

presently known as Ufford House, and Mills is reputed to have lived there and at Vale Farm for part of his married life. He paid Hearth Tax in 1674 on an Ufford house of 6 hearths.

In Ufford his lands became part of a charitable trust, which provided money for the poor. By 1894 this had become an annual sum of 40/- for bread for the poor.

4. THOMAS BALLETT.

He was a descendant of Symon Balhed or Baldhead 1524 SR; there are 21 Balletts in the church registers, and a brass is in the church to Richard Ballett, a London goldsmith who died in 1598, aged 76.

Thomas Ballett lived at Ufford Place. By his will of 10 November 1614 he left the house and land to his wife Joan, and £3 to the poor of Ufford, to be given from the rents of his lands on All Souls Day and Easter Day annually.

5. THE HAMMOND FAMILY.

In 1627 Joan Ballett sold Ufford Place to Margaret Father for £1010. She left all her properties in Ufford, Melton and Bromeswell to her nephew Edward Hammond, and his son William inherited after him. The Hammonds rebuilt the house, and in 1674 paid Hearth Tax on 6 and 7 hearths respectively. In 1726 the Hammonds sold the house to Samuel Thompson, clerk, of Kettleburgh, for £2000. His son Samuel married Ann Blois of Grundisburgh, and their daughter married Francis Brooke. (For the subsequent history of Ufford Place see 38 and NOTE E.)

6. JOHN SAYER.

He was a yeoman of Woodbridge. In 1637 he left a meadow of 3½ acres, the rent of which was to provide 30 dozen loaves of bread at Hallowmass and Lent for the poor. The remainder of the money was to provide smocks for deserving and needy women, hence the name SMOCK MEADOW (Nos. 131/133).

7. DAVID ELISHA DAVY, 1769-1851.

The Davys were a distinguished North Suffolk family, and although of a lesser branch, David Elisha was groomed from youth to inherit the Yoxford estates of a wealthy cousin, who had him well educated and supported him through school and university. He was ordained a deacon, but went on to pursue a legal career and eventually became the Receiver General for East Suffolk, and Deputy Lieutenant for the County. These years, 1803-1805, were the period of threatened Napoleonic invasion, and Davy and Jermyn, his friend, were kept busy with plans for the defence of Suffolk, as Lt. Colonel and Major of the Blything Hundred Volunteers.

Nevertheless they had conceived the idea of collecting materials for a County History of Suffolk, and began to work toward this. Jermyn's untimely death in 1820 ended his involvement. After Eleazar Davy's death in 1803 David Elisha discovered that the estates were deeply in debt, and by the 1820s it was obvious he could no longer fill the place in the county for which he had been intended. He resigned his Receiver Generalship and left Yoxford. However, his friend Charles Brooke had become Rector of Ufford in 1803, and later succeeded his father in the Ufford Place estate. In 1822 he suggested to David Elisha that he should now make his home in Ufford. Charles Brooke himself lived at the Rectory and let the Place, but he offered Davy "a pleasant house and garden, just north of the drive from Ufford Church into the Place garden" - a house also extended and known as Ufford House. Here Davy began his series of county excursions, of which he kept a Journal from March 1823 until June 1844. In this he recounted his 4,400 miles of travel, more than a thousand miles being undertaken on foot, and his visits to almost 500 Suffolk churches.

He died on 15 August 1851, and was buried at Yoxford. His 170 bound volumes of notes, collections of brass rubbings and pamphlets are in the British Museum; his Journal was edited for the Suffolk Record Society by Dr. John Blatchly, on whose introduction to that volume this note is heavily and gratefully dependent.

NOTE B.

FIVE ANCIENT PLACENAMES IN UFFORD

1. (a) SOGENHOE.

This was a small estate or hamlet, a manorial possession, situated to the north of the Bredfield Road about a mile from Ufford Church, and for some three hundred years possessed of its own chapel.

The name may be derived from the O.E. Suga - bird, or a personal name based on that word, owner of a ridge of land, SUGGA's HOE. It may, like SEGENHOE near Ridgemont in Bedfordshire, denote heavy land where sedges grew, from the O.E. Segg - sedge. The 'Ham' suffix sometimes found is a later corruption.

The Domesday Book Entry, 1066/1087.

Under Edric 1066, Robert Malet 1087, as overlord.

SIGENHOE, SUGGENHAM, SUGGENHOU.

1 Freeman, 6 acres arable, plus 20 acres arable and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre meadow, valued at 16 pence.

This implies a single household, a farmstead with a maximum of ten people employed on it. It was recorded in tax lists over the next five centuries:

1222 SUGENHULLE.

1242 SOGENHUL.

1291 SOGENHO. Paid 20/- to Pope Nicholas's tax.

1298 I.P.M. (26 Edward I) Part of possessions of Robert de Ufford, crusader and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, SOGENHO cum CAPELLA. This is the first mention of the Free Chapel of Sogenho, founded before 1291, suppressed in 1540. The site, beside the 1934 bypass and modern slip road to the 1976 bypass, on the right hand side just beyond the council houses, is planted thickly with trees and bushes. A cross was erected there in 1932, and later moved. See below for detail on chapel.

1321-2 (15 Edward II) Feet of Fines. Ralph de Suggenho and Alice his wife and John Baconn v. Geoffrey son of Ralph de Suggenho in Bredfield. (This notes the fine paid when land passed into new ownership). From 1310-1527 the Crown received tithes from the Chapel.

1327 S.R. Johanne de SEGENHO, paid VIId.

1347-1348 (22 Edward III) Feet of Fines. (SCC EEl-7) Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk v. William de Berdwelle of Bury St. Edmunds and Johanna his wife; lands in Ufford, Melton, Wodebrigge, Bredefield, Henham, Blaxhall, Wickam, Petrestree, Dalinghoo and SOGENHOO.

(1349?) The Black Death. Plague affected Woodbridge and Bredfield in June, Bromeswell in July. (Conclusion based on clergy inductions, Tanner MSS). This could possibly account for the failure to develop, or the decline of small marginal settlements.)

- 1369 SUGANHO, "a parcel of Ufford Manor" - Earl Robert de Ufford.
- 1377 A.H. SOGNHO.
- 1439 Included with Ufford advowson in Henry VI's licence to Sir Robert Willoughby (Harl. MS. Ch. 521, B10).
- C16, C17 The manor of SOGENHOE, under Woodbridge. "The Lord Willoughby was lord thereof, and sold it to Mr Barker of Parham - he keepeth court most commonly at Ufford". (Chorography of Suffolk, D. MacCulloch, 99.309).
- 1527 "The chapel of SOGENHO is a quarter of a mile west from the Parish Church". (SUGGENHOU; SAGANHO.)
- 1546 The free Chapel of SOGENHO in Ufford, suppressed 1546. The lands were sold to Mr. Jenny of Bredfield, a prisoner of the Crown.
"Capella de Sogenho - presentations by Mary Lady Willoughby, relict of William Willoughby".
From then on the SOGENHO inhabitants were incorporated with GROVE FARM, the owners of which farmed most of the land previously under the settlement.
- 1724/1734 Kirby in "The Suffolk Traveller" mentions that the Rector of Ufford paid 20/- yearly to the Crown for the ground on which SOGENHOE Chapel stood. Clergy were instituted from 1310-1527. (See (2) below). West of SOGENHOE a piece of ground with a moated enclosure of 1½ acres of land contained "a chapel surrounded by a moat and ditch, supposedly the site of a castellated mansion" - "the site of a castle". (CRN 3317).
- 1786 Isaac Johnson Map (SCC 80/1/1/1) "Chapel ruins" marked.
- 1822 Glebe List and map. SOGENHOE PIECE - "Chapel ruins in field called CHAPEL FIELD opposite the WORKHOUSE GROVE". (i.e. St. Audry's).
- 1841 T.M. 311/351. SUGGENHAM, 281 CHAPEL FIELD, 361 GLEBE/CHAPEL. All north of Bredfield Road; 311/351 almost opposite GROVE FARM.
- 1844 W.D. "The Manor of SOGENHOE, anciently a chapel, 1½a of land, surrounded by a moat or ditch, supposedly the site of a castellated mansion."
- 1886 K.D. (repeated in all other directories in series to 1937)
"To the manor of SOGENHOE was attached a chapel, which fell to the Crown at the Dissolution; near an acre and a half of land which is encompassed by a moat or ditch and is supposed to be the site of a castellated mansion."
Part of Glebe Land until extinction of Glebe rights.
O.S. Maps 1st Ed. 1" et seq; 1953/1955 2½" et seq; 1976 2½"/6" et seq. "SOGENHOE CHAPEL, site of."
- 1932 1st BYPASS - 1934, Bypass completed.
(Arnott 1946 PNDVP) "Site bought in 1932 by the Rev. Herbert Williams, former rector and presented to the ESCC for preservation, site hedged, planted; a cross erected on the approx. chapel site". It is said that this was later moved, and with the alteration in the 1934 Bypass to accommodate the 1976 Bypass slip road, the small plantation was slightly curtailed so that the site is no longer exactly marked.

1937 K.D. Ufford Rectory still held its 37 acres of Glebe Land and presumably this fragment of it. When and whether the right was extinguished here is not known.

1991 The hedged plantation still exists on the edge of NOTCUTTS VALE and WOOD NURSERY.

Intensive field walking of the whole remaining arable area of this deserted medieval settlement north of the Bredfield road is long overdue. While the 'castellated mansion' is doubtless a wild exaggeration, traces of the original (moated?) farmstead may still be found. It is doubtful if much remains of the Chapel site after the intensive planting and roadworks of the last sixty years.

(b) The list of Chaplains in the Norwich Diocesan Records begins before that of Ufford Rectors. In early times the chaplains were the private confessors of the Earls of Suffolk.

20/3/1310 William de Ludham, rector of Wykham.
28/6/1310 Edmund de Scheltone, rector of Ufford.
28/7/1335 William de Wykham
1/6/1339 Peter Porter (2 months after his resignation of the Ufford living).
31/7/1375 Robert Griggs, Advowson to Robert de Asshefield (Robert Davy of Stowlangtoft in Suffolk).
17/8/1397 John Moore (2 months after his resignation of the Ufford living).
15/9/1400 (under the de Uffords) Thomas Jayett.
28/4/1415 Robert Benne de Covehithe.
10/5/1446 John Westgate, nominated by Robert Wyloughby, Lord of Eresby.
1/12/1471 John Jenney (Patron Robert Wyloughby d'Eresby, (Presented by Hugh atte Penne).
25/6/1484 George Willoughby, Patron, Christopher Willoughby.
3/8/1491 Master Nicholas Goldwell.
? Thomas Harman.
21/5/1527 Edmund Jermey - Capella de Sogenho, presented by Mary Lady Willoughby, relict of William Willoughby. (Chantry Certif. XLV 39).

The chaplain's duties were to celebrate or provide a secular celebrant for the chapel, a quarter of a mile from the parish church. The Annual Stipend embraced the chapel's entire yearly value of £3.

(c.f. Claude Morley, Old Ufford.

1546 The chapel was suppressed at the Dissolution of Chantries, and the site sold. Jermey was pensioned off by the Crown. (Sale, PRO II 417; Add. MS. B.M. 8102).

2. HACKERIES/HACKERIS.

The name refers to a lane running from the Bredfield/Melton/Ufford boundary across the main road (the old Turnpike) towards Melton Old Church and Ufford, and to fields either side of the lane, variously in Melton and Ufford. The origin of the name possibly stems from Old English Haca meaning hook or bend, used of thorn bushes, hedges - c.f. Hack Wood - Haw Wood. We may correctly envisage the ordinary Suffolk lane - a service road to outlying fields - bounded by thick hawthorn hedges whose intractable thorns kept stock away from arable crops on either side.

The earliest written record yet found is 1725. From then on references proliferate:

- 1725 Baxter Estate Map. THE MILLWAY. Melton Mill, beside Old Melton Church on the River Deben.
- 1753 Giffard Survey. "FOOTPATH TO UFFORD OR HACKERY LANE".
- 1764 Melton Survey. "Fences beaten down and road laid into The Rev. C. Brooke's Plantation". This was in preparation for the building of
- 1765-1827 "THE MELTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY for the parishes of Loes and Wilford Hundreds, for the maintenance of the poor", (c250 inhabitants) which lay S.W. of the lane and was built on its edge. During the building Hackerries Lane would have been the only direct access to the site from the north and to the east, until the drive was made.
- 1786 I.J. HACKERIES LANE. "Mr. Bennington's New Field in HACKERIES".
- 1794 I.J. "To the Great Road". CHURCH HILL CLOSE was at the junction of HACKERIES LANE with the turnpike (main road), from which point Ufford Church Tower could be seen clearly.
- 1812 I.J. HACKERIS LANE, HACKERIS DOOLE. Glebe.
- 1814-1817 I.J. Road diversions all over Ufford, including here.
- 1822 I.J. (Glebe. HACKERYS LANE; DOOLE BY HACKERIES, LITTLE
1828 I.J. (HACKERIES; GREAT HACKERIES.
- 1827-1829 The House of Industry was disincorporated. Building purchased by County Magistrates for the reception of c260 pauper lunatics. Grounds and original buildings were purchased, altered, enlarged, improved and opened in 1829.
- 1830 I.J. "TO THE GREAT ROAD, HACKERIS LANE NOW PUT BY AND STOPPED UP".

It appears that the Asylum grounds had incorporated the southwestern fields and plantations of the Ufford border and much of HACKERIES LANE. Its original junction with the turnpike road was probably in the plantation on the left at the top of the hill beyond the present main gate and lodge of St. Audry's.

4/4/1833 (Perambulation Map of Melton) 203. HACKERIES FIELD. Behind the Asylum buildings, adjacent to the point, where HACKERIES LANE left the lane from Bredfield to Turnpike Cottage in Melton. The lane continued over the main road and down through the woods to the River Deben at Wilford Bridge. The lanes were marked by boundary oaks, one of which at the back of the Asylum was the "point" mentioned above. (Mrs. Dalrymple Hay very kindly provided a copy of this map and gave this information).

1841 Ufford Tithe Map. The relevant fields of the HACKERIES area are 325 FRONT MEADOW; 326 GROVE FIELD; 329 GLEBE NEW CLOSE; 330 GROVE; 331 PIECE BY ASYLUM; 332 GLEBE LITTLE HACKERIES/ASYLUM GROVE; 336A DOOLE IN GROVE PIECE; 360 NEW CLOSE.

1844-1855 W.D. Asylum buildings completed; grounds laid out as gardens, lawns and shrubbery, 2 acres extra land behind house acquired, making 30 acres farmland.

1860 1st OS map. The main block of the Asylum is on the boundary of Ufford adjacent to ASYLUM GROVE. HACKERIES LANE is shown along the parish boundary, with a turning behind GROVE FARM leading to Ufford and Old Melton Church; the other branch going to Wilford Bridge.

1881 KD. The Asylum became the COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1886 Two new wings on the house, a water-tower and gas-works, and new buildings further obscured the original landscape along the parish-hospital boundaries. 529 patients.

1900 Further land purchased for new buildings, staff houses and an Isolation Hospital. 900 patients.

1927 A Nurses Home built.

1937 KD. ST. AUDRY'S HOSPITAL. 974 patients. By this time the whole parish boundary of Ufford/Melton was blurred and merged, and the adjacent fields had been merged also, forming two uninteresting arable fields with a pit on the main road edge opposite Ufford Park gates.

Post 1950 The pit was filled in and extinguished. The track on the southern edge of the fields beside the plantation, which had replaced HACKERIES LANE, was blocked up. NOTCUTTS NURSERIES bought the fields and merged them to form a Tree Nursery.

The wood on the west of the Nursery has undergone several name changes, from GROVE to ASYLUM GROVE, HOSPITAL GROVE, MELTON GROVE.

The nearby GROVE FARM, once UFFORD HALL (in the seventeenth century, c.f. Arnott P.N.D.V.P) was named after it. The ST. AUDRY'S SPORTS GROUND occupies the original HACKERIES FIELD and part of the lane.

Thus vanished an old road and a whole area of pleasant rural landscape, under a stylised and artificial veneer which, with the new GOLF LINKS on the Ufford/Melton boundary east of the main road, resembles a municipal park - a sad microcosm of the whole landscape history of Ufford and Melton.

3. SONOVEVES LANE.

Dr. Imrie listed this lane among the footpaths and tracks of Ufford. It does not appear on any known map or list, and he may have collected it as an oral tradition only. This is his note:

"UFFORD GREEN lay west and southwest of the Church, land now mainly occupied by the DOWER HOUSE and its grounds. CHURCH LANE dates from the end of the 18th century. SONOVEVES LANE, from UFFORD GREEN through the PARK to UFFORD CROSS. On the right of the lane and within the PARK were the BUTTS, and beyond was BRICKEARTH FIELD. Further on, on the right, was an enclosure LE GROOF" (see below). "UFFORD CROSS was the place where SONOVEVES LANE crossed the HIGH ROAD" (main road from Woodbridge to Wickham Market) and the lane continued as BREDFIELD LANE".

There is no apparent derivation for this name, and anyone who can discover Dr. Imrie's source of information or provide more details is asked to contact the Editor.

(c.f. OTLEY D.V.P.N.S. LIST, page 96, "SONEYEVES 1425; SONEYWES 1529. Origin unknown", near PEARTREE FARM on Swilland/Ashbocking/Otley boundaries. Appendix B.1. Sonves, Sorners.")

4. TERRAS FIELD.

(See map showing road diversions and other landscape changes made by the Brooke family c1817).

The TERRAS field was the lower end of the original Park where it sloped down towards BYNG BROOK - about the point where the AVENUE and SCHOOL LANE now converge, overlooking the water meadows and the village BUTTS, q.v. The name is probably TERRACE.

1725 Baxter Map.	TERRERS CLOSE
1767 I.J.	TERRAS FD.
1788 I.J.	TERRAS FD, UPPER/LOWER
1812 I.J. (80/1/1/7)	BUTT HILLS TERRAS. This map shows remains of strip cultivation
1814	BUTT and BRADLEY HILL/TERRAS

After the 1817 Road Changes, q.v., the name ceased to be used.

5. THE GRUFF.

Dr. Margaret Gelling, whose help is gratefully acknowledged, suggests this is derived from O.E. Grēofa - pot, pan, perhaps used of a hollow. The GRUFF field lies under D. Goldsmith's CROWN FIELD NURSERY, and being now covered with trees cannot easily be investigated.

1513 Manor Court Roll.	THE GROOF
1725 Baxter Map.	GRUS
1744	GRUFF/KILN PIECE

1753 THE GROVE
 1767 I.J. THE GRUFF
 1788 I.J.) THE GRUFF
 80/1/1/4)
 1794 KILN PIECE
 1812 I.J.) GROOF (PIT, Mills Trust Land. OXBURY PCE
 80/1/1/7) by MAIN ROAD).
 1817 GROOFF/KILN.
 1828 I.J. THE GROOF.
 1843 T.M. 247. PLANTATION. 249 ALLOTMENTS.
 179/180. BUTTS MEADOW.

Dr. Imrie's notes on 'Roads in Ufford' state:

"..... an enclosure LE GROOF - the CHILDERS (children's) BUTTS" on the right of SONOVEVES LANE, q.v."

He gives no evidence or reference to support this statement and there is no etymological link between GROOF and butts. The village BUTTS were at 179/180, some distance north-east near BYNG BROOK, part of the Townland, which the GRUFF never was.

The Four Ufford Crosses were:

Ufford Cross.

Nonnes Cross.

Edmunds Cross.

Thread or Third Cross.