

is the hundred under which each entry is listed which makes clear that five entries are to be identified with the village south of Butley and the sixth with another Boyton near Stoke by Clare. Some entries have names no longer in use, but can be identified from enduring topographical names, or from the preservation of now obsolete names in manorial documents. A few entries still elude identification and are italicized in the index of the Phillimore edition of the *Suffolk Domesday Book*¹.

Loes Hundred

The entries for Butley are all listed under the hundred of Loes and apportioned between four landholders. However, subsequent documentary evidence where the hundred boundary is mentioned makes it clear that Butley lay in more than one; indeed its larger and more fertile portion lay not in Loes but in Plomesgate. Eighteenth-century mapmakers, such as John Kirby, concur in this, and gave rise to its nickname, 'the Kirby bulge'.



Uncluttered detail of Bowles' map..

Loes entered Butley north-west of Butley Bridge and thence lay parallel to, but west of, the Street and on the east side of Oyster Hill. From here it bulged eastwards to the Butley River before running along the north side of the hamlet of Reilie Green (later High Corner). It then continued in a westerly direction to Staverton whence it turned northwards to Eyke. The Loes portion of Butley thus takes in: Valley Farm where there were cottages listed in the 16th century; the Oyster Inn where lay the tenement Maynes in the 14th century; the parish church around which there is archaeological evidence of early settlement; Low Farm; and Lowsing Green (later Low Corner) where cottages were listed in the 16th century.