archaeological finds specialist; he is the National Advisor, Early Medieval for the Portable Antiquities Scheme. And first cataloguer of the hoard.

December 11 2010
Medieval Deer Parks of Suffolk Dr Rosemary Hoppitt will explore the pattern and process of imparking in Suffolk from the 11th to the end of the 16th century and the impact on the landscape and people.

January 8 2011
Suffolk mills, miller and millwrights. Bob Maltster will explore aspects of harnessing power and the development of milling technology throughout the country, from medieval to early modern times.

February 12 2011
Wolsey of Ipswich, Enlightened Educationalist. Dr John Blatchley will speak on Wolsey’s early life and education which remain largely unexplored. He may never have set foot in Ipswich after his parents’ deaths, but his college school was to be a large part of his legacy.

March 12 2011
Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Boss Hall and the Buttermarket, Ipswich. Chris Scull will look at the excavation and analysis of these important sites, and consider what they tell us of society and economy in the Ipswich area in the 7th century.

The annual meeting of Associates was held at the conclusion of the study day. Paddy Apling volunteered to serve for two years as representative of the Associates on the CEAS Committee in conjunction with Rosemary O’Donoghue who would be serving her second year.

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