

date farm, Barwick Hall Farm. Curiously enough, the name Little Barwick has this century moved further north and is now used for a house in Stanhoe! In 1681, in a petition sent to Lord Townsend after the enclosure of former grazing lands, the tenant described himself as of 'Little Barwick', the first documentary record we have for the name.

All the evidence for the siting of Middleton has come from documents as in the eighteenth century, the owner of Little Barwick built a large house and fine barns upon the site, closed both the roads which crossed there and established extensive plantations around both house and park, thus effectively obliterating any field evidence which might have remained.

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#### References

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### THE DESERTION OF CALDECOTE: SOME FURTHER EVIDENCE

by Alan Davison, M.A., F.S.A., Scot.

A good deal of information about Caldecote has already been published. Absent from the 1334 Lay Subsidy list,<sup>1</sup> it had been included with Oxborough in the 1379 Poll Tax thus suggesting that it had already become insignificant in the fourteenth century. It had less than ten households in 1428. In 1548 the church was decayed.<sup>2</sup> Blomefield records that in 1603 the church was profaned and that there was only one house in the parish at that time. The church was in ruins in his day.<sup>3</sup> In an archaeological summary recently published<sup>4</sup> it was stated that medieval pottery finds indicated a date for desertion in the fifteenth century.

Some rather feeble light can be shed on the condition of the church and, less certainly, of the village in the fifteenth century by an examination of the few surviving wills, two of which, those of clergy, were mentioned briefly by Blomefield but deserve closer scrutiny.

In 1420 Richard Marke, chaplain of Barton Bendish, left to the Guild of Holy Trinity of Caldecote one bushel of barley, to the altar of Caldecote church 6d. and to the church two bushels of barley (N.R.O., N.C.C. Wills 78 Hyrnyng). In 1467 Robert Palmer directed that his body was to be buried in the churchyard of 'Calcot' and left 6s.8d. to the high altar and the sum of 40s. to the repair of the church and the belltower. His bequests included a sum for the repair of roads in Caldecote and he left his tenements in the village to his wife (N.R.O., Norf. Archd. Wills 180 Grey). As late as 1489 Thomas Kyppyng, rector of Caldecote and Narborough and chantry priest of Oxborough, left £20 to the

repair of Caldecote church and also left to that church 'all the landes that I purchased of John Sparrow'. This will was proved in 1490 (N.R.O., N.C.C. Wills 129 Types).

Although Caldecote must have been a tiny community at this time there was intent to maintain the church, though the mention of repairs to the tower hints at serious defects. The sum of £20 was considerable and again points to extensive need — if it was spent. Kyppyng wished to be buried on the south side of Oxborough church and his other bequests concerned people in that parish. The reference to the upkeep of roads and the existence of a tenement in 1467 and of the Guild in 1420 may be read as slender evidence for a more vigorous community earlier in the century.

One other will, that of Richard Eldyn of 1599 (N.R.O., Norf. Archd. Wills 119 Wright), seems to fit the facts already given for that period. Eldyn was a husbandman and left his property to Thomasine Hunter of Caldecote 'to whom I was contracted in the Waye of marriage'. The two witnesses were not described as being of Caldecote. The house mentioned in 1603 might well have been the one which had belonged to Eldyn.

A field book of Barton Bendish which can be dated to the first decades of the seventeenth century (N.R.O., Hare MSS, Box 185 x 4, 189) records lands in the southern portion of that parish which were part of the manor of Caldecote and held by Sir Henry Bedingfield; it also mentions 'Caldecote Fen in Oxborough' as if Caldecote, though remembered, was for practical purposes considered part of Oxborough.

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<sup>1</sup> Glassock, R. E., 1975. *The Lay Subsidy of 1334*, pp 203-204.

<sup>2</sup> Allison, K. J., 1955. 'The Lost Villages of Norfolk' *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXI, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> Blomefield, F., 1769 *An essay towards a topographical history of the county of Norfolk*, 3, pp 399-402.

<sup>4</sup> Wade-Martins, P., 'Village Sites in Launditch Hundred', *East Anglian Archaeology* 10, pp 78-81.

## THE SITE OF DUSSINDALE

by Anne Carter

Historians have argued endlessly about the probable location of Dussindale, the site of the final battle near Mousehold Heath, Norwich, where Robert Kett and his rebels were defeated by the Earl of Warwick and his army, on 27th August 1549.

While researching the history of Postwick, four miles east of Norwich, (one of sixteen villages bordering the twenty-two mile perimeter of Mousehold in the sixteenth century),<sup>1</sup> the writer came across a number of references to Dussindale. These establish beyond doubt the geographical position of a valley of this name, lying two miles east of 'Mount Surrey' or 'Kett's Castle' (the rebel leader's headquarters on the heath), on the boundary of the villages of Thorpe St. Andrew, Postwick and Great Plumstead.

Thomas Harrison, Parish Clerk to the Rev. John Russell of Great Plumstead in the early eighteenth century, wrote a rambling treatise on the neighbouring parish of Postwick, (where he held land), in which<sup>2</sup> he says 'There is also in the