

The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1933.

*By the courtesy of the Proprietors of the local Press we have
taken several extracts from their reports.*

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at
ANNUAL the Guildhall, Norwich, on Thursday, 30th March,
MEETING. 1933, Colonel E. A. Bulwer, the President, being
in the chair.

The President in proposing the adoption of the Annual Report referred to the destruction by fire of the old Sprowston Windmill. It was just about to be handed over. It was a considerable loss from every point of view. What would happen they did not know. He supposed it would be in the hands of the Committee. If they had certain funds over in their hands which they felt some difficulty in getting rid of, St. Peter Hungate and Binham Priory schemes could do with some. He threw that hint out. The Archæological Society had given a donation of £10 towards the Sprowston Windmill Preservation Fund, and also £10 towards the Priory.

Colonel Bulwer explained that a sum of £120 had been raised in connexion with the appeal for the purchase of the site of the Priory. Another £20 was wanted. The Office of Works was quite ready to take it over at any moment, and was keen to do so. Small sums were being asked towards the Priory Fund. He himself had paid in £7, mostly small sums of 10s. and 5s., but some even less. An appeal had been sent out by the Society, but the response had not been what they had hoped. One lady who lived in that district sent 6d. in stamps and wished them success, asking them not to send a receipt because it cost money! That response was a great deal more valuable in the way of kind thought than no response at all.

Colonel Bulwer went on to mention the visit to Norwich in the summer of the Museums Association. Delegates from every museum in the kingdom would come to the conference and spend inside a week in Norwich. In this connexion it was hoped, if

possible, to open St. Peter Hungate as an ecclesiastical museum during the visit of the Museums Association. Every window in the church had been taken out and repaired. The total expenditure on the windows had been £90. The work had been extremely well done and the windows looked very nice. All the inside of the church—the walls had been plastered and colour-washed—looked beautifully clean. The whole of the structure had been looked over outside and in, and any necessary repairs done. The roof, luckily, was in good order. The Parks and Gardens Committee of Norwich Corporation were kindly looking after the garden surrounding the church, and everything was going on well. An appeal had been sent to members of the Society to send small sums. The response had been very limited, only 39 out of 552 sending subscriptions, so there was no chance of the Archæological Society putting its name down for the windows. Luckily they had some money to spend at St. Peter Hungate. They had received altogether up to the end of the year £337, and up to date had spent £230. Mr. Nugent Monck and the Norwich Players gave a magnificent performance in St. Andrew's Hall of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and handed over a most welcome cheque for £138. Mr. Stanley Wearing, who was keenly interested in the church and was always looking after it, had found a little stoup by the north door. They were grateful to Mr. Wearing for all the work he had done in this connexion. He knew that the Bishop was extremely anxious, if possible, that the opening of St. Peter Hungate should take place while the Museums Associations Conference was being held in July. It would be a splendid opportunity to bring this unique scheme before the whole of England through the delegates attending the conference.

Mr. J. E. T. Pollard, seconding, mentioned that with regard to St. Peter Hungate, all legal difficulties, he believed, were now ended, and that the draft deed was now in the course of going before the Privy Council. When that was done the deed would be engrossed and executed by the Lord Bishop. The motion was carried.

Colonel Bulwer then moved the adoption of the accounts. Thanks to Mr. E. A. Kent, their Hon. Treasurer, they were in a very good position. Miss Ethel Colman seconded the motion, which was carried.

Colonel Bulwer, proposing the election as President of Mr. R. H. Teasdel, F.S.A., of Great Yarmouth, said he had belonged to that Society for a great number of years and had very high qualifications and archæological capabilities that need not be dilated upon. He was one of the keenest members as well as one of the most learned. He was also the backbone of the Great Yarmouth Branch, which was growing and increasing every year.

Mr. F. H. Barclay seconded.

Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, supporting, said he could speak personally of the very great work Mr. Teasdel had done in bringing the Great Yarmouth Branch up to the very satisfactory condition in which it was to-day, of his great knowledge of archæology, and of his keenness in all the work connected with it.

Mr. Teasdel, acknowledging the honour, said that perhaps the fact that he was an old member of the Society had influenced their choice. Continuing, he said: "I was elected on January 7th, 1887. At that time Dean Goulburn was President, an appointment he soon after resigned, being followed in 1888 by Sir Francis Boileau, as I well remember. In the same year the Great Yarmouth Branch was founded. It was the earnest hope of our late Secretary, Mr. Walter Rudd, that Lynn should follow the example of Yarmouth, but though there are still well-known antiquaries in that historic port, and the terrain is rich in archæology, that branch is yet to be constituted. About the year mentioned, the membership of the Norfolk and Norwich Society was stated to be 390, as compared with this year's figures of 552. It would seem, therefore, that our Society was then, as now, in a vigorous condition, but its scope to-day is wider than it was forty-six years ago. Thanks mainly to the enterprise of our chief official, we have active offshoots: the Norfolk Archæological Trust—to hold in perpetuity property of antiquarian interest, and ever desirous of money—and the Norfolk Record Society, whose last two volumes on 'The Register of the Abbey of St. Benet of Holme' are a most valuable addition to Norfolk history. There are also the important excavations at Caistor, which are, I am glad to state, to be resumed next August under Professor Atkinson, as heretofore.

"Archæology is a progressive science. The days of such antiquaries as Mr. Oldbuck, of Monkbarns, and Mr. Simpkinson, of Bath, are gone (though much I have enjoyed their company). Excavations and research of an exact kind are the order of to-day, not only here in Norfolk, at Richborough, Colchester, and Verulamium, in Wales and Scotland, but also in Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia. As to our own city and county, it seems to me that every native of Norwich ought to be an antiquary; the whole place speaks of the past, the very stones in the walls cry out, 'Here is history, here lived and died, rejoiced, and sorrowed many Norwich worthies.' But an important capital town cannot live on its past alone, and it is a problem of ever-increasing difficulty how to progress and to develop an ancient city and at the same time preserve the charm and heritage of past centuries. Here perhaps this Society can help, as was done at Elm Hill. Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Thetford have also this difficulty to grapple with.

"We must be prepared to see great changes in the county. Arterial roads are absorbing our winding country lanes, pylons instead

of windmills delineating the landscape, motor craft taking the place of keels and the picturesque wherries. The old arched bridges of brick and stone are superseded by iron and concrete structures, and the time is not far distant when the Norfolk dialect will be spoken only by talented entertainers at social gatherings. Nevertheless, archæologists cannot stay the march of events, or the course of time, but it is possible to arrest destruction; as witness the reconditioning of the fabric and foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Lincoln Cathedral, the prevention of the collapse of Durham Castle, also the extermination of the destructive death-watch beetle in our fine old timber roofs, and the remarkable results obtained by Professor Tristram in restoring the colours and patterns in almost invisible wall paintings.

"May I close with a personal note. It has been my good fortune, though a Yarmouth man, for many years to have been intimately connected with this city of churches and gardens, ever since the far-off days in the last century when I was a scholar here under the shadow of St. Clement's Church in Colegate Street. I regard Norwich as my archæological home; and of our county, I will echo what Lord Nelson said at Yarmouth in 1800—'I am myself a Norfolk man and glory in being so.'"

Mr. Ferrier, after congratulating the new President on his election, moved a vote of thanks to Colonel Bulwer, the retiring President, for the services he had given to the Society during the last three years. It was the first time in the annals of the Society that two generations of a family had provided a president of the Society. Not only had Colonel Bulwer been President, but in the earlier days his father had also occupied that position. Colonel Bulwer had been most keenly interested in the work of the Society, had attended all the meetings and all the excursions, and in addition had taken a large part in the establishment of St. Peter Hungate as an ecclesiastical museum, which when completed would, it was thought, be the first case in the country where a church had been utilised for such a purpose. He had also been the backbone of the Friends of the Castle Museum.

The Rev. H. S. Squirrell seconding, described Colonel Bulwer as an ideal and enthusiastic President. The motion was carried.

Colonel Bulwer, in reply, said he could not speak too highly of the work done by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy. No trouble was too great for him, and the outings, which were always so successful, spoke well for his organisation. He was ably supported by Miss G. V. Barnard, their Assistant Secretary, a most highly efficient and qualified lady. Their funds were in a most satisfactory condition now owing to the great foresight of their excellent Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Kent.

The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of Lady Gurney. Two new honorary members were elected—the Rev. J. F.

Williams, F.S.A., a Norfolk man now living in Essex, and the Rev. Edmund Farrer, F.S.A. The President said Mr. Farrer's book on Church Heraldry in Norfolk was a standard work, and he had written an equally valuable book on Norfolk Brasses. Mr. Williams they all knew as a delightful lecturer. The Librarian, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary were re-elected.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, acknowledging this on behalf of his colleagues and himself, said they had received their inspiration from the enthusiasm and assiduity of the last two Presidents.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy said: "Mr. Percival Boyd, who is attempting to index all the marriages in the parish registers in England, and has completed a number of counties, including most of East Anglia, has offered to index the marriages in Norfolk parish registers if we lend him our transcripts in batches of five and we organise the transcription of the remaining untranscribed registers of the county. He will give us immediately a copy of his first index for 146 Norfolk parishes, covering about one-fifth of the whole county, which occupies 12 ins. of shelf. He will eventually give us a copy of the final index, on the understanding that it is accessible to all *bonâ fide* searchers. He stipulates that we record in our minutes that we recognise his offer as being of great benefit to Norfolk genealogy. It will be necessary for us to organise a body of skilled and responsible transcribers, who will (as was done in Suffolk), with the recommendation of the Bishop, borrow registers for the purpose of transcription. The only cost to the Society will be the trifling one of the supply of uniform-sized paper to the transcribers so that the bound transcripts may be alike.

"Mr. A. Campling has been instrumental in arranging this, and, but for the fact that he is for a while outside the county, would undertake the organisation. He has suggested that someone in the county should do it, and Mr. Percy Millican, who is very familiar with transcribing, has undertaken to organise this."

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Ferrier, the offer was accepted accordingly.

Mr. H. R. Nevill, speaking of the Binham Priory Fund, said he had by definite promises and in actual money paid something over £120 towards the £210 required, and, in view of some indefinite promises on which he thought he could count, he fancied £60 or £70 would finish off the business. They acknowledged the help of *The Times* and the *Eastern Daily Press*. He had been criticised by people, some in very high places, for launching this appeal at such an inauspicious time, but any time was inauspicious for launching an appeal. He did not want to have the doubtful satisfaction of saying "I told you so," if the surviving portions of the old conventual church did collapse. Creaking doors swung long, but the Government architect informed him that the danger was really imminent. The Office of Works, if it took it over, was

going to spend at once something like £2000 as their preliminary estimate of the necessary work to be done. A great deal of that would go in labour, and labourers in the neighbourhood would have a chance of doing useful work instead of being on the rates.

Mr. Claude J. W. Messent spoke briefly with reference to the monastic remains of Norfolk. He had been engaged during the last six months in compiling a list, as complete as possible, of all the old abbeys, priories, mediæval colleges and hospitals, and other monastic remains in Norfolk. During his researches he had come across some very interesting sites and ruins, and found upon mentioning them to some of his fellow members that many of these remains were scarcely known. He would like to draw attention to the site of Mountjoy Priory at Haveringland, where was a most interesting moated site with turf-covered foundations. A large boulder was also to be seen, which was supposed to have been used as a mounting block by visitors to the priory. Only a fortnight ago he visited Pentney Priory, with its fine gatehouse, and found it to be in a very sad state of repair, and the lady at the adjoining farmhouse informed him that it was now in a very dangerous state, as stones kept falling from the top in all directions. On the same day he visited Marham Nunnery and found the same state of affairs in existence. He was quite aware that an individual restoration scheme was utterly impossible for every monastic ruin in the county, but in the case of some of the larger ones it was to be hoped that something might be done to arrest decay as far as possible.

AFTERNOON RAMBLE.

In the afternoon a ramble took place, embracing Thurston's House, Aldrich House, the premises of Jewson & Son's, Ltd., the Octagon Chapel, St. Michael's Church, Coslany, St. Stephen's Church, and the Norwich High School for Girls, Theatre Plain.

The following paper was read by Mr. William ST. CLEMENT'S. Buston at St. Clement's Alley, the first stopping place:—

We are visiting, said Mr. Buston, one of the most interesting districts in Norwich. I question if there is any part of our city of similar area which has so many historical associations and which still possesses so many relics of a one-time importance as this district extending from St. Clement's Church to St. Michael's Coslany, known as Colegate. Within the square formed by Colegate and Golden Dog Lane, Magdalen and Calvert Streets, the Black Friars first settled in Norwich, and they appear to have had the use of the church of St. John the Baptist, which stood at the south-east corner of Calvert Street, the parishioners thereafter being shepherded by the parson of St. Clement. Within that same square Nonconformity has its two historic chapels.

There is no doubt that from 1565, when 330 Flemings and Walloons settled here, the prosperity of Norwich revived. Colegate became the centre of the textile industry for which Norwich was so famous. Here, in their spacious houses, the merchants were content to dwell, in close proximity to the humble dwellings of their workers.

The church of St. Clement is one of the most ancient in the city. The symbol of this saint is an anchor, and he is well known in ports, so that the position of his church here by the river is appropriate. The east window is reminiscent of the Decorated period, but the rest of the church is late Perpendicular.

Opposite the south door of St. Clement's Church was the ancient altar tomb of the parents of Matthew Parker, second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, quite a famous and learned man. He is said to have been born in St. Stephen's Parish on August 6th, 1504, and was the son of William Parker, a wealthy citizen. Educated in our Grammar School, and partly by the rector of St. Clement's, he afterwards became master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey: consequently was deprived by Mary, on her accession, of all his preferments; but Elizabeth, in spite of her objection to married priests, thrust the Primacy upon him. He was much associated with Norwich, and benefited the city. His portrait hangs in the Guildhall. During the time of Kett's Rebellion (1549) he took occasion to visit the insurgents on Mousehold and exhort them to avoid violence and submit themselves to the King's sovereignty. It was only the timely and impressive singing of the *Te Deum* in English by his chaplain and a few choristers that saved him from hurt. Next day he preached to many of the insurgents in this church, but finally had to beat a somewhat undignified retreat to Cambridge. He, more than any other, is considered to have impressed on the English Church the comprehensive character that marks it; but he was very active in persecuting the Puritans. Fuller says: "He was a parker indeed—careful to keep the fences and shut the gates of discipline against all such night-stealers as would invade the same." What perhaps is of more interest to the present company is the admitted fact that he was pre-eminently a scholar and an antiquary; a great lover and preserver of MSS. and other antiquities, "and a hearty encourager, if not the first reviver of the study of the Saxon tongue in this kingdom."

By 1823 the old tomb of his parents had become dilapidated, and in that year the existing altar tomb was erected bearing the following inscription, translated:—

"William Parker, of Norwich, died 10th January, 1516. Alice, his wife, 20th September, 1553. This monument of the father and mother of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, which had almost been destroyed by the action of time, the Master and

Fellows of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge had repaired, in memory of their former benefactor, 1823."

Matthew Parker died in 1575 and was buried in Lambeth Chapel. The old tomb was annually whitened over, previously to the commemoration sermon of the prelate, which was preached on Ascension Day. The new tomb is still scrubbed down every year at that time, and the sermon is still preached. I have culled the following from the report of the Charity Commissioners, 1833-36:—

"The sum of 16s. is annually paid by the sword bearer of the Corporation to the Clerk of this parish in respect of Archbishop Parker's commemoration sermon; the sum properly payable being 20s. Out of the sum of 16s. there is paid to the minister for preaching the sermon 10s., and to the curate 8d., according to the directions of the donor. 4d. is payable to the Clerk and 1s. is for cleaning the donor's monument. These sums are paid, but out of the residue, which ought to be divided (as the members of the Corporation do not attend the sermon) between the poor of St. Clement and the prisoners in the city gaol, there is paid 10d. to the sexton, to the clerk for going for the money 1s. 2d., and to the poor of St. Clement's 2s."

The good woman who acts as caretaker still cleans the tomb just before Ascension Day and still receives 1s. for so doing. The present rector of St. Clement's, the Rev. C. H. Kingsley Smith, told me yesterday that the preaching of the Parker sermon is arranged each year by Corpus Christi College, who send their own preacher down. The rector himself gets the sum of 1s.

To the west of the church, abutting upon the churchyard and fronting Colegate, stood the house of the priors of Ixworth; an Augustinian foundation established in 1100. At the Dissolution the house was granted to one Cuddington, then it passed to Cecily Suffield (said to have been a ward of Queen Elizabeth), then to Henry Scarborough, and next to John Aldrich, a grocer, who is said to have resided here prior to 1549, which seems doubtful. Aldrich was Mayor of Norwich in 1558 and 1570. According to the report of the Charity Commissioners before referred to, "Three dwelling-houses in St. Clement's churchyard and a yard adjoining were demised by lease bearing date 30th September, 1569, to John Aldrich and others for 500 years at 3s. 4d. per annum." There is no doubt, I think, that the prior's house and property were divided up after the Dissolution. Just round the corner, next the street, you will see a door with the initials "J. A." on the left spandril and "E. A." on the right one. The top of the door with this lettering is original, but the main part of the door is made-up and recent. Half the old door, from which the top was removed and put here, is hidden in the premises but can be seen. Further along is what was the main entrance to the old house. The house

was a great square, with an inner square courtyard. The walls round this courtyard are original stone and flint. There was a very fine door in this house, opening into the courtyard from the south, which is now in the Castle Museum and which you all know. The door formerly belonged to the Norwich house of the priors of Walsingham, which stood at no great distance from the west end of St. George Colegate Church. The inscription in black letter on the transoms which divide the panels:—

Maria: plena: gracie: mis:

Remember Wyllm Lowth Prior RCH.

completely identifies it with William Lowth, the eighteenth prior of Walsingham. The style of the door is of the first ten years of the 16th century. Aldrich's house was almost rebuilt by Messrs. Bolingbroke and Jones, who manufactured all kinds of textile fabrics in it, but a large part of the house as John Aldrich knew it still stands. John Aldrich is said to have been buried on the north side of the chancel of St. Clement's Church, on June 18th, 1582.

We now come to the house on the south side of the churchyard, known as Thurstons' House. The house is of very solid structure. In the bar next the street is a very interesting stone chimney-piece, with the 'Thurstons' merchant's mark and the date 1599 in the left spandril, a coat of arms on the right one, and having a Tudor rose in the middle of each pilaster. This chimney-piece was originally in a room on the first floor at the east end. In what was the living-room on the ground floor was another and much larger chimney-piece, of exactly similar type. The last owner of the property disposed of this chimney-piece to Mr. Adcock, and it is now in the house of our Lord Mayor in Upton Road. By his great courtesy I have been able to photograph it, and I am further able to give you the following particulars as communicated by the late Mr. G. A. King. He says: "The chimney-piece belonged to Alexander Thurston, a grocer and merchant, who lived during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was mayor in 1600 and M.P. for Norwich in 1601. The merchant's mark differs slightly from the mark drawn by Ewing, but there is no doubt of the identity of it. The arms on the other spandril are those of his wife—he appears not to have borne any. Mrs. Thurston was a Miss Hester Aldrich." You can imagine how easily young Thurston fell in love with the other grocer's daughter. He lived here; she lived across the churchyard there. I hope their married life was a happy one.

Down the passage there (which in the middle of the 16th century was a common stair leading to the river, where people did their washing), at right angles to the river and facing west, stood what has long been known as Parker House. It was a house of seven gables. Part of it—four gables—still stands, but in a most ruinous condition, and it is to be demolished shortly. Built

of hard brick, it gives every indication of great age, especially as viewed from the west, and when I saw it in its entirety it was quite past repair. The question arises, is it really Parker House, *i.e.*, the residence of the parents of Archbishop Parker? I am inclined to believe it may be.

In Thurston's House a wine business has been carried on for nearly 200 years. It became the property of Edmund Sparshall in 1810. He lived in a nice house in Magdalen Street, now Loose's hardware shop. Mr. R. H. Mottram, in his book *John Crome of Norwich*, makes an amusing comment, that young Master Sparshall received lessons in painting from John Crome; the fee being one guinea for the half-year, and the cost of artist's materials (on one bill) 18s. 9d. Mr. Sparshall's contra account against Crome was £6 17s. 2d.; so you may imagine the founder of the Norwich School of Painting frequenting this alley and this old house.

One other point. In the Black Boy's yard, opposite the top of Calvert Street, is a room wherein the Tonic Sol Fa system was first taught in this country.

The party then proceeded to the entrance of the timber yard of Jewson & Sons, Ltd., where Mr. Charles B. Jewson read the following paper:—

The L-shaped house (No. 20, Colegate) was
 COLEGATE. built about 1600. A good deal of its flint walls remains, and there is a good ceiling of this date in what is now the front office. A mantel-piece of carved stone was removed to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

I believe that the whole property was acquired by John Harvey about 1700. He built the large square house (No. 18), which bears his coat of arms. He had a large business as wool merchant with counting-houses, warehouses, and workrooms on the riverside at the bottom of the garden. I believe our old mill, taken down when the river was widened, was the last remains of Harvey's business premises.

John Harvey is described on his monument in St. Clement's Church as:

“An Eminent Manufacturer, a considerable merchant and a worthy Magistrate, who, by his assiduous application and exact economy, acquired an ample fortune with great reputation and honour.”

His son, Robert Harvey, was an even more prominent citizen and is described as “the Father of This City.” He came into the property on his father's death in 1742, and in the following year remodelled the old L-shaped house, fitting it out in grand style with large reception rooms ornately decorated with wood and plaster work. The broad staircase, the door frames in the old drawing-room, and the fireplace in what is now the front office are all worth notice. Robert Harvey was colloquially known as

"Snuffy Bob," and it is said, "used to stand under the fine iron gates of the courtyard taking snuff from his waistcoat pocket." These gates were removed some years ago and were for a little time after at Earlham Hall. The importance of the Harvey family in this city may be gauged from the fact that between 1720 and 1800 they served seven shrievalties and eight mayoralties. The property passed out of their hands early in the 19th century.

At the Octagon Chapel the party was received by the Rev. J. K. Nettlefold, M.A., who described the building with allusions to some of the worthies connected with the chapel.

Mr. E. A. Kent read the following paper at St. Miles' Church:—

Like all the city churches, what you see here
ST. MICHAEL'S is the last building out of two or perhaps three.
COSLANY The earliest portion seems to be the south wall,
CHURCH. and this is shown by the door and the south-west
 window, both of which appear to be of Late

Decorated character; and of the same period we have the beautiful west door under the tower. The nave was built by John Stalon and Stephen Stalon, who were Sheriffs in 1511 and 1512 respectively; it is of great width, and the elaborate trussed-rafter roof is somewhat like that of the Music House in King Street. All this, with the fine tower, is of the Perpendicular style. The most notable feature of this church is the flintwork of the exterior walls, those to the south and east having panelled-work of freestone and black flints, a splendid example of Norfolk workmanship. This is the chantry chapel of the Virgin Mary and was founded by Robert Thorp in the time of Henry VII. This merchant represented the city in Parliament and was buried in the chapel. This chapel must be awarded the palm for delicacy and design, and its exterior beauty was such as Cotman and the older Jewitt delighted to engrave. Dr. J. C. Cox says that the Thorp Chapel affords the finest flint and stone work in the kingdom.

The west door is richly carved, showing St. Michael the Archangel and the Dragon on one side, and one angel for "All Angels" on the other, with the Dove of the Holy Spirit and the Pelican "in her piety," the symbol of Divine sacrifice.

The chapel north of the chancel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and with the north aisle was built by William Ramsey. The south porch and aisle were begun by Alderman Gregory, Clerk, who died in 1479, and was finished by his son, who was Mayor in 1514.

The church appears to have been very rich in brasses, some of the matrices of which remain, but the finest, unfortunately, have been stolen: and in the year 1739 the churchwardens advertised for information as to the theft of their brasses. An example of a 16th-century brass still remains in the north chapel to Henry Scholhouse and his wife Alice, and it bears his merchant's mark.

Please to notice under the tower the long cupboard for processional cross and banner staves with its carved grill for inspection. There is a remarkable tombstone in the floor of the north aisle, but it is now covered with pews; it is entirely in Old Dutch, and commemorates the death of one of the Flemish refugee weavers. The translation of the inscription reads as follows:—

“Here lies buried Francois van der Beke son of Hubert of Ypres in Flanders who died 18th May 1587.”

These “Dutch” inscriptions are now very rare, and the only others I know of are in Haddiscoe Church and in the Blackfriars’ Hall.

This church had a magnificent eagle lectern, which was given to the church in 1493. This, by leave of the Bishop, was sold by the churchwardens in 1776 for “6½ per lb.,” i.e., £6 6s. 9d. for 2 cwt. 10 lbs., its artistic worth being entirely neglected. It is still to be seen in St. Gregory’s Church, where it forms one of its greatest treasures. The reredos, with paintings by Heins of the Resurrection and the four Evangelists, has found its way to Trowse Church. The floor was once paved with black and white marble from the Pastons’ private chapel at Oxnead, given by Mr. W. Tuck; but these have now been removed and form part of the pavement outside the west doorway.

St. Stephen’s Church was described by Mr. Cecil Upcher, F.R.I.B.A.

The party then made their way to the High School, Theatre Plain, where they were received by the Headmistress, Miss E. P. Jameson and some of her staff. After a delightful and welcome tea, Mr. E. A. Kent read a paper supplemented by some observations on Thomas Ivory, the architect, by Mr. Stanley Wearing, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Ernest A. Kent said:—

You must remember that at the time of the
 NORWICH foundation of the college of St. Mary-in-the-Fields,
 HIGH SCHOOL. the city had no walls, and when it was established
 before 1248, by a priest named John le Brun,
 of Norwich, it was indeed in the open fields. It was at first
 a hospital only, and to it John le Brun gave the advowson of the
 rectory of the church of St. Andrew. Other gifts followed, so
 that in a short space it became a college with the founder as
 its Dean and other officials as follows:—chancellor, precentor,
 treasurer, and seven prebends, and to these were afterwards added
 six chaplains, conducts or chantry priests. Besides these were
 gild-chaplains, soul-priests, and others, who used to have a common
 table and live in a collegiate manner.

This was not a monastery of claustral monks like the Benedictines at the Cathedral, whose aim was continuous worship and involved confinement to the buildings; nor was it like the Dominican Friars at St. Andrew’s Hall, whose further aim was to preach the word of God, to administer the sacraments, and also

to go out into the world and be of service to mankind. This was an Order established by those who were rich enough to endow priests to say or sing masses and prayers for the relief of their souls from some part of the penance of purgatory. This college of secular canons made a speciality of this kind of duty, and, as most of the services were sung or chanted, this place was familiarly known as the Chantry, and the name still survives in the neighbourhood as the name of "The Chantry" on the east, and in "Chantry Lane" on the north, while Our Lady's Lane on the south is the shortest way to the Market Place.

The college flourished exceedingly by reason of its many endowments and grew more and more prosperous. William Martin, notary public in 1458, left money to make the Sepulchre of Our Lord. Edmund de Bokenham, in 1449, among other benefactions left money for a light to be burned before the Sepulchre at Easter. Any kind of property was granted, and there is a well authenticated instance where a woman and her first-born son were given as serfs to the Bungay nunnery so that the convent might pray for the souls of the father, mother, and other ancestors of the donor. It would be tedious to specify these details, but it will be sufficient to say that the college acquired many possessions. And then, like the rest, it was dissolved in 1537.

Miles Spencer was the last Dean, and he cannot be well regarded, for it is said that he persuaded the members of the college to resign for small pensions, and himself obtained the whole of the site of the college and its possessions by grant from Henry VIII. for a sum of £105 13s. 4d. The rest he was to have for nothing, viz., the church, chancel, cloister, and other buildings, and the lead on the cloister, porch, and great hall, and in the windows of the parlour and at the end of the gallery, and about the cistern and conduits. He lived to the age of 90, and was buried (as one may see) between the sixth and seventh pillars on the south side of the Cathedral. The church itself was utterly destroyed, and the materials carted off and removed. The rest of the buildings were altered so as to become suitable for a mansion, which was called Chapel Field House. In 1588 it passed from the Spencers to the family of Cornwallis. By them, about 1610, it was granted to Sir Thomas Hobart, and it remained in that family till the present building was erected in 1755.

This college was from the first connected with the civic life of the city, for some of the common assemblies were held there before the Guildhall was built in about the year 1412. For instance, in 1366, 1367, and 1368, great assemblies were held in the chapel for the election of bailiffs. Another instance might be cited in 1455, where on St. Jerome's Day the Court held here their general commemoration or anniversary obit for the souls of the deceased benefactors of the city, whose names and gifts were

read out of a Bede-roll. The Court went in procession, Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council, the twenty-four constables, thirteen poor people in one sort of clothing, and nine chaplains to perform the exequies. In general, it seems that much of the city business was transacted here, while we learn that when the Guildhall was built their archives were removed from here as well as from the Whitefriars' convent in St. James.

In 1901-2 some alterations to the present building were commenced, and in the carrying out of the work discoveries of foundations were made, which in the end resulted in the discovery of the exact site of the church. By permission of the Girls' Public Day School Trust the late Mr. G. E. Hawes conducted the work with the assistance of this Society, and under the inspection of Dr. Bensly and Mr. Walter Rye. It was thus that the exact position and dimensions of the magnificent church of the college of St. Mary-in-the-Fields were revealed for the first time. The nave and chancel were 153 feet long, just three feet longer than the nave and chancel of St. Peter Mancroft Church.

SECOND EXCURSION.

The second excursion was on the afternoon of Thursday, 13th July, in wet weather. The party first visited Thurlton Church, where Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy read a paper.

“The parish of Thurverton or Thurlton,” he said,
 THURLTON “is an out-of-the-way one, not to be confused
 CHURCH. with Thurton, on the Norwich side of Loddon.

It derives from the personal name Thurver, which occurs in Domesday Book. In this small township there were several lordships at the time that the great survey was made. One was in the King's hands, and William de Noiers was his steward—a name that still survives in Swanton Novers. This had belonged to Archbishop Stigand, a favourite of Edward the Confessor, and deprived by William the Conqueror. Another was in the hands of a Norman, Ralph de Beaufoe. The church also had a divided patronage. In the reign of Edward I. Sir Peter Roscelyn was patron of one moiety, valued at four marks, and the rector had a manse and 13 acres of glebe; Robert de Lodne was patron of the other moiety, valued also at four marks, with a manse and 15 acres. There were thus two rectories, and if there were two resident rectors, let us hope that they were like brothers, preferring one another. About 1335 William Ayermin, Bishop of Norwich, of whom Dr. Jessopp says that ‘he stands out conspicuous before others for insatiable greed and worldliness,’ bought the patronage of both moieties, and thenceforward they became united. In the eighth year of Edward III. the advowson became part of the endowments of St. Giles' Hospital, or what we now

call the Great or the Old Men's Hospital in Bishopgate, Norwich. From that time to the present day, a period of 600 years, the master of that hospital, and afterwards the trustees, have named the spiritual guides for this village church, a good example of the sublime continuity of our institutions, though in these utilitarian days how difficult sometimes to justify!

"The history of the patronage is not unrelated to the structure of the building. We have in South-East Norfolk, particularly between Norwich and Beccles, an unusual number of Norman churches, surviving in whole or in part. In this part of the county it might be said that Norman features are the rule, whilst in other parts they are the exception. What is the reason for this? There is no doubt that it is due to the fact that there was no great accession of wealth in the wool boom, and no particularly rich magnates in these parts in the 14th and 15th centuries, which saw the rise of Salle and Cawston, Blakeney and Cley, and the majestic churches of Marshland."

Mr. Cozens-Hardy went on to point out the principal architectural characteristics of the church. Within the chancel, he said, were some memorials of the Restoration period, mostly of the family of Denny. He drew attention to the large mural painting of St. Christopher, and the church plate, which is some of the smallest in the land.

The President, Mr. R. H. Teasdel, F.S.A., took the opportunity of referring to the deaths of Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, F.S.A., and Mr. Thomas Keppel. He said: "Mr. Ferrier was one of the oldest members of our Society, having been elected nearly half a century ago. Notwithstanding his many public appointments, he took a very active part in the administration of the Society. He was Chairman of the Council of the Norfolk Record Society, and Treasurer of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. Probably no member of this Society knew him better or longer than I did, having been associated with him in different affairs ever since our school days, and certainly no one esteemed him more highly than I did."

"We have also lost our old friend, Mr. Thomas Keppel, a member of the noble house of Albemarle. Mr. Keppel up to the time of his death was a member of our Committee and had been a frequent attendant at our excursions."

The party then proceeded to Haddiscoe Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev.

B. S. Sapwell, who gave a description of the church. During the ensuing discussion Mr. E. A.

Kent referred to the Dutch memorial inscription. It is on a slab of Purbeck marble, towards the west end of the nave, roughly hewn, and now difficult to read. Mr. Kent said various interpretations have been given, and that best known is in the 1883 edition of White's *Norfolk*, where it is spoken of as being "to the

memory of a Dutchman, by name Jan Piers Piers, who was master of the dykes in this neighbourhood." Fortunately, Tom Martin, the antiquary (who died in 1771), took a rough drawing of the stone, and a copy of this is given on page 26 of Rye's *Early Inscriptions in Norfolk*. This reads as follows: "Hier leyt begrave harbele jans pier piers de dyckgrave Wyt sterf are år v^c XXV de ii dach in descember." In the left centre of the stone a shield has been roughly carved, and on it are what appear to me to be two crossed pikes or bills; this gave me the idea that "harbele" might be the Dutch "heirbijler," i.e., pikeman or billman. As we learn, for example, from the 1523 Muster Roll for the Hundred of North Greenhoe, published by the Norfolk Record Society in their first volume, the men required from each parish were divided into "archers" and "bylmen."

Mr. Kent went on to say that he was fortunate in being able to submit the inscription to a Dutch friend who was good enough to let him have the following translation: "Here lies buried Harbele Jans Pier Piers the dike reeve, who died in 1525, the 2nd day in December." In reference to the name "Harbele," he says that my suggestion appears probable in connexion with the device on the shield. As the character of the lettering makes it certain that the inscription belongs to the 16th century, one is left to wonder how this Dutch pikeman, who was also the dykeman for the causeway over the marshes called Haddiscoe Dam, came to settle in this country. Was he a Lutheran who fled with his family from the fires of persecution in the Netherlands? It seems probable, for a fellow countryman must have written the Dutch inscription. He may have been a forerunner of the "Douchemen" who were allowed to settle in Norwich in 1565, and who fled from the later wholesale massacres and cold-blooded ferocities of the Duke of Alva. We may conclude, having regard to the position of the stone in the middle of the church nave that Jan Pier Piers was a man both respected and honoured.

The party saw the stone erected to the memory of the Yarmouth coachman, William Salter, who was killed outside the church in 1776. The President told of lively doings at the Crown Inn. In 1830, he said, there was a disturbance of the peasantry there while the rector, the Rev. Thomas Ellison, was holding a tithe audit. The mob entered the inn by force, held the rector in durance for several hours, and did serious damage to the furniture, &c. Two men, named Turner and Sones, of Toft Monks, were prosecuted and punished, but not before the military had been sent into the village.

From Haddiscoe the motor coaches and cars moved on to St. Olave's Priory, on which Mr. Kent read a paper. He gave a full history of the priory, and mentioned that in 1225 it obtained a licence to hold an annual fair on St. Olave's Day (July 29th).

Tea was taken at Fritton Old Hall, and afterwards Fritton Church was visited. The President read a paper descriptive of the church and its history. Mr. A. B. Whittingham added some remarks on the architecture of the building.

Lt.-Col. B. Granville Baker, President of BURGH Beccles Historical Society, gave an interesting and amusing talk on Burgh Castle, which was CASTLE. next visited. He said that while much had been written about it, there was not much information one could glean. The history of the castle stopped when the Romans left. It went far back and had since been more or less forgotten. What was the purpose of the castle? He maintained it was meant to be a cavalry station. He gave a graphic account of what he imagined to be a day's routine in the life of a soldier stationed at the castle.

Mr. Teasdel rather doubted whether the castle was a cavalry station. There were no roads in the district, he said, for the horses.

Colonel Baker replied that cavalry did not always use the road. The party then returned to Norwich.

THIRD EXCURSION.

The third excursion took place on Thursday, 31st August, in the district of the Creakes and the Burnhams.

The excursion was made under ideal weather conditions. The first stop was at East Barsham Hall—EAST or Wolterton Manor, East Barsham, to give it its BARSHAM full name. Mr. John Page, A.R.I.B.A., of Blakeney, HALL. described the building. It is probable that the manor was rebuilt in 1527 by Sir William Fermor, who incorporated in it some of the original house. The chief interest, said Mr. Page, was in the brickwork and terra cotta enrichments of the south front and of the gatehouse. The string courses containing panels of heraldic designs, the Gothic enrichments to the pinnacles, and the group of ten circular chimneys, ornamented with fleur-de-lys and other devices, with the moulded and carved brick Royal arms of the gatehouse and other arms, provided a magnificent example of the last development of mediæval domestic work in England.

The party found South Creake Church empty SOUTH CREAKE of chairs and in the hands of repairers. Standing CHURCH. on the steps of the font the Vicar, the Rev. H. B. Ventham, drew the company to him by the ringing of a sacring bell. Beside him on the floor were splintered roof beams which had fallen during the previous night. The Vicar, with the assistance of Mr. Harold Moxon, pointed out the architec-

tural characteristics of the church and recalled that the "abominable pews" had recently been removed. The oldest part of the church, said the Vicar, was the chancel. Once there was a thatched roof. Now the high altar, he said, was stripped because the chancel was under repair. He was endeavouring to restore the church to its old-time glory.

In the beautiful church of North Creake the NORTH CREAKE party were received by the Rector, the Rev. R. CHURCH. Pattinson. The church, said the Rector, was built in 1301, and it was just possible that there was one previous to this. The church was rebuilt in 1490. The Rector recalled that the father of the famous Bishop Pearson was once rector of the church and was buried in the churchyard. "Every priest in the Church of England," said the Rector, "knows Bishop Pearson, because for Ordination he has to study *Pearson on the Creed*, a book of I do not know how many pages. Until recently, there were very high-backed pews in this church, and in the chancel was the rector's pew. One can imagine Bishop Pearson sitting there as a boy and seeing nothing but the roof. Here above him are not only carved angels, but the Twelve Apostles, each with a piece of the Apostles' Creed. I often think of the little boy, unable to see anything but the roof, spending his time trying to discover what the reading meant, and I imagine that that caused him to write the book, from which we have suffered ever since."

A picnic lunch was taken in the grounds of Creake Abbey.

Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, F.S.A., recalled CREAKE that the abbey was visited last year by the Royal ABBEY. Archæological Institute, when Mr. Clapham, F.S.A., one of the greatest ecclesiastical authorities, gave a history. Mr. Clapham's notes had been put at his disposal. A house of Austin Canons, known as St. Mary de Pratis by Creake, was founded in 1206 by Alice, widow of Sir Robert de Nerford. This lady and her husband had in the time of Henry II. founded a hospital of St. Bartholomew for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor brethren. The establishment was changed by the widow in 1206 to a priory of canons-regular. The chapel of the priory was consecrated in 1225. Later the patronage was transferred to the King and the house raised to the status of an abbey. Much of the monastery was burned in 1378, and as it was then in very low water financially, Richard II. granted £40 13s. 4d. towards the rebuilding. The convent came to an abrupt end in 1506 owing to an epidemic which carried off all the inmates, the abbot being the last survivor. The revenues were given to Christ's College, Cambridge.

"In the Society's transactions," said Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence, "the late Mr. G. E. Carthew illustrated the only known seal of

that small abbey. Just recently he (Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence) had purchased three early charters, or deeds of grant, from the abbot and canons to members of a family named Athelwald(e) or Adelwald, with the seal of the abbey intact or fragmentary. These seals were all alike, but differed considerably from the specimen given by Mr. Carthew, who, by the way, suggested his find might have been a forgery. If, however, it was genuine, then it must have superseded the seal now illustrated, and, further, there were minor points of difference between the two seals. All three deeds were grants from the abbot and canons, and so it would appear as though the seal was in existence before the house was raised to the status of an abbey by Henry III."

The party then entered the Nelson country.

BURNHAM At Burnham Thorpe Church the Rector, the Rev.

THORPE H. Hibberd, pointed out to the members the

CHURCH. cross and lectern made of *Victory* oak. He claimed that there was no "sham" about them, pointing

out that the Admiralty had only granted the timber after much inquiry. Flags flown by the *Indomitable* at Jutland were seen. The Rector showed the original of a letter which Nelson wrote from the *Victory* on May 14th, 1804. The letter runs:—"Dear Sir—I was by the *Leviathan* favoured your letter of January 14th. The *Superb* is in company with the Fleet and the gentleman as I hope fully executed his commission. I therefore shall send him a letter to the captain of the *Agincourt*, which ship is immediately going to England, to give him passage and every accommodation in his power. I remember you most perfectly at Burnham and I shall never forget the many little kindnesses I received from your worthy brother, with whom I was always a great favourite, Most Rev. Dean Allott. Probably I shall never see dear, dear Burnham again. But I have the satisfaction in thinking that my bones will probably be laid with my father in the village that gave me birth. Totally different are my sentiments from Lord Camelford on this, and I hope almost every other point. Pardon, my dear sir, this digression, but the thoughts of former days bring all my mother into my heart, and shows itself in my eyes. May heaven, my dear sir, long preserve you in health for the sake of your family and friends, and amongst the latter allow me to place the name of your very faithful servant, Nelson and Bronte."

The President, Mr. R. H. Teasdel, F.S.A., in the course of some remarks, said it was recorded that Nelson spoke with a pronounced Norfolk accent.

At Burnham Deepdale Church, around which the party were conducted by the Rector, the Rev. A. A. Lintern, interest centred around the 12th-century font, which is decorated with scenes of agricultural and domestic life.

BURNHAM The final places of call were at Burnham
 NORTON Norton, where papers on the church and friary
 CHURCH. were read by Mr. Basil Cozens-Hardy. Of the
 church, which is in various styles of architecture,

he said that of the structure, as distinct from the furniture, the oldest part was the round tower, which retained the original round-headed windows, above which were circular openings, now filled in but still traceable. The Early English period was represented by the north arcade of the nave and the two lancet windows on the south side of the chancel. The south arcade, the west windows of the aisle, and the north windows of the chancel were Decorated. The clerestory and the rest of the church dated from the Perpendicular period. With regard to the furniture of the church, the earliest item of interest was the massive Norman font with the side of the bowl carved with lattice and other work. The 15th-century rood screen was the gift of William Groom and Joan his wife in 1458, as an inscription, now partly lost, once recorded. Worthy of special study was the wooden hexagonal pulpit. It was about 1450 and was erected by John Goldale and Katherine his wife, whose figures appeared on the panels, as well as those of the four Latin Doctors of the Church. The Rev. H. S. Squirrell pointed out that St. Augustine was looking at or sharpening his pen, St. Jerome dipping it in the inkhorn, St. Gregory writing, and St. Ambrose reading.

Of Burnham Norton Friary, the house of Carmelite or White Friars, Mr. Cozens-Hardy said that it was founded in 1241. In 1353 the convent obtained licence to enlarge its premises, and it was from this time that the present extant building appeared to date. It was, of course, a small house, and it had an uneventful history. The only distinguished member of the house was Robert Bale, who was a literary man and historian of this order of friars. He died prior in 1503 and was buried here. On the Dissolution in 1538, though the Calthorpe family put in for it, it was granted eventually to Lord Cobham and Edward Warner. At its demise there was only a prior and four friars in residence. It subsequently belonged to the Blenerhasset family, then to the Pepys, afterwards to the Earl of Orford, and more recently to the Earl of Leicester. The only ruins above ground are this beautiful little gateway with flowing Decorated tracery on the west side and its groined and embossed roof, and what appears to be the west wall of the church.

From the friary the members walked to the "wishing well" near by and drank the cool water, which is claimed to make wishes come true.

Tea was taken at the Moorings Hotel, Overy Staithe, and by permission of Lord Leicester the homeward journey was made by way of Holkham Park, through which the party drove.

Before departure, however, the Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Kent, F.S.A., referred to the proposed demolition of the old church at Hindolveston. Permission to demolish the ruins was sought recently at Norwich Consistory Court and citation issued. The matter had to come before the court again before a faculty could be granted. Mr. Kent recalled how, in 1892, half the tower of the church fell down and destroyed the nave. The parish carried on with a wooden building. Now a new church had been built, and materials from the old church had been used. He did not wish to go into questions which had been decided, but the Vicar and churchwardens recently made application to the Consistory Court, which granted citation for the complete destruction of the remains of the old church. Although he was not an expert, he thought the half tower would stand. Much of the chancel had gone because of the destructive way in which the stonework had been taken away. Complete destruction was now proposed. The Chancellor had told the applicants that they must obtain the written consent of the Bishop. The idea was to use the materials for road-making or for anything which would bring in money. He thought part of the ruins should be preserved in the midst of the churchyard. "It seems irony," added Mr. Kent, "but I read there a notice, 'This is God's acre and sacred ground. Treat it with loving care. Make it beautiful.' 'Now the next thing is,' the Vicar says, 'I want leave to level it and sell the materials for what they will fetch.' Our Society should prevent destruction like that."

Mr. Kent moved that the Bishop be written to and asked not to permit the entire demolition of the fine old church until he has been advised by his surveyor that it was necessary, and that if it were partially necessary, as much as possible of the old building be preserved and protected by fencing where required.

Mr. Henry Berney seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

APPENDIX.

Epitome of the Proceedings of the Committee.

28th October, 1933.

The Rev. H. Rogers elected a member of the Committee *vice* Mr. Thomas Keppel, deceased.

Six new members elected as for 1934.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a bank credit of about £230, and he was authorised to pay Messrs. Goose's printing bill of £210.

RESOLVED—That up to £50 at 2½ per cent. repayable at call be lent to the Norfolk Archæological Trust.

The Assistant Secretary reported 30 new members to date, 34 resignations and deaths, making the present membership about 540.

RESOLVED—That the following recommendations of the Publication Committee be adopted:—

(1) Mr. G. A. Stephen's request for permission to publish reprints of his paper on the Norwich Waits be granted without establishing a principle, and provided that a slip of acknowledgment be inserted in the reprints.

(2) That an Index be issued for each ten volumes of *Norfolk Archaeology* following the customary procedure.

The Hon. Librarian reported:—

(a) the receipt of Mr. Boyd's Index to 180 Norfolk parishes.

(b) the discovery amongst MSS. bequeathed to the Society by Prince F. Duleep Singh of the Poll Book of the 1702 Election in Norfolk (1714 being the earliest printed record).

RESOLVED—That new locks to the bookshelves with a common key be provided.

The Secretary reported that excavation work, under the direction of Professor Atkinson, took place at Caistor during August and September; £84 was in hand, of which about £34 would be needed for the Report.

The Secretary was asked to write to the Curator as to the adequacy of the display of the Caistor "finds" at the Castle Museum.

The Secretary reported that Commander Mann had conducted excavations on the Caistor Saxon cemetery, about a quarter of a mile east of the Roman site, and suggested that a grant of £10 be made towards the work, which would be about one-third of the cost. Adjourned until the next meeting.

The Secretary reported that all funds required for the Binham Priory purchase had been received and that the Deed Poll appointing H.M. Office of Works as guardians had that afternoon been sealed by the Norfolk Archæological Trust.

The following gifts were reported:—

- (1) Collection of Brass Rubbings from the Rev. R. W. Nevill.
- (2) Transcripts of the Edwardian Returns of Norfolk Church Goods from Mrs. Lomas.
- (3) Bound copy of reprint of paper on Norwich Waits from Mr. G. A. Stephen.

RESOLVED—That a lecture be given after Christmas on "Archæology from the Air" in conjunction with the Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club.

RESOLVED—That, in view of specific instances brought to the Committee's attention, it be respectfully represented to the Lord Bishop that effective preservation of Church fabric and Church furniture can be only assured if all applications for faculties (with minor exceptions) are first considered by the Bishop's Advisory Committee, a practice which prevails in neighbouring dioceses.

The question of the formation of a South Norfolk Research Committee in conjunction with the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, the Norwich Aero Club, and the Norwich Historical Society was referred to the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary with power to confer with these bodies.

The President and the Secretary were appointed delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies.

Donation and Subscription:—

- (1) £2 2s. 0d. to the Paston Letters Purchase Fund.
- (2) £1 1s. 0d. to the British Records Association.

RESOLVED—That the Secretary should approach Mr. J. T. Spurrell, the owner, as to the protection of the Norman capitals at St. Faith's Priory.

24th February, 1934.

The Secretary reported:—

(1) That Surg.-Comdr. Mann withdrew his application for a contribution towards the cost of excavating the Anglian Cemetery at Caistor-next-Norwich.

(2) That the Office of Works would not commence work at Binham until the Spring.

Twelve new members elected.

Annual Report and Accounts considered and approved.

Editorial Secretaries' Report and Librarian's Report received.

RESOLVED—

(1) That it be recommended that Mr. W. Edgar Stephens be elected as Vice-President.

(2) That having heard report as to printing charges, a letter, a draft of which was approved, be sent to Messrs. Goose & Son asking them to revise their prices.

(3) That a Committee consisting of the Hon. Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and Rev. J. K. Nettlefold be appointed to arrange winter meetings.

(4) That Rev. C. Woodforde have the loan of the "King" water-colour drawings of stained glass to enable him to arrange and index them.

(5) That the Secretary write to Archdeacon Radcliffe about the condition of West Barsham church.

(6) That Mr. E. A. Kent be appointed a delegate to the Committee for the British Association visit in 1935.

(7) That £1 1s. 0d. be given to the Codex Sinaiticus purchase fund.