

The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1913.

Wednesday, February 19th.

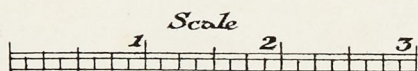
MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE. Mr. Tingey exhibited a coloured drawing of an enamelled paying-tile restored from fragments at Hickling Priory. It showed an interlacing pattern of blue, yellow, red-brown, and green bands, with a star of eight points in the centre and oak leaves bearing oak apples at the corners. Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have pronounced it to be Spanish [? Moorish] work.

Wednesday, June 4th.

ANNUAL MEETING. The General Annual Meeting was held in the Strangers' Hall, Norwich, the President, the Earl of Orford, being in the chair, who, in opening the proceedings, said: "The Society seemed to be in a healthy state, both as to numbers and finance. There were 360 members, and 22 had joined since the last Annual Meeting. He believed there were 9 more to join on this occasion, together with one Vice-President, making 10 more. The losses of members by death amounted to 11. Speaking of the principal excursion of last year, the President mentioned with regret that several unauthorised persons had attached themselves to the party and made their way into Houghton and elsewhere. It was greatly to be hoped that this would not occur again. The names of these persons were known, but it was thought best not to divulge them. There was no desire to make a profit out of the excursions, but it was felt that they ought to pay for themselves; and so a proposal would be made by which it was hoped the difficulty will be met in future. Since the last Annual Meeting a society had been formed called the Photographic Survey, really a society for preserving photographs of interesting ruins and monuments in Norfolk. He believed Mr. Bolingbroke would be appointed by this Society as delegate, and he also understood that the Society would be asked to give a grant towards the work."

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912. The Hon. Secretary, the Rev. E. C. Hopper, F.S.A., then read the Annual Report as follows:—

In presenting our 67th Annual Report, we begin by stating that our present membership numbers about 360.



Br—BROWN.
B—BLUE.
G—GREEN.

Br

Br

R—ORANGE.
Y—YELLOW.
WHITE STAR AND GROUND.

ENAMELLED TILE, HICKLING PRIORY.

During the past year we very much regret the loss by death of one of our Vice-Presidents, the Venerable Archdeacon Perowne, who, in addition to all his other multifarious duties in this Diocese, found time to acquire a considerable amount of Archaeological lore. On two occasions when our Society visited his Church within recent years, he addressed us in a style which was quite a model of what such addresses should be. We have also lost Sir C. H. Stuart Rich, Bart., F.S.A., and two Clergy who were constant members of our excursions and other meetings, the Revs. Matthew Bower and R. C. Wheeler.

Members who have joined us include the Lord Bishop of Norwich, whom we propose, in accordance with precedent, to invite to be one of our Vice-Presidents, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, and others.

An account of our last Annual Meeting, with visits to several places in Norwich, the pleasant water excursion to Ludham and neighbourhood, the long motor drive to Oxburgh, Castle Acre, and Houghton Hall, have already appeared in our annual part, a copy of which we hope every subscribing member has duly received.

On August 26th last occurred the heavy rainfall, causing one of the most disastrous floods ever known in Norwich and East Norfolk. Much mischief was done, and several ancient bridges were washed away. That at Attlebridge was of some antiquarian interest, and our Society hoped it might have been rebuilt on the ancient plans, but the inexorable requirements of the County Council for free waterway forbade.

We regret to say that attention must again be called to the fact that certain unauthorised persons still attach themselves to some of our excursions, thus putting an undesirable responsibility on our Executive. Some new rules for our future guidance will be submitted to you for consideration to-day.

The members of the Committee who retire by rotation this year are—Mr. E. M. Beloe, Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, Mr. F. R. B. Haward, the Rev. J. W. Millard, Mr. James Mottram, and Mr. J. H. F. Walter, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

It has always been the object of our Society to prevent, as far as possible, the sale or other disposal of ancient buildings, or any other monument or treasure which comes under the definition of "antiquarian." Our Yarmouth Secretary, Mr. Teasdel, has written about the proposed sale of what is called the "Nelson" room at the Star Hotel there, which is a room panelled with oak of the sixteenth century, with a fine moulded ceiling. It was called the "Nelson" room from a portrait which hung there, the property of an old social club, now dissolved. The picture is now in the Town Hall. An illustration of the interior appears in the *Connoisseur* of April, 1913, in Palmer's *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, and in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. vii. Mr. Teasdel also informs us that the Elizabethan interior of No. 54, South Quay, has been sold. We believe that

cataloguing the various possessions of interest in every parish is the best way to stop further loss. The Church Plate and Church Bells of many counties have been so treated; and on Thursday, April 24th, 1913, the following motion was carried in the Canterbury House of Convocation, on the proposition of the Archdeacon of Ludlow, seconded by the Archdeacon of Winchester:—"That this House deplores any loss or alienation, without proper authority, of sacred vessels and other Church goods, and urges the duty and necessity of a short and simple inventory of valuable Church property being kept in the Vestry of every Parish Church and in the Registry of the Archdeaconry, in order that the list may be readily verified by the incoming Churchwardens, in accordance with Canon 89, as well as by the Archdeacon and Rural Dean at their official inspection."

To this the following rider was added, on the motion of the Archdeacon of Dorset:—"That such valuable property shall not exclude old manuscripts, works of ancient sculpture, painted and stained glass, and objects of decorative and memorial interest."

The following motion was passed by our neighbours, the Suffolk Society, on May 7th, 1913, on the motion of His Highness Prince Frederick Duleep Singh:—"That this Institute greatly deplores the removal of ancient buildings from the county of Suffolk, and would urge its members, individually or collectively, to do their utmost to prevent the continuous loss of objects of historic and artistic value from the locality."

The reason for putting this in the Report is that if both the Norfolk and Suffolk Societies pass an identical resolution, as well as the East Anglian Society, it may carry greater weight.

The additional Committee on the question of assisting Mr. Bryant to continue his valuable account of Norfolk Churches has met several times; Mr. Pollard has himself prepared a report. The first volume will shortly appear.

From Hunstanton comes the welcome news that a local Committee is excavating round the old ruins known as St. Edmund's Chapel, and has laid bare the ground plan. It is to be properly cared for by being enclosed and the precinct made a garden of rest.

A scheme has been started to have a Photographic Survey of the County; that is to say, to take photographs of everything of interest, to be kept on view at the Norwich Public Library, before they are lost to us from so-called restorations, or destruction from any cause.

The Hon. Treasurer next submitted the Annual Balance Sheet and said that on paper the Society appeared to be £8 to the good, but as a matter of fact there was a sum of about £30 due for printing. Several of the items of expense would not appear on subsequent Balance Sheets, and it was hoped that in future the loss on the excursions would not be so great.

Dr.

Folk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account for the year 1912.

Cr.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|
| Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:— | | | | | | |
| General Account ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 11 | 5 |
| Deposit Account ... | ... | ... | ... | 207 | 15 | 9 |
| Subscriptions | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 7 | 2 |
| Interest on Deposit Account ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Messrs. Goose & Son:— | | | | | | |
| Printing Sculptured Bosses in the Cloisters | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| of Norwich Cathedral ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Wrapping and Postage of Publications ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Sundry Printing, Stationery, and Postage ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 17 | 4 |
| Illustrations for Publications ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Miss Bowles—Typing ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Postage, Stamps and Carriage of Parcels ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Hon. Editorial Secretary's Disbursements ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Expenses in connection with "Bryant's Norfolk Churches," | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| Expenses of Excursion Meetings | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 19 | 0 |
| Insurance | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Gratuity to Guildhall Keeper | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Subscription to Canterbury and York Society | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Subscription to Congress of Archeological Societies | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Norfolk and Norwich Library—Use of Room ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Assistant Secretary's Salary | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:— | | | | | | |
| General Account ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 13 | 10 |
| Deposit Account ... | ... | ... | ... | 211 | 19 | 0 |
| | | | | 234 | 12 | 10 |
| | | | | £347 | 2 | 11 |

Audited and found correct,

HENRY BRITAIN.

The Report and Balance Sheet having been adopted, the President was re-elected, and also the Vice-Presidents, to whom were added the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Thetford, and Mr. J. C. Tingey. The Chairman explaining that Mr. Tingey had resigned the post of Hon. Editorial Secretary, Mr. J. A. Hart, Librarian of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The remaining Officers and the retiring Members of the Committee were also re-elected.

Mr. W. R. Rudd, the Hon. Excursion Secretary, referred to the fact already mentioned, that occasionally unauthorised persons joined in the excursions of the Society, and stated that this placed the Executive in a very invidious position. He appealed strongly to members to see that nobody attended the excursions who had not a ticket. The advent of the motor-car had brought a considerable change in the character of their excursions, which would now be made to places further afield.

Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke on being appointed the Society's Delegate to the Photographic Survey explained its work and spoke of its utility from an archæological point of view. His motion that a grant of £10 should be made to it was agreed to.

Mr. J. E. T. Pollard presented a satisfactory report with respect to the publication of "Bryant's Norfolk Churches."

Prince Frederick Duleep Singh protested against the destruction of the bridge at Attlebridge, which he said might have been restored to its original form, and he moved a resolution identical with that given in the Report as passed by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, which was carried.

ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH. In the afternoon the members and their friends assembled at St. Laurence's Church, which the Rector, the Rev. C. B. P. Ramsay, described. He explained that the church was first built in 1038 by the Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's in gratitude for a tithe of the herrings landed at the quay here, which was given to him by Alfrie, Bishop of East Anglia. The older fabric being pulled down in 1460, the present one was erected in 1472, the Abbey and parishioners each defraying half the cost. Over the west door are two quaint carvings: that to the north represents the martyrdom of St. Laurence, who is being broiled on a gridiron while soldiers tend the fire; above is God the Father, crowned, striking with a sword the Roman Emperor, Decius, who had ordered the persecution. To the south is the martyrdom of St. Edmund representing the legend that after a vain attempt to kill the King by shooting arrows at him, he was beheaded and his head thrown into a thorn bush, where it was guarded by a wolf until found by Christians. The chancel and nave are covered with one roof, and the windows are of the Perpendicular period, so common in Norwich, but the east window

only dates from 1710, the original one having been blown in in a storm. The church was restored in 1636, when the altar was enclosed with rails, probably in accordance with the orders of Archbishop Laud, and the chancel raised above the floor of the nave, but seven years later the altar rails were removed, the chancel floor levelled, and the painted glass in the windows destroyed. The *Church Book* records that 1s. 8d. was paid to Goodman Perfett for putting out the superstitious inscriptions in the windows and pulling down crucifixes. The only ancient glass that remains is that in the window at the north end of the nave, which was collected by the late Rector, the Rev. F. J. Moule. The present elevation of the altar dates from 1870, and is an imitation of the sanctuary at St. Gregory. The rood-screen stairs remain intact, a crucifer cupboard is in the south side of the tower, and the brass (returned through this Society in 1905) has been placed as near as possible to the burial place of John Caster, to whom it relates. Blomefield says that he died in 1493, and was buried before the image of St. John. Beyond a modern brass to Miss Glover, the founder of the Tonic Sol-fa System of Music, and one to the Rev. F. J. Moule, Rector, 1890-1900, all the brasses have been removed, and are in the room over the south porch. Two, of the dates 1425 and 1436, give a good idea of the dress of a merchant in the fifteenth century, the later being in memory of John Asger, Mayor of Norwich and merchant of Bruges. Another of 1437 representing Geoffrey Langley, Prior of Horsham St. Faith, shows the vestments of his order. In the same room is a fragment of a figure in stone, which seems to be that of St. Christofer carrying the infant Christ. It was found some twenty years ago in the wall of the rood-stairs, and Blomefield tells us that Richard Playter gave a St. Christofer in 1459 with a candle to burn before it on festivals for seven years. Of the six bells, two came from St. Mary's College in the Magna Crofta on the dissolution of the monasteries.

Passing on to Heigham a halt was made at THE "DOLPHIN" the "Dolphin" Inn, where the Hon. Excursion Secretary read a paper. This quaint mansion of flint and stone, 260 years ago the home of a bishop, is now but an inn in a poor neighbourhood. What scenes must its ancient walls have witnessed! Richard Browne, merchant, of St. George in Colgate, who died in the year of his shrievalty 1595, is thought to have been the builder, and over the door the date 1587 is still to be seen. There are also the initials R.B. with a merchant's mark assigned by Mr. Ewing (*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii., p. 204) to Richard Brown, and the arms of Brown: Sa. three herons arg. impaling arg., a chevron between three bucks tripping sa. Mr. Ewing mentions the parlour with its handsome ceiling, bay window, and carved and panelled door, a beautiful

stone niche with a holy water stoup in the kitchen, and the original oak newel, curiously carved at the foot of the stairs. The stoup and newel, which is really an old bench end, possibly came from St. Benets at Holme. The "Parlour," the room on the right on entering, had in Mr. Rudd's memory possessed much greater completeness. The carved and panelled walls and door with the elaborate ceiling had a beautiful effect, the door being similar to one at the Bishop's Palace said to have been brought by Abbot Rugge from St. Benets, but door and wainscot mysteriously disappeared some years ago. The ceiling and a sixteenth-century fireplace still remain, and lately the owners, Messrs. Steward and Patteson, with commendable zeal have replaced the original wainscot with one in deal of simple but pure design. The "Kitchen" and the rooms above are lighted by the windows of the two deep bays, thrown out, doubtless in 1615 as indicated by the date on the exterior. The original mansion included the wings now used as cottages and the part pulled down a few years since to open a way to the new footbridge. From one of the destroyed rooms Messrs. Steward and Patteson removed a groined ceiling, now preserved at the Pockthorpe Brewery. The ornamental gateway dates from the early part of the seventeenth century when the grounds reached the once beautiful river. From information supplied by Colonel Patteson and Mr. F. R. Eaton it appeared that the mansion, then described as the "Dolphin" Inn, was conveyed in 1818 by Robert Harvey to John Morse, brewer, and in an abstract of a deed dated 1752 Jos. Burton, beer brewer, is referred to as the occupier; so it seems probable, though the house is not described as the "Dolphin," that it was then, as now, an inn. Bishop Hall took up his residence here when expelled from the Palace by the Puritans, and here the old man died in 1656. A description of his sufferings may be read in his own work, *Hard Measure*, and an account of his life is given by Fuller and Blomefield. Even to-day the "Dolphin" is known to the poor people as the "Old Palace" or "Bishop Hall's Palace." Thus the connection of a worthy and learned prelate with Heigham has survived him.

Not far removed from the "Dolphin" ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S and on the opposite side of the street CHURCH. stands the Church of St. Bartholomew. Here Mr. Bolingbroke read a paper which had been prepared by Mr. J. T. Varden, who was unable to be present. It stated that one hundred years ago this church was described as standing in the fields, and through fields the citizens of Norwich wended their way to "Heigham Water Frolic," and the Flower Shows held at certain hosteleries adjacent to Heigham Street and the river in the second half of the eighteenth century. Until 1837 this was the only church in

Heigham, which extends from the Wensum to Newmarket Road, and the parish was not subdivided until 1868. At that time the church consisted of nave and chancel, under one continuous roof, south aisle, north porch and square western tower. A north aisle and organ chamber were added at the restoration in 1878, and the north porch was re-built further north. Mr. Phipson, the architect, previous to commencing the work, addressed the members of this Society, who were visiting Heigham, expressing his opinion that the aisle roof and the arcade, though the latter was only of brick and plaster, were of the time of Edward III. The roof of the aisle alone was thatched, the main roof had always been leaded, and was perpendicular work of the first half of the fifteenth century. The huge three-decker pulpit mentioned by Browne as erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Parr, rector, 1781-1812, was removed at the restoration, exposing the soffit of one of the chancel windows brought down to form a sedilia, while in the easternmost angle was a piscina with tracery in both heads, that towards the altar being the most elaborate. Mr. Phipson assigned the font to the time of Henry VIII. The panels contain shields charged with the emblems of the Trinity and the Passion, a plain cross and a cross flory, alternated with roses on leaves arranged saltire-wise. At the angles of the square base are lions sejant, and the old cover is boldly crocketed. The tower contains two bells, but the recess for banner staves, crosses, etc., pointed out on the occasion of the Society's former visit, is no longer in evidence. The monument of Bishop Hall on the south side of the chancel bears the gilded figure of a skeleton. It holds in the right hand a bond with a seal with the inscription [translated]. "We owe to death both ourselves and our property;" in the left, a bond with the seal torn off and cancelled, inscribed "He has paid the debt and is released." Below is [translated] "Joseph Hall, once a humble servant of the Church." The brass of Thomas Holl, who was buried in 1630, displays the costume of a beau of that date, and there is another brass to a member of this family affixed to the wall at the end of the south aisle. The Holls were connected with the parish for many years. Thomas Holl farmed the manor of the Bishop at £16 16s. 3d. in 1549, having as his fee as bailiff £4 per annum, and £4 16s. for six coombs of corn to be delivered at the Palace. The lease of the manor was afterwards held by the Seaman family; a monument to a prominent member of it was removed from the north of the chancel at the restoration and placed in the new aisle, where there is also the memorial tablet of William Arderon, F.R.S., the naturalist. He came from Yorkshire, and obtained here the post of managing clerk at the New Mills, dying in 1767. His microscope is in the Norwich Castle Museum. There are other memorials of the Unthank family, one of whom fell at Badajoz, and tablets to the memory of Parrott Hanger and

Anthony Wills. At the restoration some fragments of brass filleting were found, inscribed: "Hic jacent ossa Willelmi Bateman et Margerie patris." It was suggested at the time that these might be part of a memorial to the father and mother of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich at the time of the Black Death, and founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1354. Expert examination showed, however, that the character of the letters is of the year 1400. Another fragment, without date, bore the name of William Karr. Until the dissolution of the monasteries the Abbot of St. Benet presented to the rectory, and afterwards the Bishop. Thomas Stokes was ejected in 1644 for refusing to contribute in aid of the rebellion, and after "many intruders," Bishop Hall instituted his friend John Whitefoot, who resigned in 1682. He was also minister of St. Gregory in Norwich, and so we must suppose that the incident mentioned in *The Gurneys of Earlsam* took place in Goat Lane and not at the Gildencroft as there stated. His son, John Whitefoot, succeeded him, who, in addition to other appointments, was also Rector of Helledon and minister of St. Peter Mancroft and St. Gregory. What Heigham had of his services was, probably, not much. There was only one service a week in Browne's day, 1814.

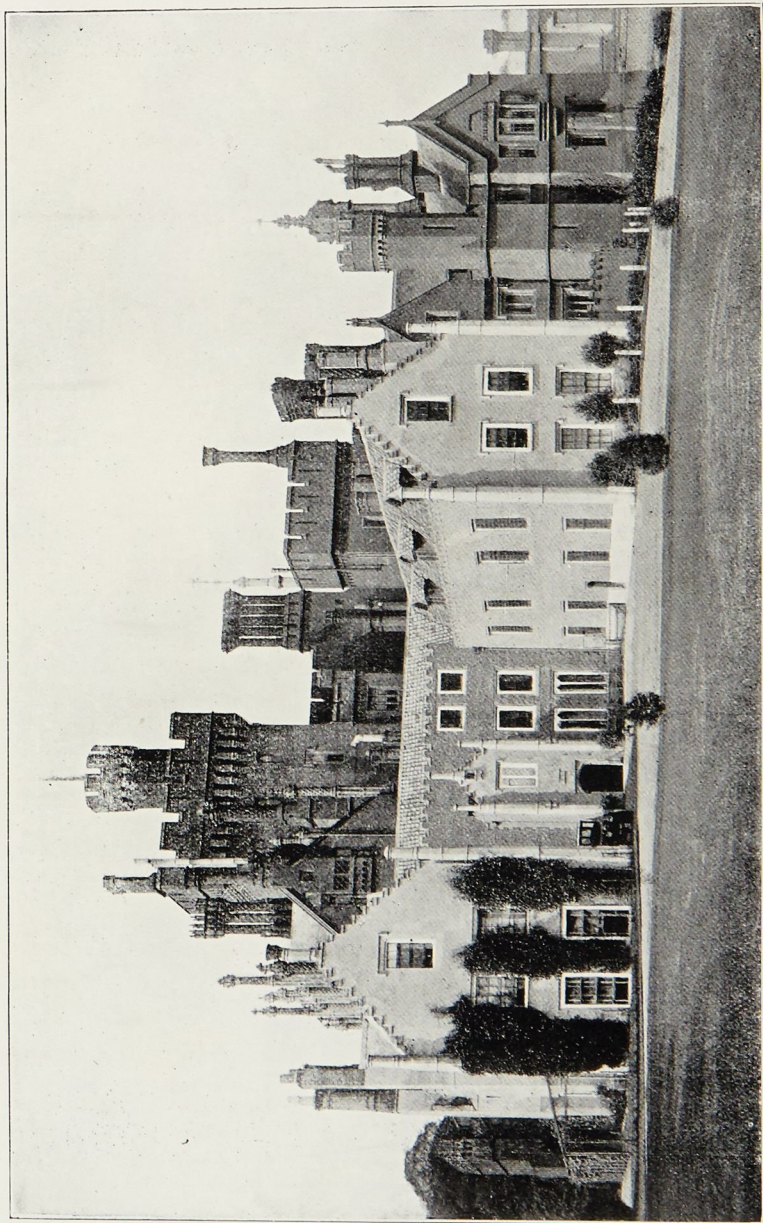
The next place to be visited was Ringland Church, of which the Vicar, the Rev. J. England, who had but recently succeeded to the living, gave an interesting description. The fabric is an ancient one and owes its somewhat modern appearance to the restoration which, so far as convenience and comfort are concerned, leaves nothing to be desired, yet it must be regretted that it involved the removal of much that was a tacit proof of the continuity of the Church of England. In the east windows of the chancel and aisles was some fine old stained glass. That in the north aisle contained an injunction to pray for the brothers and sisters of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, by whom it was erected, and that in the south aisle the emblem of the Blessed Sacrament—three gold cups surmounted by wafers. There were Gilds here of the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and St. Mary, with which, it was thought, the three windows were connected. There were images of these Saints and the altar and light of St. Mary. Moreover, a cloth to cover the image of the Holy Ghost is mentioned in 1467. The piscina has a cinquefoil head and a quatrefoil drain. An inventory dated 9th September, 6 Edward VI. (1552), enumerates the various articles in the custody of the churchwardens, which included two silver chalices, parcel gilt, valued at £4 19s.; three copes, one of blue velvet, one of black satin, and one of green silk, with various other vestments of similar materials; also the four bells and a saint's bell, which now hangs in the belfry of the schools. Attached to the inventory is a citation to the wardens to appear before the Commissioners for the Survey of Churches,

taking with them the two silver chalices. The list of vicars is incomplete, the earliest recorded being a certain Thomas in the year 1288. The nave roof is said to resemble that of St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich. It springs from eighteen shafts, which rest upon carved heads between a series of seven two-light and finely-proportioned clerestory windows on either side. These windows also were at one time filled with stained glass, of which only a few pieces remain to indicate the style of the whole when intact. The ancient font is octagonal and has angels holding shields and other figures carved on the basin, below are cherubim, and the base is supported by lions couchant. Near the west wall are portions of the rood-screen with the usual painted figures of the Apostles, but much defaced. It is said that the faces were carefully cut out with penknives, some years ago, by some young persons visiting the church. The communion plate consists of an eighteenth-century pewter flagon and alms dish; a silver chalice, on which are four marks—(1) the leopard's head crowned, (2) the lion passant, (3) black letter i for 1566, (4) R.D. in monogram, the mark of Robert Danby; and a venerable paten of the pre-Reformation period, in good preservation. It only possesses one mark, somewhat indistinct, perhaps a sexfoil, while the central device seems to be either a Maltese cross or the halo of glory round our Saviour's face. The register is of the usual type and dates from the year 1559.

The excursion was concluded with a visit to Costessey Hall, where Lord Stafford most kindly provided the party with tea. His lordship was, however, too unwell to receive his guests and, we regret to add, died the following week. Mr. (now Sir) Stafford Jerningham welcomed the gathering, and gave them a description of the house, which, coming from so excellent an authority, besides being entirely original, we feel pleasurably compelled to insert at greater length than is our wont. Mr. Jerningham prefaced his notes with a short summary of Blomefield's account of the village, adding that King Henry VIII. sent Anne of Cleves here to reside in quasi-banishment.* In 1553 Queen Mary I. conferred Costessey Manor, with other manors, upon Sir Henry Jernegan, ancestor of the present owner. In 1564 Sir Henry Jernegan built or re-built the principal part of the present old hall. The shape or form of the house in an E, which follows the custom in vogue during the reign of Elizabeth. It is more than traditional that Queen Elizabeth visited Costessey Hall as the guest of Sir Henry.

The *Front Hall*, or Great Hall as it was called in olden days, would doubtless have been considered a commodious apartment even then. It is still to be seen, and it is supposed that some of the original oak panelling is that which is to be found at each end, and the stone flags appear to be the old ones. The mansion is

* See *Rot. Pat.*, 22nd May, 32 Hen. VIII.



COSTESSEY HALL.

believed to have gone through a drastic reconstruction in the early eighteenth century, mullioned windows being replaced by others of Georgian type, rooms divided off, new doors inserted, and various so-called improvements effected. *My Lady's Parlour* is now known as the Old Drawing Room, and the Old Library leads from it connecting with the Great Hall, but some alteration has taken place. The steps of the *Staircase* have been re-treaded at some time, and the moulding of the "riser" is significant. Formerly an open gallery would have met the eye at the top where there is now a wall behind the balustrades, and the *Bedrooms* or chambers, both in the north and south wings, could have had no partition walls, but were simply two long rooms extending the whole length of the house from east to west. The *Attics* are approached by a steep staircase at each end of the centre corridor upstairs. The north stairs lead to a long and large apartment near the roof immediately over the bedrooms in the north wing. On a wall in this long garret is a curious black and white *drawing of a man and woman* of the Tudor period. It is only partly distinguishable, but is doubtless of considerable age. The south stairs are known as the *Chaplain's Stairs* because they lead to the priests' rooms and secret chapel used by Catholic Recusants after the Reformation (see Norfolk Archæology, vol. viii., p. 276). The *Old Chapel* is believed to have been used since the days of Elizabeth until 1809, when the present large domestic chapel of St. Augustine was opened; the former being no longer required, the long garret or attic containing it was divided off, and the rooms utilised for other purposes. But in 1909, when the centenary of the present large chapel was observed, it was thought worth while to put the old one back into its original state. All the old oak was found to be covered with many layers of wall paper, and the only visible signs of a chapel were the family oaken pews and an adjustable pulpit which had been stowed away. The frontal of the altar was discovered in the village, and other portions were found in various places and put together. The picture of the Holy Family, though far from beautiful, is interesting, inasmuch as the subjects in the picture are drawn from the members of the Jernegan family of that day, viz., Sir Francis Jernegan, third Baronet of Costessey; his wife, Anne Lady Jerningham, née Blount; and their son. A history to this effect is written on the back of the frame. There are sundry relics of the penal times in which Catholics suffered, e.g., some very small altar stones consecrated for celebrating Mass, which priests in disguise would carry in their pockets, with the chalice and other things required for the service. There is a portion of a collapsible altar, with the altar cards pasted on the inside of the cover. Half-way across the middle corridor on the first floor there is a small room, now used as a boxroom. This is immediately over the front porch, and supplies the middle to the E. Between the ceiling of the

porch and the floor of the boxroom there is a space sufficient to hide one or two people, though on a hot day one would not care to remain there long. Tradition has it that this was the *Priests' Hiding Hole* in penal times. A good deal of the furniture about the house is of the Jacobean and Caroline periods, and some as early as Elizabeth, notably the long oak table in the front hall with carved legs. There are some fine specimens of Caroline chairs in the large music room and two settles in the front hall of the time of William and Mary, besides other Jacobean furniture in various rooms. The *Old Kitchen* and *Larders* are in keeping with the style of the house; the walls appearing to be of considerable thickness, and the larders are almost subterranean. The old portion of the hall was re-roofed in 1912, and it was thought that some parts of the roof, then removed, were the best preserved remains of the original one; it was wholly constructed of oak and hand-sawn. At one time the house extended in the direction of the present lawn, where frequent subsidences of the soil occur and brickwork foundations are found, besides the gable facing this way looks as if a wing or extension had been broken off at some period. There is an interesting old sun dial on the main wall of this side. The *New Chapel* was designed by a member of the family, viz., Edward Jerningham, son of Sir William, sixth Baronet, who died in 1809. It was opened on August 21st of that year, after solemn consecration by Bishop John Milner, V.A.M.D., and it is strange and sad to relate that the first service to be held was the funeral obsequies of the founder and owner, Sir William, who had died on August 14th. The style is said to be an attempt to copy King's College Chapel, and architects and others are agreeably surprised to find such work as the simple groining of the roof achieved at the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. The painted windows, which are considered of exceptional quality, are composed of glass collected abroad, some coming from Bavaria, from Munich in particular, and some from France. Some of the panels date from the thirteenth century, but most is of the sixteenth. Considering that it was not made for these windows, the arrangement is good and extremely pleasing. The carved stall in the tribune is of interest, although the oak has been disfigured with paint, and there are hatchments of Appleyard and other families allied with the Jerninghams. The *modern part of the Hall* was begun in the early part of the nineteenth century. The style is late Tudor and was designed by John Chester Buckler, F.S.A., but it is much unfinished, as the whole idea was never carried out. The architect's intention was to pull down the whole of the old structure and to build a new entrance hall and staircase, but the late King, Edward VII., when visiting here years ago, begged the then Lord Stafford not to destroy the old house, as the history of the family was so built up with it. The chief features of the

modern Saloon and Music Room are the ceilings and the carved doors. Each of the latter took two years to execute, by a man who is said to have died in penury. It may be mentioned as occurring in the memoirs of Lady Dorothy Nevill, that Prince Charles Edward Stuart took refuge at Costessey, incognito, as the guest of Sir George Jerningham, fifth Baronet. In the Long Gallery is a great picture of James II. and his Queen, Maria of Modena, with James, their son, afterwards the Old Pretender, and Princess Louisa, painted by Mignard. Though a contemporary painting, it is not known to Stuart collectors, and there is no print or engraving of it. There is also a water-colour painting by Fruytiers, of Thomas, Earl of Arundell, and portraits of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford and his wife, the Countess. The former was beheaded at the Tower in 1680 for alleged complicity in the Titus Oates Plot, and though proved innocent of the charge at his trial by his Peers he, nevertheless, preferred death to the renunciation of his faith. The diamond jewelled pendant which he wore on the scaffold and much of the correspondence between him and his wife and children when he was incarcerated in the Tower are among the family possessions. The archives also contain the original grant of Philip and Mary of the manor of Costessey to Sir Henry Jernegan, knight; and a transcript of the patent granting the Baronetcy of Jernegan of Costessey, 1621; a letter from the tenants and inhabitants of Costessey to Sir Henry Jernyngham, dated 1569; a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Sir Henry Jarneghan, in 1648; and a quantity of papers and MSS. connected with the Dukes of Buckingham. On the staircase is a portrait, by Holbein, of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who founded Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was Lord High Constable of England before King Henry VIII. deprived him of his head. Moreover, his bâton or staff is still in this house. Should the attainder of the Dukedom ever be reversed, the Stafford family would have a justifiable claim to it. There is an ancient chasuble embroidered with the arms of the Duke of Buckingham; while another, of the sixteenth century, a very heavy one of cloth of gold, has a humeral veil, on which are the Stafford arms, and there are dalmatics of the same design to complete this set of vestments.

Mr. G. A. King gave a description of the stained windows in the chapel, which he said was almost a museum of excellent glass covering a period of about 500 years, from the middle of the thirteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century. It is perhaps unfortunate that there is no ordered arrangement of these beautiful pictures, either as to their date or the story that each has to tell. The earliest glass is in the window on the south side next the altar rail (which may be called window No. 1), and is of a most interesting character, evidently French, and the date about 1250. The glass at first sight might be taken to be portions

of a small Jesse window, but the pictures within the circles relate solely to the life of our Lord. The foliage springing from the circles is pale green with ruby and blue backgrounds. The subjects depicted are The Circumcision, Last Supper, Crucifixion, and Ascension, and there are four corresponding panels in window No. 3. In this first window, and forming a background for the earlier glass, is a very rich collection of fragments of fifteenth-century work which would well repay a close study. Among this patchwork are the following coats of arms, date about 1450:—"Sulliard of Haughley, Suffolk"; "Erpingham imp. Clopton"; "Vere quartering Howard and another"; "Howard quartering Brotherton, and De la Pole." In window No. 3 are represented "The Circumcision"—two differing pictures—"Feast in Cana of Galilee" and the "Entombment," in Flemish glass of late fifteenth to sixteenth centuries. In the following window are represented: "Visit of the Queen of Sheba," "Adoration of the Magi," "Plaiting the Crown of Thorns," "The Assumption of our Lady," "The Day of Pentecost," and a Dedication, dated 1720. The next window shows some good Flemish work of sixteenth-century and Renaissance glass resembling that at Basingstoke. The subjects are St. Christopher, St. Thomas, and St. Mary Magdalene washing the feet of our Lord. The west window contains two panels of large size, being portions of an excellent Jesse window. Coming now to the north side of the chapel, in the head of the sixth window is a mixture of fifteenth-century glass, and the lower part shows some beautiful and delicate work, in all probability Bavarian. The subject treated is a dedication. The arms of two families are grouped in the centre, and the patron saints represented are: St. Clement, P.M., with tiara, triple cross and anchor, St. Peter with keys, our Lady, and a saint in armour. In the seventh window are: "The Adoration," "Flight into Egypt," "Circumcision," "St. Mary Magdalene at the feet of our Lord," "Judas and thirty pieces of Silver,"—a most unusual subject—"Plaiting the Crown of Thorns." The eighth window shows the "Bearing the Cross," "Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension." In this window is the Crucifixion on a smaller scale, with St. John and our Lady, very English in character and treatment. In window No. 9 are again some beautiful pieces of French glass of the thirteenth century. The colour is rich and full of detail. In the windows that follow, the subjects are mainly from the Old Testament. Among them are: "Moses at the Battle with the Amalekites," "Joseph sold by his Brethren," "Gideon and the Fleece," "Elisha and the Widow's Son," "Building of Solomon's Temple," "Workers in Metals," "Joab slaying Amasa," "Samson and the Gates of Gaza," "Jonah and the great Fish." In the apse are some figures in canopies on a larger scale and a Crucifixion, being fifteenth century in character.

On behalf of Mr. Walter Rye, who was unable to be present, a paper was submitted on the genealogical aspects of the Jerningham family, who came from Suffolk. Their surname was originally Jernegan, which Sir Henry Jerningham when he came here wisely altered to Jerningham.

The early pedigree is one of the well-known fables of Elizabethan heralds, and purports to trace the descent from a follower of Canute, who is variously called Jernigan, Jerningham, Jennihingo, and Jennings, and who is supposed to have had lands granted him in Norfolk and Suffolk at a Parliament held at Oxford by Canute. Except in this pedigree the records of this Parliament have not appeared in history. Domesday, too, is silent as to these holdings. As a fact Jernegan was a Christian and personal name often used by several East Anglian families. It may or may not have been of Danish origin. Certainly from the time of King John the family was of high consideration in Suffolk, one of them being a Knight of the Honour of Eye, and the town of Stonham Jernegan was called after them. They came very much to the front when Sir Walter Jernegan married Isabel, daughter and eventual heir of the family of Fitz Osbert of Somerleyton, and relict of Sir Henry Walpole of Houghton, and with her they acquired Somerleyton, and were long settled there. It was here that the well-known inscription,

“Jesus Christ both God and man

Save thy servant Jernegan,”

was erected. They were good fighting men of the period, for Sir Robert Jernegan was knighted by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, for valour at the surrender at the Montdidier, and died at the siege of Naples in 1528, and John Jernegan had already fought well at the sea fight of Calais, as he tells very modestly in a letter to Margaret Paston, in 1458. One of the family, Sir Edward Jernegan, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Bedingfeld of Oxburgh, and from this marriage sprang the elder family of Somerleyton, now extinct. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Richard Lord Scrope of Bolton in Yorkshire, an alliance which brought into the family an infinity of quarterings of the best Northern families. Of this marriage the eldest son was Sir Henry Jernegan, or Jerningham, who was a great favourite with Queen Mary, as indeed he deserved to be, for it was he who on the death of Edward VI. in 1553, by his bold action on her behalf, first by proclaiming her Queen at Norwich, and then by raising men at Yarmouth and capturing the ships sent there in her rival's interest, secured the throne to her. For that good service he received from Mary the manor and park of Costessey, the date of which grant is erroneously stated both in Blomefield, Collins, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*, as 1547. In 1554 he did further good service by defeating Wyatt in the rebellion which cost Lady Jane Gray, the Duke of Suffolk, and Sir Thomas Grey their heads. When Queen Elizabeth came to the

throne she seems to have borne no malice to him, and when at Norwich came here to Costessey for the tame deer shooting she loved. It is curious to note also that she had been sarcastically civil to his connection, Sir Henry Bedingfeld, who had been her strict custodian for some time, by saying, "If ever I have a prisoner who requires to be safely and strictly kept, I shall send him to you." Ladies will remember that his chief sin was that when her headgear blew off he refused to allow her to go to a neighbouring house to readjust it in a looking-glass, but made her to do so in the open, a truly barbarous proceeding.

The more recent descent of the family and the acquisition of the Earldom of Stafford through the marriage of Sir George Jerningham with Mary Plowden, daughter of Mary, sister of the Earl of Stafford, is well known. Her grandson, Sir George W. Jerningham, proved his right to the title, and sat in the House of Lords as heir general of Sir William Howard and Mary Stafford his wife.

The minor poet, Edward Jerningham, one of this family, who died in 1812, was a friend of Horace Walpole, and it was he who designed the chapel. Costessey long had for its chaplain the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, one of the most erudite scholars of his day, whose work on the *Emblems of the Saints* ran to two editions, and is still the standard work on the subject. He was a man of universal knowledge, and most willing to impart it. His knowledge was cosmopolitan, for in the Norwich Public Library there is a copy of a most erudite work by him on wine and its vintages.

Wednesday, July 9th.

FIRST The party, accompanied by the President, the Earl
EXCURSION. of Orford, left Norwich by the 9 o'clock train from Thorpe Station for Haddiscoe. Motors were in waiting to convey them to St. Olave's Priory, visited by the kind permission of Dr. W. A. S. Wynne, who gave a capital description of the old bridge of St. Olave, and also recounted the history of the Priory, over which the party were shown. The next item in the itinerary was Burgh Castle, where the Rector, the Rev. Louis H. Dahl, M.A., read an able paper on the well-known camp and church. He also gave an account of St. Furse, who came to the camp and founded a monastery within it.

By motor the journey was resumed to Yarmouth, where the visitors lunched at the Royal Assembly Rooms, Marine Parade. The President occupied the chair, and on his right and left as the Society's guests were the Mayor (Mr. R. G. Westmacott) and the Town Clerk (Mr. W. Edgar Stephens). After luncheon the President, in the name of the Society, offered a cordial welcome to the Mayor and the Town Clerk, who, he said, were picked out of the most effective citizens of the town, and had it in their power to further

the work of the Society. He had gathered from a talk with the Mayor that he was perfectly willing to do all in his power to forward the interests of the Society. The Mayor said he was delighted that the Society had paid a visit to Yarmouth, and he was glad to hear that they had so pleasantly spent the morning. He hoped their visit during the afternoon to the few things of interest that they had to show them in Yarmouth would prove equally enjoyable. He was sure when they saw the Nelson Room at the Star Hotel they would share his regret and that of everybody in Yarmouth that this room was doomed to leave the town. He had done all he could to retain it in Yarmouth, and had been in communication with the National Trust Society, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and also with a good many private individuals all over the country. Unfortunately there was nothing to be done, and it was in exactly the same position as the room at the Globe Hotel, Banbury, sold last year. It was impossible to deal with the matter. Although one knew the room had been sold, he understood one of the conditions of sale was that the purchaser's name should not be disclosed, which put one in a very difficult position. If one knew who had purchased it it might be that the buyer would not re-sell, or if he were willing to do so he would want a profit. They were not a wealthy community in Yarmouth, and if they could discover the gentleman who had bought the room, and he was willing to part with it, that would mean raising something like £9000. If they succeeded in raising that sum, and in finding out who had bought it, if he was willing to sell, after making the purchase, they would find themselves in the position of being proprietor of one single room in a licensed house. When they saw that room they would probably see it for the last time in Yarmouth.

Mr. Walter R. Rudd, Excursion Secretary, said he wished to express his great obligation to the Yarmouth Secretary and Yarmouth members of the Committee, who had kindly prepared an excellent programme for the afternoon, and would shepherd them until they found a satisfactory haven at the Town Hall on the invitation of the Mayor. He was delighted that the chief citizen of Yarmouth had favoured them with his presence.

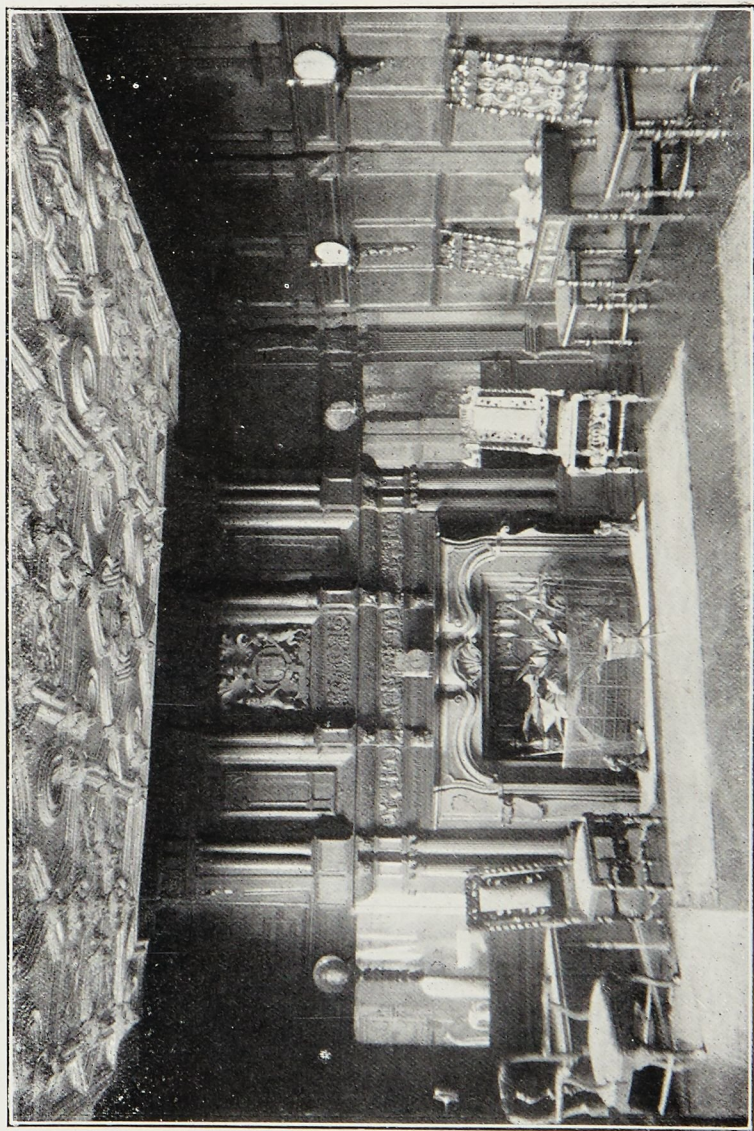
After luncheon, a special tramcar conveyed the THE CHURCH. visitors to the Parish Church, over which they were shown by the Vicar, the Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, who pointed out the principal characteristics, of which a description will be found in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. vii., p. 215.

The north-west tower of the town wall was then visited, and afterwards the Star Hotel was reached by the tramcar, where Mr. R. H. Teasdel read a paper.

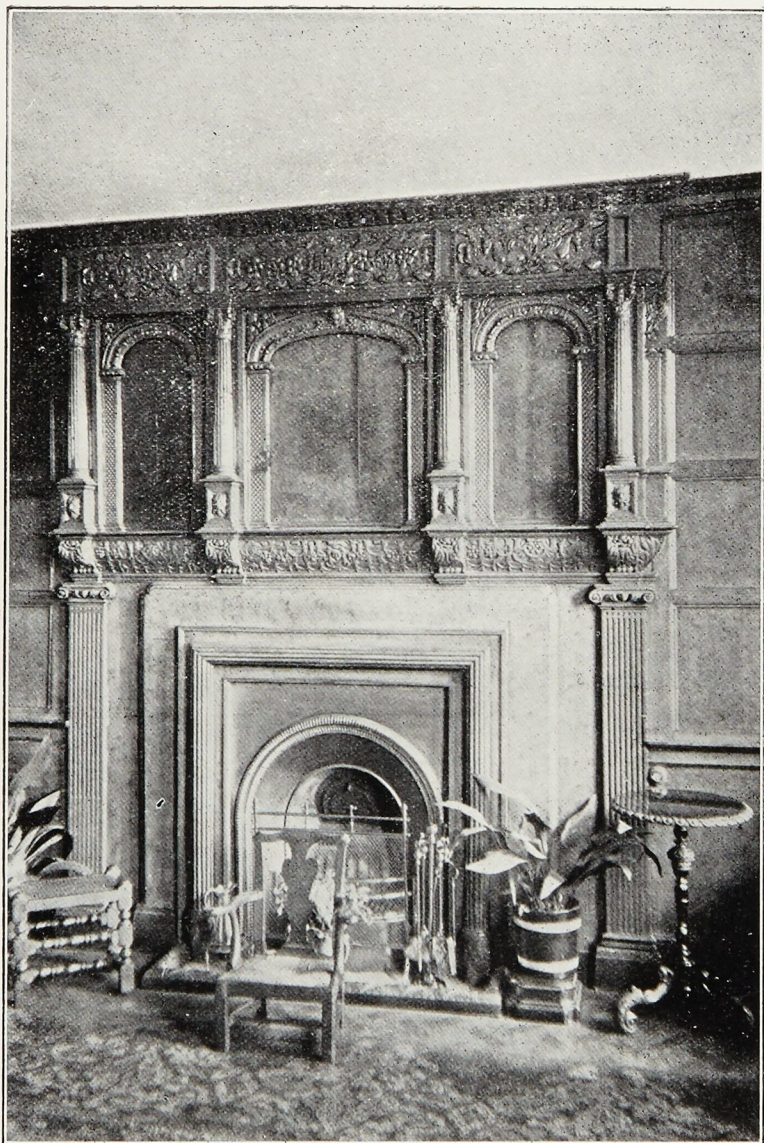
Yarmouth was celebrated in earlier times for THE STAR the magnificence of its merchants' houses, and HOTEL. this is only one of the many that once existed. The house was built at the close of the sixteenth century by

William Crowe, a rich merchant, bailiff of Yarmouth in 1596 and 1606. His mother was Alice Parker of Norwich, and her paternal coat is said to have been the same as Archbishop Parker's. William Crowe is thought to have belonged to the "Merchant Adventurers of England," as their arms are over the fireplace. The son of William Crowe is said to have been the purchaser of Caister Castle; he appears to have lent large sums of money to Sir William Paston. This house was at the end of the seventeenth century in the possession of Thomas Bransby, whose daughter's son, Sir Jacob Astley, sold it to Thomas Dawson, a maltster, who demolished in 1740 the "banqueting house," described as having extended into the garden behind the house. The main building was erected on part of the site occupied by the Augustine Friars, and portions of monastic decorations are built into the walls. The panelling in the Nelson Room is very fine, as are the ceilings both there and downstairs, which are black with age. Two popular errors are connected with this building, one that it was the residence of President Bradshaw, and the other quite of recent date that it was a favourite resort of Lord Nelson. The apartment has been called the "Nelson" Room from a portrait of the Norfolk Hero that till recently hung on the wall. It belonged to an ancient social club that met here in the last century and before that time, and which is now dissolved, the picture being in the Town Hall. A writer at the beginning of the last century comments on the fact that the proprietor was public-spirited enough to refuse the handsome sum of £100 for the panelling. Legend has it that a subsequent landlord found a concealed hoard of guineas in an oaken beam. Coaches used to start from here, and it was the centre of great political events in the good old times. The party then walked to the Grey Friars' cloisters, of which there is an illustrated account in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xiii., p. 29, and onwards, to the house of Mr. E. R. Aldred, where Mr. Teasdel submitted the following statements:—

This house is the better part of a mansion built No. 4, in 1596 by a sixteenth-century merchant, Benjamin SOUTH QUAY. Cooper, who was a noted Yarmouth man. He was Bailiff in 1609, 1618, and 1628; Member for Yarmouth in 1620 and 1623, and distinguished himself by his opposition to taxation by writs of Privy Seal. His pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of 1664. In 1635 he sold this house to John Carter, who belonged to an old Yarmouth family connected with Oliver Cromwell. Carter was a Merchant Adventurer, a leader of the local Independents, and a strong supporter of the Parliamentary Party. There is a legend that the death of the King was decided upon in this building. In 1773 Mr. Hewling Lewson writes: "When I was a boy they used to show me a large room in the house of Mr. Carter in which the murder of King Charles



DRAWING-ROOM, 4, SOUTH QUAY, GREAT YARMOUTH.



OVERMANTEL IN NORTH CHAMBER,
4 SOUTH QUAY, GREAT YARMOUTH.

was finally determined. A meeting of the principal officers of the army was held there, they choose to be above stairs for privacy and strictly commanded that no person should come near; their dinner, ordered for four o'clock, was put off from time to time and, finally, after a hurried repast, they rode off close on midnight." That is the story, and, although it rests solely upon tradition, it may be true, seeing the connection of the owner with Parliamentarians. The mansion continued in the Carter family, and Captain John Davall of Michaelstowe Hall, who inherited it in 1723, divided it into two occupations. In 1780 this part was bought by John Ives, another wealthy merchant, and father of John Ives the antiquary; possibly the influence of his home had some part in forming his tastes. Subsequently the drawing-room, being considered inconveniently large, was reduced and otherwise damaged. In 1809 the house became the property of John Danby Palmer, father of the late Charles John Palmer, who spent large sums of money in restoring it as far as he was able. He published a book on the subject, and his doings are recorded in an inscription over the drawing-room mantelpiece. The father of the present owner afterwards purchased the house, and it could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Aldred. It was erected on part of the Grey Friars' Monastery, which was granted at the Reformation to Thomas Lord Cromwell, the Corporation subsequently becoming possessed of it. When Benjamin Cooper acquired the property there seems to have already been a house upon it, and part of the older building may be included in the present structure. At all events, it is built upon the foundation of the conventual buildings, for Mr. Aldred, when carrying out repairs some years ago, uncovered a piece of stonework which resembles a piscina. The chimney-piece in the "North Chamber," which has some splendid Renaissance work, is finely carved, the dining-room on the ground floor and the kitchen are panelled, and the staircase and gallery are much admired.

Whence came all the old carved work in Yarmouth? Was it a local production, or was it brought by sea from London, Italy, or other parts of the Continent? The arms over the drawing-room mantelpiece are those of James I. At the foot of the staircase is a quaint "Dog gate" of a later period and a carved-oak "Pelican in her piety"; many of the windows, it may be added, are filled with old stained glass of foreign make. It has been suggested that a large upper room in the adjacent house is a more likely place for the related meeting owing to its retired situation at the back; whereas here, the drawing-room being in the front would by its lighted windows proclaim that something unusual was occurring.

The members and their friends then proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayor, to whom our hearty thanks are due, most kindly provided tea for them; after which the Town Clerk gave a

description of the Corporation Plate and Regalia, which consists of the following items:—

The *Two Large Maces*, which are now borne in front of the Mayor in processions, are of silver gilt and measure 3 ft. 8 ins. In 1688

JAMES II. abrogated his brother's charter, which had substituted a mayor for two bailiffs, and, in 1690, these maces were obtained—one for each of the bailiffs—to replace a large mace of silver which had become decayed. Since they bear the royal monogram of William and Mary, they cannot well have been made in the previous reign, as Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt and Mr. St. John Hope suggest in their work on Corporation Plate. The date letter appears to be an indistinct *n* (1690), and not *i* (1686) as has been hitherto supposed.

The *Admiralty Mace*, of silver, is 10½ ins. in length; it has no date mark, but the *Assembly Book* records that it was ordered to be made in 1562 for the Marshal of the Admiralty.

The *Water Bailiff's Mace*. The *Assembly Book* for 1562 also records that "the mace appertaining to the Trinity Guild [the Merchants' Guild] was given to the Water Bailiff, he paying 2s. yearly to the church." The only engraving on this silver mace is that of the Borough Arms.

The *Two Bailiffs' Maces* were the personal maces of the two Bailiffs who ruled prior to 1684. They are of silver and quite plain with the exception of the Borough Arms engraved on the top.

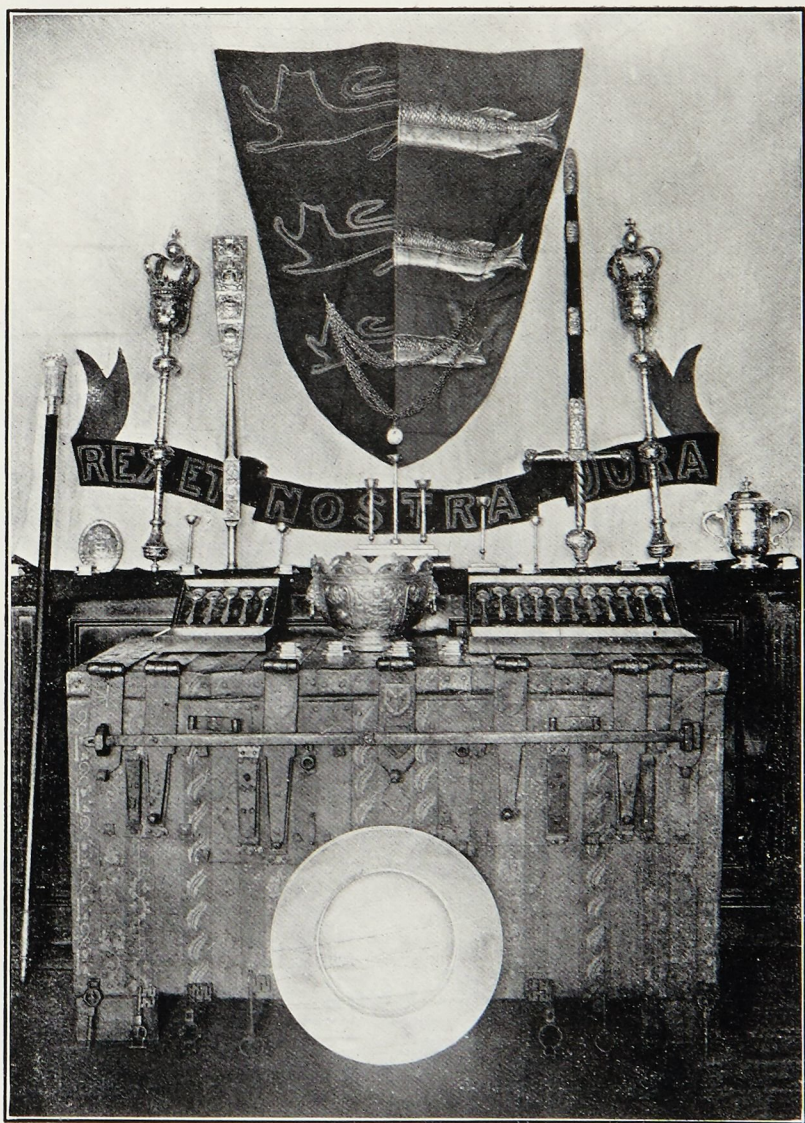
The *Mayor's Mace*, originally of silver gilt, was used by the Mayor as a personal symbol of authority in the time of Charles II. It is fully described by Jewitt and Hope.

The *Two Sergeants' Maces*. There are two other small maces which, apparently, belonged to the Sergeants-at-Mace. Though of silver they are not hall marked and are probably of a date prior to Charles II.

(Each of the last six maces is about 7 ins. in length).

The *Mayor's Chain* is 23 ft. 6 ins. long and consists of 636 gold links. It was purchased by public subscription in 1734. The gold pendant was presented in 1887 by Mr. Philip Back, to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The *Sword*, commonly known as "the Sword of Justice," was adopted when Charles II., in 1684, granted "that the Mayor and his successors, from henceforth for ever, may and shall have within the Burgh one Sword Bearer, who shall be and shall be named the Sword Bearer of the Burgh which said officer one sword in the scabbard, everywhere, within the Burgh, the liberties and precincts thereof, before the Mayor of the Burgh for the time being, shall and may carry and bear." It is 4 ft. 6 ins. long. The hilt, guard, and pommel are of silver gilt, as are also the mountings of the crimson velvet scabbard.



THE REGALIA, GREAT YARMOUTH.

The *Oar* typifies the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Borough. It is of silver gilt, 3 ft. 7 ins. long, and was presented in 1745 by Samuel Killelt, who served the office of Mayor in the following year.

The *Silver Drinking Cup and Cover*, weighing 63 oz. 9 dwts., was obtained by the exchange of a silver salver and tankard purchased in 1665 with the legacy of George Morse. It resembles the "loving cups" still used by some of the Livery Companies of London, and, in olden days, was no doubt devoted to pledges of amity at Corporation banquets.

The *Monteith or Punch Bowl*, of silver, weighing 92 oz. 2 dwts., was presented to the Corporation in 1699. The rim is removable, and the marks show that it was made in London by Isaac Dighton.

The *Rose-water Basin* is a circular silver dish, 22 ins. in diameter and weighing 102 oz. 12 dwts. It was presented by George Morse in 1664.

The *Bellman's Staff*, of ebony, was made by John Angel. The silver head is chased with the Borough Arms and engraved with these names:—William Barth, Esquire, Mayor; George Bateman, Esquire, Ambrose Palmer, Esquire, Chamberlains, 1824. The foot is of plain silver with the maker's initials.

The *Bellman's Badge* is of silver, having the Arms of the Borough in light relief. It was made by William Bateman in 1820.

The *Silver Spoons*. There are sixteen of these, and all are rat-tail. Ten were made by Richard Scarlett and another by Jeremiah King in 1725. One was made by Thomas Lawrence Yoles in 1700 and its fellow by Thomas Spackman in 1706. The remaining three are subsequent to 1705.

The *Silver Salt-cellars* are twelve in number. They are octagonal and oblong in pattern and were made by Edward Wood in 1725.

Wednesday, September 3rd.

SECOND On this and the following day the members of the EXCURSION. Society were given the opportunity of visiting some of the more interesting localities in the counties of Suffolk and Essex. The first day was devoted to Bury St. Edmund's, where, on their arrival, those who had assembled proceeded on their round of visits in the interesting company of Mr. H. R. Barker, the curator of Moyses Hall Museum, which was the first place to engage attention. A rapid sketch of the history of the building was given by Mr. Barker, and subsequently various objects of interest were pointed out. The place recalls a Jewish settlement in Bury at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. In a paper on "The Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews of East Anglia," Dr. Margoliouth refers to the building as a fair specimen of synagogues built in East Anglia about the time of Henry I. It

was known amongst its original possessors as "The Synagogue of Moses," and was no doubt a Jewish place of worship. It corresponds in its architectural details with the oldest synagogue in Europe—that of Prague.

From Moyses Hall the company were conducted to a few ancient houses, and thence to the chief centre of interest. Over an hour was occupied within the grounds of the famous Abbey, once the wealthiest if not the greatest of English monastic institutions, and the romantic story of which is so simply and vividly told in the chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond. In the course of their inspection of the abbey and monastery ruins, the visitors were shown the burial site of five of the abbots. During excavation within recent years five stone coffins, placed end to end in a straight line, were found. A skull and other bones were discovered to the immediate west of the coffins, and may possibly be those of the remaining abbot. The slabs of the coffins had been taken away, and the coffins contained a good deal of earth. When this was removed it was found that all valuables had been taken from them, but the bodies themselves had been little disturbed, the skulls and other bones being in their proper positions. Two medical men examined and reported upon the remains, which were re-interred in their coffins and stone slabs placed over each. The report upon the skeleton of the great Abbot Samson was as follows:—"He was probably over six feet in height. The skull is round, not thick, and high in the vault. In the coffin was found a broken Maltese cross of lead, and a broad, richly-chased band of metal, which may have gone round the pastoral staff."

From the abbey the party went on to St. James' Church, which offers a special interest just now, inasmuch as it has been named as the Cathedral Church of the new Suffolk Diocese when the division takes place. It is well worthy to serve this purpose. In the unavoidable absence of the vicar, the visitors were most heartily welcomed by the Rev. W. Symonds, one of the assistant clergy, who gave some interesting particulars relative to the history and architectural features of the building.

At the close of their inspection of the church and library, the visitors lunched at the Angel Hotel, where they were joined by the President, the Earl of Orford.

In the afternoon the fine church of St. Mary's was visited, the west window of which is believed to be the largest in any parochial church in the kingdom. Various interesting byeways of the town were also covered, and at about four o'clock the company drove to Hardwick House, where, by kind invitation of Mr. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, they were enabled to inspect his fine collection of objects of historic and artistic interest, and also to partake of his hospitality at tea. In the evening the visitors were the guests of the Mayor of Bury (Mr. A. Mitchell), at a reception given by him

at the Angel Hotel, which served as the headquarters of the party. In the course of the very enjoyable proceedings a paper was read by Mr. H. R. Barker on "St. Edmunds Bury and the Monastery in Olden Days."

Thursday, September 4th.

LAVENHAM. Making an early start by motor cars the first place of call was Lavenham, a picturesque village ten miles south from Bury, which has of late years been at considerable pains to make its old-world charms more readily observable. The members of the party wandered down its old-world streets admiring its numerous ancient houses with their plaster fronts, projecting eaves, and half-timbered decorations. Mr. H. C. Wolton, of Lavenham Hall, was just the right kind of guide for the occasion, and no corner of the village was allowed to go unexplored. The visitors viewed the romantic old Market Cross, dating from the time of Henry V., and listened to the story of a picturesque building which in turn has served as guildhall, prison, wool store, workhouse, and national schoolroom, now in course of careful restoration by Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Baronet. They were finally conducted over the magnificent church by the Vicar, the Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins.

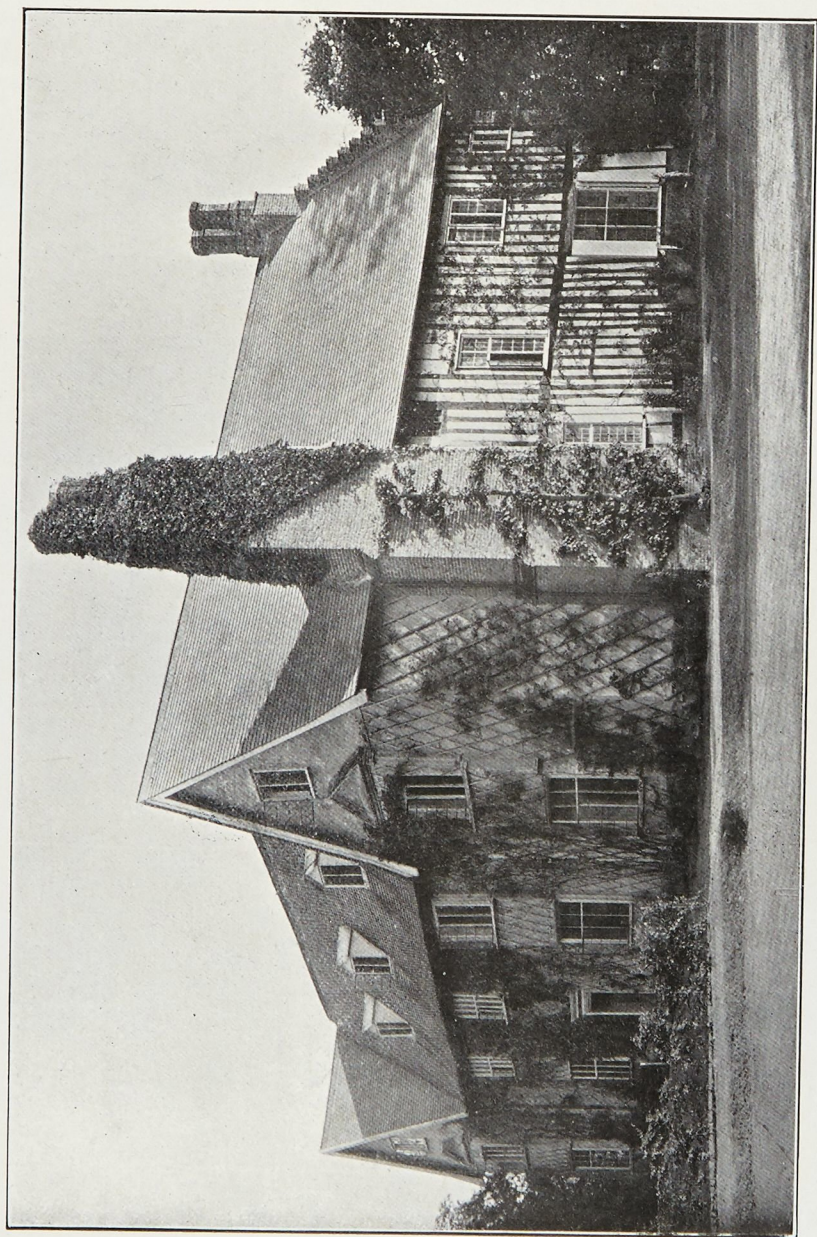
Driving through Halstead and Sudbury, the party next halted at another fascinating village. This CASTLE time it was Castle Hedingham, just over the border HEDINGHAM. into Essex. The first move was to visit the tower, and once again the visitors were extremely fortunate in their guide, for no less an archæological authority than Dr. W. H. St. John Hope was ready to conduct their steps. Within the main room of the tower he entertained the visitors with some very interesting comments on the building. Those who knew Rochester, he said, might recognise a certain similarity between the great tower of Rochester Castle and that of Hedingham. He did not think there could be much reason to doubt that the same engineer was responsible for both. Rochester tower possessed one very marked feature in common with Hedingham tower, inasmuch as it was subdivided by an equivalent to the great arch of the room in which they were standing. The floors and the roofs of the Hedingham tower were not the original ones. For a short period the whole place was dismantled; then someone put in fresh floors and roofs as they exist to-day. It was a noteworthy fact that the floors were all reinstated at their proper levels, which was not so in the case of Norwich Castle Keep. All the plaster on the walls was the original plaster as applied in the middle of the twelfth century. The way in which this had been left untampered with was an object lesson to renovators of churches. The plaster should never be removed from the rubble walls. In addition to the large rooms, on

each floor of the tower there were a large number of smaller apartments so that it would be quite possible if such things as electric light, heating apparatus, and water supply were installed to render the tower quite habitable according to the style of living of the present day. Another interesting point about the tower was that it showed the great mistake people often made when they spoke of Norman towers as being extremely gloomy places. This tower had not had any of its windows enlarged. They were all in their original condition, and one could see quite well to take notes, read a newspaper, or do any work.

Returning into Suffolk, the visitors next stayed for
CLARE. some little time at the small market town of Clare.

Here they lunched at the Bell Hotel, which contains some beautiful carving. After the repast the party visited the fine church, dating from the fifteenth century. More interesting old houses were inspected, and finally the remains of a priory of Austin Friars, founded in 1248, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, were visited, all of which were ably described by Dr. Hope.

The next move was to Long Melford, where the
LONG extraordinarily beautiful church was closely examined,
MELFORD. and the interesting Hall inspected, by kind invitation
of the Rev. Sir William Hyde Parker, Bart. Tea was
partaken of at one of the hotels, after which the party re-boarded
the cars and were driven back to Bury St. Edmund's in time to
catch the 7.9 p.m. train for Norwich.



BLO' NORTON HALL-N.