

1. Parish: Lawshall

Meaning: Shelter or hut on a hill

2. **Hundred:** Babergh

Deanery: Sudbury (–1864), Sudbury (Western) (1864–1914), Lavenham (1914–),

Union: Sudbury

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

Other administrative details:

Melford Petty Sessional Division
Bury St. Edmunds County Court District

3. **Area:** 2,930 acres (1912)

4. **Soils:**

Some slowly permeable calcareous/ non calcareous clay soils, slight risk water erosion

5. **Types of farming:**

1086		1 cob 10 cattle, 30 pigs, 100 sheep, 12 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, oats, barley, beans, peas
1969	Trist:	More intensive cereal growing and sugar beet, better loams attract orchard and soft fruit growers

6. **Enclosure:**

7. **Settlement:**

1953 Lawshall is made up of several small hamlets, the largest being around the church extending from and around

Hanningfields Green to Harrow Green. Further development occurs along the Hawstead road and at Hibbs Green, Lawshall Green and Harts Green. Scattered farms
Main Bury St. Edmunds–Sudbury road forms eastern boundary

Inhabited houses: 1674 – 59, 1801 – 97, 1851 – 200, 1871 – 208, 1901 – 163, 1951 – 163, 1981 – 260

8. Communications:

Road: To Hawstead and Shimpling. Main Bury St. Edmunds–Sudbury road.
1891 Carriers to Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday and Saturday
1912 Carriers to Bury St. Edmunds on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday

Rail: 1891 4 ½ miles Cockfield station: Bury St. Edmunds–Long Melford line opened 1870, closed for passengers 1961, closed for goods 1965

9. Population:

1086 – 32 recorded
1327 – 38 taxpayers paid £2 19s. 5d.
1524 – 51 taxpayers paid £3 14s.
1603 – Not recorded
1674 – 91 households
1676 – approx. 307 adults
1801 – 554 inhabitants
1831 – 885 inhabitants
1851 – 908 inhabitants
1871 – 870 inhabitants
1901 – 664 inhabitants
1931 – 598 inhabitants
1951 – 516 inhabitants
1971 – 649 inhabitants
1981 – 656 inhabitants

10. Benefice: Rectory

1254	Portion of parson £23 6s 8d. Portion of Sacrist of Ramsey £1 6s 8d.	<u>£24 13s. 4d.</u>
1291	Valued £20 Vicar of the same £5 6s. 8d. Portion as Ramsey £1 6s. 8d.	
1535	Valued £20 2s. 8½d.	
1831	Glebe house. Gross income £454 p.a.	

1844 Tithes commuted for £746 3s.1d. p.a. 1839
Good residence, 38 acres glebe
1912 Nett value £430. 40 acres glebe and residence

Patrons: N. Lee Acton (1844), Sir G.W.B. Middleton (1873), Lady de Saumarez (1912)

- 11. Church All Saints**
(Chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, W. tower)
1086 Church + 30 acres free land
15/16th cent. Main structure (modern chancel)
1857 Restoration
- Seats: 500 (1873)

12. Nonconformity etc.:

1593 1 person described as 'notorious papist and recusant'.
4 others as recusant papists
1606 11 recusants
1611 9 recusant papists
1627 2 recusant papists
1676 2 papists, 6 nonconformists, 1 Quaker, 4 Anabaptists, 1 atheist
1818/1841 House and barn set aside for worship
Catholic church built 1870 by Sir E.R. Gage.
Dedicated to Our Lady and St. Joseph

13. Manorial:

Lawshall Manor:

1066/1086 Manor of 8 carucates belonging to St. Benedicts of Ramsey. Abbot claimed right of gallows
c.1535 Granted to John Rither
1547 Sir William Drury owns (linked to Acton, Gt. Waldingfield Somerton, Cockfield and Hawstead)
1734 Thomas Lee owns

14. Market/Fairs:

15. Real property:

1844 £3,428 rental value
1891 £3,019 rateable value
1912 £2,206 rateable value

16. Land ownership:

1844/1912 Land sub-divided

17. Resident gentry:

1680	1 gent recorded
1844	Rev. N. Colville DD
1912	A.N. Colson, Councillor and Rev. C.B. Clarkson MA

18. Occupations:

1500–1549	1 yeomen, 1 husbandman
1550–1599	12 yeomen, 12 husbandmen, 2 labourers, 1 butcher, 2 tailors, 1 clerk, 2 oatmeal makers, 1 wheelwright
1600–1649	28 yeomen, 1 spinster, 2 collarmakers, 1 knacker 9 husbandmen, 1 clothier, 1 labourer, 1 sawyer, 1 carpenter, 1 wheelwright
1650–1699	1 bricklayer, 26 yeomen, 2 spinsters, 1 collarmaker, 1 wool comber, 1 husbandman, 2 butchers, 1 grocer 3 tailors, 2 cordwainers, 1 blacksmith, 1 cooper, 1 inn holder, 1 maltster, 1 carpenter, 1 timber master
1831	173 in agriculture, 37 in retail trade, 2 professionals, 27 in domestic service, 11 others
1844	2 beerhouse keepers, carpenter, wheelwright, 2 publicans, vet, 2 grocers, teachers, blacksmith, shoemaker, miller, 24 farmers
1891	Horsehair seating manufacturers
1912	Sub–postmaster, teacher, insurance agent, 5 shopkeepers, 2 farm bailiffs, 11 farmers, 3 publicans, threshing machine owner, pork butcher, 2 beer retailers, saddler/harnessmaker, rake maker, hurdle maker, agricultural engineer, blacksmith, carpenter/wheelwright

19. Education:

1818	Day schools (110–120 attend), 1 Sunday school (115 attend)
1833	4 daily schools supported by charity (85 attend) 1 daily school (15 attend), 1 Sunday school (128 attend) National school built 1820, rebuilt 1872, average attendance 1912 116 Sunday school 1844 School built 1871/72, 100 attend 1891 Catholic school built 1870 by Sir E.R. Gage, average attendance 1912 36

20. Poor relief:

1776	£242 19s. 6d.
1803	£484 14s. 9d.
1818	£1,083 11s.
1830	£1,053 4s.
1832	£1,092 9s.

1834 £843 8s.

21. Charities:

Town Lands:

1840 12 acres + cottage let at £15 11s. 6d. p.a. applied to poor relief and highway repairs

Steven's charity:

1628 by will of Thomas Stevens: £2 6s. 8d. divided between 10 poor persons

Corder's charity:

1840 £2 p.a. distributed among poor

Income from other sources

1840 used to provide clothing for poor children who attend Sunday school and to purchase coals

22. Other institutions:

1776 Workhouse (20 inmates)
1803 Friendly Society (35 members)
School of Industry (21 children)
Village Hall 20th cent.

23. Recreation:

1650–1699 1 inn holder recorded
1844 2 public houses, 2 beerhouses
1891/1912 3 public houses, 2 beer retailers, Youth Club, Tennis Club, Bowling Club, Cycling Club, Womens Fellowship
20th cent.

24. Personal:

Ambrose Rockwood: 1605 involved in gunpowder conspiracy. He was to supply swift horses for quick getaway. Arrived late, was arrested, imprisoned in Tower and executed.

Charles Frederick Tyrwhitt Drake: 1874 died in Jerusalem. Family erected monument (well cover) on Lawshall Green as memorial.

Canon A.O. Wintle: 1881–1959 formed factory making barrel organs to employ men during the 1930's depression. Raised thousands of pounds for charity playing his barrel organs in the streets.

25. Other information:

Lawshall Hall: stands close to church, retains some original Tudor features. Suspected originally moated. Has some curious underground passages which have raised much speculation. Tradition states the Hall is connected to Coldham Hall via these passages.

Queen Elizabeth 1 reputedly dined at Lawshall Hall 1578/98, visit apparently verified by parish registers.

Incendiarism provoked by agrarian unrest 1844.

Highest point in the area is around Frithy Wood.

'Lawshall Past, Present and Future, an Appraisal' 1979.

Development Centre opened 1985 at Moat House (16 young persons with learning difficulties are catered for).

'A letter to the Parishioners of Lawshall telling them why he left them and became a Catholic', by Evan Baillie 1858.

'A Bailiffs Roll of the Manor of Lawshall 1393–1394', by H.W. Saunders. PSIA, Vol. X1V, p.111. Windmill rent – 40s p.a. Contains appraisal of agriculture on the manor.