

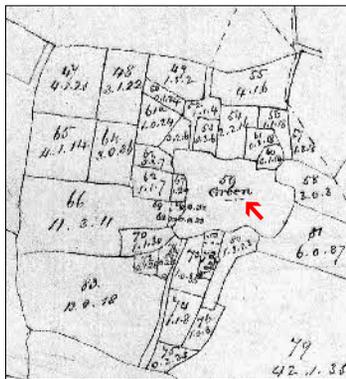
and their manors seized. Technically Henry VIII took all the property into his own hands, but in practice many manors were immediately sold or granted to favourites. Others were quickly leased, so that agriculture should not suffer from neglect. Thus Butley Manor was granted initially to the Duke of Suffolk who rapidly leased it for a term of 21 years to his treasurer, William Naunton, apart from its woods which the King made a point of retaining.

*The village greens*

The manorial courts controlled the use of greens. In the three manors of Butley, Boyton and Tangham only one green has retained its identity; Capel Green is an 11-acre field, anciently known as Wantsall Green.

Old maps show there were once houses on three sides; today only a pair remain. This is where the rough precursor of football, known as Camping, used to be played. The game certainly goes back to medieval times; in 1437 there was a four-acre Camping Close on Butley Priory's estate in Bawdsey.

The Ipswich Journal of November 1785 announced the sale of Thomas Cooper's small farm of 15 acres, 'with a right of commonage upon Capel Green for 3 head of cattle. The Green carries only 18 head.' Roy Collins, who years ago helped to demolish the cottages on the east side of Capel Green, recalled that there used to be a clump of thorn trees in the middle of the Green to provide some shade for grazing animals.



Capel Green was once surrounded by villagers' plots. On the west side two have clearly encroached by the late 18th century.

Butley's main green was Killhill Green. Its eight acres lay in front of the Priory Gatehouse and will have seen numerous village festivities. The most important of these was the Feast celebrating the birth of St John the Baptist which marked midsummer on 24 June. The green no doubt derived its name from its use as a construction site where lime was burnt for mortar during the monastery's long-drawn-out building programme. A lime-kiln is recorded in its north-east corner after the

Dissolution. When Isaac Johnson remodelled the Gatehouse surrounds the old green was tastefully renamed Hall Green.

Only one green has been located by the authors for Boyton. A 14th-century document shows that a now-vanished hamlet lay at the east end of the ridge where there was a water mill opposite Burrow Hill. The houses lay on the Enlond [Land's End] road adjoining the two-acre Mill Green and



Looking west from Boyton Dock the site of Boyton's lost hamlet, green and water-mill lay at the end of the ridge (arrowed).

Draper's Yard. The green was still there in 1568, but had disappeared by 1594.

In contrast to the Street, High and Low Corner were Butley's early settlements and were built around greens. These were commemorated in the old names: Rielie Green and Lowsing Green.

The greens have now disappeared but clues in manorial records provide evidence for them. For instance, in 1568 Robert Mawling, George Doggett, Robert Fatter and Henry King were warned that they would be fined 3s 4d if they allowed their



Rielie Green at High Corner can be identified on Isaac Johnson's draft survey of the Butley estate. It comprised Shoulder of Mutton and Pond Piece (outlined in red).