

The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1916.

Saturday, June 16th.

REPORT OF On the afternoon of the 16th June, the day of
EXCURSION. the Annual Meeting, the members took a short
 excursion in Norwich. They visited, first of all,
 St. Andrew's Church and the Sucklings' House on
St. Andrew's Hill, where Mr. W. R. Rudd sketched the history of the
house, which will be found set out at length in Mr. Beecheno's paper,
pp. 197-220. He said St. Andrew's Church must
SUCKLING always have loomed large through many genera-
HOUSE. tions in the lives of the dwellers in Sucklings' House.

Many gave to it liberally of their worldly goods,
and he liked to think that some one of them might have composed
the motto on the church's largest bell, "Let us sound and tune
together England's sweet peace for ever." It was to be hoped that
there would soon be occasion to ring the bell with that sentiment in
mind. St. Andrew's parish was especially rich in fine old-world
dwellings. Where was now the office of the *Eastern Daily Press*
stood the house of John Bassingham, the wealthy goldsmith, from
whence came the beautiful 16th-century stone doorway, now to be
seen on the south side of the Guildhall. The premises to the east of
the church, owned and occupied during many years by Mr. George
Harman, were of special interest from an antiquarian point of view,
inasmuch as the great hall was one of the very few remaining in
Norwich. Moreover, the property had been owned by and had been
the residence of several distinguished and wealthy families. The
names of two of them, Suckling and Cozen, were writ large in the
history of the kingdom.

With the Cosins seems to have departed much of the pristine glory
of the building, but even down to Kirkpatrick's time it was an
important residential mansion. In its present state Sucklings' House
was a mere shell in almost the last stages of dirt and decay.

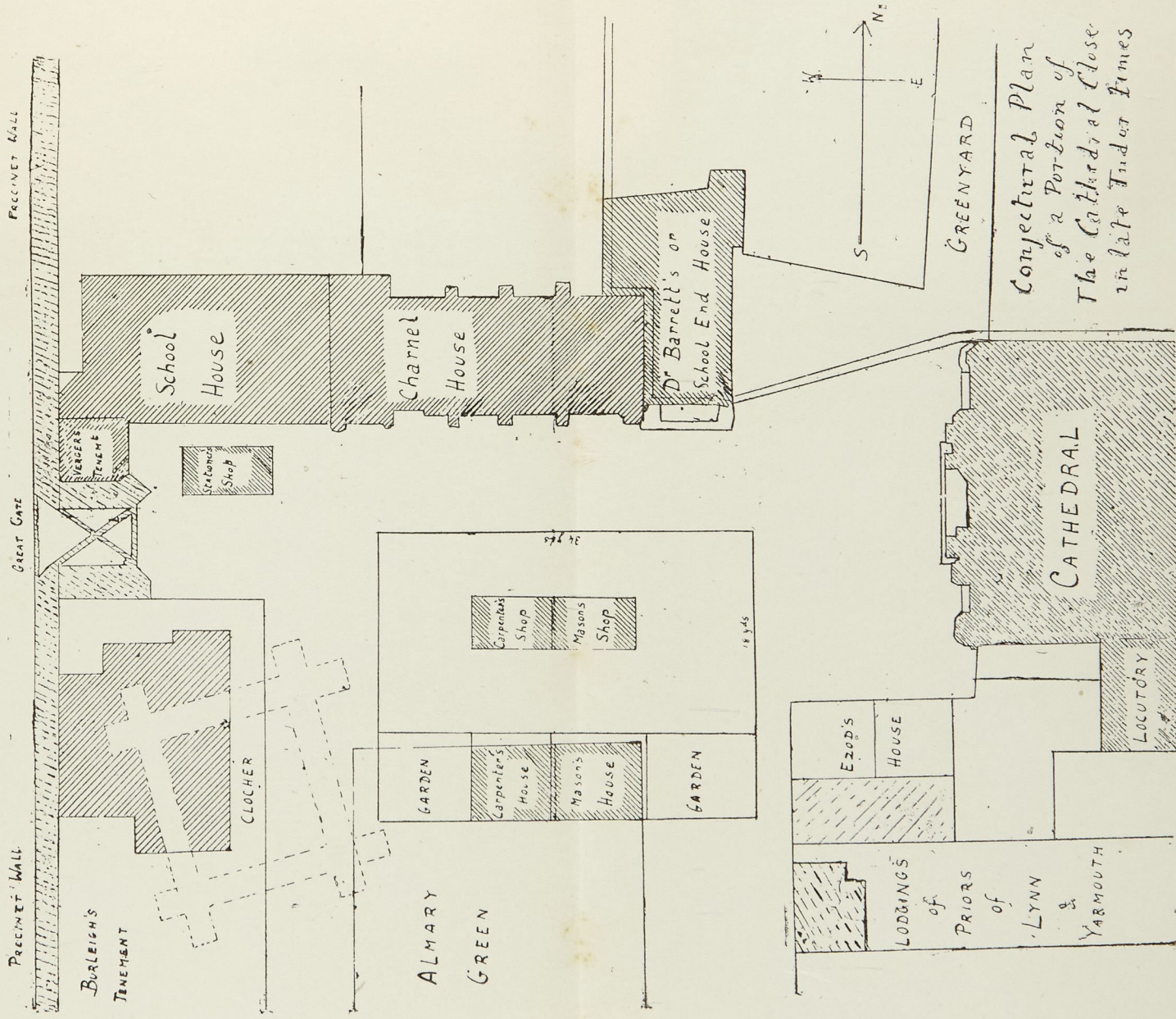
Fortunately the whole property had been purchased by the *Norfolk News* Company, and he ventured to prophesy that should it be found, subject to business requirements, possible to preserve it the directors would decide that it should remain one of the historic monuments of this ancient city.

Next they visited the Cathedral, outside the west door of which Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke read the following paper on the antiquities of the precinct between that door and the Erpingham gate.

When the Priory of Norwich was dissolved, and was replaced by the Dean and Chapter, much of the land and many of the then existing buildings in the precinct were no longer required for the use of the Dean and Canons, and consequently were leased off to other persons or to individual members of the Chapter. These leases were all transcribed in the ledger or lease books, and from these we can gain a very real insight into the topography of the Close as it existed in the later Tudor times. It has been thought that before entering the Cathedral it might be of interest to you to know what these lease books tell us concerning the portion of the Close which we have just traversed, namely, that between the Erpingham gateway and the west front of the cathedral.

On the north side of this portion of the upper square between the west front and the Charnel House lay a large piece of open land known as the Greenyard, and in the year 1544 the western portion of this Greenyard was leased to Dr. John Baret, one of the Canons, no doubt with a view to building a house upon a part of it, as it was stipulated in the lease that no person or persons should dwell in any house to be built upon any part of the said parcel of ground but only a priest or priests or other man or men being sole and not married. Now the house which Dr. Baret erected is that now known as School End House built on to the east end of the Charnel House, and thus blocking in a great measure what was once the large east window of the chapel. After several transfers the lease became vested in a well-known Norwich man, Thomas Anguish, who surrendered it to the Dean and Chapter, and received in 1612 a fresh lease of the house, together with an additional "four or five feet at the south end of the said house towards the highway leading to the said Cathedral extending as far as the outward jamb or buttress of the Free School next adjoining to the said house," the object being to enable Anguish "to erect or set up a pale before the end of all the said house for the better defence and preserving of the windows of the said house," the iron railings which you now see thus represent the wooden pales erected in the same spot more than 300 years ago. They also tell us that Tudor School boys were as fond of throwing stones and breaking windows as bad little boys at the present time.

We will pass by the Charnel House and School House as you are soon to visit these under the guidance of the Headmaster.



Conjectural Plan
of a Portion of
The Cathedral Close
in late Tudor Times

Adjoining the Erpingham gateway on the north, you will observe a little slip of a building, which, with the rooms over the gateway, was in the year 1548 leased to one Henry Smith, a clerk; the building being described as "two chambers being situate over and above the great gates of the said Cathedral next the old dissolved house called the Charnel within the precinct, with a certain door and an entry leading up into the said chambers." It now forms a portion of the Headmaster's house, but is leased to the Governors of the School under the name of the Verger's Tenement. I may here say that the Erpingham gateway is never so called in the early lease books, and I believe it was not so styled until after the middle of the 18th century.

From the gateway to the west door of the Cathedral was a narrow roadway flanked on both sides, in part at least, by shops. A little to the north-east of the Erpingham gateway stood what must have been a very little shop known as the stationer's shop, although in 1565 it was occupied by a saddler. On the southern side of the roadway stood at least two shops side by side, that on the west being the carpenter's shop, while the other nearer the Cathedral was known as the mason's shop. In 1578 a considerable piece of land was leased with these shops, one of which had then lately been occupied by a goldsmith, and at the time of the lease by a glazier. Immediately south of these two shops were two houses similarly named, the carpenter's house and the mason's house, each with a little garden beside it. These houses, however, were not occupied in connection with the shops, but prior to the year 1564 by clerks connected with the Cathedral; and with the carpenter's house was leased a strip of land to the south of the two houses, and their gardens, sixteen feet wide, and stretching nearly across the Almary Green as the Upper Close was then called. In the year 1589 the carpenter's and mason's houses were united into one dwelling.

Immediately to the west of the carpenter's house and garden stood the remains of the Clocher or Great Bell Tower of the Cathedral. The existence of the Clocher, which was said to have been injured in the riot of 1272 between the citizens and the priory, had long been suspected by Mr. Harrod; but it was the late Mr. John L'Estrange who located its position from the lease books. The actual foundations were not however discovered until a year or two after Mr. L'Estrange's death, namely, in September, 1881, when workmen engaged in levelling the ground near the Erpingham Gateway came across them, in front of the house called Burleigh's Tenement, now in the occupation of Sir Kenneth Kemp. They are of great dimensions, being nearly 50 feet square with massive angle buttresses. Burleigh's Tenement stands upon part of the site and the remains of the north-west angle of the tower still exist in the cellar of the house. There was probably a staircase at the north-east angle. In the year 1562 a Mr. Huggins petitioned to be granted certain buildings in the Close, amongst others the Clocher, and as the Dean and Chapter declined

his suggestion, on the ground that the pulling down of the Clocher would be the sudden ruin of the Church by the south-west winds, a considerable portion of the tower must then have been standing. In a lease of 1578 it is described as "now very ruinous, decayed, uncovered and defaced," and as in 1644 Burleigh's Tenement was leased to Prebendary Spendlove, the Clocher must have been finally demolished between those dates. In 1671 the house was leased to William Burleigh and, as we have already seen, still bears his name. This is one example of many of the houses in the Close being named after their builders or early occupiers.

Immediately to the south west of the Cathedral a piece of land projected somewhat into the Almary Green and was in 1587 leased to a Notary Public of Norwich named Edward Griggs, who appears to have built a small house upon it, and the same piece with the house was leased to Robert Ezod of Great Yarmouth in the eighth year of James I. South and east of Ezod's house and garden was an L shaped piece of land, the base of the L extending northwards along the west wall of the cloister until it reached the nave of the Cathedral. In 1581 the L shaped piece was leased to Augustine Whitehorne by the following description, which is, I think, of some interest: "All that their house or lodging wherein Adam Barker clerk sometime dwelled together with the vault void grounds gardens orchards and a land enclosed with a stone wall towards the West And all other the late dissolved lodgings commonly called the Pryor of Lynn and the Pryour of Yarmouth their Lodgings as they lie together within the precinct adjoining the South side of the said Church one head abutting upon the Cloister towards the East and the other towards the Amry Green towards the West and siding upon the house sometime Richard Hatton towards the South and upon the said Church towards the North." By the vault is, no doubt, meant the late Locutory of the Priory, now the schoolroom of the Cathedral choristers; while the description further enables us to locate the situation of lodgings of the Priors of Lynn and Yarmouth, which lay on the south side of Ezod's house and extended from the Almary Green to the west wall of the cloister.

Although these notes concern a very small portion of the precinct they will, I hope, serve to show the nature of the interesting information with regard to the topography of the Close which is contained in the early ledger books of the Dean and Chapter.

The members then went into the Cathedral and examined the several chapels, and in one of these a paper was read by the Dean on "The Chapels of Norwich Cathedral." The Dean's paper will be published as soon as the return of peace allows its statements to be verified by reference to the muniments of the Cathedral, which are at present in a place of safety.

Finally, the members visited the King Edward VI. School, where the Headmaster, the Rev. W. F. Brown, offered them afternoon tea

in the crypt and afterwards read a paper which traced the history of the school from the earliest records to the present time.

In the course of his paper Mr. Brown said
 KING EDWARD VI. the earliest records of a school in Norwich,
 SCHOOL. as far as could be ascertained, were contained in a reference in the will of Bishop Suffield, the founder of the Great Hospital. The Bishop directed that provision should be made for seven poor scholars, to be named from time to time by the Master of the Grammar School, to have their dinner daily in the hospital. The date of this was 1256. So that we had authentic record of the existence of the school previous to that time. Other indications pointed to a good deal earlier date. The site of the building in which the school was carried on at that time was uncertain, but some had identified it as being in the neighbourhood of the Great Hospital and close to the place where the Adam and Eve public-house now stands. In the year 1319 John Salmon, Prior of Ely, became Bishop of Norwich. He built in the Bishop's Palace a banqueting hall, of which the portico or ante-hall still exists in the present garden of the palace. The hall seems to have been of large dimensions—110 feet long and 60 feet broad. Amongst other buildings for which he was responsible was a convent for four priests at the west gate of the Cathedral, and a vault or subterranean crypt as a repository for human bones. This latter was the building in which the present meeting was assembled. The beautiful portico or entrance to the chapel was added some hundred years afterwards by Walter Lyhart, whose family escutcheon might still be seen affixed to the top of the portico. The following extract from the actual charter of the foundation of the Mass Chapel and Carnaria, as it was called, would give some idea of the objects of the founder. "And in this chapel we do appoint and decree that there be four priests for all time who shall celebrate mass for our souls, and the souls of our father and mother, Solomon and Amy, and for the souls of our predecessors and successors, the bishops of Norwich." The charter went on to say: "In the Carnary, which is built beneath the said Chapel of St. John, we desire that human bones that have been buried in the City of Norwich shall be stored and kept, provided they be entirely stripped from the flesh, that so they may be decently preserved till the General Resurrection." The connection of the school with these buildings dates from after the dissolution of the monasteries when this particular slice of the spoil was granted to Sir Edward Warner and Richard Carlyn. The property seems to have changed hands quickly, for in 1549 it was bought by the Corporation of Norwich from Robert Jermy, and the Free Grammar School, as it was called, was transferred to its present quarters. In Burton's *Antiquities* it was surmised that the subterranean vault itself was once a chapel. John Wodehouse, who was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Henry V., and was presumably an ancestor of the

Earls of Kimberley, had left his body to be buried in the lower chapel, called "le charnel," within the precincts of the Priory of the Holy Trinity of Norwich. The tomb of John Wodehouse and his wife was discovered in the year 1850, and an inscribed stone placed over the spot. Within the memory of people living at that time there existed a society whose members met every year on the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, and drank a bottle of wine over the tomb. Unfortunately, the old records of the school had been lost—some say destroyed—but it was well established that the list of old boys contained a very large number of distinguished names.

Friday, September 22nd.

On Friday, the 22nd September, the members of the Society took an excursion in the neighbourhood of East Harling, Quidenham, Kenninghall, New and Old Buckenham, and Attleborough, and enjoyed beautiful weather and saw the countryside at its best.

The first place visited was the ancient and beautiful Church of East Harling, which as a subject of antiquarian interest, has very few rivals in the county. Dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and exemplifying mainly the Perpendicular style, it comprises nave, aisles, clerestory, south porch, and a square tower, surmounted elaborately by twelve pinnacles and a lofty spire. From the graceful flèche on the tower the well-known architect, Mr. Street, is said to have obtained his design for the flèche of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. The Rector, the Rev. B. H. Grigson received the visitors and read them a deeply interesting paper. "There are few churches in the district presenting so many attractions to the archæologist and architect as this. Its noble proportions, its various styles, its fine remains of painted glass, its beautiful screens, and a glorious series of monuments of its old lords, combine to make a variety of interest rarely to be met with. The church was re-built on the site of an older one, and there are but few fragments of early date in the present building. A figure and cross over the south porch may be Early English. Of the Decorated period, the remains are extensive, including nearly all the fine tower from the base upwards; the west door and window over it, part of the external walls of the nave and chancel, the south doorway, and a window in the south wall of the chancel. All the other windows, including the east window, the pillars and clerestory of the nave, and the beautiful roof, are Perpendicular. The painted glass is of the 15th century. On the north side of the chancel is the very elaborate monument of Sir William Chamberlain and his wife, consisting of a high panelled tomb under an arch or canopy. Of the chancel rood-screen there are some fine remains. At the east end of the south aisle is the Herling or Chantry Chapel, divided from the aisle by a beautiful parclose screen of Perpendicular date. Another screen on the nave side is

interesting from its earlier character. This chapel contains some monuments of great interest."

From East Harling the party proceeded to the ST. ANDREW'S Church of St. Andrew at Quidenham, where a few CHURCH, notes were read by Mr. Walter Rudd in the QUIDENHAM. absence of the Rector. It has a tower, round at the bottom storey and octagonal above, supporting a spire, and a Norman doorway on the north side of the nave. The chancel retains a piscina and triple sedilia, and is rich in monuments, which commemorate more especially the Keppel and Holland families.

Quidenham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, which was next visited, is a spacious mansion built of red brick, relieved on one front with a Doric portico, and on the other with four Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and pediment with corresponding pilasters. It formerly belonged to the Holland family; and together with the manor was acquired by purchase in 1762 by George, the third Earl of Albemarle. The present enlarged mansion dates from about the time of Waterloo. According to some notes, for which we are indebted to the Rev. G. Keppel, "Quidenham Hall is an interesting house containing numerous trophies of war on land and sea, gained by many generations of Keppels. Among the most interesting of these are some Russian shells contributed by the gallant Admiral, Sir Harry Keppel, and some chain shot used for cutting the rigging of the enemy's ships. There are ghostly visitants at Quidenham in the shape of a wagon drawn by headless horses, which is said to make its appearance on a certain part of the estate. The bedrooms bear the names of battles in which members of the family have fought. The front hall is finely panelled in oak of the 17th century. Among the interesting objects to be seen here are the 'Jack' taken out of the colours of the 14th Regiment, with which the sixth Earl served at Waterloo. Also there are silver-mounted fowling pieces that belonged to the third Earl, who was Ambassador to France, and was said to have had the best cook in France; flint and steel holster pistols with crest and coronet; and the bagpipes of the P. Company of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, which were carried through the war, this being the same company as the one to which Lord Albemarle belonged when he joined that regiment. Here, too, may be seen the camp colours which Lord Albemarle had during the Boer War. Naval prize money has played a prominent part in the fortunes of the family. The third Lord Albemarle purchased Quidenham out of the sum of £122,697 prize money he obtained as commander-in-chief of the Cuban Expedition, 1762. His brother, Admiral Keppel, whose name is still commemorated on many sign-boards, made £24,539 in the same expedition. With this he purchased Elveden, both estates eventually devolving to the fourth earl." Treasures of still greater historical interest are shown in the form of the autograph letters

written by King Charles II. from the Court of St. Germain's and elsewhere applying for money to Sir John Holland, who preceded the Keppels at Quidenham.

At Kenninghall the Parish Church of St. Mary was visited, and the Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Mattinson, read some notes on the church, and Mr. F. O. Taylor, who is Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall and one of the claimants to the Office of Chief Butler of England, read a paper on "The Manor of Kenninghall and its connection with the Office of Chief Butler of England."

After luncheon the party drove to Banham Church, where Mr. Rudd read some notes on the church and its monuments, etc.

The members next visited New Buckenham Church, which contains various memorials to ancient families of note. Here also a few notes were read by Mr. Rudd.

At Old Buckenham Hall the members were entertained to afternoon tea by Mr. Lionel Robinson, the High Sheriff of Norfolk, who re-built the hall a few years ago.

Finally, the members proceeded to Attleborough and visited the parish church, the most striking feature of which is a noble screen now standing at the west end of the church. The members were received and addressed by the Rector, the Rev. Maxwell F. Webb.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

*To the Members of the Norfolk and Norwich
Archæological Society.*

The President and Members of the Committee beg to present their Report for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

It is with much regret that the Committee record the loss by death during the year of Sir Peter Eade, Mr. J. T. Hotblack, and Mr. James Mottram, all of them very old Members of the Committee and of the Society and regular attendants at meetings of the Committee and of the Members. Sir Peter Eade and Mr. Hotblack in particular had done much good work for archæology in Norwich and Norfolk, and Mr. James Mottram acted as Local Secretary on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Norwich in 1889. They also regret the loss through death of Canon Cowper Johnson and Mr. W. D. E. Bulwer.

The Committee, under Law 6, have co-opted the Rev. T. S. Cogswell, Vicar of Cringleford, to be a

Member of the Committee in the place of Sir Peter Eade, and Mr. C. S. Tomes, of Mannington Hall, in the place of Mr. J. T. Hotblack. Mr. James Mottram would in the ordinary course have come up for re-election at the next Annual Meeting, and it will be necessary for the Members of the Society to fill his place on the Committee accordingly.

The Committee have nothing of special interest to report. They desire to express their regret that the continuation of the publication of Bryant's *Norfolk Churches* has fallen through.

It may be mentioned that after the Annual General Meeting held on 3rd June, 1915, the President and a number of the Members of the Society under the guidance of the Hon. Excursion Secretary, Mr. Rudd, visited Edingthorpe, Trunch, and Knapton Churches. The Rev. J. G. Cheshire, Rector of Trunch, read an excellent paper on that Church, and afterwards entertained the Members to tea.

On the 14th July, 1915, the President and Members visited Mannington Hall, by kind permission of Mr. C. S. Tomes, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave a most thorough description of that ancient house. They then inspected Saxthorpe Church, and in the afternoon, by kind permission of Mr. Frank T. Simpson, visited Barningham Hall, of which an interesting account was read by Mr. Simpson. By kind invitation of the President, the Earl of Orford, Wolterton Park was then visited, where his Lordship read a very comprehensive paper on the history of his country seat, which was greatly appreciated. He afterwards most kindly entertained the Members to tea.

The annual volume of the Society's "Proceedings" is being published and should be issued to the Members just before the Annual Meeting.

The thanks of the Society are due to the under-mentioned gentlemen for papers contributed to the Society's publications:—

Mr. Walter Rye on "The Poet Spenser."

Mr. H. L. B. Laurence on "The Family of Carvell of Wiggenhall St. Mary."

Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., on "Sandringham Church Glass," etc.

The Dean of Norwich on "The Library of Norwich Cathedral."

Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, M.P., on "Roman Remains at Sedgeford."

The Rev. E. C. Hopper, F.S.A., on "The Church Plate of Flegg Deanery."

The following Members of the Committee retire by rotation:—

Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A. Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, F.S.A.

Mr. F. R. B. Haward Mr. T. Keppel

Mr. J. H. F. Walter

and it is necessary to add one to their number in the place of the late Mr. James Mottram.

The Society's books and manuscripts have been insured against War risks.

ORFORD,

President.

5th June, 1916.

Dr. Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at Messrs. Barclays Bank:—			
Deposit Account	169 18 4		8 18 0
Subscriptions:—			
4 for 1911	1 10 0		40 0 0
9 for 1912	3 7 6		
11 for 1913	4 2 6		
27 for 1914	10 2 6		38 8 9
207 for 1915	77 12 6		5 13 6
2 for 1916	0 15 0		8 2 11
	—————		—————
			12 14 9
			104 19 11
Sale of Publications	97 10 0		3 8 0
Excursions:—			0 15 0
Sale of Tickets	23 16 0		0 9 0
Expenses	23 10 6		0 6 0
	—————		
			1 1 0
Interest on Deposit Account			0 7 0
			3 8 0
			12 12 0
			—————
			3 11 7
			133 5 4
			—————
			136 16 11
			—————
			£271 15 10

Balance due to Messrs. Barclays Bank:—
 Current Account
 Messrs. Goose & Son, Ltd.:—
 Printing "Calendar of Deeds,"
 Printing "Original Papers," Vol. XIX,
 Part 1.
 Illustrations for Vol. XIX, Part I.
 Wrapping and Postage of Publications
 General Printing, Postage, and Stationery

Rev. Dukinfield Astley—Editorial Expenses
 Fire Insurance
 Aircraft Insurance
 Subscription to Canterbury and York Society,
 1915
 Bryant's "Churches," "Diss Hundred"
 Norfolk and Norwich Library—Use of Room
 Assistant Secretary's Salary
 Balance at Messrs. Barclays Bank:—
 Current Account
 Deposit Account

Examined and found correct,
 F. H. BARCLAY.