

NOTES ON NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

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(From Memoranda by the late Rev. Professor Willis.)

THE CLOISTERS.

THE cloister of Norwich cathedral is one of the most remarkable examples of cloisters, and at the same time the most instructive as an architectural work, that has remained to us.

In dimensions it is, with the exception of that of Salisbury, the largest of our English cloisters; and although the Salisbury cloister is earlier and perfectly uniform in design, the Norwich example has the peculiarly interesting characteristic that although the construction of it occupied a space of 133 years, with occasional pauses, yet the original design was so closely adhered to that at first sight the whole appears to be the work of one period, and it is only when the details are closely studied and compared together that the gradual progress and change of taste and method that was introduced in the course of the work can be detected. For it will then appear that though the successive architects endeavoured and intended to follow the original design, and have done so in all the most prominent features, yet that they permitted themselves to substitute many minor details borrowed from the respective styles which prevailed in their own time for the corresponding parts of the older work.

The cloister was begun in 1297 and finished in 1430—begun, therefore in the geometrical half of the Decorated style and finished in the Perpendicular period. The first part of the structure, therefore, in accordance with the above remarks, will be found to be a complete specimen of a Decorated cloister of 1297, and all the remainder of the work of a mixed design, in which the original scheme prevails, but is more and more transformed as we advance by

the new characteristics which were from time to time introduced ; so that these subsequent portions are not to be studied as pure examples of their respective periods, but are most valuable and curious for showing by comparisons new details and methods of workmanship.

In the first place it will be best to describe the cloister architecturally, and then to give the history of the work from the rolls of accounts hitherto unpublished, which are preserved in the archives of the cathedral.

The cloister is situated on the south side of the cathedral : it is vaulted throughout with stone, and has an upper story of apartments which were originally appropriated in various ways to the monastic establishment, but are now partly included in the various canons' houses that surround the area, partly employed for the deposit of archives, and on the side next the cathedral are now unroofed, and therefore disused. Each compartment of the cloister, excepting, of course, the four corner ones, opens to the central area, or cloister-garth, by a wide arch, the head of which is occupied by open tracery sustained by two mullions or monials in the form of pillars, with base, shaft, and capital. A bold projecting buttress separates each pair of adjacent compartments and sustains the thrust of the stone vault. The angle buttresses are diagonal. Various doors open as usual from the respective sides of the cloister wall to the church and to the monastic offices. The cloister wall itself being the original Norman wall of the first cloister, some of these doors are earlier than the foundation of the present cloister ; but, to make the description which follows more intelligible, it will be necessary to refer to the following diagram plan, in which each compartment bears a number for the sake of reference.

The history of the cloister and the changes of architectural style which we are about to trace concur in showing that the building was begun on the east side and proceeded along the south, the west, and lastly the north.

The Tracery.—The most obvious variations are to be found in the patterns of the tracery which occupy the heads of the arches. These patterns are exceptions to the above remarks, and may be considered as being independent, and apparently in every case those which belong especially to the style which prevailed when they happened to have

been designed ; but the form of the arch in which they are placed is throughout the same as in the original design, and, above all, the mullions are from one end to the other of the work single simple shafts, with round base, capital, and abacus, and this circular abacus, perhaps, more than any other part of the design, contributes a character of unity and antiquity to the whole. The later cloisters have mullions continuous with the tracery, resting on high sills, and glazed so as to convert the arches into real windows, exactly resembling the ordinary windows of their time. Thus the Gloucester, Lincoln, Canterbury, and other cloisters were either glazed or so arranged as to permit of it, whereas the Norwich cloister, like that of Salisbury, only admitted of glazing in the upper part of the arch, above the mullions ; thus following throughout the fashion of the thirteenth century, when it was designed, instead of introducing that of the fifteenth century, when it was finished.

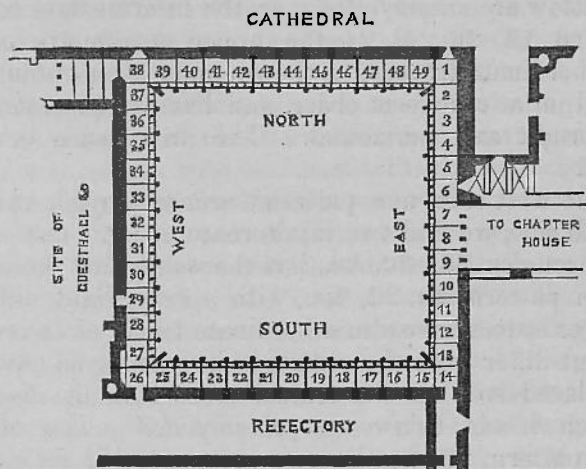


Fig. 1.

The above plan shows that the cloister consists of forty-nine compartments, of which the four corner ones have of course no tracery ; and of the remainder, there are twelve arches on the east side and eleven on each of the others. The eastern tracery is geometrical, and the first lines of its pattern are two spherical triangles resting on the points of the three lower arches. The triangles are filled up with three trefoils each, and the lower arches are simply trefoiled. The same pattern, with a little variation, appears in com-

partment 49, namely, the first round the corner of the north walk. The tracery of the opposite compartment, 15 of the south walk, has been removed for the convenience of bringing coffins into the cloister-garth for burial. The tracery of this compartment may have corresponded with the others of the south walk; but nothing can be said about it with any certainty.

On the south side the patterns of the tracery are different from the east, and on this side two patterns are employed and disposed alternately.

The first lines of the tracery, *i.e.*, the pattern formed by the first order of the moldings is *flowing*, and there is in this respect very little difference in the two alternate patterns, but they differ entirely in the filling up of these first lines by the subordinate moldings. In the first pattern which occupies the compartments 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, the upper spaces are filled up with rich double foliation and the arch heads below are *cinquefoiled*. In the intermediate compartments 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, the upper spaces are occupied with subordinate tracery, in the common form of four leaves disposed in a cruciform order, and having the central cross bars upright and horizontal. The arch heads below are *trefoiled*.

On the west side new patterns are employed, and, as in the south side, we find two in alternate order. One of these which occupies 28, 30, &c., has the same first lines as the southern pattern, 20, 22, &c., with a very slight difference. The upper spaces have also subordinate tracery in a cruciform order, but differ from the corresponding southern pattern by being placed so that the central cross bars lie *diagonally*. The arch heads below are *cinquefoiled*. The alternate western pattern, 27, &c., is more geometrical in its character than *flowing*, although it is one that frequently occurs in the latter half of the Decorated style, as, for example, in the chapter-house at Wells. It, in fact, resembles the original pattern of the eastern tracery, supposing the lower sides or base of the spherical triangles to be omitted.

The north side presents to us in the first place two new *flowing* patterns in compartments 39, 40, and the remainder of the side is occupied by two perpendicular patterns disposed alternately, and so late in character that many have suspected them to be the result of a repair subsequent to

the recorded completion of the cloister in 1430. Thus, the lower arch heads are elliptical, and the first lines of the pattern are filled up with subordinate tracery composed of a much greater number of small mullions than is usual until the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth centuries. No record of such repair has been found in the fabric rolls, of which a tolerably complete series exists.

From this review of the tracery it appears that the east side is *geometrical*, the south and west *flowing*, and the north *perpendicular*.

The buttresses of the different sides vary principally in the molding of the middle set-off. On the east side, including the two diagonal buttresses, this molding is much more complex than on the south side, but on the west side, including its diagonal buttress, a much simpler and later molding is employed, which is carried round the north side also. The variations of the small windows above correspond with those of the buttresses. They are all single-light windows. On the east side they are trefoil headed and the cusp grows out of the soffit, as in early Decorated work. On the south side the light is cinque-foiled and has two orders of chamfers, the inner one forming the foliation, but on the west and north, the light being cinque-foiled, the outer chamfer describes a square over the light head. Thus the buttresses and these upper windows concur in dividing the work of the cloister into three parts—(1) the east, (2) the south, and (3) the west and north.

The moldings of the great arches are exceedingly complex, and two patterns are employed in them besides smaller variations. The first and oldest pattern is employed along the east walk, and also for the adjacent compartments of the north walk and the south walk, 49 and 15, thus showing that these two arches formed part of the first portion erected. The second pattern, which is rather simpler than the first, is used for the remainder of the cloister.

The variations in the rib moldings of the vaults are slight and unimportant, the original pattern having been apparently adhered to throughout. The vaults themselves are exceedingly curious. They are throughout the whole cloister of the same plan, namely, each severey is nearly a square; and there are transverse diagonal and wall ribs, and one tierceron between each. The longitudinal and trans-

verse ridge ribs are not curved but are perfectly horizontal. The intersections of these ribs with the ridge are covered with a series of most remarkable sculptured bosses, the description of which alone will furnish matter for a most curious essay.

The variations in the vaults are wholly confined to the curvature of the ribs. These variations formed the subject of a paper which was contributed to the Institute of British Architects in 1842, and which is printed in the first volume of their transactions.¹ They are there examined at much greater length than would suit the limits or style of the present history, but the general results are as follows :—

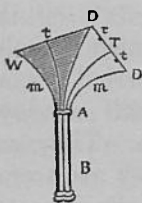


Fig. 2.

In every vault the group of ribs that spring off, diverging as they rise upwards from the vaulting shafts to meet the ridge, forms, together with the intermediate paneling a certain solid, which is termed the "spandrel solid" of the vault. Thus, in Fig. 2, A B is the group of vaulting shafts; A the abacus, A W half the wall rib, W D and D D the ridge ribs, A D, A D diagonal ribs, A T transverse rib,

A t, A t, A t, the tiercerons. Then the solid (W D D A) which is formed by this mass of ribs, and the panels which rest upon them is the *spandrel solid*.

The form of this spandrel solid has a great influence upon the character of the vault, and it happens that in the cloister of Norwich we have a series of these forms changing according to the age of the respective portions, and thus giving a most valuable lesson in a part of Decorative architecture that has been exceedingly neglected. A walk round the cloister, by bringing the various forms into direct comparison with each other, will at once show how much the effect of the vault depends upon this spandrel.

The differences of form are best shown by considering the plan of each spandrel about half-way between the abacus and the ridge of the vault, as at the level *m m* of Fig. 2; but in fact it wholly depends upon the greater or less degrees of curvature that are given to the ribs, between their

¹ "On the Construction of the Vaults of the Middle Ages," by R. Willis, F.R.S., &c., Jacksonian Professor in the University

of Cambridge, Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

springing at the abacus and their meeting with the ridge rib. Thus, for example, if the transverse rib A T is considerably curved in the middle, and the diagonal ribs A D but slightly curved, the edges of the solid will be made prominent, and the middle of it will fall inwards, so as to give to the plan the form of a hollow-sided square.

If, on the other hand, the diagonal ribs A D are more curved than the transverse rib, the plan will tend to a circular form, and by properly arranging the curvatures may be made an exact circle.

In the same way the curvatures of the intermediate ribs or tiercerons A t . . may be managed so as either to throw them inwards in the middle and thus give a hollow form to the sides of the spandrel solid, or by making the curvatures less they may be brought forward so as to give a round form to the spandrel. All the varieties may be seen, in order, in passing round the cloister from the oldest portions in the east walk to the newest in the north walk.

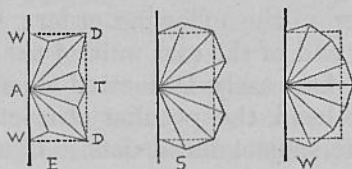


Fig. 3.

These figures represent the different plans of the solids taken half way up, as at *mm* of Fig. 2, and each from a different walk of the cloister. E is the plan in the five central compartments, 6 . . . 10, of the east walk. In these the diagonal rib A D is brought very prominently forward and the neighbouring tiercerons thrown back, so as to give a sharp-edged effect to the form of the solid, and also to throw the transverse rib A T forward, but the whole plan is included within a double square, as shown by the dotted lines. In the remaining compartments of the east walk and in the south side, fig. S, the tiercerons advance beyond the square form so as to diminish the sharp-edged effect of the solid. But in the west walk, fig. W, and still more in the north walk, the curvatures of the ribs are so managed as to give to no one a greater prominence

than to another, and so to approach to the circular or fan-shaped vault.

Some of the springing ribs, especially on the north side, appear to have been altered so as to show that the lower or solid portion immediately above the abacus has probably been erected some years before the separate ribs above were completed, as often happened.

Unfortunately the stone of which the entire cloister is built is of the most perishing nature, and great part of it has been restored and rebuilt, and much of it patched with cement and anticorrosive paint, by which the profiles of mouldings and curvatures have been sadly damaged. These repairs have very seriously affected the decorations of the walls of the cloister, which appear to have been in many places ornamented with arches, tabernacles, &c., that are now filled up and obliterated. There still remain, however, many excellent doors, and an elaborate double lavatory, which occupies the compartments 26 and 27 at the southern extremity of the west walk.

The doors occur in the following order: first, the church door at the north end of the east walk of the cloister, in compartment 1, is a fine early Decorated door, with radiating tabernacles in the head, the peculiar character of which has made it a favourite subject for artists. It is worth while to remark that the tabernacles are not a subsequent addition, but that they are fairly cut out of the same block of stone as the moldings against which they seem at first sight to have been cemented.

Proceeding northwards we come to a richly-molded doorway in compartment 6. Another very similar to it, and evidently the work of the same mason, is in compartment 14, at the south end of this cloister, and was the door which led to the Infirmary.

The Chapter-house, now destroyed, abutted against the three middle compartments of the east walk, 7, 8, 9, and the communication between the two was formed, as usual in Chapter houses, by three open arches, of which the middle one was the entrance and was open to the ground, the lateral ones, similar in every other respect to the central arch, were not continued quite down to the ground but had sills like windows. These arches, when the Chapter-house was demolished, were walled up so as to be entirely con-

cealed in the inside of the cloister and only visible on the outside; but about the year 1850 the Dean and Chapter opened the arches, closing them merely with wire grating,

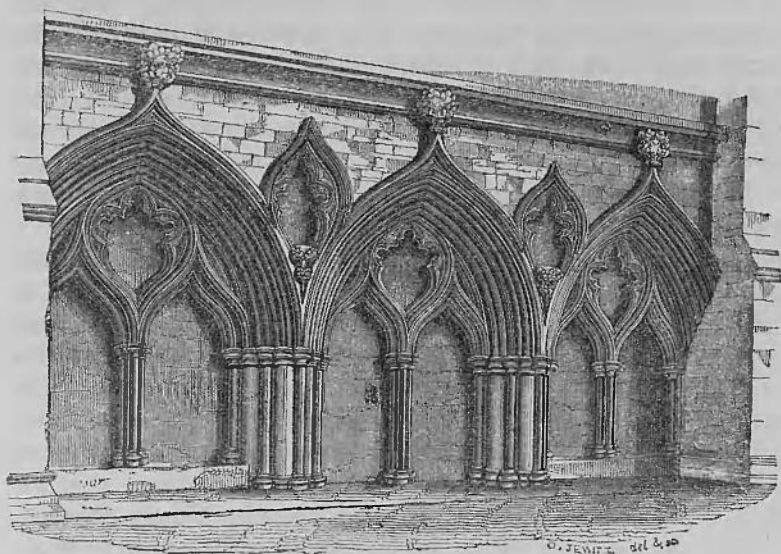


Fig. 4.

so as to admit light and air to the cloister, and at the same time greatly embellished it by the restoration of this principal and most important feature. The tracery of these openings is flowing, and belongs to the period of the second portion of the work, namely, the south walk, the patterns of which it resembles.

There is a neat door in compartment 10, of an earlier and plainer character than the other doors just described.

The south wall of the cloister was also the wall of the Refectory, and there are indications against several of the compartments of the wall arches having been more deeply molded than the others. They may, perhaps, have been sunk as monumental arches and subsequently filled up. This description applies particularly to compartments 16 and 17, and in a less degree to 20, 21, and 22. The last compartment, 26, has the door of the refectory in its south wall, a richly-molded door with some peculiar details that make it well worth study, and also of comparison with a door in the west walk, in compartment 29, which led to the

Guest-hall. This door has an elliptical head, but precisely the same moldings as the Refectory door, so that the two are plainly the work of the same hand.

The north compartment of this walk has the door of the locutory in its west wall and the door of the church in its north wall. The first is a good example of early Decorated work, the last an excellent and elaborate Perpendicular door, with tabernacles and statues carried up the jambs and over the head.

Lastly, the piers and vaulting shafts of the cloister must be described.

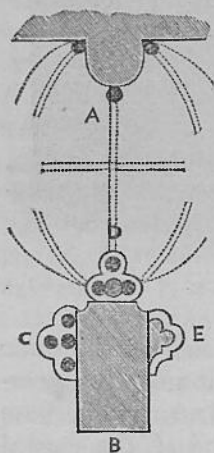


Fig. 5.

These piers are, with one exception, constructed through the whole work upon the system that was nearly exploded when the cloister was first designed. They consist, namely, of groups of separate cylindrical shafts of Purbeck marble, arranged round a centre or *body*, placed so as to leave a small space between each. Such grouped piers, in the fourteenth century, were usually simulated by building the whole group in courses of masonry, shaped so as to resemble such a bundle of separate shafts, but in reality consisting of one united mass, for the appended shafts are connected at the back with the body of the pier.

The half piers or responds, which are arranged along the wall of the cloister, are constructed throughout as in figure A, namely, a semi-cylindrical pier of Purbeck marble is built into the wall, and around this are placed three detached pillars of the same material.

But there are two kinds of piers employed in the front walls of the cloister, or rather in the support of the range of traceried arches which composes the front boundary next to the cloister garth. The left-hand half of figure B shows the plan of the first kind, which is used along the eastern side, and the right-hand half shows the second kind of pier which is employed in the remaining three sides. The only difference between the two lies in the lateral groups of shafts C, E, which carry the traceried arches. Each pier

consists of a solid central mass of masonry, of which the part B is formed into a projecting buttress. The back or inner portion, next to the cloistered walk, has a group of four shafts, consisting of one central and larger one, corresponding to the semi-shaft opposite, and of three small ones, similarly corresponding to the opposite ones; and these two opposite groups are appropriated to the vaulting ribs. On the sides of the central mass are grouped shafts c, e, which are appropriated to the support of the traceried arches.

In the east walk, including its angle piers and two adjacent piers on the north side, with one on the south, the group consists of four small Purbeck shafts completely detached; but in the remaining piers this group is formed merely of a projecting rib of masonry shaped into the form of a bundle of two shafts, and a hollow molding as shown in the figure, this being the usual mode of constructing compound piers in the latter part of the Decorated period. However, within the cloister the ancient method of detached shafts is, as already stated, retained even to the last and latest portion.

We now proceed to examine the documents from which we may derive some knowledge of the history of the cloister.

In the Itinerary of William of Worcester there occurs a passage which gives the summary of this history. This passage is written in his manuscript in a different handwriting from his own, and appears to have been inserted upon a blank leaf by some person, perhaps after his death. The facts and dates which it gives are, however, confirmed in many respects by other documents, and it was probably copied from some register or inscription that was formerly preserved at Norwich, but which has now disappeared.

[Concerning the building of the cloister.] In the year of the Lord 1297, the work of the cloister of the church of Norwich before the Chapter-house, together with the Chapter-house itself, was begun by Master Ralph Walpole, then Bishop of Norwich, as appears by a writing sculptured in a stone placed on the west side of the cloister, thus, *Dominus Radulphus Walpole Norvicensis Episcopus me posuit*. And also the work of Richard Uppehalle, the founder of the said work, appears by a writing sculptured on a stone placed on the east side of the same cloister, on the north side of the door of the Chapter-house aforesaid, thus, *Ricardus Uppehalle hujus operis inceptor me posuit*. And

there were made by them three severies (*i. e.*, compartments) only, with the Chapter-house. But the residue towards the church, together with the door thereof, and towards the door leading to the Infirmary, and from that door to those severies in which the towels hang was made at the expense of Master John of Ely, Bishop of Norwich, and other friends; as well as by the office of Pitancer, specially deputed thereto by the convent. But a part on the north side, in respect of the wall next the church and the vaultings, was made at the expense of 710 marks by Master Henry of Wells, and of £20 assigned and given thereto by Master John Hankok, and also from the said office of Pitancer.

From where the towels hang, with the door of the Rectory, and the lavatories, and the door of the Guest-hall, [During the same time.] it was made at the expense of £100 by Geoffrey Symonds, Rector of Marsh.² And from the door of the Guest-hall to the entry into the church, together with that door, and in respect of the wall next the said hall, and the vaulting, it was made by the executors of Master John Wakeryng, formerly Bishop of Norwich. And thus was completed the work of this most famous cloister in the year of the Lord 1430, in the time of Master William Alnewyk, Bishop of Norwich, and in the third year of Master William Worsted, Prior of the same church. The time from the beginning of the work to the end was 133 years.³

Cotton confirms this by stating that Wakeryng finished the cloister in stonework on the western side, from the door of the Guest-hall: "J. Wakeryng perfecit claustrum in opere lapideo ex parte occidentali ab hostio aulae hospitum." Cott. 417.

A great number of the rolls of accounts of the various offices of the monastery are still preserved in the treasury of Norwich Cathedral, and although so many have been lost, that the series of years is incomplete, yet so many remain, and are in such excellent preservation, that very few, if any, similar collections of records can be compared with them. The officers that principally concern our present purpose are the Sacrist and Pitancer: the rolls of the latter fully confirm the statement that the latter part of the cloister costs were paid and, indeed, managed by that

² The parish and church of St. Mary in the Marsh are said to have been in existence before Bishop Herbert founded his cathedral at Norwich. St. Mary in the Marsh is still the name of the parish of The Close, and according to tradition the church stood on the south side of The Lower Close, on a site now occupied by a row of red brick houses, in one of which a massive piece of wall yet remains.—[Mem. by the Rev. Henry Symonds, formerly curate of St. Mary in the Marsh].

Dean Gardener is said to have destroyed this church in the sixteenth century, and the chapel of St. Luke in the cathedral, with a part of the Procession path, was assigned to the parish in its stead by the Dean and Chapter. On the accession of the present Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Pelham, the parish service was transferred to the Bishop's private chapel.

³ Translated ex. reg.º iº fol. 266 b. Document 1511 et fol. 269, similar handwriting but not the same.

officer. The earliest remaining roll of the cloister work is dated 1289, and the last Pitancer's roll 1535, so that, reckoning one for each year, there ought to be 247 in all; but unfortunately only about 98 remain, that is two-fifths of the whole, and the losses are scattered pretty equally over the series of years.

Similarly, of the Sacrist's rolls, the first remaining is dated 1271 and the last 1535, and of the 265 thus accounted for only about 102 remain, therefore 163 are lost. These blanks in the series of documents make it impossible to recover a complete narrative of the proceedings, but we shall find a great amount of curious information in them concerning the manner in which the work was managed and the money raised, &c.

In the following analysis of the rolls that relate to the cloister work, every year will be mentioned of which the accounts remain, and the omitted years must be understood to be those of which the rolls are lost, unless the contrary is stated.

The first roll, 1289, is the account for that year of W. de Shenysthorpe, *Communarius*; from which it appears that the Chapter-house was in building and the works under the charge of that officer. The receipts shall be examined separately; and, for the present, we shall take the expenditure under the head *Expensæ factæ circa capitulum*. There are wages of the workmen, week by week, from 11s. to 25s. in all, tools and so on; then comes the heading of materials, from which we learn that the stone was bought at Caen, in various sizes, conveyed to great Yarmouth in a ship, and from thence to the water-gate of the *curia* or monastic enclosure in boats, where it was landed and conveyed to the building. The following may serve as a specimen of the history and expense of conveying one load:—

"De petra empta apud Cain, [in denariis] liberatis Will'o de Augeys pro petra apud Cain xxvj. s. viij. d. In ix^{xx} ij. Item in grossoribus xl. Item in postell' xxv., It^m, in ogivis xli., It^m in coyne de mensura lxxv.⁴ emptis apud Cain. Pro haulo navis de Cain usque Gernemutham l. s. viij. d. In alleviacione navis usque ad batellos ij. s. ij. d. In cariagio de Gernemuta apud Norvic' cum sex batellis vij. s. ij. d. De porta usque ad magnam curiam ij. s. In aliis expensis ij. d. q^a. Summa iiij. l. viij. s. xd. q."

Several loads of this kind are specified, and to one of them

⁴ These four items added together make exactly the nine gross and two.

the scribe is careful to append a note that six pieces of stone mentioned in the invoice were deficient: "*De parva coyn xix., sex deficiebant quæ continebantur in litera.*"

It must be observed that the Sacrist's rolls contain no entries relating to the cloister, although they help us materially in respect to the Cathedral works. Our next information is in a Prior's roll, "*Compotus camere prioris,*" of the 20th year of Prior Henry de Lakenham (A.D. 1309), wherein 11*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* appear to have been spent upon stone, wages, &c., for the cloister—

"*Clastrum : pro cx. tablemenz ad claustrum xv. s. vj. d.; Item, pro D, de pecia lxxv. s.; Item, pro xlvj. gobez, xliiij. s.; Item, pro cariagio dicte petre et gobez, x. s.; Item, in stipendiis cementariorum et ferramentis eorum, iij. l. viij. s. vij. d. Summa xj. l. xiiij. s. j. d.*"

And again, in the succeeding year, 66*s.* 9*d.* for 30 columns of marble bought for the cloister, &c.—

"*Item, in xxx. columnis de marmor emptis ad claustrum, lxxvj. s. ix. d.*"

In 1324 the roll shows that the offices of "*Communarius*" and Pitancer had been united in one person, and this arrangement continues until the year 1505, when they are again given to two different persons, and remain so divided until the Dissolution; but during the whole of this period of the union of the offices the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the two offices are separately kept and balanced, although usually written upon the same roll of parchment.

In the above year, 1324, John de Wurthstede, who was both "*Communarius*" and Pitancer, accounts in the Pitancer's half of his roll for the expenditure of 60*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* upon the cloister:—

"*Compotus fratris Joh. de Wurthstede de communeria Norwycen. (Mich. to Mich. anno R. de Langele Prioris xv. 1324).*

"*Hec sunt stipendia cementariorum circa opus claustrum a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad idem festum 15 Prioris R. Langele.*

"*Wages, 13 months, summa, xlj. l. xvj. s. x. d.*"

These wages appear as a regular monthly item:—

"*Item mense primo xv. operariis v. l. iij. s. viij. d.*

" ii^o " lx. s. xvi. s. j. d.

" ⁱⁱⁱⁱij " "

Expense.

- " In tegulis emptis pro opere claustris, xvij. s.
 " In xxij. columnis de marmore, xxxij. s. vj. d.
 " In xvj. basibus de marmore, xij. s. iiij. d.
 " In j. mango base de marmore, vj. s. viij. d.
 " In j. base parvo et capitello et tribus columnis, iiij. s. vj. d.
 " In xxij. lapidibus magnis emptis, xxvj. s. viij. d.
 " In gobet' et quarterium de coyn, xx. s.
 " In lx. et v. gobet', xxxij. s.
 " In xvij. moldepeces, xxvij. s.
 " In kariagio lapidum, ix. s. iiij. d.
 " In ^{xx}iiij. pedibus lapidum de tabulment', x. s.
 " In ^cvij. coyn empt', lxxvij. s. ix. d.
 " In iiij. de coyn et dim' empt', Ivj. s.
 " In ^cxl. gobet' empt', xxvj. s. viij. d.
 " In ^ciiij. de coyn cum kariagio, liij. s. ij. d.
 " Summa, xx. li. xvj. s. vj. d."

Amongst the minute expenses occur :—

- " In tabulis empt' pro cyntres, xv. d.
 " In percameo empto pro moldis, iiij. d. o.
 " . . . Summa om̄n expens', lxix. li. viij. s. j. d. . , et sic
 expense excedunt recepta, xiiij. li. xvij. s. viij. d."

In 1325 the sum was 52*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*:—

- " Expense Prioris R. de Langele (Pitancer's roll, 1325) circa opus
 claustris :—
 " Stipendia, xvij. *li.* xij. s. vj. d.—for 13 months.
 " In ^{xx}iiij. pedibus de ogiv' emptis, lvij. s. iiij. d.
 " Tabulament, gobet', coyn, etc.
 " In ^{xx}vj. tabulis de estris emptis, xvij. s.
 " In j. batello pro calce et calyoun kariando, xliij. s. v. d.
 " In 3^{bus} repagulis (bolts) pro fenestris claustris, 8*s.* 6*d.*
 " In expend'. super murum infirmarie, 55*s.* 4*d.*"

In 1327, 79*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*:—

- " Expense Will. de Claxtone, 1327 :—
 " Stipendia, (of masons only, 13 months), xv. *li.* xiiij. s. iiij. d.
 " Item, in candelis et gres pro marmore, viij. d.
 " Item, in scaffald pro marmore pollicendo, xij. s. vj. d."

[The debt of the previous year was £20 14*s.* 2*d.* The expenses, wages of carpenters and plumbers for work done to the cloister were £22 8*s.* 7*d.*]

	£.	s.	d.
Wages of masons	15	14	4
Materials	18	12	1
Iron	0	36	3
Expenses of other buildings	21	7	3
<hr/>			
Total expenses	79	18	6
„ receipts	47	6	1
<hr/>			
Deficit	32	12	5
<hr/>			

In 1330 the amount was 99*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* 3*q.* The cloister expenses are kept apart from the ordinary expenses of the office, but some of the latter are accidentally mixed with them. The items are either *wages*—as, in 1324, we find for 13 months the masons' wages, "*Stipendia cementariorum circa opus claustrī*," 41*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, or else *materials and tools*. However, the accounts show that the expenses had been for some years overrunning the receipts, and a debt of 59*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in 1330, seems to have induced a pause in the works, for we find them in this year selling some of the materials.

"Pitancer. Will. de Claxtone, 1330. Item receptum per manus fratris Johannis de Wurthestede et de rebus venditis :—

"Item, de petra vendita de Kain, xxxv. s. iij. *d.*

"Item, de vj. columpnis parvis de marmore venditis, viij. s. vj. *d.*

"Item, de lapidibus pro basibus et capitellis venditis, xxvj. s. viij. *d.*

"Item, de tribus batellis venditis, ix. *li.* xvij. s.

"Item, de veteri lingno de scafald vendito, etc.

"(In dorso), Stipendia, vj. *li.* xix. s. viij. *d.*

("Wages to Galtecorf et aliis xij. s. vij. *d.* a month.)

"In j. parva batella empta, xxvj. s. viij. *d.*

"In ij. batellis de novo factis, viij. *li.* v. s. iij. *d.*

"In j. centum et dim' de coyn emptis, xxij. s. iij. *d.*

"In iij. fenestris lyngneis pro claustro, iij. s.

"In parvis barris pro fenestris claustrī vitreis, xvij. *d.*

"In fractura j. lyngni pro thoalyes, iij. *d.*

"In tribus fenestris lyngneis pro almar' claustrī, xvij. *d.*

(Summa 11*l.* 3*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*)"

In 1336 not much work was going on. Symon of Hetherset had given £5, and a note is added to the effect that he had promised to give 26*d.* per week to maintain one mason during the year, which would come to £5. 12*s.* 8*d.*, and therefore he still owed 12*s.* 8*d.*; similarly, John of Bokenham had given only 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and therefore owed

41s. 4d. In 1337 the Pitancer's roll contains only a notice of some slight repair to the cloister :—

" Pitancer's Account, 1337. In factura unius hostij de claustro juxta fenestram in solanarii infirmarii (*i. e.*, the small entry to the infirmary), in emendacione claustrii ad hostium refectorii et diversa loca claustrii cum bordis ad illa emptis per vices, ij. s. ij. d."

In 1339 the "Communarius" roll contains, amongst others, the accustomed heading "Compotus . . . de opere claustrii et infirmarii et muri communarie" . . . with a receipt of 5*l.* 16s. 9½*d.*, but no great works or expenses are inserted :—

" 1339. Commun', xiiij. W. de Claxton, Prior."

After the usual account follows :—

" Compotus fratris Johannis de Wurthestede de opere claustrii et infirmar' et muri communar' a festo S. Mich. ad idem festum anno Will. prioris, xij.

" Recepta, v. l. xvij. s. ix. d. q.

(Expense—wages.

Boards, lead, and nails for the Infirmary, stone, tiles, &c.)

" Summa omnium expensarum circa opus infirmarie et opus claustrii et muri Communarie se extendunt ad, xxi. *li.* vi. s. viij. d.

" Et excedunt expensas, xv. *li.* ix. s. x. d. q.

" Henr. de Lakenham. In nova camera Infirmarie,—in xxx. columnis de marmore emptis ad claustrum, 66s. 9d."

In 1345, however, the roll exhibits symptoms of activity. £13. 16s. 4d. are paid for masons' wages, which with other sums paid for stones, and especially £4. 13s. 4d. to "William Burgeys de Corf pro marmore ex conventione," make up a total sum of 21*l.* 13s. 5½*d.* :—

" Pitancer 1345. Recepta ad opus claustrii de domino prioris iiij. *li.* It^m de . . . per manus supprioris, ix. l. vi. s. viij. d. It^m de dno Will^o de Wytton, xij. *li.* It^m de dno Robto. de Elynggham, xx. s.

" Summa, xxvi. *li.* vj. s. iiij. d.

" Wages of masons, etc., xij. *li.* xvj. s. iiij. d.

" . . . Petra empta . . . (various) . . . liberat' Willielmo Burgeys de Corf pro marmore ex conventione, iiij. *li.* xij. s. iiij. d. Summa, 21*l.* 13s. 5d½. (Various entries for minute expenses)—in tabulis emptis pro moldis et aliis iij. s. x. d. ; in j. ix. d. . . . in j. segura, iiij. d. . . . in j. compas, xij. d. . . . in j. mol fabr', xv. s. It^m in j. ferr. ad limand', ij. d. It^m in xx. vertivell et xx. hokes et bord' pro fenestris claustrii ex parte refectorii et in factura, vi. s. x. d. ob. It^m in vitriis ad easdem, vj. s. viij. d. It^m in ferr. pro eisdem, xvij. d. It^m in ij. par foft. iiij. d.

" Summa, xlix. s. viij. d. ob.

- "Communaria 1345. Recept' de remanente compotus anni precedentis, 7 *li.* 19 *s.* v. *d.* ob. *q.*
 " de decimis ecclesie de Cattone, 18 *li.* 3*d.* *q.*
 " de redditibus apud merholt in Norwic',
 6*s.* 6*d.*
 " Omnia Recepta, 26 *li.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
 " Pitan. remanent' compoti precedentis, 9 *li.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ob. *q.*"

The year 1346 gives us a Pitancer's roll containing a long and curious entry of cloister work, from which it appears that the work, which had evidently been suspended about 1330, had been resumed about 1345, and was now vigorously proceeding. The loss of the intermediate rolls makes it impossible to say whether there was a total pause during these 15 years, but, as the glimpses afforded us by the rolls of 1337 and 1339, give evidence that the work was not then going on, such a pause appears probable:—

Prior Simon (1346).

"Recepta ad opus claustrī, £28 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Petra empta—in marmore empto viz. ix. capita magna et bases magna, xvj. semibas' iij. lapid' pro Gaubes angl', gross xxix. columpne longe polyz et parat in omnibus, vij. doscelez magne polyz j. doscelet magn' pro angl' columpne parve pro fenestris, etc.

"Cc. et dim. quart. de koyn Dubleynz. skues angulares, vij. ped de crest'.

"In roba Symonis Lilye, xiiij. *s.* ij. *d.* In roba Roberti de Wyssyngseth, x. *s.*

"In j. squavyrin et j. putifer' ij. *d.* In solipels, iij. *d.*

"Prec' j. capit' j. bas' j. columpn', 5*s.*

"Petra empta. In cc. de Kayn Dubleynz, x. *s.*"

In 1347 and 1349 the Chapter documents show that the monks were carrying on the building steadily; but in the records for the years 1351, 1356, 1364, and 1382 the "Opus claustrī" does not appear, so that the work must have been again stopped. There are entries of sums of money spent on the cloister in rolls dated as late as the year 1480; but they only show that a few unimportant items had to be finished after the main work of the great cloister had come to an end. The marble pavement of the west walk was not laid down till the year 1452, nor was the garth finally levelled till 1435, but the entries that appear in the records of the year 1428 show that the structure was then practically complete, when James Woderoffe, the freemason,

Magister of the work of the great cloister, John Horne, and William Reppys, the "gravour," were finishing the keys of the vault.

When Queen Elizabeth visited Norwich, in 1578, the north wall of the cloister was painted, or, as Sir Thomas Browne describes it, "handsomely beautified." "The north wall of the cloister was handsomely beautified with the arms of some of the nobility in their proper colours, with their crests, mantlings, supporters, and the whole achievement quartered with the several coats of their matches, drawn very large from the upper part of the wall, and took up about half of the wall. . . . They made a very handsome show, especially at that time when the cloister windows were painted unto the cross-bars. . . . But in the late times when the lead was faulty and the stonework decayed the rain falling upon the wall washed them away. The pavement also of the cloister on the same side was broken and the stones taken away, a floor of dust remaining; but that side is now handsomely paved by the beneficence of my worthy friend, William Burleigh, Esq."

Traces of colour may yet be found on the wall; but there is no fragment of the painted glass "which hath been above the cross-bars." But to return to the summary—

In 1386 we find notices of a "*Custos claustr*" as well as a "*Custos domorum*," the former of whom accounted for the stone and other materials for the works. Among the items of these are two great capitals, 24 marble columns, great and small, bars for the windows, and work upon the gutters. In 1388 a much larger amount than was expended upon the works was given or bequeathed for its execution. In 1389, 1391, 1392, 1394, and 1399 items only for the wages of workmen appear. In 1404 some stones of marble were bought for the work, an iron grate for the lavatory bought, and some repairs done. In 1406, 1407, and 1408 no expenses were incurred. In 1411 considerable sums were obtained for the work, and much stone purchased for its various parts. In 1413 the works appear to have been actively carried on, among the names of the workmen appearing that of Bricius "dewcheman." In 1415, £30. 9s. 9d. appear to have been expended, in which are included 21s. 11d. for the cost of the door of the great Hall, 12d. for the repair of the glass window above the "plancher-loft," and 8d. for the repair of

the door of the locutory. In 1417 various works were in hand for the repairs of windows, the roof, and dormitory. In 1419, 2s. 1*d.* were paid for glass for one of the large windows, "waynscot" bought for a new aqueduct above the cloister, and materials for various works. In 1420, John Depe, the smith, received 4s. 1*d.* for eleven iron "crampions" for supporting the spouts on the west side of the cloister; various tools and materials were bought, work was done upon the vaulting by James Woderofe and his brother John, for whom two "robes" were bought. In 1422 John Woderofe and his brother were still engaged, and had a gratuity of 13s. 4*d.*; timber was bought for the new roof of the south side of the cloister, and four new windows were made. In 1424, £40 were presented to the work by the Archdeacon of Lincoln, and in that year much activity prevailed respecting the work, and the whole roof of the north side was covered with lead. In 1426 some part of the new work of the north side seemed to require repair, which was done; the windows of the Chapter-house were repaired, and a screen (?) provided to shut in the door when a chapter was sitting. In 1428 various works were continued, William Reppys, the "gravour," being paid 40s. for six keystones, and the Archdeacon of Lincoln again contributing to the work. In the years 1430 to 1435 various works were carried on and continued, the digging and carrying away of earth, making thirteen windows over the cloister, "rabettyng" nine windows in the cloister, paving the same with tiles at the Dormitory door, and on the upper side of the door before the Image of the Blessed Virgin. In 1440, plumbers' work was done as well as repairs to two buttresses at the south end of the Dormitory, near the Infirmary garden. In 1441 plumbers' work was continued, including the repair of a spout in the lavatory in the cloister, and a bench of freestone made to be placed near the Refectory door. In 1443 the plumber repaired pipes belonging to the lavatory, and freestone was bought and given for it. In 1444 works were continued in the lavatory, John Jeckys was paid for placing the images of St. John the Evangelist and St. Barbara in the Chapter-house and painting them, the aqueduct on the north side of the cloister was repaired, as were the stone benches in the cloister. In 1449 repairs were done to the locks of various doors, a lock with two keys

was bought at a cost of 7*d.*, for the door of the Exchequer, the glazier repaired the window in the new Dormitory, and Richard Wright the great gate of the garden, near the parlour. In 1452 five score of large stones of marble, and as many small ones, were bought for the pavement of the west cloister, and John Everhard engaged in laying them; the carpenter was paid 18*d.* for hanging the windows above the south cloister, for which hinges, hooks, &c., were bought, and 1½*d.* paid for the repair of the great key of the door of the parlour. In 1466, 3*s.* 4*d.* were paid for work upon the vaulting. In 1470 moneys were contributed "*propter combustionem ecclesie.*" In 1476 the vaultings were cleaned. In 1477 works were done to the barn at Catton. In 1479 six "*le keys, alias le spowhtys,*" were bought for the lavatory.

The close at Norwich has been so thoroughly modernised that nearly all the buildings once occupied and used by the monks have been either destroyed or imbedded in dwelling-houses. The sites of some of the mediæval offices can be made out by comparing fragments of old walls with William of Worcester's description of the great cloister and of the buildings which were grouped about it; but many of these structures have been entirely swept away.

The position of the Chapter-house, built in the thirteenth century, is of course fixed by the great entrance to it, which has been preserved with the cloister; and its width has been determined by the remains of the two side walls, but its length eastward is not accurately known. In an old plan of the church and cloister, published in 1818, the building is represented to be about 80 ft. long, and to have had a polygonal apse at its east end.

Between the Chapter-house and the south wall of the south transept there was the usual slype or tresauunce, the covered passage from the cloister to the cemetery of the monks, but it has been pulled down, the door, which gave access to it from the cloister, has been removed, and the door-arch bricked up.

The deanery of the modern corporation represents the priory of the elder foundation, but much reduced in extent and entirely disconnected from the groups of buildings once devoted to monastic life. There are traces of a door-arch in the east wall of the cloister, which probably opened into a passage to the priors' chambers.

The east walk of the cloister is lengthened southward by a gloomy passage which led towards the Infirmary, of which hardly anything remains but three piers much decayed by age and exposure. This passage is known as the "dark entry," and there was at Ely a similar vaulted communication between the great cloister and Infirmary, which was called the "dark cloister." At Canterbury, too, there was a "dark entry" formed in the substructure of the Dormitory to lead from the great cloister to the Infirmary cloister, and at Peterborough the east walk of the great cloister was continued southward by a long narrow vaulted passage, which no doubt served as the entry at Norwich to give access at all seasons to the magnificent Infirmary which that monastery had ; for as an Infirmary received not only those who were sick and under medical regimen, but those who were convalescent or relieved for a time from the rigid observance of the rules of their order, it was essential that it should not be severed from the main system of buildings.

The Infirmary at Norwich was, in 1744, converted into a workhouse ; but in 1756 the poor were removed and the building was left unoccupied till the summer of 1804, when the greater part was destroyed and a dwelling-house constructed in what was left. The piers which have been mentioned were fortunately left standing, and some portions of the old roof which then covered the building still remain as the roof of the dwelling-house.

Mr. Repton made careful plans and elevations of this structure a few months before its destruction, and published them shortly afterwards in the fifteenth volume of the "*Archaeologia*." His plan gives the width of the building as well as the site of its west wall, and it also establishes the fact that it had only one subordinate aisle, which was on the south side. The eastern limits of the building Mr. Repton was not able to plan, but we may assume that this Infirmary was finished as others were, and that it had its chapel at the east end, shut off by a wall from the general chamber. The east wall of the dark entry is of a very early date, and is probably part of the first cloister which has been thus far preserved by being used to make up one of the canons' houses.

The Dormitory in all these monasteries was connected with one of the transepts of the church, and at Norwich

the "dortor," as it is usually called, must have stood on a sub-structure of vaults in the space between the east wall of the great cloister and the priory or modern deanery. Traces of the vaults may, indeed, still be found on the walls of the deanery, and the site of the building is to some extent defined by the entry of repairs in 1440, previously referred to, which prove the south end of the Dormitory to have been near the Infirmary garden, as shown in the Pitancer's account of the nineteenth year of Henry VI.: "*j botras in fine australi dormitorii juxta gardinum Infirmarii.*" The relative positions occupied by the Dormitory cloisters and Chapter-house at Norwich are, in fact, those assigned to these chambers at Ely and Peterborough, and, although the monastery at Canterbury stood on the north of the church instead of on the south side, as was generally the case, the grouping of the various departments was very much the same, for there the great "dortor" and Chapter-house were on the east side of the great cloister, and immediately to the east of the dormitory was the herbarium, to which the Infirmary cloister opened. Between the Infirmary at Norwich and the Refectory on the south side of the great cloister there was apparently an open court, which may have been the "*gardinum Infirmarie*" mentioned above, which the south end of the Dormitory overlooked.

The Refectory was built at Norwich exactly as at Peterborough, against the south wall of the great cloister, and must have been a very fine room. Specimens of the intersecting arches of Norman masonry which once decorated its walls have been found preserved in a modern dwelling-house, lately pulled down, which had been built on and about the "dark entry." How far the Norman Fraternity was injured by the various fires for which this monastery is remarkable it is impossible to say, but the site cannot have been changed, for in the fifteenth century, when William of Worcester's notes were written, it remained on the south of the cloister, which had been evidently planned to meet existing arrangements for the preparation of the food provided for the members of the monastery.

The monks' entrance to their dining-hall from the cloister remains in the place assigned to it by William of Worcester, and it no doubt gave access to a vestibule which separated the body of the hall from the kitchen and its appendages,

which were probably still further to the west. Close to the Refectory door we find the lavatories which were used by the monks before meals, constructed within arches sunk in the back wall of the alley, as at Peterborough, Westminster, and Worcester.

In the west alley of the great cloister, and of course in its west wall, there are two doors, of which the southern one near the lavatories opened into the Guest-hall, which was unfortunately pulled down by Dean Gardiner, between 1573 and 1589. This room was not so long as the monks' Refectory, but was about as wide, viz., 34 ft. 6 in., and was entered from the west by a porch of which some fragments yet remain. The monks' kitchen may naturally be looked for in the angle which these two walls once formed at the south-west of the cloister, and there are indications of the former existence of this common and obvious arrangement. Chambers devoted to hospitality were usually assigned to the celarer's care, and accordingly it would be natural to look for his residence in this part of the old monastery, but there is no documentary evidence which throws any light upon the question and it is hardly worth while to lay much stress on mere conjecture. The celarer's apartments may have been over the Guest-hall, or in the range of buildings by which the west alley of the great cloister is extended towards the south, and this disposition of chambers is very much like that adopted at Canterbury, where the Fraternity was on the north side of the great cloister, abutting on the dormitory. The celarer's lodging in that monastery lined the whole length of the west wall, while his hall was still farther to the north, and the buttery of the Fraternity was between the two buildings in the celarer's charge, and the monastery kitchen was close at hand.⁵

The north end of the Norwich Guest-hall abutted on a Locutorium which had an entrance from the cloister. This room, which is of very early date, was till lately imbedded in one of the canons' houses, and an original staircase led from it to chambers over the Guest-hall, which may have been part of the old "cellarium."

The wall which once enclosed the monastery has been almost destroyed, but a part of it remains on the north,

⁵ "The Architectural History of the Convent and Buildings of the Monastery

of Christ Church in Canterbury," by the Rev. Robert Willis.

extending westward from the gateway which leads to the Palace, and the two remaining gatehouses of the precincts are still connected by another portion. The upper gate-house, or St. Ethelbert's gate, as it is called, was built by the citizens of Norwich, as part of the fine levied on them for the injuries done to the church in the riots of A.D. 1272, and replaces the earlier gate-house then burnt. The upper part of this gate-house is modern work of the early part of the present century. The lower gate-house, which stands opposite the west front of the church, was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham in the early part of the fifteenth century. Sir Thomas died in the year 1428, and was buried on the north side of the choir, according to Sir Thomas Browne:⁶—"On the north side of the choir, between the two arches next to Queen Elizabeth's seat, were buried Sir Thomas Erpingham and his wives, the Lady Joan, &c., whose pictures were in the painted glass windows next unto this place with the arms of the Erpinghams. The insides of both the pillars were painted in red colours, with divers figures and inscriptions, from the top almost to the bottom, which are now washed out by the late whiting of the pillars. He was a Knight of the Garter in the time of Henry IV. and some part of Henry V., and I find his name in the list of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports. His arms are often on the steeple which are an escutcheon within an orle of martlets, and also upon the outside of the gate next the school-house."

The Sacrists' roll for the seventh year of King Henry IV. contains an account of offerings made at the burial of Sir Thomas Erpingham in the north aisle of the presbytery of the church:—"7 Hen. VI.—Compotus Ricardi de Midelton sacriste—Recepta ecclesie. Item in oblacione die sepulture domini Thome de Erpinggam militis per executores *vj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d.* Item ex convencionem facta cum executoribus pro equo preter cellam et le trappes *iv. li.* et preter unum pannum aureum rubeum et unum alterum pannum nigrum de Damaske et preter 1 par de plates cum vambras reerbras cussheues sheuewes sabatons *j. dagger et j. basnet cum j. ventell' et j. polle ax.*"

And in the following year account is rendered, "De exe-

⁶ "Repertorium," p. 9.

cutoribus domini Thome Erpyngham pro uno le pipe vini lx. s. Item de eisdem executoribus pro uno pari candela-brorum de laton' ij. s. et preter unum gladium."

Sir Thomas Erpyngham was married twice ; first to Joan Clopton and next to Joan Walton, the widow of John Howard, of Fersfield, who died in 1410 ; and as the arms of both wives form part of one decoration of the gate, he must have built it in all probability between the years 1411 and 1428.⁷

"Queen Elizabeth's Seat," which is referred to in the above extract, is the name now given to the easternmost severy of the north side of the presbytery, from a tradition that when the Queen visited Bishop Freake, in 1578, attended by her court, a throne was prepared for her between the piers of this compartment. The Queen's seat must have been placed immediately in front of a hagioscope which exists below a bridge chapel which spans the procession at this point, and was entered both from the altar platform and from the lower level of the path. There are traces of steps on the piers and remains of the circular staircase which once was carried through the vault of the chapel from the procession path. There was another hagioscope on the south side of the presbytery, but it was destroyed not many years ago.

Close to the Erpyngham gate within the monastery walls stands the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, now the Royal School, a foundation of Bishop Salmon's :—"1299-1325.—*"Carnariam ex occidentali parte ecclesie sue cathedralis construxit et cantariam iv. capellanorum ibidem stabilivit."* Leland coll. $\frac{2}{352}$.

In the foundation deed which is printed from the Bishops' registers by Browne (*Repertorium*, p. 8), he describes it as the chapel which he had founded on the west side of the cathedral and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, for four chaplains to say masses for his soul and those of his father, mother, and his predecessors and successors, and he adds that the human bones buried in the city of Norwich are to be deposited and preserved in the "*Carnaria*," underneath the said chapel of St. John. This deed was confirmed by King Edward in 1316, 12 Ed. II., and his charter calls it

⁷ "Harrod's Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk."

"Capella B. Johannis Evangeliste per dictum episcopum de novo constructa." The porch is a much later building, added by Bishop Walter Hart or Lyhart, 1446-1472, whose arms are over the door.

There was a similar charnel-house and chapel at Worcester, but "the only vestiges of the chapel that remain are part of the north and south walls, which now enclose the court before the above-mentioned house; but the crypt, which is underneath it and bounded by the same walls, and extending the whole space of the court, remains entire. It contains a vast quantity of bones which, although now in some disorder, seem to have been curiously assorted and piled up in two rows along its sides, leaving a passage between them from its west entrance (which was closed up at the time the chapel was demolished) to its end."⁸

Lynn had also a charnel chapel dedicated to St. John, and attached to the north-east corner of St. Margaret's church, the conventual church of the Benedictine monastery there, and another of Bishop Herbert's works.

As at Norwich, the chapel became a school :—"Adjoining to the north-west corner of the church is a very handsome free grammar school, with a neat lanthorn in the middle of it; and under the school is a large arched vault, which was formerly used as a charnel-house." (MS. additions to a copy of "The History of Kings Lynn, by B. Mackerell, 1738," in the Lynn Museum Library.)

In 1779, this chapel was destroyed by the corporation, in order to build new shambles.

The north side of Norwich Cathedral was occupied by the Palace of the Bishop, which once extended as far as the bounding walls of the monastery; but the Palace in which Henry VI. was entertained by Bishop Lyhart in 1449, has been in a great measure pulled down, and the arrangements and dimensions of the original structure can now be guessed at only from the fragments of walls which may be here and there discovered.

When Bishop Herbert laid the foundation of his cathedral he built also a residence for himself, of which some portions still remain. About sixteen years ago his Palace walls joined the north side aisle of the church, and the Bishop had a private entrance to the nave, probably along a gallery carried by a

⁸ "Green's History of Worcester Cathedral," vol. i. p. 56.

substructure of waggon vaults, which still exist in part, and are connected with the massive walls of a nearly square chamber, which has been used in modern days as a kitchen.

The Palace at Ely was in like manner once connected with the cathedral church by a gallery, which gave the Bishop access to the nave. At Canterbury there was a sheltered way by which the Archbishop could pass from his Palace to the church through the cloister, and similar arrangements probably were made in most monasteries. The doorway in the side-aisle wall is left at Norwich, but now opens into the Palace garden instead of into the Palace itself.

To the east of his gallery, Bishop Herbert built a chapel, which stood parallel to the east arm of the cathedral church at a distance of 120 feet, and was about 40 feet in width.

The original residence of the Bishop did not occupy a very large area ; but in 1318, according to the Patent rolls of the twelfth year of the reign of Edward II., Bishop Salmon got licence to buy a piece of land, forty-seven perches and four feet in length, and twenty-three perches and twelve feet in breadth, to enlarge the site of a Palace which he was then building. This Bishop, beside making alterations in the original Palace, is said by Leland⁹ to have completed a new chapel and to have added a new hall, which extended apparently entirely across the new site. This "great hall" measured 120 feet from north to south and was 60 feet wide, having at its north end a kitchen, a buttery, and all the chambers necessary for the preparation of food ; but it seems to have been built on too large a scale, and to have rapidly become a burden on the revenues of the See. Bishop Nix, with the consent of the Prior and Chapter leased it just before his death, A.D. 1535, to the mayor, sheriff, and citizens, that the Guild of S. George might hold their annual feast there ; later on we read of its becoming a meeting house ; in the early part of the eighteenth century fragments of the walls were left, and now all that remains above ground is the porch, standing in the garden of the Bishop's Palace, and often called "Bishop Salmon's gateway" in total ignorance of its original uses.

The present private chapel of the Bishop was built by Bishop Reynolds in 1662, and actually occupies the south end of the Great Hall ; but that which Bishop Salmon added

⁹ "Leland's Collectanea," ii, 352.

to the Bishop's residence has been entirely swept away. It stood between the chapel of Bishop Reynolds and the church, and was a long narrow building, standing on the foundations of Bishop Herbert's chapel and had a square end eastward, which stood on the massive foundations of the original apse, which was evidently a distinctive feature of all the plans adopted by the founder of the monastery.

Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Repertorium"¹ tells us that Bishop Salmon's "chapel demolished in the time of the late war" "was higher, broader, and much longer than the new chapel built by Bishop Reynolds; but being covered with lead the lead was sold and taken away in the late rebellion times, and the fabric growing ruinous and useless, it was taken down and some of the stones made use of in the building of the new chapel." In another passage² he calls it "The bishop's long chappell on the eastward of the palace which was no ordinary fabric."

About the year 1420, Bishop Wakeryng, who left money for the completion of the great cloister, built a covered passage or cloister from the north transept to the south wall of the great hall. This cloister, which, as we learn from the "Repertorium" of Sir Thomas Browne, "was covered with a handsome roof," extended due north from the cathedral and was partly built on the west wall of the "long chappell," but, like the long chappell and Bishop Wakeryng's chapel, not a trace of it is left. Bishop Wakeryng's chapel was on the east side of the south transept, and was entered from the south aisle of the presbytery, but a few years ago the door-arch was taken out, and the whole compartment in which it stood altered to correspond with the old Norman church.

It appears from Sir Thomas Browne's notes³ that the chapel was used as a Chapter-house when the earlier one was gone.

To the east of and adjoining Bishop Wakeryng's chapel was that of John Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, who died in the reign of Edward IV., after having taken an active part with the adherents of the House of Lancaster.

When the old walls of the cathedral were disturbed in 1847, a small "anchorage" or cell of an anchorite was disclosed in the aisle wall, eastward of Bishop Wakeryng's

P. 19.

² P. 15.³ P. 9.

door, and above the ground arcade level. This cell had an opening into the church protected by a grating and must have been constructed in one of the walls of Heydon's Chapel. The grating enabled the occupant of the cell to see the high altar, it may be presumed, and it was given to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, when the "anchorage" was destroyed to make way for the Chapter clerk's and architect's offices.

The gate-house, which is the principal entrance to the Palace, was built by Bishop Alnwyk about the year 1430, and probably replaced some earlier one; the wooden gates, however, were added afterwards by Bishop Lyhart between 1446 and 1472, and may have been put there on the occasion of the visit of King Henry VI. in 1449.

The following extracts from the Survey book, in the possession of the Bishop of Norwich show the condition of the fabric of the Palace in the seventeenth century.

A survey of the Bishop's Pallace, in Norwich, taken on Saturday, 30 January, 1646, by Coll'Sparrow, John Offlett, gent, and Edmund Rust, gent, nominated and appointed surveyors for the Bishoprick of Norwich by virtue of a Commission unto them granted 20 January 1646, by and from Sr John Woollaston, Knight and other Trustees appointed by Parliament for the sale of Bishops landes. According to two ordinances of Parliament made and ordayned for the abolishing of Archbishops and Bishops and for the sale of their landes and possessions. The one bearing Date die veneris 9^o Octobris 1646, the other die Lunæ decimo sexto Novembris 1646.

The Scite of the Pallace with the greate Chappell belonging to the said Pallace, the Stable, Brewhouse, Millhouse, and other houses, together with the yarges, orchardes, garden and backsides conteyne by estimation, 6 acres 2 roodes.

The Pallace House consisteth of these particulars following. It hath in the entrance thereof a porch of ffreestone of tenn foote square, from thence is a paved entry conteyniug 11 foote in breadth and 41 foote in length: at the end thereof is a staircase of 17 foote square, each stair being 7 foote in length, this leadeth into the greate hall.

The greate hall conteyneth in breadth 24 foote and in length 50 foote with two roomes for butteries at the lower end of the said hall.

At the upper end of the said hall is a staircase 14 foote square, leading into a greate dyning roome conteyniug in breadth 28 foote, in length 38 foote, which Dyning roome is wainscoated with old carved wainscoate 9 foote in height, with an old greene hanging of pennystone or Cotton 5 foote deepe.

At the north end of the said dyning roome are some lodging roomes, each of them about 20 foote square with diverse little by roomes for closetts and other purposes.

And toward the south end of the dyning roome there is a roome about

16 foote square which was formerly the Bishops study. A great parlour above stairs in breadth 20 foote, in length 40 foote, and about 13 foote in height.

At the south end of the Parlor are 3 lodging chambers where the Pallace adjoyneth to the greate Cathedrall Church called Christs Church. At the south end of the Parlor and towards the hall are ten other roomes some used for lodging, and the smaller roomes for other uses. A greate kitchin belowe staires, paved, having a chimney in it of two ranges, one pastry, a larder and a wash house adjoyning the said kitchin with a leaden pompe in the washhouse.

One greate Arched Sellar under the hall with diverse other lowe roomes, some of them used to bestowe wood in and the rest unused; and two greate low entries leading into the house, Chappell, and the greate Church.

An old greate porch standing by itselfe with a Chamber over it called the Evidence House, where the Bishops old Evidences are kept.

An old building conteyning 54 foote in length, and 20 in breadth, the lower roomes were formerly the butteries to the greate old hall burnt downe. The two upper stories have a roome in each story, each roome conteyning in length 54 foote, and in breadth 20.

There is a longe rowe, a range of buildings at the entrance of the outward court yard conteyning in length 289 foote and in breadth about 20 foote. In this range of buildings there is a gatehouse Tower, stronge and in good repaire; and two other old towers, one in decay. A middle part of this range of buildings conteyning 58 foote in length is employed for stables. At the west end of this rowe of buildings is about 100 foote in length employed for a brewhouse, by the gatehouse Tower is a Porters lodge of one roome, and under it is a Dungeon called the Bishops prison.

The private Chappell belonging to the Pallace conteyneth 130 foote in length and 28 foote in breadth; the timberworke of the rooffe is in decay. It was never used soe far as appeareth as a place for buriall.

There is a Tenement lying in the Pallace yard called the keepers house, now in the occupat'on of Robert Randalfe; This tenement consisteth of a little porch and a Study over it, and of a hall 17 foote in length and 15 foote in breadth with a little kitchin; a wash house, 2 little butteries, and a Sellar with a hall chamber, a kitchin chamber, and a chamber over the buttery.

The Seite of the said pallace with all the houses, Private chappell, buildings, yardes, gardens, and orchards thereunto belonging and conteyning by estimation 6 acres and 2 roods are lying together betwixt the greate Cathedrall church called Christs church in part and the way leading from the said church towards Bishops gate in part on the part of the south, and betwixt the Common way leading from Tombeland to Bishops gate on the part of the north, and abbutteth on the east part upon the cross way leading to Bishops gate, and the west part thereof abbutteth upon the greene yard and an orchard belonging to the Deane and Chapter of Norwich.

Memorand' that the longe rowe or range of buildings and towers before specified are all covered with lead and also the greate hall, the greate Dyning roome, the greate parlor, and diverse other roomes belonging to the said pallace are covered with lead. The walls of all the buildings belonging to the said pallace consist of flintstone and a small quantitie

of freestone. The barrs of the windowes are some of iron and some of wood. The glasseworke is in reasonable repaire, but the timberworke of the roofes is somewhat decayed.

The lead worke of the Chappell conteyneth in length 130 foote and in breadth 40 foote; in the whole it conteyneth 5200 square foote of lead worke. The which by estimation doe conteyne 33300 pound weight of lead.

The lead worke of the other buildings belonging to the said pallace conteyne 18911 square foote of lead, the which reckoning 6 pound weight and a halfe of lead to every foote doe conteyne by estimation 122921 pound weight of lead.

See all the said lead if it should be taken of from the said Chappell and other buildings and sold is valued to be worth £800 over and above the charge of taking downe the said lead.

The scite of the said Pallace and all the buildings belonging to the said Pallace (except the keepers house) are now in the occupation of James Scambler, Esq. by graunt from the Committee of Sequestrations from yeare to yeare at per annum £26. Allowance is to be made for reparations of the said Pallace out of the said rent by directions from the Committy; the tenement called the keepers house in the occupa'on of Robert Randalfe is worth pr annum 4*l*.

Memorandum: there hath been anntiently by the Bishops a patent graunted for the keeping the Bishops Pallace in Norwich with the fee of 4*d*. per diem and the Dwelling in the house called the Pallace keepers house. And Samuell, late Bishopp of Norwich 3. January 1628 did graunt by his Patent unto Thomas Fitton, gent. the keeping of his said Pallace with the said fee and house during the life of the said Mr Fitton. And the same Patent is now come by severall Assignments unto Sir Thomas Hoogan, Knight. And the said Thomas Fitton is now living and is aged about 43 yeares.

Here endeth the Survey of all the Peticulers belonging to the said Pallace.

[A memorandum, dated May 3, 1647, is added to the effect that an exact survey by measure was afterwards made of the "Scite of the Pallace," &c. at the request of Colonel Harvey, who had purchased the same, and that "it was found to conteyne five acres and noe more."]

The open space to the west of the Palace was known as the green yard, and Sir Thomas Browne tells us that "Before the late times the combination sermons were preached in the summer time at the cross in the green yard where there was a good accommodation for the auditors. The Mayor, aldermen, with their wives and officers. had a well-contrived place built against the wall of the Bishop's palace covered with lead, so that they were not offended by rain. Upon the north side of the church places were built gallerywise one above another, where the dean, prebends and their wives, gentlemen, and the better sort very well heard the sermon. The rest either stood or sat upon the green upon long forms provided for them, paying a penny or half-penny a

piece, as they did at S. Paul's Cross in London. The Bishop and chancellor heard the sermon at the windows of the bishop's palace. The pulpit had a large covering of lead over it and a cross upon it, and there were eight or ten stairs of stone about it, upon which the Hospital boys and others stood. The preacher had his face to the south, and there was a painted board of a foot and a half broad and about a yard and a half long hanging over his head before upon which were painted the arms of the benefactors towards the combination sermon which he particularly commemorated in his prayer. . . ."⁴

The following extract from a roll of the Sacrist for the year 1440 shows that the position of the entrance to the "prechyngyerde" was close to the charnel chapel:—"Item soluta Jacobo Woderous fremason pro le Jaumbys de libera petra pro magnis portis de prechyngyerde juxta carnarium xxi^s. viii^d. Item Johanni Everard pro factura quo ad opus sementarii earundem portarum xiii^s. iii^d. Item Johanni Voraunt carpentario pro factura earundem portarum cum tecto cum denariis datis duobus hominibus sarrantibus xxxi^s. vj^d. In ii lyntellis pro eisdem portis cum le sparres pro tecto viii^s. vi^d. In ferramentis clavis et prekelys pro eisdem portis xiii^s. Item solutæ pro le fotyng magni fontis pro aysiamento peregrinorum xx^d. Item eidem pro le feletyng circa campanile in choro et pro le feletyng circa presbiterium xxvi^s. viii^d. In factura unius novi pulpiti pro predicantibus in ecclesia cum meremio et waynscot emptis lj^s. viii^d.—In i. countyngboord pro scaccario Sacriste. . . . The entrance to the preaching yard from the north aisle of the cathedral is now walled up, but its site may be found without difficulty in the seventh severy from the west end. The traces of the door-arch are plain, and many of the holes made to receive the joists of the galleries for the dean and prebends remain in the ashlar.

It appears from these holes that the galleries extended over three severies and rose as high as the clerestory.

⁴ Sir Thomas Browne's Works, vol. iv. p. 27. London: 1835.