

## Notes and Queries.

### NOTES.

#### NORWICH, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

In the early part of 1921 I was informed that during the preparation of a wall in this Church, for a War Memorial, traces of niches had been found. I went to the Church and found that the upper part of two niches had been found in the wall, north and south of the chancel arch, on the west side. The niche on the north side was 1 ft. 10½ ins. wide inside and about 10 ft. 6 ins. above the floor level. The niche was rather shallow, and only the stonework of a flat four-centred cinquefoiled arch, each foil having three cusps, remained. The stonework at the back of this upper portion had been painted a dark blue (or green) powdered with small gold stars. The rest of the niche below had been destroyed. There had originally been a hood moulding round the arch terminating in a finial, but this had been chiselled off and the niche filled up with rubbish, probably when the tablets with the Commandments were set up on each side of the arch. Traces of a similar recess or niche were found on the south side of the chancel arch. They possibly contained statues, although the shallowness of the recess and its width (1 ft. 10½ ins.) would seem rather to indicate a group than single figures. There may have been a slightly projecting bracket at the bottom to support a statue.<sup>1</sup> It is thought that a note on this might find a place in the Notes and Queries page, as it is for such memoranda that this column was intended.

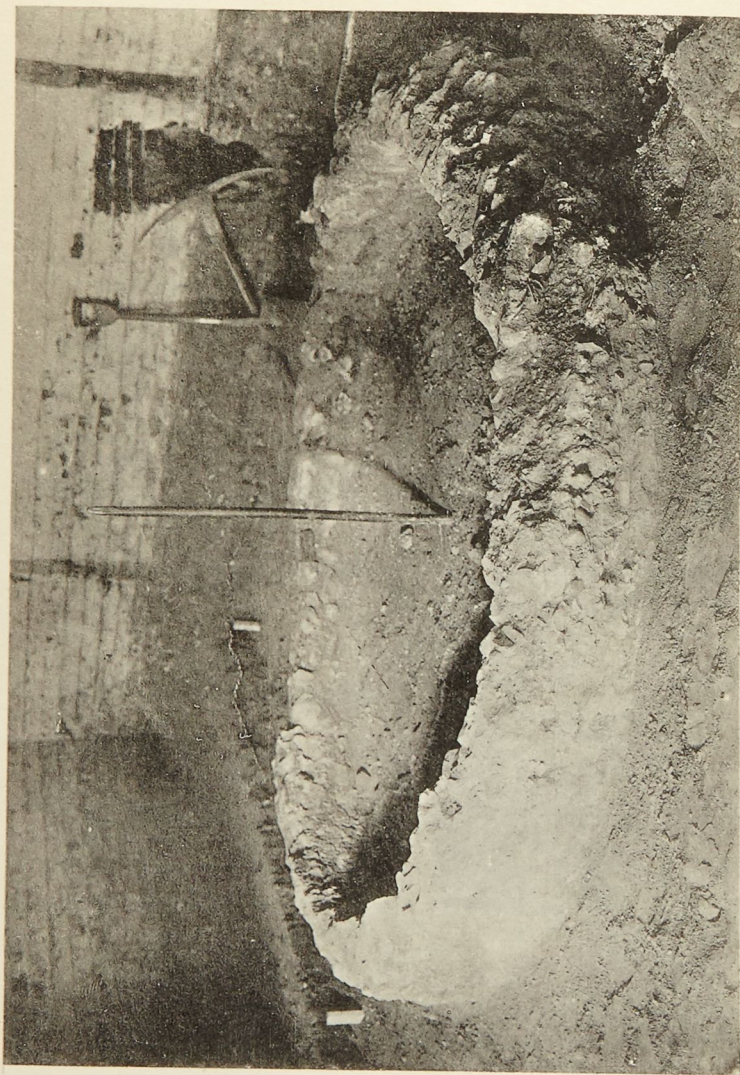
FRED. JOHNSON, Assistant Secretary.

#### AN ANCIENT WELL AT THE GLADSTONE CLUB, NORWICH.

The accompanying photograph, taken by the writer, is of a discovery of some interest made at the Norwich Gladstone Club, St. Giles', early last spring. Excavations in the cellar in connection with alterations revealed the broken-away top of what was subsequently pronounced a long-disused well. It is 6 feet below the road level of St. Giles' Street, but only a few inches below the tiled floor of the cellar, while it is 76 feet above high-water level (ordinary spring tide).

The well, which has again been filled in, is of solid flint; imbedded here and there are a few bricks reputed to be of the Tudor

<sup>1</sup> I assigned the date to the late 15th or early 16th century.



Ancient Well at the GLADSTONE CLUB, Norwich.

period. Its diameter at the top is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, but it does not form a perfect circle, being slightly flattened on one side; the flint wall varies in thickness from eight to nine inches; the cavity was filled in with brick rubble, evidently from a demolished building which had stood close by.

At the request of the President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, the Committee of the Club agreed to suspend their work and allow the well to be excavated.

Two feet from the surface, and on opposite sides, were found three square holes, about a foot deep, the middle one being eighteen inches square, those on either side ten inches square, the three holes extending  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. These were evidently beam holes, and in them were found pieces of decayed oak. Three feet further down was found another set of holes with pieces of decayed oak. The diameter of the well at this second set of holes is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Six feet below is the chalk foundation, which gives in all 14 feet of flint wall. At the top of the chalk bed the diameter is 6 feet. Another 6 feet was cleared, and a boring-rod accounted for 13 feet more.

Careful inspection was made of the rubble removed, but nothing of great interest was found; a few fragments (which are now in the Club) were sent to the South Kensington Museum for an opinion.

A piece of hand-formed pottery they describe as of the 15th century; some stoneware as of the Nottingham type, early 18th century; Dutch Delf ware, early 18th century; window glass, early 18th century; glass, probably mediæval.

If it were possible to tell the age of the decayed oak, we might then get somewhere near the age of the well, but the authorities at the British Museum state that this is impossible, and their opinion is confirmed by Professor Percy of the Royal College of Science.

The building is situated in the parish of St. Gregory, but very little information is to be obtained about the site. From a book of Langoll Rents, in the Castle Museum, it appears to have been occupied from 1552 to 1560 by Edmond Downing and John Tompson as garden ground, having been acquired by them from Sir John Florence, Priest.

The title deeds shew that the property was purchased in 1835 by the late Mr. C. E. Tuck, Solicitor (who gave his name to Tuck's Court), from William Simpson; former owners in order having been Christopher Thurgar, Richard Lubbock, and Benjamin Day, who held the office of Sheriff in 1773 and of Mayor in 1780. Part of the land in the conveyances was parcel of premises known as the New Inn.

ARTHUR ALLGOOD.

## SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1913.

The Committee determined last year (1923) to co-operate with the Office of Works in this matter, and the Excursion Secretary was asked to organise the work for Norfolk. The unit of an hundred was found to be the most convenient method of procedure and the following list gives the names of the members and bodies, who kindly undertook to assist, and the hundreds for which they are responsible :—

Rev. Dr. Dukinfield Astley	.	.	{	Gallow. Launditch. Mitford.
Messrs. E. M. Beloe and H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence	.	.	{	Freebridge, Lynn. Freebringe, Marshland. Brothercross. Clackclose. Smithdon.
Col. W. H. Besant	.	.	{	Happing. Tunstead.
Mr. W. G. Clark	.	.	{	S. Greenhoe. Grimshoe. Wayland. Thetford.
The Misses Colman	.	.	{	Forehoe. Humbleyard. N. Greenhoe.
Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy	.	.	{	Holt. Eynsford. Earsham. Depwade.
Great Yarmouth Branch	.	.	{	Gt. Yarmouth. E. and W. Flegg. Lothingland (Suffolk).
Mrs. Ivo Hood	.	.	{	N. and S. Erpingham.
Mr. Fred. Johnson	.	.	{	Taverham. Blofield. Walsham.
Norwich Society	.	.	{	Norwich.
Mr. W. R. Rudd	.	.	{	Henstead. Loddon. Clavering.
H.H. Prince F. Duleep Singh	.	.	{	Guiltercross. Shropham. Diss.

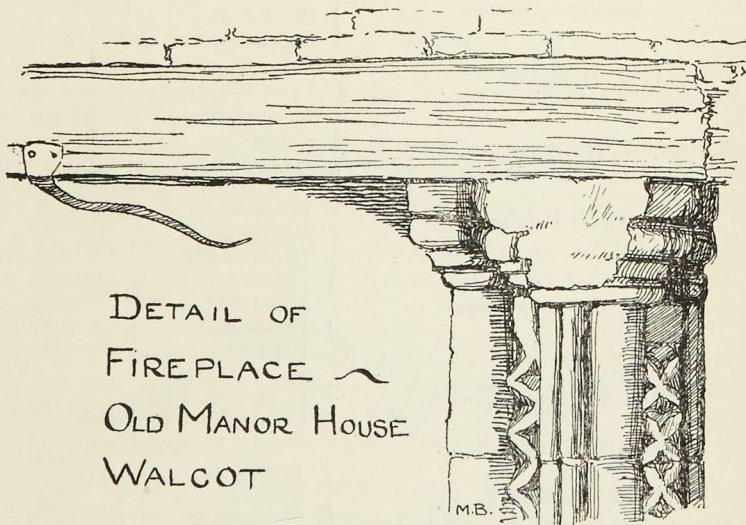
At the time of writing this note (May) schedules, 130 in number, have been received in respect of 29 hundreds. It does not mean that anything like this number will be accepted by the Commissioners as worthy of scheduling, but in any event the list will constitute a very valuable record of our archæological treasures.

The list comprises tumuli, earthworks, bridges, wayside crosses, monastic remains, castles and other buildings not in domestic or ecclesiastical occupation. It is hoped it may be possible to publish in the next part a complete list with an indication of those which have been scheduled.

B. COZENS-HARDY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, WALCOT.

In February, 1922, during some alterations to the Old Manor House, Walcot, it was proposed to put a new fireplace in the principal sitting-room. The existing stove had a deep cupboard on either side of it, and in each of these cupboards, projecting through the lining plaster, could be seen several inches of moulded



stonework. On the whole fireplace being removed, these proved to be carved stone capitals supporting the heavy oak cross-beam of the original fireplace. The capitals were resting on columns of stone, fluted, and with dog-tooth ornament between the shafts, characteristic of Early English ecclesiastical masonry.

The question arises—How did this stonework get to Walcot? It was obviously not originally constructed to support the cross-beam of a fireplace. For one thing, there is no proper base to the columns, which are simply sunk in the ground.

The Old Manor House is about a mile, as the crow flies, from Bromholm Priory. There was much late Norman and Early English work at Bromholm. Everything points to the stonework of the

fireplace having come from there. When, on the dissolution of the monasteries, the Priory became the happy hunting ground of anyone in want of building materials, these stone pillars were probably set up in their present position in the Manor House, then in course of construction. The house appears to be of the Tudor period. It is built of the long, narrow red brick of that time, and the rooms are low, with open-beamed ceilings. Behind the fireplace is a large, central chimney, inside which were found some rude steps, as if there had been at some time a spiral stair inside the chimney.

There is no tradition in the village of the existence of this stonework in the Manor House. At some time the front of the capitals had been chipped away, flush with the beam, probably when the open hearth was filled up and the modern fireplace put in.

MRS. NOEL BARDSWELL.

## QUERIES.

### PAPER MAKING IN NORFOLK.

Faden's *Map of Norfolk*, 1797, shows at least six paper mills, and he is my sole authority for those at Stoke Holy Cross and Bintre, though the latter may be a name given to one in Elmham.

White's *Norfolk*, 1836, mentions a fire at Lyng Paper Mill in 1778, and under Norwich has the following paper makers, Johnson & Murray, Bridge Street and Lyng Mills; Day & Robberds, Heigham (hill?) and Taverham.

At the same date James Rump was a paper manufacturer at Swanton Morley, and Richard Munn & Co. employed the Ouse Mill in Thetford and another at Castle Rising.

If these mills turned out anything but brown paper or used watermarks, specimens of their produce will, most likely, be found in the chests of their respective parishes and of others in the vicinity.

Manorial Records may help to determine the date of the first introduction of the manufacture, which may possibly be attributed to alien immigrants at the close of the 17th century. Taverham Mills are mentioned in 1701, and the Rumps of Swanton Morley, where an inn is named "The Papermakers' Arms," are said to have originally come from the Low Countries.

It will be interesting to know whether any of the local Revenue Offices possess records showing the duties paid by the various mills in the 18th century.

J. C. TINGEY.

[For further information on Norfolk paper making, see *Norfolk Bibliography*, by G. A. Stephen, F.L.A., pp. 17—20, 1921.—ED.]

## "NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGY," VOL. VIII., PART 2.

The Librarian of the Norfolk and Norwich Library is anxious to obtain a copy of the above part to complete the Library set. He will be grateful if any member can help him to secure a copy.—Address: PERCY FREER, Esq., Norfolk and Norwich Library, Norwich.

## THE DUKE OF LORRAINE AND HOUGHTON HALL, A.D. 1731.

I am engaged in collecting all available material concerning the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Lorraine (afterwards Grand Duke of Tuscany) to Sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton Hall, Norfolk, during the first half of the month of November, 1731. The Duke visited Euston Hall, Suffolk, and then went to Houghton Hall, where he remained for about nine days.

The late Mrs. Herbert Jones, in an essay, "Houghton-in-the-Brake," which appeared in volume viii. of *Norfolk Archæology*, states that there was "a letter in the possession of a gentleman in Norfolk," giving an account of the Duke's visit to Houghton. In a foot note, Mrs. Jones explained that "the extract is furnished by the Rev. J. H. Broome, to whom the letter had been communicated." The Rev. J. H. Broome was Vicar of Houghton, and published, in 1865, a book called *Houghton and the Walpoles*, but there is no reference to that letter in this book.

I should be extremely grateful if any member of the Society could furnish me with the present whereabouts of the above-mentioned letter, or even of a copy of it.

I should also be very glad of any further information as to this visit to Houghton Hall, and of the events which happened during the period that the Duke of Lorraine was at Euston Hall or Houghton Hall.

Brundall.

GILBERT W. DAYNES.

## WICKNER.

Thanks to our pages of "Notes and Queries" I have been supplied with the definition of the word "wickner," referred to by me on p. 386 of vol. xxi. of *Norfolk Archæology*. Mr. T. Onions writes from the Old Ashmolean, Oxford, pointing out "that it is a very remarkable survival of the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) *wicknere*, which means 'bailiff, steward, manager.' But we have no record of the word between Layamon's 'Brut' of about 1200 (written in Worcestershire) and the document of 1574 printed in your 'Papers'!" I have noted already that in the records of the Soke of Gimmingham the word occurs frequently from mediæval times onwards to the present day.

C. M. HOOD.