



*Angelica Kauffman pinx: 1778.*

*J. Basire sculp.*

REV<sup>d</sup> SIR JOHN CULLUM, BART F.R.S. F.S.A.

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THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

HAWSTED,

AND

HARDWICK,

IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BY

THE REV. SIR JOHN CULLUM, BART.F.R.S. & F.S.A.

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*The Second Edition*

WITH CORRECTIONS BY THE AUTHOR;

AND NOTES BY HIS BROTHER, SIR THOMAS-GERY CULLUM.

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*[Of this Edition only 230 Copies are printed; 200 on Royal Paper, and 30 on Imperial,]*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to John Cullum, the author of the work. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the page.

(iii)

PREFACE

TO THE

**FIRST EDITION.**

**THE** Compiler of the following pages cannot lay them before the Publick, without expressing a wish, that he could have rendered them less unworthy of its notice. His materials, as those of an individual must be, were, though not scanty, yet defective in many particulars, and at various periods; nor dares he be confident, that of those which he possessed the best use has been always made. Several little circumstances and hints may have escaped his attention, which others perhaps would have seized, and happily applied; and some of his conclusions may be possibly thought less accurately deduced. He is certain, however, of his design, which is that of contributing his pittance towards the innocent amusement, and happiness, of some of his fellow-creatures. To this purpose, he has not contented himself with tracing the revolutions of property, with drawing out genealogies, and giving a list of the rectors of the church; but has interspersed, wherever he was able, sketches of ancient life and manners; happy, if in his rambles and researches as a Topographical Historian, he can allure into his company the Moral Philo-

sopher,

sopher, and make him the associate of his journey. He hopes, he has not been entirely disappointed in his views; and that the Reader of the following compilation will be induced by it to set a proper value upon his being born in the eighteenth century, distinguished above all that preceded it by equal and well-executed laws, by civil and religious liberty, and a general civilization and philanthropy. It is not indeed presumed, that the following Essay can be sufficient to set this truth in its full light; all to which it can pretend is, to scatter a few rays upon it; but a County History, conducted on the same plan, would display it in all its splendor.

It may not perhaps be improper to add a few words concerning the order and distribution of this work. The first place was thought due to Natural History, on account of the divine origin of the objects which it embraces. The second was assigned to the Church, as involving many particulars of a sacred and religious nature. The proprietors of land, and its cultivation, fell of course into the third and fourth. Had the Compiler observed that his precursors in this walk had been unanimous in the arrangement of their materials, he would not have ventured to deviate from that plan; but, as that did not appear to be the case, he thought himself at liberty to adopt such a method as seemed to him most proper.

There are some few seeming inconsistencies in orthography, which arose from the Compiler's adopting that of the Books or MSS which happened to lie before him at the time of transcribing.

*Hardwick-House, 26 July, 1784.*

J. C.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE COMPILER of this HISTORY, alas! scarcely lived long enough after the date of his Preface, to ascertain what opinion was entertained of his publication, and whether a second Edition would ever be required.

I am very certain that MR. NICHOLS has (as well as myself) too great a respect for the HISTORIAN OF HAWSTED, to wish to send forth a new Edition of the Book, if he had not found the Work sufficiently approved by his numerous Correspondents and Friends. Under this persuasion, I have ventured to give my entire consent to the publication of the present volume; and, if the name of CULLUM too frequently occur, some excuses (if any are necessary) may be pleaded for continuing this frequent repetition of the name, from the present increasing taste for Genealogical enquiries, and a wish not to disturb the original plan. Some few additions have been made; few, if any, amendments: and the general arrangement continues the same. If, upon the whole, the narrative contains a recital of Antient Manners, Parochial History, and other subjects not uninteresting; some allowance, I trust, will be made by the candid Publick to the general good intention of the deceased Author, and the narrow limits to which the subject confined him.

*Bury St. Edmund's, May 3, 1813.*

T. G. C.

POSTSCRIPT, BY THE PRINTER.

**OF** the elegant and accomplished Author of this Work, the biographical memorials are few, but they are highly creditable.

Descended from a Family seated in Suffolk early in the fifteenth century, and at Hawsted in that County in 1656, of which latter place he has himself been the Historian; it may be sufficient to say, that Sir JOHN CULLUM was born in 1733; educated at Catherine Hall, of which Society he was afterwards Fellow; and obtained the first Senior Bachelor's Dissertation Prize in 1758.

He married Peggy the only daughter of Daniel Bisson, Esq. of West Ham, by whom he had no issue. In April 1762, he was presented to the Rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, by his father, who died in 1774; as did his mother in 1784. In March 1774, he became F. S. A.; in December that year he was instituted into the vicarage of Great Thurlow, in the same county, on the presentation of his brother-in-law, the late Henry Vernon, Esq.; and in March 1775 was elected F. R. S.

His admirable History of the Parish of HAWSTED (of which he was lord and patron,) and HARDWICK HOUSE, a perfect model for every work of the same nature, was originally published as the XXIII<sup>d</sup> number of the " Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" and is now again offered to the Publick in a superior style of Typography, with the addition of Seven new Plates.

What Collections Sir JOHN CULLUM possessed of his own and Mr. THOMAS MARTIN'S for the County of SUFFOLK, may be seen in Mr. GOUGH'S "Anecdotes of British Topography," vol. II. pp. 242, 247. Besides a variety of notes taken in his tours about England, he

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## POSTSCRIPT.

communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, Observations on Cedars, vol. XLIX. p. 138, and (qu.) on Yew-trees in Church-yards, ib. 578; to the Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. an account of an extraordinary Frost (reprinted in the present Volume, p. 268); and to the Antiquarian Repertory, No. XXXII. an Account of St. Mary's Church at Bury. He also revised the second edition, 1771, of the Description of that antient Town.

That SIR JOHN CULLUM was a profound Antiquary, a good Natural Historian, and an elegant Scholar, the "History of HAWSTED" sufficiently evinces. That he most punctually and conscientiously discharged the proper duties of his profession as a Divine, the grateful recollection of his Parishioners will best testify. His Discourses in the Pulpit were plain, unaffected, and rarely in any degree controversial; adapted to the Village Congregation which he gladdened by residing very near them. His attention to their truest interest was unremitted, and his example their best guide. His friendships in private life were amiable; and in his general commerce with the world, the uniform placidity of his manners, and his extensive literary acquirements, secured to him universal esteem. He was among the most valued Correspondents, of MR. GOUGH, who sincerely lamented his loss. A specimen of his familiar letters will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1797, vol. LXVII. P: 995.

SIR JOHN CULLUM died Oct. 9, 1785, in the 52nd year of his age; and was buried (according to the express direction of his will, dated Dec. 1, 1784,) in the church-yard at Hawsted, under the great stone that lies at the North door of the church. His Relict, Dame PEGGY CULLUM, died Aug. 2, 1810, aged 78. [See their Epitaphs, pp. 63, 64.] Dying without issue, the title devolved on his Brother, now SIR THOMAS-GERY CULLUM, Bart.

*May 20, 1813.*

J.N.

[NOTE: Latin to English dictionary: <http://humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/Latin/>  
Latin to English translator: <http://www.levity.com/alchemy/latin/latintrans.html> ]

LIST OF PLATES.

Portrait of the Author	<i>To face the Title.</i>	
South-east view of Hawsted Church		41
Plate of Seals		106
Monument of Sir Roger Drury in Rougham Church, Suffolk		127
A Portable Altar		145
Antient Statue at Hawsted Place		156
Emblems at Hardwick House, Plate I.		160
	Plate II.	162
Earl of Stafford's Arms at Maxtoke Castle		166
Portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Drury		172
--- of Sir Thomas Cullum, the first Baronet of the Family		183

PEDIGREES.

Clopton	<i>To face</i>	112
Drury, N° I.		128
--- of Rougham, N° II.		129
--- of Hawsted, N° III.		130
--- of Besthorpe, N° IV.		131
Cullum		179

# HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

## HAWSTED.

CHAPTER I.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

HAWSTED, in Domesday book *Haldsted\**, is distant from Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, between 3 and 4 miles to S. W.; and from London about 70 to N. E. It is situated in the Hundred of Thingo, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich; and surrounded by the villages of Nowton, Great Welnetham, Lawshall, Wkepsted, and Horningsheath. The bounds pass through the North and South doors of Nowton church. It frequently happens in crowned towns, and sometimes even in the country, that private houses are so situated as to have some part at least of the perambulating cavalcade pass through them: but for a sacred building in the country to be thus

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\* In Haldfteda. XXVIII. Libi homines de. III. C t̄ra. 7 Odo ten&.1.cař 7 duo clerici. Alboldus & petrus. II. C. 7 Agenetus. xx . ac sep III. uitt. & xxi. bor. Sep. xiii c &. ii. seru. 7. xvi. ac pti. Silua de.. iii porc. Hi pot dar & uend tr. F& fac 7 foc 7 com reman Sco. Sep uat iiiii. lib . Ecla de xxx ac libe træ. ht in long. viii. qr. 7. vi. in lat. & ingel xiii. d. 7 obol.

DOMESDAY BOOK, fo1. 358. a.

circum-

circumstanced, is, I believe, very unusual\*. Upon the bounds to S, W. grew some years ago a majestic tree, called the *Gospel Oak*: it stood on an eminence, and commanded an extensive prospect. Under the shade of this the clergyman and his parishioners used to stop in their annual perambulations, and, surveying a considerable extent of a fruitful and well-cultivated country, repeat some prayers, of the Gospel only, proper for the occasion.

Domesday book says, this parish contains 13 carucates, or about 1300 acres; and is 8 furlongs long and 6 broad. In both these particulars it is much beneath the truth: it contains about 2000 acres; and if we double the length and breadth, we shall approach nearer its real dimensions. The parish is assessed to the land-tax 2341. 0s. 8d.; the whole hundred of Thingo is assessed at 23501. 5s. 0d.

The surface of the ground is diversified with those gentle inequalities so pleasing to the eye, and in this country so favourable to agriculture. The soil is a light-coloured strong loam, by Nature fertile in pastures and timber; and, by cultivation, producing plentifully every vegetable for the use and pleasure of man which the climate will permit. The oak, ash, and maple are the predominant timber-trees; and these are probably the only original natives. The lime, sycamore, poplar, broad and narrow-leaved elm, beech, walnut-tree, Scotch and spruce fir, oriental and occidental plane-trees (of which only the poplar, beech, Scotch fir, and elm†, are indigenous of Great Britain), thrive as well as if they were the natural produce of the place. The plane-trees deserve some notice,

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\* There was a chapel on a bridge in Droitwich, Worcestershire, through which the high turnpike-road passed, till within a very few years; and the congregation sitting on one side of the king's way, heard the preacher from his pulpit on the other. The congregation obtained leave to take the chapel down about 176:3, on condition of building another in a better situation; but this, like other public works, was so badly executed of brick, that it is almost useless already. Nash's Worc. I. 329.

† It has been doubted whether the narrow-leaved elm be a native of England. See Mr. Barrington in Phil. Trans. 1769, vol. LIX. art. 5.  
See many curious remarks concerning the elm, in Professor Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary.

especially the first sort, which is a native of the Levant, was cultivated near antient Rome with an excess of fondness, and introduced into England by lord Bacon, who died in 1627. There are three of them on rather a dry spot a little to the South of *The Place*: the largest is 9 feet 10 inches in circumference at three feet above the ground; the others are not much smaller: all of them at the height of about 8 feet divide into branches, which spread every way near 20 feet from the trunk. The original ones at Gorhambury are now no more: these are probably not much their juniors, nor exceeded by many in England. One of the latter sort, not far from the others, and also on an elevated spot, has shot up to the height of about 60 feet, with a straight round stem that measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$  feet in circumference at 3 feet above the ground. It is a brittle tree, its branches being frequently shattered by the wind. This, says Mr. Evelyn, who calls it the West-Indian plane, and who wrote his discourse of forest-trees in 1662, is not altogether so rare as the other: yet Johnson, who republished Gerarde's Herbal in 1636, mentions only the first sort; of which one or two young ones were then growing with Mr. Tradescant\*. Some wild cherry-trees (*Prunus Avium*) have also thriven in a hedge-row near *The Place* to a considerable size: one about 40 feet high measures 5 feet in circumference at 3 feet above the ground. Some apple orchards thrive well: and cyder is sometimes made, but not excellent. But even the best liquor of that kind would be very ill relished by the common people in this barley-bearing county.

To these more majestic productions of vegetation is subjoined a list of those of more humble growth. Some of them are medicinal; some rare; and few of them perhaps so common as to be found in all parts of the kingdom. Whatever they be, they form part of that *gay robe* with which the earth is invested: and though we may not be able to discover all

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\* The plane-trees in Mr. Tradescant's garden were the occidental planes; those at Verulam, the oriental plane. (Prof. Martyn's Miller's Diet.) - The occidental planes above mentioned were killed in the autumn of 1809, or spring of 1810, whilst the oriental ones growing near them were not affected, which appears to have been the case in many parts of England. (See Gent. Mag. for August 1810, p 130.)

their uses, at least they are too beautiful and various to be trampled on unheeded.

Great wild Valerian (*Paleriana off*) in moist shady places.  
 Wild Teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum sylv.*) in hedges  
 Small wild Teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*) in hedges  
 Little Field Madder (*Sherardia arv.*) in corn.  
 Woodroof (*Asperula odorata*) in shady places.  
 Gromwell (*Lithospermum off*) by the road-sides.  
 Moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*) in moist places.  
 Sage-leaved black Mullen (*Verbascum nigrum*) by the road-sides.  
 The greater Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) in hedges.  
 Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*) in hedges.  
 Great Throatwort (*Campanula Trachelium*) in hedges.  
 Autumnal Gentian (*Gentiana Amarella*) in pastures.  
 Sanicle (*Sanicula Europæa*) in woods.  
 Thorough-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) in corn.  
 Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) in woods.  
 Bastard Stone-Parsley (*Sison Amomum*) in hedges.  
 Earth Nut (*Bunium flexuosum*) in pastures.  
 Water Hemlock (*Phellandrium aquaticum*).  
 Great Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella magna*) in woods.  
 Purging Flax (*Linum Catharticum*) in pastures.  
 Mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*) in pastures.  
 Chequered Daffodil, or Fritillary (*Fritillaria Meleagris*) in meadows.  
 Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) in meadows.  
 Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*) in pastures.  
 White Saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*) in pastures.  
 Night-flowering Catch-fly (*Silene noctiflora*) in corn and amongst turnips.  
 Orpine, or Live-long (*Sedum Telephium*) in pastures.  
 Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*),  
 Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatorium*) in hedges.  
 Wild Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*) in corn.  
 Common Columbines (*Aquilegia vulg.*) in hedges .  
 Great Bastard Hellebore (*Helleborus fætidus*) in woods.  
 Crested Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum cristatum*) in woods and pastures.  
 Wild Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*) by the road-sides.

Dwarf Carline Thistle (*Carduus acaulos*) in pastures.  
 Ploughman's Spikenard. (*Conyza squarrosa*) in hedges.  
 Pansies, or Heart's ease (*Viola Tricolor*) in corn,  
 Green Man-orchis (*Ophrys Anthropophora*) on dry grassy banks.  
 Bee Orchis (*Ophrys apifera*) in pastures.  
 Burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) in pastures.  
 Crowwort, or Mugweed (*Valantia cruciata*) in hedges.  
 Rough Horse-tail, or Shave-grass (*Equisetum hyemale*) in woods.  
 Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) in pastures.  
 Hart's Tongue (*Asplenium Scolopendrum*) in shady hedges.  
 White Maiden-hair (*Asplenium Rutta muraria*) on the church, and old walls  
 about *The Place*.  
 Male and Female Polypody (*Polypodium Mas et Fem.*) in shady hedges.  
 Morel (*Phallus esculentus*) in shady places.  
 Crimson Cup Peziza (*Peziza coccinea*) or half-rotten sticks in shady hedges.

Beneath the upper coat of black vegetable mould, produced by cultivation and the successive decay of vegetables, appears the natural soil, a light-coloured loam, which the natives call a clay\*. Of this are made threshing-floors, now not much used, for wheat; as also a good mortar; or daubing, for the walls of houses; so that if bricks were made here, as they used to be, there would be few spots that produce more materials towards building a comfortable cottage for a poor man. At about 10 feet deep the loam becomes of a very deep blue colour, and so continues for about 30 feet, beyond which I believe the pick-axe has not reached; for there are no wells in the higher spots of the village. In both these strata are found small snake-stones (*Helmintholitus Ammonites*), crow stones (*Helmintholitus Gryphites*), and small irregular fragments of chalk almost as hard as lime-stone. Of gravel, there is but little; and that fine, and greasy, good neither for the roads, nor garden walks.

Some pretty rivulets wind through the meadows; and springs rise indiscriminately in the highest and lowest grounds. *The Place*, that

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\* It is certainly, properly speaking, not a clay, being thickly interspersed with little nodules of chalk, and consequently effervescing with acids.

stands high, is supplied by a spring that rises still higher, at some distance from it; and in a low part of the lane that leads from *the Green* towards *Whepsted*, is another that rises to a level with the road: it had formerly a margin of free-stone, part of which still remains, inscribed;

Jacob's well.  
Empty the sea,  
And empty me."

Its boast is not a vain one; for it was never exhausted during the late succession of remarkably dry summers. Near a farm-house at *Pinford End*, which stands in a valley, nearly on a level with the last, when a well was dug in 1780, water was not found till the depth of 36 feet; at such very unequal depths are these little subterraneous currents dispersed.

The Land Rail, that scarce and delicate bird, is found here in autumn. The air, it should seem, is salubrious, there being no marshes nor stagnating waters to load it with noxious vapours. Nor are the inhabitants subject to any particular maladies. They are remarkably free from coughs: and while the places of worship in the metropolis resound with the labouring lungs of the audiences, in this church

"No coughing drowns the parson's saw."

Why they are free from this disorder, no better reason can perhaps be given, than that they take no pains to guard against it. Even in winter, one of the church-doors often stands open during the whole service, no one thinking it worth while to rise and shut it. Yet, for some reason or other, this place is not so favourable to human life as some others, about 1 in 47 dying annually for these last 14 years\*. But it is to adults that it seems less friendly; for to infant life it is very propitious. In these last 14 years; 188 children have been christened here; during which time only 33 have died under two years of age, which is about 1 in 6. The most prolific year in that period was 1775, which produced 22 children; not one of which died under 2 years of age. In great cities, I believe about one-third that are born are swept away under that age. The most fatal period here seems the first year.

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\* This was written in 1784.