

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

1927.



**Patron:**

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

---

**President:**

---

**Vice-Presidents:**

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ORFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

E. M. BELOE, F.S.A.

L. G. BOLINGBROKE.

MISS ETHEL M. COLMAN.

MISS HELEN C. COLMAN.

R. F. E. FERRIER, F.S.A.

SIR EUSTACE GURNEY, M.A.

REV. G. H. HOLLEY, B.A.

HENRY N. HOLMES.

REV. W. HUDSON, M.A., F.S.A.

J. C. TINGEY, M.A., F.S.A.

J. H. F. WALTER, F.Z.S.

---

**Hon. Treasurer:**

LEONARD G. BOLINGBROKE.

### The Committee:

THE REV. A. E. ALSTON	Framingham Earl
THE REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., Litt.D.	East Rudham
F. H. BARCLAY	Cromer
ARTHUR BATCHELOR, M.A.	Norwich
H. L. BRADFER-LAWRENCE, F.S.A.	King's Lynn
COL. E. A. BULWER	Heydon Grange
JOHN CATOR	Woodbastwick Hall
H. O. CLARK	Norwich
MAJOR E. H. EVANS-LOMBE	Marlingford Hall
MAJOR S. E. GLENDENNING, D.S.O.	Norwich
ERNEST A. KENT, B.A.	Norwich
THOMAS KEPPEL	Scole
CANON R. GORDON ROE, M.A.	Acle
G. A. STEPHEN, F.L.A.	Norwich
W. EDGAR STEPHENS, O.B.E.	Great Yarmouth
R. H. TEASDEL	Great Yarmouth
C. UPCHER	Norwich
STANLEY J. WEARING, A.R.I.B.A.	Norwich

### Hon. General Secretary:

WALTER R. RUDD, The Mount, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.

### Hon. Editorial Secretary:

MRS. IVO HOOD, F.R.Hist.S., Sidestrand, Norfolk.

### Hon. Excursion Secretary:

BASIL COZENS-HARDY, B.A., 16, Albemarle Road, Norwich.

### Hon. Auditor:

F. H. BARCLAY, Cromer.

### Assistant Secretary

*(to whom all Subscriptions should be paid):*

FREDERIC JOHNSON, 42, Grove Road, Norwich.

### Great Yarmouth Branch.

<i>President:</i> RICHARD F. E. FERRIER, F.S.A.	Hemsby Hall
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i> R. H. TEASDEL	Great Yarmouth
<i>Hon. Assistant Secretary:</i> G. J. H. POLL	Great Yarmouth

### Bankers:

BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., Bank Plain, Norwich.

### List of Members.

*Corrected to March 8th, 1927.*

Annual Subscription 10/-. due, in advance, on January 1st.

Persons wishing to become Members should send their names and addresses to the Assistant Secretary.

Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in the List of Members, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to

MR. FREDERIC JOHNSON, *Assistant Secretary*,  
42, Grove Road, Norwich,

who will also be glad to be informed of any changes of address.

- 
- Adcock, E. N., Iverell, Eaton Hill, Norwich  
Adcock, Miss W., Glenhurst, Eaton, Norwich  
Ailwyn, The Lady, Honingham, Norwich  
Aitken, Rev. Canon, The Close, Norwich  
Albemarle, The Rt. Hon. the Countess of, Quidenham Hall, Norfolk  
Allen, Major S. G., 3, Kingsley Road, Norwich  
Allen, Mrs. S. G., 3, Kingsley Road, Norwich  
Alpe, Rev. A. J., Garveston Rectory, Attleborough, Norfolk  
Alston, Rev. A. E., Framingham Earl Rectory, Norwich  
Ames, Victor C., Thornham, near King's Lynn  
Anderson, G. H., Fairlight Lodge, Goodwin Road, King's Lynn  
Andrews, C. H., St. Giles Street, Norwich  
Archdale, Miss, Thornham Cottage, near King's Lynn  
Astley, Rev. H. J. D., M.A., Litt.D., East Rudham Vicarage, near  
King's Lynn
- Back, Herbert H., M.D., Church Farm, Great Hautbois, Norfolk  
Bacon, Nicholas H., Raveningham Hall, Loddon, Norfolk  
Bagge, Sir R. L., D.S.O., Gaywood Hall, King's Lynn

- Baker, Lt.-Col. B. Granville, D.S.O., St. Mary's Road, Beccles  
 Barber, B. H., 39, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Barber, Mrs. B. H., 39, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Barclay, Frank H., The Warren, Cromer  
 Barclay, Miss J. M., The Warren, Cromer  
 Barclay, Col. H. G., M.V.O., Colney Hall, near Norwich  
 Barclay, Mrs. J. M., Town Close Road, Norwich  
 Bardswell, Dr. N., The Chase, Chigwell, Essex  
 Bardswell, Mrs., The Chase, Chigwell, Essex  
 Barker, Hurton, St. German's Hall, near King's Lynn  
 Barnard, Miss G. B., Castle Museum, Norwich  
 Barnard, G. W. G., 4, Surrey Street, Norwich  
 Barnwell, F. C., Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Barton, W. J., The Guildhall, East Dereham  
 Batchelor, Arthur, M.A., 8, Albemarle Road, Norwich  
 Bates, Mrs. Frank, The Close, Norwich  
 Bayfield, Miss, 44, Bracondale, Norwich  
 Bedingfield, Sir H. Paston, Bart., Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk  
 Beecheno, F. R., 92, Queen's Road, Norwich  
 Beevor, Sir Hugh, Bart., Hargham Hall, Norfolk  
 Beevor, Cecil T. A., Martham, Great Yarmouth  
 Beevor, Ralph J., Reymerton, Manor Road, St. Alban's  
 Bell, Rev. Canon J. A., The Close, Norwich  
 Bell, Rowland, The Old Hall, Woodbastwick, Norwich  
 Bell, Mrs. Rowland, The Old Hall, Woodbastwick, Norwich  
 Beloe, E. M., F.S.A., 27, New Conduit Street, King's Lynn  
 Beloe, Mrs. E. M., 27, New Conduit Street, King's Lynn  
 Beloe, Stephen E., St. Augustine's, King's Lynn  
 Belton, Mrs. A., Manor Farm, Gayton Thorpe, King's Lynn  
 Bensly, Miss, 38, Palace Mansions, Addison Bridge, London, W. 14  
 Beresford, Mrs. Lilian, Lydgate House, New Hunstanton, Norfolk  
 Berney, Henry, 33-35, High Street, Croydon  
 Besant, Col. H. W., Holly Grove House, Worstead, Norfolk  
 Bevan, C. B., The Bury, Rickmansworth, Herts.  
 Beverley, Dr. M., The Gables, Overstrand, Norfolk  
 Bird, George, The Abbey, Thetford  
 Birkbeck, Mrs. H., Westacre High House, King's Lynn  
 Birmingham Public Libraries, Birmingham  
 Birrell, The Rt. Hon. Augustine, K.C., LL.D., 70, Elm Park Road,  
 Chelsea, S.W. 3  
 Bishop, Sidney C., Hillcott, 397, Sprowston Road, Norwich  
 Blake, Aubrey A., The Chantry, Theatre Street, Norwich  
 Blake, Mrs. Gerard, Beccmead, Mundesley, Norfolk

- Blake, W. J., The Red House, Brundall, Norwich  
 Blake-Humfrey, Col. J., Heggatt Hall, Horstead, Norfolk  
 Blazeby, W. T., 24, Eaton Road, Norwich  
 Boardman, E. T., How Hill, Ludham, Great Yarmouth  
 Boileau, Sir Maurice, Bart., Ketteringham Park, Wymondham,  
 Norfolk  
 Bolingbroke, Horace, Ferryside, Riverside Road, Norwich  
 Bolingbroke, L. G., Diocesan Registry, The Close, Norwich  
 Bolingbroke, Mrs. L. G., Ferryside, Riverside Road, Norwich  
 Bond, J. Owen, Tombland, Norwich  
 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., c/o B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street,  
 New Bond Street, W. 1  
 Bouchier, Miss D., 8, Eaton Road, Norwich  
 Bowers, Richard, c/o Trevor, Page & Co., Exchange Street, Norwich  
 Boyle, Mrs. W. L., Evelyns, Hingham, Norfolk  
 Bradfer-Lawrence, H. L., F.S.A., The Priory, N. Wootton, King's  
 Lynn  
 Bradfer-Lawrence, Mrs. H. L., The Priory, N. Wootton, King's Lynn  
 Brereton, Miss K., Briningham House, Melton Constable, Norfolk  
 Brett, Gordon, "Norwich Mercury Co.," Redwell Street, Norwich  
 Bright-Betton, Rev. E. G. B., Narborough Vicarage, King's Lynn  
 Brittain, Harry, Arundel, Fairfield Road, Norwich  
 Brooks, T. P., The Chantry, Norwich  
 Brown, Mrs. A. R. Dupuis, Chedgrave Manor, near Loddon, Norfolk  
 Brown, Dr. Harry C., Yoxford House, King's Lynn  
 Brown, Leonard J., 12, Sandown Road, Great Yarmouth  
 Brown, Rev. Peter C., Colby Rectory, Aylsham  
 Bullard, Herbert, c/o Bullards Brewery, Norwich  
 Bullard, Mrs. E. C., Albemarle Club, 37, Dover Street, London, W. 1  
 Bullmore, W. R., 9, Holcombe Avenue, King's Lynn  
 Bulwer, Col. E. A., Heydon Grange, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Bulwer, Mrs. E. A., Heydon Grange, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Bulwer, Miss Winifred, The Old Cottage, Heydon, Aylsham  
 Burton, Dr. Arthur, Stenson, Cromer, Norfolk  
 Burton, Mrs. Arthur, Stenson, Cromer, Norfolk  
 Burton, G. P., Beechwood, Old Catton, Norwich  
 Burton, Mrs. G. P., Beechwood, Old Catton, Norwich  
 Burton, Capt. J. E., Kirby Bedon, Norwich  
 Burton, Mrs. J. E., Kirby Bedon, Norwich  
 Busby, Rev. W., Welborne Rectory, East Dereham  
 Buston, William, 1, Press Lane, Aylsham Road, Norwich  
 Buxton, Mrs., Tockenham Manor, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.  
 Buxton, Geoffrey F., Hoveton Hall, Wroxham, Norfolk

- Buxton, The Rt. Hon. Noel, 12, Rutland Gate, London, S.W. 7  
 Buxton, W. L., Bolwick House, Marsham, Norfolk
- Campling, Arthur, c/o Kitson & Co., 3, Victoria Street, Westminster,  
 S.W. 1
- Carr, Miss, Hedenham Hall, near Bungay, Suffolk  
 Carr, Mrs., Ditchingham Hall, Bungay, Suffolk  
 Castle, Malcolm, The Grange, Burgh Castle, Suffolk  
 Castle, Mrs. Malcolm, The Grange, Burgh Castle, Suffolk  
 Catleugh, J. Harwood, Norfolk Street, King's Lynn  
 Cator, John, Woodbastwick Hall, Norfolk  
 Chamberlin, Rev. C. M., Witton Rectory, near Blofield, Norfolk  
 Chamberlin, Mrs. F., The Moyses, Horsham St. Faith's, Norwich  
 Champion, W. N. L., Riddlesworth Hall, Diss  
 Chandler, Rev. W. B. H., Seething Vicarage, Brooke, Norwich  
 Charles, Col. S. F., Wroxham House, Norfolk  
 Chetham's Library (The Library Committee), Hunt's Bank,  
 Manchester
- Chichester, Robert, 495, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Chichester, Mrs. R., 495, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Chittock, Aubrey, Messrs. Chittock & Chittock, Solicitors, London  
 Street, Norwich  
 Chittock, G. C., Messrs. Chittock & Chittock, Solicitors, London  
 Street, Norwich
- Christopherson, Mrs. F., Swaffham, Norfolk  
 Christopherson, Mrs. W. B., 9, Corton Road, Norwich  
 Church, Miss S. E., 58, Chapel Field Road, Norwich  
 Clabburn, Miss Maud, Raeburn, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Claridge, Dr. G. P. C., 64, St. Giles Plain, Norwich  
 Clark, H. O., 27, Cecil Road, Ipswich Road, Norwich  
 Clutterbuck, W. J., Marsham Hall, Norwich  
 Clutterbuck, Mrs., Marsham Hall, Norwich  
 Cogswell, Rev. T. S., Meopham Green, near Gravesend, Kent  
 Coleman, A. L., High Croft, North Walsham  
 Coller, Mrs. C. T., 1, Judge's Walk, Eaton, Norwich  
 Colman, Miss Ethel M., Carrow Abbey, Norwich  
 Colman, Miss Helen C., Carrow Abbey, Norwich  
 Colman, Russell J., Crown Point, Norwich  
 Coltart, John Simson, Plumstead, Aldborough, Norwich  
 Cooke, F. W., Swardeston, Norwich  
 Copeman, Thos. D., The Warren, Reedham, Norfolk  
 Copeman, Dr. S. Monckton, F.R.S., 16, Prince Arthur Road,  
 Hampstead, London, N.W. 3

Cozens-Hardy, Basil, B.A., 16, Albemarle Road, Norwich  
 Cozens-Hardy, Mrs. B., 16, Albemarle Road, Norwich  
 Cozens-Hardy, Mrs. Sydney, 72, Bracondale, Norwich  
 Crosse, Herbert W., M.D., West End Avenue, Brundall, Norwich  
 Crow, W. Roberts, Rokesly, Horley, Surrey  
 Culley, Francis J., Ringland, Jesmond Park East, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Curl, Mrs. Ernest, Newlands, Thorpe Village, Norwich  
 Curl, Ernest A., Newlands, Thorpe Village, Norwich  
 Curtois, Rev. H., Croxton Vicarage, Thetford  
 Cushing, J. H., School House, Diss

Danby, Col. W. E., St. Helen's House, Bishopgate, Norwich  
 Danby, Mrs., St. Helen's House, Bishopgate, Norwich  
 Daubeney, Rev. A. R. Vaughan, East Walton Vicarage, King's Lynn  
 Daveney, Morley Travers, 10, Thorpe Dene, Norwich  
 Daynes, Gilbert W., The Maples, Brundall, Norwich  
 Day, Donald D., F.R.C.S., 31, All Saints Green, Norwich  
 Day, G. H. Dunlop, 82, Middle Market Road, Great Yarmouth  
 De Grey, Col. The Hon. George, D.S.O., Westmere, Tottington,  
 Thetford

Delamain, Mrs. C., Mousehall, Tidebrook, Wadhurst, Sussex  
 Derham, Walter, Part Ridge, Sellindge, Ashford, Kent  
 Digby, A., Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk  
 Ducker, F. Frostick, Eversleigh, Judge's Walk, Eaton, Norwich  
 Duff, Miss Basilia, Trimmingham House, Mundesley, S.O., Norfolk  
 Duff, Mrs. Granville, Heydon Hall, Aylsham, Norwich  
 Durham, J. A. C., Raynham, near Fakenham, Norfolk  
 Dyball, H. E., Drayton, Norwich  
 Dyer, Mrs. T. B., Darenth, Brundall, Norwich

Easter, William, Wiggshall St. German's, near King's Lynn  
 Eaton, F. R., 26, Eaton Road, Norwich  
 Eaton, Mrs. F. R., 26, Eaton Road, Norwich  
 Eddington, A. J., 20, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Edwards, Mrs. A., The Old Hall, Barford, Norwich  
 Emms, Rev. Arthur, Wickhampton Rectory, Norwich  
 Evans, Mrs. E. Mary, White Lilacs, Cantley, Norwich  
 Evans, Miss Kathleen, White Lilacs, Cantley, Norwich

Falcon, Michael, Estate Office, Coltishall, Norwich  
 Fanning, Dr. W. J., c/o Dr. Bates, The Close, Norwich  
 Farrell, Frank J., Montagu House, Beccles, Suffolk  
 Farrell, Mrs. M. M., Montagu House, Beccles, Suffolk

- Farrow, Miss M. A., Booton, Norwich  
 Farrow, Mrs., Booton, Norwich  
 Fellows, Mrs. H. M., Southtown, Great Yarmouth  
 Ferrier, J. A. H., 16, South Quay, Great Yarmouth  
 Ferrier, R. F. E., F.S.A., Hemsby Hall, Hemsby, Great Yarmouth  
 Ferrier, Mrs. R. F. E., Hemsby Hall, Hemsby, Great Yarmouth  
 Ferrier, Miss Judith M., Hemsby Hall, Hemsby, Great Yarmouth  
 Ferrier, Richd. Gournay, The Old Rectory, West Somerton, Norfolk  
 Field, Rev. E. W., Pulham St. Mary Rectory, Diss  
 Fielden, Mrs., Beechamwell Hall, King's Lynn  
 Finch, Miss C., Newlands, 9, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 Finlayson, Rev. W. H., F.S.A. (Scot.), Framingham Pigot Rectory,  
 Norwich  
 Fisher, Rev. T. L. T., Christ Church Vicarage, New Catton, Norwich  
 folkes, Sir Everard, Bart., Congham Lodge, King's Lynn  
 Ford, Miss, 36, Calvert Street, Norwich  
 Forsyth, W. A., 12, Stratford Place, London, W. 1  
 Fox, Herbert Jas., 47, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth  
 Fox, John H., Holmlea, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 Fox, Miss A., 7, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 Freeman, Miss F., 153, Earlham Road, Norwich  
 Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., South Walsham Hall, Norwich  
  
 Gardner, Mrs. E. M., Mavis Cottage, St. Austin's Grove, Sheringham  
 Gay, Miss Ellen, Thurning Hall, Guist, Norfolk  
 Geldart, Miss Alice M., 2, Cotman Road, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Genochio, H., C.B.E., Thorndene, 6, Woodfield Avenue, Streatham,  
 London, S.W. 16  
 Gentry, A. F., Hawthorns, Nelson Road, Sheringham  
 George, Mrs. M. C., York House, St. Giles Plain, Norwich  
 Gibson, Mrs. E. M., 63, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Gilbert, J. Clifford W., 12, Upper King Street, Norwich  
 Gilbert, Rupert, Spratt's Green, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Gilbert, Mrs. A. R., Spratt's Green, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Gilbert, Capt. R. T. E., Ashby Hall, Norwich  
 Gilbert, Mrs., Ashby Hall, Norwich  
 Gill, H. W. C., F.R.G.S., Wereham Hall, King's Lynn  
 Glen, Miss E. Hope, 21, Gloucester Street, London, S.W. 1  
 Glendenning, Major S. E., D.S.O., 84, Rosary Road, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Glover, Thomas, Cliff House, St. Leonard's Road, Thorpe Hamlet,  
 Norwich  
 Goodall, Rev. A., M.A., Grimston Rectory, King's Lynn  
 Goodchild, H. N., The Chestnuts, Unthank Road, Norwich



- Goodchild, Mrs. Herbert, The Chestnuts, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Goose, Miss, West Parade, Norwich  
 Gosselin, G. J. H., Hindringham Hall, Walsingham, Norfolk  
 Gowen, H. J., Reedroof, Hillside Road, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich  
 Green, George, J.P., The Plantation, Earham Road, Norwich  
 Green, Rev. H. Tyrrell, B.A., Breckland Cottage, Santon Downham,  
 Brandon, Suffolk  
 Greene, Dr. Arthur, 4, Theatre Street, Norwich  
 Greene, Mrs. A., 4, Theatre Street, Norwich  
 Gresham's School (The Librarian), Holt, Norfolk  
 Griffin, John, 38, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich  
 Guildhall Library, London, E.C. 2  
 Gurney, Major C. F., Berry Hall, Great Walsingham, Norfolk  
 Gurney, Sir Eustace, M.A., Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk  
 Gurney, Lady, Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk  
 Gurney, Capt. Gerard H., Keswick Hall, near Norwich  
 Gurney, Miss Beatrice, The Old House, Eaton, Norwich  
 Gurney, Hudson, The Old House, Eaton, Norwich  
 Gurney, Robert, Ingham Old Hall, Norwich  
 Gurney, Samuel, 6, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1
- Hagen, Mrs., junior, The Green Farm, Hempstead, near Holt, Norfolk  
 Hales, J. B. Tooke, The Close, Norwich  
 Hales, R. T., M.D., Holt, Norfolk  
 Hall, Mrs., 56, Cecil Road, Norwich  
 Halls, H. H., 130, Hall Road, Norwich  
 Hammond, Chas. Richd., Stanley Avenue, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Hamond, Mrs. Chas., Twyford Hall, Guist, Norfolk  
 Hancock, Rev. H., M.A., F.R.A.S., The Rectory, Stokesby  
 Hansell, Walter E., The Close, Norwich  
 Harcourt, Miss, 36, Mile End Road, Norwich  
 Harding, George, 64, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1  
 Hare, Mrs., 2, Orwell Road, Town Close, Norwich  
 Hare, Gerald, 2, Orwell Road, Town Close, Norwich  
 Harford, Rev. Dundas,  
 Hartcup, Miss Jessie, The Dial House, The Close, Norwich  
 Harvey, Sir Chas., Bart., Rainthorpe Hall, Flordon, Norfolk  
 Hastings, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Melton Constable, Norfolk  
 Haward, F. R. B., Messrs. Olley & Haward, Queen Street, Great  
 Yarmouth  
 Hawes, H. H., Singletons, The Close, Norwich  
 Hawes, Mrs. H. H., Singletons, The Close, Norwich  
 Hemsworth, A. N. C., Shropham House, Shropham, Norwich

- Herbert-Smith, His Honour Judge, Cedar Grange, Hethersett, Norfolk  
 Herbert-Smith, Mrs. C., Cedar Grange, Hethersett, Norfolk  
 Herring, Percy Le Strange, Croft House, Belaugh, Wroxham, Norfolk  
 Hill, Miss Margaret, 15, West Parade, Norwich  
 Hinde, Frank C., Oaklands, Cringleford, Norwich  
 Hines, Mrs. Walter, Heigham Cottage, 1, Brunswick Road, Norwich  
 Hobart, Lt.-Col. C. V. C., Standen House, Newport, Isle of Wight  
 Hoffman, Mrs., Blickling Hall, near Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Holley, Rev. G. H., B.A., The Vicarage, Holme-next-the-Sea, near  
 King's Lynn  
 Holmes, Henry N., Uplands, Upton Road, Norwich  
 Holtom, E. G., F.R.I.B.A., Holt, Norfolk  
 Hood, Mrs. Ivo, Sidestrand, Cromer  
 Hopper, Mrs. (Hon. Member)  
 Hornor, Bassett F., D.S.O., Cotman Road, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Hornor, Francis, The Lawns, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich  
 Hubbard, William, South View Lodge, St. Clement's Hill, New Catton,  
 Norwich  
 Hudson, Rev. Wm., M.A., F.S.A., 3, Thornton Avenue, Streatham  
 Hill, S.W. 2
- Jackson, Arthur E., 8, Lollard's Road, Norwich  
 Jarrold, T. H. C., Pine Banks, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich  
 Jarrold, W. T. F., Roxley, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich  
 Jay, Henry M., M.D., 45, St. Mary's Street, Chippenham, Wilts.  
 Jewson, Miss C., St. Cross, Albemarle Road, Norwich  
 Jewson, Chas. B., The Lindens, Lime Tree Road, Norwich  
 Jewson, Percy W., The Lindens, Lime Tree Road, Norwich  
 Jodrell, Sir Neville P., Stanhow Hall, King's Lynn  
 "John Rylands" Library (The Librarian), Manchester  
 Johnson, Frederic, 42, Grove Road, Norwich  
 Johnson, Mrs. H. Barham, 32, The Close, Norwich  
 Johnson, Harry B., 227, Northgate Street, Great Yarmouth  
 Johnson, Wm. J., Newholme, Suffield Park, Cromer  
 Jolly, Llewellyn, Aylmerton Hall, Roughton, Norfolk  
 Jolly, Mrs. Leonard, Aylmerton, Roughton, Norfolk  
 Jones, Sir Laurence, Bart., 39, Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7
- Kemp, Lady, Pentlow, Sheringham  
 Kennett, Miss, 2, Cathedral Close, Norwich  
 Kennett, Miss H. G., 2, Cathedral Close, Norwich  
 Kent, Rev. Chas., Merton Rectory, near Watton, Norfolk  
 Kent, E. A., B.A., Rokeby, Christ Church Road, Norwich

- Kent, Mrs. E. A., Rokeby, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 Keppel, Thomas, Scole House, Scole, Diss, Norfolk  
 Keppel, Miss J. F. A., Scole House, Scole, Diss, Norfolk  
 Kerrison, Col., D.S.O., Burgh Hall, near Aylsham  
 Kerrison, Mrs., Burgh Hall, near Aylsham  
 Keyser, C. E., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading  
 Kinder, Capt. Martin F., 6, Mercer's Row, Northampton  
 Kirby, Mrs., 36, Mile End Road, Norwich  
 Kirkby, Edgar, 142, Thorpe Road, Norwich
- 
- Ladell, W. N., Orford Place, Norwich  
 Ladell, Mrs. W. N., Orford Place, Norwich  
 Lancaster, Sir William, 49, Putney Hill, London, S.W. 15  
 Leake, Walter, Boynton House, New Hunstanton, Norfolk  
 Leake, Mrs. Walter, Boynton House, New Hunstanton, Norfolk  
 Lee, Rev. F., Woodton Rectory, near Bungay  
 Lenev, F., Castle Museum, Norwich  
 Lennard, Lady Barrett, Horsford Manor, Norwich  
 le Strange, Capt. Chas., Hunstanton Hall, near King's Lynn  
 Levine, George, 50, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich  
 Levine, R., 50, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich  
 Lewis, Mrs. F. W., Fourways, Old Hunstanton, Norfolk  
 Livesay, Surgeon Capt. A. W. B., St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe,  
 Norwich
- 
- Livesay, Mrs., St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Livoock, E. Napier, 68, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 Lombe, Major E. H. Evans, Marlingford Hall, Norwich  
 Lombe, Mrs. Evans, Marlingford Hall, Norwich  
 Long, Mrs. Sydney, 31, Surrey Street, Norwich  
 Love, Mrs. Hilda, West End Avenue, Brundall, Norwich  
 Lucas, Mrs. Jeanie C., Sheringham, Norfolk  
 Lucas, Dr., Cook's Hill, Mundesley, Norfolk  
 Lucas, Mrs., Cook's Hill, Mundesley, Norfolk  
 Luddington, J. L., Wallington Hall, King's Lynn
- 
- Mack, Mrs. H. P., The Old Hall, Woodbastwick, Norwich  
 Mann, Surgeon Commr. F. R., Longwood House, Tasburgh, Norwich  
 Mannings, J. G., 26, Queen's Road, Norwich  
 Marcon, Rev. Canon, Edgefield, Melton Constable  
 Marsh, Mrs. Theodore, Cawston Rectory, Norfolk  
 Marsham, Major H. P., Rippon Hall, Hevingham, Norfolk  
 Mase, T. F., Thatched Cottage, Sprowston, Norwich  
 Mason, Mrs. George, Beechamwell, King's Lynn, Norfolk

- Matthews, T. S., J.P., Sporle, near Swaffham  
 Matthews, Miss, Raymead Park Road, Watford, Herts.  
 Mee, Mrs., Brandiston Hall, Norwich  
 Meire, Mrs. W., Verne House, Brundall, Norwich  
 Messent, Claude J. W., A.R.I.B.A., Burlington Buildings, Orford  
 Place, Norwich  
 Miles, J. C., The Denes, Great Yarmouth  
 Miles, Mrs. J. C., The Denes, Great Yarmouth  
 Mills, S. Mealing, Ipswich Road, Norwich  
 Minns, A. H., Mundesley, Norfolk  
 Montagu, Col. Edward, Holmwood, Swaffham, Norfolk  
 Morse, Mrs. Arthur, Earlham Lodge, Norwich  
 Mourilyan, Rev. C. T., Tharston Vicarage, Norwich  
 Muriel, C. E., 30, West Parade, Norwich  
 Muriel, Miss Ida, 30, West Parade, Norwich
- Nash, Wm., The Pines, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Nelson, Thos., J.P., Holme-next-the-Sea, near King's Lynn  
 Neville, Ralph, Chilwell, Nottingham  
 Neville, R. J. N., M.P., Sloley Hall, Norfolk  
 Newcome, Mrs., Feltwell Hall, Brandon, Norfolk  
 Newman, A. W., 23, West Parade, Norwich  
 Norfolk and Norwich Library, Guildhall Hill, Norwich  
 Norgate, Mrs. A. Cyril, Cranworth Rectory, Shipdham, Thetford  
 Norris, W. E., Wood Norton, Guist, S.O., Norfolk  
 Norwich, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Norwich  
 Norwich, The Very Rev. the Dean of, D.D., The Deanery, The  
 Close, Norwich  
 Norwich Public Library, St. Andrew Street, Norwich  
 Nugent, Sir E. C., Bart., West Harling Hall, Thetford, Norfolk  
 Nutman, Mrs. J. R., Stafford House, 93, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Nutt, Dr. Wm. Harwood, Gildencroft, St. Faith's, Norwich  
 Nutt, Mrs. W. Harwood, Gildencroft, St. Faith's, Norwich
- Oldfield, C. C., 54, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth  
 Olorenshaw, John, Bergate, 83, City Road, Norwich (Hon. Member)  
 Onslow, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 107, St. George's Square,  
 London, S.W. 1  
 Orde, Chas. S., Hopton House, near Great Yarmouth  
 Orde, Mrs. Chas. S., Hopton House, near Great Yarmouth  
 Orford, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Wolterton Park, Erpingham,  
 Norfolk

Orford, The Rt. Hon. the Countess of, Wolterton Park, Erpingham,  
Norfolk

Oxbrow, A. W., Haymarket, Norwich

Page, Dr. C. H. W., The Grange, North Walsham

Page, John, A.R.I.B.A., Bridge Street, Fakenham, Norfolk

Paine, Rev. N. W., Great Melton Rectory, Norwich

Palmer, E. Ernest, South Dene Lodge, Great Yarmouth

Palmer, Mrs., 51, Cathedral Close, Norwich

Palmer, Mrs. F. N., 10, St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich

Parker, H., 10, Aspland Road, near Riverside Road, Norwich

Parker, S. T., St. Margaret's Place, King's Lynn

Parker, Mrs., St. Margaret's Place, King's Lynn

Pengelly, T. Ernest, Raynham House, Garston Avenue, Newton  
Abbot, Devon.

Petrie, Mrs., Heydon, Aylsham, Norwich

Pitts, R. E., Copt Hall, Springfield, Chelmsford

Pixley, Col. Francis W., F.S.A., V.D., Wooburn House, Wooburn  
Green, Bucks.

Poll, Geo. H., 14, Albany Road, Southtown, Great Yarmouth

Pollard, J. E. T., 16, Mount Pleasant, Norwich

Pomeroy, J. B., Vicar Street, Wymondham, Norfolk

Pope, Dr. G. Stevens, Heigham Hall, Norwich

Pope, Mrs. G. Stevens, Heigham Hall, Norwich

Porter, J. A., Warham, Mile End Road, Norwich

Preston, Arthur W., Christ Church Lodge, 20, Christ Church Road,  
Norwich

Proudfoot, H. F., Market Place, Aylsham, Norfolk

Purdie, R. (Headmaster), Swaffham Grammar School, Norfolk

Purdy, T. W., Aylsham, Norfolk

Radcliffe, Archdeacon, Gaywood Rectory, King's Lynn

Ramsden, Mrs. Thomas, Hill House, Castle Rising, King's Lynn

Randall, S. A., High Street, Mundesley

Ransford, Alfred, East Elloe, Hunstanton

Ransford, Mrs., East Elloe, Hunstanton

Reavell, Mrs., Nethergate, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich

Riviere, Mrs. B. B., St. Giles Plain, Norwich

Robinson, Albert, West Ella, 12, Eaton Road, Norwich

Robinson, Mrs. A., West Ella, 12, Eaton Road, Norwich

Robinson, Wilfred, St. Valerie, Waverley Road, Norwich

Roe, Rev. Canon R. Gordon, M.A., Acle Rectory, Norwich

Rogers, Rev. H., Coltishall Hall, Norwich

- Rooke, Mrs., Haynford Hall, near Norwich  
 Rossi, T., Market Place, Norwich  
 Rowell, Mrs. H. E., East Rudham, King's Lynn  
 Rudd, Walter R., The Mount, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich  
 Rudd, Mrs. W. R., The Mount, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich  
 Ruddock, Chas. L., M.A., 35, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth  
 Rutter, W. G., Pulham St. Mary, Diss  
 Rutter, Mrs. W. G., Pulham St. Mary, Diss  
 Rye, Walter, 66, Clarendon Road, Norwich
- Salter, J. A., Attleborough, Norfolk  
 Salter, Mrs., Attleborough Hall, Norfolk  
 Samuel, Arthur M., M.P., 48, Montagu Square, Marble Arch, W. 1  
 Sapwell, Rev. B. S., Mill House, Ingworth, Norwich  
 Schram, O. K., Phil.D., Rose Villa, Blofield, Norfolk  
 Scott, A. D. Lindsay, Cooper's Green House, Uckfield, Sussex  
 Scott, Rev. F. Keeling, The Vicarage, Swaffham, Norfolk  
 Scott, W. H., Oaklands, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich  
 Scott, Mrs. W. H., Oaklands, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich  
 Scott, T. G., 24, Castle Meadow, Norwich  
 Seago, F. B., c/o Messrs. Moys, St. Giles, Norwich  
 Sewell, Mrs. Bertram, Bank House, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Shephard, Mrs. Philip, Abbots Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Shorting, E. H. H., The Lawns, Broseley, Shropshire  
 Skelton, Geoffrey, Hillside, Gimingham, North Walsham  
 Skelton, Mrs. Geoffrey, Hillside, Gimingham, North Walsham  
 Skelton, Russell, Beech Bank, Unthank Road, Norwich  
 Slocock, Dr., Greenham, Hooks Hill Road, Sheringham  
 Smith, Miss Barnaby, 14, Russell Road, Great Yarmouth  
 Smith, Dr. Colvin, 1, Trinity Street, Norwich  
 Smith, Miss Mary, 56, Mill Hill Road, Norwich  
 Soden, Rev. Geoffrey, St. Alban's Clergy House, Brooke Street,  
 Holborn, E.C. 1  
 Southall, Fredk. L., Heathside, Cotman Road, Norwich  
 Southall, Mrs. F. L., Heathside, Cotman Road, Norwich  
 Southwell, E. B., 60, Bracondale, Norwich  
 Spurrell, Mrs. W. D., Banningham, Aylsham  
 Squirrel, Rev. H. S., The Presbytery, Overstrand Road, Cromer  
 Staniforth, G. W., King's House, Thetford  
 Stanley Public Library (The Librarian), King's Lynn  
 Staveley, Rev. H. C., Dovecote Farm, Walpole, Wisbech  
 Stephen, G. A., F.L.A., City Librarian, Public Library, Norwich  
 Stephens, W. Edgar, O.B.E., The Greylands, Gorleston, Suffolk

Stimpson, Edwd., J.P., Salle Moor Hall, Reepham, Norfolk  
 Stokes, Miss Ethel, 75, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2  
 Stourton, The Hon. Mrs., Cawston Manor, Cawston, Norwich  
 Stuart, Mrs. Villiers, Beechamwell Hall, King's Lynn  
 Sumpter, Mrs., Sheringham, Norfolk  
 Sutton, Herbert, The Chestnuts, Beccles Road, Gorleston, Suffolk  
 Sutton, Mrs. H., The Chestnuts, Beccles Road, Gorleston, Suffolk  
 Sutton, W. Lincoln, Hillcroft, Eaton, Norwich  
 Symonds, Mrs. John, Walcot Hall, near Diss  
 Symons, Rev. W. Bennett, Chaplain's House, The Great Hospital,  
 Norwich

Tallent, Allan, Lyng House, Anmer, King's Lynn  
 Taplin, Edward, Heathcote, Marine Parade, Great Yarmouth  
 Taylor, Athelstan H. O., 14, Cotman Road, Thorpe, Norwich  
 Teasdel, Robt. H., 29, Southtown Road, Great Yarmouth  
 Theobald, J., Threw Hill House, Methwold, Brandon, Suffolk  
 Thomas, T. Gordon, M.A., 12, Avenue Road, King's Lynn  
 Thornhill, Miss E., White Cottage, Geldeston, Beccles  
 Thurgar, W. A., East Croft, Hemsby, Great Yarmouth  
 Tingey, J. C., M.A., F.S.A., Valetta, Kents Road, Torquay  
 Tomes, Sir Chas., F.R.S., M.D., &c., Mannington Hall, near  
 Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Tomes, Lady, Mannington Hall, near Aylsham, Norfolk  
 Tomkins, J. Shaw, 26, Mill Hill Road, Norwich  
 Tomkins, Mrs. J. Shaw, 26, Mill Hill Road, Norwich  
 Townsend, Rev. E. H., The Vicarage, North Elmham, Norfolk  
 Trevor, Col. H. C., Prospect House, Mundesley, Norfolk  
 Trollope, C. G. Napier, The Score, Old Market, Beccles  
 Turgoose, C. W., Fullarton House, Watton, Norfolk  
 Turner, Geo. Jas., F.S.A., The Athenæum, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1  
 Tyce, H., St. Peter's Street, Norwich  
 Tyce, Mrs., St. Peter's Street, Norwich  
 Tyndall, G. H., Minster Cottage, Ely

Upcher, Rev. E. C. S., Great Dunham Rectory, King's Lynn  
 Upcher, Mrs., Great Dunham Rectory, King's Lynn  
 Upcher, Cecil, 6, Upper King Street, Norwich  
 Upcher, Mrs. Cecil, 5, The Close, Norwich  
 Upcher, Miss, Sheringham Hall, near Cromer  
 Upcher, Miss L. M., Sheringham Hall, near Cromer

Vick, Mrs. Christine, Tuesday Market Place, King's Lynn

- Wade, Mrs., Elmsley, Yoxford, Suffolk  
 Wainwright, Mrs., 97, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Walker, Ernest A., Shiels Court, Brundall, Norwich  
 Walker, Mrs., Shiels Court, Brundall, Norwich  
 Waller, Rev. W. H., 3, The Close, Norwich  
 Waller, Mrs., 3, The Close, Norwich  
 Walpole, Spencer C., Church Farm House, Lancing, Sussex  
 Walter, Mrs. Cyril, The Old House, Drayton, Norwich  
 Walter, Col. F. E., D.S.O., Elderton Lodge, Thorpe Market, Norwich  
 Walter, J. H. F., F.Z.S., J.P., Drayton Hall, Norwich  
 Walter, Mrs. J. H. F., Drayton Hall, Norwich  
 Watkins, Miss Edith, B.A., 33, Theatre Street, East Dereham,  
 Norfolk  
 Watt, Rev. G. D. D., 1, Lyndewoode Road, Cambridge  
 Wearing, Stanley J., A.R.I.B.A., 3, Redwell Street, Norwich  
 Webber, Miss C., The Dingle, Earlham Road, Norwich  
 Wheeler, Mrs., c/o Miss Finch, 9, Christ Church Road, Norwich  
 White, S., The Market Place, Beccles, Suffolk  
 Wicks, Walter, 33, St. Philip's Road, Norwich  
 Williams, Dr. A. Griffith, Mattishall, East Dereham  
 Williams, Mrs. Dorothy Griffith, Mattishall, East Dereham  
 Williams, C. G. R., The Guildhall, Norwich  
 Williams, Miss Margaret, 28, The Close, Norwich  
 Williamson, E. F., J.P., 99, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Williamson, W. W., 145, Newmarket Road, Norwich  
 Willis, Miss Edith L., Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich  
 Wilson, Mrs., Quebec Hall, East Dereham  
 Wilson, Miss M., Quebec Hall, East Dereham  
 Wilson, Miss K. Knyvet, Beech Cottage, Swaffham, Norfolk  
 Winearls, Miss Violet, Nelson Street, King's Lynn  
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, c/o Sotheran & Co., 40, Strand,  
 London, W.C.2  
 Wormald, Mrs. E., Heathfield, East Dereham  
 Wortley, Francis, J.P., Holt, Norfolk  
 Wortley, Rev. J. D., Swannington Rectory, Norwich  
 Wright, Arthur, Elmsleigh, Gwerthonor Road, Pengam, Cardiff  
 Wright, B. D. Z., Crabbetts, Hoveton St. John, Norfolk  
 Wright, W. E., West Hall, Middleton, King's Lynn  
 Wynne-Willson, D. A., 12, Branksome Road, Norwich  
 Youngs, J. H., Guy's Cliff, King's Lynn



## L A W S

OF THE

## Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society

*(As amended up to 1st January, 1927).*

I. The Society shall be called the "NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

II. The objects of the Society shall be:—

(a) To encourage the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; to collect and publish information on the Arts and Monuments of the County of Norfolk, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture—Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History, Endowments and Charitable Foundations; Records, etc., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

(b) To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

(c) To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, the destruction of, and injury to, all kinds of Monuments.

(d) To collect accurate photographs, drawings, plans, and descriptions of such Monuments.

III. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries (of whom one at least shall be an Editorial Secretary), and eighteen members elected out of the general body of the members. The Committee (of whom three members shall constitute a quorum) shall meet periodically for the transaction of business at such times as they shall appoint. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote.

IV. Minutes shall be entered of all proceedings at the meetings of the Committee, and at the commencement of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read over for confirmation.

V. The President shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, but shall not hold office for more than three years in succession, and at the end of that period shall not be eligible for re-election until a year has elapsed. The Vice-Presidents and other Honorary Officers shall be elected annually, and shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. Six of the eighteen members of the Committee shall go out of office by rotation annually, but shall be eligible for re-election, provided that such retiring members have attended at least one of the meetings held during their term of office: members of the Committee not so attending shall be removed therefrom, unless they give reasonable explanations for their absence. The Committee may supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.

VII. Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Society shall be proposed and seconded by members, at either a General or Committee Meeting; but no person shall be acknowledged a member of the Society until he or she has paid his or her first subscription.

VIII. The subscription of each member of the Society shall be ten shillings annually, due in advance on the 1st day of January in each year, and on payment of that sum, a member shall be considered to become a member of the Society until he withdraws from it by a written notice to the Honorary or Assistant Secretary, or until his name is removed by the Committee. A member shall only be entitled to the ordinary publications of the Society issued during the year for which his subscription has been paid. A member elected before the 1st day of October in any year shall be liable to pay the subscription for that year.

Notwithstanding the foregoing—the wife of a member, on payment of five shillings annually, shall be entitled to membership, but not to the publications of the Society.

IX. Any member whose subscription is in arrear for more than three years shall be removed from the Society's Roll, but may be reinstated at the discretion of the Committee on payment of such arrears. The Committee, however, shall have the power to remove a defaulting member at any period after his subscription has been in arrear for twelve months.

X. Any distinguished antiquary not connected with the County may be elected an honorary member at any Annual General Meeting of the Society, subject to his name, with those of his proposer and seconder, being sent to the Honorary Secretaries seven days previous to the meeting, and provided that the number of such honorary members shall not at any one time exceed ten.

XI. Antiquities belonging to the Society may be loaned by the Committee to the Norwich Castle Museum.

XII. A General Meeting of the members shall be held in each year, on a day of which the Committee shall give at least one week's notice for receiving the report of the Committee, electing members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and making such alterations in the Laws and Regulations as they may think fit.

XIII. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure shall be audited, and a statement of the financial position of the Society shall be given at the Annual General Meeting.

XIV. Such short papers shall be read at the meetings as the Committee shall previously approve, and the meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as members may produce.

XV. The Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and illustrations, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies and previous publications (if there be any in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that each of the authors of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.

XVI. The Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special General Meetings by advertisement; and the Secretary shall, at the request in writing of twenty or more members, call a Special General Meeting, to be held at the expiration of a fortnight from the date of posting the notices convening such meeting.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws except at an Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which fourteen days' notice shall have been given, and provided that such notice shall contain the particulars of the alterations proposed to be made; but the Committee shall be empowered to make, alter, and repeal By-Laws for the management of the Society, provided the same be consistent with these Laws.

# The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1926.

---

*By the courtesy of the Proprietors of the local Press we are able  
to insert the following accounts:*

**ANNUAL MEETING.** The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on June 3rd in the Council Chamber of the Norwich Guildhall, under the presidency of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, F.S.A. Mr. Walter R. Rudd, the General Secretary, read the Annual Report. The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said he considered it in every way satisfactory. Mr. J. H. F. Walter seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Statement of Accounts, which shewed a balance at the bank on the current account of £98 7s. 10d., and on the deposit account of £55 18s. 8d. The statement was adopted on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. J. Cator.

The Lord Mayor moved the re-election of the following officers: President, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke; Hon. General Secretary, Mr. W. R. Rudd; Hon. Excursion Secretary, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy; Hon. Editorial Secretary, Mrs. Ivo Hood; Hon. Auditor, Mr. H. F. Barclay. The Lord Mayor said they were very glad indeed to see Prince Frederick Duleep Singh in the chair that day. They greatly valued his sustained interest in the Society and in the preservation of old and beautiful buildings, both in the city and county. They trusted that his Highness would be able to attend all their meetings during the present year.

The motion was agreed to.

The following members of the Committee, who retire by rotation were re-elected:—The Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, Mr. C. M. Upcher, and Mr. S. J. Wearing.

On the motion of Mr. E. A. Kent, seconded by Mr. J. H. F. Walter, the Rev. A. E. Alston was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dundas Harford.

Mr. John Olorenshaw was elected an honorary member in recognition of his services to the Society in indexing volumes xi. to xx. of the Society's proceedings.

In the afternoon, under the guidance of Mr. A. L. G. Bolingbroke, a large gathering of the PERAMBULATION members visited the conventual and other old buildings in the Cathedral Close. A start was made from the Ethelbert Gate and thence along THE CLOSE. OF THE CLOSE. the Upper Close to the Erpingham Gate, where attention was drawn to the kneeling figure of Sir Thomas Erpingham, which occupies a niche above the gateway. It is a fine piece of sculpture of the period, but is often overlooked. The chapel and crypt (charnel house) of the Grammar School were inspected, but what came, perhaps, as the biggest surprise to most of the party was the interesting Norman work of the interior of the Cathedral Choir School, once the locutory or conversation room of the Priory. The west front of the School is Early English, but some finely spanned Norman arches are to be seen within.

From the Choir School the visitors passed to the Cathedral cloisters, which were generally described. Special interest attached to the exhibition of some fine double Norman capitals. These were unearthed from a part of the Cathedral, and it is the belief of Mr. Bolingbroke that they formed part of some Norman stone cloisters that preceded the present handsome work. The cluster of interesting ruins standing in the garden of Canon Bell were next visited, the party being welcomed by Mrs. Bell in the absence of Canon Bell, who was in London.

Concerning a portion of solidly-built wall, pierced by some splayed windows, the late Mr. J. Gunn some years ago advanced a theory that it formed part of a Saxon church that he believed once occupied the site. One great authority on Saxon work thinks it not work of that period, but Mr. Bolingbroke yesterday expressed his opinion that if it was not pure Saxon then it was Norman-Saxon. The site of the guest house of the Priory was pointed out as well as the remains of the porch. The position of the refectory was also indicated.

The next call was at the Deanery, where the Dean and Miss Willink welcomed the company, and the Dean added greatly to the interest of the visit by pointing out certain features of historic interest, especially the Prior's great hall, now the Deanery kitchen. The view of the south-east aspect of the Cathedral as seen from the garden was greatly admired, and the Dean gave a very informing little talk on the tower and spire.

The visitors next passed to the sites of the Priory infirmary and the great granary, going on to the familiar though ever pleasing watergate of Pull's Ferry. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bolingbroke most kindly entertained the party to tea at Ferryside, Riverside Road.

#### TOUR IN KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK.

The principal summer meeting of the Society was made to cover two days instead of the more customary one, in order that the antiquities of King's Lynn and parts of West Norfolk might be explored.

On the first day, July 26th, the attendance numbered more than a hundred. It is a remarkable sign of the changing times that whereas till recently the Committee had to arrange all, or nearly all, the transport, yesterday the majority of the members joined the line of route by means of their own cars, and only a small minority were dependent on the charrs-à-bancs. Those who travelled from or had made a connexion with Norwich Thorpe reached Brandon in the early forenoon. There they boarded the charrs-à-bancs, and visits were paid successively to Methwold Church, Snowre Hall, Ryston Hall, Denver Hall, Stow Church, and Wallington Hall, the following night being spent at King's Lynn.

As may be seen from the map, here was a route calling for a good deal of careful planning. Happily, Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, of North Wootton, as Excursion Secretary in the Lynn area, was very helpful in this matter. The general control of the arrangements was in the hands of Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy, as Hon. Excursion Secretary, and Mr. W. R. Rudd, the Hon. General Secretary. By the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Luddington, afternoon tea was taken at Wallington Hall.

Owing to the death of the Society's President, to which many regretful allusions were made, it had become necessary to appoint a temporary leader and chief spokesman of the excursion. This office fell to the lot of Mr. J. H. F. Walter, an ex-president of the Society, who was thenceforward referred to as chairman of the day.

At the ancient Church of Methwold an interesting paper was read by Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A. Methwold, he said, in the hundred of Grimshoe, is commonly stated to mean the Middle Wold, but this is wrong. He had consulted the Vicar of Grimston, the Rev. A. Goodall, on the subject, and he has most kindly made a list of the various ways of spelling the name too long to quote here, which proves conclusively that the word means "place of assembly." The village lies on the edge of the fen and had its hythe or landing place at Ottering Hythe near the Church of St. Helen's, now razed, as Setch, Middleton, and Oxburgh, all

similarly situated, had. It has a fair and weekly market, and it is the largest parish in Norfolk. It is bounded on the east by the Devil's dyke, through which the road from Brandon has since been driven at Green Cross; and this eastern portion is on the chalk and gravel of the East Anglian heights, and forms the highland or warren (long noted for "Muel rabbits"), and hidden from the road, but very near to us is the town calke pit of great size, with cottages nestling around, claimed as part of the lord's waste. The remainder of the parish running up to the parishes of Hilgay and Southery is fen. A glance at the map shews the meeting places of many roads, the main one from North Norfolk, which skirted the fenland and crossed the rivers Wissey and Little Ouse at Stoke Ferry and Brandon Ferry, runs through the village, but ferries betoken much civilization and we must look for the earliest tracks at the first available fords—Narford, Langford, and above all Thetford (the people's ford). Near the spot now locally called "Sleisham," the Rev. J. D. Gedge, a former vicar of the parish, dug up portions of a Roman villa. Mr. J. L. Theobald, who lives quite near, at Threw Hill, kindly took me to the spot. When we cross the string drain (the northern boundary of the parish) on the main road to Stoke Ferry, it is but a quarter of a mile away from us, on our left. The Society can have no more pressing work before it than the excavation of this villa as a complement to the work recently done at Gayton, and I believe I am right in saying we should have the goodwill of the owner.

But purposely having made a long digression, I must describe the Church. There is very little heraldry in it, and no glass, for the Warren coat in the east window described by Blomefield is gone, and the shields on the font are left plain. The Church is Perpendicular, with traces of Decorated work in the chancel and tower, or, to give it its mediæval name, I should say the steeple. What is now called the steeple was known as the pinnacle, and the pinnacle here is one of the very few stone ones in Norfolk, and unique in one respect in that the lower portion is octagonal. It is built of brick and cased with ashlar. The roof of the nave, with its alternating design of tie beam and hammer beam, is interesting, and the effect is good. The staircase leading to the roof is perfect. The Church is dedicated to St. George, and the inn of that name in the village goes back to 1695 for certain, and probably long before that. The fragments of the brass of Sir Adam de Clifton, 1367, have been cleverly pieced together and nailed on a board. The late Mr. Gedge did this thirty years ago. I remember seeing them in the chest and taking rubbings of them. In the church chest is the Methwold Charter. This is so rubbed and worn as to be illegible, and it has lost the Duchy Seal. It was carted about and produced yearly to the Sheriff of Norfolk, who confirmed it and endorsed it on slips of parchment attached

to it, *e.g.*, "Allowed by me so far as by law I may, Nicholas Styleman, Esq., Sheriff, 15 Mar., 1776." This was last done in 1870. By the kindness of Miss Coates, of Buntings, the Clerk of the Parish Council, I have examined the 18th-century translation. The Charter is of James I., dated at Westminster, 1618, and recites at great length former grants of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., and very great privileges and grants to the inhabitants of the towns of Methwold, Hilgay, and Wells (meaning, of course, the Feltwells), to use the aforesaid customs, franchises, and royal rights without molestation, with a proviso that they should pay toll, pannage, passage, picage, lastage, stallage, tonnage, tallage, carriage, weighage (the Duchy Seals are still in the chest), and groundage at all places within the Duchy.

I now come to the inventory of church goods taken in the sixth year of Edward VI. (1552), which was prepared for this Church. Their object is well explained in a paper on the subject by Mr. Walter Rye in the seventh volume of our Proceedings. The Commissioners for Norfolk were Lord Robert Dudley, Sir John Robsart, Sir Christopher Hayden, and others. Three Knights attended at Methwold with three Esquires, and nearly every church must have been visited in this year. The results are preserved in the archives of the Court of Augmentation in the Record Office. I have analysed a few of them in the hundreds of Grimshoe and South Greenhoe, the adjoining hundred on the north, which form the Deanery of Cranwich, so as to shed further light on the matter. The first item in the inventory of Methwold is a chalice and paten of silver, parcel-gilt, weighing nine and a half ounces, which is one of smaller size than is usual, many of those in the neighbourhood weighing twelve to thirteen ounces. Two steeple bells only are scheduled, the usual numbers in the inventories of the neighbouring churches being three. In one case only, Southacre, were there four, but they were very small, the treble weighing only one and a half hundredweight. The two at Methwold were of average size, namely, nine hundredweight and eleven hundredweight. In every case the value of the bell metal is put down at 15s. the hundredweight. Swaffham possessed a fine set, the three of them weighing respectively fifteen, twenty, and twenty-eight hundredweight. The clappers are also put separately on the lists. At Methwold, after the record of the two bells, there follows this note:—"One lyttle bell wayeng xxx li. (30 lbs.), value 5s." This must have been the sanctus bell, the cote for which (built of brick) remains on the south-eastern edge of the gable of the nave, an unusual place, for the cote is generally on top of the gable, as at the neighbouring church of Oxburgh, also at Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene. Hand-bells are mentioned in some of the inventories (Gooderstone, Ickburgh, Foulden, and Hilborough), and clock-bells occur at

Northwold and Oxburgh, but none here. The object of the Commissioners was to get in the plunder, and it is rarely that anything was left for the use of the church save the chalice and paten and one bell, and that frequently the smallest: but not universally so. Thus at Didlington the middle bell of three was left. The sancte or saunce bell would be rung at the mass as the words "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus" were reached. A little later in the service came the elevation of the host, when again a bell was rung. I suppose the hand-bells would then be used, and those churches which had none would get on as best they could by using a steeple bell, it may be. The use of these bells was condemned by Cranmer in 1549, and by Ridley.

Of the sixteen neighbouring villages which I have picked out, Methwold possessed the greatest number of copes and vestments, namely, half a dozen of each. The vestments are described as of "red silk, white silk, and blew silk, worth ten shillings the three, and three others of creuell (a coloured worsted) and fustyon (a kind of coarse cloth introduced from the East)"; of the six copes one was of red silk and the others of "divers colours." It is a pity a little more information was not given concerning the copes and their material, but if we refer to the other lists we can see what great variety of fabrics were then in being. At the risk of being a little prolix, I will quote some of them. We find vestments of bay velvet at Northwold, dunde satten at Mundford, green damask (cloth originally from Damascus) at Weeting, green saye (a serge) at Colveston, and "gren satan a briges," that is, green saten of Bruges, at Ickburgh. Turkey silke and cloth of bawdkyn (a rich brocade) at Swaffham, green cruell wrought with flowers at Narford, black wurstead at Narborough, whilst copes are of cruell, green silk changeable, green silk with flowers, crymson velvet, Dornax (a cloth from Tourney, called in Flemish Dornick), and black Russelles (a Flemish woollen cloth). There is still at Great Bircham a cope of crimson velvet. The only other item in the Methwold Inventory records "a pair of old organs value ten shillings." At Northwold were also a pair value twenty shillings. The word "pair" being here used in the sense of a "set"—a set of pipes. They were frequently placed on the roodloft; so was the sanctus bell. The early 14th-century chest, bounded with iron, must have been in the Church when the inventory was taken, but it is not mentioned, though at Colveston the "oke chest" was valued at two shillings. No lecterns, candlesticks, or prykkettes, or crosses, or sensers, or altar cloths, crewetts, pyxes, or rowells are mentioned. Nor is there any such long list of vestments of various kinds of woven material and painted cloth as that which occurs at Narford.

The family of Young must have been one of some power here. Blomefield mentioned a Thomas Young, who, by his will of 1485,



leaves a gift to the Image of St. Gregory in the Church. In 1693 a John Young of the Green is warden. An Abraham Younge is one of the wardens in 1630, and in the church chest is the bond given to him and his co-warden, Wm. Pecke, Gent., and to Robert Brundische the Vicar, by John Draper, the bellfounder, of Thetford, for £100. The formal part is in Latin, and the condition in English. It recites that Draper had then cast the five bells belonging to the parish church of the town of Methwold, and provides that if they shall prove to be whole, sound, clere and "tewnable," and shall so remain for seven whole yeares, then the bond should be void: but if they should decay, break, crack or prove untewnable, then he would recast them with full weight and goodness of metal, they being delivered at his melting house yard at Thetford. The bond is signed and sealed with a small circular seal bearing a bell for a device and I & D on either side of it. The seal is not pendant, but the paper is cut so that the wax is between paper top and bottom.

John Draper was a well-known bellfounder at Thetford. He succeeded his father, Thomas, there. He did work for the Lynn Wardens, and the clock-bell of St. Nicholas' Chapel there, dated 1613, was made by him, and still tells the hours. He died in the year 1644. Four of these five bells at Methwold survived the seven years, for they are in the steeple now. They bear the inscription, "John Draper me made 1630, Robert Brundische, Vicar, William Pecke, Gent., and Abraham Younge, Churchwardens." The two other bells, tenor and treble, now here, making a set of six, were cast at St. Neots in 1775.

There is one old pewter flagon, holding three pints; the rest of the plate is of no great moment. There is a pitch-pipe, and a pair of painted iron scales (18th-century), and two copper standard measures of the Duchy of Lancaster, engraved "H.P. 1775," doubtless for Henry Partridge, who was steward of the Manor then, at least, either he or his son, for in 1774 the admission of the trustees for the churchwardens of a cottage in the Chalk Pit is signed Henry Partridge, Jun., steward. He died in 1793 at the age of 84, as the Register says, "of a decline." He was Recorder of Lynn. His monument is in the chancel, on which can be seen the names of his six children. Mr. F. H. Partridge, of Lynn, still steward of the Manor, is a descendant through his first wife, Mary Say, who bore him three children, and is buried in St. Nicholas' Chapel. She "lived the delight of all who knew her," and was 21 years old at her death.

The Registers start in the year 1683, and have not yet been printed in Phillimore's series. The churchwardens' accounts start a year or two before that, and contain many overseers' items and other "poor stuff." In the year 1683 were twenty-six deaths, and if we take this as a datum, allowing three generations for

a century, the population would be about 850 at the time. John Newson, a vicar in the reign of Queen Anne, has left an account of the customs of the vicarage, for every calf sixpence, and every foal a penny, for burying a corps with a coffin a shilling, without one, sixpence. Three shillings for marriage with banns, and 6s. 8d. by licence. "And as regards the tenth pig, if any person hath by a sow above the number of ten pigs he is to allow one peny for all yt are above the said number, but if there be but seven the vicar is to have one and allow three pence."

In the chest is a contemporary extract from the will of John Grey, of Methwold, Esquire, dated 27th March, 1557. He directes his executors to provide within a year and a day of his burial twenty "heckfore" with calf, to be let to the poor of the town of Methwold for two shillings a piece yearly, and with the farm (that is the rent) of the said cattel they shall keep every year one obit for him and his friends "so long as it shall please God and the law of this realme to permit the same." As Queen Mary died in the following year there were not many obits kept. Testator died 23rd May, 1558. He was a member of the family of the de Greys, ancestors of Lord Walsingham. He directes that there should be a solemn masse with a requiem, at which his heir, whosoever he be, was to attend and offer four pence, and at the obit the people were to have "breade and bere and chese" at the cost of 13s. 4d.

Before leaving Methwold Church Mr. W. R. Rudd spoke sympathetically of the loss the Society had sustained through the death of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, and on his proposition it was agreed to send a letter of condolence to the family. All the members, he was sure, deeply regretted the untimely death of their President. When the Prince was elected there was a feeling that the Society had departed from its usual practice of choosing not only a good antiquary, but a Norfolk man. But in this case they had been most fortunate, for they had had in the presidency one who not only inherited the charming manners of his Oriental forbears, but had many of the finest attributes of an English gentleman. Prince Frederick's interest in Norfolk and everything pertaining to Norfolk was almost pathetic in its intensity. He was an antiquary with a reputation that spread far beyond the borders of Norfolk; and, above all, he was a modest man. He was one of the most popular presidents the Society had ever had, and all the members felt that by his death they had lost a friend. Mr. Rudd also made a feeling reference to the recent illness of Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke.

Mr. J. H. F. Walter, who was the seconder of the proposition, added a few words of warm tribute to the memory of the Prince.

He was one of the last members of the Society to see their late President before his death. On July 21st the Prince told him he had been at last compelled to recognise that he could not go on with the presidency, and must send in his resignation.

By permission of Major Philip Lister, the members saw the principal apartments of Snowre Hall, which is distinguished by the beauty of its Tudor brickwork and by antecedents of even higher antiquity. It was built by the Skipworths in 1470. Major Lister briefly recapitulated what is known of its past, and, as bearing on the traditions that King Charles I. slept there during his flight after the defeat at Naseby, he read some extracts from "East Anglia and the Great Civil War." These do not specifically connect Snowre with the flight, but they make various local mentions, giving to the story a touch of likelihood; and they quote in favour of it a definite statement in "The Life of Nicholas Ferrer" in Knebworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. v.

Ryston Hall was built in 1680 by Sir Roger Pratt, a friend of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, and its present owner is Colonel E. R. Pratt, M.C., who personally shewed the reception rooms and answered many inquiries about the extremely interesting portraits of the Pratt family, one of them by Lely.

A paper on the history of the house and family was read by Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence.

Colonel H. R. B. Wayman himself read a paper on the antiquities of his fine old house in Denver, which was built in the 15th century, and was anciently the home of the Willoughbys. The east front of the house, on which the arms of the Willoughbys plainly appear, is the only part now surviving from the original structure.

Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence explained that when the excursion was first planned it was arranged that the Society should visit the Hall and see the manuscripts. But Sir Thomas being in Scotland, he had sent manuscripts from his muniment-room to the Church. The earliest of these documents is of the time of the Conqueror. Another is a 13th-century copy of Magna Carta and the Forest Laws.

Wallington Hall is a picturesquely situated house, which was anciently the seat of the Coningsbys and Gawdys. It retains some of the Late Tudor work of its origin. Mr. Luddington, who gave an address on the subject, said he purchased the house about ten years ago, and had done his best to rescue it from a very dilapidated condition. He hoped in the future to do something more.

At the close of the tea, at which the visitors assembled in a tent on the lawn, several new members of the Society were elected, including Mr. Luddington, whose name was greeted with much applause.

#### FURTHER EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

On July 27th a long train of motor cars with a couple of charrs-à-bancs set out from the Tuesday Market Place, and, working to a well planned and closely observed time-table, covered a programme that kept the members occupied incessantly till the evening. The perfection of the arrangements was freely remarked on. It was commented on warmly during a little informal speech-making at Middleton Tower, where a suggestion was made that may greatly affect and extend the Society's future working.

Mr. J. H. F. Walter thanked Mr. E. M. Beloe and Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence for all that they had done, and Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy and Mr. W. R. Rudd added some compliments in the like sense.

Mr. Rudd, continuing, said that as General Secretary for some years he had been wondering why the King's Lynn people did not follow the good example of the Yarmouth people by forming a branch of the Society and emulating the success that Yarmouth had achieved. The friendly co-operation between Mr. Beloe and Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence suggested to him that now was the time when that course should be taken. He could not imagine any branch being more ideally worked than one of which Mr. Beloe was president and Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence honorary secretary.

Mr. Beloe said there was already in Lynn an excellent Arts and Sciences Society, and he should not care to tread on its heels.

After leaving Lynn, the first place of call was

**THE ROUND** Gaywood Hospital, which has often been written  
**OF VISITS.** of, and of which the main facts are well known.

It was founded in 1145, sacked by Kett's followers in 1549, refounded in 1611, burnt at the siege of Lynn in 1643, and rebuilt in 1649.

At Hillington Hall the members examined the suite of reception-rooms, by kind permission of Viscountess Dawnay. The Hall was rebuilt in 1820. The present structure is not remarkable for remains of antiquity, but it has antecedents of great interest, as Mr. E. M. Beloe shewed in a detailed paper turning closely on the personal interest of its successive occupants.

At Grimston Church a paper was read by the Rector, the Rev. A. Goodall. But this it is unnecessary to summarise here, as Mr. Goodall is one of those industrious clergy, who, taking pride in their churches, have issued all the necessary information about them in a printed form. Mr. Goodall's pamphlet is a model of its kind. The Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is of flint and

stone in the Early English Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Its most impressive feature architecturally is a lofty embattled tower with fine pinnacles.

The other events in the list included visits to Middleton Tower, Blackborough Priory, Marham Abbey and Church, and Narborough Church and Earthworks.

At Marham Abbey Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence read a paper on the remains of a nunnery of the Cistercians, an order specially interested in agriculture. A striking feature of the ruin is two beautiful circular Decorated windows in the south wall.

At Narborough the speaker was the Rector, the Rev. E. G. B. Bright-Betton, who pointed out various memorials to the Spelman family, notably including the remarkably fine recumbent effigies in the chancel. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is built of flint in the Early English and Perpendicular styles. It has an embattled western tower. The north wall of the chancel has a small ornamental niche containing the carved demi-figure of a lady, Domina Althea Narburgh, who is said to have died in 1293, and to have devised her heart for burial there. Her hands, folded across her breast, are shewn clasping a heart.

Perhaps the members would be agreed that  
 MIDDLETON the outstanding event of the day was a visit  
 TOWER. to the beautiful moated and castellated mansion,  
 Middleton Tower, well known to distant view  
 by all railway travellers approaching Lynn from the eastward. Restored and enlarged in 1860, it still retains a good deal of antiquarian interest bearing on a history that dates back to the time of its supposed erection by Lord Scales towards the close of the 15th century. The present owner is Mrs. Ramsden. She could not be present in person, but she was hospitably represented by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsden.

Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence read a paper, of which the following are the more important passages:—As far as I have been able to ascertain, Middleton is mentioned first in the Domesday Survey, and at that time there appear to have been five separate lordships shortly afterwards known as Scales Hall, Bury Abbey, Castle Hall, Tyrrington Hall, and another belonging to Alan, Earl of Richmond. The sites of four of these manors are, I think, fairly easy to trace, but the fifth is obscure, and I fancy became merged in Scales Hall at an early date. Middleton Tower occupies the site of Scales Hall Manor. Originally part of the Montfort fief, it was held for a short time by the Lisewis family, and passed, according to Blomefield, in the reign of Henry II. to Roger de Scales on his marriage to Muriel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Jeffery de Lisewis. It descended in this family of Scales until the death of Thomas, Lord Scales, who was captured and brutally murdered by wherry-men when attempting

to escape from the Tower of London by water, late in the evening of the 9th of July, 1460 (38 Henry VI.), after the defeat of that King at the Battle of Northampton. By the marriage of his daughter, and eventual heiress, to Anthony Wodeville, son and heir of Richard Wodeville, Earl Rivers, the property passed to the brother of Edward IV.'s Queen—Elizabeth Wodeville—and so for a short space the sorrows and sufferings of that Queen cast a deep shadow over the history of this fine old gatehouse. Elizabeth Scales died in 1473 without issue, and her husband, Anthony Wodeville, Earl Rivers, K.G., and Lord Scales, was captured and beheaded at Pomfret Castle in 1483 by order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. By his will it was directed to be sold, but the Manor is said to have passed by grant from Richard III. to his favourite, John Howard, Duke of Norfolk. On the death of the latter on the field of Bosworth in 1485, the grant was forfeited, and on the accession of Henry VII., Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Howard, wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was found to be one of the heirs of Elizabeth Lady Scales, above mentioned, as great-granddaughter of Margaret Scales, daughter of Robert Lord Scales, wife of Sir Robert Howard, and sister of Roger Lord Scales.

Thus it was that in one short generation (1460-90) this ancient gatehouse passed out of and into the possession of four of the greatest families in the land—Scales, Wodeville, Howard, de Vere. At Bosworth de Vere (himself half a Howard) is said to have slain with his own hand "Jock of Norfolk," the uncle who in the troublesome days of Edward IV. and Richard III. had taken the youth into his own household to protect him and his estates from avaricious enemies. This Manor remained with the de Veres but a short while, and then passed by female heirs into the Cecil and Wingfield families, the former selling it to Sir Thomas Holland in 19 James I. (1622). Blomefield says Sir John Heveningham was lord in 1635, and Sir William Paston, Bart., in 1649. Richard Barney was lord in 1699. It appears to have been sold in 1709 to Isaac le Heup. His two daughters succeeded as heiresses, having married respectively Sir Edward Williams, Bart., of Wales, and "Lloyd, Esq.," of Epping, in Essex. Sir Edward Williams sold the Manor and estate to Vice-Admiral Savage Mostyn. His nephew, Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., succeeded in 1757, enjoyed it for a few years, and then (1766) sold it to Philip Case, Esq., of King's Lynn, for £18,000. From Case it passed to Benoni Mallett; then at his death back to the Case family, and so in the 19th century to their relations, the Wythes. About 1868 it was bought by Sir Lewis Whincop Jarvis, of King's Lynn, who soon afterwards carefully restored the gatehouse and inner moat and subsequently made several further additions. On his death in 1888 the property was again sold and finally came to vest, at

the beginning of the 20th century, in the possession of our kind host to-day, whose family have spent large sum of money in adding to the mansion and in clothing again parts of the interior with old panelling which, if not of contemporary date with the ancient gatehouse, has restored in some measure the baronial atmosphere the Wars of the Roses so rudely shattered.

The earliest view of the ruined gatehouse known to me is the drawing undated by Wm. Millicent. That this drawing was made before 1741 is plain, as at the side appears a view of Lynn showing the spire and central lantern tower of St. Margaret's Church, blown down that year in a great storm. Cotman's sketch of the south front, made in 1817, differs considerably from Millicent's in the arrangement of the windows in the first floor. He shows the fine central oriel window in greater detail with two smaller windows—one in either side—having flat Gothic moulded heads with fine corbelled projecting bases. Mr. Thos. Ramsden and I have examined separately and carefully the south front, but we cannot find any trace whatever that a third oriel window ever existed. Cotman seems to have exercised an artist's licence to give more balance to his picture.

There is not often seen a more satisfactory composition for a gateway tower than the present. The flanking octagon towers deserve peculiar notice for their very good proportions; it is too often the case that we see them either of so large a diameter as to appear squat and lumpish, or so small as to appear ornamental only and not useful. Here the proportions are such as to strike the eye at once, with a fitness which renders them very elegant. The lower stage contains, between these turrets, the gate and two small windows or panels, of two lights each. This stage is divided from the one above it by a good string moulding. The second stage contains two one-light pointed windows, and between them the remains of a beautiful small oriel, set on a rich and good corbel, with a beautiful groined roof. There are also good corbels under the one-light windows, showing at once the pre-eminence of this storey. Another string divides this storey from the upper one, which has in the centre, over the oriel, a shield of arms, and on each side, over the side windows, two other windows, also of one light each, but distinguished from the lower ones by having their arched heads surmounted by square-headed dripstones. In the turrets there are several apertures of varied forms and good proportions. The battlements above have been restored, but when complete this tower must have been very beautiful, and in its composition much superior to that we see in East Barsham and some later works which have attracted much more attention.

Finally we may consider for a moment the state of its erection and the builder. Mr. Walter Rye, in his *Norfolk Families*, doubted that the Scales ever had a residence here, and suggests it was

a hunting box only. Some twenty letters from Thomas Lord Scales are preserved in the *Paston Letters*, and practically all are dated from Middleton, at all seasons of the year, and I think this evidence alone is sufficient to prove he was actually living here. Moreover, we know this same Lord Thomas Scales rode over with armed forces from Middleton to Roydon, about 21st September, 1454, and utterly destroyed the magnificent mansion of the Wodehouses to prevent it from falling into the hands of Thomas Daniell, then constable of Castle Rising and a near relation of Sir John Howard, and his cousin, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. In my opinion the exact date of its erection is uncertain. The coat of arms above the gatehouse are those of the Wodeville family and, therefore, must be later than the marriage between Anthony Wodeville and Elizabeth Scales, c. 1462. Did Anthony Wodeville build this mediæval mansion, or were his arms a later insertion? I cannot say if the Scales family had an earlier house on the site—probably they had—or perhaps it may have been at another moated site about half a mile to the west, where are the remains of another old house, for long known as the Old Hall Farm. As may be seen to-day there was an extensive outer moat enclosing some ten or twelve acres. A short distance to the east are two small curious banked enclosures—the one circular and the other square. Great quantities of the fallen masonry and worked stones were removed to Sandringham about sixty years ago for rockeries. Several fine gargoyles and grotesque figures may still be seen on the gatehouse, and the shields on the base of the bracketed pediment of the oriel windows seem to bear traces of heraldry. On the modern additions to the building may be observed the arms of the Jarvis and Ramsden families.

#### VISIT TO NORTH ELMHAM.

X On July 23rd an excursion was made to Brisley, North Elmham, and East Dereham.

At Brisley Church the Rector, the Rev. A. BRISLEY Cross, appealed for support of the fund for its CHURCH. restoration, which, it is stated, will cost £2,500.

The work, however, will be undertaken only in stages. Mr. Cecil Upcher, architect, of Messrs. Lacey & Upcher, described the Church as a very interesting example of a transitional period from the 14th to the 15th century. It apparently dates from the latter part of the 14th century, probably about 1380. Although now in urgent need of repair for its preservation, said Mr. Upcher, it stands to-day, after five centuries, very much in its original condition. The list of rectors dates back to 1303, possibly, therefore, there was an earlier church on the same site, and it has been suggested that the crypt beneath the altar may



have been part of an earlier building. The patronage has been variously held by the families of Hastings and L'Estrange, also by the Crown, and is now since 1786 in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge. The benefice was consolidated with Gately in 1788. The register, dating from 1698, is of no special interest. The chalice of 1567 appears from the Terrier to have vanished early in the 19th century, and was inscribed "Ye Towne of Bryssle." On the walls of the nave, in the centre of the north and south aisles, are two consecration crosses, and on the wall, near the south door, is a defaced fresco painting of St. Christopher, discovered in 1843; on either side are the figures of St. Bartholomew and St. Andrew. Over the south door there is said to have been a representation of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; over this spot now hangs the royal arms of George II., 1753. Of the furniture in the nave the old seats are interesting, made up of all sorts of old bits of panelling. On the box-pew at the east end of the south aisle is the date 1590. The little metal latch to the door of this pew is rather a delicate bit of work, and various types of hinges may be noticed on the pew doors on the north side. The three-decker pulpit which you will have noticed with the clerk's pew is still, I believe, occupied by the clerk during service. Its original position was probably further west, as at Salle. The rood screen is fairly well preserved. I think the cut on the pillar on the north of the nave shows where the loft went across, and possibly the stepped splay of the easternmost north aisle window may have had something to do with it, possibly the stairs. The chancel windows are interesting, the tracery of those on the north being of the 14th-century type, and those on the south 15th-century, though no doubt built at the same time the builders were feeling the effects of both styles. This point I think best shows the transitional nature of the building. Also note the partly Decorated and partly Perpendicular type of work of the east window. With regard to the crypt under half the sanctuary, which you enter from a door on the north of the chancel, Blomefield says of it: "Under the east part of the chancel is a crypta, probably an ancient charnel-house, or cell to some hermit or anchorite." At the bottom of the stairs can be seen the hooks on which the door hung, also a recess in the wall, possibly an aumbrey. As to the exterior, I think perhaps the finest feature is the tower with its four main stages—flint, panelled, base, and parapet. The whole effect of the Church externally is elegant and slender, taken either as a whole or in detail, and you can compare it with Dereham, which Church is much more of a massive type.

NORTH  
ELMHAM. At the next place of call, North Elmham, the visitors saw the fine Church of the parish, with its Transitional Norman and Early English work, its misericord stalls, and its rood screen with figures. But most

of the time was devoted to the unearthed ruins, which are now regarded as undoubtedly the remains of a cathedral church, between 673 and 870, in which latter year North Elmham ceased to be the seat of a bishopric and was succeeded by Thetford.

The Vicar of North Elmham, the Rev. E. H. Townsend, read a paper on the episcopal antecedents of his parish, and accompanied the visitors in a round of the excavated ruins which lie deep in the midst of a grassy mound about fifty yards eastward of the vicarage garden. It will be remembered that some weeks ago a London paper hailed the works as a "startling" discovery, although the excavation was completed some thirty-five years ago by a previous vicar of the parish.

Mr. Townsend said that his predecessor, the Rev. Augustus G. Legge, began his excavations about 1876, and concluded them by 1891, when he set forth the results in the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society and in Carthew's *History of Launditch*. For years he carried on this task single-handed, and subsequently with the assistance of one old man. Every spadeful of soil was examined by Mr. Legge before being placed on a heap for removal. He discovered human bones, including the skeleton of a woman with her arms round a child. Mr. Townsend went on to quote the conclusions of the late Mr. T. Butterick, who in 1900 commenced a series of visits to Elmham and published his plans and the fruits of his expert studies in *The Builder* of March 14th, 1893. In a closely detailed review of the evidence and opinion which the discovery had called forth, Mr. Townsend said some might object that the building was too small to be claimed as a cathedral, but a cathedral was a church in which the Bishop had his official seat, and therefore the question of size did not come in. We must be careful not to associate our idea of a Saxon cathedral of the date 673 with that of some vast Romanesque or Gothic building, and in consequence express disappointment at not beholding a larger structure. Still, by comparison with South Elmham Minster, the building at North Elmham was large, and with its broad transepts, was in a more ambitious style.

Mr. Townsend also described, with considerable detail, the earthwork known as Tower Hills.

The Rev. Dr. Dukinfield Astley, having expressed the thanks of the archæologists to Mr. Townsend for his graphic description of that interesting place, said he had no doubt that that Saxon church had been the cathedral of the diocese of North Elmham during the period between 673 and the time it was destroyed by the Danes in 870. Then, of course, we had that period of forgetfulness, when there was no history at all. Between 870 and 950 it might have been repaired and a larger church made.

The visitors then motored to East Dereham, where tea was served, by the kindness of the Rev. W. H. Macnaughton-Jones, in the pleasant grounds of the Vicarage. Here a business meeting of the Society was held, at which the names of a number of new members were approved.

EAST  
DEREHAM.

Mr. W. R. Rudd called attention to the faculty which had been applied for at the Consistory Court by Mr. Hansell, on behalf of the Norwich Open Spaces Society, to enable them to destroy the ruined tower of St. Peter Southgate, King Street. This tower, said Mr. Rudd, was one of the landmarks of Norwich. So far as he could judge from an examination of it the previous day, it was in a perfectly safe condition. He did not wish to say anything at all against Mr. Hansell or the Open Spaces Society—he admired their work—but he thought they were extremely ill-advised in this instance to suggest that one of the landmarks of Norwich should be destroyed. All who knew anything about Norwich knew that the churches in King Street, and King Street itself, illustrated the opening chapters of the history of the city, and therefore he thought every landmark should be jealously preserved if it was not really necessary to remove it. In the present case it had been proposed to make of the place a pleasant garden, but he thought the designers of this garden would find this ancient tower was one of the objects that would adorn any garden, and he hoped they would abandon the idea of destroying it. Mr. E. A. Kent, one of the joint secretaries of the Norwich Society, had said that Mr. Hansell had promised to bring the matter before them before any further steps were taken, but he (Mr. Rudd) thought the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society should at that meeting make a formal protest against it. He accordingly moved that representations be made by the Society respectfully requesting that this tower be not demolished.

Dr. H. Dukinfield Astley, seconding, thought Norwich was following a very bad example in proposing to pull down this old tower. It was on a line with that Bill now before the House of Commons with regard to the city churches in London. He hoped the House of Commons would show itself wiser than the House of Lords, and throw out the Bill, which proposed to “deal in that drastic way with so many of our dear old churches in London.”

Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold, supporting the resolution, said that looking back to the time when the churchyard was laid out as a playing ground for children, he understood that the church would be demolished but that the tower would be retained. The records of the Playing Fields Association would, he thought, show that the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rudd, referring to the question of rural PICTURESQUE housing, stated that the Government were bringing in a Bill to prevent the destruction, COUNTRY Cottages. if possible, of those picturesque cottages in our countryside which were unfortunately quickly disappearing. Archæological societies had been invited to support the Bill. The difficulty at present was with regard to thatched cottages, that it did not pay to recondition them. The idea was that the Government should be induced to subsidise the reconditioning of rural cottages on the same lines that they subsidised the building of new and oftentimes very hideous cottages. A man who preserved the picturesque feature of the countryside deserved, the speaker urged, the same help as a man who put up a corrugated iron cottage. The Bill, it was understood, would be brought in by the Minister of Health, who was extremely keen about it. If pressure were brought upon the Government it would enhance considerably the prospects of carrying the Bill. He formally moved that the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society should support such a Bill, which in the near future was to be brought into the House of Commons.

Mr. Evans Lombe, in seconding, said he had not seen the Bill and knew nothing whatever about it, but he heard the Prime Minister's reference to it at Crown Point. Of course, in the country parishes, cottages were built for the service of the farms, and as long as the Bill did not interfere with such service he would support it.

Mr. Rudd read the opinions on the subject of the Parliamentary correspondent of a well-known newspaper.

Mr. Ferrier explained that the object of the Bill was to keep the present picturesque cottages in the country going, and to bring them up to date, rather than to discard them and build other cottages. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy called attention to the A NORWICH Church of St. Peter Hungate, Norwich. Last CHURCH September, he said, in connexion with the Paston WINDOW. pilgrimage, the Society paid a visit to the Church, and asked for a collection for its beautiful east window. The collection was taken and handed over to the churchwardens. A few weeks subsequently he conducted a party to the Church and commended the window to the bounty of the Norwich citizens. Quite a good collection was handed to the churchwardens on condition that they cased the window with proper wire netting, in place of the old wire netting, which had become broken owing to rust and wind. Nearly a year had elapsed, and the netting was still broken and blown about by the wind. The window was, he was told, worth four figures in money. There was beautiful old glass in it dating to the times of the Pastons, and there was

a moral obligation on the part of the authorities of the Church to apply the gifts which had been subscribed to the repair of the window. He moved a resolution that the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society protest at the delay of the churchwardens in putting the window into proper repair.

Mr. W. R. Rudd explained that at the request of Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy he wrote to the churchwarden last May, who came to see him about it. The churchwarden said he had already given the order for the window to be protected by wire, but that unfortunately the wire-makers were on strike. Miss Pollock seconded the resolution, which was carried.

After tea the visitors went to the Parish Church at East Dereham, the historical and archæological features of which were described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Macnaughton-Jones. They then examined with interest Bonner's Cottages at East Dereham, which were described by Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy.

These cottages are associated with the name BONNER'S of Bishop Bonner, said Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy. COTTAGES. Why, it is not known. He held the sinecure Rectory here (the Vicar being in active charge) from 1534 until 1540, when he was made Bishop of Hereford, becoming afterwards Bishop of London. It is hardly likely that he was more than a visitor. He may, however, have owned the cottages or made them an endowment of some charity. They would have been convenient as the hall of some guild, and this may have been their original purpose. Tradition generally contains a germ of truth, and I think we can be fully certain that the buildings had some connexion with this prelate, whose misfortune it was to be in office when the celebrated allegiance was swinging like a pendulum between England and Rome. Their chief interest to us is that they present the best example in Norfolk of ornamented plaster work. Cross the border into Suffolk, and one comes across it with great frequency; but this work here is probably not surpassed except at Clare and at the Ancient House at Ipswich. The cottages were acquired some twenty years ago by Mr. Rye, who still retains an interest in them. He placed the preservation work in the skillful hands of Mr. William Argent, who wrote a paper on them in the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*. It points out that the work here is not what is usually called Pargett work, but hand-wrought work, the distinction being that Pargett work is flat, the design being impressed by stamps or dies when the plaster is wet. Hand-wrought work on the other hand is in relief, and the pattern is worked up with the fingers and not generally with tools. Despite this correct distinction, Pargett work, or Pargetting, has become and will, I expect, remain the popular designation. The other point of interest is the beautiful tiled gable, with the date 1502 on a scroll. Mr. Argent thinks

that the right half of the building is considerably older than the other half, and, in his judgment, the serpentine scroll work on the right half is older than that on the left. Let us hope that these cottages may long be preserved as an interesting example of mediæval craftsmanship.

Mr. Walter Rye, who despite his great age, was able to join the archaeological excursion, informed our representative that he sold Bonner's Cottages to the late Mr. Walter Barton, subject to a rent-charge, knowing he would look after them carefully. "Now," Mr. Rye added, "I have made over the rent-charge to the Norfolk Trust for the preservation of ancient buildings."

#### LECTURES.

Two lectures were arranged by the Society during March, both taking place at the Stuart Hall. On March 2nd Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, lectured on "The Harmonious Development of Ancient Buildings," a subject which he applied more especially to the case of Norwich, and illustrated by means of a fine series of lantern slides. The chair was taken by Prince Frederick Duleep Singh. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Deputy Mayor and Mayoress, and several leading members of the City Council, and, of course, most of the better-known archaeologists, were among those present.

Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, in his opening speech, said he did hope the audience included some members of the Labour Party. He supposed some people thought the Labour Party held different views on such matters from what Tories and other people did, but he considered that members of the Labour Party were now very much cultured and fond of anything artistic and antique. It was not the Labour Party he was afraid of as regards ancient buildings, but rather the very respected, staid, and so-called patriotic people. The other day when he came to Norwich he was told that one of the great landmarks of Norwich, Barclays Bank, was going to be destroyed. He was told they really were going to pull it down and rebuild it altogether. And yet this was a fine building of its period—the 18th century; and it was, as he had called it, a landmark of the city.

Mr. Powys said Norwich has two outstanding qualities. It possesses great age, and it has the best qualities of a metropolis. Many towns, cities, and villages are as old, but few retain so many evidences of their age as does Norwich. Many towns have energetic and enterprising citizens, but these communities remain provincial, and the people of Norwich certainly are not this. These are not mere complimentary remarks, for although I have Norfolk blood in me, I am a Dorset man, and you cannot imagine a man of my county, unless the truth was self-evident, allowing that a city in any other part of England possesses so desirable

a quality as is nowhere to be found in his own county. At once, and briefly, I would like to enumerate some proofs of the fact that Norwich is free from the dominance of London. It is not a chance that the chief magistrate of the city is a lord mayor. It is not a chance that there was here a great school of painters, which to some extent still exists. It is not a chance that followers of the play turn to Norwich with interest and excited expectation; and it is not a chance that the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society is the most active of all the county societies in England. Nor is it a chance that the architects of this city are a group of men whose works are respected, and whose opinions I have little doubt will be quoted in other counties of England. All this is because you are not provincial, and reciprocally you are not provincial because of all this. Neither can your newspapers be called provincial. The *Eastern Daily Press* is a metropolitan paper. It neither pretends contempt for the journalism of London, as many county papers do in vain, jealously, believing that by such reference they may assert their own importance; nor does it concern itself alone with the happenings of the locality. Rather it follows its own independent course, indifferent of either the provinces or of London.

There is another sign of this metropolitan sense which exists to a large extent in Norwich, to a greater extent, indeed, than it seems to in London, and that is the method in which your Corporation approaches the various questions concerning the development of this town. I do not hold, but this may be a purely personal point of view, that the results are always good. Yet I notice a marked tendency on the part of the civic authorities to get the opinion of persons believed to be interested and known to be experienced before launching a far-reaching scheme. I am certain the fiasco of Waterloo Bridge would not have occurred had the Norwich Corporation had to deal with that difficult situation. Your Corporation would have found means, very possibly informally, to discover what informed opinion was on that subject before they launched on the public a proposal which has made the wealthy Council of the County of London look ridiculous in the eyes of the educated and professional world. I am not saying that Norwich is perfect. I have not come here, nor is it my business, to flatter. I am here to indicate, to an audience that I believe is not too proud to listen, the thoughts of myself and of the men who form the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. And please do not imagine that we think we know all the factors which influence the councils of your Corporation in these matters. The difficulties are yours; yet we may be of use to you in removing them. All I mean to do now is to tell you how these difficult problems appear to a group of learned and experienced men situated at a distance, men with an acknowledged, and a proudly acknowledged, bias for preserving the fine works of

the builders of olden days. I speak with the greater confidence, because I feel sure I speak among friends, friends who want to know what we really think, not merely those who want to hear dinner-party pleasantries.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT. We are here to consider the harmonious development of ancient-building cities. I need hardly define what I mean by harmonious. Development is another matter. I had better pause on that word, and am not afraid to say what that word means to me, even if the more extreme, shall

I presume to call them the less "whole-seeing" section of my friends, be offended with me. The development of a city, the changes made for economic and humane reasons for the good of the citizens, sometimes conflicts with the avowed aims of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. But remember, my Committee are not fools. They know, though there may be some among our more enthusiastic members who do not, that it is not always and in every case right to oppose the developments that necessitate alteration in old streets and to old houses or churches, not always right to oppose, but always right to pause and consider the effect of the change, and to balance the loss with the gains. And in this difficult operation of balancing do not let us be ashamed of what is known as sentiment. Is not sentiment one of the most important and humanising of the attributes of men? What is the quality we know as love but sentiment? What is the basis of patriotism but sentiment? Yet we must beware of false sentiment, as we must beware of cant in religion, or crying love where love is not. We must not in the name of beauty encourage waste, nor in the name of cleanliness ignore the honour we owe our fathers or their fathers' fathers. The present age is one in which there is a cult of interest in the past, the like of which has never been seen in the world before. But let us remember the past is chiefly of value to us in that it has enabled us to become as civilised as we are, and to see forward to the cleaner, healthier civilisation of the future, a civilisation in which we shall all have time to admire good works and fine buildings, whether new or old, and in which we shall all enjoy the study of history and the evidence of the growth of the arts and crafts. In a word, civilisation in which we shall be able to enjoy to the full the finest attribute of man, beauty—beauty irrelative to age, beauty in building, whether old or new.

I see I am not the first to deliver a lecture on this subject in Norwich. Professor Adshead has preceded me. Unfortunately I was not able to hear him. But it is sufficient for me to have read the full report of his speech in the *Eastern Daily Press*. I will quote some sentences filled with as good sense as wisdom. "The first thing to be done is to



see in what state the old properties are. In Norwich there is property which at first sight seems to be in a terrible condition, but which on careful examination will be found to be much less bad than it looks. The authorities should not be in too great a hurry with the housebreakers' 'axe.'" Professor Adshead was bold enough to refer to the commercial value of the ancient buildings as an attraction to tourists. I will not press that point. The hotel keepers and the shopkeepers will tell you what truth there is in that. Business men are not slow to see where the butter lies. It is not my purpose to use this argument, and this for two reasons. The first is, things of real value we do not price in pounds, shillings, and pence. We do not value our peace of mind, nor our happiness, nor our friends in these terms. The second reason is, that I think there are very few who are influenced by money values when they come to consider self-respect, reverence, or the pleasure to be had from the contemplation of the seemly work of fine craftsmen. I will not say that these reasons are on a higher plane than economics, for fortunately it is doomed that since Adam left the Garden of Eden we have to work for meat, drink, and clothing, but I do say, and you all know that it is true, that the beauty of spring, the pleasure we have in our gardens in the country, the pride we feel for our cities and in our fine buildings are a part of life that is not to be neglected.

Dr. Cranage in this very Hall, I believe, lately asked, "What is the nature of the appeal made by mediæval architects to our hearts? Why are we so anxious to know whether we have an architecture to-day which will appeal in the same way to our descendants in fifty, a hundred, or two hundred years?" Dr. Cranage's question and Professor Adshead's advice both point in one direction, to the importance of noble architecture, whether it is old or new. I should like to answer the question about a modern style of architecture, but I have not the time this evening: perhaps on another occasion I may have the opportunity to do so. With Professor Adshead's advice I most heartily concur. Let us expand the idea that underlay his address. I understand he advised your Corporation to make a careful survey of the whole city, to determine a general line of policy having regard for the present life of the citizens, domestic, commercial, and intellectual. He recommended you to decide on a definite progress for development, and in doing so to give due consideration for that which is old and fine. With this I completely agree. I trust that this course is being followed. I feel sure that a constant but not too rigid policy is far better than one which changes with every election, and with every new appointment among the officers of the city. And I am glad to say that your Corporation has appointed a committee to review these proposals, and to check them from the point of view of the value of your ancient buildings.

The personnel of this Committee, too, is generously selected, for it does not consist of councillors only, but of local architects and archaeologists, who have been co-opted to serve. And I understand that they and your Corporation approach this subject in this manner. They imagine a young man (let us think of him at the age of eighteen) going to Kenya Colony, and let us imagine that he returns in twenty-five years. I understand your Corporation and you yourselves wish that when he stands again in St. Stephen's Street, in Magdalen Street, in the Market Place, or in such byway as Calvert Street, he shall not have to look up to the printed notice on the street corner to recognise where he is. It is our hope that he may recognise the street he is in from the old buildings—old buildings cleaned, repaired, and in good order, no longer shabby or looking nearly worn out, but alive and useful as they were when built, but neither renewed in whole or part.

Professor Adshead referred to "zoning" and "worn-out" houses, and I would do so too. With regard to both these, I would advise you not to feel yourselves bound by the general rules which both these phrases seem to suggest to be infallible. And there is another word of caution I would give you. In this age of oft-repeated slogans and catch-words, we are apt to be carried away by some fashionable idea that a school of thought succeeds in putting over. Thus with "zoning." But perhaps there may be some here that do not know the meaning which has been given this word in England since the war. It bears a very different sense in New York. In England wherever people are interested in town planning "zoning" is used to mean a system of planning which allots definitely to each quarter of the town a particular purpose. In the name of zoning we are told that a part of the town must be devoted to shops, a part to factories, a part to dwellings, and a part to recreation, and the like. Deeper study of the question will probably lead the next generation to observe that it is the habit of towns to change, that whereas in one quarter of a century the houses of the merchants are situated here, in the next the same buildings are occupied by their clerks; that whereas the swagger shops were in a certain street twenty-five or fifty years ago, they are now to be found a quarter of a mile further west. In New York, for instance, the finance quarter of the town alone appears to be fixed. Every year the hotels encroach on the residential quarter, the retail stores on the hotels, the warehouses on the stores, and the factories on the warehouses. Each decade one street at least which was before given up to each quarter is surrendered to the moving tide. These changes do not take place from any order of the city authorities. They come about under the mysterious urge of economic development. "Zoning" may be, indeed I think it is, a useful theory to aid the planning of a new town. It is one

that should be remembered in the development of the old, but it is not to be forced so far as to disturb the natural tendencies; nor should reverence for the tradition of a city, nor for the buildings that exist. We must balance one need against another, and work from and for reality rather than to prove the rightness of a theory. And all the time we must never be ashamed to acknowledge the importance of sentiment.

BEWARE OF "IMPROVEMENT" SCHEMES! It is perhaps unfortunate that the ruling authorities of a city have not the power to rule; they can direct development very little, for they neither own the whole city nor have a bottomless purse. Yet their action with regard to the properties they possess will, without doubt, influence profoundly the activities of the private owners of a similar type of buildings.

My counsel then is this, and it may appear to some of you mild, or even ineffectual. Watch the natural tendency in the economic development of the city, forestall the tendency a little, and as you do so be careful to note what ancient buildings, examples either of folk architecture or of architecture in the grand manner, whether of very ancient or more modern days, lie in the march of change; consider how these may be used, made suitable, and saved to tell to future generations the ancient history and glory of Norwich. Never destroy any old buildings without first directing your whole minds to find some way of preserving them. If no means can be found to do so, and when it is really evident that they do stand in the way of a real improvement, then, and then only, should they go. And beware of schemes that are called "Improvement" schemes. Remember the sarcasm and the truth of many a sentence of these changes which may be found in Cobbett's *Rides*—Cobbett, who in a long life struggled to secure the betterment of the working classes. Again there is another point, and I do not wish to stress this more than it deserves. In many a street there stands only one, or perhaps two houses, that date from the much admired periods of English architecture, and a quantity of buildings which were built by our great-grandfathers, and their fathers, buildings which no architects are seen to study, of which no photographs are found in the picture-postcard shops, but buildings which do not offend, even in juxtaposition with their more famous neighbours. Consider even these, remembering that what takes their place is likely to be too showy or too crude, too elaborate, to be a seemly neighbour for the older and finer works.

I would say one word about worn-out houses. I boldly say there are none. Even when a roof has fallen, or an upper storey is burnt, there remains something which may usefully be incorporated in the new work by a skilful architect. Until nothing is

left, a whole house is not worn out. And you have many skilful architects in Norwich. Let me entreat you who are the owners of such property to consult one of these men without preconceived ideas of what he should do. Tell him your requirements, tell him you hope he will be able to save the old work, and let him see what he can do before you condemn what remains. And one word more on this subject, and this has reference to Dr. Cranage's question about a modern architecture: do not on any account tell him to build in any style, rather entreat him not to do so. Ask him only to build well and naturally, for only in this way will our work deserve the consideration of the future. I wish now to carry the advice given by Professor Adshead from the general to the particular. I wish to tell you that the Elm Hill houses may be saved, that they can be made decent, while they still stand beautiful, that they can again become dwellings of the citizens of Norwich, or offices, shops, and workshops from which those citizens may increase the wealth of Norfolk.

Elm Hill is most important. It forms a great opportunity for the fulfilment of the counsels THE CASE OF ELM HILL. I am giving; for it would, indeed, be difficult to find in any other English city a street more picturesque and more nearly as it was in ancient

days than is Elm Hill. It was in this street that the Pastons lived. Indeed, a part of their house still stands. Indeed, lately in the *Eastern Daily Press* "Othinel" gave a history of the house that was theirs. Elm Hill is a street eminently suited to be a quarter devoted to the sale of antiquities and of good modern furniture, made as were the ancient pieces without the use of machinery. I am glad to say also that there can be no scheme to widen the street, for at one end there is an inconvenient hill, and not far off there are parallel roads which are more directly on the traffic line. I imagine the counsels of the city have been divided. Some councillors may not have seen any bread to be got from these buildings, and were quite sure there was no butter; some believed that this glass which they held in their hands was empty, without even a trace of the good smell of Norwich beer; in a word, there are those who have seen no money in the repair of the Elm Hill houses. I am not going to tell you that by repairing them you will be able to knock a penny, or even a farthing, off the rates; it may even be that it will be difficult when they are repaired to make them show an evenly balanced account. Is it not unusual, I return again to my similes, that for the brightest garden you may have to pay a gardener and buy plants. But let us take the matter seriously. These houses have been neglected, first because both sanitation and water supply is inadequate. With such deficiencies only the poorest will live, and for them decent life is thus made impossible. But consider whether

the Corporation repair or build entirely anew, sanitation and water must be provided, so we need not count that cost more in the repair than in the destruction and rebuilding, for it must form a part of every scheme. Then let us compare the cost of repair alone with that of rebuilding alone. Room for room, I estimate that the repaired premises will cost the Council £65 per room, while rebuildings will cost the Council £112. I have taken these figures, the first from the estimate prepared by that well-known architect, Mr. William Weir, who says he is able to do the repairs at Elm Hill for about the sum I have given you. The second I have worked out from the cost of dwellings newly built by the London County Council, and I have allowed a little for the lower cost prevailing in Norwich. I can therefore be certain of their accuracy. The suggestion then which I have to make to the people of Norwich is that it should repair the Elm Hill houses; I will not say as an experiment, but rather that it may convince itself of the truth of my words, and thereafter, with an accomplished example before it, deal with the other dilapidated properties, which, while they retail evidence of the wealth and artistic sensibilities of your predecessors, show to the present generation a sad disregard for either health or the present beauty of the past.

Mr. Powys then proceeded to show his lantern slides of various interesting features of old Norwich. Turning to the frontages on the lower part of the Guildhall Hill, he observed that the proprietor of an old shop-front would, in twenty years, reap advantages from its preservation because of the advancing tide of interest in old things. The sham antique would never interest like the real antique.

THE Lord Mayor (Mr. Thos. Glover), in proposing a vote of thanks, said he thought the meeting would be generally in sympathy with the lecturer, but of course Norwich could not stand still; it could not be a Carcassonne; it must be a live city and not always a mediæval city, preserved as a mediæval city. All who, in the present day, were taking a responsible part in public affairs, must take their responsibilities very seriously. There was now a prospect of some most important buildings being erected. He could not help sympathising with the chairman's fear as to an old landmark like Barclays Bank being taken away. Let us just pray that that which is to be put in its place shall be a good and a natural expression of our present day work! Whispers were going round as to what Barclays Bank was going to be. He hoped Barclays would submit their plans to a panel of architects, who would all agree as to what is in proper taste. There had been another bank put up in Norwich recently. It was a pity it was not in London rather than in London Street. It might be a good building in design and symmetry, but it was

not in proportion to the street. It was not in the right place, and it spoiled the street. The citizens of Norwich ought to be saved from such sins as that. He hoped the City Fathers would exert themselves to prevent any other such mistake being made.

The Deputy Mayor (Dr. G. S. Pope), in seconding the motion, mentioned that he was enthusiastic about the preservation of the Elm Hill estate. He only wished some man of imagination would come to the rescue of the rate-payers and say: "Here is a thing by which I can make my name live for evermore."

Mr. George Green, as Chairman of the City Committee, said Norwich was spending a large sum of money in maintaining an indoor museum. It ought not to refrain from spending an adequate sum on what he described as the outdoor museum, which was a great deal more important.

Mr. J. H. Barnes said a committee had visited Elm Hill, and had no desire to go in for vandalism, but the lecturer had not explained where the wherewithal was to come from to keep this old property in a state of preservation. He would suggest that there should be some fund which would prevent a call being made on the city rates.

Mr. Powys said the position was difficult, but the figures he had given would repair the existing structures, but not put in drainage or water. Yet whatever was done in the way of building, there would have to be drainage and water. To repair the existing property was a less costly business than to build new property.

Mr. H. Fraser said he agreed that things of beauty, if they did not stand in the way of progress, should be repaired and preserved for all time, but there was always a danger with the Archaeological Society that it should lose all sense of proportion in discussing these things. The lecturer had mentioned Whitefriar's Bridge. He was of opinion that the old bridge had outlived its usefulness. It had been said that there was an old house near-by that should not come down. He thought it was a disgrace to the City of Norwich to allow that house to stand another five minutes. With regard to the Castle Meadow question, the Archaeological Society seemed again to have lost all sense of proportion. The party with which he was associated on the Council admired and respected old buildings, provided they did not stand in the way of progress.

One or two other people joined in the discussion, including Mr. G. J. Skipper, and the lecturer and Prince Frederick acknowledged the vote of thanks.

The second lecture took place on March 16th, when the Rev. J. F. Williams, Rector of Bucklesham, Suffolk, gave an interesting account of "The Norfolk Holy Land," in which he described the monastic houses of the Nar Valley. For some time the lecturer

was Rector of Beechamwell, and his lecture showed the very close study he has made of the subject. The President, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, was in the chair.

Mr. Williams, who showed many lantern views to illustrate his subject, remarked at the outset that it was Dr. Jessopp, that genius for a phrase, who first spoke of the Valley of the Nar as the "Norfolk Holy Land." He did so, of course, on account of the great number of monastic houses which were found either on the banks of the Nar or the immediate vicinity. Dr. Jessopp said that "during the latter part of its course, from Castleacre downwards, the River Nar passes within five miles of no less than nine religious houses, every one of which was once characterised by extensive buildings of more or less splendour and magnificence and occupied by societies of men and women living in seclusion, according to strict religious rules of life." Mr. Williams said he intended to extend the area of the Holy Land, as spoken of by Dr. Jessopp, and to include an area of West Norfolk about twenty square miles in extent. It was about the monastic or semi-monastic establishments that he wanted to speak. Some of the sites were well known, such as Castleacre, which was beloved by all good Norfolkers and by many outside the county. Some of the others, such as Westacre and Pentney, were not so well known and did not receive the attention they deserved, and many of the sites of the smaller buildings were, he was afraid, absolutely unknown. Even the smallest were of interest, and we could not afford to overlook them because of the insight they gave us into Norfolk history. In the area of the Norfolk Holy Land there were thirty-six or possibly thirty-seven religious houses. Mediaeval monasteries varied enormously in size, wealth, and prestige. On the one hand there were Norwich, Bury, and St. Albans, of which the abbots sat in the House of Lords and the monks lived in well-established buildings, looked after by retinues of servants. On the other hand, there were the little houses, like Molycourt and Massingham, where the monks at times found it very hard to make both ends meet, and all the work, probably, was done by the inmates themselves. The monasteries, in the time of Henry VIII., were divided into two classes, the smaller ones, with incomes of less than £200 a year, which were dissolved in 1536, and the greater monasteries, which met with a similar fate two or three years later. The division was rather too sweeping for the purposes of the lecture, and he had divided the monasteries into three classes. In the first place there were the smaller establishments with incomes of under £100 per year. Probably these figures would have to be multiplied by fifteen or twenty to arrive at the comparative amount as it would be to-day. Then there were the medium-sized houses with incomes of £200 or £300 at the

Dissolution; and in the third place the larger ones with incomes of over £300. The term "large" was only comparative, because none of them were really large compared to St. Albans, with its income of £2,510, Bury with its £2,336, and Norwich with £2,112. The two large houses of the area were Castleacre with a gross annual income of £334, and Westacre with an income of £308. The four medium-sized houses were West Dereham, Pentney, Shouldham, and Coxford; and the six small ones, Blackborough, Flitcham, Marham, Crabhouse, Wormegay, and Massingham. It was customary for the large monasteries to found cells in different parts of the country where they had interests or property. In these cells three or four monks, probably not the same ones, spent certain periods away from the mother house. There were seven of these cells in the area. Norwich Priory had a cell at Lynn, on the south side of St. Margaret's Church; Castleacre had two, one at Slevesholm, and the other at Guthlac's Stowe; Westacre had one at Cuthorpe; Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, had one at Modney, and possibly another at Downham; and Sawtrey, another Huntingdonshire monastery, had one at Prior's Thorns, which was much used by pilgrims on their way to Walsingham. Lastly, there was Molycourt, possibly the oldest in the area. It seemed to have begun as an independent Benedictine monastery in Saxon times. It was situated on a ghastly site, and suffered from floods, inundations, and all sorts of horrors. In the middle of the 15th century it had become too poor to support a single monk, and it was rescued by Ely Priory, and became a cell of Ely. There were also in the area alien priories, offshoots of Continental monasteries. That at Wells was a cell of St. Stephen's, Caen. Wells was a cell of the Abbey of Saumer, in the Diocese of Anjou, and Winnal, a cell of the Abbey of Monsterol, in the Diocese of Amiens. Therefore, of purely monastic houses there were twenty-two. The friars' houses were found at Lynn, which was then the only big town in the area. There were four Orders of Friars in Lynn—the Dominican, the Franciscan, the Carmelite, and the Austin and the Sack Friars. The Sack Friars afterwards became merged in the Austin Friars. There was only one college of secular priests in the area, that also being at Lynn. It was founded for a master and twelve priests by Thomas Thursby, a prominent citizen of Lynn, in 1502, but was not fully established until after his death in 1510. There were two important hospitals at Lynn—St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalene. They were more like almshouses than hospitals, because at that time hospitals, as we knew them, had not been invented. At Boycodeswade there was a chapel, or sort of almshouse, for twelve poor people and a chaplain, and there were five lazar houses for lepers, two at Lynn and others at Hardwick, Racheness, and Langwade. If holiness in the Middle Ages was to be gauged by the number



of religious houses, Dr. Jessopp was undoubtedly right when he described this area as "The Norfolk Holy Land."

The lecturer, after emphasising the extraordinary richness of the monastic associations of this part of Norfolk, went on to describe many of the priories and other buildings in detail. Castleacre Priory, he said, was the piece de resistance of the Norfolk Holy Land. The west end of the Priory Church was, he supposed, one of the finest Norman west ends we have in England. For balance, general finish, and detail, it ranked with Southwell, Tewkesbury, and Durham. After referring to other features of the beautiful building, the lecturer said a most valuable feature of Castleacre was the excellent ground plan, which was typical of the ordinary monastic house. Passing on to Westacre, he said he was afraid that owing to its closeness to Castleacre it had never had full justice done to it. People went to Castleacre in great numbers; they heard about Westacre, but thought that compared to Castleacre it was a very small place. As a matter of fact, there was very little difference in size between the two priories. There was nothing like so much left above ground at Westacre as at Castleacre, but from the lay-out of the church and buildings he was almost sure the church at Westacre was larger than that at Castleacre. Among the slides shown relating to Westacre was one of a drawing which was purchased recently at a sale, and which, the lecturer said, was stated to be a picture of Westacre Priory. There was nothing to authenticate that it was so, but there was no reason why it should not be. If it was, it gave a very good idea of the chancel, which looked like transitional Norman. Shewing a slide of a fragment of the remains of Westacre, Mr. Williams said it was possibly the monastic mill, though other people had suggested that it was the hostel, or guest portion of the monastery. After referring to the beautiful gateway and fine barn at Westacre, the lecturer said he believed if the site was properly plotted out it would be found to be as extensive, if not more so, than Castleacre. At West Dereham there was a house of the White Canons, said to be founded in 1188 by Hubert Walter, Dean of York, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Of the abbey buildings traces could be seen worked into the farm buildings, though they were difficult to place. Though there was little on the spot, there was a very interesting relic of this house in Sir Thomas Hare's muniment room at Stow Hall in the obituary roll. When the head of the monastery died a document was drawn up announcing his death to the world at large, with some kind of account of his good deeds and benefactions, ending with a request for prayers for his soul. This was taken round by a person hired for the purpose to as many monasteries as possible. It was read in Chapter, and, after services for the dead man's soul had been said, it was signed on behalf of the house by the sacrist, and the messenger went elsewhere. It

was the illuminated roll drawn up on the death of one of the abbots of West Dereham, probably John Wiggenhall, who died in 1459, that was now preserved at Stow Hall. Having described the various representations on this mortuary roll, the lecturer passed on to deal with Pentney, a house of the Austin Canons. Here, he said, there is considerable ancient work in the farm buildings, though it was difficult to pick out the plan. There was an extremely fine 15th-century gateway, but he was afraid it would not stand much longer, because it was roofless, and roofless buildings did not habitually stand a long time. He was told by Mr. Hoff, of Shouldham, that until the early part of the 19th century the roof was in good repair, but during the Napoleonic wars the lead was taken by people in little lots until the owner of the property himself stripped the roof off and sold the lead. The lecturer laid stress on the fineness of the gateway at Pentney. At Shouldham, he went on, there was a combined priory of canons and nuns with different cloisters side by side. Many traces of the past could be picked out at Shouldham Priory as it was now. Of Coxford and Fritcham he knew nothing. Mr. Williams then spoke of the three nuns' houses at Blackborough (Benedictine), Marham (Cistercian), and Crabhouse (Augustinian). We know a good deal about Crabhouse because of the interesting register in the British Museum, which was edited by Miss Bateson in 1892 and published in *Norfolk Archaeology*. At Cuthorpe the chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. We all know of Mr. Walter Rye's theory that Thomas à Becket was connected with Westacre, and he (the lecturer) believed that Mr. Rye had made out a strong case, that the famous Archbishop was connected with the Norfolk Holy Land. Modney, Slevesholm, and Molycourt had all disappeared except a few stones. Winnal was an exception, and it had often been described as the oldest inhabited house in Norfolk. In conclusion Mr. Williams dealt with activities and buildings of different Orders of Friars at Lynn. We were apt to forget, he said, what civilising, humanising centres the monasteries were in the Middle Ages, and the large and important part they played in building up the country. Theirs was an ignoble end, and they deserved something better for what they had been. One could not regret the fall of the monasteries, which had obviously outlived their usefulness, but one regretted the shameful way the fall was brought about. The history of their dissolution, with the scramble for their wealth, was not pleasant reading. It was a wretched transaction from beginning to end. All that was left to us was to prevent past history being utterly swallowed up in oblivion, and keep green the memory of some, at any rate, of the triumphs and achievements of English monasticism.

On the motion of Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke, seconded by Major Evans Lombe, the lecturer was heartily thanked.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1925-6.

READ 3RD JUNE, 1926.

ANNUAL MEETING, COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUILDHALL, NORWICH.

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

The Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society have the satisfaction to present to the members a favourable report of its condition and progress.

The present membership is about 514, including 53 members elected 1924-25, showing a satisfactory increase.

The Society has to deplore the decease of the following members:—

Mr. C. B. L. Norgate	(elected 1868).
Sir Alan Manby, M.D., K.C.V.O.	( „ 1871).
Mr. E. W. Worlledge	( „ 1888).
Mr. Henry Lee Warner	( „ 1888).
The Bishop of Thetford	( „ 1911).
Dr. A. C. Morton	( „ 1915).
Mr. E. H. Johnson	( „ 1922).

The death at comparatively an early age of Mr. W. G. Clarke, F.G.S. (elected 1923) is an almost irreparable loss to this Society as well as to Norfolk Archæology and Norfolk Natural History in general. He probably had as close a knowledge of the County as any man who has ever lived. His unfailing memory in respect of the sites of prehistoric settlements and the haunts of wild flowers was wonderful, and he possessed the rare

gift of imparting something of his enthusiasm to those who came in contact with him. Mr. Clarke was a valued member of our Committee, an ex-President of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society; also founder and Hon. Secretary to the Prehistoric Society, and a co-opted member of the Castle Museum and Public Library Committee. He was the author of "Our Homeland Prehistoric Antiquities," "Norfolk and Suffolk," "In Breckland Wilds," and other works.

The Committee also regret to record the death of Lady Boileau, widow of Sir Francis Boileau, a learned and much respected former President of this Society.

The Hon. Excursion Secretary, Mr. Basil-Cozens Hardy, organised and personally conducted the following most interesting and successful excursions:—

*June.*—St. Andrew's Hall, Augustine Steward's House, Old Meeting House, Octagon Chapel, Bacon's House, St. Gregory's Church, Curat House, St. Peter Mancroft Church.

*July.*—Kirstead Hall, Hales Hall, Hales Church, Raveningham Church, Raveningham Hall.

*September.*—St. Peter Hungate Church, Drayton Lodge, Oxnead Church, Oxnead Hall, North Walsham Church, Bromeholm Priory, Paston Church, Paston Barn.

Full particulars will be found in our Proceedings.

An important event of the past year has been the visit to Norfolk (with Headquarters at Norwich) extending, from June 29th to July 4th, of the British Archæological Association. All local arrangements were ably carried out by Mr. Ernest A. Kent, a member of our Committee. A number of our members joined the various excursions and attended the evening lectures.

Mr. Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. (President of the Association), declared at a parting reception given by the Lord Mayor (Dr. Pope), "that he did not remember

a more successful congress, so much had he and the members of his Association appreciated the welcome and hospitality extended to them during their visit."

*Lectures.*—A series of three lantern lectures were given during the season. The first one at the Castle Museum; the two following at the Stuart Hall.

December 16th. "Norman Porches." By Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A. (President, British Archæological Association).

March 2nd. "Harmonious Development in Ancient Cities." By A. R. Powys (Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings).

March 16th. "The Norfolk Holy Land" (the Valley of the Nar). By the Rev. J. F. Williams.

These were all distinctly successful, and were well attended, but of the series that perhaps the more outstanding was the one by Mr. Powys (treating, as it did, of pressing local problems). The Lord Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and all members of the Corporation were specially invited to this lecture, and the two first named as well as many members of the Corporation attended.

*Norwich Museum Centenary.*—Your Society subscribed to the Lord Mayor's Fund towards the expenses of this interesting and well carried out celebration.

*Norwich Rotary Week (October).*—In response to an appeal made by Mr. Lincolne Sutton, President of the Norwich Rotarians, Messrs. Basil Cozens-Hardy, E. A. Kent, W. R. Rudd and S. J. Wearing acted as guides to overflowing parties anxious to see and have described the ancient churches and historic buildings of Norwich.

*Hon. Local Secretaries.*—These gentlemen have in several instances given valuable information to your Hon. General Secretary.

*Acle Bridge.*—This ancient structure seemed doomed to destruction owing to the exigencies of modern traffic. After some correspondence the Norfolk County Council very kindly agreed that their Engineer should consult the Engineer of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. As a result of the interview there is now hope the old bridge will be preserved for pedestrians and another erected down stream for vehicles. The thanks of this Society are due to the Norfolk County Council for their courtesy and consideration.

*Index Proceedings.*—Your Committee beg to report that the index to vols. xi. to xxii. has been completed by Mr. Olorenshaw.

The late Mr. G. A. King's coloured drawings—principally of ancient Norfolk screens and painted glass, some six hundred in number, representing the patient and skilled work of a lifetime—have been purchased by your Society for the sum of £75. The collection is being classified by Mr. Arthur Batchelor, and it cannot fail to prove a great help to those making research.

The Rev. A. R. V. Daubeney has presented to the Society a transcript of the Registers of Weasenham All Saints, 1561—1812. The Committee venture to hope other Norfolk rectors and vicars will follow this good example with regard to their own parishes.

The Committee beg to report they have elected your Hon. General Secretary their representative Governor to the Suckling House and Stuart Hall Trust.

*Castle Meadow Scheme.*—By the published Report of the Shirehouse Extension Proposal Committee, it would appear a definite arrangement has been arrived at as to the above scheme between the County Council and the Norwich Corporation. The Castle Meadow Gardens as they now exist form a unique oasis in the very midst

of the city. Some sacrifice of its amenities would seem inevitable, but your Committee urgently appeal to the County and City Authorities alike, that no greater part of this historic and much frequented pleasure shall be destroyed or disfigured than may be found absolutely necessary.

*Elm Hill Corporation Property.*—The Editor of the *Eastern Daily Press* "Current Topics," in a review of our last annual report referred with approval to the action of the Norwich Corporation, by which a Sub-Committee of the Norwich Society—so closely allied to us—"had been permitted to survey the whole property and to report as to the possibilities of preserving these picturesque old houses without financial loss.....As an atmosphere of mutual confidence and goodwill seems established, there is no doubt that their report will meet with careful and sympathetic consideration. There is reason to believe this may be but the beginning of closer co-operation between the Corporation, which is often compelled to take utilitarian views, and those desirous of maintaining and increasing the architectural and æsthetic charms of the city."

These anticipations have happily proved well founded, for the helpful and friendly action of the Norwich Society, cordially approved and supported by the City Engineer, probably decided the Corporation to set up a special "Ancient Buildings Committee," on which members of the Norwich Society were co-opted to serve. The relations of these co-opted members with their Corporation colleagues have been most pleasant, "and an atmosphere of mutual confidence and goodwill seems established." In view of this development it is with much satisfaction your Committee have the pleasure to report reception of a letter from the Town Clerk to the following effect:—"I have now to inform you that at

a meeting of my Council held on the 20th inst. the Council decided that the property belonging to the Corporation and fronting Elm Hill be repaired, with a view to its preservation, at a cost estimated by the City Engineer at £4,060, and that the work be spread over a period of four years.

Your Committee—and they feel sure all the members of this Society—desire most sincerely to congratulate the Norwich Town Council upon its decision. To show further their appreciation, your Committee have decided to offer to the Corporation the sum of £50 towards the fee of Mr. William Weir (Advisory Architect to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings), should the Council and the City Engineer desire to secure the services of this gentleman as advisory expert.

*Norfolk Archæological Trust.*—The activities of the Trust have consisted chiefly in completing the preservation work on Augustine Steward's House, Tombland. The work has been inspected by, and has received the high approval of, Mr. C. R. Peers, the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The property is now let on lease at an economic rent to an antique dealer.

*The Yarmouth Branch* continues its activities. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. H. Teasdel, reports that their Annual Meeting was held on April 12th, 1926, when it was reported that the membership had increased from 139 to 154; the funds were in a satisfactory state. Mr. Ferrier, their President, addressed the meeting on the urgent need of repairs to the Greyfriars' Cloisters at a probable cost of £300.

Mr. C. E. Keyser, the President of the British Archæological Association, was unfortunately prevented by illness from giving his lecture on Norman Doorways. Mr. F. R. B. Haward at the last minute stepped into





**Portfolk and Norwich Archeological Society.—Cash Statement, January to December, 1925.**

	£	s.	d.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
Balance at Barclays Bank, 31st Dec., 1924—			
On Current Account	... 49	11	1
On Deposit Account	... 152	13	5
	202	4	6
<b>Subscriptions:—</b>			
1 for 1919 at 7s. 6d.		0	7
3 for 1920, 1921, 1922 at 10s.		3	10
11 for 1923 at 10s.		11	0
50 for 1924 at 10s.		50	0
489 for 1925 at 10s.		489	0
14 for 1926 at 10s.		14	0
		7	0
		202	4
		6	
<b>518</b>			
Binding Cases sold		1	12
Publications sold		0	10
Bryant's Churches sold		0	8
Balance 1923-4 paid into Bank		4	6
Gross Excursion Receipts		77	1
Mr. F. Johnson, Donation towards Plates (Brundall Chapel)		2	2
		517	2
Deposit Interest to 31st Dec., 1925		3	5
		550	7
Contributions received in 1925 towards the Fund for purchasing Mr. G. A. King's Drawings (vide separate Account)		14	4

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Barclays Bank, 31st Dec., 1925—			
Current Account	... 98	7	10
Deposit Account	... 55	18	8
In Treasurer's hands, 1925 (King Fund)		154	6
		10	0
Balance in Assist. Secretary's hands		563	12
		0	10
		566	11

*Examined and found correct.*

	£	s.	d.
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>			
Goose & Son, Ltd., Printing Part II., Vol. XXII. Plates, Authors' Copies, sending out, &c.	... 20	12	6
General Printing, Stationery, Receipt Books, &c.	5	4	5
Appsal, &c., Augustine Steward's House, Printing	7	15	0
Samson and Hercules House, Printing Bill	0	9	6
Emery Walker, Ltd., Plates (colored), St. Faiths, 1926 Part	24	14	9
Plates, Brundall Chapel Paper	4	17	6
Donations and Subscriptions:—			
Friends of the Norwich Museum	1	1	0
Canterbury and York Society	1	1	0
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings	2	2	0
French Archeological Society	0	8	1
Norwich Museum Centenary Fund	2	2	0
Rent of Committee Room, &c.	6	14	1
Expenses of Lectures, Advertisements, Lanterns, &c.	5	5	0
New Bookcase	6	12	0
Assistant Secretary's Salary	28	10	0
Loan to Norfolk Archeological Trust	25	0	0
Postages: Hon. Sec. £3 1s., Exour. Sec. £2 13s. 7d., Assist. Sec. £5 6s. 3d.	100	0	0
Binding 18s. 11d. and Books bought for Library	11	0	10
16s. 6d.	1	15	5
Coe, for Photographs	1	0	0
Insurance	0	9	0
Typing Agenda, Committee Precis, &c.	2	3	10
Sundries: Minute Book 2s. 6d., Cash Book 2s. 6d., Papers, Cardboard, &c.	0	11	6
Parcels	0	9	7
Excursion Expenses: General £13 14s., Motors £24, Printing Tickets, &c. £12 7s.	51	1	0
	389	5	11
Balance at Barclays Bank, 31st Dec., 1925—			
Current Account	... 98	7	10
Deposit Account	... 55	18	8
In Treasurer's hands, 1925 (King Fund)		154	6
		10	0
Balance in Assist. Secretary's hands		563	12
		0	10
		566	11

*Examined and found correct.*

## The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1927.

*By the courtesy of the Proprietors of the local Press we are able  
to insert the following accounts:*

**ANNUAL MEETING.** The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday morning, June 9th, 1927, in the Norwich Guildhall, and in the afternoon the members made an excursion to the Weston and Heydon districts. The acting President (Mr. J. H. F. Walter) occupied the chair at the outset of the meeting. Mr. W. R. Rudd was present as General Secretary, and Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy as Excursion Secretary.

The General Secretary (Mr. W. R. Rudd) presented the Annual Report of the Committee, which will be found in this volume.

Mr. J. H. F. Walter, in moving the adoption of the Report, mentioned that the survey of the Church Plate of Norfolk was not yet completed, there being a large slice of the county still unfinished. The Fincham Deanery and the Marshland Deanery had been handed over to the Diocese of Ely; but he maintained that as the churches of these areas were in Norfolk they must be included in the present survey, which he wanted, if possible, to complete this year. Continuing, Mr. Walter said he fancied one of the churches on Elm Hill was used as an emporium for storing furniture. The church at the top of the hill had a good many of its windows broken, and old furniture, he believed, partly occupied the church at the bottom. Whether the clergy received any money for these churches he did not know, but he believed they did. They really ought to see that the roofs were put into good order and the monuments not allowed to lapse into decay.

Mr. T. Keppel seconded the motion, and the Report was adopted.

Miss Colman, in nominating a President for the ensuing year, said Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke was to have submitted the name of their new President, but to his great regret he was unable to be present. The members of their Society did not look upon the President as a mere figurehead. He was called upon to carry out a great many duties, and certainly in the last two Presidents

Mr. Walter and Prince Frederick, they had had men of great ability. All greatly regretted the death of Prince Frederick. The name she had to submit and which she was sure would meet with every approval was that of Mr. R. Ferrier, of Yarmouth, who had done a great deal for archaeology in that borough, and had been of much assistance to the Parent Society. Mr. Ferrier would bring to the work great knowledge of business ability and the Society would find him a worthy successor to the Presidents who had gone before.

Major H. E. Evans-Lombe seconded, and the nomination was heartily agreed to.

Mr. Ferrier, upon taking the chair, thanked the Society for the honour conferred upon him, and remarked that it would be his earnest endeavour to follow his predecessors, especially Prince Frederick and Mr. Walter in maintaining the high prestige and traditions of the Society.

The Vice-Presidents were re-elected as follows:—The Earl of Orford, the Lord Bishop, Mr. E. M. Beloe, Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, Miss Colman, Miss H. C. Colman, the Rev. G. H. Holley, Mr. H. N. Holmes, the Rev. W. H. Hudson, Mr. J. C. Tingey, Mr. J. H. F. Walter, and Sir Eustace Gurney. On the motion of the Rev. G. H. Holley, the Dean of Norwich was added to the list.

Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke was re-elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. R. Rudd Hon. General Secretary. In moving the re-election of Mr. Rudd, the President said it was difficult to express their thanks to that gentleman for the immense amount of work he had done in connexion with the Society. For many years he carried out the onerous duties of Excursion Secretary as perfectly as it was possible to do. When Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard died he was appointed General Secretary, and since that time had made the best interests of that Society his first thought in life.

Mr. G. A. Stephen moved the re-election of Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy as Hon. Excursion Secretary.

Mr. Rudd, who seconded, said he knew the work which Mr. Cozens-Hardy had done and how well he had done it. When one saw how easily things went one was apt to forget the lot of work which had to be performed beforehand and the arrangements which had to be made to ensure evenness of working.

The motion was cordially agreed to.

Mr. F. H. Barclay was re-appointed Auditor. Mr. A. R. Powys, the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, was elected an Hon. Member of the Society.

The retiring members of the Committee, Mr. F. H. Barclay, Mr. H. O. Clark, Major H. E. Evans-Lombe, Mr. E. A. Kent, and Mr. R. H. Teasdel were re-elected, and the Rev. E. C. S. Upcher and the Rev. W. B. H. Chandler were added to that body.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Walter, the retiring President, for his past services, Mr. Stanley Wearing said he had recently received a letter from Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., about the Boar's Head Inn, and remarking that he was afraid it would have to go before long. He (Mr. Wearing) replied that the Boar's Head was not likely to go, and that it had recently been thoroughly overhauled and given a new life by Mr. Cecil Upcher, who had tackled his job in a brilliant way. Mr. Upcher had preserved both inside and outside, a delightful old building. The President seconded the motion, which was warmly agreed to.

Mr. Walter, in reply, said he fully endorsed all that Mr. Wearing had said about the Boar's Head.

#### THE EXCURSIONS.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy was able to arrange three excursions during the year. An afternoon excursion followed the Annual General Meeting on June 9th.

The first place of call was the interesting Church of All Saints at Weston Longville, which now enjoys an added attractiveness by reason of its association with the Rev. James Woodforde, the famous diarist. The Church is of flint in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, south porch, and western tower. There are three stone sedilia in the chancel and some remains of ancient stained glass. A large altar stone or slab, marked with five crosses, was, in 1880, when the chancel was restored, removed from the nave and placed under the altar table. The rood screen dates from early in the 15th century. The Rector, the Rev. Edward Clark, M.A., by whom the party was received, pointed out that in the massive tower there are clearly signs of a former building, and that elsewhere there were tiles and other material which seemed to have been taken from a prior church and worked into the present one. A very fine old door had been spoilt by repairs. On the wall was a bit of mural painting representing our Lord as the True Vine with traces of the Twelve Disciples, a relic unearthed by the former Rector, Mr. Norris. Weston had been fortunate in having families which had lived there for centuries, including the Rookwoods, who were there for two hundred years, and then the Custances, who were there for two hundred years more. And now the Custances had gone, and the whole character of the place was changed. A piscina behind the organ seemed to indicate that once upon a time there was a Lady chapel.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Reepham is built of flint in the Decorated style. It consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled tower on the south side. In the chancel is a brass with effigies to Sir William de Kerdiston, died

1391, and Cecilia (Brewes), his wife, and there are other brasses bearing date 1527, 1577, and 1608. By far the most remarkable antiquity in the Church is the altar tomb of Sir Roger de Kerdiston, died 1337, who is shown in effigy lying on a bed of stones. The figure is armoured. The legs are crossed. The head is covered with a bascinet, from which a camail descends over the shoulders. The right hand is laid on a sword hilt. The sides of the tomb are arcaded and have standing effigies of relatives and children as mourners. Why the knight should be lying on a bed of large pebbles has greatly puzzled the antiquaries. The Rector, the Rev. D. H. Moore, M.A., said nobody seemed to know what the bed of stones meant. An explanation offered to him by an antiquary whom he had consulted was that the knight was probably a wanderer. The ironwork of the vestry door was very beautiful indeed, but there seemed to have been people in the past who did not value it at all, for a great part of it had vanished. The tower was slightly older than the rest of the Church. In the vestry was a beautiful Elizabethan chalice with its cover. The earliest register dated from 1583.

The President (Mr. Ferrier) said there was a similar tomb to that of Sir Roger de Kerdiston at Ingham. The fact that they were both resting on pebbles might indicate that the knights were shipwrecked.

At Salle Moor Hall the party were received by  
 SALLE MOOR Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stimpson. Mr. B. Cozens-  
 HALL. Hardy read the following paper:—Norfolk has certainly its share of large ancient halls, chiefly of the 17th century, such as Blickling, Melton, Barningham, Breckles, and Heydon. It luckily possesses in addition an unusual number of lesser halls, often now occupied as farmhouses, which in mediæval days were the headquarters of the manors or lordships, in which this county was singularly rich. Such an one is Salle Moor Hall, which we are inspecting to-day through the kindness of our fellow-members, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stimpson.

Judging by the size and magnificence of its Church, Salle must once have been a more populous parish than it is to-day. Wool and weaving, no doubt, gave it prosperity and a high birth rate, but the wattle and daub cottages in which the industry was carried on failed to withstand the march of time like the freestone and flint of the Church and the flint of the larger messuages, which alone survive here to remind us of a more prosperous epoch. Just as Moorfields and Moorgate in the Metropolis tell of the rough country which once adjoined the City of London, so Salle Moor indicates that there must have been a stretch of uncultivated rough bruery land near by. A little to the east is a district called Reephram Moor, which bears like testimony. Faden's Map, the first reliable survey, of 1797, shows about a mile to the north

an area of unenclosed land, roughly 500 acres in extent, called Salle Forest, and there is still a Forest Farm. I think, therefore, we may say that the name of this Hall is derived directly from its position on the edge of an ancient forest. In the pasture near by you will see some very fine old oaks, which from their size I judge to have been planted or sown before, say, the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, and certainly before the present Salle Church was built. These veterans are all that is left of the forest, where the Bulwers, the Kerdistons, and the Hobarts may well have once hunted the wolf and wild boar and flown their hawks.

There appear to have been five manors in Salle, or six, if we include Stinton Hall, which, however was once a separate township. Our information about the Manor of Salle Moor Hall is meagre, and there is little that can be added to what Blomefield tells us. It belonged to Matthew FitzHerbert in 1340, and in 1361 was conveyed to William Clere, a member of a well-known Norfolk family seated at Ormesby and Blickling, which eventually came to grief. They were connected with the Bulleynes or Boleyn, one of whom, James Bulleyne, certainly owned it in 1552 as a rental I have here testifies. A little later in that century it belonged to Sir Thomas Knivett of Ashwellthorpe, and afterwards it came to the Hobarts of Blickling. It was subsequently owned by the Hunts, ancestors of one of our Vice-Presidents the Rev. George Hunt Holley, and eventually, after being in the ownership of the Palgrave and Woodcock families, it was acquired by the father of our host.

Original documents make history more real. I have found amongst papers belonging to our Society three taxation lists of the 17th century dealing with the Hundred of Eynsford and this Parish of Salle. We are apt sometimes to assume incorrectly that taxation is the baneful privilege of these later days. The first document is a list of all the people in this hundred and parish who paid ship money in 1637 "for the providing and setting forth one shipp of warr of the Burthen of 780 Tunnes for his Majesty's service by the County of Norfolk, the City of Norwich, and the Corporacons within the same county." You will recollect that it was the collection of this unwise tax which was one of the causes of the Civil War. The second document is a list of those who paid hearth tax in the village about 1682 on the number of hearths in each house. One had to pay 1s. per hearth. Salle Moor Hall had six hearths and paid 6s. The last document is a list of those who paid window tax in 1696. If one occupied a house one had to pay 2s. If it had more than nine windows one had to pay 6s. tax; if more than nineteen windows 10s. tax. This house had more than nineteen windows, so its occupier paid 10s. I think a large window counted as two in certain cases. These taxes were very unpopular, and it was stated that after

William III. landed and was making his progress to London, one of the chief requests of the crowd which gathered along the route was that he should see that the hearth tax was repealed.

The structure of the building is puzzling, and without the expert assistance of Major Glendenning I should not venture upon the following suggestions about how the building assumes its present shape and aspect. Roughly, I think, the main walls can be dated about 1500. In corroboration of this I may point to the large-faced, but not squared, flints, with chips inserted in the mortar. This treatment is very similar to Cley Old Hall, which belongs to that period, and the south aisle of Weybourne Church, which is late Perpendicular. Furthermore, in the north gable of the house there is a very interesting stone mullioned window, the style of which indicates the date I have suggested. It is just possible that this window may have been taken years ago from the ruined church at Kerdiston and inserted here, but I think it is unlikely.

The front of the house has obviously been altered in the latter half of the 17th century, and all the windows were doubtless like the bedroom windows at the present time. Major Glendenning tells me that tall windows, divided into four lattice lights by a mullion and a transom, occur in houses in Norwich, dated 1652, and the original windows at Raynham Hall, for example, were of this type. In many cases, as at Raynham, they were replaced a few decades later by sash windows occupying the same opening. To sum up the transition of the windows: First, these may have been stone mullioned windows like the one you will see in the north gable. These were then displaced by some similar to those on the first floor, and subsequently the ground floor windows have been inserted.

The north gable, with its elaborate brick chimney stack, appears to be undisturbed Tudor brickwork. The bricks are of a hard quality and have a rather rough facing; they vary in length and thickness. In those days bricks were roughed by treading out lumps of unwashed clay on straw into a layer and chopping it up roughly to size with a knife or spade. Later they were made strictly to size by means of box moulds. The porch is puzzling, and is obviously an addition, probably of the date of the staircase.

The crest in brickwork, which appears five times on the building, is particularly interesting. It is "a bull's head coupéd," which is the crest of the Bulleyes. This confirms the ownership by that family. Is it too fanciful to picture the ill-fated Ann, the mother of Queen Elizabeth, paying a visit here to her kinsman, James Bulleyne? It should be noted that heraldically the bull is facing the wrong way. It ought to face to the right. Possibly the artificer copied from a signet ring itself, and not from the impression. With regard to the stone mullioned window, up till



a few weeks ago it was almost entirely blocked up. I persuaded Mr. Stimpson to unblock it, and in so doing he has revealed the fact that it is double the size that it was thought to be. Probably it was half blocked up when the larger windows were inserted in front and later on completely obscured, owing to draught.

There are one or two features in the interior which are worthy of remark. There is a fine dignified Jacobean straight staircase immediately on entering the hall. This probably replaces an oak spiral staircase, the top of which still exists. The drawing-room has a beautiful ceiling with a geometrical pattern in oak. This is continued, curiously enough in a small room on the south, but not in the intervening room. The cupboards and doors are interesting. One of the latter opens from the exterior by a cord passing through the door.

Like so many of our old Norfolk houses, the Hall is moated. The moat still exists on the north and west, but it has been filled in on the south. There are still traditions of a pike having been shot in the moat which once ran beneath the walnut tree on the lawn. Finally, may I express our satisfaction and relief that an ancient building like this is in the keeping of one who really appreciates the workmanship of bygone ages.

Next the party visited Colonel E. A. Bulwer's remarkable collection of antiques at Heydon Grange and then, after taking tea at the Parish Room, passed on to Heydon Hall, where they were received by Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Granville Duff. Heydon Hall, equally with the Grange, is intensely interesting for its pictures and antiques of the Stuart and Commonwealth periods. Col. E. A. Bulwer read an address on the subject, recalling that Brigadier-General W. E. G. L. Bulwer was a former President of the Society, whose members had been received at Heydon in 1900. The visitors, because of their number, were divided up into sections according to the alphabetical order of their surnames, and were then shown over the house.

A second excursion took place on July 14th. Thorpe Hall was first visited, the party afterwards going on to Potter Heigham, Ludham, and Wroxham.

At Thorpe Hall the archæologists were received in his ancient and delightful home by Major Cubitt, who, despite his great age, took a keen interest in the proceedings, and welcomed his guests with much cordiality. He also shewed and described to them many rare treasures in his house.

In a paper on Thorpe Hall, Mr. Ernest A. Kent said he congratulated the Excursion Secretary on bringing them here, for few of them, he thought, had ever had the opportunity of seeing that most interesting old hall at close quarters.

We have, too, quite a complete history of the site of this house as far back as before the Conquest. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Lord of Thorpe in his own right, and held it as a lay fee. On his degradation, William the Conqueror seized it and granted it to Ralf de Guader, Earl of Norfolk, and a Norfolk man born. After the rebellion of this Ralf, his flight, and the surrender of the Castle by Emma, his countess, under stress of famine in 1087, this Manor, with his other possessions, reverted to the Crown. Then Herbert de Losinga, formerly Prior of Fecamp, in the year 1094 obtained from William Rufus part of the Manor of Thorpe to build his Cathedral upon, for you will remember that the Cow-Holm in Bishopgate was then a pasture belonging to that Manor. The way was then open for Bishop Herbert to transfer his bishopric from Thetford to the vicinity of Norwich. Henry I. on the 3rd of September, 1101, granted the rest of this Manor to Bishop Herbert and to the monks of the Church of Holy Trinity, and Bishop Herbert gave the best part of Thorpe to his convent. In 1236 William de Raleigh, then Bishop, and Simon the Prior agreed that the part of Thorpe Wood covered with oaks should be divided into two equal parts: that the part nearest to the Manor House of Thorpe should be to the Bishop, and the other part, nearest to the Bishop's Bridge, should be to the Prior, and "halfe Thorp Meadows on both sides of the water" should be to the Prior, saving to the Bishop his right to the said bridge, and that two-thirds of the heath nearest the Bishop should be his, and one-third the Prior's, &c.

In 1412 we get the first mention of the powerful family of the Pastons in connexion with Thorpe, for then William Paston was Steward to the Bishop for all his manors in Norfolk. In the next century, in 1535, William Rugg (or Reppes), Abbot of St. Benet's at Holm and Bishop of Norwich, resigned all the property of the See to King Henry VIII., retaining the Abbacy and its properties, which still belong to the Bishop of Norwich, and who, it is said (but I think erroneously), holds his seat in the House of Lords as Abbot of St. Benet's at Holm rather than as Bishop. In 1543 Henry VIII. granted the Manor of Thorpe to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, for life, and remainder to Henry, Earl of Surrey, and his wife, Frances; and, Earl Henry being attainted and executed, the latter surrendered it to Edward VI. In 1547 Edward VI. granted it to Sir Thomas Paston (5th son of Sir William Paston, of Paston, in Norfolk); he married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir John Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey. Sir Edward Paston, son and heir of Sir Thomas Paston, born 1550, died 1630, was Lord of the Manor of Thorpe in 1571; his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Berney, Esq., of Reedham; he built the centre part of this Hall. Sir Edward Paston's son, Thomas, died before his

father, leaving a son, Clement, who was living in 1646, and whose son, Edward (born in 1629, and who died 1714), was the last of the Paston family that held the Manor of Thorpe and Thorpe Hall.

By the year 1670 the estate had passed, by purchase, to Rowland Dee, merchant, of London; he was of the family of Dr. Arthur Dee, whose father had been Dr. John Dee, "the mathematician" and author of the *Astrologie of her most sacred and illustrious Majestie Queen Elizabeth*. That Queen is said to have known the book by heart, and to have been in the habit of quoting from it. By 1720 Duncan Dee, Sergeant-at-law, son of Rowland Dee, had sold this Hall to Matthew Howard, Gent., of Hackney. How the estate became divided must be passed over. From the Howards part or whole of it went to the Veres. In 1753 Thomas Vere, Esq., was the owner of the Hall, and presented Richard Humfrey to the Rectory. Sir John Vere, his son, died in 1790.

From the Veres it passed to the Chutes. From the Chutes to Sir Roger Kerrison, of Brooke, Norfolk. From Sir R. Kerrison this house and some land passed, by purchase, to John Harvey, Esq., who had married his daughter, Frances Kerrison. John Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, banker and merchant, will be known to some of us from his portrait by Opie in St. Andrew's Hall, and from his inclusion in Jos. Stannard's picture of Thorpe Water Frolic at the Castle. He, in 1838, gave this house with five acres of land to his daughter, Harriott, who was then the wife of Captain Thos. Blakiston, R.N., the first Treasurer of our Society. His daughter, Bertha Harriott, married our kindly, gallant, and honoured host, Major Frank Astley Cubitt, who, we are glad to say, still remains here, as a nonagenarian, to welcome us to his beautiful old home.

This is the history of the site. As to the building, matters are not so clear. What sort of house or palace the early Bishops possessed here we can only guess at. It commanded this beautiful stretch of the river, which I need hardly remind you is the old river, the new cut not having been made until 1844. Some early foundations have been found, but never explored. There were gardens and three fish-ponds, of which one now remains. Probably the earliest existing building is that of the Bishop's Chapel, which has a fine cross on its western gable, and its piscina can be found among the rockwork. The mouldings of the two doors of this chapel agree very closely with that of the door in the north wall of the Suckling House in Norwich, to which a date of 1380 has been assigned by competent authority. This being so, I am inclined to assign this part to Bishop Henry de Spenser (1370 to 1406), the "fighting bishop." He it was who overthrew the "levelling" insurgents in 1377 near the cross of North Walsham, where they made their last desperate stand; and he it was who captured their leader, John the Litester or dyer, condemned him, shrived him, and hanged him. The Bishop had been bred up

a soldier, and had at this time offered to serve Richard II. abroad with 3000 men-at-arms and 2500 archers well horsed and accoutred. In 1383 he raised several regiments and transported them to Flanders to support the cause of Pope Urban against the anti-Pope Clement, in which he took many strong towns by assault and gained a signal victory over 30,000 men. Here he dwelt when peace allowed him, coming up from the staithe in the Cathedral Close in his gaily painted barge with rowers to the staithe still existing here.

This chapel has the remains of five Decorated windows and two doors, and I should also be inclined to assign the extremities of the two wings of the present house to the same date, c. 1380, although I cannot feel sure as to this. The whole building would then form a quadrangle, with a defensive wall and gate on the western side. Then Sir Edward Paston, in about 1590, pulled down the centre portion, this being probably of one storey only, and built the present mullioned front on the east and north sides and angle, having his staircase just behind the modern porch on the north side. At a subsequent time, probably in that of its occupancy by the Howards in the 18th century, the staircase was moved to its present rather odd position in the middle of the east front (the entering of one bedroom through another being then thought "ungenteel"), and the roof of that portion was renewed and slightly lowered. There have been other and more recent alterations, but these I need not specify. In the dining-room you will see in the centre of the chimney-piece the arms of Paston in stone, while on the left are the arms of Sir Thomas Paston and Ann Leigh, and on the right those of Sir Edward Paston and Margaret Berney. You will also notice the beautiful carved Tudor oak wainscotting. These arms and some fleur-de-lys are also on the stone chimney-piece in the kitchen, that room having been part of the original great hall, at the south end of which ran the entrance passage through the house.

Mr. Kent prepared two plans, one showing the relative positions of the buildings of Thorpe Hall, and the other the wide extent of this important Manor when it belonged to "Mr. Paston" in 1585. Incidentally it showed where Kett's Reformation Oak was and other matters of equal interest. It was a copy from part of a map in the Record Room at the Castle. In the hall was a long Sepoy musket, which would remind them, said Mr. Kent, that this weapon, with its narrow square shoulder-piece, was brought by their host from India before most of us were born. The days of the Indian Mutiny seem far away, so I make no apology for reminding you that our gallant host assisted in the Relief and the final capture of Lucknow under the brave Havelock, and holds the medal and two clasps as his Sovereign's recognition of his services.

And now you are to have another privilege.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK. It is 199 years since John Kirkpatrick, the archaeologist, died. It was known there was an oil portrait of him, although it was not certain where it was, and it is in this house where it is to be seen. Major Cubitt has been good enough to take it down from his staircase and has put it for your delectation in a better light in his dining-room. The portrait shows you what you might expect—a face strong in purpose, cultivated in character, high in resolve, and kindly in heart. On it is written “John Kirkpatrick, born 1686, an antiquarian and merchant of Norwich, married youngest daughter of John Harvey, Esq., who died 1742.” He was a linen-draper of St. Andrew’s Street, Norwich, and Treasurer of St. Helen’s Hospital. He published a large “Prospect” of the city, now exceedingly rare. He gave a silver cup for the Mayor’s use, still among the city’s regalia. He was buried in St. Helen’s Church, where there is a black marble slab to his memory. He died childless at the early age of 42. To quote from his tombstone, “He was a man of sound judgment, good understanding, and extensive knowledge; industrious in his own business, indefatigable in that of the Corporation, in which he was constantly employed. He died, very much lamented by all who knew him, on the 20th day of August, 1728.” Francis Blomefield himself says that to his labours he was exceedingly obliged, which if he did not acknowledge “in this publick manner” he would inwardly condemn himself as guilty of the highest ingratitude. Kirkpatrick by his will presented his books, MSS., coins, &c., to the Norwich Corporation. It will be useless for me to speculate as to where these are now and who “borrowed” them, but their loss is irreparable; fragments of them at odd times turn up in all parts of the country. Dawson Turner relates that a number of the MSS. were safe in the custody of the city in 1815 when Mr. Elisha de Hague was Town Clerk, but after that none of them, except the *History of the Religious Orders in Norwich and of the Castle*, purchased of a bookseller, and edited by Dawson Turner in 1845, and *Some Extracts from Corporation Records and Papers of the late John Kirkpatrick*, contributed by Robert Fitch, and published by our Society in a volume called *The Gates of Norwich* in 1861, have ever been published. A transcript of one of his manuscripts made during Kirkpatrick’s lifetime by Mr. Anthony Norris, and called *Streets and Lanes of the City of Norwich*, was printed by our Society in 1889.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy said they had all heard with interest Mr. Kent’s eulogy of the famous Norwich antiquary, John Kirkpatrick. He was pleased to say that in consequence of a suggestion made to Major Cubitt, he had after consultation with his eldest son, Sir Bertram Cubitt, until recently the Secretary of the War Office,

decided to present the oil painting of Kirkpatrick to the City of Norwich. The Archæological Society and the citizens generally would be deeply grateful for the gift.

Major Cubitt said he was only tenant for life. His son readily agreed with his (Major Cubitt's) suggestion that the picture should be conveyed—if the Lord Mayor would have it—to the Corporation to be placed either in the Museum or among the portraits of other civic dignitaries.

Mr. Ferrier (President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society) expressed grateful thanks to Major Cubitt for allowing them to see his beautiful house, with its features of historical and antiquarian interest. The Lord Mayor and Corporation would, of course, refer publicly to the gift to be made to them.

A description of the main features of interest in Potter Heigham Church was given by the Vicar, the Rev. L. Meadows White. He referred to the ancient pottery which gave it name to the parish. A pottery had been there as far back as the Roman occupation of Britain, at which were manufactured sepulchral urns for containing the dead. Funeral urns were found in Norfolk. They were made from clay, and presumably the factory was at Potter Heigham. In those days Hickling Broad did not exist. The site of the pottery was a field called Pothills Field, on which were once mounds of ashes and potsheds "as big as a cottage." These had been levelled on an enclosure of land. There existed to-day an old man, said the Vicar, who remembered the levelling of those mounds. There was an altercation between two persons, one of whom "hulled" some Roman ashes in the other's face. The pottery industry was carried on right down to the Middle Ages. A remarkable font in the Church was obviously a specimen of their work. The chancel of the Church dated from 1200. The roof was modern. The figures on the screen were very fine, although somewhat dilapidated. There was a very fine nave of the 14th century, with a 15th-century hammer-beam roof. The clerestory had been put on without any regard for symmetry. The Vicar also called attention to some mural paintings—notably, a fine head in the south aisle—and to the 14th-century octagonal belfry. They were about to re-point the tower, and were endeavouring to raise £100 for the purpose.

At Ludham Church the archæologists were received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Knight, who described its chief points of interest. The Church was dedicated to St. Catherine, the virgin martyr of Alexandria, who, said the Vicar, was always depicted in art with her wheel and crowned—tradition said she was martyred on a wheel. He thought there could not be much doubt that there was a church there from very early times, in view of its

connexion with St. Benet's, which dated from Canute's time, about 1017. The Church was a rectory up to King John's time, for during a vacancy at the Abbey the King appointed Robert de Gloucester to the Rectory in 1214. Some time after this it was made into a vicarage. Mr. Knight thought Canute granted the Manor of Ludham to the Abbot of St. Benet's as part of his barony, and presumably from that date, 1017—1027, to the present time the Abbots of St. Benet's had been lords of the manor, which title was still held by the Bishop of Norwich. The oldest part of the Church was the chancel, which was placed as late as the 14th century. In the 15th or 16th century the Church was enlarged to its present dimensions. With the exception of the Parish Church at Yarmouth it was the largest in the district. It was most likely enlarged to accommodate the numerous retainers belonging to the Abbey, as was the case with Horning Church. It had been suggested that perhaps the most interesting thing in the Church was the painted rood in the tympanum of the chancel arch. It was a picture of the Crucifixion with figures grouped around the Cross. These paintings, although once common, were now rare. After the Reformation they were taken down or covered over as being idolatrous. This one was first covered over with canvas, upon which the Royal Arms of Elizabeth were painted; it was now on the reverse side. At some later period the boards were taken down and hidden in the stairs leading to the rood loft, where they were discovered in 1890, when they were collected and replaced in their original position. If the tympanum was the most interesting, the screen was the most beautiful thing they had in the Church. Its preservation had been wonderful, for it was erected over 400 years ago. The upper part, including the rood loft, had been destroyed, but enough remained to show how beautiful it must have been when first put up. The nave was in the Perpendicular style. The roof was a good example of hammer beam. Every alternate spandrel was in the form of a toothed wheel, representing the wheel on which St. Catherine was martyred. The font was of exceptional interest for its quaint figures and splendid carving.

The party took tea at the Swan Hotel, Horning. A general meeting of the Society was held there, at which no fewer than nineteen new members were nominated and accepted.

Wroxham Church was next visited, an account of which was given by the Rev. D. Davies, Vicar of Salhouse. Apart from the Norman doorway, its archaeological interest is rather limited, and as for the stained glass, the Vicar was frank enough to remark that the less said about it the better. The panelling in the pulpit was said to be Elizabethan.

The third excursion, on September 1st, was of a more ambitious character, and included visits to several of the beautiful churches

and villages of Mid-Suffolk. This field of exploration was new in the sense that the members in their corporate capacity had never been there before, but anything but new in the antiquary's meaning of the term. Lying well away from the main lines of traffic there are in the sister county many delightful antiquities that have managed to escape both the ravages of time and the tasteless attention of the rabid modernist. The chosen route, which must have taken a lot of preliminary survey and careful working out, embraced no fewer than six places of call.

Before noon they had reached Lavenham, a parish, which in point of picturesqueness and flavour of the mediæval might challenge comparison with any other place of its size in the Eastern Counties. Lavenham's Church and Guildhall, the latter justly famed as the finest half-timbered building in England, might easily be regarded as the crown of the journey. From there a short run to the south-westward brought the party to Long Melford Hall and Church. A call having next been made at Kedington Church, which lies in the near neighbourhood of Haverhill, the party took tea at Bury St. Edmund's, whence they regained contact with the railway by picking up an evening express at Stowmarket.

The party comprised a hundred and sixty. They were headed by the President, Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier. Mr. W. R. Rudd was present in the capacity of Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy as Honorary Excursion Secretary. At a suitable opportunity Mr. Rudd made a feeling mention of the losses the Society has sustained by the deaths of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, Mr. J. H. F. Walter, and Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke. It was announced that several new members had joined.

Kersey, the first place of call, is a small parish which is supposed to have given its name to the fabric known as kersey, said to have been first manufactured there in the days when Mid-Suffolk was the scene of a considerable textile industry. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands nobly perched on a hill. It looks down upon a village street that cannot have altered much in its main features for at least a hundred and fifty years. The Rector pointed to many of the curious features of the Church, quoting an authoritative opinion to show the successive stages by which it had evolved in all probability from a small thatched church of the 12th century.

But that it lies deep buried in the countryside, and, except to the motorist, is not easy of access, LAVENHAM and, except to the motorist, is not easy of access, GUILDHALL Lavenham should be a place of pilgrimage to everyone who has a grain of antiquarian sense. AND CHURCH. It would be hard to mention any other parish in the Eastern Counties so redolent of the past. It would not be excessive to claim that there are more mediæval



houses huddled together there than in any other place in England, houses thatched, heavily timbered, and grouped with a picturesqueness that delights the eye at every turn—"the faintly pargetted Priory, the Guildhall, the idyllic meadow and pool behind the Church, the Church itself, which is considered by many to be the finest of its period in Suffolk, and is a legacy from the rich and pious wool merchants and the cloth weavers who flourished there in the 15th century." An excellent feature of contemporary Lavenham is that its parishioners are proud of their home. Such is the force of public opinion that whatever restoration becomes necessary is done with a due regard to fitness, and there has been little intrusion of a discordant modernism. Mr. F. L. Ranson, a leading and enthusiastic townsman of Lavenham, received the visitors at the incomparable Guildhall, and later showed them some of the older houses, including the extraordinarily beautiful house in which Jane and Anne Taylor lived, and in which, "Twinkle, twinkle, little Star" was written. The Church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a splendid edifice of Casterton stone intermixed with flint. It was built between the years 1485 and 1525 by the De Veres and Thomas Spring, a rich clothier of Lavenham. The Bishop of the Windward Isles, who is doing temporary duty at Lavenham, gave an address on the subject, setting out with the remark, which no one present would have cared to dispute, that Lavenham Church ranks among the most beautiful parish churches in England.

LONG  
MELFORD  
CHURCH.

Arrived in the spacious parish of Long Melford, which spreads itself picturesquely around one of the finest village greens in Suffolk, the party visited the Hall, which is the seat of the Rev. Sir William Hyde Parker, Bart., and then spent

an instructive hour at the Church, an edifice of such beauty and varied interest that a book might be written about it. It is a magnificent example of the late Perpendicular style. Traces of old mural paintings are still discernible, piscinæ denote the sides of six former altars, and in the wall of the north aisle is a sculptured representation in alabaster of the offering of the Magi, removed to its present position from beneath the floor, where it was discovered buried. Numerous monuments commemorate the Martyn, Clopton, Cordell, Parker, and other families, of which the most notable is that to Sir William Cordell, Knight, ob. 1580, Speaker of the House of Commons, Privy Councillor in the reign of Philip and Mary, and Master of the Rolls during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This, which is of alabaster and coloured marbles, has six columns supporting a canopy which contains the knight's shield of arms in the centre, and beneath the recumbent figure--in armour--of the knight himself. The canopy panels each contain a cockatrice, which was Sir William's crest, and in the recesses

are four female figures in representation of the cardinal virtues. The Martyn Chapel in the east end of the south aisle contains an ancient altar tomb of Purbeck marble, generally supposed to have originally enclosed the remains of Lawrence Martyn, ob. 1460, and his two wives. The Clopton Chapel is notable for an imposing recessed mural tomb to Sir William Clopton, which contains his effigy in armour, in close proximity to it a fine brass effigy of his wife, Margery Francys, who died in 1424. Near the entrance to the Clopton Chapel is a small apartment evidently built for the use of a priest, with an elaborate carved stone ceiling, a fireplace, and a small window, which has now been blocked up. The chapel itself has a double hagioscope with traces of a painting of the Virgin and Child, and round the cornice of the four sides of the chapel is a carved scroll with black letter verse inscriptions attributed to John Lydgate, a disciple of Chaucer. The Lady Chapel, access to which is given by a door on the south side, dates from 1496.

The final call of the day was made at Kedington Church, which is peculiarly rich in point of recumbent effigies and other memorials. The Barnardistons are thus commemorated as far back as 1503. The chancel is divided from the nave by a carved oak screen dated 1619. Adjoining the screen still remains the canopied family pew of the Barnardistons, which is of very fine carved oak.

---

CORRIGENDA TO PART I, VOL. XXIII.

REPORT OF EXCURSIONS.

- Page iii. July 26th should be August 26th.  
 " x. July 27th " " August 27th.  
 xiv. July 23rd " " July 22nd.

## APPENDIX.

*Epitome of the Proceedings of the Committee so far as  
not recorded in the Annual Report.*

26th November, 1926. Two guineas were voted for preservation of the Thomas à Becket Wall Painting at Burlingham St. Edmund, and a conditional donation of £5 to the British Record Society towards transcription of the Ancient Calendars of Wills at Norwich.

Col. E. A. Bulwer, member of Committee, presented the Society with MSS. Tax Lists (1641) relating to Holt and Eynesford Hundreds.

Resolved, that the Society subscribe for one copy of Chubbs' Norfolk Maps at 25s., and two copies of the *Swaffham Black Book* at 30s. each.

Resolved, that the price for the new Index of Vols. XI. to XX. be 5s. for members and 10s. for non-members.

Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, Miss Ethel M. Colman, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, and Major Glendenning were elected representatives of the Society on the Norwich Society.

Attention was drawn by Mr. Kent to the cutting away of the Castle Mound on the north side for the new road. No action was taken.

7th February, 1927. The tender of Goose & Son, Ltd., for printing 200 copies of the Index for £140 was accepted.

The Secretary reported the payment of £50 as promised to Mr. William Weir, the Advisory Architect of the Corporation *re* Elm Hill.

The Assistant General Secretary reported the gift of Norfolk Deeds from the Executors of Mr. W. H. Wright, including one with the seal of Sir Thomas Erpingham attached, which deed and seal were illustrated in the Society's papers, vol. ix., page 114.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

---

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926-7.

READ 9TH JUNE, 1927.

ANNUAL MEETING, COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUILDHALL, NORWICH.

---

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

The Chairman and Committee beg to present their Report for 1926 and part of 1927.

The present membership is 526: 50 new members were elected in 1926/1927, 14 have resigned, 13 have died.

Since the publication of our last Report this Society has sustained a severe blow by the untimely death of our President, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, who passed away at his residence, Blo' Norton Hall, on Sunday, August 15th last. Grandson of the "Lion of Lahore," the Prince was Norfolk born, and added to the charming courtesy of his oriental forbears the attributes of a fine English gentleman. He loved his native county and all that pertains to it with almost pathetic intensity, but archæological research was the chief study of his life, and his eminence as a learned antiquary is of more than local acceptance. His services to this Society were great, and his kindly, gracious personality will long be missed.

The following is an extract from the Prince's will:—

"I bequeath to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society the Blomefield Manuscripts, which are in bundles on the top of the double bookcase in my Library and the portfolios of Carthew Manuscripts which are on the same bookcase."

They consist of a number of replies to the queries sent out by Blomefield with a large number of sketches, some coloured, of heraldic glass in church windows or domestic buildings. There are also a number of notes which were supplementary to those forming part of the Frere MSS. already the property of the Society, and in addition some Notes on Churches by Tom Martin.

Furthermore, the bequest includes Carthew's MSS. of his history of Launditch, and of a projected history of the Harleston district.

The Society has also to deplore the decease of—

Canon Sidney Pelham	(Life Member, 1923)
Mr. Holcombe Ingleby	(elected 1908)
Mrs. Thompson	( " 1920)
Mr. T. T. Methold	( " 1890)
Mrs. Stedman	( " 1908)
Mr. C. J. Temple-Lynes	( " 1900)
Dr. Frederick Long	( " 1903)
Mrs. Pym	( " 1896)
Mr. John Olorenshaw	( " 1925)
	(Hon. Member, 1926)
Mr. Reuben Levine	(elected 1919)
Mrs. Petre	( " 1909)
Rev. A. E. Alston	( " 1888)
	(Member of Committee, 1926)
Canon Gordon-Roe	( " 1924)
	(Member of Committee, 1924)

Following Prince Duleep Singh's lamented death your Committee unanimously elected Mr. J. H. F. Walter (Past President) Chairman *pro tem*.

Members of the Committee who retire in 1927 are—

Mr. F. H. Barclay	Mr. Ernest A. Kent
Major E. H. Evans Lombe	Mr. R. H. Teasdel
Mr. H. O. Clark	

who are all eligible for re-election.

There is a vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. A. E. Alston.

*Excursions*—The Hon. Excursion Secretary, Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy organised the following interesting and successful excursions:—

*22nd July, 1926.* Afternoon excursion. Brisley Church, North Elmham, and East Dereham.

*26th and 27th August.* Two days' excursion.

Thursday, 26th. Brandon, Methwold Church, Snowre Hall, Royston Hall, Denver Hall, Stowe Church, and Wallington Hall, arriving at King's Lynn about 6.45 p.m.

Friday, 27th. Gaywood Hospital, Hillington Hall, Grimston Church, Middleton Towers, Marham Abbey and Church, Narborough Hall, Earthworks, and Church.

*Lectures.*—A series of three successful lantern lectures were given during the season at the Stuart Hall.

February 18th. "Windmills Past and Present."  
H. O. Clark.

March 16th. "Something about Ancient Yarmouth."  
R. H. Teasdel.

March 30th. "The relations of Buildings to History."  
Frank R. Hiorns, F.R.I.B.A.

*Norwich Castle Meadow Scheme.*—This scheme is nearing completion. To quote from "Current Topics" of December 16th last in the *Eastern Daily Press*:

"The discussion on the subject of the . . . widening revealed one of the manifest weaknesses of a popularly elected body which is called upon to pass judgment on subjects calling for expert knowledge.

“In the matter of the Castle Meadow the presentation of a ground plan showing the lines of the widening scheme would not show to the non-technical man the extent of the encroachment on the Mound, and certainly would not give him an idea that a retaining wall of twelve feet in height would be necessary.

“To an expert eye the inevitability of such a wall would have been apparent at once—and, in fact, it led to Mr. E. T. Boardman suggesting an alternative scheme at the time—which would have saved any encroachment on the Mound, even if it did reduce the width of the road from sixty to fifty-three feet.”

*Norwich New Roads and Streets.*—Some years ago the Norwich Corporation set up a small Sub-Committee (of which your Hon. General and Hon. Excursion Secretaries are co-opted members) to consider the best methods to adopt with respect to the naming of new roads and streets in the city.

It may be considered of sufficient importance to record that the methods followed by this body have been, and are, an endeavour to make each block of roads or streets historic landmarks relating to groups of personages distinguished in our local annals as being eminent each in some particular profession or occupation.

It is hoped that an explanatory table of the scheme may be eventually prepared and find place in every Norwich School and Public Building, so that those—old and young—“who run may read” something of their city’s history.

*Elm Hill—Norwich Corporation Property.*—Our last report states that the Norwich Corporation had decided “that the property . . . fronting Elm Hill be repaired . . . at a cost estimated by the City Engineer at £4060,” also that your Committee “decided to offer to the

Corporation the sum of £50 towards the fee of Mr. William Weir (Advisory Architect to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings), should the Council and the City Engineer desire to secure the services of this gentleman as advisory expert." The offer was cordially accepted by the Council and has proved helpful. Restoration of a portion of the property has been completed and let at a satisfactory rental.

*Norwich Churches.*—The condition of some of the Norwich churches calls for comment. The water comes in through the roof of St. Simon and St. Jude, and the fine Pettys' monuments are greatly suffering from damp. Several of the windows are blocked with boards. At St. Peter Hungate much the same state of affairs obtains, and this is the church where our late President, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, carried out an extensive scheme of reparation some twenty years ago, assisted by subscriptions from members of this Society. It is hoped that those responsible will be enabled to put these churches into proper repair, more especially having regard to the Corporation work in Elm Hill.

*Town Planning Scheme.*—The local authorities have recently published particulars relating to a Norwich Town Planning Scheme, which has been described as "unquestionably the most spacious that has ever been presented to the city: one that may govern its development for hundreds of years."

Your Committee sincerely hope that the authorities concerned will approach the difficult problems involved in accordance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, during his visit of October last to King's Lynn, when he said: "A place like King's Lynn has a character of its own, and it is important to keep it. It is a good thing to progress



with the times, but it would be a pity if in trying to make progress the old characteristics and features were to be destroyed. I am in favour of trying to keep the character of these old places."

It is however prudent to bear in mind that there are, unfortunately, still remaining among us those who would (were their views followed) reduce Norwich to the terrible drab ugliness and monotony of the average North Country industrial town! It would appear evident that the efforts of this Society should be directed to the preservation of such relics of the past as are of recognized worth, subject to the reasonable requirements of expansion and progress. As supporting this contention, the action recently taken by Edinburgh is of special interest. In view of the many historic buildings in the city it has been thought desirable that the character and appearance of all buildings proposed to be erected, re-erected, or altered should be controlled. A clause is inserted in the new Edinburgh Corporation Act giving power to "The Dean of Guild Court" to order alterations in the elevation of design or materials of buildings if considered necessary. "The Dean of Guild Court" is the buildings tribunal of the city. In order to assist the Corporation in exercising these powers a Planning Advisory Committee of four members is being constituted. One member (who will probably be an archæologist) to be nominated by the Secretary of State for Scotland, one by the Royal Scottish Academy, one by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and one by the Corporation. In England, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oxford, and Bath have taken action with a view to controlling destruction of, or alteration to, historic buildings.

*Index.*—Your Committee beg to report that before his recent lamented death Mr. Olorenshaw had completed in manuscript the Index to Vols. XI. to XX. This is

now in print and will be shortly ready for publication. The task carried out by Mr Olorenshaw was to him a labour of love. Your Committee showed appreciation of the work done by unanimously electing Mr. Olorenshaw an honorary member of the Society in 1926.

*Windmills.*—The Committee have given their earnest consideration to this subject. The matter was introduced by a circular-letter from Mr. H. O. Clark, addressed to each member of the Committee, and was discussed by them at a following meeting.

The great loss the county is sustaining by their persistent destruction and lapse of use was pointed out, and it was unanimously agreed:

- (1) That the subject was one well worth the consideration of the Society.
- (2) That a Committee be appointed thoroughly to investigate the matter.

This Sub-Committee, consisting of Miss Colman, Messrs. Walter, Glendenning, Wearing, Batchelor, and Clark, discussed the matter further at a joint meeting with the Norfolk Archæological Trust, and it was decided to appoint a large and representative Committee to produce a workable scheme for the preservation of a post mill. It is hoped before the summer is out that a suitable mill may be acquired, to be put into thorough working order to be preserved for all time as a specimen of a fast decaying industry. In this connection a long and interesting discussion on this subject in the *Eastern Daily Press* at the latter end of last year may be noted, as indicating the large amount of interest taken in the county on this subject.

*Rural Housing.*—Those, and they are many, who deplore the wanton destruction of the ancient cottages which add so much to the picturesque charms of our

countryside, and their replacement too often by utterly hideous structures, will welcome the measure the Government has in consideration respecting Rural Housing. In the view of the Government the problem of the rural areas is not so much one of building new cottages as of reconditioning those already in existence, which do not come up to modern standards of sanitation and comfort.

Your Committee venture to hope that not only all members of our Society, but also Norfolk people generally, will support this excellent movement by their influence and example.

#### REPORT OF THE GREAT YARMOUTH BRANCH.

The Yarmouth Branch, which has been in existence since 1888, reports as follows:—

Their membership is now 170, compared with 154 last year, and their funds are in a satisfactory state.

In October last, members were privileged to hear a lecture from the late lamented Rev. A. E. Alston, on "Gothic Architecture in French Cathedrals," and on the occasion of their Annual Meeting on April 25th, of this year, Mr. H. O. Clark gave his popular lecture on "Windmills Past and Present."

During the year under review the following places of archæological interest have been visited, viz., on July 1st the Churches of Martham, Waxham, Ingham, and Stalham. Tea was kindly provided at Ingham Old Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gurney.

On September 9th the Churches of Tunstead, Oxnead, Blickling, and Burgh-next-Aylsham, and (by permission) Oxnead and Blickling Halls.

On May 28th, 1927, Fritton, Herringfleet, Somerleyton, and Belton Churches were seen. At Somerleyton Rectory the bronze celts found in the garden there in August, 1926, were inspected, and tea was kindly given the party by the Rector and Mrs. Halsey.

Our Society congratulates itself on having been the means of preventing grave injury being done to the handsome Old Custom House at Great Yarmouth. Earlier in the year it was observed that the paint which had for so many years covered the fine façade was removed, and the delightful old red bricks revealed. Unfortunately it was obvious that the intention was to cement the whole front, and this work was actually in progress, when urgent telegrams of protest sent to the Office of Works and the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, had the desired effect, and in about an hour the work was stopped. The irony of the situation was that the Office of Works includes the Department of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, it seemed to be a case of "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes."

It is only fair, however, to say that when the Office of Works had been thoroughly aroused to a realization of the projected vandalism, they carried out a most satisfactory restoration and the beautiful early eighteenth century front now presents something approaching its original appearance, and should be seen by all archæologists visiting our town.

The Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings Ltd. continues its useful work, and is considering the best method of obtaining further funds to extend its operations.

#### ALLIED BODIES.

*Norfolk Archæological Trust.*—Archæologists will have been pleased to note that the Norfolk Archæological Trust was a beneficiary under the will of the late Prince Frederick, who devised to it a piece of ancient woodland in Blo' Norton. Furthermore, the late Mrs. Pym devised to the Trust (subject to an intervening life interest and an option in favour of the Corporation) a house in Ninham's Court, now in the possession of Mr. Nugent Monck.

*The Norwich Society.*—The influence of this Society has been much enhanced by the presence on the Norwich Corporation Ancient Buildings Committee of six of its Council as co-opted members. These members have found their suggestions always carefully and sympathetically considered by their official colleagues, and also by the City Committee. During the past year many matters have come before the Ancient Buildings Committee, including the Castle Meadow Widening Scheme; the Elm Hill reparations; the alterations at the Strangers' Hall and Churchman House; repairs to the old City Walls; the setting back of the entrance to the Dolphin Inn (Bishop Hall's Palace), etc., etc.

*The Bishop's Advisory Committee.*—This organization continues a career of usefulness in the Diocese, but the sudden death of Canon Gordon-Roe, the Honorary Secretary, has deprived the Bishop and his Committee of one whom it will be difficult to replace.

Mr. A. R. Powys (the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings), who is in touch with practically every Archæological Society in the Kingdom, declared in his lecture last year at the Stuart Hall, "It is not a chance that the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society is the most active and efficient Society of all County Societies." This, perhaps, may be too high praise, but your Committee venture to consider that facts justify the claim that the period which has elapsed since our last annual meeting has witnessed your Society's insistent progress and enhanced influence.

It is encouraging to note the keen interest now shown by the general public, and the local press, in questions of archæological importance affecting the history, the artistic beauty, the amenities of our city, our towns, our villages, and our countryside.

Norfolk and Norwich Archeological Society.—Cash Statement, from January 1st to December 31st, 1926.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at Barclays Bank, 31st Dec., 1925—		Goose & Son, Ltd., on account for Printing Part III, Vol. XXII including Plates, Authors' Copies, wrapping and sending out (over 200 pp., 18 plates) .....	103 11 9
On Current Account .....	98 7 10	Ditto for General Printing, Receipt Books, and Stationery .....	12 7 3
On Deposit Account .....	55 18 8	Emery Walker, Ltd., for extra Colored Plates ..	115 19 0
	154 6 6	Donations and Subscriptions:—	2 9 3
Subscriptions:—		Friends of the Norwich Museum .....	1 1 0
4 for 1924 at 10s. ....	2 0 0	Canterbury and York Society .....	1 1 0
29 for 1925 at 10s. ....	14 10 0	Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings ..	2 2 0
445 for 1926 at 10s. ....	222 10 0	Chubb's Norfolk Maps subscribed for .....	1 5 0
16 for 1927 at 10s., and 1 at 5s. ....	8 5 0	Ingleby's Supplement to Blomesfield, 2 parts ..	2 2 6
1 for 1928 at 10s. ....	0 10 0	Donation towards restoration of S. Burlington Wall Painting .....	2 2 0
1 for 1929 at 10s. ....	0 10 0	Rent of Committee Room, &c. ....	9 13 6
	248 5 0	Expenses of Lectures, Advertisements, Room and Lantern, &c. ....	5 5 0
Binding Cases sold .....	3 6 0	Assistant Secretary's Salary .....	20 9 6
Publications sold .....	2 16 2	Boxes bought for Mr. King's Drawings .....	25 0 0
Bryant's Charches sold .....	0 7 0	Paid Mr. Bryant for Copies of the Churches sold, 1919 to end of 1925 .....	1 14 0
Gross Excursion Receipts .....	59 19 6	Paid Mr. Olorenshaw for compiling Indexes Books bought .....	11 6 8
Interest on Loan to Norfolk Archeological Trust	2 10 0	Photographs of Church Plate, &c. ....	13 0 0
		Typing Agenda, Committee Preeds, &c. ....	3 8 0
		Excursion Expenses: Motors, Printing Tickets, and incidentals .....	2 4 9
		Wreath for Prince F. Duleep Singh's funeral Postages: Hon. Sec. £2 19s. 2d., Excurs. Sec. £1 5s. 2d., Assist. Sec. £5 17s. 6d. ....	33 10 1
		Insurance .....	2 0 0
		Sundries: Newspapers, Telegrams and Cheque Book	10 1 10
		Parcels .....	0 9 0
		Mr. G. A. King's Drawings purchased .....	0 15 2
		Mr. G. A. King's Drawings purchased .....	0 11 0
		Mr. G. A. King's Drawings purchased .....	75 0 0
			333 9 9
Deposit Note and Interest £10 1s. 10d., and one Life Subscription paid to Deposit Account £5	15 1 10	Balance at Barclays Bank, 31st Dec., 1926—	
		On Current Account .....	114 3 3
		On Deposit Account .....	72 11 10
			186 15 1
			£520 4 10

Examined and found correct.

F. H. BARCLAY, Hon. Auditor.

## The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1928.

---

*By the courtesy of the Proprietors of the local Press we are able  
to insert the following accounts.*

**ANNUAL MEETING.** The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, June 7th, 1928, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, Norwich, and was presided over by Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, F.S.A., who at the outset was re-elected to the Presidency. The Report, which was read by Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, appears elsewhere in these Proceedings.

The Report was adopted on the motion of the President. The Accounts, he said, did not show much money in hand, but on the whole were satisfactory. The Report was a sad one in the sense that much of it was devoted to recording the deaths of members who had done much good service to the Society. But up till now there had been no opportunity of referring to the death of Mr. Walter Rudd, than whom no man had taken more interest in the doings of the Society and in the preservation of old-world things within the city of Norwich. Moreover, he had taken great interest in the work of the daughter Society at Great Yarmouth. Touching on the preservation of ancient buildings, the President said that such old 16th and 17th century houses that still remained and had a history as the residence of city worthies should, if possible, be got hold of and preserved for all time. He knew that was not quite the function of this Society. But there was a sister Association called the Norfolk Archæological Trust, whose mission and object it was to do that kind of thing. Already the Augustine Steward House was in the ownership of the Trust. It had been put in order. There were no expenses attached to the Trust and no officials to pay; and therefore any rent, after paying the necessary outgoings, became capital money and went towards the requirements of similar objects of interest elsewhere. He could not conclude without expressing his thanks to Mr. Cozens-Hardy for the enormous amount of work he had done, keeping himself in touch with every point that arose as bearing on the welfare of the Society. He hoped the Society would long continue to retain

his services. The President also paid a tribute to Mr. Fred Johnson, who, as a paid official, did excellent work, and yet with such modesty that probably there were many people who knew nothing about him. No man had a better knowledge of local archæology than he, or had a better knowledge of the script employed in documents of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy was elected Hon. General Secretary in the place of the late Mr. W. R. Rudd. OFFICERSHIPS. The President said that a better Secretary could not be imagined than Mr. Cozens-Hardy. Of course, the duties of the Excursion Secretary were voluminous and required an enormous amount of time and attention to detail. Mr. Cozens-Hardy felt it would be better if, instead of having two specific appointments of Hon. General Secretary and Hon. Excursion Secretary, thus more or less defining their duties, the Society reverted to the old position of having two Hon. Secretaries, who would divide the various duties between themselves. Mr. Cozens-Hardy was willing, whilst acting as Hon. General Secretary, to supervise the excursions for the ensuing year.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, in reply, said that if he had such a colleague as was suggested they could divide up the duties in such a way that the Society would not lose by that arrangement.

Mr. Ernest A. Kent was elected Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. H. Barclay Hon. Auditor, and Mrs. Hood Hon. Editorial Secretary.

The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of the Dean of Norwich, Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. F. H. Barclay, and Colonel E. A. Bulwer.

The following Members of the Committee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected:—Mr. A. Batchelor, Mr. J. Cator, Major S. E. Glendenning, Mr. G. A. Stephen, Mr. W. E. Stephens, and Mr. T. Keppell.

The Rev. R. W. Maitland, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. J. E. T. Pollard, and the Rev. H. S. Squirrell were elected to the Committee.

#### SOME INTERESTING FINDS.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy read a letter from Mr. A. Robinson, stating that if he had been able to be present he would have exhibited a recent find of unusual interest, in the form of a 56-lb. bronze weight, dated 1588. It was the county standard avoirdupois weight, ordered to be made by Elizabeth with fifty-eight others, as copies of the new Exchequer standard for use throughout the Kingdom. He knew of no other in existence. He had come across recently three bronze bushels of Charles II., which were originally chained on the greens of Foulsham, Hingham, and New Buckenham, and also a bronze corn gallon of the Manor of Shropham. He would appreciate information relating to other similar objects existing in the county.



Mr. H. H. Halls exhibited a Roman coin of the time of Nero, found by a boy at Wroxham in a field between the church and the river.

Mr. H. F. Proudfoot shewed an old truncheon, varying from the modern type in that it was not of one solid piece, but had a swinging end.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley called attention to Mr. Messent's recently-published book on *Old Cottages of Norfolk*, saying that it was a most valuable contribution to the subject, and that its drawings were really good.

#### THE EXCURSIONS.

The afternoon excursion covered a most interesting series of visits, embracing Ringland Church, Barnham Broom Hall (by kind invitation of Mr. Harrold) and Church, Marlingford Hall, Bawburgh Church, together with St. Walstan's Well and the Old Hall (by kind permission of Mr. Tufts). Ringland Church was described by the Rev. R. R. Young, a former Vicar. At Barnham Broom Hall Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy read the following paper:—

“Last year we paid a visit to one of the lesser

**BARNHAM** Norfolk Halls, viz., Salle Moor Hall. **BARNHAM**  
**BROOM HALL.** Broom Hall is one of the same class. Unfortunately not much is known about its history.

There are two Manors in Barnham Broom—the Manor of Barnham Hawkins or Hauteyns, formerly Brightens, and the Manor of Barnham Ryskes. The former during the last few hundred years has belonged to the Norwich Charities Trustees, together with a small estate in the parish. The latter Manor of Barnham Ryskes has for a long time been in the ownership of the Wodehouse family, and this Hall is no doubt the Hall of this Manor. Until its recent acquisition by Mr. Harrold, it for several centuries belonged to the Earl of Kimberley and his forebears.

Granted by the Conqueror to the powerful William Earl of Warren, and being appropriated to his Castle of Castleacre, it appears to have been subinfeudated to the Mortimers of Attleborough. Later this interest was acquired by marriage by the Chamberlayne family of Gedding, Suffolk, but who appear later to have resided here. In 1664 Edward Chamberlayne sold the estate to Sir Philip Wodehouse, and it remained in this family for over 250 years.

Mr. Basil Oliver, the architect and author of *Old Houses in East Anglia*, puts the date of the porch from 1510 to 1550. This seems to be the oldest part of the house, though, from the fact that it was until 1849 surrounded by a moat with a drawbridge and porter's lodge, it may be assumed that there was an earlier building on this site. Bryant says that an old coloured pavement was found under the floor of a room in the house in 1840. The main

part of the house was either added or altered at dates somewhat later than the porch. Oliver says in his book that the building, though mutilated, still retains much that is interesting. It is a long building with a boldly projecting three-storied porch as its chief feature. The upper rooms to the right of the porch, formerly one large chamber, but now divided into two by a partition wall, have a fine 17th-century plaster ceiling. A large pendant boss bears the crest of the Chamberlayne family, who held the Manors and lived here during the 16th and early 17th centuries. The design of the pendant is composed of a crown in the lowest circle with the heads of lions and dragons above. Apples, pears, oak leaves, acorns, and pomegranates are modelled in the plaster ceiling, and the cornice, which is dated 1614, has figures of boys holding scrolls. You will note on the exterior the crow-step gables, the pediment over the windows on the right-hand side—two special characteristics of this county—and the unusual irregularity in size and position of the windows. Within please observe the curious squint or loophole at the commencement of the stairs, designed, it would almost seem, to enable the occupier to snipe an intruder entering by the main porch door. On the ground-floor room to the right is a fine old oak settle with linenfold pattern panels. Upstairs in the main room with the moulded ceiling, there is still visible the outline of the open fireplace. To sum up, though we do not know the actual date of the erection of the Hall or its builder, it is pretty safe to assume that it was erected by a member of the Chamberlayne family in the first half of the 16th century, and that the main rooms on the right were erected about the date on the ceiling, viz., 1614. This date would fit in well with the pediments above the windows on the front of the house."

After inspecting the Hall the excursionists paid an informal visit to the Church, where they were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. J. E. P. Bartlett. The delicately carved screen was much admired.

At Marlingford Hall the party were hospitably entertained by Major and Mrs. Evans-Lombe. After tea the interior of the Hall and the Church were inspected.

At Bawburgh Church the excursionists were received by the Rector, the Rev. Gabriel Young, who pointed out the antiquities of the Church, and told the legendary story of St. Walstan and the origin of the famous well near by.

"The water of that well," he said, "has a curative power in it. A late farmer here, Mr. Sparrow, who was Churchwarden many years ago, had a mare with two great sores and wanted to have her killed. But a boy prevailed on him to let him have her. The boy washed her morning and night for about ten days, and at the end of that time the sores had disappeared. This water, I say, has a miraculous effect. I do not say it will raise the dead. The

people know that if they have weak sight and will use the water daily their eyes will be strengthened. A curious thing is that the water never rises or falls below a certain height. Do not run away with the idea that this well contains only ditch water: it has a mineral spring. I have had the water analysed, and the analyst told me it contains radium."

Bawburgh Hall was next visited, where Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy read the following paper:—

"The township of Bawburgh has always been part of the large Manor and Soke of Costessey, and its owners have probably been the same as those of the Costessey Manor. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the de la Pole family, Earls of Suffolk, and was eventually granted by Queen Mary to Sir Henry Jernegan, the Master of her Household. Lord Stafford was the last of the Jernegans to own this property, and when the Costessey estate was split up after the War and Costessey Hall dismantled, this Hall with the farm was purchased by Mr. Tufts, by whose kind permission we are inspecting the premises.

There is a date of 1634 on a spandrel of the porch doorway, and this is probably the date of the erection of the Hall. The crow-step gables and the pedimented windows, as at Barnham Broom, confirms generally this date. Within the house there is an oak panelled room with a once open fireplace, and in a small room behind, a mantelpiece with the face of a Bacchante surrounded by a cluster of grapes and vine leaves.

Adjacent to the Hall are two curious buildings—their *raison d'être* has baffled many. The one opposite the Hall door is called the Slipper House, and it is said that it was here that pilgrims to St. Walstan's Well deposited their shoes, to walk barefoot the rest of the way. That pilgrims may have subjected themselves to this pious discomfort somewhere near this spot is not unlikely, but the building in style is quite obviously post-Reformation and is probably contemporary with the Hall itself, *i.e.*, about 1634. The builder was no doubt a man of antiquarian tastes, who, having collected a quantity of dressed stone from ruined churches and monasteries, made them into a garden-house, a form of building which was fashionable in those days. It was then used as a sitting-place or store-house. I do not think it was meant for a dove-cote, as the blocked windows are for seeing through and not for an exit for birds. If you look closely at the dressed stone you will see that there is a good deal of patchwork, showing that the stones were not uniform in shape or design, or originally intended for the building which they now compose.

Blomefield says, on what authority I know not, that a hermit had a hermitage near the bridge and employed himself by sprinkling pilgrims as they passed with hyssop and holy water. The 6-inch

Ordnance Map shows the site of the hermitage on the road near the bridge, but I do not think there are any visible remains.

The square building near by, now used as a garage, seems also to have been erected at the same time out of odd materials obtained from elsewhere. The sculpture is held to be 14th-century. In the stalls behind there are built in two gargoyles, and the gable itself is ornamented with worked stone. Inside the stalls are some fine moulded beams and an open panelled ceiling. Possibly this flooring may have been part of an older building on this site."

A second excursion took place on the 19th July, 1928, the itinerary including Tacolneston, Forncett St. Peter, Buckenham, and Attleborough.

The first stop was at Tacolneston, to view the  
 TACOLNESTON Dairy Farm, or Old Hall Farm, described as "the  
 OLD best Norfolk example of original half-timber work."  
 HALL FARM. An interesting account of its history was given by  
 Mr. Claude J. W. Messent, A.R.I.B.A. "There  
 was," he said, "some uncertainty about its correct name. Some  
 authorities said it was the Manor House, or one of the manor  
 houses mentioned in Blomefield's history; others that such a gem  
 of half-timber work must once have had the status of a hall.  
 This led him to call it the Old Hall Farm in his book, *The Old  
 Cottages and Farm Houses in Norfolk*. To-day it was known as  
 the Dairy Farm.

"Nothing is definitely known of the history of this house. There are two Manors in Tacolneston—the Manor of Tacolneston, formerly Dovedale, and the Manor of Williams in Tacolneston. The Old Hall opposite the Church is probably the Hall of the Manor of Tacolneston, and it is quite likely that this house may have been the Hall of the Manor of Williams in Tacolneston. Williams' Manor in the 16th century, when this house was probably built, was owned by the Earl of Arundel. It subsequently came to the Cleres, who were big landowners in Norfolk; later, a John Browne became the owner, and in 1670 James Brogden acquired the Manor. He was Sheriff of Norwich in 1679. In 1736 it was in the hands of the Knipe family, who held it till the early part of the 19th century, when it was purchased by Sir F. G. M. Boileau, his initials can still be seen on the west gable: this property was sold again in recent years, and is now owned by the present occupier, Mr. Taylor. Norfolk in the Middle Ages did not possess large forests like Essex, Sussex, and Cheshire, and consequently has not such a wealth of half-timbered buildings remaining at the present day. But in spite of this, a fair number of examples are to be found in various parts of the county, and this house, so far as I know, is the best Norfolk example. It shows that the craftsmen of mediæval Norfolk were

quite up to the standard of other counties. The half-timber work here consists of two three-storey wings projecting centrally from the front and back elevations respectively. In the case of the front wing, the first floor projects in front of the front floor porch in the traditional manner, but the next storey above is set back, and forms what might best be described as a super-dormer coming out of the roof, the whole composition forming quite a pleasing feature to this very fine old farmhouse. Another unusual feature for a Norfolk farmhouse is the ornamental plaster-work between the windows; this is known as pargeting or parge-work, and is more common in Essex; but here again we see that Norfolk craftsmen were quite up to the standard of other counties. Coming to the back elevation of this house, the three-storey wing of half-timber work is built with each succeeding storey set further back than the one beneath. The whole is built on a substantial brick plinth, the base of which is washed by a small stream which runs round two sides of the house, and may be part of a moat which surrounded the whole house, but there is no proof of this. The gables of this house are entirely of brick and are finished off with the traditional high-pitch and crow-step work up each slope, the individual bricks vary considerably in size, the six small windows in the west gable are late Tudor in detail, and a fine three-shafted chimney stack crowns the gable."

A remarkable old oaken railed screen just behind the front door was much admired.

FORNCETT among trees, at which the next halt was made,  
ST. PETER was described by the Rector, the Rev. T. J.  
CHURCH. Bentley, as possessing a most finished example  
of a round tower, the rubble being laid in even  
strata from the ground to the battlements. Within the tower is a massive staircase, probably of the 12th century, and the remains of a priest's door and "peep." In the north aisle of the Church is an alabaster tomb, bearing the name of Thomas Drake, who probably built the 1450 portions of the Church. On the upper surface of the tomb, which, like the carved ends of the pews, has been much mutilated, were incised drawings showing the costumes of the period. The pew ends are unusual, being in splendid condition owing to the way in which they were restored by William Ollett, of Norwich, in 1850. There are fifty-four of them, but it is probable that others were used for the renovation of the existing ones. All are of the English type of carving, which endeavoured to express a great deal in a little space. Many of them represent saints, martyrs, prophets, and sacramental symbols, but two represent trades and one a pastime, that of falconry.

A mystery lies behind the inscription on one of the brasses, which runs: "Here lyeth Richard Baxter, who, by Isabella, his

wife, had two sons and two daughters, and afterwards departed this life, being cowardly wounded."

At New Buckenham the archaeologists devoted an hour to an examination of the Parish Church, the Market Cross with its Whipping Post, and the Earthworks and Castle.

New Buckenham Church, described by Archdeacon MacDermott as the "little cathedral of South Norfolk," had much to interest the visitors. In a brief sketch of its principal features the Vicar (the Rev. C. G. Reed) pointed out that its arches, although lofty, were not heavy, but, on the contrary, graceful. In many churches looking from the sanctuary to the west end the prospect was one of bare walls, which was not an inspiration to the preacher for his sermon. In that Church, however, the prospect from the east end was as beautiful as from the west. The screen and the stained-glass windows, which were there in the middle ages, had disappeared. Referring to the early 17th-century font, Mr. Reed said that the Churchwardens' names were inscribed on it. Churchwardens had power to do that sort of thing in those days. As to the grotesque figures on the font, he had had opinions from various authorities regarding them, but was not satisfied. Whether they were of the 14th or 15th century he did not know. The tantalizing thing about the historian Blomefield was that in his references to that part of Norfolk he told them some things but not enough. On a table near the door was the charter from Queen Elizabeth granted to the men of New Buckenham and giving them certain rights, *i.e.*, exemption from sitting on juries, free right of passage over the waterways and the toll-gate, and exemption from contributing to members of Parliament as they passed through the parish on their way to London. There were two important manuscripts, one on vellum—a written dispensation allowing meat in Lent. The Elizabethan chalice and paten were very valuable, and had been shown several times by request at the Church Congress Loan Exhibition. A Norwich silversmith (said Mr. Reed) declared that it was the oldest plate he had handled, and that it was so fragile that the right place for it was the Museum. "We have not come to that yet," said the Vicar, "and use it once a year on Easter Day." On the chalice, which is of hammered silver, is the inscription:—"This is for the toen of New Buckenham." The date according to the Norwich marks is 1569.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy stated that when he was at this Church a few weeks ago he noticed a long slab which was let into the pathway by the priest's door into the chancel to divert rain-water, and which he thought was a sepulchral slab. The Vicar had kindly had it unearthed, and his surmise proved to be correct. It was a sepulchral slab with a cross upon it belonging to a

tomb, probably of one of the Vicar's predecessors. He hoped it would be replaced within the Church.

The next place visited was Buckenham Castle. The party gathered near the massive flint ruins within the precinct. Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy read the following paper:—

“Our Society paid visits here in 1862 and 1888.

BUCKENHAM On the former occasion a paper was read by  
CASTLE. Mr. Henry Harrod, and on the latter by the  
Rev. C. R. Manning, who in turn held the office  
of Hon. General Secretary. The latter paper shows an advance  
of knowledge on the former. My task is to collate these two  
papers and produce to you the best of both with a few additions.

The history of the Buckenham is of considerable interest. The township of the Conquest belonged to Ralf Guader, Earl of Norfolk, who fled from England, being displaced by William D'Albini, to whom the Conqueror granted the estates. The D'Albinis were the ancestors of the Howards, Earls of Arundel and Sussex. The name of D'Albini survives, I believe, nowadays in the surname Daubeney, and was derived from a village in Normandy called St. Martin d'Aubigny.

Castles existing at the time of the Conquest or erected just afterwards had a very distinctive feature. They consisted of a conical mound with high banks all round. Such defensive buildings as there were took the form of a wooden stockade. There was little or no attempt at stone buildings. Good local examples of this class of earthwork are to be seen at Norwich Castle, where the conical mound has been pared down, Thetford, Castleacre, Horsford, Denton, and Wormegay. This earthwork has clearly no conical mound, and the site of the original mound or motte must be sought elsewhere.

In that part of the original parish which is now called Old Buckenham, the remains of a pre-Norman Castle are to be found at the Abbey Farm, about two miles north-west from here. The place, however, is so overgrown with trees and undergrowth that in summer, at least, it is not worth a visit, as the profile of the earthworks is not visible. There, no doubt, existed the earthwork with the conical mound and horseshoe entrenchments and moat. William D'Albini, the son, from some reason unknown to us—possibly strategic, or it may be to secure a running water supply—decided to change his abode, and accordingly in 1146 he founded a Priory of Augustinian Canons within the Castle precinct there and granted to them, with other possessions, “the site of the Castle and the Castle itself, which was to be destroyed.” A few pieces of hard rubble protruding from the ground and low hillocks in the pasture are all that remain of this Priory, which suffered suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. D'Albini then proceeded to construct this earthwork here, not of the conical hill variety,

but consisting, like Castle Rising, of a large circular area enclosed by a high rampart with fosse, within which were erected the keep and other buildings. The new township, which soon sprang up around the new Castle, became New Buckenham, while the township around the old Castle became Old Buckenham, and they are now separate parishes, though these earthworks are actually just within Old Buckenham.

Bryant, in his description of this parish, says that the Castle had a square polygonal stone keep, with corresponding offices and with a wall at the top of the outer bank, the whole surrounded by a deep moat. There is said to have been a central keep, two circular towers, and a barbican. I fancy this conjecture about the buildings is based upon an old wood carving, giving the prospect of Buckenham Castle, which was on the outside of the Crown Inn, New Buckenham, and is now on the Market Cross.

The only visible masonry are the foundations of the gateway, the wall round and on the top of the vallum, and this strange building here. It is of flint and rubble, with walls 11 ft. thick, and is divided by a wall crossing it. It has no windows or staircase, and is thought by some to have been the sub-structure of one of the two circular towers already referred to, and to have been used as a dungeon, approached by a ladder from above. It seems curious, however, that while this part of one tower should remain, every vestige of the other tower and the even larger keep should have disappeared. Is it not possible that this building was the ground storey of a circular keep? Keeps, I believe, are usually square or rectangular, but the difficulty in obtaining dressable stone for the quoins at the corners may well have been the reason for a circular building. To see over the rampart and its wall would necessitate a high building, and the ground floor would make a convenient dungeon in which prisoners could, if desired, be made to suffer a lingering death without light or ventilation.

The William D'Albini who erected this Castle, owned, and possibly built, Castle Rising, and these estates until 1243 remained in his family. There were then four co-heirs and heiresses to the family properties, and they partitioned these between them, and the Buckenham estate fell to Sir Robert Tateshall. In 1263 Sir Robert was besieged here by Sir Henry Hastings, and it is thought that the earthworks outside the entrance were thrown up during this investment. In 1461, when the Castle had descended to the Knyvetts, an attempt was made, so the Patent Rolls record, to seize the property for the King, probably to enforce payment of some feudal dues. Nine Commissioners and an Escheator were sent to seize the place, and they eventually sent into Chancery the following report:—



"On the Tuesday before St. Matthew last they entered the outer ward of the Castle to the foot of a bridge called a 'draght brigge' across the water and found it raised so that they could not enter and Alice the wife of John Knyvett appeared in a little tower over the inner foot of the Bridge keeping the Castle with slings paveises faggots timber and other armaments of war. 'Master Twyer' she cried 'ye be a justice of the pees and I require you to kepe the peas for I woll nott leve the possession of this castell to dye therefore and if ye begyn to brake the peas or make any warre to gete the place of me I shall defende me, for lever (sooner) I had in such wyse to dye than to be slayne when my husband cometh home for he charget me to kepe it.'

The Commissioners and the Escheator, considering discretion the better part of valour, retired. Such was the way in which our forbears were able to resist the financial demands of the King.

In 1649 Sir Philip Knyvett first demolished and then sold the Castle to Hugh Audley. Bearing in mind the date, it is not improbable that the demolition of the Castle was by order of the Parliament, which regarded such strongholds as this as likely to facilitate Royalist uprisings or resistance. Since this date the Castle has belonged to the Harveys, the Holbeches, and the Herberts, and now to Mr. Westgate.

The Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, between the Castle and the road, was founded soon after the new township sprang up. It was supplied by a Custos and two or three Chaplains nominated and maintained by the Prior of the Priory of Buckenham. The Parish Church was not erected until quite a hundred years after the building of this Chapel."

Tea was partaken of in the Church Room at Attleborough, kindly lent by the Rector, the Rev. M. F. Webb. Then followed a business meeting of the Society, at which the President announced that fifteen applications for membership had been made. Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy described the arrangements that had been made for photographing from the air the Roman Camp at Caistor. The Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club, he said, had offered to take up any member desiring to inspect it. It was hoped to have a photograph by way of possessing a permanent record of the "lines" of the Camp, representing streets or paved ways. This, said Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, would excite interest in the Camp, and cause eventually, he hoped, a systematic exploration to be made.

After tea the visitors went to see the Church of St. Mary, a lucid description of which was given by the Rev. H. M. Mills. The building was originally cruciform, with a central tower and spire. It is often stated that the collapse of the tower was responsible for the destruction of the chancel, but though the spire

undoubtedly fell it is more probable that the chancel was destroyed during the dissolution of the monasteries. Of that part of the Church which was destroyed no trace remains save the vertical lines of broken rubble on the exterior of the east wall.

Considerable restoration has been carried out in the Church, and this includes the removal of all the broken stained glass in the clerestory windows and its embodiment into the west window, and the removal of the screen to the west end of the Church. This screen is one of the most notable features of the Church. Stretching the full width of the Church, and some 12 ft. high, it is of an elaborate nature, and bears a series of shields painted on the panels. An entry in the Parish Register of 1614 by the then incumbent John Forbie, states that he painted these shields, which are of ecclesiastical symbolism. In conclusion, the Rev. H. M. Mills, who is not a Norfolk man, paid tribute to the manner in which Norfolk people maintain their churches.

A third excursion took place on Thursday, the 6th Sept., 1928. A delightful corner of Norfolk, extending inland a few miles from Stiffkey, was the scene of the excursion. The day was gloriously fine, and the members attending, of whom there were about two hundred, must have been conscious that though the purpose of the jaunt was to improve their stock of antiquarian lore, they were doing it under the best of holiday conditions. The bulk of the party used their private cars as the means of working to the timed schedule which the Secretary had arranged. Only a minority resorted to the charrs-à-bancs, which left St. Andrew's Hall Plain shortly before nine o'clock, and travelled into the district by way of Holt and Blakeney. The first place of call on the list was the ancient village of Stiffkey, or, as the natives still call it, Stukey, which formerly had a quay and a harbour, but now must be reckoned almost as an inland parish, for about six hundred acres of salt marsh separate it from the sand dunes protecting it from the sea. By invitation of Mrs. Gray a visit was paid to the Hall, which is still a large mansion, though partly in ruins, and has circular towers at the angles. It was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and father of the famous Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. Then a call was made at Warham, a spot famous because of its Camp, which has a double fosse and is of doubtful origin. Next, by invitation of Mr. G. J. H. Gosselin, a visit was paid to the ancient and moated mansion, Hindringham Hall. There a break was made for luncheon, which was taken pic-nic fashion, an arrangement which the use of the car facilitates and which is now customary because it not only economises time, but evades the difficulty of finding a caterer in out-of-the-way places capable of seating a large party at one and the same time. Great Walsingham being reached, the afternoon opened with a visit to Berry Hall, an ancient mansion lying in the

vale below the fine Church of St. Peter. Here the party were received by Major C. F. Gurney. Great Walsingham Church, of course, had to be explored and consideration given to its numerous points of interest. Next the Slipper Chapel at Houghton St. Giles was seen, and finally the party gathered among the ruins of the House of the Greyfriars at Little Walsingham. The party was headed by the Society's President, Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, F.S.A., and the arrangements were in the hands of Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, the Hon. General Secretary.

At the Hall of Stiffkey a paper was read by STIFFKEY Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, F.S.A. This paper HALL. is printed at full length in the main part of the Proceedings. Judge Herbert-Smith followed with an interesting address, in which he sketched the career and character of the famous Lord Keeper, and described Bacon as one of the greatest of the people who helped to steer his country through the most dangerous period that England had ever known, except that which began in 1514. At that time there was arrayed against Elizabeth all the Roman Catholic world and all the power of Spain. It was by her playing off one power against another, and by being engaged half-a-dozen times and never being married at all, that England managed to get through her troubles. Bacon was one of the Queen's principal advisers at this time. Norfolk had every reason to be proud of its connection with one of the best known and greatest of English families, the Bacons.

Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, in the course of WARHAM a paper said it was not possible at present to CAMP. say with any degree of certainty to what period belong these earthworks of Warham, though they fall into a fairly considerable group in Norfolk hitherto labelled by the Ordnance Survey authorities as "Danish Camps." Mr. A. E. W. Tower, Lord Leicester's agent, had told him that Mr. St. George Gray and Dr. M. Tapp were carrying out a thorough examination of the site when war broke out in August, 1914. Mr. Gray, on being asked if he would care to make any communication thereon for the Society's consideration, had courteously sent the following note:—

"The ground covered by the earthworks and Camp is approximately 9 acres, the interior space alone being about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The earthworks occupy a rounded area with an external diameter of nearly 700 feet. There are two ramparts. The inner is over a quarter of a mile in circumference. They cease on the west and south-west as they approach the river. The chief entrance at the present day is on the north-north-west, and is 11 feet in width; but from excavation it proved not to be an ancient entrance. During my visit to Warham with Dr. Tapp, I made a contoured plan of about one-third of the Camp. The crest of the inner

vallum, in the highest part, is about 20 feet above the surface of the silting of the inner fosse. Nine cuttings were made. The inner fosse, on excavation, proved to be 30 feet wide at the top, and to have the extraordinary width of 16 feet at the bottom. At a considerable depth we discovered a bronze brooch (tinned) of the 1st century, A.D.; also fragments of Samian pottery within 2 feet of the bottom of the fosse. The pottery below this level was scarce and indefinite in character. In the trenching in the interior a chipped and polished flint celt of Neolithic type was found, associated with Samian and other Roman pottery. The earliest date of Warham Camp has not yet been determined; but the excavations have produced definite evidence of Roman occupation. There was slight indication of the presence of late-Celtic pottery."

At Hindringham Hall, an ancient moated mansion, Mr. G. J. H. Gosselin read the following paper:—"I have been asked to give you an account of this old moated house, but I am neither an historian nor an archaeologist. I am indebted for my information chiefly to Mr. Johnson and to my friend the late Mr. Micklethwaite, who taught me to reverence ancient buildings. There is very little of the really early history of the place known, but I must not omit an item which takes us back to that period when Julius Cæsar and such-like tourists infested England. While exploring for a water supply, I was digging a hole in the orchard on this island, and after passing through detritus of various sorts, I came upon a bed of black vegetable earth and found in it the debris of a Roman supper, viz, cockle shells and whelk shells, lying cheek by jowl with three or four pieces of broken pottery and a small piece of bronze. Mr. Micklethwaite had no doubt that these scraps were of Roman origin.

The next piece of history I have is about 1,100 years later, when I find in Parkin's continuation of *Blomefield's Norfolk*, that Ailmer, Bishop of Elmham, and later, Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford (about 1086), held the Manor. These reverend gentlemen kept, among other useful things, socmen (whatever they may be), swine and bees! A watermill is mentioned. I imagine it stood at the south-west corner of the moat, where I found, when digging a drain, some five or six feet below the surface, a very large and heavy oak frame of 9-in. by 9-in. scantling. The mill could only have been a small one, as the stream is of no size.

In 1096, it seems, Bishop Herbert de Losinga gave the Lordship to the Prior and Convent of Norwich, and it was appropriated later by Bishop Gray to the cellarer of the monastery. About 1537-8 Henry VIII., converted the Priory of Norwich into a Dean and Chapter, and that body leased the property for 99 years to Hugh Hastings, of Elsing, and in 1562 a new lease was granted to



HINDRINGHAM HALL.



Martin Hastings, of the Manor and Parsonage of Hindringham. This lease was to begin when the old lease should end (1637) and was for another 99 years, the rent being £43 3s. 10d. In the new lease the said Martin agreed "to keep in repair all the houses, buildings, edifices, &c., of the said Manor of Hindringham now being edified and builded as well within the moyte as without the moyte, within the sayte of the sayd Manor," and, moreover, Martin had "to keep the Chancel of the Church in repair and strow the Church with such manner of strowing as the said Church hath heretofore been accustomed to be strowed."

The words "being builded and edified" raise this point: Was there some older building to edify? I think there was. I will come to that, but will finish up with Martin first. He married first, Amy, daughter of Jeffry Mabbs, of Binham; she was buried at Elsing, 3rd January, 1562. He married as his second wife, Mrs. Mary Briggs, widow of one James Briggs. He left her his lands and this house, also £40 per annum, and to have £80 more if she did no act leading to the forfeiture of his lease, on conditions (rather hard on Mary) "that she was not after his decease to cherish mayntayne nor marye Henry Beningfield brother to Edmund Beningfield of Hindringham—neither cherish mayntayne nor marye with one Francis Novell brother to John Novell of Yorkshire." It appears that she carried out the bargain and enjoyed the property. This will is now in the possession of Mrs. Thackeray, of Elsing Hall.

Another Martin Hastings held the Manor in 1637, and was probably the last of that name to hold it, and he appears to have parted with his interest to a Mr. John Nabbs.

The Dean and Chapter, after a bit of a scrap in the Court of Chancery, seem to have leased the house to a Mr. John Nouné, of Pudding Norton, for 21 years. But to use the beautifully expressive words of Mr. Johnson, "The devolution of the property at this period is somewhat obscure," and several names come in as having some interest in it besides Mr. Nouné, viz., John Browne, Riches Browne, James Ward, and two Miss Nabbs, besides their father, John Nabbs. After 1723, leases were granted for 21 years and we have as lessees the names Nicholas and Robert Styleman.

1748. John Balders, of Pudding Norton, and James Jones, of Fakenham, Surgeon.

1752. Mathew Manning, of Thetford, Dr. of Physic.

1801. John Orris, junior (my great-grandfather), had a lease for 21 years.

1843. Haddon Adcock and William Cooke.

1857. John Middleton and Mr. Edmund Plane Middleton.

In 1869 the reversionary interest in the lease passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who parted with it to the said

Edmund Plane Middleton, and at his sale it was bought by a Colonel Bottomley, whose executors sold it, or rather a portion of the property, to Gerard J. H. Gosselin.

To return to the building. Henry VIII., on coming to the throne, took up two pious occupations, viz., domestic life and the destruction of religious houses—quite a big business for one King to see to. Now I have little doubt that the eastern wing of this house was built in pre-Reformation days, and not at the same time as the rest of the building. First of all, the floors, &c., are all at a lower level than the others. Secondly, the mortar is not quite so good; and, thirdly, no ecclesiastical stone has been found in the walls. In the west wing, as you can see, a quantity of freestone, portions of mullions, heads of windows, pieces of mouldings, probably taken from Binham or Walsingham, have been used among the flints. It is probable that this east wing was built in the time of Henry VII., or perhaps a little earlier. This wing has been heightened at some distant time by three or four feet. One of the earlier tie-beams is still in position, and the extra height is partly shown by the brickwork on the corbels of the gable, and you can trace the slope of the earlier roof, which may have had crow-steps. The porch stonework is not quite in date with much of the house, but rather later, and may have come from some other destroyed hall. Many of the windows were blocked up with 4½-in. brick walls inside and out, the oak frames being left to decay peacefully between the walls. Fortunately enough remained for me to copy, and in one or two cases I found mullions and heads sound enough to use, but most could be crushed to powder in the hand. In the east window of the west wing, between the blocking walls, I found a small remnant of the old lead of the window, sufficient for an expert to make out the original design. I had this carried out, and mostly glazed with old blown glass found on the place. The east gable is the finest and best preserved, very few repairs were required, though the peak of the gable is new. The projecting pantry and dressing-room over are probably an addition. The blocked-up door by the kitchen chimney shows that some first-floor room has gone. Larder and offices are all new. The projection at the back of the house is also an addition. There were the remains of a window which it blocked up—once on a time it was a dairy—and on first floor a dressing or powdering room. There are traces of the north door of the hall, often found in these old residences opposite the chief entrance—a healthy, but draughty plan. The new porch I added. The west end of the house was repaired by the late Mr. Middleton, and well done. The frame of the small cellar window is the only one I have been able to keep whole.

The interior of the house remains much as it was originally. The hall is separated from what was the buttery by an oak stud



and brick wall, much of which remains. The present "keeping-room" was part of the hall, and in the buttery there were two serving hatches opening into the kitchen—one has been built up to prevent a settlement of the kitchen wall. It is possible that the hall extended right up to the foot of the great staircase at the west end, but it is now separated by a thick flint wall. This staircase is now repaired from the top to the ground with oak treads, such as it had originally, twelve of them being the old ones mended. The first floor is practically left as it was designed, except that a passage has been taken out of one room and the powdering-room is now devoted to hygienic purposes. The roof, repaired from end to end, has three garrets, one over each wing and one 80 feet long over the main building—this was used as a cheese room; probably it may have been used for the farm labourers to sleep in when there were no cheeses.

I should mention that in the account of the Manor given me by Mr. Frederic Johnson there is much interesting detail of how the property descended in the Hastings family, and subsequently into my hands."

After this the party resolved itself into a general meeting of the Society. Several new members were elected. Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy said the members, no doubt, had seen in the *Eastern Daily Press* an account of the purchase by the Norfolk Archæological Trust of an ancient house, the Rosemary Tavern, which in the 16th century was a residence of the Mayors of Norwich. The Trust has no money of its own and had to depend on the bounty of archæologists. The sum of £35 had been raised for the re-thatching of the house. But £35 or £40 more was wanted in order to make the place safe and wind and water tight. Touching on the case of St. Nicholas' Chapel at Sheringham, believed to be the guild chapel of sailors there, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy said there was danger of it being demolished, although this was a valuable relic of mediæval Sheringham. He would welcome an expression of the views of the members in order that, if possible, influence might be brought to bear on the owner. The Rev. E. C. S. Upcher agreed that it would be a great pity if these remains were lost. Not much was left of old Sheringham. As much of it as possible ought to be preserved. Colonel Besant warmly supported this plea, and the meeting unanimously assented.

At Berry Hall a paper was read by Major OTHER VISITS. C. F. Gurney. Thence by a walk of only a few steps, the party reached Great Walsingham Church, which has many most interesting antiquities, including pre-Reformation seats with good poppies. Here a paper was read by the Rev. R. W. Maitland, a member of the Society's Committee. Next the Rev. H. S. Squirrell read a paper at the Slipper Chapel, Houghton St. Giles, and finally the party gathered amid

the ruins of the Greyfriars, Little Walsingham, where the following paper was read by Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy:—

“The coming of the Friars took place about 1220 and was the outstanding event in the religious life of the nation during Middle Ages, and really forms a bright chapter in our ecclesiastical history. There were four main Orders—Dominicans or Black Friars, Carmelites or White Friars, Austin Friars, and Franciscans or Grey Friars. It was in 1347—two years before the Black Death—that Elizabeth Countess of Clare, the founder of Clare College, Cambridge, obtained a license from Edward III. to found a house at Little Walsingham for the followers of St. Francis of Assisi, who wore the grey habit.

The cult of absolute poverty, which the early Friars professed, seems in the course of time to have been relaxed, as their popularity brought them benefactions, and worldly wealth, together with the necessity for local organisation, caused them to adopt somewhat the same style of conventual buildings as their rivals, the Monks, used; but being of the people and preachers for the people, they mixed with the common folk in a way that was never done by the Monks, who, as a rule, led a cloistered existence.

At the time of the foundation of this Friary, the more famous Priory of Austin Canons, hardly a stone's throw away, had not reached the zenith of its fame, and it saw in the proposals of the Countess of Clare the possibility of prejudice or of a counter-attraction to the pilgrimages which were growing in popularity. The Priory and its Canons therefore took steps to oppose the foundation, in spite of the Countess being their own patroness. They feared, no doubt, that pilgrims coming from the south would pay a visit to these premises and possibly obtain free accommodation here and thus divert some of the income which they hoped to enjoy. They based their opposition upon three grounds—first, that parishioners would desert their parish churches and come to hear Masses and make their offerings within these walls; secondly, that the parish church would suffer because the precinct of this Friary would be exempt from tithes; and thirdly, that the assured resources of the existing Priory and its Canons would not keep them half a year, and much less if any other Order should be permitted to come to the town. They pointed out, too, that the Friars already had sufficient institutions in the neighbourhood, instancing Burnham and Blakeney, but they omitted to mention that these houses belonged to the Carmelite Friars, who were rivals of the Franciscans. Monks and parish clergy alike accounted the Friars intruders. They disliked their zeal, and feared their popularity with the masses.

The Priory authorities, however, were unsuccessful in their opposition to this threatened competition, and Pope Clement VI.

granted in 1347 to the Provincial of the Franciscan Friars of England a licence, at the request of Edward III. and Queen Philippa, to acquire a site for the house in Little Walsingham to accommodate twelve Friars.

Very little is known about its history. It must always have been eclipsed by its more famous and more affluent neighbour. In 1440 Richard Duke of York, who was then patron, gave to the Friary three acres of land, a garden, and four tenements adjoining this house. In 1526 a testator gave a legacy to an anchoress who had an abode here.

The house suffered suppression in 1538, and was surrendered by Richard Ingworth, the ex-Prior, to Richard, Bishop of Dover, who seems to have been the King's Visitor for taking over some of the Friary properties in Norfolk. In a letter to the Lord Privy Seal, this Bishop writes of several of the Friary properties, including this Friary, that "most of the substance was sold, stolen, or pledged before his coming, and little left either of plate, lead, or implements," yet he had so ordered that both plate and lead had come to light. This letter just referred to contains a request by the Bishop of Dover for a grant of one of these Friary properties. He, no doubt, was anxious to show his thoroughness in seeking out the hidden valuables, in order to obtain this grant. The Friary was not demolished at once, as we find the next year a report to the Government, stating that "Mr. Sydney is accomptant for the buildings and all things left by the visitor." In 1544 the site of the Friary was granted to John Eyre.

The picturesque ruins, which survive, present so many problems that it is impossible to reconstruct the plan of the Friary without digging. The main problem is, where was the Church? There was an antiquary named William of Worcester, who toured the country in the 15th century and made notes of the measurements of churches which he visited. He paced them out and put down the number of paces, which, of course, is not a very exact scale, but it is a useful guide. He appears to have been a small man, as it has been discovered from a note he left and from the size of the buildings still existing where his figures can be checked, that his paces were 1 ft. 8 ins. each. Luckily he visited this Church and records that the nave was 90 ft. by 53 ft., the choir 83 ft. by 28 ft., and the bell tower or campanile 16 ft. square. This gives the Church a possible maximum length of 173 ft., ignoring the tower, and it is extremely difficult to place it so that it coincides with existing walls. One would naturally like to locate it on the north side of the small cloister and treat the ivy-clad gable as the west end, but the measurements do not tally even approximately, and there are difficulties with the buttress nearby, which is external, but may be modern, and with the arrangements at the eastern boundary wall where there is a slope.

It has been suggested, and tradition supports the theory, that the Church was on the north side and contiguous with the north wall of the square court now used as a kitchen garden, which would be the main cloister. There are, however, no traces left, unless it be the north wall itself of the court. But one must remember that at the Suppression, if a conventual church was not required for parochial purposes, it was a condition of the grant that the grantee destroyed the church utterly. This may account for the absence of remains. If the church was situated there, the rectangular building on the east side of the large court fits in well as the chapter house. On this hypothesis there were two cloisters, the larger one, embracing the greater and northern part of the square court, and the smaller one, of which a considerable portion survives. The latter would then be the prior's or infirmary cloister. It is a pleasing building, which a little preservation work and gentle garnishing would do so much to enhance. It was clearly built about a century after the foundation of the Friary, that is about 1450. The rectangular windows, you will observe, are Perpendicular in style. There were covered passages on the east and west sides. The splays of the windows on the south show that there was a passage on this side as well with a newell staircase to a storey above. The lower windows of this cloister were not glazed except at the top in the tracery, unless the glass at the bottom was in wooden frames. The upper windows were unglazed, but had shutters. A part of the upper storey, no doubt, formed the dormitory.

There is a large building forming the western range which may have been the refectory or the prior's lodging. There appears to have been some sort of gallery at the north end of the building, but the walls and windows have been much tampered with, and it looks as if at some time or another the building had been used for a dwelling-house or tenements. It is difficult to say what was the purpose of the building on the west side of the small cloister. The stonework of the arch and of the niche above looks modern and may be the work of a restorer.

May I express a hope that some day the ground plan of this interesting building will be worked out by means of some limited excavation work as has recently taken place at Westacre."

Afterwards the party divided, some having tea at Little Walsingham and others at Fakenham.

## APPENDIX.

*Epitome of the Proceedings of the Committee so far as  
not recorded in the Annual Report.*

27th April, 1927.

The Cathedral Memorial Chapel Scheme:—

Resolution passed: "That in view of criticisms passed on the Cathedral Chapel Scheme, and of the effluxion of time since its promotion, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich be requested to call a meeting to consult the wishes of the subscribers to the War Memorial Fund, and of representatives of those Societies specially interested in the preservation of our National Monuments."

Miss Ebsworth's letter as to disused fonts was referred to the Bishop's Advisory Committee.

Eleven new members elected.

27th May, 1927.

The Annual Report was read and, subject to some slight additions, was approved.

The reply of the Dean of Norwich to the Resolution as to the Cathedral Memorial Scheme was read, in which he said he wished to consult his colleagues before further action was taken. Decided to leave matters as at present until a further reply was received from him.

Another copy of Chubb's Norfolk Maps was ordered to be subscribed for.

The Assistant Secretary was desired to keep a record of the time spent on proof reading of the General Index, Vols. XI.—XX.

Seven new members elected.

14th December, 1927.

Resolved, on the motion of the President: "That the Society's very deep regret at the deaths of Mr. Bolingbroke, Mr. Rudd, and Sir Eustace Gurney, be recorded in the Minutes."

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy was asked to carry on the duties of the Hon. General Secretary, pending the report of a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Teasdel, the Hon. Excursion Secretary, and Mr. Kent, to consider the vacancies.

Resolved that no lectures be given this winter.

Twenty-seven new members elected (including the Dean designate).

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, reviewing the financial position, pointed out that the heavy cost of the 30 years Index and the next Part would absorb most of the credit balance, but that after 1928 we should resume saving about £50 a year.

Dr. D. H. S. Cranage, Dean designate of Norwich, was appointed the Society's Representative Governor, on the Laura Elizabeth Stuart Memorial Trust.

Letters read, and replies sent as under :—

- (1) Rector of Long Melford, asking for a contribution. Declined.
- (2) Exchange of papers with North Staffordshire Field Club. Agreed to.
- (3) Resolved to send 500 addressed envelopes with our members' names to Stonehenge Protection Fund as our contribution.
- (4) Major Dent's book on Wool Weights ordered to be bought.
- (5) Agreed to request by the Norfolk and Norwich Library, that we should increase our rent from £5 5s. to £6 for the use of the Committee Room, etc., upon certain conditions.

Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence and Mr. Ernest A. Kent were elected on the Publications Committee.

Thanks ordered to be sent to Mrs. L. G. Bolingbroke for her gift of the late Mr. Bolingbroke's newspaper cuttings of excursions for the use of the Excursion Secretary.

The Cathedral Chapel Scheme was discussed. Resolved to take no steps in the matter until the new Dean had had time to consider the matter himself.

Resolved that a circular, signed by three officials, be sent to members whose subscriptions were considerably in arrear.

*23rd May, 1928.*

Gifts of £50 from the family of the late Mr. Rudd, Mr. Keyser's "Norman Tympana" given by Mrs. W. R. Rudd, and Devon Society's papers by Mr. Tingey, were reported, and special thanks to be given to Mr. Noel Rudd and Mrs. W. R. Rudd for their gifts, and also to Mr. Tingey.

On a revision of the Membership Roll, six members were removed for non-payment of subscriptions.

The financial position discussed. £5 voted to the Assistant Secretary for his assistance in the Index. Also that £5 be paid for emergency repairs to St. Peter Hungate Church, Norwich, carried out in special circumstances.

It was reported that Archdeacon Radcliffe would do what he could to complete the late Mr. Walter's survey of Norfolk Church Plate.

A letter approving the Upton Church Tower plans was ordered to be signed on behalf of the Committee, and the Hon. Excursion Secretary reported he was revising the list of Norfolk Manors sent to him by the Public Record Office.

The President read a letter from Mrs. Hood, asking the Committee to consider the appointment of a new Editorial Secretary. Much regret was expressed, and Mrs. Hood was asked to continue her work until the conclusion of Vol. XXIII.

The Appointments Sub-Committee recommended for submission to the Annual Meeting Mr. E. A. Kent as Treasurer and Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy as Hon. General Secretary, and pending the appointment of a colleague he was asked to carry out this year's excursions.

Nine new members were elected.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927-8.

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

The President and Committee desire to present their report for the year ended May 30th, 1928.

After a careful revision of our Membership Roll our members are found to amount to 559, an increase of 27 on last year, during the course of which 81 new members were elected.

The Society has suffered very serious bereavement during the last twelve months. Mr. John H. F. Walter, before occupying for five years the Presidency, was for a long period a prominent member of our Committee. An expert and enthusiast on Church Plate, he unfortunately did not live long enough to complete the survey of the whole of the County, but the many papers which he contributed to our Proceedings testify to his extensive knowledge and accurate work. Indeed he was actually engaged in this labour of love when his sudden and fatal illness seized him. Mr. Walter was the first President of the Norfolk Archæological Trust and a member of the Castle Museum Committee, to both of which he rendered valuable help.

Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke was connected with this Society from his early days. Elected a member in 1879, for 33 years—1894 to 1927—he held office, successively as Excursion Secretary, General Secretary, and Treasurer. He had thus long occupied a most prominent position in archæological pursuits and studies in Norwich and Norfolk. For the last decade of the last century and the first decade of this, it would not be untrue to say that he was the very heart and soul of the Society. His preservation of the Strangers' Hall and his subsequent gift of it with its remarkable contents to the Corporation place him high on the list of the benefactors of this City.

To Mr. Walter R. Rudd, Excursion Secretary from 1911 to 1922 and General Secretary from 1924 until his sudden death, we owe, perhaps more than to anyone, the popularity which the Society has achieved of late years. His wealth of anecdote, his gift of happy expression, his extensive knowledge of our County and City, their worthies and ancient trades, combined to equip him admirably for the posts which he held in the Society. He was always



accessible to every archaeological enquirer who sought his services or his advice. We of the Committee can testify to his untiring zeal in the promotion of those objects which we hold dear.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the sense of loss which we feel at the decease of these three gentlemen. Unfortunately we have also to record the passing of others to whom archaeology owes a debt, Sir Eustace Gurney, a Vice-President and the preserver and donor to the City of the Lazar House: Dr. Willink, Dean of Norwich, who did much to encourage popular interest in the Cathedral Church of the Diocese. Other members who have passed away are:—Mrs. Frank Bates (1919), Mr. T. E. Pengelley (1920), Canon Hay Aitken (1902), Dr. Colvin Smith (1918), Alderman George Green (1926), Sir Charles Harvey, Bart. (1916), and Mr. J. B. T. Hales (1877).

It is pleasant, however, to record the advent of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., to the Deanery of Norwich. His eminence in the field of archaeology, both as a lecturer and as a writer, is too well known to call for emphasis here. It is sufficient to say that we welcome the prospect of having his profound antiquarian knowledge at the disposal of the Society.

Last summer the following excursions were organised:—

9th June.—Weston Church, Reepham Church, Salle Moor Hall, Heydon Grange, Heydon Church, and Heydon Hall.

14th July.—Thorpe Hall, Potter Heigham Church, Ludham Church, and Wroxham Church.

1st Sept.—In Suffolk: Kersey Church, Lavenham Guildhall and Church, Long Melford Hall and Church, and Kedington Church.

In view of the series of University Extension Lectures on "Norfolk in History," delivered in the autumn by the Rev. J. F. Williams at Norwich and King's Lynn, it was thought unnecessary to arrange any lectures last winter under the auspices of the Society.

The Second Part of the 23rd Volume of the Society's papers will shortly be in the hands of members. We are glad to report the issue to subscribers of the comprehensive Index to Vols. XI. to XX., covering the years 1889 to 1920. This Index, so valuable and necessary to every student, has cost about £180, and the 100 subscribers will contribute £25 towards the cost. It is hoped that others will purchase a copy, which is sold at greatly below cost price at 5s. to members and 10s. to non-members.

It is some years since the Society printed any Norfolk Records apart from its annual Proceedings, the last being *Calendar of Norwich Deeds* (2nd part) published in 1915. The Publication Committee are considering this important side of our work, and it is hoped that, when funds permit, publication will be resumed

for the assistance of students of Norfolk history. The Society will welcome the assistance of any volunteers to undertake the careful copying of ancient documents and records.

The Society records with many thanks the following gifts:—

£50 from the executors of the late Mr. Rudd, in accordance with a request left amongst his papers.

Keyser's *Norman Tympana*, from Mrs. Rudd.

Four Volumes of newspaper cuttings relating to excursions, from Mrs. Leonard Bolingbroke.

The Great Yarmouth Branch of our Society has had another successful year, thanks to good work of the President and the two Secretaries, Mr. Robert Teasdel and Mr. G. J. H. Poll. Its membership now stands at 187, as compared with 170 last year, and its funds continue in a satisfactory condition. The Annual Meeting was held on April 23rd of this year, when Mr. William Buston, of Norwich, lectured to an interested audience on "A Modern Pilgrim in Ancient Trackways," and some local archaeological "finds" were exhibited. Since the last report two excursions have been held, the first into Suffolk, when the Churches of Pakefield, Wenhaston, Bramfield, and Halesworth were visited. The ancient Danish Harbour at Frostenden, discovered by Major Cooper and Mr. Claude Morley, was inspected and lectured on by Major Cooper. We were also indebted to Lady Huntingfield for taking the party over Heveningham Hall. The second excursion was to Fakenham, Walsingham, and Raynham. We have to thank Lady Gurney for acting as guide to Walsingham Priory, and the Marchioness Townshend for hospitality at Raynham Hall. On May 11th last the Suffolk Institute of Archæology honoured Gorleston and Yarmouth with a visit. The programme included at Gorleston the Church of St. Andrew, and at Yarmouth that of St. Nicholas with the Benedictine Priory, the Town Walls, the Tollhouse and the Cloisters at the Franciscan Friary, the meeting concluding with an exhibition by the Town Clerk, Mr. Stephens, of the Yarmouth Corporation Charters, Plate, and Regalia.

The Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings Limited states that last year 6,904 persons passed through the Franciscan Cloisters, the Towers, and the Merchants' House in that Town. Further funds and subscribers are appealed for to carry on the good work.

We record with pleasure the continued good work of the Norwich Society in its vigilant watch and ward over the architectural and archæological features of the City. In conjunction with it our Society claims credit for the successful advocacy of the preservation of Elm Hill. We welcome this instance of the sympathetic co-operation by the City authorities. We hope the very real success of this preservation work, both inside and out, foreshadows a more general appreciation of the necessity of the retention, even at the sacrifice of some convenience, of our fine

old domestic buildings which still remain in the older part of the City. There is always a risk that hasty and ill-considered action may, without warning, destroy what never can be replaced. and it behoves all who love this City to keep their eyes open.

Whilst eager to preserve the old features of our towns, we welcome the financial encouragement now given by the Government to recondition our rural cottages, which lend such charm to the countryside. The overflow of the town population into the country and increased facilities for road transit are creating a great danger, which the adoption of the Town Planning Act can in part remove, lest the haphazard building of unsightly houses and bungalows may ruin the attractions of many of the adjacent rural areas with their ancient cottages and old farm-houses and premises. In Norwich the Town Planning Act is being administered in sympathy with the aims of our Society. We hope, however, that in the much needed slum clearance schemes of the future the authorities will proceed, not by a wholesale and indiscriminating demolition, but by retaining and reconditioning many of the fine 16th and 17th century houses fronting the streets, whilst clearing away the congested tenements which a century ago were dumped in the open spaces and gardens behind these old houses, regardless or in ignorance of the laws of health. Such a *modus operandi* will preserve the unique appearance of the older parts of our City, whilst giving back to the houses the full access to light and air which they once enjoyed.

Last year (1927) Dr. Fairweather carried out some excavations at Westacre Priory with a view to ascertaining the ground plan. It is hoped that an account of his work may appear in a future issue of our Proceedings.

Colonel Edward A. Bulwer, member of our Committee, has been elected a member of the Castle Museum Committee in the place of Mr. John H. F. Walter, deceased.

The Committee have pleasure in recommending that the following be made Vice-Presidents of the Society:—The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Dukinfield Astley, who has been on the Committee since 1904, and Mr. Frank Barclay, a Committee-man since 1912.

The recommendation of the Committee in regard to the posts of Treasurer and General Secretary will be indicated to you later.

In conclusion the Committee desire to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered to the Society by its Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fred Johnson.

R. F. E. FERRIER,  
*President.*

