

Wingfield College and its Patrons



Wingfield College and its Patrons

Piety and Patronage in Medieval Suffolk

Edited by

Peter Bloore and Edward Martin

THE BOYDELL PRESS

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Contents

List of Illustrations	vii
List of Contributors	xi
List of Abbreviations	xii
Introduction: Peter Bloore and Edward Martin	1

THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE

1 From Hall-and-Church Complex to Castle Green and College – A Landscape History of Wingfield <i>Edward Martin</i>	9
2 Sir John de Wingfield and the Foundation of Wingfield College <i>Mark Bailey</i>	31
3 Wingfield College and the Late Medieval Cult of Purgatory <i>Eamon Duffy</i>	49
4 The Foundation and Surrender of Wingfield College: The Texts of the Original Foundation Charter of 1362 and the Surrender Document of 1542, with Explanatory Notes	61

THE MEDIEVAL STRUCTURES

5 Reconstructing Wingfield Castle <i>Robert Liddiard</i>	77
6 Historical Digital Reconstruction: The Role of Creativity and Known Unknowns – A Case Study of Wingfield College <i>Peter Bloore</i>	97
7 Medieval Monuments to the de la Pole and Wingfield Families <i>Sally Badham</i>	135
8 Chapel or Closet? The Question of the Vestry at Wingfield <i>John Goodall</i>	177

THE LATER HISTORY

9 Alice Chaucer, Duchess of Suffolk (d.1475), and her East Anglian Estates <i>Rowena E. Archer</i>	187
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10	The Wars of the Roses, the Downfall of the de la Poles and the Dissolution of Wingfield College <i>Diarmaid MacCulloch</i>	207
	Appendix: Historical Timeline for Wingfield College	221
	Bibliography	229
	Index	239

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Abbreviations

BL	British Library, London
Bod	Bodleian Library, Oxford
CAD, vol. IV	<i>Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds</i> , vol. IV (London 1902)
CAD, vol. V	<i>Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds</i> , vol. V (London 1906)
Canterbury	Canterbury Cathedral Archives
CChR 1226–57	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls</i> , vol. I, Henry III, 1226–1257 (London 1908)
CChR 1300–26	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls</i> , vol. III, Edward I and II, 1300–1326 (London 1908)
CChR 1327–41	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls</i> , vol. IV, Edward III, 1327–1341 (London 1912)
CCR 1288–96	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Edward I, vol. III, 1288–1296 (London 1904)
CCR 1307–13	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Edward II, vol. I, 1307–1313 (London 1892)
CCR 1354–60	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Edward III, vol. X, 1354–60 (London 1908)
CCR 1413–19	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Henry V, vol. I, 1413–1419 (London 1929)
CCR, 1447–54	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Henry VI, vol. V, 1447–1454 (London 1937)
CCR 1476–8	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls</i> , Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, 1476–85 (London 1954)
CFR 1272–1307	<i>Calendar of the Fine Rolls</i> , Edward I, vol. I, 1272–1307 (London 1911)
CFR 1445–52	<i>Calendar of the Fine Rolls</i> , vol. XVIII, Henry VI, 1445–52 (London 1939)
CIM 1348–77	<i>Calendar of the Inquisitions Miscellaneous</i> , 1348–77
CIPM, vol. I	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem</i> , vol. I, Henry III (London 1904)
CIPM, vol. XXII	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem</i> , vol. XXII, Henry VI (Woodbridge 2003)
CIPM, vol. XXV	<i>Calendar of the Inquisitions Post Mortem</i> , vol. XXV, 1437–42 (Woodbridge 2009)
CIPME	<i>Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum</i> , vol. II (London 1808)

ABBREVIATIONS

CoA	College of Arms, London
CPapR 1447–55	<i>Calendar of the Papal Registers</i> , vol. X, 1447–55 (London 1915)
CPR 1272–81	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward I</i> , vol. I, 1272–1281 (London 1901)
CPR 1301–7	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward I</i> , vol. IV, 1301–7 (London 1898)
CPR 1307–13	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward II</i> , vol. I, 1307–1313 (London 1894)
CPR 1313–17	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward II</i> , vol. II, 1313–1317 (London 1898)
CPR 1317–21	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward I</i> , vol. III, 1317–1321 (London 1903)
CPR 1324–7	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward II</i> , vol. V, 1324–1327 (London 1904)
CPR 1343–5	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. VI, 1343–1345 (London 1902)
CPR 1345–8	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. VII, 1345–48 (London 1903)
CPR 1350–4	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. IX, 1350–54 (London 1907)
CPR 1354–8	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. X, 1354–58 (London 1909)
CPR 1358–61	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. XI, 1358–61 (London 1911)
CPR 1361–4	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. XII, 1361–1364 (London 1912)
CPR 1374–7	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III</i> , vol. XVI, 1374–1377 (London 1916)
CPR 1377–81	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Richard II</i> , vol. I, 1377–1381 (London 1907)
CPR 1381–5	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Richard II</i> , vol. II, 1381–1385 (London 1897)
CPR 1385–9	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Richard II</i> , vol. III, 1385–1389 (London 1900)
CPR 1405–8	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry IV</i> , vol. III, 1405–1408 (London 1895)
CPR 1429–36	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VI</i> , vol. II, 1429–1436 (London 1907)
CPR 1436–41	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VI</i> , vol. III, 1436–1441 (London 1907)
CPR 1441–6	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VI</i> , vol. IV, 1441–1446 (London 1908)

ABBREVIATIONS

CPR 1446–52	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VI, vol. V, 1446–1452</i> (London 1909)
CPR 1467–77	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward IV & Henry VI, 1467–1477</i> (London 1900)
Davy MS	David Elisha Davy (1769–1851), papers and collections relating to the history of Suffolk, BL Add. MS. 19092.
FA, vol. III	<i>Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids, vol. III</i> (London 1904)
FA, vol. V	<i>Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids, vol. V</i> (London 1908)
LP	Lambeth Palace, London
Northants RO	Northamptonshire County Record Office
NRO	Norfolk Record Office, Norwich
PR	<i>Pipe Roll for 31 Henry II, Pipe Roll Society vol. XXXIV</i> (London 1913)
PROME	Given-Wilson, C., et al. (eds), 2005. <i>Parliamentary Rolls of Medieval England</i> , London
RBP pt I	<i>The Register of the Black Prince, part I, 1346–48</i> (London 1930)
RBP pt II	<i>The Register of the Black Prince, part II, Duchy of Cornwall 1351–1365</i> (London 1931)
RBP pt III	<i>The Register of the Black Prince, part III, Palatinate of Chester 1351–1365</i> (London 1932)
RBP pt IV	<i>The Register of the Black Prince, part IV, England 1351–1365</i> (London 1933)
RHundred	<i>Rotuli Hundredorum</i> , vol. II, London 1818
SROI	Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich
SROL	Suffolk Record Office, Lowestoft
TNA	The National Archives, Kew
VCH Chester	<i>Victoria County History of Chester</i> , vol. II, ed. B.E. Harris (Oxford 1979)
VCH Hants	<i>Victoria County History of Hampshire</i> , vol. IV, ed. W. Page (London 1911)
VCH Suffolk	<i>Victoria County History of Suffolk</i> , vol. II, ed. W. Page (London 1911)
VCH Yorks ER I	<i>Victoria County History of Yorkshire, East Riding</i> , vol. I, ed. K.J. Allison (Oxford 1969)
VCH Yorks ER I	<i>Victoria County History of Yorkshire, East Riding</i> , vol. II, ed. K.J. Allison (Oxford 1974)

ABBREVIATIONS

Manuscript Sources

Bod: Gough Maps 223c.

Bod: Gough Maps 227.

Bod: Mss DD Ewelme

Bod: MS Suffolk 7, fol. 48.

Bod: Ewelme MS A40.

BL: Add. MS 19092. David Elisha Davy (1769–1851), papers and collections relating to the history of Suffolk

BL: Egerton Roll, 8779

BL: Harleian Mss

BL: Additional Mss

BL: MS Add. 19092.

CoA: MS L8.

Canterbury: CCA-DCc-Register/F 118–119

LP: Register Stafford

LP: Register Chichele

Northants RO: Fitzwilliam (Milton), MS 2046

SROI: CG17–775

SROI: HD2418–51

TNA: PROB 11/2b, 245r–245v

TNA: PROB 11/2B/203

Appendix

Historical Timeline for Wingfield College

PETER BLOORE AND EDWARD MARTIN

Lords of Wingfield manor before the foundation of the college

1113–25: Ernald fitz Roger alias Ruffus of Clopton, Hasketon, Akenham and Whittingham in Fressingfield in Suffolk was granted the manor Stradbroke with Wingfield by Stephen, count of Blois and lord of Eye, in fee-farm. He died in the 1160s.

1160s: Ernald (II) Ruffus. Dead by 1187.

By 1187: Ernald (III) Ruffus. Founded Woodbridge Priory c.1193. Died c.1209–12.

1209–12: Hugh (I) Ruffus. Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1225–7. Granted markets in his manors of Stradbroke and Woodbridge (for the benefit of the priory there) 1227.

1230: Hugh (II) Ruffus (le Rus). Died a minor.

1232: William le Rus. Dead by 1253.

1253: Alice le Rus. Born 1246/7, died 1300/1. Married firstly, Richard Lungespye (died 1261). She married secondly, by 1265, Sir Richard (I) de Brewse of Stinton Hall in Salle, Norfolk (*jure uxore*).

1296/7: Sir Richard (II) de Brewse, a younger son, given the manors of Stradbroke and Wingfield by his mother Alice. He married in 1296, Eleanor, widow of John de Verdon (d.1295) and daughter of Sir Thomas de Furnivall.

The Wingfield family and the foundation of Wingfield College

1270s: John de Wingfield acquired 69 acres of land in Wingfield formerly held by Frombald Flemynge. This would eventually become the site of Wingfield Castle.

1314: Death of John's son, Roger de Wingfield, a king's clerk who in 1312 had been entrusted with the custody of the town and castle of Orford in Suffolk.

- 1326: John de Wingfield, Roger's nephew, confirmed in the possession of the 69 acres acquired by his grandfather.
- By 1330: Marriage of John de Wingfield to Eleanor, probably the daughter of Thomas de Verlay of Saxmundham and Sternfield in Suffolk, a royal servant.
- 1333: John de Wingfield took part in the siege of Berwick with King Edward III.
- 1336: John de Wingfield, as a servant of John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, applied his seal to a receipt (see plate xxx).
- 1340: Sir John de Wingfield recorded as a knight.
- 1346: Sir John de Wingfield was in the company of knights around King Edward III in the third division at the battle of Crécy on the 26 August; his brother, Sir Thomas, was in the second division with the earls of Northampton and Arundel.
- 1347: Sir John de Wingfield was part of the English army that captured Calais. In reward, King Edward III granted him the right to have a fair in Saxmundham (Suffolk) on the eve and day of St John the Baptist's Nativity (23–24 June) and he was exempted from service on assizes etc. 'for good service in the war on this side the seas and elsewhere.'
- 1356, 19 September: Sir John de Wingfield fought at the battle of Poitiers alongside Edward, the Black Prince. Sir John captured Louis, Sire D'Aubigny and Edward III later purchased this hostage from him for 2,500 marks (£1,666).
- 1357: Sir John acquired the manor of Wingfield from Sir Richard (II) de Brewse (see above). This manor house would eventually be the site of the college.
- 1358–59: Marriage of Katherine Wingfield, Sir John's daughter and heiress, to Sir Michael de la Pole, the son of Sir William de la Pole, a wealthy Hull wool merchant
- 1361: Sir John Wingfield died, possibly of the plague.
- 1362: 8 June: The foundation of Wingfield College. Sir Thomas Sket (Skeet or Skayt) was appointed its first master. He had been rector of Wingfield from 1329, but had transferred to Hasketon (Suffolk) in 1361. He was succeeded by Sir Peter Broun.

The college history

- 1362–c.1370: First main building phase at the college.
- 1361–75: Michael de la Pole fought in France, under the Black Prince and John of Gaunt.
- 1371: Sir Peter Broun resigned as master and was appointed rector of Stradbroke (Suffolk).
- 1372, 23 October: Stephen Coppelowe (Coplowe) appointed master by Dame Eleanor de Wingfield after the resignation of Peter Broun. He was buried in the south part of Wingfield Church in 1375.

APPENDIX: HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR WINGFIELD COLLEGE

- 1375: Death of Dame Eleanor de Wingfield, Sir John's widow. The formal patronage of the college now passed to Sir Michael de la Pole.
- 1375, 12 October: John Lef (Leef) appointed master.
- 1379, spring: Felling date for the north arcade plate timber of the hall in the college; the upper tie beam was felled in the early summer of 1383.
- 1383, January: The marriage of King Richard II and Anne of Bohemia, following negotiations in part by Sir Michael de la Pole. On 13 March 1383 Michael was appointed as lord chancellor of England.
- 1382–5: A larger hall added to the college, and presumably new eastern sides of the quadrangle.
- 1383, April: Sir Michael's eldest son, Sir Michael (II) de la Pole, married Katherine Stafford, daughter of Hugh, 2nd earl of Stafford and Philippa, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, 11th earl of Warwick. The first de la Pole marriage into the higher aristocracy.
- 1385, 27 April: Michael de la Pole granted a royal licence to crenellate his Suffolk mansion houses at Wingfield, Sternfield and Huntingfield. Three months later, on 6 August, he was created earl of Suffolk, and King Richard II granted him most of the lands that had belonged to the previous earl, William de Ufford.
- 1386: Katherine de la Pole (née Wingfield) died.
- 1387, December: Michael de la Pole, an unpopular favourite of King Richard II, fled the country to escape trial for treason. His son Michael (II) de la Pole remained at Wingfield. The title of earl of Suffolk, together with the de la Pole family estates, was forfeited to the Crown.
- 1389: Michael (I) de la Pole died in Paris. Buried next to Katherine in the Charterhouse monastery in Hull.
- 1391: Michael (II) de la Pole set out in 1391 with Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester on an attempted crusade to Lithuania.
- 1396, 23 December: Robert de Bolton appointed master of the college.
- 1398: Michael de la Pole restored as earl of Suffolk and regained most of his father's estates. Briefly lost his earldom on the accession of King Henry IV, but was again restored in 1399.
- 1401: Michael de la Pole granted land and rent in Stradbroke, Wingfield, Syleham and Earsham Street to the master and chaplains of the college.
- 1406: Michael de la Pole grants the manor of Benhall to the college to maintain a priest to perform divine service at the altar of the Holy Trinity in Wingfield Church for the soul of his brother Richard.
- 1414: Michael's brother John de la Pole, a canon of York, died and was buried in Wingfield Church next to the altar of the Holy Trinity. John also left money to the college.

- 1415: A disastrous year for the de la Poles. Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, died of dysentery at the siege of Harfleur. His body was shipped home to Wingfield. His eldest son Michael (III) de la Pole died at Agincourt only five weeks later. His brother, William de la Pole (1396–1450), succeeded him as the fourth earl.
- 1428, 18 June: John Burthan(m) appointed master of the college.
- 1429: William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was captured by the French at Jargeau, having been forced to lift the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc. His brothers, Sir Alexander and Sir John, died there, but William was ransomed for £20,000, which damaged the family's finances.
- 1430: Licence was granted for Alice Chaucer to marry William de la Pole.
- 1433, 2 April: Master Henry Trevilian appointed master of the college.
- 1434: William de la Pole appointed joint constable, with his wife and infant son, of Wallingford Castle – a post formerly held by Alice's father, Sir Thomas Chaucer, who died that year.
- 1437: Alice Chaucer inherited Ewelme and other lands in Oxfordshire and a considerable fortune from her mother, Maud Chaucer, the heiress of the de Burghersh family of Ewelme.
- 1438: William de la Pole endowed the college with lands and rents in memory of his mother and his uncle Richard. He built the tomb to his parents in the church, and extended the chancel to accommodate it.
- 1442, 27 September: Alice de la Pole gave birth to her only certain child, John de la Pole.
- 1444: William de la Pole created marquess of Suffolk.
- 1445, March: William de la Pole stood proxy for King Henry VI in his marriage to Margaret of Anjou at Nancy Cathedral. Alice was also present. William and Mary escorted Margaret to England, where she married the king on 23 April, and was crowned at Westminster on 30 May. Alice was made a lady-in-waiting.
- 1447: William and Alice de la Pole became earl and countess of Pembroke on the death of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.
- 1448: William de la Pole created duke of Suffolk.
- 1450, 2 May: William de la Pole murdered on the boat, the *Nicholas of the Tower*, belonging to the duke of Exeter, constable of the Tower of London. His son John was only eight, and was for many years under the tutelage of Alice. On 8 May Alice de la Pole secured the keeping of all the de la Pole lands, including Wingfield Castle.
- 1455: Alice de la Pole made custodian of the duke of Exeter at the castle at Wallingford. She was a joint constable of Wallingford until at least 1471 and possibly until her death.

APPENDIX: HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR WINGFIELD COLLEGE

- 1458: Marriage of Alice's son, John de la Pole, to Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Richard, duke of York and a sister of the future King Edward IV.
- 1460s: Alice de la Pole's extension to the east end of the church and redevelopment of the vestry/chapel.
- 1463: John de la Pole was acknowledged as being of age and was confirmed as 2nd duke of Suffolk.
- 1466: Alice de la Pole moved her belongings from Wingfield to Ewelme. Her son John now used Wingfield as his main residence.
- 1467: John and Elizabeth's infant son, John, is created earl of Lincoln.
- 1471, 14 March: Appointment of Master William Baynard (Bagerd) as master of the college.
- 1472–5: Alice de la Pole became the custodian of Queen Margaret of Anjou, her former friend and patron, keeping her prisoner possibly sometimes at Wingfield Castle as well as Wallingford.
- 1472: John de la Pole was made a Knight of the Garter and was appointed high steward of Oxford University. He was also lieutenant of Ireland for a short time in 1478.
- 1475: Alice de la Pole died between 20 May and 9 June 1475 and was buried at Ewelme.
- 1475, July: King Edward IV invaded France, hoping to reclaim English possessions such as Gascony. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk.
- 1484: John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, was appointed as the king's lieutenant in Ireland by his uncle Richard III and appears to have been recognised as Richard's heir apparent.
- 1485: Richard III defeated by Henry Tudor at the battle of Bosworth. Although John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, fought for his uncle, he escaped attainder and his father, Duke John, was in the procession, carrying the queen's sceptre, at Henry VII's coronation.
- 1487: Duchess Elizabeth's sister, Margaret of York, dowager duchess of Burgundy plotted against Henry VII. The earl of Lincoln travelled to his aunt in Flanders and joined the cause of the pretender Lambert Simnel – possibly using him as a stalking horse for his own regal ambitions. The earl crossed to England leading a Burgundian-financed army of German mercenaries, but was killed at the battle of Stoke near Newark on the 16 June 1487.
- 1492: Death of John de la Pole, 2nd duke of Suffolk. His son Edmund only succeeded briefly to the dukedom, but agreed in 1493 to being demoted to an earl.
- 1499: Suspected of treason, Edmund de la Pole and his brother Richard fled to France. Over the next few years they both schemed to raise armies to invade

England. Their brother William was arrested at Wingfield Castle and spent the rest of his life in the Tower of London (thirty-eight years).

- 1503: Death of the dowager duchess of Suffolk, Elizabeth Plantagenet, possibly still living in the castle at Wingfield. Buried with her husband in Wingfield Church.
- 1506: Edmund de la Pole captured in France by Henry VII's agents and taken to the Tower of London.
- 1509: Henry VIII appointed William Stafford as the keeper of the castle and park at Wingfield, followed shortly afterwards by John Sharpe.
- 1510: Henry VIII granted Wingfield and other manors to Sir Thomas Howard (later 3rd duke of Norfolk) and Anne his wife, the daughter of King Edward IV. Although Anne died soon afterwards, Howard retained a life interest in the properties until his death in 1554.
- 1513: Edmund de la Pole executed by Henry VIII as 'a turbulent man and too close to the throne.'
- 1514: Henry VIII had made his jousting partner and court favourite, Charles Brandon, his master of horse and marshal of his army in France in 1513, and in February 1514 he made him the duke of Suffolk. A year later, 'for the support of his title', Brandon was granted virtually all the lands formerly held by the previous dukes of Suffolk, the disgraced de la Poles – including the reversion of the manor of Wingfield and the patronage of the college.
- 1515: At the Abbey of Cluny Charles Brandon secretly married Mary Tudor, dowager queen of France and sister of Henry VIII. On their return to England, and after being pardoned and fined by the king, they were openly married at Greenwich Hall on 13 May 1515 with Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon in attendance. The wealth of the new patrons may have resulted in the Tudor building work in the hall of Wingfield College.
- 1516: Brandon obtains 'an almost ruinous lease' of Wingfield Castle from Sir Thomas Howard.
- 1520: Visitation of the college by the bishop of Norwich; Master Thomas Dey was then the master.
- 1520s: Charles and Mary moved their Suffolk base to their newly built mansion at Westhorpe Hall.
- 1525: Richard de la Pole, who styled himself duke of Suffolk and nicknamed 'the White Rose', was killed at battle of Pavia in Italy, fighting for the French king
- 1531, 14 December: Following the death of Thomas Dey, Charles Brandon installed his own chaplain, Sir Robert Budde, as master of the college.
- 1532, 4 or 6 July: the last visitation of this college by Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich.
- 1533, 25 June: Mary Tudor died at Westhorpe Hall, Suffolk, and was buried at the abbey in Bury St Edmunds.

APPENDIX: HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR WINGFIELD COLLEGE

- 1534: Act of Parliament passed declaring the king supreme head of the Church of England. Sir Robert Budde, master of the college, and four of the fellows signed the acknowledgement of the royal supremacy on 17 October 1534.
- 1538/9: Death of Sir William de la Pole in the Tower of London, the last of the male line of the de la Poles.
- 1538: Charles Brandon forced by Henry VIII to exchange Wingfield Castle and other estates in Suffolk for lands in Lincolnshire.
- 1544: Sir Henry Jernegan (Jerningham) purchased Wingfield Castle from Henry VIII. A lawyer, he was marshal of the Inner Temple 1549–50. In 1553 he was among the first to join the Princess Mary at Kenninghall and it was he who raised Suffolk on her behalf. Vice-chamberlain of the household and captain of the guard to Queen Mary 1553–57; master of the horse 1557–8. In 1547 he obtained Costessey in Norfolk and went to live there (rebuilding the house there in 1564).
- 1542, 2 June: The college was voluntarily surrendered. The instrument of surrender was signed by Robert Budde, master, and by four fellows. The collegiate church was taken over by the parish.
- 1543: The college buildings were leased to Richard Freston of Mendham Priory (formerly the comptroller of Brandon's Suffolk estates and a friend of Master Budde) for twenty-one years. A religious conservative who was knighted by Queen Mary at her coronation in 1553 and was cofferer of the household to her 1553–7. He died in 1558.
- 1545: Chickering Chapel (owned by the college) granted to William Boldero and Robert Parker.

Post-dissolution occupants of the college building

- 1547: King Edward VI granted the college to the bishopric of Norwich in exchange for some other property. The bishops made various long leases of the property over the next several centuries, and from then on it was a purely secular dwelling house. The main families living in the house include:
- 1558: Richard Hopton esq., a relative of Dr John Hopton, bishop of Norwich.
- 1642–54: Robert Edgar esq. (c.1560–1654) from a family seated at Great Glemham Hall in Suffolk.
- 1654–1700s: John Cornwallis esq., married, as his second wife, Frances Edgar, a great-niece of Robert Edgar. He was sheriff of Suffolk in 1698, but died the same year. His fourth wife, Grace Bishop, continued to live in the house after his death.
- 1743 onwards: Atkinson family.
- 1747–60: Gooch family.

PETER BLOORE AND EDWARD MARTIN

- 1760–c.1790: Samuel Jessup, formerly of Mendham. His wife Mary was buried in Wingfield Church in 1770.
- 1790–c.1798: John Rix Birch (1769–1811). Born at Redgrave, he was the grandson of Samuel Jessup. He added the Palladian front and many Georgian features to the college, turning it into an ‘elegant modern built house’. A lieutenant in the Cambridgeshire Militia, living in Norwich, 1798. His stock and household effects at Wingfield sold in 1808. Died in the West Indies 1811.
- 1801: Butcher family. From the 1830s George Fenn Pretty is the tenant farmer.
- 1853–61: Thomas Collingwood Hughes and his wife Elizabeth (nee Butcher) own the freehold, but the tenant farmers are still the Pretty family.
- 1861–1927: The Gowing family (the Gowing occupancy started with a lease to Robert Gowing in 1861. In 1862 the freehold of the house and estate was sold at auction on behalf of the Butcher/Collingwood families to the Church Commissioners, but the Gowings retained the lease).
- 1927–73: The Edwards family (initially leaseholders, but in 1951 Frederick Edwards bought the freehold from the Church Commissioners).
- 1973–2004: The Chance family. Ian Chance restored the house and ran an arts charity from it called Wingfield Arts and Music.
- 2004: Peter Bloore and Jane Greenwood and family.
- 2012: The 650th anniversary of the founding of the college in 1362.