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CROMER,

PAST AND PRESENT;

OR,

*An attempt to describe the Parishes of
Shipden and Cromer, and to narrate their History.*

BY

WALTER RYE.

PRINTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUNDS FOR
RESTORATION OF CROMER CHURCH
BY
JARROLD AND SONS, NORWICH AND LONDON.

1889.

FACSIMILES OF THE ENTRIES IN DOMESDAY BOOK
RELATING TO SHIPDEN.

1.—The King's Private Manor.

hanc man' iuss' .i. berueta. Scapedana .i. car' t'ry .i. sep
iii. uill. Ino. iii. bord' p' qm' .ii. semy .i. car' in dmo
.i. car' hom'. idim ad p'a. Silva .viii. port'.
.

2.—Bigod's Manor.

In scapedane b'na gane tunc .i. car' t'ry. Semy iii. uill. iii.
bord' t'c. .i. car' in dominio. modo. dim. Semy .i. car'. hom'. Silva
vi. port'. .i. ac' p'a. Silva ad xxx. p'ca. .i. soc. de iii. ac' t're.
t'c. q' uat. viii. sel. m. x.

3.—Beaufoy's, or the Bishop's Manor.

In scapedane b'na gane tunc .i. car' t'ry. Semy iii. uill. iii.
bord' t'c. .i. car' in dominio. modo. dim. Semy .i. car'. hom'. Silva
vi. port'. .i. ac' p'a. t'c. uat. .i. soc. modo. v. sel' ar. iii. d. et h'c in sen-
go dim' lg. ar. iii. q' in sen. Sedegard. vi. d.

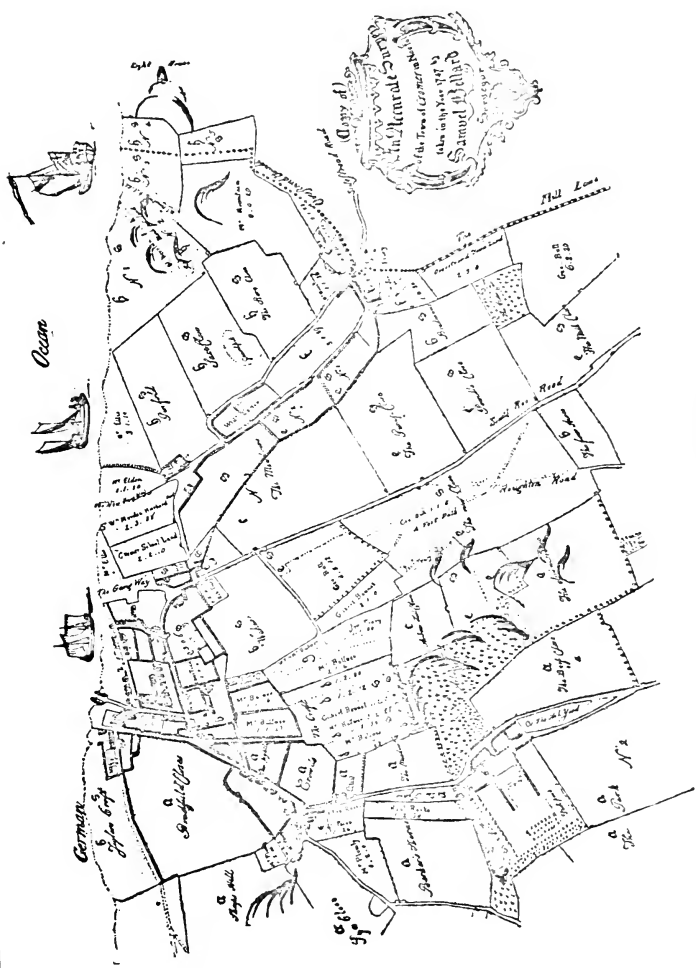
4.—St. Benet's Manor.

In Scapdana. dimi car' t'ry de uillu monach' .i. uill. iii. bor. sep. .i. car'
induo. .i. dimi car' hom'. .i. .i. ac' p'a. .i. sel. x. st. .i. qm' d.

CROMER, PAST AND PRESENT.

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Surveyed by J. P. Smith

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Carmichael

San Francisco

Mill Lane

Bay Street

Market Street

California Street

Washington Street

Montgomery Street

Market Street

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

JARROLD AND SONS,
PRINTERS,
NORWICH AND LONDON.

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* All the above, except the bell inscription, are reproductions of sketches made by my late brother, Francis Rye.—W. R.

Introduction.

To understand what Cromer was like three or four hundred years ago, one must picture to oneself a great cliff standing much more out to sea than at present, and under it a real harbour with a heavy-timbered pier-head like that now at Gorleston, with rough stone walls clumsily contrived and repaired again and again in our obstinate English fashion, as the incoming sea eat them away from time to time. Quite a fleet of trading ships and fishing boats lazily tossing about inside the harbour, and a large fishing and outfitting population busy on the shore—in fact as different a spot from the quiet watering place of the present day as can well be conceived. There were, no doubt, timber wharves, or “staithes,” for the merchants who landed their cargoes of deals and of the straight pine-stuff of which we then had none in our woods. There were “butchers” in plenty here, whom some say were really graziers, and who we know bought lean kine from afar off, and fattened them on the then open common lands and the not far-off salt marshes—probably partly for salting down the flesh for the Iceland trade ships, but who, no doubt, also acted as retail “fleshers” when they got the chance, and could promote a small syndicate to subscribe for and divide an ox.

Of course the shipping trade was not as good then as it had been, nor were the people quite as energetic as they had been when Robert Bacon, spying a strange sail in the offing, set out from our pier and brought back a Scotch prince captive; but the place was still prosperous. There must have been plenty of business done, and good business men here to send two men up to London to become Lord Mayors in less than a century. One must fancy things a little bit going down hill with the trade, as the sea dashed on the “work” fiercer and fiercer year after year; the pier rate, no doubt, grew heavier and heavier, and the French pirates were a sore trouble to us, picking up our men off the coast and holding them to ransom, and were playing about on the sands “as if the place belonged to them.”

But in the midst of all their troubles the church, which was and is the

glory of our village, was at its very prime; and I like to fancy it best as it must have been then.

Say it is May Day in 1540, and what do we see? A great perfect building finished about a century ago, still shining with its great double-tiered range of windows—aisle and clerestory—and shaped flints, and its curiously carved stone work as sharp and clear as new, with its great tower over 60 feet higher than that of the biggest church in Norwich. From this tower a peal of five bells, the tenor nearly a ton in weight, are ringing a peal to usher in the merry-making. Just outside the tower, you can see the platform where “flares” are burned sometimes to warn mariners on bad nights, sometimes to pass on the beacon light along the coast. We enter the church by the north porch. One of the three chaplains attached to the church lives here, no doubt, and there is a “squint hole” for him to see the mass. Of course he has to look after the votive offerings stuck all about. That silver model of a ship tells how the master of the dogger Nicholas of Shipden, firmly and correctly considered that it was his prayers to our St. Peter and Paul that brought him safely home over the “Roaring Middle” that bad Christmas night, and not, as the Hunstanton chapel-keeper endeavoured to make out, the volunteered assistance of St. Edmund, whose help we people of Cromer think, though well intended, was slightly officious and wholly unnecessary.

Let us go through that beautiful doorway into the church. The windows are full of stained glass, and the floors are covered with brasses. That splendid one looks uncommonly like the great Felbrigg brass, and it is a curious thing that Weever saw it *here* a long while after; but let that pass, the Felbrigg people want it worse than we do.*

Right and left are the chapels, so many one can hardly count them. One chapel I, or my ghostly ancestor, will shew you with pride. It is the Chapel of “Maid Ridibone.” We don’t exactly know who she was, but we are extremely pleased to harbour her image, for she is quite the latest thing in miracle working—almost as interesting as

“Master John Schorn,
[Gentleman born]
Conjured the devil into a boot

* All the brasses are gone now but one, and I can’t but think that Katherine Comforth, if she knows anything about it now—and I am by no means sure she does not—must feel pleased that her poor little brass, representing her poor little self, with her folded hands over her breast and her bidding prayer at her feet, should have outlasted all the monuments of her grand contemporaries; and I firmly believe that “William Arnold, bastard,” as he, not unlike a former bearer of the nickname, boldly proclaimed himself, must feel chafed and wronged that his brass is not riveted where it should be, but lies loose in the church chest.

Though she is said to have fallen through a mill-wheel and been killed, and to have been restored to life by the intervention of St. Alban; she, however, up to date, is not a pecuniary success, any more than the real head of St. John the Baptist at Trimmingham hard by.

On the north side of the church we see the image of St. Mary and St. Ann her mother, painted in flesh colour and ultramarine, and powdered over with gold stars, just as our descendants will see in Catholic shops in the 19th century. In St. Mary's Chapel is the great "portiforium," which that good chaplain, Thomas Tugge, gave us, chained to the desk just as he told us to chain it. Any lad of the place can come in and learn to read here, 'aye, and get learning enough to be Lord Mayor if he is clever enough. These are good days for clever men. A boy who *wants* to learn can always find teaching; but in our foolish 15th century way, we don't drive people to learn who hav'n't the brains to do so.

Right in front of us is the "High" Rood Loft, while to its sides and above it are the achievements of the lords and ladies who helped to build the church, painted on cloth and gently stirring in the wind. How the great beam shines in scarlet and gold, as well it may, considering that one of our Lord Mayors left us £40 for its help not so long ago. See how high and how wide the gallery is, into which the singers are filing up through both the rood turrets, after taking their service books from the convenient cupboard, still to be seen in the north staircase. Not that there are not better than service books in that cupboard, for John Gosselyn, who left us a missal, a noted portiforium, and a graduale, and who was also the proud owner of such books as "De Virtutibus Herbarum" and "Pars Oculi," also left some treatises of that sort to be the nucleus of a parish library.

We pass under the beam and are in the grand chancel, with its tremendous east window,* with St. Mary Magdalen, St. Christopher, and St. Katherine decently depicted on it, at the expense of our vicar, in 1388. Right and left are two more chapels, each fit to be the chancel of most churches.

In the middle, "in the entering between the desks," lies our friend, William Tugge, the vicar, whose namesake left us a portiforium. He wanted to be buried here, and so he was buried with the chalice engraved on the stone over him. He was a good fellow of an old family in our Hundred, and kin, no doubt, to the chaplain of the same name who lived here. He was parson of Gunton when he died, but preferred—and small blame to him—to be buried here. His successors were not so fond of the

* Very unlike to that recently put up, I fear.

place. Ryston was a "brother" of Beeston, and lies in his abbey church, and Harlow was a canon of Walsingham, and no doubt also went home.

There stands the High Altar, glorious as gilding can make it; for John Ward gave us 53s. 4d. to gild it in 1504. That gold cup, a little old-fashioned now, must be the one John Gosselyn, our old vicar, gave us in 1384; and that pair of gilt chalices, no doubt, are Thomas Multon's, who only died the other day. Good cups, too, they are, with patens, as the church goods inventory in Edward VI.'s reign will describe them, weighing 39 ounces in all "silver dobill gilt." While right and left are the two great standing candlesticks and four smaller of latten.

What a fine set of vestments there are hanging up in the vestry! One suit of red cloth (a cope, a vestment, two tunicles, and two albs), and another similar suit of black silk. A cope of white silk broidered with roses, a cope of cloth of gold, a cope of crimson velvet, a cope of white damask, and a cope of blue damask.

Then there are other vestments of price. A white one with roses, to match the cope, no doubt, one of cloth of Bawdkyn, another of crimson velvet, and yet others of white damask, of red silk of Bruges, of red silk "border Alexander" (whatever that may mean), and of green damask.

To-day, being May Day, is no doubt a great day with the Guilds, of which we have six. All of them are busy getting ready their "lights"—the great wax candles—fantastically coloured, to burn so as we trust, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, to alleviate our purgatorial pains.

But the Guilds have no monopoly of lights. There are other societies vowed to burn candles here. First and foremost is our "Plough Light," well supported by nearly every will; then we have the "Women's Plough Light" (can this have been the gleaner's light?), and still again the "Plough Light in East Gate." Of course we have no walled gates; but we call a way a "gate," just as we talk of a horse's "gait."

We shall have a jolly time of it to-night with the Guilds when the maying is over. It will shock some of our descendants if they ever get to know that this church (wherein such stirring teetotal sermons will some day be preached), is now continually the scene of many a merry-making, many a "church ale," like that officiously interrupted by John Cecilyson, in Thurgarton Church, as told on page 53. Feasting and substantial cookery too, must have gone on also, probably in a guild-house close to the churchyard, else why will the Church inventory of the "Guild Stuff," consisting of 3 brass pots, 40 lbs. weight [of cups] of pewter, 2 spits

weighing 12 lbs., and the "masour" (can we doubt it was a loving cup?) with [a rim of] 2 ounces of silver.

But our Guilds are not only feasting clubs. They are charity and burying societies, but not of the 19th century type. We find it very comforting to think that our bodies will be carried to the grave on a "hearse," which has carried many a good fellow of our Guild before us to his last home.

It is homelike to think that our friends and our boon companions will put our vile body away tenderly, and that we shall not have the grim black mockery of the undertakers round us. There are no undertakers in our days. We stretch our own dead reverently and not for money. We do so ourselves, instead of paying others to "undertake" the "job."

Our burial functions are impressively religious. John Gosselyn's will, with its payments to be made to the chaplains celebrating in the church, to those who bear the body, to the clerk who bears the holy water, and to the boys singing a psalm, gives us a very good idea of what they were like.

Well, such was what I often fancy was the church, the history of which I have studied in a desultory way for a quarter of a century or so. For years and years some well-intentioned people have been hard at work restoring, and spending great sums of money on it. I can't help thinking that the old founders, the old vicars and chaplains, the stout merchants and mayors, may still be allowed to look down on our feeble attempts to match their work. If so, I know it must have pleased them to see the chancel rise up again, like a slow and expensive ghost, and be roofed in once more. They *must* have been distressed to see their tombstones in the chancel first get weathered and then crumble away.

Who knows that they may be looking down on us with a sort of subdued satisfaction in seeing that our new work is so much worse and so much dearer than what they did? Of course all this is all rubbish and nonsense; but I like to think it *may* be true.

But whether our new work is as good as the old or not, and whether it would not have been wiser to have employed an architect with a wider and closer acquaintance with our Norfolk type flint-built churches, the work has to be paid for, and it struck me that if I put in type all I had collected about the place, it might bring in something towards the Restoration Fund, and I have accordingly printed the book with this object. There are plenty of people who will not subscribe a guinea or two to a

building fund, but who will buy a book, which, though of no intrinsic value, contains, at all events, a mass of local material and pedigrees. I have been greatly aided in this idea by the public spirit and enterprise of the publishers, who have undertaken the no small risk and cost of printing and illustrating the work.

WALTER RYE.

Putney, S. W.

CROMER, PAST AND PRESENT.

CHAPTER I.

The Buried City of Shipden and the New Town of Cromer.

“On Lough Neagh’s bank, as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve’s declining,
He sees the round towers of other days,
In the wave beneath him shining!”

Moore.

DUE north, and twenty-one miles as the crow flies from the Castle Hill of Norwich, stands, huddled into a hollow and along the cliff edge, the little village of Cromer, and a quarter of a mile out to sea the tide rolls in and rolls out over the lost town of Shipden.

Once or twice in the year, at the very dregs of the lowest neap tides, the water recedes beyond broken foundations matted with seaweed—long ridges of what were once walls, but which now hardly peep above the sand, and a great overturned mass of squared flint work, which the fishermen call the “Church Rock,” once the tower of Shipden Church.*

Even at the ebb of ordinary tides, the “Church Rock” is not so deep under water that it would not drive a hole in the bottom of anything bigger than a fishing boat which tried to fetch over it.†

* This is the generally accepted belief, but there are others who say that the ruins of the submerged church are half a mile more to the west.

† This was written before a Yarmouth tug, fitted as a pleasure steamer, was lost on it this (1888) summer.

The usual guesses at the derivation of both Shipden and Cromer have been made. If we went to work in the style of those bad riddle-guessers—the derivation-makers of the past century—we might point out that if the hills which have been washed away sloped up seawards at the same angle as those which remain, the noted old harbour of Shipden must have been a very “haven under a hill,” and the Ship-don, or Ship-hill, no inappropriate name for it. Crowmerc, too, would have naturally been guessed at as the lonely mere or lake to which the crows came to drink at nightfall, with as quiet an ignoring of the fact that there is no mere for miles among our breezy hills, as is shown by those who derive the adjoining village of Felbrigg from “field-bridge,” suppressing the fact that there is no brook there to bridge over.

But if I may, once more, air my favourite theory that most of our Norfolk villages took their names from reminiscences of the homes of Danish, or other Norsk settlers, either coming here before the Romans or after the Saxons, according to which invasion you please, I think there is little difficulty in shewing that Cromer is a Danish place name, and that it is situate in a Hundred, which itself takes its name from Denmark, and which abounds with other Danish names.

That there were yet earlier inhabitants than these early Danes, of course, goes without saying. Three celts were found here after a fall of the cliff in 1845, and in 1877, Mr. Fitch, of Norwich, exhibited a neolithic flint implement found on the Lighthouse Hill. Some notes as to the discovery of ancient British remains near Cromer by the Rev. G. C. Chester will be found in the 5th vol. (p. 263) of the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society.

Discarding, as I think I have shewn elsewhere we should do, Kemble's theory that “ing” meant “ham,” or home of “descendants of”—*e.g.*, that Erpingham means “home of the descendants of Erp,” and coming to the more reasonable conclusion that it means the new home of those who come from a place called Erping, we have but to look for the name of Erping in Denmark. This we find at once in “Herping.” After this it does not surprise us to find a “Kræmmer,” which is, of course, not to be distinguished in sound from Cromer, nor a “Kromerup,” also in Denmark.*

* Mr. Hyde Clarke kindly wrote me, pointing out that there is a Croixmare in Normandy, four miles from Limesi, in the Pays de Caux, from which fact he argued with

Felbrigg, the adjoining village (the last syllable of which must be a corruption, for as before-mentioned, there is nothing there to bridge), finds its prototype in Felborg (in Jutland), Sustead in Sæsted, Aldborough in Aldbjerg, Gresham in Græsholm, Repps in Reppe, Thorpe Market in Thorpe. Seven therefore of the thirty-one places in the Hundred are practically identical with the names of places in Denmark, while the prefixes of *Gimingham*, *Gunton*, and *Thurgarton* are also Danish, as are also the affixes of *Overstrand* and *Sidestrand*, which may be compared with the Danish *Nordstrand* and *Fladstrand*, and *Matlask* with the Danish *Holmtrask* and *Bustrask*. Allowing these, we have six more (or thirteen in all) Danish place names, while a closer scrutiny of the map of the neighbourhood, gives such Danish-sounding localities as *Hagon beck* in Gunton Park, *Beck* Hythe near Cromer, and *Kirby Hill* near Cromer, besides which there are the lost villages of *Markethorpe* and *Eidesthorp* mentioned hereafter.

There is some historic evidence of Danes here, too, *e.g.*, Torstin held one of our Cromer manors when Domesday was taken, and our first Subsidy Roll for Shipden has such Danish sounding names as *Sirik* and *Hermer*.

Later on (1327) we find in the neighbourhood (see my "Rough Notes for North Erpingham") the Danish-sounding surnames of *Lenesson*, *Wodeson*, *Dauwessone*, *Kyrteson*, *Edesson*, *Deynessone*, *Renesson*, *Catessone*, *Madessone*, *Sibbessone*, and *Rolvesson*.

No Roman remains have been found at Cromer, though the discoveries of a Roman kiln at Weybourne, and of a great hoard of coins near Baconsthorpe are well known; and the camp at Warbury, or Warborough Hill, is supposed to be Roman, while that at Brancaster, still further down the coast, undoubtedly is. Roman pottery has been found at Bassingham, where there is a mound also supposed to be Roman.

The late Rev. Scott Surtees promulgated the startling theory that Julius Cæsar, in his two expeditions, landed at Weybourne and Brancaster Bay, and that Cromer was the place where the

great plausibility that some one named "de Croixmare," came over with the de Limesis, when they acquired a manor here. Against this is the fact that the first connection of the de Limesi family with the place, was when Gerard de Limesi married Amy de Bidun, and "Cromer" occurs as a place name as early as 47 Hen. III., which would give no time for the acquirement of the name.

height of the cliffs, covered by Britons, prevented the landing of the Romans. If we admit that Cantium was the Roman name for Norfolk, and that our dingy-looking cliffs were "white" 55 B.C., there is a good deal in his theory, which will be found discussed more at length in the Appendix.

The first mention of Shipden in history is, as usual, in Domesday, where it occurs as "Shipedana," "Scepedana," "Scepedene," and "Scipedana."

The name Cromer first occurs in 47 Hen. III. (1262), in the will of Sir John de Repps, and in conjunction with Shipden, in the Hundred Rolls (1274), but it does not occur in either of the Subsidy Rolls of 1327, 1333, or 1334. In 1318 the curious form of Shypeden juxta Felbrigg occurs (De Banco Roll, Michs., 11 Ed. II., memb. 282).

In 1358 the "merchants of Cromer" are mentioned, and "Crowmere Church" occurs in 1374 and 1382. In 1380 the "fishermen of Cromer" are mentioned, and in 1382, a man describes himself in his will as of Cromer, while in 1390, the men of the town of Shipden had letters patent in aid of a pier *they* had built "in commercio vocato Crowmere." This would seem at first glance to look as though "Crowmere" were the place by the actual sea, as has been sometimes argued by those who think the present Church is Shipden, and that Cromer is the buried one, a position which is to a certain extent borne out by the fact that the new Church, which in 1337, was to take the place of the old one, whose churchyard had for twenty years been wasted by the sea, was to be built on an acre of land in *Shipden*.

Shipden had not at that time even begun to lose its own name. Its market and fair were renewed to it in 1285, and again in 1426, under the name of "Shipden"; but it cannot be denied that from the end of the fourteenth century, the fishing place and port were always called Cromer. Besides references to the merchants and fishermen of Cromer in 1358 and 1380, the market and port of Cromer occurs in 1391, the mariners of Cromer in 1405, the merchants of Cromer in 1410, the ships taken for war from Cromer in 1417, and the Paston letters refer to the Haven Courts of Cromer in 1449. In 1425 (10 Hen. V.) we have "Shipden by Cromer."

The form Shipden alias Cromer begins about 1452, and the name

of Shipden by itself falls out altogether about 1483, but is retained as Cromer alias Shipden for many years.*

So much for the two old names of the place. It is a spot which has for a century or so been greatly loved by those who knew it well, and amongst others by myself, who for this reason have tried in the following pages to give as good an account of it as I can.

* At one time I thought that Cromer might have taken its name, as Richmond in Surrey did from Richmond, Yorkshire, Wm. de Warrene being said to hold (Inq. p.m., 15 Ed. I., No. 23)

Crowmer's manor in *Oxford*,
Beeston manor in Norfolk,

and we know he had a manor in Cromer here too. Again there is a Crommer in Berks, also Cromer Lotte in Sussex, both of which occur in the Duchy of Lancaster proceedings.

CHAPTER II.

The Manors.

I DO not propose to enter as fully as possibly I might on the early history of the various manors in Shipden and Cromer.

An elaborate account of them would be chiefly interesting to genealogists, and with two or three exceptions, the families who held them are dead and gone, and the village knows them no more.

So I have strung together all I have been able to find, and will leave it to others to amplify, if they feel so disposed, the outline sketches I subjoin.

There were when Domesday was taken four manors here.

The words of the record are shown in the facsimile opposite. Shortly speaking they were:—

1. **The King's Private Manor.** Out of this I apprehend was carved

(1a.) *Bidun's manor*, afterwards held by the families of de Limesi and Odingsells, as mentioned hereafter.

De Bidun in turn subenfeoffed a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee to (1b.) Wm. of Worcester.

Odingsells subenfeoffed (1c.) $\frac{1}{3}$ of a knight's fee to Wm. de Weyland, and this became *Weyland's*, or *Paston's manor*, and now belongs to the Cabbell family.

2. **Bigod's Manor.**

Bigod subenfeoffed

(iia.) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{De Creyk's manor}, \text{ which in whole or in part became} \\ \textit{Ufford's manor}, \text{ afterwards Arnold's (sometimes} \\ \text{Hermer's), afterwards Underwood's and Wind-} \\ \text{ham's, now Cabbell's. Out of this was carved} \\ \text{Cromer Gunners.} \end{array} \right.$

FACSIMILES OF THE ENTRIES IN DOMESDAY BOOK
RELATING TO SHIPDEN.

1.—The King's Private Manor.

hanc man' iust. i. beruica. Scapedana. i. car' t'ry. 7 sep
iii. uill. Ino. iii. bor. d. p' qm. ii. semp. i. car' m. dno.
7. i. car' hom. idm' ac p'ra. Silva. viii. port.

2.—Bigod's Manor.

In scapedane. i. lib' ho' ten' ofonuf. r. e. r. xl. ac t're. in tunc
torhamus. tē. iii. bor. m. v. sep. i. car' m. dno. 7 dim' car'
hom. i. ac p'ra. Silva ad. xxx. p. r. 7. i. soc. de iii. ac t're.
tē 7 p. uat. viii. sol. m. x.

3.—Beaufoy's, or the Bishop's Manor.

In scapedane t'ra gane tunc. i. car' t'ry. Semp iii. uill. iii.
bor. d. tē. i. car' m. dno. modo. dim. Semp. i. car' hom. Silva
vi. port. r. ac p'ra. tē uat. s. sol. modo. v. sol. cr. iii. s. & h' m. l. n.
go dim' l'g. cr. iii. q' m. l. n. s. de g. d. vi. s.

4.—St. Benet's Manor.

In Scapelia. dim' car' t'ry de uillu monach' . i. uill. iii. bor. sep. i. car'
m. dno. 7. dim' car' hom. 4. i. ac p'ra. v. sol. x. sol. 7. ym. d.

- (iib.) *De Berningham* and *De Bradeston*.
 (iic.) *De Thorp's manor*, who subenfeoffed.
 (iid.) *Reymes* and *Tenant (Tebaut?)*
Possibly this was Tomlyn's manor.

3. **Beaufoy's, or the Bishop's Manor.**

Subenfeoffed to de Egmere.

I have heard it suggested that Ufford Hall (Arnold's) manor was held of this chief manor, and not of Bigod's.

4. **St. Benet's Manor, or Shipden Abbots.**

Le Neve said years ago, "This manor is in the sea now."

Besides the Domesday manors there were:—

5. **Lancaster's Manor.** Originally held by the de Veres, and went in turn by marriage to the de Warren's, and to John of Gaunt, and so passed with the Duchy of Lancaster: now Lord Suffield's.

Possibly this was a part of I.

6. **Cromer Gunners, also Lord Suffield's;** a subdivision of Arnold's manor, sometimes called Gigg's and Inglond's.
 7. **Cromer Tomlins.**
 8. **Cromer Ropers.**

I.

(DOMESDAY MANOR, No. I.)

The King's Private Manor in Shipden.

This was a beruite of the king's manor of Aylsham, and was either in whole or in part held by *Halnæd de Bidun*, at one knight's fee, by the grant of Henry I., as a member of the manor of Aylsham. His daughter and heiress, Amy, married *Gerard de Limesi* (see writ for post-mortem, 33 Hen. III., and Excerpta e Rot. Fin. i. p. 342, and ii. p. 51), and had issue—

1. John de Limesi, who died 1198, leaving a son and heir,
 (a.) Hugh de Limesi, who died *post* 1223, s.p.

IA.
 Bidun's afterwards Limesi's, and then Odingsels' and Pinke-ney's manor.

2. Basilia de Limesi (co-heiress with her sister). She married Hugh de Odingsels, who died 1238, and her son, Sir William de Odingsels, of Soihull, acquired the other half of the advowson here from his kinsman, Henry de Pinkney.
3. Alianor de Limesi (co-heiress with her sister). She married *David de Lindsay*, who died 1214, and besides sons, who died s.p., had a daughter Alice, who married Sir *Henry de Pinkeny*, and whose son and heir, Henry de Pinkeny, sold his half of the advowson to Sir. Wm. de Odingsells.*

The latest I can trace of the de Odingsells family is that "the heirs of Hugh de Odingsells" are returned as holding one-third of a knight's fee in Shipden. (Book of Aids, 20 Ed. III., 1347.)

Ib.
Worcester's
manor.

Of the subholding by *Wm. de Worcester*, all I know is that he held a quarter of a knight's fee of Halnad de Bidun in the beginning of the reign of Henry II.

Weylands.

Ic.
Weyland's ma-
nor.

A later subholding was that (one-third of a knight's fee) which *William de Weyland* held of Hugh de Odingsels, in 24 Hy. III. An earlier and ample pedigree of the de Weylands will be found in Blomefield's *Norf.*, vi. p. 173. Their arms are said by Norris to be Ar. on a cross gu. 5 escallops or.†

In the next reign, *Nicholas de Weyland* also held a manor in Oxburgh of Robt. Burnel (who held of de Odingsels), having married his daughter Julian.

This Nicholas had a resettlement of the manor and land at Shipden, 8 Edw. I. (*N. Erp.*, p. 187), and a grant of a market and fair here, 13 Edw. I. (*Charter Roll*, No. 102.)

His son and heir is said to be Robert, but this manor at all events descended to

William de Weyland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence de Ruston, and settled land in Shipden and Overstrand by fine, 12 Edw. II. (1318). He died in 1327, seized of the manor of Overstrand and lands in Shipden, members of the said manor all held of the heirs of John de Limesi.

* See deed in Madox's *Formulare*, p. 311.

† This return says William de Weyland held of Hugh de Odingsells, and he of *Lord Scales*, and he of the King, but I cannot trace this.

His son and heir was found to be

Robert de Weyland, who, in 19 Ed. II. (1326), had the manors of Overstrand and Shipden settled on him and his heirs by his wife Cecilia, who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Baldock, and niece of Robert de Baldock, Bishop of Norwich.

His inquisition post mortem was held 20 Edw. III., when his son and heir was found to be

Sir Edmund de Weyland, but he dying s.p. about 43 Edw. III., was succeeded by his brother,

Sir John de Weyland, who married Burga, daughter and heir of John Sparwe, or Sparrow, by his wife, Burga de Vaux. Their son,

Peter de Weyland, like his uncle, died without issue, so his sister,

Elizabeth Weyland, became the heiress of the family. She married John Harewell, of Warwickshire, but had no male issue, her daughter and heir being

Joan Harewell, who married and survived John Stretche, of Devon, and no doubt sold the manor.

Soon after, though how I do not exactly know, it passed to the Pastons.

Paston's manor

In 1422 (10 Hen. V.), Richard Rede, a feoffee of this manor, released it, *i.a.*, to Richard Harewell, clerk (probably an uncle of the heiress). Wm. Hoddesfeld, Alexander Lynde, Wm. Paston of Paston, and Thos. Poye,* his co. feoffees, who had had this and other manors by the grant of Johanna, widow of John Stretche, Esq., by fine, d. 5 July, 10 Hen. V.

By an entry in the Paston letters (iii., p. 451), the manor is described in 1444 as being "late of *Clement Paston* and Hugh atte Fen," and to have formed the subject of a settlement on the marriage of William Paston, the judge, with Agnes Berry.

William Paston, by his will d. 31 January, 1444 (*id.* p. 454), leaves the reversion of this manor, subject to his wife's life interest, to his son,

Edmund Paston, and his heirs male.†

In Dame Agnes Paston's will, d. 1456 (*id.* ii. p. 287), she

* Close Roll, 10 Hen. V., m 3.

† In 1451, the "Baly of Cromer" is mentioned in the Paston Letters, i. p. 217, and see *id.* iii. pp. 205, 257, 262, and 488.

refers to her life interest as being over "the manors of Paston, Latymer, and Shypden, and Ropers in Crowmer."

It would seem that by some family arrangement or purchase, the manor passed from Edmund Paston to his brother Sir John, to whom, in 1479, a kinsman wrote—"Syr, your tenauntes at Crowmer say that they know not who shal be their lord; they marvayll that ye nor no man for yow hath not yet ben there" (*id.* iii. p. 257), and later in the same year Sir John writes (*id.* p. 262), that his brother Edmund should ride to (*i.a.*) Cromer, and enter the manor in his name.

Sir William Paston, knight, in 1544 (10 June, 36 Hy. VIII.), settled Cromer Weylands and other manors to the use of himself and his wife Bridget for their lives, and the life of the longer liver of them, and afterwards to the uses of his will. The trustees were Edwd. Gryffyn, Nicholas Rokewode, and Thomas Atkyns.*

In 1564 (Easter) there was a præcipe to *William Paston* to surrender (*i.a.*) the manor of Cromer to Bernard Themilthorp.

From 1642 to 1651, *Sir William Paston*, bart., was lord, as appears by the Court Book of the manor of Cromer Weylands in my possession.

From 1652, *Robert Paston*, Esq., his son and heir apparent, was lord.

In 1658, *Sir William Paston*, bart., was lord.

He died in 1662, and his son, Sir Robert Paston, was created Viscount Yarmouth; but the title expired in the next generation, on the death of the latter's son William, the second earl, in 1732.

Blomefeld, under Oxnead, says, that the last earl left his estate to pay his debts, and this manor, with that of Paston, was bought by the celebrated George Anson, the circumnavigator, then George Anson, Esq., but afterwards Baron Anson, of Soberton. He died in 1762, and was, I think, succeeded by his elder brother Thomas, who was lord here in 1766. He, too, dying without issue, this and other manors passed to his nephew and sister's son, George Adams, who assumed the surname of Anson. The latter's son, Thomas Anson, was lord in 1791, and held the title of Viscount Anson granted to him in 1806.

* Norris Charters, B. p. 23.

The manor afterwards passed to G. Stanley Repton, Esq.,* and the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Repton, his wife (who was a daughter of the great Lord Eldon) who were owners of the manor in 1854, and sold to William Henry Scott, who in turn sold it to the late Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in 1862, who was already lord of Ufford's Hall Manor. For the subsequent descent, see that manor *post p.*

(DOMESDAY MANOR, No. II.)

Bigod's Manor.

This was held by Roger Bigod at Domesday, being the holding of which a freeman, named Osborn, had been deprived.

Roger le Bygod and Alice his wife held (*i.a.*) land here in the 35 Ed. I. (Inq. p.m.)

In 20 Ed. III. (1347), the heir of the Earl of Norfolk was found to hold one-eighth of a knight's fee of the king.

From a statement in 35 Ed. I., that John de Thorp (who we know had succeeded to the De Creyk manor) and his parceners held land in Shipden of Roger Bigod, I have little doubt that it was out of this fee that the following subfee was created.

De Creyk's Manor. IIA.

IIA.
De Creyk's
manor.

Before 24 Henry III., Roger fil' Peter fil' Osbert, who had married Sara, daughter of *Barthw. de Creyk*, subinfeoffed one-third of a knight's fee to Richard de Berningham, who had in turn subseffed to William de Bradenham and Roger de Reymes.

In 36 Hen. III., *Margaret de Creyk*, widow, and her son Robert de Creyk, had an interest here.

Robert probably died without issue, for

In 34 Ed. I., *Roger de Creyk*, son [of the said] Sarra by [Roger fil'] Peter fil' Osbert died, seized of a quarter of a knight's fee here, when Sarra's cousins, Rosie, wife of Edward de Pakenham, and Cecilia, wife of Robert de Ufford, were found to be her heirs (Inq.

* I do not know if he was any relation to Humphrey Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener, who died in 1818, and lies buried in Aylsham churchyard. In 1809, William Repton was steward and solicitor at Aylsham.

p.m., No. 58), and the estate was found to be a quarter of a knight's fee held by William de Bradenham.*

There was, however, another claimant, John de Thorp, who claimed to be kinsman of Margaret de Creyk; but I do not see how she could have any heritable right in the manor, being only the widow of a former owner. He established his right as to the manor of Combes, and such right was probably compromised by the gift of some interest here, for his name occurs as a subholder afterwards, [see *iii.*]

IIA continued (?)
Ufford's manor

Ufford's Manor.† (IIA continued.)

This manor was, I expect, the same as the last, and took its name from *Cecilia de Ufford*, who probably bought out the other moiety.

The Ufford family remained here long, for *Sir Edmund de Ufford* ("le cousin"), son of Sir Ralf de Ufford, and brother to Robert Earl of Suffolk by Eva de Clavering his wife, by his will proved 1374, gave to the High Altar of Shipden 6s. 8d., and to the repair of the Church 13s. 4d. (Regr. Heydon, fo. 45b).

In 1391 (14 Ric. II.), *Sir Robert Ufford, knight*, granted the manors of Horsford, Hautbois Magna, Cromer, and Burgh in Flegg to Isabel Beauchamp, Sir Miles Stapulton, and William Wynter (Norris Charters, A. p. 39).

I do not know when the Uffords parted with the manor to the Arnolds, who, in their turn, gave it their name.

Arnold's manor,
formerly Ufford's.

William Arnold, of Cromer, occurs in the list of Norfolk Gentry for 12 Hen. VI. (1433). There is still a brass to him and his wife Johanna in the church, in which he is described as William Arnold, bastard.‡

* As to him and his subfeoffees, see *post*.

† On the other hand, Ufford's manor, in Cromer, is said to have been afterwards held by Wm. Arnold, of the Prior of Walsingham, *as of his manor of Egmere*, which would seem to make it a subholding of Beaufoys, or the Bishop's Manor. (Domesday Manor, No. III.) Moreover, Ufford's Hall Manor is still sometimes called "*allis Egmere's*."

‡ From this and from the fact that these Cromer Arnolds bore Sa. a chev. between 3 dolphins naiant ar., it may be that he was a bastard offshoot of the neighbouring family of Damme, of Sustead, who bore Sa. 3 fishes naiant in pale ar. On the other hand he may have sprung from Hugh Arnold, who was of Bradfield, in 1353 (Norfolk Fines, Ed. III., No. S93), or may have been the William Arnold, spicer, of Norwich, in 1410

This son, *Richard Arnold*, died lord of the manors of Uffords and Tomlins,* and mentioned them in his testament, dated 30 Dec., 1472, and proved 24 Jan. following. He ordered his body to be buried where it should please God, and gave to the High Altar of Shypden 5 marks, to the fabric 10 marks, to each of the gilds of St. Peter and St. Ann there 40s., to the plough light 6s. 8d., to the fabric of "Le pere," 5 marks for a chaplain to celebrate for 5 years, in the said church, for his soul, &c., and another chaplain to celebrate for 2 years, in the said church, for the souls of William Arnold and Joan his wife, father and mother of the said Richard, at the altar of St. Mary of Pity. To each order of friars in Norwich he gave 10s. He named for executors his wife Margery, Robert Herward,† of Alburgh, William Lomnor, of Manyngton, and William Bond, of Shypden, to each of whom he gave 4 marks. By his last will of the same date, he gave to Margery his wife, his messuage in which he dwelt, for the term of her life; also he gave to his said wife, his manor in Shypden, called Ufford's and Thomelyn's, with all the lands, rents, &c., thereto belonging in Shypden, Runton, Felbrygg, Roughton, Northreppys, and Overstrond, and also his manor in North Tudenham, called Senclers, with the lands, rents, &c., thereto belonging in Tudenham aforesaid, Hokeryng, Mattishale, and other towns adjoining, and all other his messuages, lands, and tenements in Shypden (except 2 messuages, &c., the one called Rudds, and the other Le Walles, and except a certain mill with the appurtenances), until his son William should come to the age of 24 years without impeachment of waste, after which he gave all the said manors, &c. (together with the reversion of the aforesaid messuages after his wife's death), to the said William his son, and to the heirs of his body, paying thereout to the said Margery 20 marks a year during her life, rem. to Edmund his son in tail, rem. to his executor to be sold; to Edmund his son he gave £40, to be paid when he comes out of his apprenticeship. To Robert his son, his tenement called Hastyngs in Shypden, in fee, and also

(Freemen's Roll), in which year we find him first at Cromer as witness to a deed (post Appendix lv.). The last guess is rather borne out by the fact that William Arnold of Cromer (his descendant), sold land at Norwich in 1542 (Blomefield iv., p. 120).

* I cannot trace this second manor.

† This Robt. Herward, by his will, d. 1481, left a manor in Cromer to his wife Anne for life, and after his death to her son Clement (Reg. Caston, fo. 180a). This Clement was afterwards William Arnold's trustee, of Arnold's manor.

£20. To Joan his daughter, his mill aforesaid, to her and her heirs for ever; his lands and tenements in Hevyngham to be sold by his executors (Reg. Golour, f. 6c).

His wife Margaret was the daughter of Clement Herward, of Alborough, and no doubt the sister of the Robert Herward, whom he named as his executor. By her he had two sons, William and Robert, and a daughter Joan. He died in 1472.

His eldest son, *William Arnold*, who must have been under 24 in 1472, died about 1523, and in his inquis. post mortem (held 18 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII.), the 2 manors are referred to as being settled by his father Richard through John Symonds (no doubt a trustee) on William Gurnay, John Wotton, Clement Herward, John Wynter, and William Gurnay, jun., to the use of his son this William Arnold and the latter's wife Isabella, and the heirs of their body.

He is said to have married twice, first to Isabella, daughter of John Wooton, of N. Tudenham, Esq., and secondly, Catherine,* daughter of James Arblastar, Esq., and to have had issue by his first wife only. The inquisition quoted above, states that his son and heir was William Arnold, then aged 22 years and upwards.

Former writers do not mention the fact, but I think there must have been another

William Arnold, for on October, 1566, administration was granted in the Consistory Court to William Arnold, of Cromer, to his son William, who was probably the

William Arnold—"the son" married twice—first, Prudence, daughter of Reginald Bowes, of Bedingham, Suffolk, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Edward Rous, of Craneford, Suffolk.

He must have in some way parted with his life interest in the manor, for when it was sold in 1581 by his son, he was not made a party to the fine.

He died (so says Norris) "in low circumstances" at Booton, having by his will, dated 10 May, 1586, and proved 9 July, 1589, directed to be buried in the church there, before his stool; to his daughters Margaret Arnolde, Kathn. Arnolde, Mary Arnolde, and Prudence Arnolde, specific legacies, and to his daughter Anne Arnolde £5, and other things; to his cousin Will Reymes 4a. of land lying in his the said William Reymes' fold-course at Over-

* Probably the Catherine Arnold whose brass was in the Church.

strond upon certain conditions, and whereas it did not appear that he had given his eldest daughter Gertrude Arnolde, nor his two younger sons anything, for their legacies left them by Joan Harward,* he had already paid them, "which was more than he was able to do to his other children;" to his daughter Prudence he gave 2 spoons, which were given to her by her godfather and god-mother, Mr. Thomas Grosse and the Lady Chadworth, of Rutland shire, and made his brother, John Rowse, and two of his sons, William Arnolde and Edmond Arnolde, executors, and Mr. Justice Windham and Mr. Ruggle, supervisors (Reg. Flack, 84b).

Richard Arnold, the elder son of this William Arnold, together with his brothers William and Edmund, sold the manor of "Uffordys and Tomlyngs als. Tomlyns" (with £3 6s. 8d. annual rent, and other lands and faldage in Cromer als. Shipden, N. Repps, Roughton, Felbrigg, and Overstrand) for £50, to *Robert Underwood*, gent., and Margaret his wife (Feet of Fines, Michs., 22—3 Eliz.).

I do not know what became of Richard, but expect that his brother, William Arnold, son of William Arnold, of Booton, was the William Arnold who married Wheatley, and is a legatee of property in N. Creak, under the will of Arthur Wheatly, of Holkham, gent., died 1600, who also mentions Francis Arnold and Wheatley Arnold, probably his nephews (Reg. Gardiner, 218a).

Robert Underwood, as we have seen, bought the manor of Richard Arnold in Michs., 22—23 Eliz. † Underwood's
formerly Arnold's

He was the son (see N. Erpingham, p. 198) of James Underwood, of Bixley, by Margaret Bower, and married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Lumnor, of Mannington.

His will is dated 2 March, 1587, and by it he directs his body to be buried in Cromer Church, and gave his wife a life interest in the manor and other property, charged with an annuity to his eldest son, *James Underwood*. He also mentions his son *Thomas* and his daughter *Katherine*, to whom he left £200 each. ‡

* It will be remembered that his grandmother was a Herward of Alburgh.

† He also bought land in Barningham and Cromer, Hil., 25 Elizabeth, of John Dodge, Esq.

‡ Blomefield makes out that Robert Underwood being dead, his son Samuel died without issue, and Catherine, the latter's sister, inherited, and brought it by marriage to William Hobart, gent., of Metton, "who was lord in 1615;" but I cannot reconcile this with the facts I have given in the text.

His son James was alive in Michs., 13 James I. (1616), when he was a party to a fine in N. Repps, and in 17 James I., when he bought land of Sir Richard Gresham in Roughton.*

He made his will d. 29 August, 1631, as follows:—

He directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Cromer, according to the will and appointment of his executrix, and gave to the poor and the Church of Cromer £5, to be equally divided between them, and mentioned that his estate was but small, and that his wife "was one than whom there was none better." He gave to Ann,† his wife, his manor of Ufford als. Ermer's, in Cromer, Ronton, Felbrig, Roughton, and Northrepps, to her and her heirs for ever, together with all his messuages, lands, and tenements, freehold and charterhold, and directed that if his estate could not perform what he owes and gives, then his wife may sell the manor of Ufford. Witnesses—Richard Herrick, Robert Baxter, and James Davye. This will was proved 21 Sept., 1631,|| by his relict, who married, secondly, Sir George Wyndham, sixth son of Sir John Windham of Orchard Windham, Somerset, an adherent of the Commonwealth, being Commissioner for raising the assessment under Fairfax, in 1644.

Wyndham's
nor, formerly
ord's.

A fine of the manor was levied Trin., 13 Charles I. (1637), by which Sir George Wyndham and Anne his wife, and Fras. Symonds, gent., and Katherine his wife (probably joined as sister and heiress of James Underwood, to prevent questions), sold the manor for £40 to Sir Edward Havers, knight and bart., Thomas Wyndham, Esq., and Ambrose Sheppard, gent., who were probably the trustees of the Wyndham settlement (Feet of Fines, Trin., 13 Charles I.).

After her death, Sir George Wyndham seems to have married Frances, daughter and heir of Frances Davy,‡ who was the daughter of William Hobart, of Metton, by Catherine Underwood, the daughter of Robert Underwood, the purchaser of the manor from Arnold, which Catherine is said to have been daughter and heiress of his brother James. Sir George died 27 November, 1663, his son and heir being

* Feet of Fines, N. Erpingham, p. 574.

† Daughter of Godfrey.

‡ By her husband James, son of Sir Henry Davy (Blomefield).

|| Regr. Pergall, fo. 108.

Francis Wyndham, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Darell, and had issue Francis, Joseph, and James.

Francis Wyndham was father of

Thomas Wyndham,* of Clearwell, Gloucester, the father of John Wyndham, of Cromer (the younger son of his father, and I presume heir to a brother William, who Blomefield says was heir in 1765), who died 26 April, 1763 (1765?), aged 32. He married Elizabeth (daughter of Richard Dalton, by Mary, daughter of George *Wrighte*), who died 19 January, 1785, aged 58, and was father of

George Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, born 1766 (?), and died 1 (3?) January, 1810, aged 48, having by his wife Marianne, daughter of Col. Philip Bacon, had issue (*i.a.*),

George Thomas Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, who was married twice, first, to Maria Augusta, second daughter of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg (the grandfather of "mad" Windham), and afterwards wife of William Viscount Listowel. By his first wife he had issue,

George Thomas Wright Wyndham, born 21 Sept., 1828, and died 27th Feb., 1837, an infant.

By his death the manor passed to his sisters, Lady Macdonald and Cecilia, the wife of Lord Alfred Paget, who with their mother, the Countess of Listowel, sold† in 1852 to *Benjamin Bond Cabbell*, Esq., who, in his will, is described as of Dunard's Row, Dumbar-tonshire, N.B., and who also lived in Chapel Street, Edgware Road. He was a very eccentric man, and was the third son, born 1781, of

* Among the papers belonging to J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., which he kindly lent me, was the account of Richard Ellis, steward of this manor, with Thomas Wyndham, Esq., 1745—1748.

It is not particularly interesting, but there are payments for two men planting trees, for 100 bindings round trees, for cutting thorns to fence the trees, for men thinning the groves, stopping gaps, planting trees in Burnt Hill, for 3 bushels of acorns, 3/-. Mr. William Cubitt's bills, £9 13s. od. and £22 18s. 8d., may relate to an attempted sea defence.

On 12 September, 1747, is the entry, "Two men one day pulling down chancel pillar, 2/4."

Mr. Bullwer, schoolmaster, is mentioned in October, 1747.

These Wyndhams were no relations of the "mad" Windham of Felbrigg, to whose ancestors, the Lukins, the property was left by William Wyndham, the statesman, and who assumed the surname. Of them and their history, I hope to treat some day in Felbrigg.

† The price of the whole estate was, I believe, £65,000, the bidders-up being the Buxtons.

Mr. George Cabbell, of Vere Street, Oxford Street, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bliss, whose executor he was. He was educated at Westminster and Exeter College, Oxford. He was a Bencher of the Middle Temple, J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and Norfolk, Sheriff for Norfolk, and M.P. for St. Albans in 1846, and Boston 1847. He died in 1874, being a very old man, and by his will, proved 23 December, 1874, left all his property to his cousin John Cabbell. Mr. John Cabbell, a barrister, formerly of the West Indies, and in 1851 of Glasgow, assumed the additional name of Bond, and died 25 October, 1878, in his 71st year. He was a D.L. and J.P., and by his will, the manor passed to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Bond Cabbell (née Dewar), for her life, with remainder to her son, Benjamin Bond Bond-Cabbell.

I am informed that—

“The right to wreck of the sea and the right of sea beach have always been claimed by the owner for the time being of the Cromer Hall estate, as incidents belonging to the above-mentioned manors of Ufford's Hall in Cromer, Beeston Regis, Beeston Priory, and Sheringham Morley Hall, and at the time of the enquiry which was instituted in or about the year 1856, by the Board of Trade, under the Merchant Shipping Act, as to the rights of lords of manors to unclaimed wreck along the coast, certain documentary evidence was produced on behalf of the late Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell before the Commissioner holding the enquiry, from which he was satisfied of Mr. Cabbell's title to wreckage of the sea.”

Cromer Hall, which is the manor house, is described in the “Norfolk Tour” as a “respectable old house.” It was pulled down and rebuilt in 1827 by G. T. Windham, only, however, to be burned down in 1829. It was rebuilt in the very modern Gothic style, partly at the time and partly in 1876.

iiδ.

De Berningham
tam and de Bradenham's.

iiβ. *De Berningham and De Bradenham Subholding.*

The history of the subholding created by Richard de Berningham, the subtenant of Roger Fitz Osbert, out of the de Creyk manor (which he had acquired with his wife), is very involved.

These are the facts, as far as I know them :

Richard de Berningham* subinfeoffed before 24 Henry III.,

* I do not know what became of his interest, or what we should now call his “improved ground rent.”

"one-third" of a knight's fee to Wm. de Bradenham and Roger de Reymes. This may be a mistake for "one-eighth," for in the Inq., 20 Ed. III. (N. Erp., 191), "the one-eighth formerly held by Wm. de Bradenham and Roger de Reymes" is referred to. In 17 Ed. II., it is, however, said to be one-fourth (see *id.* p. 190).

I should imagine that some sort of a partition or sale took place of this holding, whatever it was, for in 24 Hen. III.,

(a.) Wm. de Bradenham	}	are said (N. Erpingham, p. 186), to hold one-eighth of a knight's fee of Roger fil' Osbert.
(b.) Robert Tebaut		
(c.) Roger de Reymes		
(d.) Wm. Hervy		

(a.) As to *William de Bradenham*, he is said at the same time to hold one-eighth of a knight's fee separately of Richard de Berningham, and he of Roger Fitz Osbern (Inquis., 24 Hen. III., N. Erp., p. 187). Described as William fil' Walter de Bradenham, he sued Baldwin de Odingsells in Shipden, see Patent Roll, 2 Ed. I., m 16, and 3 Ed. I., m 18. At the same time, Baldwin de Odingsells was suing him in turn, and also Edmund de Egmere. De Bradenham holding.

In 20—21 Edw. I., he and Isabel his wife granted to Magr. John de Bradenham, land in Shipden, N. Repps, and Overstrand, to hold of them as of fee (Feet of Fines, Norf., 20—21 Edw. I., No. 617).

His widow Isabel and his son William sold land to Hugh Tebaud (kinsman, no doubt, of his coparcener) in 18 Ed. II. (Feet of Fines, Ed. II., No. 994).

In 20 Ed. III., the one-eighth of a knight's fee, "which William de Bradenham and Roger de Reymes formerly held," is mentioned (Inquis., 20 Ed. III., N. Erp., 191), which would look as though the "one-third" mentioned above was a mistake.

(b.) As to *Robert Tebaut*, I know no more, but Hugh Tebaut, probably his son, and others held another holding in Shipden, at the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee of John de Thorp, see 11c (Exch., 17 Ed. II., 1st part, N. Erp., 190), and in the next year, 18 Ed. II., we have seen he bought land of Isabel de Bradenham and her son William.

In 20 Ed. III., he and others held one-eighth of a knight's fee of

Robert de Benhale*, and he of the Earl of Norfolk (20 Ed. III., N. Erp., p. 190).

In 3 Hen. IV. (1401), the heirs of Robert Tebald held a share of the one-eighth knight's fee (p. 193).

(c.) *Roger de Reymes*, who held in 24 Hen. III., was no doubt ancestor of

Roger (de) Reymes, who held with others what is then said to be one-fourth of a knight's fee in 17 Ed. II. (Esch., 17th Ed. II., 1st part).

(d.) *William Hervy*, who held in 24 Hen. III., was probably a descendant of Hervy de Shydden, a witness to an early deed (N. Erp., p. 186).

Clement Hervy held a share in 23 Edward III., and probably settled it by fine (N. Erpingham, p. 191).

It has been suggested that this surname was a corruption of Herward. There certainly was a Clement Herward.

De Thorp's Manor.

John de Thorp, as mentioned before, claimed the de Creyk holding as kinsman and heir of Margery de Creyk.

In 35 Ed. I. (1305), he and his parceners held in fifteen villages, of which Shipden was one, thirteen and a half knight's fees of Roger Bigod (N. Erp., p. 188).

By 17 Ed. II. (1324), he had subinfeoffed Roger Reymes, Hugh Tenant (Tebaut?), and others of a quarter knight's fee (Esch., 17 Ed. II., 1st part, N. Erp., p. 190).

Robert de Thorp would seem to have succeeded him, on his death, about 23 Ed. III. (1350).

John de Thorp was found to be his son and heir (Eschaet., 2nd part, 23 Ed. III., No. 164, N. Erp., 191).

* I cannot trace this Robert de Benhale.

(DOMESDAY MANOR, No. III.)

Beaufoy's, or the Bishop's Manor.

This was given by William de Beaufoy, Bishop of Thetford, to the see of Norwich.

It seems to have been subinfeoffed directly or indirectly to the family of de Egmere,* for in 24 Hen. III. (1239—1240), Robert de Egmere held one-fourth of a knight's fee here of the Bishop of Norwich.

In 1275, Edward† de Egmere claimed frank pledge and assize of bread and beer here (Rot. Hund., see N. Erp., p. 187).

In 1287, John de Egmere defended his right to the same (Quo warranto, *id.* p. 188).

In 1347, it was found that the Bishop of Norwich held one-fourth of a knight's fee here of the king, that John Leche held of him, and Robert de Egmere of John Leche, "which Robert de Egmere formerly held" (Inquis., 20 Ed. III., *id.* p. 190).

In 1401, Walter de Allington held one-fourth of a knight's fee of the Bishop of Norwich (Inquis., 3 Hen. IV., *id.* p. 193).

It was the subject of a suit in the 37 Elizabeth (No. 184), between John Blowfeld, of Cromer, gent., and Thomas Baxter of the same place, gent., and Robert Doughty and Henry Playford. The bill recites that the Bishop being seized of the manors of Thurcarton, Thwayte, and Cromer, let the same by deed, dated the 17th Elizabeth, for twenty-one years, at forty marks yearly, to Thomas Grene—that Grene on Blowfyld marrying his "dafter" assigned such lease to him—that Bishop Scambler "by the evill counsell" of some, not only put out Blowfield from his quiet enjoyment, but intended to make frustrate the copyhold tenement of the said Baxter, under color that he paid his rent to Blofield, and for fur-

* There is a confusion possible here, for in 15 Hen. VIII., Ufford's manor, in Cromer, was said by the inquis. post mortem on William Arnold, to be held of the Prior of Walsingham, as of his manor of Egmere. But I cannot help thinking this an error. I find no other entry of the Prior in connection with Cromer, and I am probably right in describing Ufford's manor as held under the Bigod fief. On the other hand, Ufford's Hall, otherwise Egmere's, is now the title of the Cabbell's chief manor.

† Edmund (?) *see* a deed same date witnessed, *i.e.*, by Henry de Schypdene and his son Nicholas (N. Erp., p. 186).

ther vexation did make one estate thereof to one Robert Doughtye, Henry Playford, and Robert Fayer, only to vex the said Baxter. Doughty and Playford's answer begins by abusing the plaintiff Blowfield, who they say is a man who by the space of twenty years or thereabouts, has been very contentious against his neighbours, or such others as have had any business to do with him.* They then allege that the lease to Greene was utterly bad at law—that Greene fell in arrear with his rent, and agreed to surrender, the Bishop remitting him £80, and that he did surrender at Thurgarton Court, on the 18 or 19 Elizabeth, and was continued only as steward.

I do not know how the action ended.

The Bishop of Norwich seems to have had other interests in Cromer, *e.g.*, in 1282, William, Bishop of Norwich, had a charter (of release?) from Remigius, son of Wm. de Meulings, of certain knight's fees (*i.a.* in Shipden), which he held of the Bishop and the Church of Norwich (*Abb. Placit.*, pp. 202—3).

Again it appears that in 51 Ed. III. (1378), William de Wychingham and others held land in (*i.a.*) Cromer of the manor of Hoekering, which was one of Bishop Beaufoy's manors (*Esch.*, No. 32, *N. Erp.*, p. 191).

(DOMESDAY MANOR, No. IV.)

St. Benet's Manor, or Shipden Abbots.

Of this manor, held at the time of Domesday by the Abbot of St. Benet's at Holme, Le Neve says, in his notes (*N. Erp.*, p. 192), that it is "now in the sea."

Very little is known of its history. In 19 Hen. III. (1234), Sir Peter de Alto Bosco (*Hautbois*) released to the Abbot all his right here (*Regr. of St. Benet's*, fo. 66, *N. Erp.*, 186).

In 3 Ed. I. (1275), it was found that the Abbot held it of the king in capite (*Rot. Hundred*, *N. Erp.*, 187).

In 20 Ed. III. (1247), it was found that the Abbot held a certain homage here of the king in capite (*Book of Aids*).

* There may have been some foundation for this, see the action he brought about Cromer pier later on. In this action, too, Thomas Baxter's name also appears.

At the dissolution it seems to have been granted to the Bishop of Norwich, and in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Robert Allen was bailiff of it, as appears by the Audit Roll of Bishop Hopton, Michs., 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (N. Erp., p. 194).

For an entry as to the Abbot of St. Benet's and William Arnold, of Cromer, *see* Regr. Godsalve, fo. 251b.

There were several other manors here, no doubt subenfeoffed of one or other of the foregoing, but not now to be traced by me. They were :—

V. *The Duchy of Lancaster's Manor* (probably a part of Bigod's Cromer Lan- manor). casters.

William de Warren (son and heir of John, Earl Warren, who died 14 Ed. I., v. p.), married Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and is said to have died, seized of the manor of Cromer and Beeston, and to have left John his son and heir (N. Erp., p. 188).

Blanch (descendant of William de Warren) married John of Gaunt, and this manor of which I know very little, afterwards passed with the Duchy.*

In 1604, *Sir Edward Coke* held a Court here, and so continued till 1634 (Robert Bulleyn being steward), when *Edward Dichfield*, John Heiglord, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Mosse were lords.

In 1654, *John Fielder* and Edward Fielder held a Court, and in 1663, *Sir Thomas Rant* held his first Court. He was third son of Dr. William Rant, of Yelverton, and dying in 1671, was buried in Thorpe Market Church.

Sir William Rant held his first Court in 1676. One of his daughters married *Robert Britiffe*, † Esq., of Baconsthorpe, who was lord in 1731—1739, whose daughter and heiress married *Harbord Harbord*, Esq., formerly Cropley, the father of *Sir William Morden Harbord*, bart., who was lord in 1750.

* See Duchy of Lancaster proceedings, 6 Edw. VI., vol. 6, c. 12, as to embezzlement of the goods of an outlaw.

† The Britiffes had bought land in Cromer as early as 1663 (*see* Fine No. 77). Edmond Britiffe was of Town Berningham, in 1624 (N. Erp., p. 517). The family was afterwards at Plumstead.

Sir Harbord Harbord, bart., held his first Court in 1773, and since then the manor has passed with the rest of Lord Suffield's estates, the manor of Cromer Gunnors next mentioned going with it.

VI. *Cromer Gunnor's Manor* [sometimes Gigg's and Ingland's].

I am told by the steward that in 1530 it was called Shipden *ex parte* Gunnors, and afterwards Heydon's and Robkinge's.

The first I know of this is that John Gunnor* sold it to Robert Gygges, of Sparham, as mentioned in the latter's will, dated 1534, and proved 1 May, 1535, where he describes it as lying in the towns of Cromer, Felbrigg, and Runton. He left it to his wife Alice for life, and after her death he directed it to be sold by his executors, viz., Thos. Clere, of Acle (his son-in-law), and Thos. Boley (Boleyn?) (Reg. Attemere, 25). [Sir] Thomas Clere, married Anne Gygges (died 1570), the daughter and heiress of this Robert Gygges (Farrer's Church Heraldry, i. p. 342).

"Mr. Clere" (no doubt the son-in-law) was said to have a manor here in 1535 (see Regr. Godsalue, 251b), and on the death of *Sir Thomas Clere* in 1553, this manor was found by his inquisition to be held by him of William Arnold, Esq., as of his manor of Arnold's, at 3s. 4d., and to have been late of *Richard Bylke*, clerk. His son and heir was Charles, aged 33.

The manor was no doubt the subject of the fine, No. 47 (see Appendix), when in 1555, *John Baron*, clerk, sold to Thomas Robkyn and others.

Some time before 1572, *Thomas Robkinge*,† seems to have held it, and it seems to have passed through his widow Cecilia (who

* The Gunnors were of E. Beckham, where they held the manor of Isaacs, as well as land in Shipden. William Gunnor left a widow Cecilia, who was alive in 5 Ed. IV. (1465), see N. Erp., p. 34, and had a son, Simon Gunnor. The latter, in 1481 and 1484, sold land in Cromer to the Wyndham family (see copies of Charters in possession of the Steward of Cromer Gunnor's).

This son was Simon Gunnor, probably father of the John who sold this manor to Robert Gigg's, who had also bought the E. Beckham manor.

† He was the Thomas Robkin who died 1553, seized of Westwick, leaving by Cecilia his wife, a son and heir, Thomas. He probably held Cromer Gunnors by right of his wife only.

afterwards married William Becke),* and whose kinsman and heir, *John Ynglondc*, held his first Court in 15 Elizabeth (1572).

In 1576, *Sir Christopher Heydon* was lord, and in 1581, he was succeeded by *William Heydon*, Esq., who held a Court, and was in turn succeeded by *Dame Anne Heydon*, who was followed by *Thomas Thetford*, gent., in 1600.

In 1611, *Thomas Blofeld*, Esq., held a Court.

In 1614, *Thomas Baxter* was lord, and held his first Court.

In 1621 (Trin., 18 James I.), the manor was the subject of a fine between him and Thomas Blofeld, and see Fine 74.

In 1697, *Elizabeth Bodham*, of Swaffham, spinster, was lady of the manor, and gave it with the manor and advowson of Overstrand to her kinsman, *Nathaniel Life*.

This gives us a clue to how the manor came to her, for Blomefield speaks of Overstrand being sold by Mr. Reymes to Thomas Baxter, who gave it to his sister's son, Thomas Bodham, who in turn gave it to his sister, no doubt this Elizabeth.

In 1727, *Nathaniel Life* died, leaving three children, Philip, Elizabeth, and Mary, of whom Philip was his son and heir, aged sixteen, and who, in 1738, suffered a recovery.

By his will he left his estates to his son, *Cæsar Life*, who was twelve years old when his father died, and who held his first Court in 1748. He died intestate and without issue, in 1763, leaving his Aunt Mary, the wife of *Humphrey Rant*, Esq., of Ipswich, his heiress.

The Court was held in the name of *Humphrey Rant*, in 1773, and in December, 1773, he and his wife concurred in a fine to give her the right to devise. She was a widow in 1778, when she held a Court, and died at her house in Ipswich, 18th May, 1781.

Under her will, the manor passed to *the Rev. George Betts*, of Wortham, Suffolk, with remainder to his son, Edmund Betts, who, in 1805, settled the manor on Maria Drury, of Erpingham, spinster, his intended wife. By his will, dated 1806, he confirmed the settlement, and gave her a life interest, with remainder to his father, the said George Betts. He having died, his widow and father sold to the Gunton Estate Trustees, and in 1815, *William*

* The heiress of William Becke of S. Repps, married Edward Bulwer of Geistwick, Blomefield viii., page 322.

Assheton, Lord Suffield, held his first Court, and it has since gone with Cromer Lancaster.

In 1764, there seems to have been a dispute about the boundaries between this and Cromer Lancasters.

For a sight of these depositions in the action I am indebted to Mr. Colman. Shortly put, they come to this:—

Richard Payne,* of N. Repps, aged 88, in 1764, deposing that he entered the service of Thos. Bodham when he was ten years of age, and that when about twenty years old, he was made bailiff of the manor, and that he had in his custody two rentals, one for 1701, and the other for 1703. He remembered that about sixty years since a ship laden with deals struck upon the shore at Overstrond, and was wrecked there; that five of the deals came on shore to the westward of the post by the beck, the boundary between the manors of Cromer Lancaster and Cromer Gunnors, and between that place and another place near Gigler's Court, where a post then stood on a rock to mark the boundaries of Cromer Gunnors; that Mrs. Bodham, the lady of the manor, ordered Philip Caston, her servant, to take them for her use, which he did, and deponent showed Caston the boundaries by her direction. He also remembered two dwelling-houses standing against Cromer churchyard, which have been many years since washed "down clift," both of which were copyhold of Cromer Gunnors, for which he received quit rent; also another dwelling-house, called the White Lion, situate to the westward of Mr. Ellis' present gangway, which is washed "down clift," and also belonged to the said manor.

John Ransome,† of Cromer, aged 77, who had lived at Cromer all his lifetime, remembered sixty years since a post standing on the rocks west end of the churchyard to the sea shore, which post was to divide the manor of Cromer Gunnors from Mr. Wyndham's manor.

Also that all the "Coys" used by the fishermen were before the pier of Cromer was begun—which was about thirty-two years since—situated on the west side of the boundary post.

* His is an old name here. John Payne was of Cromer in 37 Hen. VIII., and in 5 Ed. VI. This will was proved in 1550.

† Robert Ransom was of Cromer in 1545. The name also occurs as Raunson.

The dispute seems to have come to a head in 1768, when another memorandum from the same collection speaks of a cause being tried at the Norwich Assizes, 27 July, 1768, between Mr. Wyndham, of Cromer, and Mr. Brooke, of N. Repps, concerning the manor of Cromer Gunners, that Mr. Brooke acted for Mr. Rant (then the lord of the manor), and that it was given in favour of Mr. Wyndham. Richard Payne, who was then ninety, had died about three years, but his son, Thomas Pain, gave evidence that his said father, fifty-eight years before, had seized wreck and carried it to Overstrand Hall, and that on the 20 March, 1764, by the order of Mr. Humphrey Rant,* one James Howes, set a post down below the foot of the bank, by the direction of him, Pain, as a boundary post between the manor called Ufford's Hall and Cromer Gunners. Ufford's Hall to the west, and Cromer Gunners to the east, as far as the east beck, and that such post was set well inside the rail boundary, so that no dispute should arise, and that the distance from the boundary post to the east beck was three hundred yards, and that the lands next the bank or clift that pay either quit or free rent, pay it to the manor of Cromer Gunners.

On the other hand, Wyndham's witnesses were numerous and staunch. Henry Swan said that the pieces of wreck about which the suit was commenced, came to shore between the two becks.

Robert Everard† said that between the two becks was always called Mr. Wyndham's manor—being asked if Mrs. Wyndham "ought" (owned?) house and land, or land next the east beck, answered no; more than once afterwards recollected she had, and it was proved to be held of the manor of Cromer Gunners, which land is next the bank and reaches the sand; then afterwards he proved several houses in Cromer to pay to the manor of Ufford's Hall, though not one next the "clift." Being asked if Mr. Brook had any land next the clift between the two becks, answered "no" (none), which can be proved have to pay to Cromer Gunners (for) the house of Matt. Swan, which Mr. Everard mentioned to pay to Ufford's Hall, is to the southward of Mr. Brooke's land "that pay to Cromer Gunners."

* William Rant was of Hanworth, 14 Henry VIII.

† This is a very old name here indeed. Bartholomew Everard was a witness to a deed in 1396. Richard Everard was here in 1551, and Robert Everard's will was proved in 1635.

Anthony Ditchell* and Matthew Swan,† who said that between the two becks was always called Mr. Wyndham's manor. John Ransom spoke to taking up some deals which came ashore between the becks to Mr. Wyndham, who gave him 6d. per deal, and the scribe, who was for Brooke, argued in a note that this was evidence they could not have been his, or he would not have bought them; and writes of Ransom, "he is a person of a bad character—witness for Mr. Brooke," whom he seems to have thrown over. Easter (Esther) Stonham gave hearsay evidence as to what Richard Pain had said about Cromer Gunners' manor extending from the east beck to a post to the west of the west beck, opposite the east part of Gigler's Croft.

John Jewell,‡ aged sixty-eight years, remembered the old boundary post when a boy. Always heard that from that post to the east beck was called Mr. Life's manor, and that a ship was driven ashore near that post which parted Ufford's Hall and Cromer Gunners, and that Mr. Wyndham had two-thirds, and the owner of Cromer Gunners one-third (£40).

Joseph and Thomas Rogers had heard their father say that between the two becks belonged to Mr. Life.

The scribe adds a note here that between the two becks about sixty years ago, two houses stood near one another, both copyhold, and paid to the manor of Cromer Gunners; one is proved, as per receipt, and the other was seized by the lord of the said manor and sold. The place where they stood was swallowed up by the raging of the sea, and down the clift about twenty or thirty years. One was Clement Atcheson's,|| the other Christopher Todd's.§ The scribe complains that whereas in the examination of Robert Everard, one of Mr. Wyndham's witnesses, he was allowed to mention a house almost in the farthest part of the town from the sea "that pay" (as paying?) to Ufford's Hall, Mr. Brooke's was not suffered to mention those next the cliff, nor those which were

* He died in 1769, aged 61, and is buried in the church, and an account of his family can be obtained from the inscription. The name is not a Norfolk one, and I expect he was an imported lawyer or steward.

† This, too, is an old name here. Administration was granted in 1601 to the goods of Oliver Swan of Cromer.

‡ Edmund Jewell was of Trimmingham in 1663.

|| His will was proved in 1733.

§ H. Todd was of Cromer in 1672.

down. He mentions, too, apparently as a suspicious circumstance, that Mr. Harvey, of Cromer, who took some wainscot up between the two becks about seven years ago, was paid for the same by Everard, the steward, about a month since only, and that Philip Allen, of Cromer, who took up a Dutch rudder about seven years ago, was only paid by Everard on the 26 July, 1768, "which was the same day Mr. Everard and the other witnesses went to Norwich to the Assizes."

He winds up with a statement, "as for saying Mr. Richard Ellis farmed the manor from Sherringham to the east beck at Cromer, under Mr. Wyndham, of Cromer, (it) is not legall (? capable of legal proof), Mr. Wyndham's do not extend that distance."

With the papers are many plans, no doubt used on the trial.

VII. *Cromer Tomlins*—as to this, see Cromer Arnolds, it being held with it by William Arnold, in 1472.

VIII. *Cromer Ropers* is also said to occur.

Besides these manors and so-called manors, those of Overstrand, Felbrigg, Beeston Regis, Beeston Priory, and South Repps, Bro-siards, are all said to have lands in the parish. There is also a statement in Druery's Yarmouth (page 125), that the manor of Scratby came *with Cromer* to the Lords Beaumont, and was, on the attainder of Lord Viscount Beaumont, granted in 19 Ed. IV. to Anthony, Earl Rivers.

There were also other estates, e.g., Sir John de Reppes, in 47 Ed. III. (1373), left tenements in Shipden and Cromer with a mill and villeins to his nephew, John de Plumstead, and his heirs (N. Erp., p. 191).

CHAPTER III.

The Old Traders and Townsmen.

THE first time we hear of Shipden in connection with trade is in 1285, when Edward I., by charter* dated at Westminster, 12th May, 13 Edward I., granted to Nicholas de Weylond, then lord of the manor, a weekly market to be held on Fridays, and a yearly fair to last for eight days, beginning with the Vigil of the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward.† As quoted in the 3rd Rep. of Historical MSS. Commission, p. 237, the grant would seem to have been somewhat different.

By 1337, the sea had made great inroads on the coast by Shipden, the greater part of the churchyard had been for twenty years wasted by the sea, and the church threatened to fall into ruin from the same cause.‡ This, however, could not have injured the trade of the place much, for the Subsidy Roll taken for Norfolk in 1333,|| shows that Shipden was then inhabited by many well-to-do merchants, the total rating being 49s. 11d., of which Alan fil' Galfridi paid 6s., Isabel Tebald 3s., Clement Hervey 3s., Robert Mosse 2s. 6d., John Waryn 2s. 6d., Thos. Draper 2s. 2d., Alan Reymund 2s. 2d., William Smith 2s., William Leman, 2s., and 27 others, lesser sums.

In 1350, the bailiffs of Crowmere had a close letter directed to them, ordering them not to permit the exportation of corn, except

* Vide Charter Roll, 13 Ed. I., No. 102, and Patent Roll, 4 H. VI. (2nd part), m̄ 13, printed in *Appendix II.*, p. xiii.

† The only fair now held is a pleasure fair on Whit Monday.

‡ Inq. ad. quod damn. 10 Ed. III., No. 29 (2nd numbers), and Patent Roll, 10 Ed. III. (1st part), m̄ 26.

|| Subsidy Roll, Norfolk, 6 Ed. III., 1½² printed in *Appendix.*

to Calais,* and in 1355, a similar letter was directed to them, ordering them not to let ships leave their port.

A few years later (1358), the merchants of Cromer were considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned with those of Snyterle,† Wyveton, Clay, Salthouse, and Shiringham, in a Patent of Edward III.,‡ directed to the bailiffs of Blakeney;§ then apparently the head-quarters of the fishery on the north coast of Norfolk; which gives the merchants of these six towns who traded in fish but did not own ships, free license to buy fish (apparently at Blakeney), provided that the other (Blakeney?) merchants should not be disturbed or the price of fish raised.

These Letters Patent recite some ordinances formerly made by the King and the Council about the fish trade, and are altogether so curious, that I perhaps may be pardoned for my digression if I refer to their purport, though they do not directly relate to Shipden or Cromer.

It seems it had formerly been ordained that no fish should be delivered or carried out of ships to any house, &c., until the masters of the ships had settled its price with the merchants, and that no master of a ship, mariner, &c., should keep any fish in their houses for sale, by wholesale or retail; the object of these provisions being, as it is said, that the fish should be sold at a reasonable price within the bounds, and at the fairs mentioned therein. But it seems afterwards to have struck the legislators that though they had provided for the protection of the merchants against the fishermen, the latter were unprotected against any combination of the former, who, "by conniving among themselves, might seek to drive the fish to too low a price which the fisherman could agree to take without too great a loss," and who might, by simply refusing to treat for purchase, have kept the mariners riding at anchor till their cargoes rotted under them, and they were driven to take inadequate prices. Another blunder of the previous regulation

* Rymer's Fœd. iii, part 1, p. 297.

† Snitterly is said to have been the old name for Blakeney. I fancy it bore the same relation to it as Shipden did to Cromer, and was probably lost in the sea.

‡ Pat. Roll, 31 Edw. III., recited at length in Pat. Roll, 11 Hy. IV. (1st part), m̄ 5, printed in Appendix II., p. xi.

§ As to Blakeney fisheries, see Petitions to Parliament, No. 698—2069, and as to Burnham fisheries, No. 8779. The history of the fisheries of the northern coast of our county has yet to be written.

seems to have been, that if the fishermen had any surplus stock left after "the King's Purveyors, Noblemen's Purveyors, and the Merchants of Cities and other good Towns had made their great purchases," they were restrained from retailing it by parcels to the people, and it often remained so long on their hands that it putrefied.

To remedy these defects these Letters Patent gave the fishermen license—if they could not agree on a price within six days* after the ship came into port—to bring their fish ashore and sell it as best they might, and after the king's purveyors, &c., had made their great purchases, to carry the rest about to fairs and markets, and sell it there.

In 1361, the bailiffs of the town of Crowmere were directed not to allow the export of falcons, and in 1364 of gold, silver, or jewels.†

In 1363, the Blakeney merchants certainly seem by their conduct to have proved that the alteration mentioned on the last page was needed for the protection of the fishermen, for I find that in the 37th Edward III., William de Witchingham and John de Berney were assigned‡ to see the ordinance as to the sale of salt (?) fish duly kept at Blakeney, and by commission to enquire as to who had broken it, as it was alleged on petition that "jademeins les Marchantz Hostillers Reqraters Forstallers ⁊ autre tielx si bien en Portz come en Villes marchandes ⁊ aillours parmi la Terre engrossent toutes maneres de Marchandises ⁊ Vitailles si bien stokfish saltfish vins cire ⁊ spicerie come autres"—and sell them for such price as they like to put, and what they buy for 12d. they sell for 3s. or half a mark, &c.‡

In 1374 (48 Edward III.), the fishermen of Holkham, Wells, Blakeneye, Wyveton, Claye, Salthous, Sherynham, and Crowmere were specially exempted from a subsidy of 6d. in the £.§

About 1380, it seems the fishermen of Blakeney and other adjacent towns and places in Norfolk, were often taken and

* This would seem to show the boats had wells, or some other contrivance to keep the fish alive.

† Rym. Fœd. *i.d.*, p. 728.

‡ Parliament Rolls, 17 Edw. I., Petitions No. 15.

§ For further particulars of Fishing Statutes see Palmer's *Manship*, vol. ii., p. 81, &c.

§ Rymer's *Fœd.* iii., p. 1004.

arrested with their boats by the king's commissioners assigned to provide ships for voyages (I presume for warlike purposes), and they petitioned to Parliament, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 3 Ric. II., alleging the great injury it did to them, and indirectly to the country, by spoiling the fisheries, and praying to be allowed to pursue their business quietly, especially as they knew nothing of navigation, but only lived by the art of fishing.

A favourable answer was given, which the king confirmed by his Letters Patent,* dated at Westminster, 23 Feb., 3 Ric. II.

In the following February (1380), the king further protected them against this serious oppression by other Letters Patent,† dated at Westminster, 12 Feb., whereby he directs that the fishermen of the ports of Blakeneye, Cleye, and *Cromere*, and other villages and places adjoining, as their vessels and ships were fit for their business only, and not in any way for transporting horses or warlike stores, &c., should not be interfered with unless on urgent occasion or necessity.

Next year (1381), the ships of the fishers of Blakeneye, Cleye, and *Crowmere*, and of adjacent places were specially exempted from a requisition. Rot. Franc, 4 Ric. II., m̄ 18. Twelve ships from Cromer were, however, pressed in 1417 (5 Hen. V.) Rot. Norman., p. 323—4.

Shortly before 1391, the inroads of the sea,‡ which had fifty years before swallowed up the church and churchyard, rendered the navigation so dangerous that a pier was commenced for the safety and defence of ships and (fishing) boats in the market or port called Crowmere, as we are told in the preamble to certain Letters Patent, dated at Westminster, 2nd Dec., 14 Ric. II.,§ whereby the king granted to the men of Shipden the right of levying for five years certain duties on all merchandise coming to their port,§ in

* Pat. Roll, 3 Ric. II., 2nd part, m̄ 18.

† Pat. Roll, 4 Ric. II., 2nd part, m̄ 22.

‡ The history of the ravages of the sea on our Norfolk coast ought to be carefully written. I do not think it has been noticed before that there was once a manor of Markesthorpe in this Hundred (Inq. p.m. of Bartholomew Entingham, 17 Ed. I., No. 10), and an Eidesthorp next Mundesley (Inq. p.m., 21 Ed. III., of John de Warren, No. 58), both of which are now lost; unless the latter is Edingthorpe.

§ Pat. Roll, 14 Ric. II. (2nd part), m̄ 44.

§ The port, or harbour, is said by the fishermen to have been between Shipden and Cromer. The hill behind the present vicarage is said to have been called the Harbour Hill, because by standing on it you could see the ships sail right into the harbour.

aid of making such pier. It will be seen from the following that the list of articles is a curious one, the chief imports apparently being herrings, salt, rygolds (? Riga boards), waynscot, and tunhot (all by the hundred), pitch and turpentine (in barrel), oil (in barrel), fir spars (by the hundred), dascells (by the thousand), ferri (nails? by the thousand), corn and malt, sea coal (by the chaldron), fish called "orgoys," lob, ling, and cod. Everything worth five shillings was liable to this duty, except wool, leather, skins covered with wool, lead, tin, and wine.

The following analysis will be interesting to my readers, who may advantageously compare it with the excellent earlier list of similar articles imported at Lynn, printed by Mr. Richard Howlett, in the *Norfolk Antiq. Miscellany*, iii. p. 607.

From every last of herring exposed for sale*	.	.	2d.
" <i>vaga</i> † of salt	.	.	2d.
" hundred of rygolds	.	.	3d.
" " waynscot	.	.	1d.
" " tunholt	.	.	½d.
" barrel of pitch and turpentine	.	.	½d.
" barrel of oil	.	.	2d.
" hundred of fir spars	.	.	1d.
" thousand of <i>dascell</i>	.	.	1d.
" " iron	.	.	4d.
" quarter of corn and malt, of whatever sort	.	.	½d.
" chaldron of sea coal	.	.	1d.
" hundred of fish, called "Orgoys," reckoned by 10 score	.	.	12d.
" " lob, ling, and cod	.	.	6d.
" boat laden with articles for sale	.	.	1d.
" horse laden with articles for sale	.	.	½d.
" ship putting in with merchandise within the aforesaid	.	.	4d.
" boat called "fishher," laden with merchandise putting	.	.	1d.
in there	.	.	1d.
And from every other saleable article not specified above coming			
to the aforesaid town and market of the value of five shillings,			
except wool, leather, fleeces, lead, tin, and wine	.	.	½d.

On the 30th March, 1405, Robert Bacon, a mariner of Cromer,

* This is the full form of each entry. A *last* is twelve barrels of white herring, or twenty cades of red.

† A weight: e.g., "una *vaga* (? *baga*—bag) casei," *Ducange*.

is said to have captured* James,† the younger son of King Robert of Scotland, who, while on a voyage from Scotland to France, was driven ashore near here by stress of weather and sent to London, where he remained a prisoner for nearly twenty years, becoming on his release James I. of Scotland.

This Robert Bacon must have been a mariner of mark, for to him is ascribed the discovery (by which I presume is meant the re-discovery for trading purposes) of Iceland.

In 1410, the merchants of Cromer and the five other towns before named, obtained fresh Letters Patent‡ from Henry IV., dated at Westminster, 12 February, 11 Hen. IV., setting out and confirming the former Letters of 1358, granting them certain privileges.

In 1417, several Cromer ships were pressed for the king's use for voyages to France, as appears from an entry in the Priory Council Register as follows:--

"Licenses to return to England with their ships which had been taken to France for the king's use. License dated at Caen, 1st September, 5 Henry V.

- (i.a.) Rogus Wrask (m) farecost vocaĉ Trinite de Crowemere.
 Johes Clement (m) navis vocaĉ La Trinite de Crowemere.
 Simon Fauconer (m) dogger vocaĉ James de Crowemere.
 Willſ Richeman (m) lodeshiþ vocaĉ Nicholas de Crowemere.
 Johes Martyn (m) dogger vocaĉ Mighel de Crowemere.
 Johes Clement junior (m) farecost vocaĉ Blithe de Crowemere.
 Robtus Game (m) lodeshiþ vocaĉ Petre de Crowemere.
 Johes Osteler (m) dogger vocaĉ Garland de Crowemere.
 Johes Tule (m) lodeshiþ vocaĉ Mighel de Crowemere.
 Wilts Shinfield (m) lodeshiþ vocaĉ Marie de Crowemere.
 Adam Freman (m) colleĉ vocaĉ Katerine de Crowemere."

* The honour of the capture is said by the men of Cley to belong to them. See N. and Q., 5th Ser. ix., p. 107, and replies.

† It has been said that he was accompanied by a Steward, who became the ancestor of the Stywards of Swaffham, and of Oliver Cromwell, for whom a royal descent was thus concocted, and swallowed i.a., by the easily-gulled Carlyle. This was, I think I may say, finally exploded in an article I wrote in the *Genealogist* of January, 1835.

‡ Pat. Roll, 11 Hen. IV. (1st part), m 5, printed in Appendix II., p. xi.

|| Tuke (?).

William Crowmere, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1423, though said to have been of Kentish family (see *Norf. Arch.*, vol. ii, p. 35) was of this town, as he left a legacy towards gilding its high altar (Register Luffenam, fo. 22), as were probably Robert Crowmer, bailiff of Yarmouth seven times between 1470 and 1497, and Nicholas Crowmere, constable and porter of Pevensey.

On the 2nd July, 1426, Sir William Paston, the Lord of the Manor of Shippedene, and Thomas Poye (his trustee?), obtained a confirmation by Letters Patent of that date* of the market and fair granted in 1285 to Nicholas de Weylond.

It has generally been stated that Cromer "was a chartered town, but that for a very long time the charter has been lost;" and although I can find no trace of such a charter, it is noteworthy that in 1443, circular letters,† directing certain vessels to hasten to Portsmouth, were sent by the Privy Council to the mayors and bailiffs of Lynn, Yarmouth, and Cromer; but this probably only meant the mayors of the two first-named places.

About this time "there have been many enemies against Yarmouth and *Cromer*, and have done much harm, and taken many Englishmen and put them in great distress and greatly ransomed them."‡

About 1449, it seems Richard Ernold (Arnold), of Cromer, had been having a dispute with Lord Molyns, for in one of the Paston letters, reference is made to a letter from Lord Molyns to Heydon, praying him to tell Arnold "that he was sory and evyl payd that his men maden up the afray up on hym, for he seyde it was not be his will that his men xuld make afray on noman in this contre with owth rytz grett cause."§

It was no time, indeed, for quarrelling amongst Englishmen on this coast, for in 1450, we hear in the same letters, that "ther ben "many enemys azens Yermowth and Crowmer, and have don moche "harm, and taken many Englysch men and put hem in grett dis- "tresse and grettely rawnsomnyd hem, and the seyde enmys been so "bold that they kom up to the lond and pleyn hem on Caster Sonds "and in other places as homely as they were Englysch men. Folks

* Pat. Roll, 4 Hen. VI. (2nd part), m̄ 13, printed in Appendix II., p. xiii.

† Proceedings and Orders of the Privy Council (Nicolas), vol. v., p. 279, 21 Hen. VI.

‡ Letter from M. Paston to John Paston, 12 March, 1449.—Paston Letters.

§ Paston Letters i., p. 81.

"been rytz sore afred that they wel don moche harm this somer, "but if (unless) ther be made rytz grett purvyans azens hem."

About 1458, there is another reference to the same subject, Edmund Clere reporting that he had heard from a soldier of Calais that Cromer and Blakeney "is much spoken of among Frenchmen," and we read how "the king's safe conduct is not holden but broken as it is voiced here, and that will do no good to merchants till it be amended."*

It would seem as if there might have been some whaling going on from Cromer, for John Sparks' will of 1483, refers to his cottage called "Blobberhouse."

He was also a benefactor of the pier, for he left a legacy to place "great stones," to support it as a breakwater in fact.

In 1502 there must have been great rejoicings here, for the village found a second Lord Mayor of London in this year—Bartholomew Rede.

He was son of Roger Reed of this place, and descended from a family long settled here.†

The Lord Mayor was a great goldsmith, and in his own will, dated 9th October, 1505, did not forget his native place, for he founded the free school here, still managed by the Goldsmiths

* Paston Letters i., p. 425.

† It may be (taking the trade into consideration) that he was descended from John Read, who was a gold beater of Norwich in 1400—1 (see my Calendar of Norwich Freeman). A Simon Reed was of Shipden, in 1429 and 1437, when he was mentioned in the wills of Geoffrey Keke and John Waryn, on those dates.

Isabel Reede, of Shipden alias Crommere, died 1460, administration being granted to (her son?) Roger Reed (Regr. Broseyard, fo. 176a).

This Roger Reed was the father of the Lord Mayor, and his will is dated 18th November, 1470. In it he wishes to be buried in the church, to the reparation and the high altar of which he leaves 20d. and 2s. respectively. To the reparation of the pier he gives 3s. 4d., and will have a trental of St. Gregory and a priest to celebrate for the good of his soul. After a few bequests to his wife Katherine, his daughter Agnes, the wife of John Carre, and his five sons, Richard, William, *Bartholomew*, John, and Simon, he leaves the whole of his residue to pious uses (Regr. Gelour, fo. 175b).

Catherine Rede, of Shypden, widow, the mother of the Mayor, by her will, dated 24 April, proved 18 October, wishes to be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul there, and mentions John, Simon, and Bartholomew her sons, directs a certeyn to be kept in the said church for three years for her soul, and the souls of *Roger Rede her husband*, and of Richard Rede her said husband's father, and made Bartholomew Rede, her son, citizen and goldsmith of London, one of her executors (Regr. Norman, fo. 156).

John Rede's (probably Bartholomew's brother) will was proved 1500—13.

Company. Full particulars of the endowment will be found in the 8th Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 323, and the subsequent Report, vol. xxiii., p. 211. The terms of his endowment were quaint, viz., that the master was to be a priest, cunning in grammar, who should say mass for his soul once a year in the church, and to diligently teach gentlemen's sons, poor men's sons, and other good men's children of Cromer and the villages around.

About this time disputes seem to have arisen about the sea-jurisdiction here. It seems that the "oar," the token of office, and the books of register were taken away from Lord Scales' men by a great multitude of Lord "Rossy's," and that Lord Scales was off to the Prince of Wales to pray for redress, saying "that Per Deum 'Sanctum,' he schal be amrel, or he shal ly thereby" (which I presume means that he will be admiral, or perish in the attempt), the letter writer from whom we get this information adding, "Be me feyth here is a coysy (unsettled) world."*

It would seem that the jurisdiction was deemed as belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, but that sometime in the reign of Hen. VIII. (1509—1547), one Malachy, "by colour that he is deputy to the Vice-Admiral," took on himself to hold Admiral Courts within Cromer—probably it was at one of these Courts that Lord Rossy's men broke in and captured the oar, which I believe is the symbol of power of the admiralty.

Sir Edmund Wyndham, as deputy to the Earl of Surrey, who was High Steward of the King's Haven Courts in Cromer, "being parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster," presented a petition to the Chancellor of the Duchy praying for redress. The petition is curious, so I append it.

To the Right Honorable Willm Erle of Hampton Lord P'vey
Seale and Chaunceler of the Kyng's Duchye of Lancaster.†

In Right Humble wyse Shewith unto yor good Lordship Edmond Wynham Knyght deputie to the right honorable Henry Erle of Surrey High Stuard of the Kyngs Haven Courts in Cromer in the Countye of Norff Beyng parcell of his Duchye of Lancaster that where the Kyngs Highnes hath alweis tyme oute of mynde kept Haven Courts wthin the said Town as in parcell of his said Duchye and hath hadd the walk & perambulacon of the Haven ther wt punysshement of all suche transpases & offences as be comytted and don wthin the pre-

* Paston Letters i., p. 497.

† Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, temp. Hen. VIII., vol. vi., n.d., No. 17.

cyncte of the land (?) & lymytts of the said Town & Haven Inquyreable in Haven Courts ther and also of said sov'ayne Lord is and hath been always intituled by reason of his said Duchye to such amerçiements and paynes forfeited as have ben affereyed or sett wⁱⁿ the said Court Nev'theles so it is that now of late on Malachy by color that he is deputie unto the Viceadmyrall hath takyn upon hym to kepe Admyrall Courts wⁱⁿ the same Town where non hath ben used to be kepe byfore and therby dothe constrayne the Kyngs tenants ther to appere byfore hym and to Inquere of those trespasses and offences (That the Kyngs Highnes hath always hadd the Inquere and punysshement of By reason of his said Haven Courts) to the greitt unquyenes and vexacon of the Kyngs tenants ther and also in derogacon of the Kyngs said Haven Courts and to the disenheritance of his Highnes in that behalfe It may therfor please yor good lordship the premysses considered to grante the Kyngs letters under his prevy Seale of his said Duchye to be directed to the said Malachye commaundeing hym by the same personally to appere byfore yor good lordship at Westm' in the Kyngs Duchye Chamber ther at a certeyn daye and under a certeyn payne by yow to be lymytted than and ther to answeere to the premisses and further to obey suche order & directon therin as by yor good lordship shal be thought reasonable for the preservacon of the Kyngs Right & title in the premysses w^t the quyetyng of his tenants.

Nor was it only in maritime matters that the Duchy of Lancaster jurisdiction was queried and denied. Sometime in the reign of Henry VIII., one, John Cecylson, of Crowmer, obtained a privy seal from the Chancellor of the Duchy against Robert Harward, of Alborough (no doubt one of the Cromer family of that name), and sent his son William Cecilyson to serve it, who found Harward in the parish church of Alborough, in the presence of all the parish, there being a drinking.^{77*} William presents the document to Robert with "The king's grace greets you well, and sends you this." Robert asks, "Whose servant are ye?" and gets reply, "The king's." Whereupon Robert "took him a great blow on the ear with his fist," and cast the privy seal on the ground and broke it. The parson of Thurgarton picks up the privy seal, and rebukes Robert, exhorting him to be better advised. But what more he did William cannot tell in his petition for redress, for he "durst no longer abide for fear of more beating." All this I get from the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Henry VIII., vol. 4, n.d., c. 10. The document is curious, so I print it whole.

* A "church ale," no doubt.

To Ser Raff Varner Chauncelor of our sow^en lord the Kyng in he
duchy of lancast' and to all he lordē of ye same Counsell.

Mekely and lamentably shewith onto yor lordshyppe your por
Orator Wiltm Cecylyson the son of John Cecylyson of Crown that
wher ye forseid John he ffa^y opteynyd of yor lordshyppe a piuy Seale
for on Robt Harward of Alborough Gentyimā the wlych piuy Seale
the forseid Wiltm yor Orator delyw^yyd the seid piuy Seale to ye seid
Robt Harward the last day of August in the p^sent ye^r in the pisch
Chyrch of Alborough be forseid in the p^sens of alle the pysch y^r being
w^t many mo^r creature y^t tyme Ther being a drynkyng And ye
seid Wiltm yat same season hauy^g thes same worde yat foloweth to ye
forseid Robt The Kyngge gace gret you wele And send you thys
delyw^yng hym ye piuy Seale And yan ye same Robt askyng the seid
Wiltm whos s^uant ar ye And he answerd seyng the Kyngge And
than he toke hym on the Eer w^t he ffyst a gret blowe And kyst the
piuy Seale vyolently upon ye grounde and brake it The pson of
Thorougharton y^r being p^sent toke up the piuy Seale And exhorted
hym to be bet^t a vysed And what he ded mo^r in the Mate^r I can not
telle, for I durst no lengg^g a bide for fier of mo^r betyng, whe^rfo^r yor seid
Orator beseketh your highnes yes p^misses tend^rly to consyd^r And in
considera^on whe^rof the^rin to do as ryght good consciens shal requē^r
And your seid Orator shal pray to god for your prosperous Astate long
to endur^e

In 1528, there was another scuffle of the same sort. Christopher
Perne, the bailiff of the Duchy, complained that having a process
to arrest John Byrde, the elder, and John Byrde, the younger, of
Cromer, to answer a plea of trespass at the suit of one George
Berton, he appointed one William Harlewyn, to arrest them; but
they "being under the arrest with force and arms," that is to say,
with two great iron "hambers,"* assaulted and beat the s^d William
Harlewyn to the danger of his life, had he not been rescued by
the inhabitants (Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Hen. VIII., vol.
3, part 1). The whole document runs thus:—

Too the Right honorable Sir Thomas Moore Knyght Chauncelor
of the Duchie of Lancastere.

In most humble wyse Complayneth and shewethe vnto yor honorable
M^shypp yor dayly Orator Cristofer Perne baylyff of the seid duchie in
the Countiez of Norf Suffolk and Cambrige shier that where it be-
longeth and of Right appteyneth vnto yor seid Oratour by Reason of

* Hample trees, or hamel trees—the bars by which horses draw a plough?

hys seid office to have Retorne of all mañ of the Kyng wrytte and pces of the lawe and due execucon of the same within the seid duchie in the shiers aforeseid So it is that yor seid Oratour havyn pces ffrom the Shreff of Norff to arreste John Byrde theldar of Cromer in the seid Countie of Norff pcell of the seid duchie and John Byrde the yonger of the same Towne to answer in a plee of Trespas to oon George Berton at a certen day before the Kyng Justicez at Westm̄ made a warrunt to oon Wyllam Harlewyn s'vant vnto yor seid Oratour to execute the same pcept byforce whereoff the seid Wyllam Harlewyn came to the Towne of Cromer aforeseid and dyd arreste the foreseid John Byrde and John Byrde And they so beyng vnder thareste with force and armes that is to seye withe too grett yerne hambers assauted Deete and Evyll intreted the seid Wyllam Harlewyn and put hym in daunger of hys lyffe and hade been lyke to have slayn out of hand the seid Wyllam Harlewyn had not been the Rescue and Socour of the inhabitante of the same Towne of Crom̄ And by thys Meanes the seid John Byrde and John Byrde riotusely agaynst the lawe disobeyed the seid arrest and escaped, in contempte of the Kyng and of hys lawez pleas therefore yor seid Mshypp to gaunte the Kyng lettours of pryve Seale to be directed to the seid Malefactours comandynge them by the same to apere at a certen day before yor mshypp to make answeere to the pmisses And ther vpon to abyde suche ordre and direccon as shalbe thought by yor Mastershypp to stonde with the Kyng lawez accordynge to Right and Conscience And yor seid oratour shall dayly praye for the p'suacon of yor Mshypp longe to endure

Tm̄o Hill A^o r̄r H. vii xix^o

H'upon A pryve Seale to John Burde thelder and John Burd the yonger to apper the s^d Pasche.

In the same year (1528), when forty-three trading ships were sent out of the three ports of Cromer, Cley, and Blakeney, no less than thirty of them came from Cromer.

In 1553, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster claimed (by virtue of a grant of Edward III.) the goods and chattels of one Henry Bacon, of Cromer, tallow chandler, an outlaw, viz. :—

One featherbed with the covering.	Eight candlesticks.
Two pair of sheets.	A pewter cup.
Two cupboards.	A felt hat.
Six herring nets.	A "chercher" (kerchief).
Stuff in the shop to the value of	A pair of silver hooks.
13s. 4d.	Two pair of fore sleeves.
Two chairs.	One satin night cap, and other things
Nine pewter platters.	to the value of £5.
A pewter dish.	

But certain riotous and evil-disposed persons, namely John Harward and Clement Harward (no doubt of the same rowdy family as Robert Harward, who clouted the messenger's head in Aldborough Church not long before, page 53), John Rudde, Wm. Rudde, John Hall, clerk, John Ferror, Richard Ferror, Thomas Barrett, William Barrett, Clement Byrde, John Rolle, John Frarye, John Cownyaye (? Comforthe), Richard Smyth, William Aleyn, Nicholas Shortyng, William Farwell, John Griffyn, Hugh Southowse, John Spencer the younger, gentleman, John Bright, Walter Fychett, Henry Elys, and Robert Thornham, on the 7 January, 1553, riotously by force and arms, wrongfully took such goods away and "imbesylled" and held them.*

From various wills† of inhabitants, it is clear that the old pier—by which we must understand a jetty, or "work," enclosing an actual, if small, harbour in which ships could ride, which had been begun about 1391 (see ante page 47), had been continued partly by the duties the inhabitants had been authorized to levy on mer-

* Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, vol. vi., Edward VI., No. 12.

† Among others are the wills of *John Bound*, of Crowmer, dated 1453, leaving to the "sustentaco'i ffitisfragij als' voc' le per' viijs."

Richard Chylde, of Shypdenne, 1450, leaving to the fabric of the pier, 13s. 4d.

John Couper, of Crowmer, 1462, leaving to "emend' le pere," 3s. 4d.

Robert Jakkynson, of Shipden, 1467, leaving to "sustent le pere," 3s. 4d.

William Rome, of Shypden, 1469, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 6s. 8d.

Roger Reed, of Shipden, al's Crowm', 1470, leaving to "rep'acoi' le pere," 3s. 4d.

Richard Arnold, of Shypden, 1472, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 5 marks.

Nicholas Hemynge, of Crowmer, 1482, leaving to "emendacoi' le peer," 12d.

John Altwen, of Shypden, 1483, "le per," 12d.

Matilda Coxe, of Cromer, 1483, leaving to "rep'ac' le per'," 3s. 4d.

Wm Brymyngge, of Crowmer, 1485, "reparation of pier," 12d.

John Mason, of Cromer, 1487, "rep'acoi' le pere ea condicione q' p'visoires ejusdem michi remittant o'ia debit' que a me petunt p' dict le pere," 6s. 8d.

Richard Fenne, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "emend' le peer," 3s. 4d.

Rich. Fulstowe, of Cromer, 1487, leaving to the "fabrice le pere," 8d.

William Atjfen, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "le peer," 20d.

Rob. Chestanye, of Crowmer, 1491, "the reparation of the peer."

Rob. Drafer, of Cromere, 1491, "sustent le pere," 20d.

Robert Stronge, of Crowmer, 1493, leaving "to the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Martyn, of Crom', 1499, leaving to "the peer," 12d.

Nich. Browne, of Cromer, 1505, leaving to "the rep'acion of the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Anderson, of Cromer, 1514, leaving to "rep'aco'n of the pere," 6d.

Henry Shelle, of Cromer, 1514, leaving "to the pere," 20d.

Wm. Fyght, of Southfylde, 1535, "to the reparacon of the peer of Cromer, xxx.

chandise, partly by a rate (see will of John Mason, 1487) and partly by legacies. The keeper of the pier is mentioned in the will of Robert Hayles, vicar, 1479. I have printed an interesting document relating to a similar pier at Sherringham, in Appendix, p. lxi.

In 1551, matters had gone badly with Cromer. Not only had the "rages and surges of the sea" swallowed up and drowned a number of the great sort of houses, but a great part of the town had by negligence of certain persons been consumed by sudden fire, so that by the length of a whole street it was still not rebuilt. So said a Petition for relief, signed by the Bishop of Norwich, Sir William Paston, Sir Edmund Wyndham, Sir Thomas Woodhouse, and Sir Christopher Heydon, Robert Barney, Esq., and Edmund Lomnour, Esq., which is to be found in the Duchy of Lancaster Proceedings, Edward VI., vol. iv., No. 6, and runs thus:—

Too the Right Honourable the Kyng his Gracys Moste Honorable
Councill.

Humbly declarethe unto yo^r good lordeshippes Thomas Bisshop of Norwich Willm Paston Knyght Edmond Wyndham knyght Thomas Woodhous knyght Willm Woodhous knight Xpofer Heydon knight Robte Barney Esquier & Edmond Lomnor Esquier that this xijth of Januarye & iiijth yeare of the Reign of o^r most dere sou'eyn lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of god of Ingland Fraunce & Ireland Kyng Defendor of the feithe & in earthe of the Chirche of Ingland & Ireland sup'me hedde, the credible and most substanciall Inhabytantes of the Town of Cromer in o^r said sou'eyn lorde his Countie of Norff. upon ther grete necessite for that the same Town is scyutage & adioyning soo nere the sees that of late in o^r memorie by the rages & surges of the same sees the number of a grete sorte of houses p'ightly knowen by us to hav ben swallowed uppe & drowned, and that for the defence of the other p'te of the same yet on perysshed & nexte adioyning to the same sees the same Inhabytantes hathe to ther grete & importunate charges defended the same by makyng of grete peeres & are daylye putte to insatiable charges scharse & onetheable to be borne of the same Inhabytantes for that a grete p'te of the same Town hathe by neclygence of serten p'sons of late ben consumed by souden feyer as by the lenght of on hole strete as yett enreedefyed for that ther inhabyte as also for that the same Inhabytantes in tymes paste hathe hadde grete releiffe towarde the Beryng of that ther charges of the same shire and nowe of late thorowe the contribution and grete aides requyred & gathered of the same weldisposid people toward the

renuing of a s'ten haven in Yernemouthe gretely decaied are smally relevyd & by the same dishabilitie leke to suffer the same peeres to decaye to the utter destruction of the same Towne whiche were grete petie & losse to the same Countrie being so necessarie for the hamsones of fysshing and also for the conducte of all vytalls & necessaries from the same countrie for the Kyng or said sou'eyn lordes p'vysion & the trasportyng of ther Inhabytantes ther goodes as also for the defence of the p'tes next adioyning the same in tymes of warres and at this p'sente being voyde of all munytions & defenses for the same iff any suche necessite shuld requere Spoyled thorowe the moste detestable rebellion nowe of late ther traytorously p'petrated & comytted the same Inhabytantes by reporte of dyv's credyble p'sons leste of all p'sons in that thei were then visited with syknes being smalle ayders and assisters to the same The same Inhabytantes thus distressed hathe by ther pytuos motion requestid us to make relacon of or knowlege to yowe the Kyngs most honorable councell of this ther pore estate and condicon to us Ryght well knowen and wurthye spedye releyffe as well in defence of ther said peres as of ther lakke of p'vysion and ordynance nowe in the tyme of pease by the moste gracous charitable goodnes ayde & comfortho to them to be extended of or said sou'eyn & gracious lorde the mocon being bothe trewe and charytable hath occaconed us to make this or declaracon of the said pore estate & condicon to yowe or said dreade sov'en lordes honorable councell Under or Seales the daye & yere abovewrytton

THOMAS NORWICEN. EDMUND WYNDHAM

by me XPOFER HEYDON ROBERTE BARNEYE

WYLL: PASTON ch^r by me THO: EDMUND LOMNOR

WOODHUS (?)

About this time there was still a "sea coast" trade—there had been one in 1391 (see page 48), as we learn by a petition (undated, but of the reign of Philip and Mary), presented by John Comforte, William Colbecke, Simon Comforte, Henry Bacon, Richard Hylders, and Clement Fyssheman, who describe themselves as "tenants of the Queen's manor of Gimmingham and inhabitants of the Queen's Highnesses Town of Cromer." They allege that the Queen and all her noble progenitors, the Dukes of Lancaster, have had and used to have free passage and repassage for all their tenants of the Duchy in and by all their goods, chattels, and merchandises, in and by all the places of the realm, without any toll, tollages, or custom. Also that one, Henry Brandlyng, "customer" of the town of Newcastle, Bertram Anderson, Robert Brygham, and

Cuthbert Blunt, now mayor of Newcastle, with divers riotous and evil-disposed persons, to the number of twelve persons, being arrayed with swords, bills, bows, arrows, hand guns, and other weapons, assembled at Newcastle, did make an assault on the petitioners (I presume a technical one only), and extorted from them custom wrongfully, viz., of John Comforte for the "custom" of two hundred chaldrons of coals, for every chaldron 2d., and for groundage of his ship 2s., for anchorage of the same ship 22d., for "ryngale" of the same ship 2d., for carriage of the same 4d., and divers other charges, tolls, and exactions (Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Philip and Mary, 5, n.d., c. 14).

This petition was, I expect, for the purpose of raising a test case only. How it was decided I do not know, but Cromer boats beached Newcastle coal here nowadays till quite recently.*

Shortly before 1580, there was a fresh attempt to build a pier. We learn this from two sources, first, from the will of Dionise Flegg, which gives a legacy in aid of "the late begun and erected pier," and secondly, from Camden, who in his *Britannia* (1586), says of Cromer, that "its inhabitants endeavoured at a great expence to maintain a small harbour here, but in vain, which attempt was again made a few years since with almost the same success."

On 4 July, 1582, Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent to the inhabitants of Cromer to transport (export) 20,000 quarters of wheat, barley, and malt for the maintenance of their town, and towards the building of an "ould decayed peere" there. Thomas Baxter, gent., was appointed to sell the license for the benefit of the town, and pay the proceeds to the "Pier-reeves"—such as the inhabitants should yearly choose according to an ancient custom among them to be bestowed upon the pier, they accounting monthly to Baxter and the other inhabitants, and Baxter in turn delivering such accounts to the Barons of the Exchequer, "so that the 'balance' (illusory idea) should remain to her majesty."

A few years after this, two of my ancestors got into fiscal trouble, almost as soon as they settled here (I fear we have ever been a

* In 25 Elizabeth there was an interesting dispute between Richard Walsingham and Mathias de Heire, "denizen" owners of a Crayer called the Jone of Claye, and one James Bourne, of Claye, and James Alyson, steward of William Heydon, Esq., Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, about the latter's seizing the Craye laden with sea coles from Newcastle by virtue of some Admiralty proceedings (Exch. B. and A., Eliz., Norf., No. 71).

restless, pushing family!), for, in 1589, an issue was directed between the Queen and William Rye, as to the latter exporting grain against the statute, and in the next year, Thomas Rye was "pulled" (as we say in Norfolk) for "engrossing" grain (Minute Book of the Exchequer, Trin., 31 Eliz., m 101, and Hily., 32 *id.*).

In 1591, the Queen's gift in aid of the pier had already been the cause of litigation.

The inhabitants petitioned the Barons of the Exchequer, setting out the Queen's grant, and stating that Baxter had sold the grant partly for cash and partly on credit—that for the deferred payments he had taken bonds in the names of one Robert Underwood (since deceased) and other inhabitants—that certain sums remained in the hands of Emanuel Callyarde, John Deynes, William Myngye, John Shanke, William Boshope, and George Englund, who have been pier-reeves, and refuse to make payment thereof—that it also appeared by Baxter's accounts that Robert Underwood "by indirect means" got into his possession £400, which he never bestowed on the pier—and claiming relief against William Myngye, John Deynes, Emanuel Callyard, and Margery his wife, executrix of Robert Underwood's will, John Shank, William Bishop, and George Englund (Excheq. Bills and Answers, Elizabeth, Norf., No. 146).

To this (which he styles the untrue) bill, Emanuel Callerd answers (after objecting to the technical form of the bill), *i.e.* that though he had lately been pier-reeve, he never received above 2s. for the pier, and that it appears by a note of reckoning that Underwood had spent £20 more than he ever received.

The inhabitants reply to this "untrue answer," by recapitulating their case.

Soon after (9 April, 1592, 35 Elizabeth), the matter was followed up, there being a commission to take depositions in the suit, which seems to have been "John Blofield, one of the inhabitants, &c., v. Emanuel Callerd and Margery his wife." It sat at Reepham on the 9th, and at Cromer on the 20 April, and was as to "a reckoning made by Robert Underwood, gent., the 19 January, 1587, to Thomas Baxter, gent."

Somewhere about the same time there was another suit brought by Thomas Baxter, gent., against Edmund Empson and others as to divers monies received for reparation of a wall (seawall?) at Cromer (Exch. B. and A., Eliz., No. 121).

Possibly in connection with this is a petition of the inhabitants of Cromer to Baron Clarke, dated 1604, which is amongst the Marquis of Salisbury's MSS. at Hatfield, but which I have been unable to see.

The open coast attracted many pirates in the early part of the 17th century, and the inhabitants were no doubt keenly alive to the danger. There was a comic side, however, to the question, and luckily it has been preserved to us by Taylor, the Water Poet, in his "A Very Merry—Wherry—Ferry Voyage," published in 1623. It seems he was on one of his excursions, rowing round the coast by Yarmouth, when making bad weather he was compelled to come ashore in haste at Cromer.

"And thus half soused, half stewed, with sea and sweat,
 We land at Cromer Town half dry, half wet;
 But we supposing all was safe and well,
 In shunning Scylla on Charybdis fell;
 For why, some women and some children there
 That saw us land, were all possessed with fear;
 And much amaz'd ran crying up and down,
 That enemies were come to take the town.
 • Some said that we were pirates, some said thieves,
 And what the women says, the men believes.
 With that four constables did quickly call,
 Your aid! to arms your men of Cromer all.
 Then straightway forty men with rusty bills,
 Some arm'd in ale, all of approved skill,
 Divided into four stout regiments,
 To guard the city from dangerous events.
 Brave Captain Pescod did the vanguard lead,
 And Captain Clarke the rearward governed,
 Whilst Captain Wiseman and hot Captain Kimble,
 Were in main battalia fierce and nimble.
 One with his squadron watch'd me all the night,
 Lest from my lodging I should take my flight:
 A second (like a man of simple note),
 Did by the seaside all night watch my boat;
 The other two, to make their names renowned,
 Did guard the town, and bravely walk the round.
 And thus my boat, myself, and all my men,
 Were stoutly guarded, and regarded then;
 For they were all so full with fear possessed,
 That without mirth it cannot be expressed.

My invention doth curvet, my muse doth caper,
My pen doth dance out lines upon the paper ;
And in a word I am as full of mirth,
As mighty are at their first son's birth.
Methinks Morriscoes are within my brains,
And Heys and antics run through all my veins ;
Heigh, to the tune of Trenchmore I could write
The valient men of Cromer's sad affright ;
As sheep to fear the wolf or geese the fox,
So all amazed were these senseless blocks ;
That had the town been fir'd, it is a doubt.
They did examine me, I answer'd then
I was John Taylor and a waterman,
And that my honest fellow Job and I,
Were servants to King James his majesty ;
How we to York, upon a mart were bound,
And that we landed fearing to be drown'd.
When all this would not satisfy the crew,
I freely ope'd my trunk, and bade them view ;
I shew'd them books of Chronicles and Kings,
Some prose, some verse, some idle sonnetings.
I shew'd them all my letters to the full,
Some to York's Archbishop and some to Hull ;
But had the twelve apostles sure been there
My witnesses, I had been ne'er the near.
And let me use all oaths that I could use,
They still were harder of belief than Jews.
They wanted faith, and had resolv'd before,
Not to believe what e'er we said or swore.
They said the world was full of much deceit,
And that my letters might be counterfeit ;
Besides, there's one thing bred the more dislike,
Because mine host was known a Catholic.
These things concurring, people came in clusters,
And multitudes within my lodging musters,
That I was almost worried unto death,
In danger to be stifled with their breath.
And had mine host took pence apiece of those
Who came to gaze on me, I do suppose
No jack an apes, baboon, or crocodile,
E'er got more money in so small a while.
Besides, the peasants did this one thing more,
They call'd and drank four shillings on my score ;
And like unmanner'd mongrels went their way,
Not spending ought, but leaving me to pay.

This was the household business in mean space,
Some rascals ran into my boat apace,
And turn'd and tumbled her, like men of Gotham,
Quite topsy-turvy upward with her bottom,
Vowing they would in tatters piece-meal tear
They cursed pirate's boat, that bred their fear ;
And I am sure, their madness (to my harm)
Tore a board out much longer than mine arm.
And they so bruise'd and split our wherry, that
She leaked, we cast out water with a hat.
Now let men judge, upon this truth's revealing,
If Turks or Moors could use more barb'rous dealing ;
Or whether it be fit I should not write,
Their envy, foolish fear, and mad despite.
What may wise men conceive, when they shall note,
That five unarmed men in a wherry boat,
Naught to defend, or to offend with stripes,
But one old sword and two tobacco pipes ;
And that of constables a murnivall,
Men, women, children, all in general,
And that they all should be so valiant wise,
To fear we would a market town surprise.
In all that writ, I vow I am no liar,
I muse the beacons were not set on fire.
The dreadful names of Talbot, or of Drake,
Ne'er made the foes of England more to quake
Than I made Cromer ; for their fear and dolor,
Each man might smell out by his neighbour's choler.
At last the joyful morning did approach,
And Sol began to mount his flaming coach ;
Then did I think my purgatory done,
And 'rose betimes intending to be gone.
But holla ! stay, 'twas other ways with me,
The mass of constables had shrunk to three !
Sweet Mr. Pescod's double diligence,
Had horsed himself to bear intelligence
To justices of peace within the land,
What dangerous business there was now in hand.
There was I forced to tarry all the while,
Till some said he rode four-and-twenty mile,
In seeking men of worship, peace, and quorum,
Most wisely to declare strange news before um.
And whatsoever tales he did recite,
I sure he caused Sir Austin Palgrave, knight,
And Mr. Robert Kemp, a justice there,
Came before me to know how matters were.

As conference 'twixt them and I did pass,
They quickly understood me what I was;
And though they knew me not in prose and looks,
They had read of me in my verse and books.
My businesses account I there did make,
And I and all my company did take
The lawful oath of our allegiance then,
By which we were believed for honest men.
In duty and in all humility,
I do acknowledge the kind courtesy
Of those two gentlemen; for they did see
How much the people were deceived in me.
They gave me coin, and wine, and sugar too,
And did as much as lay in them to do,
To find them that my boat had torn and rent,
And so to give them worthy punishment.
Besides, Sir Austin Palgrave bade me this,
To go but four miles, where his dwelling is,
And I and all my company should there
Find friendly welcome, mixed with other cheer.
I gave them thanks, and so I'll give them still,
And did accept their cheer in their good will.
Then 3 o'clock at afternoon and past,
I was discharged from Cromer at the last.
But for men should not think that enviously
Against this town I let my lines to fly;
And that I do not lie, or scoff, or fable,
For then I will write something charitable.
It is an ancient market town that stands
Upon a lofty cliff of mouldring sands;
The sea against the cliffs doth daily beat,
And every tide into the land doth eat.
The town is poor, unable by expense,
Against the raging sea to make defence;
And every day it eateth further in,
Still waiting, washing down the sand doth win,
That if some course be not ta'en speedily,
The town's in danger in the sea to lie.
A goodly church stands on these brittle grounds,
Not many fairer in Great Brittain's bounds;
And if the sea shall swallow it as some fear,
'Tis not ten thousand pounds the like could rear.
No Christian can behold it but with grief,
And with my heart I wish them quick relief.
So farewell, Cromer, I have spoke for thee,
Though you did'st much unkindly deal with me.

And honest mariners, I thank you there,
 Labouriously you in your arms did bear
 My boat for me three furlongs at the least,
 When, as the tide of ebb was so decreased.
 You waded, and you launched her quite aloft,
 And on your backs you bore us to our boat.
 The unkindness that I had before, it come
 Because the constables were troublesome ;
 Longed to be busy, would be men of action,
 Whose labours was their travels satisfaction :
 Who all were born when wit was out of town.
 And therefore got but little of their own.
 So farewell Pescod, Wiseman, Kimble, Clarke,*
 Four sons of ignorance (or much more dark),
 You make me lose a day of brave calm weather,
 So once again farewell, fare ill together."

That the fears of worthy Master Pescod and his colleagues were not so unfounded and unreasonable as the poet thought, was soon clear.

The very next year (1624), the Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk, wrote up to the Lord Lieutenant that Weybourne Hoop was in a very unprotected state (I will spare my readers the old rhyme this time, for I am guiltily conscious that I have printed it oftener than any one else), that forts erected in 1588 were washed away by the sea, and that a flat-bottomed boat had lately come up to Cromer and sounded the depths.†

Something very like wrecking seems to have been going on about this time, for in 1589, at "Runton by Cromer," we read how Sir Edward Clere and others wrote up to the Council that they have taken order for the restoration of the Scottish goods lost, and

* The only Pescod I can trace is Jos. Pescod, who was of Suffield, 24 Charles II. (1672), N. E., p. 549.

† I don't think we ever had a Wiseman at Cromer, but there were plenty later at N. Repps.

By Kimble, no doubt was meant Henry Kimble, whose will was proved in 1626, while Clarke was no doubt the representative of a very old name here. Robert and Roger "Clericus" are mentioned in a fine of land here in 1196. Hugh le Clerk was here in 1327, and Stephen le Clerk in 1333, Robert Clarke in 1545.

Whether they were ancestors of Clarke, the present worthy clerk, the barber, and his kinsman the butcher, I know not.

† Dom. S. P., James I., clxxii., No. 48.

have proceeded against Roger Wyndham and his servants implicated in the spoil of the Scots.*

The Domestic State Papers give us glimpses of troublous times round and about Cromer. The "Dunkirkers" were long scourges of our coast, for one may as well tell the truth, and admit that England did not by any means rule the sea till Blake cleared the air.

In 1625, Robert Gaddy writes to the Council that the number of sailors ordered to be pressed in the county of Norfolk could not be obtained, but all who were at home had been brought to Cromer this day (May 12), and had then been pressed.†

Next year (1626), in February, news comes up that the Dunkirkers were reported to have landed in Cromer Marsh, in Norfolk.‡ I cannot help thinking that the "marsh" was an elongation of the Cromer by some stranger. Where we are to find a marsh at Cromer I do not know, unless we think there *may* have been a salt marsh, as at Wells—the last remnant of undercliff land being washed away.

In the summer of 1631, a Zealand boat, was so hotly chased by Dunkirkers, that its crew ran it ashore two miles east of Cromer.||

In 1660, the "Providence" man of war, commanded by Captain Giles Snelling, struck on a shoal on going over the Wells banks near Cromer.§

1665 is the date of our only dated Cromer token, which bears the inscription, Richard Bennett, of Crommar, 1665, R.A.B., and the device of a lion rampant, which is the same device as is on our other token, an undated one, issued by Robert Drake.

In February of 1666, fourteen Dutch men of war and two galliots were standing on and off between Winterton and Cromer,¶ and a month later there were sixteen of them, and the coast was pestered with their shallops.

On the 20 May, 1667, a despatch tells how a galliot hoy, chasing a fleet of colliers off Cromer, spied a frigate and left them;*, and in the June of the same year, an Ostender was ordered on board by Holland men of war off Cromer, but pretending to be from Norway they let him go (*id.*).

* Dom. S. P., Elizabeth, ccxxii., No. 82. † Dom. S. P., Charles I., ii., No. 50.

‡ Dom. S. P., Charles I., xxi., No. 2. || Dom. S. P., Charles I., ccxiii., No. 72.

§ Dom. S. P., Charles II., xiv., No. 18. ¶ Dom. S. P., Charles II., cxlix.

* Dom. S. P., Charles II., cci., No. 65.

In 1677, the admiralty jurisdiction squabble spluttered up once more, as may be seen from the following extracts from the Historical MSS. Commission, 6 Rep., p. 384, Sir A. Ingilby's MSS. :—

"1677, Dec. 14th, Oxnead. Jo. Doughty to Lady Yarmouth. Yesterday was the Court of Admiralty kept at Cromer to inquire concerning the ship that stranded there and to whom it should belong. Doctor Hughes behaved himself with great moderation and prudence as became his place; and the jury being sworn, and having their charge of what to inquire, Sir John Hobart told the Doctor that he claimed the ship as tenant to the Duchy of Lancaster, and had in his grant all wrecks, and that the Doctor had no right to keep Courts of Admiralty, and to that purpose insisted on an Act of Parliament for his authority, which he mistook in the construction. Sir John had prepared a whole sheet for his speech, but the Doctor would not let him go on, but sent the jury away to make their verdict, whereupon Sir John protested in open court against the whole proceedings and took his leave, &c. Sir William Rant and Mr. Herne, who came as agents for my Lady Wyndham, in whose manor the ship was stranded, were both present, but said nothing at all. Upon the ship coming ashore, my Lady Wyndham seized her as her's in the right of her manor, and Sir William having a manor adjacent claimed also, which also, after a great contest, they agreed to divide, finding their titles too weak for contention. My Lady by consent unladed the ship, and carried the goods (timber) to her own house, and then left the ship till the Court should be over. The verdict of the jury was that the ship was seized floating, and so belonged to the Admiralty The ship is seized for my Lord. The other goods must lie a year and a day to see if there will come any owner, who, if they claim within that time, they must have their goods again, paying all charges; but the ship being perishable, may be sold by the law, and the money returned, if there come the right owners and challenge her.

"1677, Dec. 14th, Oxnead. Owen Hughes to Lady Yarmouth. On the same subject, detailing his own and Sir John Hobart's speech and actions.

"1677, Dec. 14th, Oxnead. John Gough to Lady Yarmouth. Gives her a full account of the Cromer trial."

In 1719, the first lighthouse was built here at Foulness, near Cromer, under a Patent, dated 9 September, 6 Geo. I. (part 2, m̄ 11).^{*} It is said to have been built by Edward Browne, of Ipswich;

^{*} There is a tradition that on the platform on the north-west corner of Cromer church tower a flare used to be lit to warn seamen, and possibly to serve as a beacon. It is said there was a coal beacon on the site of the first lighthouse, the cinders of which were recently visible.

It is interesting to note that in 19 Ed. I., the Sheriff of Norfolk and all knights and

but the "Norfolk Tour" (ed. 1829, page 152) gives an inscription in St. Clement's churchyard, Ipswich, to one "Edward Bowell, gent., portman and twice bailiff of this Corporation [Ipswich]. (He erected the Light at Foulness, in Norfolk, 1719)." The same work thus describes the old lighthouse:—

"The lighthouse is upon an eminence about three-quarters of a mile to the east of the town, and commands an extensive sea view, the inland prospect is confined by a range of hills, forming an amphitheatre nearly round it. The tower, built of brick, is only three moderate stories high, crowned with a lantern, lighted by fifteen patent lamps, each placed in a large copper reflector, three feet in diameter, and finely plated in the inside; these, placed round an upright axis, are kept in continual motion by machinery, wound up every five hours and a half, by which means a set of five reflectors are presented to the eye in a full blaze of light every minute, the axis being three minutes performing its rotation. This light is kept by two young women, who receive from the Trinity House an annual salary of £50, besides perquisites, and who constantly reside upon the spot, which cannot be exceeded for perfect neatness. From the lantern, a door opens to a light iron gallery which surrounds it, and commands a sea view of many leagues."

In 1832, there was so heavy a shoot of the cliff close to the old lighthouse, that the present lighthouse was put in hand much more inland. The old lighthouse remained a conspicuous object on the very edge of the cliff till 1866, when it slipped into the sea silently one night, and we are told that never a brick of it was ever seen again, though some of the foundations are this year showing in the cliff.

Once more the local spirit flickered up, and the traders made a desperate effort to establish some shelter for their ships, and on 17 Jan., 1731, a deed,* no doubt promoted by the Harbords, the Wordhams, and the Wyndhams.

It recites that proposals had been made, and an undertaking was

head constables, &c., of hundreds and villages, were summoned to attend at Norwich, and arrange watches along the shores of Norfolk for the security of the kingdom (Bodl. Charter, No. 335).

* I am indebted for the sight of this deed, and of the other documents cited below, to Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, who, hearing I was at work on the subject, kindly volunteered to lend them to me. I cannot too strongly impress on Norfolk antiquarians, that it is their *duty* to aid the Carrow library in every possible way. It is hardly possible that it will ever be broken up, and until it is so (q.d.a) it is practically open to all.

then on foot for making and erecting a pier, or some other security, for the safe riding and lodging of ships or small vessels, as well for the importation, as also for the exportation of corn, coal, and other goods, wares, and merchandises, for the doing whereof several parcels of wood and timber and other materials must be had and purchased, and great sums of money laid out and expended, as well for these as for other purposes; and that after the same was completed, a toll or duty by way of tonnage must be laid upon and paid for all corn, coals, and other goods, &c., for maintaining and keeping the said pier or place for the lodging and riding the said ships and vessels in good repair, order, and condition, for doing which an Act of Parliament must be had and obtained. Also that the management of the undertaking had been committed to Richard Ellis, of N. Repps (steward of the manor), Bozoon Briggs, of Bradfield, Richard Smith, of Cromer, and William Claydon, of Paston, gentlemen.

A covenant is inserted by the managers to expend all monies they shall receive on the work, and that all who subscribe not less than £10 towards the undertaking, should have free liberty of ingress and regress to and from the sea-shore of Cromer in over and upon the Gangles or road now belonging to them leading from the king's highway, leading from the now (new?) mansion house of him the said Richard Smith, down to the said shore for fifty years.* Voting is to be one vote for £20, two for £40, three for £60, and so on.

Those who executed the deed were—

H. Harbord	-	£100.	Wm. Claydon	-	£20.
A. Windham	-	£100.	Richd. Smith	-	£20.
F. Wyndham	-	£100.	R. Ellis & Compy.	-	£20.
Edm. Jewell	-	£20.	James Weld (?)	-	£20.
Richard Ellis	-	£20.	William Goate	-	£20.
Bozoon Brigge	-	£20.	John Kirby	-	£20.
Pat. St. Clair	-	£20.			

* The right of way, at all events, seems to have been thought valuable, for in 1765, Charles Stokes, of Stamford, Lincoln, clerk, who recites that he was an original subscriber of £20 to the undertaking (though it will be seen he did not execute the deed), by his license, dated 28 Aug., 1765, gave leave to Elizabeth Ellis, of N. Repps, spinster, in his name, and as his servant, to make use of the said "Gangles," or road, she giving him her bond of indemnity of the same date.

The deed had seals for sixty-one subscribers, but the above thirteen—unlucky number (!)—were all that subscribed, and I expect the project came to nothing. I never heard of any Act being obtained, though probably the work was actually begun, for it will be remembered that in the disputes about the boundaries of the manor of Cromer Gunners, in 1764 (see page 40), one witness spoke of the pier having been begun about thirty-two years before, which would be 1732.

The promoters of the pier lost no time in trying to promote the trade, for in 1731—2, they got leave first to discharge coal and cinders, then to export corn, and lastly, to ship and land coast goods generally, as will appear by the three following letters from the Custom House to the Collectors.*

Gentlemen,

Having had under consideration your letter of the 8th ultimo in return (?) to the Petition of the several persons residing between your port and Yarmouth, praying that coals and cynders may be discharg'd at a creek coming to the town of Cromer, and the collector and comptroller of Yarmouth to whom we referred the said petition, being jointly of opinion with you that it will be for the interest of the revenue and the accomodating the people to admit of the discharge of coals at Cromer, you may suffer coals and cynders to be discharged there accordingly, taking care that the masters do first report, and that entries be passed and the duties received at your port, agreeable to what is proposed by you and the officers at Yarmouth.

And you having recommended John Sussins as a person well qualified to be coal master at the place before mentioned, we have granted him a coal deputation, and you are to take care that he be under oath and security for that purpose.

And in regard James Wells, the riding surveyor, resides at Sheringham, which is but three miles from Cromer. We direct that no coals be discharged there but under his inspection, and you are to direct all coal-warrents to him and the Coal Meter jointly, and take care that he signs the returns on the Warrents as well as the Coal Meter.

We are,

Your Loving Friends,

Custom House, London,

May 18, 1731,

To the Coll. & Compr

Blackney & Clay.

B. FAIRFAX,

TH. WALKER,

JOHN HILL,

J. EVELYN.

* Controllers at Blakeney and Cley, at which was the nearest Custom House Station.

Gentlemen,

We read your letter of the 18th ultimo, acquainting us that the merchants at Cromer and Creek between your post and Yarmouth, who have been lately permitted to Discharge Coals at that place, have applied to yo desiring Liberty also to ship off corn there to be carried coastways. And having considered the same, you may for their accomodation grant them this liberty, taking care that proper sufferances be first taken and directed to the Riding Surveyor at Sherringham, under whose inspection they are to be executed, and a return made thereon by him in the same manner as was directed with regard to coals by our letter of the 18th May last, and likewise that the masters make their entries, and receive proper cocquets and other despatches from you before they depart. But as there is no lawful key at Cromer, you must not suffer any corn to be ship'd there for foreign parts.

We are,

Your loving friends,

Custom House,

London,

Dec. 9th, 1731,

To the Coll. & Compt^r
Blakney & Clay.

J. WALKER,

C. PEERS,

B. FAIRFAX,

ROBT. BAYLIS.

Gentlemen,

Further application haveinge been made to us in behalf of the Traders at Cromer, who by our Orders of the 14 ult. and ill. (sic) were allowed the liberty of Landing and Discharging grf (?) goods at that place, praying that they may likewise ship and land coast goods there, and that they may also be allow'd liberty to ship corn for Holland and other foreign ports, and having consider'd the same, we direct you to suffer the Traders at Cromer to ship or land corn and other British goods Coastwise at that place. Provided the persons who shall lade any such goods do first take out Sufferances from you Directed to the Riding Surveyor at Sherringham, under whose inspection they are to be executed by indorsing theron the Goods wh^h are actually ship'd in like manner as is directed by your (sic) letter of the 9th December last with regard to Goods, Coastways, and that the sufferances be then return'd to you, in order to the Masters takeinge out Cocquets or other proper Dispatches according to the nature of their ladings, and that before the unloading of any goods brot Coastways, the master of the respective ships and vessells do Deliver their Cocquets to you, and take out Sufferances Directed to g^t said officers for Discharge thereof, and that both in lading and Discharging of their goods they comply with the Requisites of Law, and you may notwithstanding our Orders

of the 9th of Dec. last, suffer corn to be ship'd for foreign ports at Cromer by special sufferance on every Entry Directed to the Searcher and the s^d officer, who must attend ye Shipping thereof, and be paid by the merchants for their extra attendance, in the same manner as was directed with regard to gruff (?) goods by our letter of the 14 ult.

We are,

Your Loving Friends,

Custom H^o, London,

5th Octr., 1733,

To the Coll. & Compr of the
Customs at Bla. & Clay.

B. FAIRFAX,

J. HANLEY,

ROBT BAYLES.

Gentlemen.

The Commiss^{rs} observing that the Coal meters in several of the out ports have not been duly Visited by the proper officers when they are metting of Coals, nor care taken that they Diligently attend and Faithfully Perform their Duty, in order to prevent the like for the futer.

The Commiss^{rs} direct that you give it, in strict Charge to the Surveyor that he constantly Vissitts the Coal meters while they are metting thier Coals, to se* that they Carefully Perform thier Duty as they ought to doe. And if he observe any Irregularitys he is to acquaint you therwith, in order to your Laying the same before the Commissioners for their Directions.

And you are to take Care this Letter is entred in your Books of Orders, and signify the receipt thereof to the Board in a Poscript to some Letter, which is what I have in Command to signify to you.

And am, Gentlemen,

Custom House,

London, April

20, 1733.

Your most hbl serv^t

CHARLES CARKESE.

In 1733, Richd. Ellis, whether as manager of the Pier Company, or as Steward of the manor, I do not know—probably, however, in the latter capacity, seems to have granted licenses to erect “lobster coys” off Cromer, as appears by a mem^m in the collection before-mentioned. In 1735, a formal document was drawn up and signed on the same subject as follows:—

“April 19th, 1735. Mem^d it is this day agreed between Richd.

* The spelling is terrible.

Ellis of the one part and the several persons hereunder named as follows, that is to say, the s^d Ri. Ellis doe agree that those several persons under written shall have free liberty to Erect a Coy (for their own use only) on the sea shore to the westward of the Pier head in Cromer, and allso shall have free liberty to land and lay their several boats on the Banc to the westward of the Bason (but not to ride in the Bason), paying each for the above-mentioned liberty unto the above-named Richd. Ellis, or his order, the sum of two shillings and sixpence p^r year over and above three days work to be done by each man, yearly at such time and place as the s^d Ri. Ellis shall apoint. This agreement to continue in force for three years, and to comence from Midsummer last.

“ Witness our hands,

“ RICHD. ELLIS.*

JOHN SUSSON.*

CHRISTOPHER PAYNE.*

ROBERT WEBB.*

HENRY RANSOM.*

PHILIP ALLEN.*

ROBERT ROOK.

PETER COLLINS.

MATHU SWAN.

HENRY SWAN.

J. HURST.*

WM. SWAN.*

PHILIP PAUL”

- * Those with an asterisk sign—the others make their marks.

In 1748, Thos. Wyndham, esq., lord of Ufford's Hall in Cromer and of Beeston, granted his formal license to Richd. Ellis, to land, lay, and let lay, and put to sea again on and from the sea shore within his manors, all such ships or vessels as he might think proper. As most of my readers will probably be startled to hear that such a license was necessary, and are unaware that they have no legal right to land on any part of the sea coast—in fact are trespassing when shipwrecked or swimming ashore—I subjoin it at length :—

To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall come I, Thomas Wyndham, Esqr, Lord of the several manors of Ufford's Hall in Cromer, and of Beeston next the sea, in the County of Norfolk, send greeting. Whereas, Richard Ellis, of North Repps, in the said county, has for some time past carried on the business of a merchant by landing and putting to sea again small ships or vessels, on the sea shore, in the said Parish of Cromer aforesaid, within the limits of my said several Manors or one of them, and thereby importing and exporting Coals, Deals, Corn, and other goods and merchandize, for the doing

and management of which several anchors, posts, and other machines have from time to time been put down, fix'd, and used on the said sea shore, within the limits of my said Manors or one of them, and must be continued to be done so long as the said business shall be there carried on. Now know ye that I, the said Thomas Wyndham, as well for the encouragement of an undertaking in my Judgment so beneficial to the Country in the Neighbourhood of Cromer aforesaid, As also in Consideration of the Yearly rent herein after mention'd, do for myself and my Heirs hereby give and grant unto the said Richard Ellis, his Executors, and Administrators, and his and their agents and servants full and free liberty, leave, and license as well to land, lay, and lett lay, as to put to sea again on and from the said sea shore within the limits of my said several manners, or either of them in the Parish of Cromer aforesaid, all such ships or vessels as He or They shall think necessary and proper for the carrying on the said business of merchandizing there, and to load and unload the same, and also fix and put down on the said sea shore within the limits of my said several Mannors, or either of 'em within the Parish of Cromer aforesaid. All such anchors, posts, and other machines, as he or they shall also think proper for the carrying on the said business of Merchandizing within the Parish of Cromer aforesaid from time to time, for so long as he the said Richard Ellis, his Executors, or Administrators shall carry on the said business there, He or they paying me therefore the yearly rent of 5 shillings upon every Feast Day of St Michael the Archangel, which shall be during the carrying on the business aforesaid. But if default be made in payment thereof that then this my present Leave and Lycense to determine and be absolutely void. In Witness whereof I, the said Thomas Wyndham, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of June, 1748.

THO. WYNDHAM.

Seal'd and deliv'r'd } S. FREEMAN,
in the presence of us. }

In 1765, his widow, Mrs. Wyndham, issued a notice, in which she recited that it had been for two years the practice to go over the lands at Cromer with horses and carts, &c., at a place called the Gangway, on a part of the estate late of John Wyndham, formerly Smiths, called the Cleft meadow, now the property of her son, Geo. Wyndham. She called on all persons claiming lawful right to go over the said land to produce it, and warned all others to desist (12 Oct., 1765).

Very soon, however, the fear of a French invasion and of trespass of a graver sort, gave the inhabitants something more serious

to think about than the manorial rights, and the Cromer Loyal Volunteer Artillery were soon enrolled, and practising from the "platform on the edge of the cliff," as we learn from the report of an accident to Corporal Richard Cook, who, on the 4th June, 1799, was nearly blown over the cliff from the explosion of a cartridge which he was ramming into a carelessly-sponged gun. As it was, he received at least fifty wounds from the head of the rammer, which splintered.

We get further glimpses of the coast defence from the diary of William Wyndham, the statesman, whose memory will ever remain green to book lovers, for did he not practically lose his life through trying to save a neighbour's library. He notes under the date of 21 Sept., 1803, that he went to Norwich, and consulted General Money.* On the next day he surveyed the cliff beyond Runton to Cromer, and on the 23rd the cliff from Cromer to Mundesley. On the 2nd October, he wrote to Lord Chatham, describing both Yarmouth and our situation in respect of the coast.

On the 16th, he came back to Felbrigg for volunteers, and was at a meeting on the 22nd, where a letter from Head Quarters of the previous day was read, saying that the expense of internal beacons would be defrayed. These, from Sir J. Craig's letter, would seem to have been furze fagots with a pitch barrel added.

On the 5th November, inspired perhaps by the anniversary, he resolved to recommend the completion of the line of signal-fire stations to Lynn, and received a letter from the Government that night lights should be appointed to stations mentioned by Lord Townshend as most necessary, viz., from Yarmouth to Blakeney inclusive. On the 8th was the inspection day, when there were eighty-six present and three serjeants,† and on his way to Norwich, on the 11th, he saw part of Mr. Harbord's company.

The next year gun practice went on regularly from the Battery, and unluckily caused another accident, told thus:—

"Feb. 4. As the Sea Fencibles at Cromer were exercising and firing the battery guns at a target on the sands with canister and grape shot, a diverging ball struck their Capt. Tremlett, R.N. (who was exercising them), on the foot, forcing part of his boot into it, and also shattered the leg of Mr. John Smith, surgeon, of Cromer,

* Of balloon ascending celebrity.

† He mentions Colonel Metzner, who was probably the inspecting officer.

so as to render immediate amputation necessary. A handsome subscription (upwards of £500) was made for the latter during his confinement."

I expect the battery was the present Coast Guard Station, but the older map shows a gun battery at the end of Jetty Street.

Not daunted by this accident, the Sea Fencibles (under Capt. Tremlett) with three companies of the 4th Norf. Battalion of Volunteers (under Lieut.-Col. Geo. Wyndham), and the Cromer Battery Volunteers, had a grand sham fight on the king's birthday, 4 June.

The lifeboat was established at a meeting held on the 31 Oct., 1804, upwards of £500 being then and there subscribed.

On the 4 Aug., 1810, Capt. Manby made an experiment on the beach, throwing his newly-discovered grapple shot attached from a line to a mortar, for the purpose of giving relief to vessels in distress on a lee shore, the Cromer Lifeboat Committee and Lord Moira, who had just arrived for the sea bathing, expressing their approbation of his plan.

The necessity of such inventions was soon after sadly emphasised by two terrific gales on the 2 and 10 November, 1810, when it is said the coast between Yarmouth and Wells was covered with wrecks and dead bodies washed ashore.

On the 17th April, 1821, the new Jetty was begun.

Somewhere after 1823, a distant cousin of mine, George Hubert Rye, R.N., who had served with some distinction in the war, having been in several cutting out expeditions at Quiberon Bay and the Isle of Rhé, was appointed Chief Officer of the Preventive Service here, and carrying his old instincts into his new duties, surprised some smugglers* to the west end of the town, and in the affray shot one dead.

The newspaper report of the period thus describes the incident:—
"A SMUGGLER KILLED.—Monday the 17th inst., an affray took

* The smuggling had been going on for years. Here is a reprint of a newspaper cutting of 28 December, 1801. A desperate affray at Horsford between two excise officers, assisted by two privates of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who had seized a large quantity of smuggled goods at Cawston with thirty armed men, who shot one of the soldiers; several of the smugglers were desperately wounded, two died of their wounds. The smugglers succeeded in retaking only a small part of the contraband goods.

place at Cromer, Norfolk, between one of his Majesty's Lieutenants of the Preventive Service and a gang of smugglers. Just as the Lieutenant was retiring to bed, information was given him that many carts were below the cliff, to the northward of the town, with an expectation of taking a cargo of smuggled goods; and that if he went to a certain spot, it could not be long before they passed. He instantly hastened to the place alone, and there watched the arrival of the expected prize; he did not remain long before one of the carts made its appearance. He directly pushed for the head of the horse, and desired the party to stop, being seven or eight in number, telling them who he was. One of them made use of some coarse language, and threatened to murder him on the spot; he instantly drew his pistols and shot the man; the smugglers picked him up directly, put him into the cart which was empty, and drove off instantly."

His brother was Dr. John Rye, of Half Moon Street and Bath, who founded the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society; and I cannot help thinking that the urgent necessity of such a society was impressed on him while staying here with his brother.

In the memoirs of Lord Suffield (Norwich, 1838), reference is made to a terrible storm which scattered the east coast with wrecks in November, 1823, and to Lord Suffield and Mr. Buxton passing the night on the beach near Cromer, and aiding in saving the crew of a vessel off Bacton. Mr. Bacon, the author of these memoirs, states that Lord Suffield sent off the next day to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Coke, and Mr. Edmund Wodehouse, proposing to institute "An association for preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners on the whole line of the coast of Norfolk." This may be so, and yet Dr. Rye may have been the first to suggest it. Anyhow, he has always had the credit of being the founder of the Society.

In 1824, a project was set on foot by which it was proposed to create a novel sort of port in the adjoining village of Overstrand, by laying down one of "Morgan's Slips," which was to project sufficiently far into the sea to receive the keel of a vessel during high water, which is then drawn by a capstan beyond the reach of the tide, where it can be unloaded "high and dry."

It came to nothing, however, for reasons set out in the memoir of Lord Suffield (p. 220).

Shortly before this (1822), the inhabitants, whose sea front had been cruelly cut up by the terrible storms of 1799 and 1810, began to see the absolute necessity of some defensive work, and the jetty was built at a cost of £1,200.

It was soon tested, for the memorable storm of 17 and 18 Feb., 1837—when the Bath House was swept away, a man being drowned, and two South Shields ships were ashore at the same time, one at each end of the town—must have strained and knocked it about considerably, and in 1845, another storm washed it right away.

Under a private Act of 1845, the present facing walls and jetty were erected at a cost of £6,000, the rate on property facing the sea being 20s. on the yearly value. The engineer was a Mr. Wright, whose work does him credit.

Of late years the trade of the town dwindled away to nothing, a little timber and coal being imported by beaching the ships and carting away their contents at low tide; but this is quite extinct now that the railways have been opened. The only real business the natives now do is to attend to those who visit it as a watering place.

CHAPTER IV.

The History of the Church or Churches. Its Present State—the History of the Advowson and the Rectors and Vicars.

“A goodly church stands on these brittle grounds,
Not many fairer in Great Britain's bounds ;
And if the sea shall swallow it, as some fear,
'Tis not ten thousand pounds* the like would rear.
No Christian can behold it but with grief,
And with my heart I wish them quick relief.”

(*Taylor, the Water Poet, on Cromer in 1623, see page 64*).

IT is tolerably clear there have been three churches, viz., one now out to sea, another on which the present church is founded, and the third which is now standing.

By the entry in the “Norwich Domesday” referred to on p. 122, it appears there was a church of some importance standing at Shipden in the time of Edward I. (1272, &c.), but of its earlier history we know nothing. Even at the time it is so mentioned, its foundations could not have been very secure, for less than half a century afterwards—in 1317—the greater part of the churchyard had been wasted by the encroaching sea, and in 1337 the church itself threatened to fall from the same cause.

In the latter year it was found by an Inquisition,† dated April, 10 Edward III., that the old churchyard had been wasted by the

* Very true, Master Taylor. We are messing away about that amount in mending the tower and rebuilding the chancel alone.

† Inq. “post mortem” (really an inq. ad quod dam.), 10 Edward III., No. 29, second numbers.

sea for twenty years; that John Broun proposed to give as a site for a new church a piece of land held by him of the manor of North Creyk of Hugh de Saxham, who held it of Earl Marshall by military service; and that John Broun had sufficient land at Totington to satisfy all services &c., due by him. Soon after, the King, on the petition of John de Lodbrok, then rector, of the said John Broun, then patron, and of the parishioners, granted a license in mortmain, dated 15th April, 10 Edward III.,* setting out the above facts, and giving the patron license to grant such land (an acre with its appurtenances) in Shippedene to build a church thereon *de novo*, and for a churchyard. Whether the expression, "pro quadam ecclesiâ in eadem terra de novo construenda," implies the building of a new church on the site of an old one may be questioned; but I am inclined to think it does, as the present church, as I shall hereafter show, is undoubtedly built on the foundations of an earlier edifice. It may be that the Shipden which was soon after submerged by the sea, was the "Shipden juxta mare," as it is sometimes called, and that the new church was built on the site of an old church at "Shipden juxta Felbrigge." Both affixes appear in early documents, and *may* refer to two different places.

The old church of St. Peter of Shipden doubtless soon fell a victim to the rapidly encroaching waves, and, according to the general opinion of the inhabitants, now lies under water about four hundred yards out to sea, reckoning from a little to the east of the end of the jetty. At this spot is still a mass of squared flints, joined by mortar and partly covered by seaweed, which the fishermen call the "Church Rock," and which stands out above the water at very low tides, especially when the water is driven off the shore by a wind from the land. Some few, however, assert that the lost church lies out to sea half a mile further to the west, where blocks of similar masonry may also be seen.†

The new church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, instead of St. Peter only, was a most magnificent building, and it is difficult, looking at the insignificant village now surrounding it, to imagine how the vast expenditure for its erection could have

* Patent Roll, 10 Edw. III., m 26.

† Smaller blocks of square flint-work can be seen every low tide not far from the end of the jetty and a little to its west.

been met,* especially as (with one exception) it must have been built at one time, and by one architect.

The work was probably continuous, but long on hand.† The site was obtained in 1337. In 1388, John Gosselyn, then vicar, left a legacy to make a window at the east of the chancel, and refers to two chapels, while in 1391, Simon Chylde left six marks by his will for glass for one of the south windows; but these two are the only bequests of any consequence I can find, though gifts of smaller sums to the fabric, &c., are numerous. Kerrich, in his very valuable notes on this church,‡ calls it a noble 4 cento church, and thinks nothing now remains as early as 1395, the date formerly ascribed to it. On the other hand, the door of the south porch before it was "restored" (the original is still in existence), is identical with work dated by Rickman, 1371—1382.

Whether the builders thought the site for the churchyard too small, or the vicar wished his own premises increased, I do not know, but in 1393, Geoffrey de Somerton granted to the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians a piece of land, 200 ft. by 60 ft., adjoining the Rectory.¶

Whatever this was for, it obviously could not have been as Blomefield surmises, for the site of the present church, the mere walls of which cover a greater area. Blomefield also makes a strange mistake in ascribing the gift of this land to Sir William Beauchamp. The same license in mortmain which permits the Carthusians to take the grant from De Somerton of this slip of land at Shipden, also allows them to receive a gift from De Beauchamp of some land in London, and I suppose this is how the confusion arose.§

The coat armour in the church windows and elsewhere must have been very interesting. The best record of it is to be found in Robert Kemp's Notes on the Arms in Cromer Church, "made in 1575" (Harl. MS., 901), [but dated 17 January, 1500?].

* The lost port of Shipden—now far out to sea—was a great and populous place, filled with thriving and opulent merchants. For some notes of its trade, vide *ante* chapter iii.

† There are two old wells in the churchyard, now filled up, which are said to have been dug for the use of the workmen when the church was built.

‡ Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 6756, and vide 6738 and 6738, also contain Cromer sketches.

¶ Patent Roll, 16 Ric. II., part 1, m. 3.

§ It is sad to see this error religiously perpetuated to this day by the local guide books.

He describes them thus :—

1. *Erpingham*. Vert a "scutcheon simple" and an "urle" of "merles" arg. *This* (his?) timber and crest in a crown gu., a plume of feathers arg.
2. *Felbrigg*. Or, a lion saliant gu., his timber and crest on a crown gu., a plume of feathers erm., the loppe (? top) of the plume broad.
3. *Drayton*. Gu. on a chev. arg. 3 roses gu., his crest set on a torce or and az., a ram's head arg. horned or and az.

[Blomefield says, whence I know not, that the arms of Sir Robert Knowles were in the church, and these are much the same arms as those ascribed to Knowles of Aylsham, (Codex A., 95.)

The Knollys family held land in Shipden, *see* a Fine of Michs., 29 Henry VIII. (N. E., p. 560); but I cannot trace that any one of the name of Drayton ever had to do with this place.

Probably on the strength of this mistake of Kemp's, the compiler of Codex B₁, has in No. 152, ascribed this coat to Drayton, though in No. 151, he gives the old coat of Drayton, viz., Per pale indented G. and B., a lion ramp. or, an error which, of course, has been followed in Burke's Armoury].

4. [? *Scott*† of York.—W. R.] Arg. 3 Katherine wheels sa.
5. *Ufford*. Sa. a cross engrailed or.
6. *Wootton* impaling *Brampton*. Gu. 2 chev. ar. between 2 cross crosslets and one annulet or "goulie" (? meaning) impaling Gu. a saltier between 4 crosses fitchy botonny arg. [This is for the match between John Wotton of N. Tuddenham with Margaret, daughter of Robert Brampton of Brampton, who died in 1468. This coat also occurs in North Tuddenham Church, *see* Farrer's Church Heraldry of Norfolk, i. p. 323. Blomefield (x. p. 265) refers to Richard Arnold of Shipden dying in 1472, possessed of Clere's manor in N. Tuddenham, which afterwards came to the Wotton family, and this connection may be the reason

* "Three Norfolk Armouries."

† There ~~were~~ Scotts here, but I fancy not Armigerous.

why this coat is here. William Brampton, Esq., was party to a fine here in 21 Henry VIII. (N. E., p. 560), and it is possible that the John Brampton, the elder, to whom a letter was addressed in 1471, about a rumour of invasion, may have been a Cromer man, for he is associated (*ia.*) with a Henry Spiilman, which is quite a Cromer name. On a brass at Sprowston Knollys impales Brampton, and we have seen that Blomfield ascribes coat No. 3 here to Knollys].

7. [Arnold?—W. R.] Arg. 2 dolphins hauriant completant (sic) sa. on a chief gu. 3 scallops ar.
8. [?]]. Per chevron sa. and ar. 3 seamews' heads erased and countercharged.
9. [Plantagenet]. Az. florette az. quartering Gu. 3 leopards or a label az. bezanted.
10. [Bishop of Norwich]. Az. 3 mitres or.
11. [Bekeswell]. Ar. 6 anulets sa. within a border engrailed gu.
12. [Bacon quartering Stanhow]. Gu. on a chief arg. 2 mullets sa. pierced or quartering. Qr and az. barry of 6, over all a bend gu.

[This coat is usually ascribed to Bacon of Gillingham and Garboldisham; but was probably adopted by them from the arms of the older family of Bacons of Thurgarton (a branch of the Bacons of Baconsthorpe), who bore Gu. [a boar passant ar.] in chief, a crescent between 2 estoils or.

Elizabeth Repps married Ralph Stanhow,* of Bedingfield, Suffolk (Norf. Visitn., p. 196).

13. Clere.
14. Heydon.
15. Berney.

Two of the four chapels which can now be traced were coeval with the church, and are mentioned, though not by name, in John Gosselyn's will of 1388.

One of these two older chapels was the *Chapel of our Lady of*

* Stanhow of Bedingfield, Suffolk, one of whom married in Repps, Norf. Vis., p. 151.

Pity, in which was an image to, and an altar of, the Blessed Virgin Mary.* A guild of the same name—"Our Lady's Guild of Pity"—was held in this chapel,† and a light of our Lady, which was no doubt sustained by such guild, burned before her image.‡

The other chapels were the *Chapel of the Good Cross*, mentioned in the will of John Andrews, who left a legacy for its emendation in 1480; the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, in which Richard Brandon was buried in 1484,|| and in which was St. Nicholas' light,§ probably tended by a guild of the same name; and *Maid Riddibone's Chapel*,¶ the only mention of which, I find, is in Henry Shelle's will of 1514.

Besides these chapels there were probably shrines and images belonging to the Guilds of St. Peter, St. Anne, St. George,** St. Trinity,†† St. James,‡‡ and St. John the Baptist, all of which guilds are mentioned in the wills of different inhabitants, making with the two named before no less than eight guilds held in this church. All of these no doubt had lights, besides which were the Plough Light,||| to which nearly every one left a legacy, the Women's Plough Light,§§ the Plough Light in Estgate (will of Nicholas Gloyte, 1491, which also mentions the Great Plough Light), the light on the High Rood Loft,¶¶ St. Nicholas' Light (will of William Rudde, 1452), and the light of St. Saviour.***

There was an image of St. Mary and St. Ann, the mother of St. Mary, on the north side of the church (see will of William

* Will of John Sky!man, 1462.

† Will of John Andrews. 1480.

‡ Will of John Martyn, 1499.

|| Blomefield, vol. viii., p. 106.

§ Will of Henry Shelle, 1514.

¶ For a notice of this quaint quasi-canonized female, see an able paper by the Rev. James Bulwer, in the *Norf. Arch. Soc. Original Papers*, vol. ii., p. 290.

** In 1487, John Mason left a legacy to this guild on condition that he had the use of its light about his hearse at his funeral.

†† The image of the Holy Trinity is mentioned in Richard Chylde's will, 1459.

‡‡ John Fetcbe's will, 1453.

||| The Beeston Plough Light is called the "Light of the Holy Trinity, called Plow-candell," in the will of Simon Reed, dated 1432.

§§ Henry Shelle's will, 1514.

¶¶ John Anderson's will, 1514.

*** John Hermer's will, 1402.

Mannysfield, 1424), and the image of the Holy Trinity is mentioned in 1459.

The poor man's box is mentioned in the will of James Payn, dated 1551.

The ornaments and vestments of the church were, we know, of extreme splendour, as appears by the Inventory* of them, taken by the King's Commissioners in 6 Edward VI., of which the following is a copy:—

Cromer. This Inventorye indented, made the ij^{de} daye of September, in the vijth yeare of the reign of o^r Sou^{er}aign Lord Edward the sext, by the grace of God Kyng of England, ffrance, & Ire lond, Defendo^r of the faythe, & in earthe of the church of England, and also of Ire lond, the sup^me heade, Betwen Willm ffayrmo^r, John Robsart, Xpofer Heydon, knyghts, Osbert Moundeford, Robt Barney, and John Callybutt, Esquyers, Comissioⁿs, amongst others assigned by vertue of the kyngs mat^s commission to them directed, for the survey of Church goods in Norff, on thoon ptye, and Rychard Cloyte, Willm Sadler, Will^m Colbek & Robert Blofeld of the sayd town on thother ptye, Wytnesseth y^e ther remayneth in the custodye of the sayd Rychard, Willm, Willm, and Robt, the daye of the date hereof, the pcells under wreten.

ffyrst, ij chales, w ^t ij patens of silv ^o dobill gilt, Wherof the first weythe xx ounce, & ye ij ^{de} xix ounce, at iiij ^s iiij ^d y ^e ounce	} viij ^{li} ix ^s
Sm.	
Itm one sute of red clothe of bawd- kyn (vidz) a cope, a vestmt, ij tunycles, & iij albys, pryce	} viij ^s
Itm an other sute of blak sylke, a cope, a vestmt, ij tunycles, & iij albys, p ^{ri} ce	

* *Norf. Church Goods*, Public Record Office, vol. 504, No. 21.

Itm v coopes whereof the first of
 whyte sylke w^t roses, price iij^s, y^e
 ij^{de} of clothe of golde, pre xxx^s,
 the iij^{de} of crimson vellett, vj^s
 viij^d, y^e iiijth of whyte damaske
 iiij^s, the vth of blue damaske, p^{ce}
 v^s Sm

} lvij^d viij^d

Itm vij vestments whereof the first
 of whyte silk w^t roses p^{ce} ij^s, y^e
 ij^{de} of cloth of bawdkyn, pryce iij^s,
 the iiij^{de} of crymson vellett vj^s viij^d,
 the iiijth of whyte damask iij^s, the
 vth of red sylke of Bryges, ij^s, the
 vjth of red sylke bourde alysender
 xij^s, the vijth of grene damaske v^s
 Sm

} xxij^s viij^d

Itm a canapye of peynted clothe &
 iiij alter clothes & a vayle ij^s Sm
 vj^s [This line is struck out].

Itm a crosse of laten, ij grett stand-
 yng candelstykkks of laten, iiij small
 candelstykkks of laten, an holy
 water stoppe of laten, weying
 lxxvij^{li} at ij^d y^e li Sm^a

} xij^s

Itm ij pewter basons and ij hand
 bells, pryce

} xiiij^d

Itm v. steeple bells, weyng by esti-
 macon lxij^s, whereof the first viij^s,
 the ij^{de} x^s, the iiij^{de} xij^s, y^e iiijth
 xiiij^s, & the vth xvij^s, at xv^s the
 c. Sm.

} xlviij^{li} x^s

Itm v [struck out and 4 substituted]
 clapp^s to the same bells, weyng
 xj^{xx} pounds, at i^d y^e li. Sm. x^s
 [The weight is struck out—and
 “valued at vij^d” substituted].

Whereof Assigned to be occupied & used in thadministracon
 of divine svce, both ther (sic) sayd chales of xxxix ounce
 and bell of xvij^s with the clapp^s.

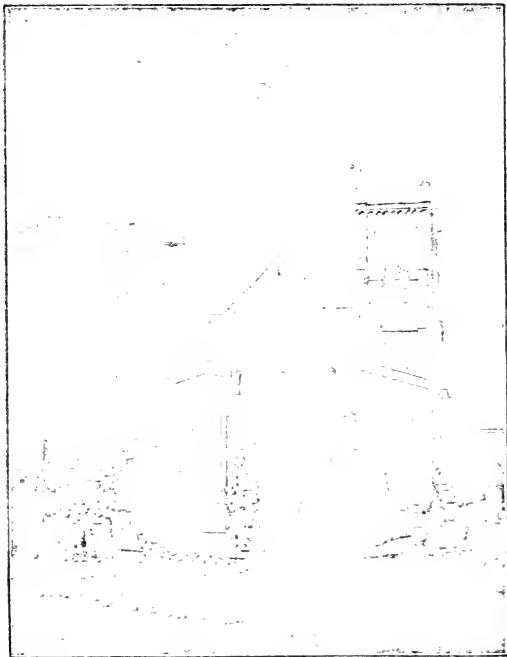
In Wytnes wherof the sayd commissiōns & others, the sayd psns, pties to thes p̄sents have sett ther hands the daye & yer above wreten.

Robert Bristowe (?)

Wyllm Sadler.

[In the margin is the following note: "Gylde Stufe— Itm iij brasse potts of lx^{li}, at iijj^d y^e li. Sm. xxx. Itm xli^{li} of pewter, at iijj^d the li. Sm. xiiij^s iijj^d. Itm ij spets weying xij^{li}, at i^d ye li. Sm. xij^d. Itm a masour, w^t ij ounce of silv^o (by estmacon) p̄ce, vi^s viij^d."]]

Guilds, lights, and ornaments alike were, however, swept away by the Reformation, and in another century the church had fallen out of repair, especially in the chancel, which had been sadly neglected.



There was a brief for restoration of the church in 1664 (E. A. iv., p. 282), and see a letter as to this brief in 1666 in Tanner's M.S. (Bodl.), vol. 312, No. 3.

In 1681 the chancel was so dilapidated that it would have cost over £1000 to rebuild it—at least, so said the Rev. Tho. Gill,* Rector of Ingworth, who was lessee of the great tithes under the Bishop of Ely, and whose duty it consequently was to keep it in repair;—and the Bishop of Norwich, to his shame be it said, gave his consent† on the 30th Nov., 1681, to Gill to pull it down, and build up three walls at the end of the three aisles to stop the dilapidations extending further. The result of this consent was the ruin shown on the last page.

The order was as follows:—

An order concerning Cromer Chancell.

Antony by divine Permission Bishop of Norwich. To or trustie & welbeloued Thomas Gill of Cromer, Clerke & Rector of the parish Church of Ingworth in the County of Norff. & Diocesse of Norwich, Health in or Lord God Everlasting, Whereas wee were lately informed, That the Lord Bishop of Ely hath graunted you the said Thomas Gill a Lease of the Tythes of Cromer within this or diocesse of Norwch Vpon Condiçon that you the said Thomas Gill shall & will convert the Chancell of the said parish Church of Cromer now & of a long time ruined & decayed according to this or order herevndr written And for the better ordering & converting the said Chancell the said Lord Bishop of Ely : hath added & allowed you out of his fine five & Thirty Pounds & all the Materialls thereto belonging soe that it may be done to or satisfaction Wee therefore did issue out or Commission to view & inspect the Premisses to or trusty welbeloued Sr Augustine Palgraue Baronett, Willm. Wyndham Esq, Nabbs Browne Gent, Richard Ellis Gent, And Thomas Eyres William Ashmore Robert Marshall & William Williams Clerkes beaording date the 16th day of Novembr 1681. Since which wee haue receiued a Certificate vnder the hands & scales of the said Sr Augustine Palgraue Bart, Robert Marshall Willm. Ashmore Clerkes & Nabbs Brown & Richard Ellis Gent, adviseing vs That the dilapidacons of the said Chancell are soe great that it cannot be rebuilt without waste Charge in the Judgement of sufficient worke-

* Who this man was, I do not know. But it is not impossible he was a kin to that ardent republican, Alexander Gill, (Master of St. Paul's School), whose brother, Nathaniel Gill, was the eccentric rector of Burgh, by Aylsham, in 1638. (See Genealogist, vol. v., p. 81.)

† Lib. Fac. i., fo. 98.

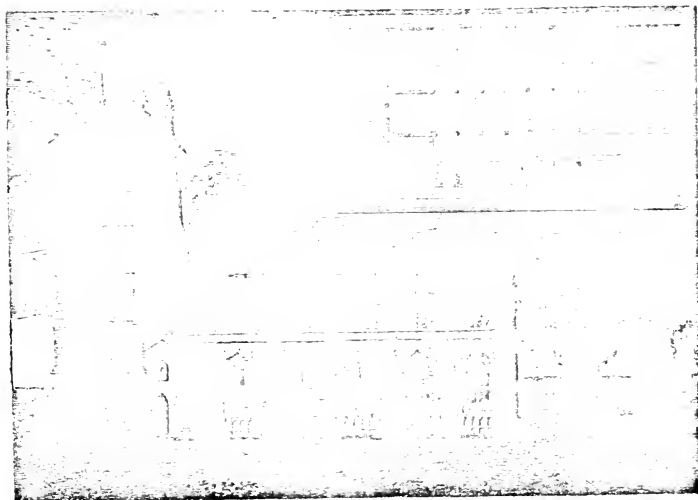
men & others, The Charge amounting to the Summe of one thousand poulds & vpwards And therefore doe Judge it more convenient That the Materialls of the Chancell be taken down & Three walls built, vp att the End of the three Isles by wch means the Church wilbe the better strengthened & p̄serued from farther Ruine & Dilapidaçõs And haueing viewed the Materialls about the said Chancell doe Judge That the moneyes ariseing from the sale of the same together with the 35^l added & allowed by the said Lord Bishop of Elye or with verie little more may build vp the Three walls And haueing viewed the said Church doe know it to be capatious enough without the Chancell to containe all the Inhabitants of the said Towne of Croimer for the vse of diuine service & may more if they resort thither And forasmuch as you the said Thomas Gill hath given vs sufficient securite for the p̄formance of this or Order heere vnder written Wee doe therefore authorize & p̄mitt you the said Thomas Gill Clerke to take downe, convert & make sale of the s^d Materialls belonging to the said Chancell and Vestrie apperteineing & being a parte of the same & with the same to build the said Three walls well & sufficiently And also to give an Account that the same is well & sufficiently done att or before the Nine & Twentyeth day of September which shalbe in the yeare of or Lord one Thowsand Six hundred Eighty & three In witnes whereof we haue caused the seale of or Vicar gen^lall which wee vse in this behalfe to be herevnto sett Dated this Thirtyeth day of Novemb^r. A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1681 & in the Sixth yeare of or Transl^{ac}õn

ffor the Comission & Bands herein
looke the file for faculties for seats

The work of demolition is said to have been completed by gunpowder (I sincerely wish the reverend gentleman had been seated on the mine at the time of its explosion), and the rood-screen and loft, if not already down, must have been sacrificed when the chancel arch was blocked up.

The appearance of the church, when Blomefield wrote, is well shown by the reproduction of his plate on the next page.

In 1758, a detailed estimate was given of repairs then thought necessary to be done to the church, and this I have printed at page xliii. of Appendix. It is a melancholy document and speaks for itself. Apparently the money was not raised, and matters grew worse and worse. In 1767, most of the roof of the nave and aisles had fallen in, and the rest had been pulled down to avoid accidents; while the floor, windows, and walls were so decayed that it would have required at least £1000 to repair them,—a sum much



too large for the inhabitants, who were chiefly poor fishermen and a few tradesmen, who could only raise £250 wherewith to repair the roof with good oak, and cover it with slate or tile, &c. This we learn from the preamble of a memorial to the Bishop for liberty to sell four of the bells, and the lead and timber of the old roof, in aid of the repairs.

The Bishop gave the following faculty required on the 21st April, 1767 :—

ffaculty to sell ffour Bells &c. belonging to Cromer Church towards Re-ediffying the same.

Philip by divine permission Bishop of Norwich To our beloved in Christ Anthony Ditchell and Robert Plumbly Churchwardens of the parish and parish Church of Cromer in the County of Norfolk within our Diocess and Jurisdiction sendeth Greeting. Whereas we have lately received a petition under your Hands as also under the Hands of divers other principal Inhabitants of the said parish of Cromer Shewing unto us, That your said parish Church of Cromer (a large Antient and spacious Building) is very much decayed by time, the

Roof chiefly fallen down and the Remainder, for preventing further Damage, with great Danger and Expence have been taken down and that the floor Windows and Walls are much decayed so that at a moderate Estimate the same cannot be Re-edified according to the former State and Condition thereof for so little Expence as one Thousand pounds which is a much larger Sum than can be raised by the Inhabitants of the said parish who chiefly consist of poor fishermen and some few Tradesmen, Yet being very desirous of having a proper place for the decent Worship of God have jointly agreed to raise by subscription upwards of Two hundred and fifty pounds which they purpose to apply towards new Roofing, the said Church with good oak and covering the same with Slate or Tile and also putting the Body of the said Church into such order as that (although it be not restored to its former State) Divine service may with decency be celebrated therein But that the sum so agreed to be raised as aforesaid being far short of what will be wanted for the said intended Work the said petitioners therefore humbly crave our Licence or faculty to sell four of the five Bells belonging to the said Church and the Lead that came off the main Roof. And also such of the Timber or Board of the s^d Roof as may be found Saleable and to apply the Money arising by such sale in aid of the Expence of Re-edifying the said Church in the manner above proposed as in and by the said petition now Remaining in our Registry may more fully appear Now know ye that we the said Bishop being, as well from our personal knowledge of the State and Condition of the said Church as from other Circumstances thoroughly satisfied of the Truth of the facts set forth in your said petition, Have thought fit to give and grant and by these presents (so far as by Law we may or can) Do give and grant unto you the Churchwardens aforesaid our License or faculty to sell and dispose of four of your said five Bells and the Lead that came off the Main Roof of your said Church And also such of the Timber and Board of the said Roof as may be found saleable and to apply the Money arising by such sale towards Re-edifying your said Church and making the same fit and convenient for the decent Celebrating Divine Service therein in the manner and as proposed in and by your said petition & is dated 21 April 1767.

And the materials, I find, from a memorandum given me a few years ago by the late Mr. Simon Simons, of Cromer, sold as follows:—26 tons of lead at £12, £312; 52 cwt. of bells at £3 16s., £197 12s.; old materials* £20. Total £529 12s. Elsewhere,

* I shudder when I think what brasses, carved wood-work, &c., &c., were probably included in this item.

A brief for rebuilding the church is in Brit. Mus., B. viii. 6.

however, I find that altogether 30 tons of lead were sold at £15, which would make £138 more, and, with the £250 to be collected, very nearly the whole of the £1000 required.

The money so raised was religiously expended in the highest style of churchwardens' architecture, to the intent of rendering the church as wind and water-tight, and as hideous as possible, for the money. The dilapidated tracery of the windows—stained glass and all—was knocked out, and wooden frames of a plainness beyond conception substituted; while high pews were erected, a great west gallery was run up, and, in fact, nearly everything done that could possibly spoil what little was left of the architectural beauty of the church.

On the 18 August, 1792, the organ was opened by Mr. J. Beckwith, of Norwich (Norf. Rememb.).

It was reserved for the authorities in 1840, to put the finishing touch to a century and a half of vandalism; for, to obtain 540' extra sittings, they pulled down the west gallery, and not only built it up again, which was bad enough, but erected two others along the aisles, which was worse.

A better day, however, was in store for the grand old building. A few years ago a strong feeling began to show itself that the state of the church, the architectural beauty and marvellous ornamentation of which made it so well known all over England, was a disgrace to the parish; and there were not wanting those who came forward nobly with funds for its restoration.

The lord of the chief manor, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., behaved like lords of manors used to do in the old church-building times, and gave over £1700 to the fund, which reached £4,807 19s. 6d., all spent on the restoration.

Besides this large sum many special gifts came in, a list of which, and of the worthy donors, I give below,* and the result has

* The Nave Roof, by B. B. CABELL, ESQ., C. BUXTON, ESQ., M.P., SIR T. F. BUXTON, Bart., M.P.

The Aisle Roofs, by B. B. CABELL, ESQ.

Four Windows, by B. B. CABELL, ESQ.

One Window, by Sir T. F. and LADY VICTORIA BUXTON.

One Window, by S. GURNEY BUXTON and E. N. BUXTON, ESQS.

One Window, by H. BIRKBECK, ESQ.

One Window, Memorial to late MR. HEATH.

One Window, Memorial to late MR. CHARLES STEWART EARLE.

been what every one must admit to be a most happy restoration, which was ably superintended by Mr. Brown, an architect of Norwich, with the help of Mr. Newman, a master builder of Jetty Street, who did his work very thoroughly, and has a most curious and extensive knowledge of the building, and to whom I was greatly indebted when I compiled my former account of the church. The present restoration is supervised by Mr. Blomfield, the builders being strangers to these parts, which is a pity.

Up to March, 1889, the amount actually subscribed for the further restoration of tower and chancel amounted to £7546 2s. 7d.

The Present State of the Church.

THE present Church,* dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, as originally constructed, consisted of a nave with two aisles, north and south porches with chambers, chancel with two chapels, and a tower; to which was added shortly afterwards a fine galilee, or

One Window, Memorial to the late Vicar, REV. W. SHARPE.

One Window and Communion Table, by the MISSES RUDGE and Friends.

The South Clerestory Windows and Font, by MRS. HERRING and Friends.

Organ and Restoration of North Porch, by MISS S. COLSON and Friends.

Pulpit, by MISS EDWARDS, Hardingham Hall.

Reading Desk, by H. E., C. L., and F. W. BUNTON, ESQS.

Lectern, by H. R. PEARSON, ESQ., and Family.

Bible and Prayer Book, by C. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

Books for Communion Table, by REV. F. FITCH and Family.

Alms Basins, and Linen Cloth and Napkins, by the MISSES SOAMES.

Pavement for Communion space, by MISS BRERETON and Friends.

Stools for Communion space, by MISS SHERINGHAM.

Clock, by J. GURNEY BARCLAY, ESQ.

* There can be no doubt that the present fabric, whether it be that built about 1337 or not, is erected on the site of an earlier and smaller church. Immediately inside the pillars of the present chancel arch are the bases of two pillars of earlier work, standing about 2½ in. above the floor, and when the church was re-floored in 1863-4, an older floor and the foundations of a small square (?) tower were discovered about 2½ ft. below the then surface. Twenty inches outside the modern wall which now blocks up the chancel arch, are the traces of the base of an old chancel wall, now nearly level with the ground, composed of rough flint-work cased on the east or outside with stone having a bevilled edge, and ending on the south with a buttress, which stands out about four feet from the present wall.

west porch, and still more lately a third chapel at the north-east end of the chancel. Its style is throughout Early Perpendicular, and its material is flint, squared with great care, and the windows and buttresses are faced with carved stone-work. It stands in a churchyard now measuring about 300 by 225 feet, but which formerly extended far more to the east, the foundations of the old boundary wall having been discovered in the yard of a house in Brookes Street. The churchyard, indeed, is said to have once contained four acres.*

The NAVE was until recently divided from the chancel, the chancel arch having been walled-up in 1681, as stated before. From east to west, viz., from the inside of the wall that blocked up the arch to the beginning of the tower arch, the nave measures

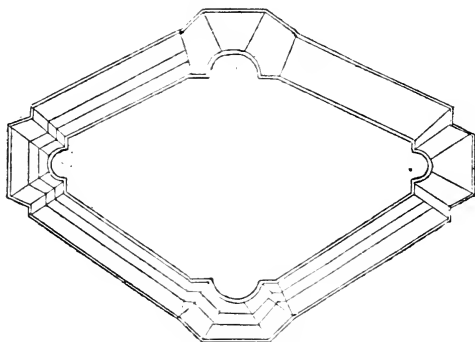


Fig. 1. Plan of the Pillars.

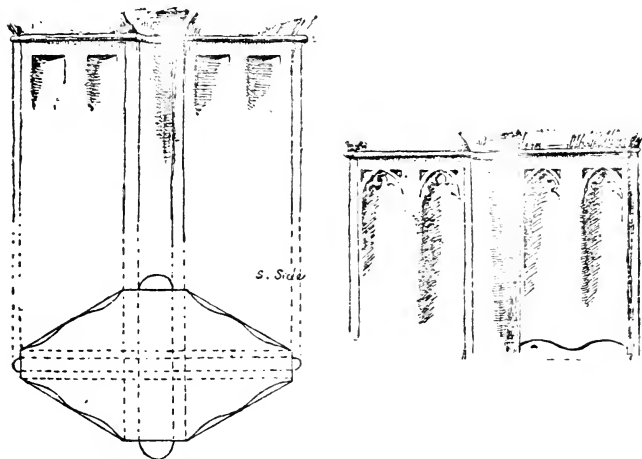
* The old rectory house stood on the site of a white house now lying in a line between the ruins of the chancel and the sea. A piece of land called Welle Yard, adjoining the rectory on its south side, with a well on it, was granted in the 6th Richard II. (1383) by John, son of Reginalde de Eccles, and John Goselyn (who next year was the first vicar) to the king, Sir William de Walleworth, knight, and John Hastyns of Cromer. Witnesses—James, son of William, John Thommes, Robert Brynyng, Adam Hare, John Howeson, and others.

In the 26 Elizabeth (1584), the incumbent, Stephen Roberts, was sued by Robert Underwood and others for repairs of the Vicarage House.

The terrier of 1627 (30 April) mentions:—

“Imprimis on pece of ground caled the Vickrage Yard lying between the lands of Joane Joly and others on the sowthe and the sea bankes on the north conteyne by estemation thre rodes.”

100 ft. 9 in., and its breadth (within the pillars supporting the roof) is 26 ft. 9¼ in. The nave roof, which is a modern open-hammer beam one, of carved pitch-pine, rises 61 feet from the floor, reckoning to the key beam, and is supported on either side by six arches, the pillars on the south being plain, but those on the north ornamented by tracery under the cappings. The nave is lit on each side by six Perpendicular windows,* and as many two-light clerestory windows, 7 ft. 9 in. high, topped on the outside by lion-head gargoyles. To the west of the last real window on either side is a "dummy," or imitation window, with similar stonework to the others, but filled in with flint-work (see fig. 4).



Figs. 2 and 3. "Cappings of Pillars."

The present Font is an octagon of Caen stone, erected some years ago at the cost of Mrs. Herring. Portions of the old font† have been utilised as a base for the present pulpit, which is, as are the modern reading desk, communion table and rail, beautifully carved in light wood by Chapman of Hanworth.

* In 1444, Simon Norman, of Filby (no doubt a kinsman of the then vicar), left ten marks for two new windows on the north part of the west end.

† The bowl of the old font is now in the garden of Mr. H. Sandford.

No traces of either Rood-screen or Loft now remain,* but they were probably of great magnificence, if we may judge from the frequent mention of them in early wills. It was put up about 1433, when William Crowmer, Lord Mayor of London, and a native of this place, left no less than £40 to the fabric of the new rood loft here. The will of William Shelle, in 1514, mentions a light on it. When the church was reseated at the late restoration, the old pews were found placed on beams of oak and horse-chestnut, richly painted and gilt, probably parts of the old screen or roof. From Robert Kemp's notes (which are said to have been taken in 1575, though the entry relating to Cromer is specially dated 17 Jany., 1500), it seems that the arms of Bacon quartering Stanhow then hung in painted cloth over the rood loft (North Erp., page 3). Another hatchment is that thus figured in Martin's Church Notes, *fecit me*, and illustrated in the catalogue of my M.S.

There was also a south aisle screen when Martin took his Church Notes, which then bore the inscription:—"Orate p̄ aiab; Johis Brōn ⁊ Agnetis uxoris ejus qui totum hoc opus cū pictura fieri fecerūt qoꝛ aiab; ppicietur de^o Amen."

The screens were probably removed in 1681, when the arches were blocked up. The loft was reached by two staircases or rood-turrets (both still existent), formed outside the church. The more important one was that on the north side, where a door, 6 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 11 in. (now bricked up), opened through the north aisle

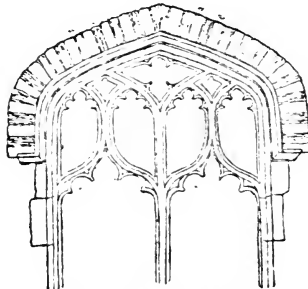
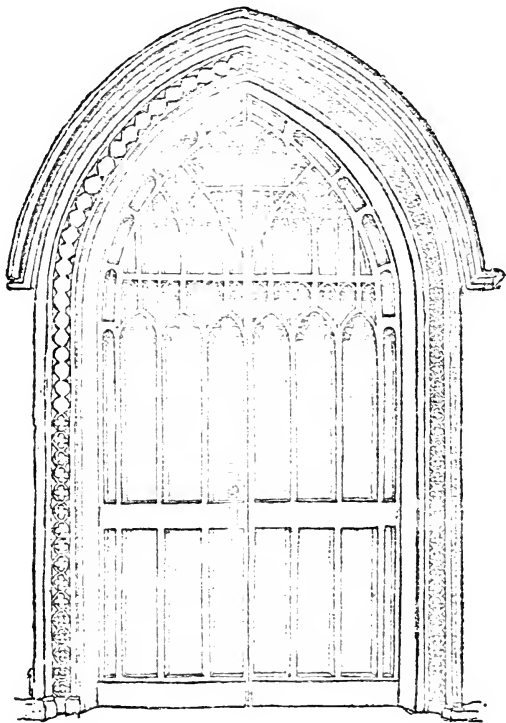


Fig. 4. Clerestory Windows.

* Except a faint suspicion of colour on the wall where the loft joined the rood-turret.

wall into a six-sided rood-turret about twenty feet high, built outside the church and cased with stone, which has fallen away on the north and east sides, leaving the staircase open to the churchyard. This staircase, which is circular and of three feet radius within, led up by seventeen steps to an entrance (now blocked up)



into the rood-loft. Level to the entrance, and on the west side of the staircase, is a niche or cupboard about three feet high and three feet deep, by a foot broad at the entrance, but widening out within. This recess is locally called the "Cobbler's Hole," and is said to have been used as a place of punishment or confinement,

but probably served as a receptacle for books, &c. The other and smaller entrance to the rood-loft was by a door (5 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.) in the wall of the south aisle, leading into a still perfect spiral staircase in the exterior of the church.

The AISLES are of the same length as the nave, and about thirteen feet wide clear of the pillars, the north aisle and the north aisle pillars measuring a trifle more than the south aisle and its pillars. Each aisle is lit by five Perpendicular windows on its side, and one of similar size and character at its west end. These windows, which are four-light, with transoms, are about 24 ft. high by 9 ft. 11 in. wide. Those on the south aisle were some years ago filled with stained glass: three by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., two by the Buxton family, and one by Henry Birkbeck, Esq., but the colouring and design of all are feeble and poor. The east end of the south aisle was until recently partitioned off and used as a vestry; and the small spiral staircase to the rood-loft mentioned above was converted into a chimney. Towards the west of this aisle a fine doorway, 6 ft. 11 in. broad was closed by a very elaborately carved and beautiful oaken door,* probably cœval with the church itself, leads into the south porch. Half way up the north aisle are very deep vaults, but of what antiquity I do not know; and at the west end of this aisle is the entrance to the north porch, now used as a vestry and referred to hereafter.

The CHANCEL was probably not completed in 1388, when John Gosselyn, then vicar, left £10 to make a three-light window, with the figures of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Christopher, and St. Katherine, decently depicted thereon.

In 1391, Simon Chylde left a legacy for the emendation of the glass in the window on the east part of the church.

The "desks in the chancel" are mentioned in the will of William Tuke, the vicar, in 1521, who asks to be buried in the chancel, "in the entering between the desks."

The High Altar was no doubt magnificent. John Ward left no

* For no earthly reason this fine and perfect door was on the last "restoration" taken down and put up in the Tower, while a vile and impudent caricature of it was inserted in its place. In a somewhat long experience of cruelty to churches, this is the worst act of vandalism I have ever noticed. The illustration on page 97 is what it *used* to be.—W. R.

less than 53s. 4d., in 1504, for the gilding alone of it. Of the plate on it we get an idea only from the Church Goods Inventory, printed at page 85, which refers to two chalices and patens of silver double gilt, weighing 20 and 19 ounces. Perhaps one of them was the "standing piece with a cover," left by Agnes Multon, in 1528, who also left "a little piece to make a jewel for the church."

There would seem to have been both great and small organs, for the keeper of the small organ had a legacy under the will of John Spynk, in 1500.

The chancel was blown down by gunpowder, as stated before, in or shortly after 1681, and the chancel and aisle arches were blocked up with square flint-work, and a rough round-arch three-light window made about three-fifths up the wall, filling in the chancel arch. * "A small east door was also constructed under the new window, but both have since been closed up,—the window with brick and the door with flint-work. The pitch of the chancel roof may still be seen against the wall above the chancel arch. Reckoning from the modern barrier-wall mentioned above, the chancel measures 56 ft. 4 in. in length. Its breadth is the same as the nave, and it is flanked for rather more than half its length by north and south chapels, exactly corresponding in height, breadth, and elevation, with the aisles of the nave. The chancel walls are nearly all down, in fact that on the south, which is the most perfect, stands only four feet from the ground at its highest part. In this south wall (hard against the east wall of the south chapel) is a Priest's Door, of which only the bases of the carved door-posts and the lintel (3 ft. wide) now remain nearly level with the ground. † Immediately inside this door was a fine Purbeck marble monumental slab, now decayed and in small pieces. Towards the east of this doorway, three steps, composed of red tiles ($4\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 19 in.) lead up to a higher level, which is paved with the same-sized tiles, some bearing a yellow glaze, and a few having a fleur-de-lis on them. Along the south wall this tiling is very perfect, and extends

* From this point the description of the ruins is quoted from a little work by me on the church printed in 1870.

† When the rubbish within this doorway was cleared away some years ago, a stone was found, with the figure of a man with a sword by his side prostrated before a scroll, which is now in Mr. Sandford's garden. In the present restoration, not only was this not worked in, but the bases and lintel referred to were taken away! Not far from it was also found a curious old key, 18 in. long, now in Mr. Sandford's possession.

on the same level to the extreme east end of the chancel, and is also found along the north wall. The whole of the chancel is covered up with the great fragments of wall which were thrown down on its destruction, and which lie about, one above the other, in half a dozen immense masses, flung about, but barely broken, their flint-work remaining as perfect as though made yesterday. These unwieldy fragments have prevented me from examining the chancel floor very minutely, and it has been only by grovelling under them and clearing away the *débris* with my hands, that I have been able to make out the old level of the floor. While groping about among the rubbish, under where the great east window must have fallen, I have often found small pieces of painted glass and slate.*

"A little to the south of the centre of the chancel, and now level with the ground, is a large slab of hard stone, 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.; probably, from its central position, the Founder's Tomb, which until recently was crossed and worn away by a path or right of way over the chancel ruins.† Immediately to the east of this slab is a larger one of soft red stone, 7 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 1 in., and within living memory there were in the chancel ruins very many others, some bearing brasses, all of which are now gone. Two of the slabs are now in the north porch; but the brasses?

"Each CHAPEL is 29 ft. 2 in. in length, and has, or rather had, two windows, counterparts of those in the aisles. Of the SOUTH CHAPEL the pier of the more westerly window is still standing, but

* Mr. G. Sandford has a large quantity of fragments of stained glass found here and elsewhere in the church, but none large enough to be described. On two different pieces are the words "fenestra" and "mari," which probably referred to the gift of a window as a thanksgiving for rescue from, or propitiation against, the perils of the sea. Mr. Jarvis has a much larger collection of fragments of glass, which he has unluckily worked up in a frame with glass obtained from other churches. Among them are representations of church windows, arches, &c., which may possibly be meant for the present or the earlier church. With his permission, I shall some day illustrate these.

† This path, now happily closed, was not much used after sunset, for the old ruins are an eerie place in the dark, and there is more than one ghost story lingering about them. An old man I employed some years ago to clear away some of the rubbish, told me that not long ago, as he was crossing the chancel at night, a little child-like figure, dressed in white, rose from the ground within an arm's length of him, and gradually increased in height till its face was level with his, and that then all of a sudden a great gash appeared across its throat, the blood poured down in a torrent over its white clothes, and it vanished like a flash, leaving a sigh sounding in his ears.

its companion has fallen inwards, in a still unbroken mass, since the sketch of it was taken for Blomefield's *Norfolk*, which shows it still up. Most of the east wall of this chapel has also fallen, what remains only averaging three feet high, its thickness being two feet. Within this chapel and towards its east end are three low foundation walls of round boulder-work, now level with the ground, which apparently once formed the sides of a table-tomb and supported a slab. There are also traces of red-tile steps leading up to its south-east end, where the chapel altar probably stood.

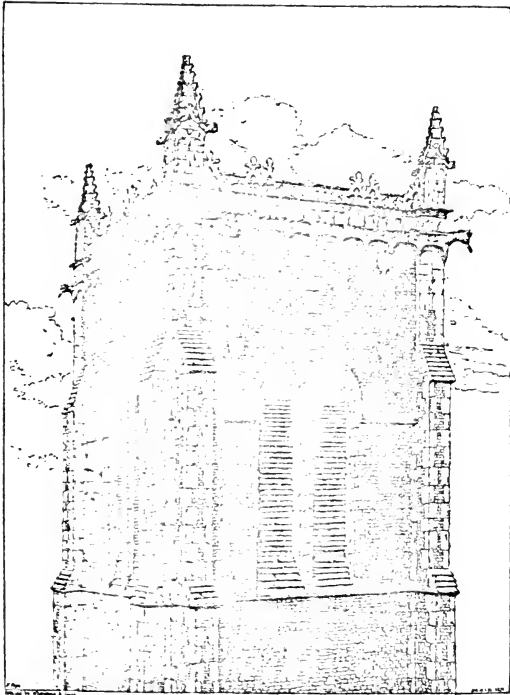
"The NORTH CHAPEL is almost entirely down and presents no feature of interest. To the east of it are the tolerably perfect walls of what was apparently another CHAPEL, palpably of later construction, as it must have obstructed the light of the chancel, against the north wall of which it was reared. This was probably once used as a vestry, and may be the vestry mentioned in the Bishop of Norwich's license of 1681. It is now enclosed by iron railings and used as a burying-place for the Rust family."

The TOWER, the inside measurement of which is 22 ft. 8 in. from east to west, and 22 ft. 6½ in. from north to south, is divided from the nave by the tower arch, the pillars supporting which measure six feet across.* In the north wall is a large pointed recess, 5 ft. 3 in. broad by 13 ft. 8 in. high and 23 in. deep, probably once used as a receptacle for banner staves and processional crosses, &c. The doorway (8 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft.) leading to the tower staircase is in the junction of the north and west walls, a portion of the latter being angled off to make room for the door. Twenty winding steps lead to a recess in which was once the door opening on to the bell sollar (now pulled down), and in this recess, stowed away with some rubbish, are two hatchments, to the Wyndhams.†

In the clock chamber, which is eighty-two steps from the tower floor, is a splendid and costly clock, which is probably the finest in the county, and was given to the church by J. Gurney Barclay,

* Until recently the tower was disfigured by a gallery, and when the latter was taken down upwards of four hundred cartridges, reputed to have been placed there during the Peninsular War, were found behind its wood-work.

† First (dexter side shaded) *Az. a chev. bet. 3 lions' heads or, on an inescutcheon of pretence Gu. on a chief ar. 3 mullets sa.* Motto, "*Au bon droit.*" Second (dexter side shaded), Wyndham as above, impaling Windham, beneath which is a scull and "*Resurgam.*"



Esq. From this chamber are doorways leading down by fourteen steps to either side of the nave roof; and through a small window, lower than the floor, which looks down on to the nave, there was formerly access to the inside of the old roof.

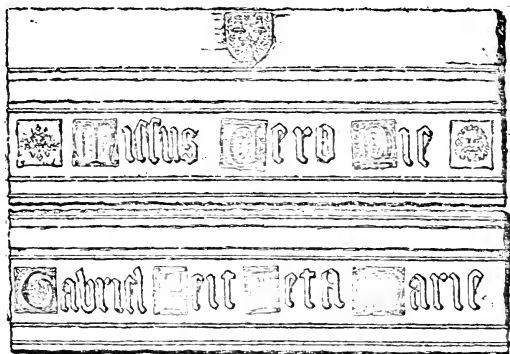
Ninety steps up there is a doorway opening on to the top of the stair, where it is said a lamp was nightly exposed towards the sea before the lighthouse was built.*

* This door is popularly known as "Harry Yaxley's Hole," from a boy of that name falling from it to the ground under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It seems he induced a schoolmate to hold him over the edge by the heels, while he harried a "caddus nist" some little way beneath. His friend while holding him suspended, insisted on

One hundred and fourteen steps in all bring one to the entrance to the bell chamber, which once had a peal of five fine bells, estimated in the 6th Edward VI.* to weigh 62 cwt. Four of these bells (the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th) were sold under a faculty obtained on 21st April, 1767, as mentioned before, to raise funds for the repair of the church. They are said by local tradition to have been sold to Bow Church, near St. Paul's, and to have been carried to London by water, the captain of the ship that took them being one Tom Artis.† The four sold weighed altogether 52 cwt., and were estimated to be worth £197 12s. od.

The remaining bell bears the following Leonine inscription in black letter.

Missus Vero Pie . Gabriel fert Zeta Marie.



BELL INSCRIPTION. CROMER.

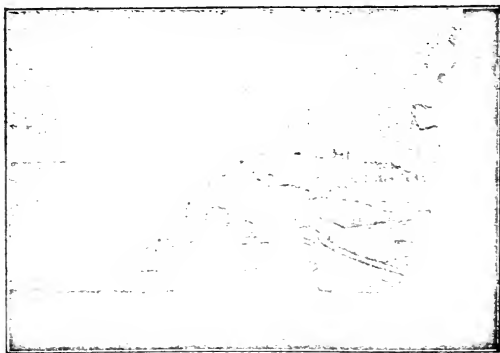
having more than his share of the young birds. "Shahnut hev them," said Yaxley, "Then'll draw thee," replied the other. "Draw away," retorted Yaxley, which his amiable friend accordingly did. Yaxley fell a distance of 70 feet, but (how no earthly power can tell) came to no harm, was soon well enough to punch his friend's head, and afterwards went away as a man-of-war's man, returning after an eventful life to die quietly within sight of the tower he had fallen from.

* *Norfolk Church Goods*, vol. 504, No. 21.

† Very careful search, aided by Mr. Stahlshmidt, the authority on Middlesex bells, gives no support to this tradition.

Above the bell-chamber was a room just under the roof, entered from the staircase by a doorway about 4 ft. 6 in. high, and lit by eight very small windows. There is now no floor to this room, but the holes which the beams supporting the floor once ran into are still visible.

One hundred and seventy-one steps in all bring us to the roof of the tower, which is surrounded by a stone parapet 3 ft. 9 in. high, crested on each side by eight stone fleur-de-lis, while at each corner of the tower stands a handsome pinnacle 3 ft. 5 in. square at the base, and about 13 ft. 4 in. above the parapet. The tower itself measures from the ground to the top of the parapet 147 feet, or with the pinnacles 160 ft. 4 in., and is 35 feet square at the base. This base measurement does not, of course, include the eight tower buttresses, each of which stands out about 7 ft. 2 in. from the tower, is 4 ft. 4 in. broad, and reaches (by five jambs,* the lowest of which is enriched with tracery), about 130 feet up the tower. The tower is lit on the west by a large four-light modern Perpendicular window immediately above the west door, and on all its sides by four splendid quatrefoil windows or "sound holes," elabo-

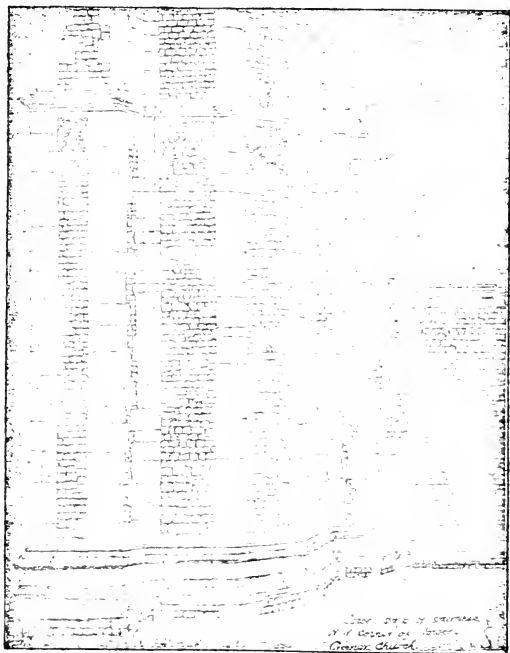


View from the Top of the Tower.

* Near the top of the third jamb of the west buttress on the south side, was once a rose let in with dark flint, and on the corresponding part of the east buttress of the same side is a curiously-shaped cross of the same material.

rately traced,* above which are four fine two-light lancet windows, the tracery of which has recently been replaced. On the face of each side of the tower and above the last-mentioned windows are five plain stone shields, 2, 1, and 2.

The flint work of the outside of the tower is very fine, as is shown by this illustration.



The cut stone-work, too, it will be noticed, is graceful and flowing, and, enlarged, as is shown by the illustration on p. 106.

* Illustrations of these windows are to be found in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, which also has an engraving of the battlements.

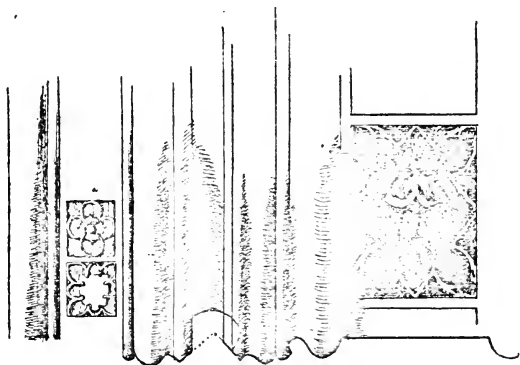


The tower has twice been struck with lightning—in 1871 and 1873.*

* "On Wednesday evening a heavy thunderstorm passed over Cromer, Norfolk, and the parish church was struck by lightning. The south-west pinnacle of the tower was cut in two, and although it was still left standing it has been considered prudent to pull it down. The clock was also struck and injured, but the rest of the church escaped unharmed."—*Norfolk Chronicle*, July, 1871.

"About half-past one on Saturday a storm broke over Cromer, and the church was struck by lightning. Fortunately the conductor on the tower carried the electric fluid to the earth, yet such was the violence of the shock, that it tore up the earth round about for twenty yards. The lightning also forced itself through the wall of the tower three feet from the ground, where from the outside a spike is driven in to secure the conductor.

The GALILEE or WEST PORCH, which was long unroofed,* stands out 21 ft. 7 in. from the tower wall, and measures 15 ft. 6 in. broad inside. The arch of the doorway leading from it into the tower is 8 ft. 6 in. wide, and richly double moulded, bearing on the outer moulding a blank shield and a rose charged with a quatrefoil alternately, and on the inner a shield and an angel alternately, while the two lower compartments of the inner moulding have an angel holding a shield.

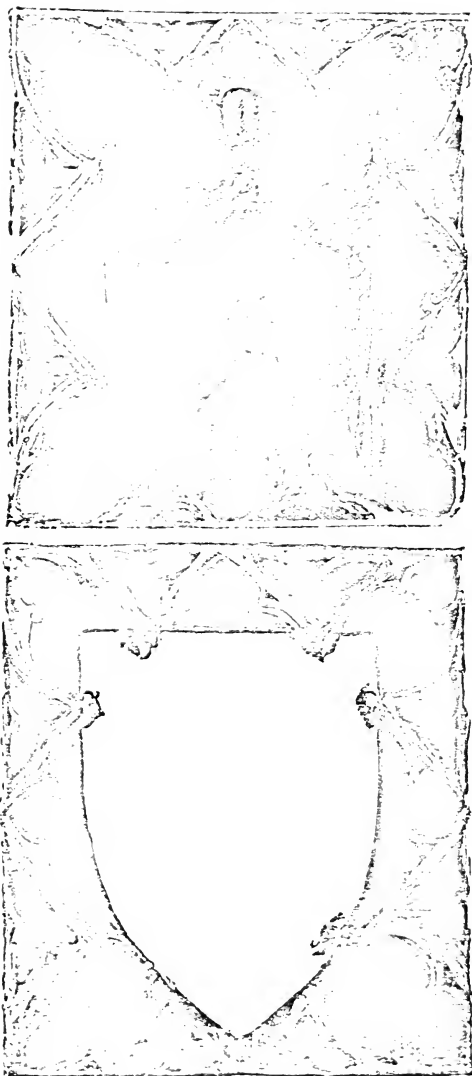


Kerrich's Sketch of part of West Door.†

Outside of the church, and in the immediate neighbourhood of it, portions of the windows of private houses were knocked out, and also one square in the reading-room, which is at least two hundred yards distant from the church. It also disabled the telegraph instrument at the Post Office, and did other damage. At the time of the shock, Miss K. Fitch was alone in the church practising on the organ."—*Norfolk Chronicle*, 12th April, 1873.

* "When this porch was repaired and roofed, I am sorry to add, a most incongruous battlement was run round it. This can, however, be removed at any time without injuring the porch, and no doubt will be before many years have passed. It is to be hoped the authorities in future will confine themselves to lovingly restoring the old work, and will not experiment on so grand a building." (I wrote thus in 1870, but events have not fulfilled my hopes.)

† Kerrich's sketch is inaccurate, the Angel shown is not on the lowest course, but the third from the bottom.

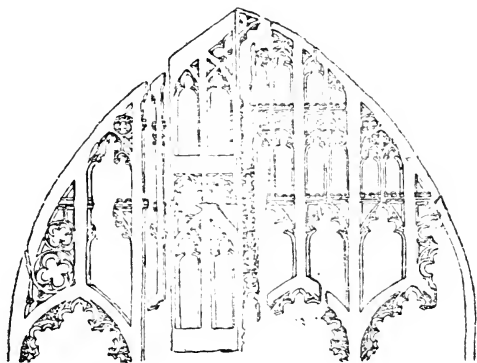


Specimen of Ornaments of the Galilee.—See also illustration on page 109.



Specimens of Ornament of Tower Door inside West Porch.

The outer entrance of this porch measures 9 ft. 3 in. across, and at either side of it is a shield bearing two keys crossed in saltire, the emblems of St. Peter. Within the porch, which has narrow stone seats running along its sides, are eight fine monumental slabs, five incised for brasses, and one, which bears a pall and measures 7 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., originally had an inscription round its edge, of which the words "God Have" only are now legible.

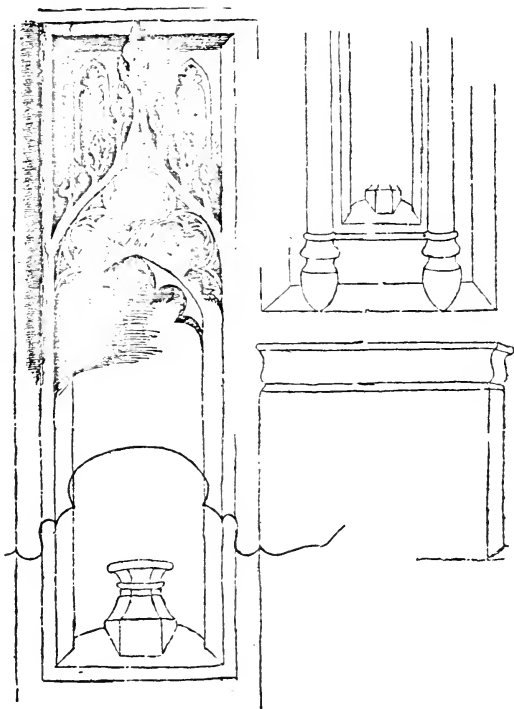


The NORTH PORCH, now closed up, and used as a vestry,* was until recently extremely dilapidated, the walls being detached and rocking at every high wind. It stands out 19 feet from the exterior of the wall of the north aisle, is 16 feet broad on the outside, and is lit by two windows, one on either side of it, and measuring 6 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 10 in. over all. The entrance to it from within was through a large doorway, 9 ft. 2 in. broad, at the west end of the north aisle, which doorway was a long time ago blocked up, but is now re-opened. It had an oak door much patched up and

* In this vestry is the church chest, in which are contained, besides the Arnold brass and the town books, referred to hereafter, a copy of "Certain Sermons or Homilies appointed to be read in Churches in the time of Queen Elizabeth of Famous memory, and now thought fit to be reprinted by authority from the King's Most Excellent Majesty." Oxford, 1683. On its fly leaf is written, "Robert Richardson owned this, and bought it at Norwich, June ye 16th, 1690, and cost Tenn Shillings."

mutilated and marked with bullet holes, as though it had been used for a target.* See illustration on the last page.

Above this porch is a porch chamber (from which there is a hagioscope or "squint-hole" into the church), lit by a small and comparatively modern window in its wall, and approached by a circular staircase of twenty-two steps formed on the outside of the church, and entered by a small door, 5 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., in the west corner of the north aisle. This staircase is continued to the roof of the aisle, and has three small windows. The porch chamber



* It is probably this circumstance that gave rise to the absurd and wholly unsupported fable that the damage done to the church was done by Cromwell's troopers.

has a fire-place in its west wall, and what was apparently a *necessarium* in the corner, with a drain pipe running through the thickness of the aisle wall. The doorway from the north porch into the church is a very fine one. Some of the details are shown in Kerrich's notes.

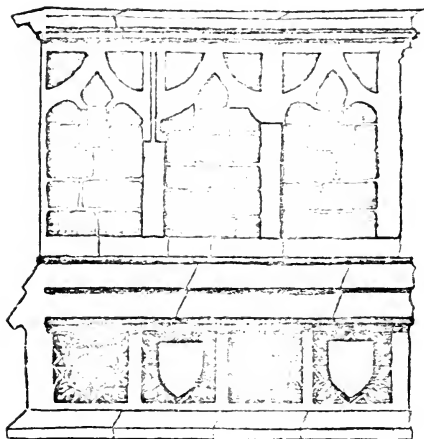
The SOUTH PORCH is somewhat smaller than the North, standing out fifteen feet only from the exterior of the aisle wall and having an outside breadth of twelve feet. Its west side has been repaired and is perfectly plain, and its east was apparently broken by a single window only, which lit the porch chamber. Traces of the stone-work of this window still remain built into the wall, but nearly the whole of the original flint-work on this side has been roughly replaced, and a much smaller window substituted.

The porch is entered by an elaborately carved doorway, above which is the figure of an angel with outstretched wings, holding a shield just below a richly-decorated niche, now empty. A billet moulding runs under the pointed roof, having at its apex an angel holding a baton in his left (?) hand, his right being lifted apparently to give a blessing. Round the interior of the porch formerly ran a seat two feet from the ground, now removed. The porch chamber, now floorless, was reached by a staircase (which also led up to the roof of the south aisle), entered at the north-west corner of the porch by a door 5 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

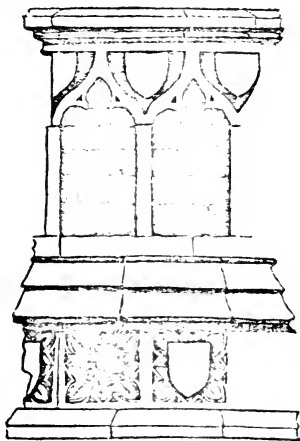
It may not be out of place here to give a few words of description to the elaborately ornamented stone-work let into the flint outer walls of the church.

About eighteen inches above the present ground-line a base course of carved stones, nine inches square, bearing quatrefoils alternately charged with roses and heater or spade-shaped shields, runs round the whole of the walls and buttresses of the church.

Three feet one inch from the ground a flint and stone trefoil panelling similarly extends round the church. Each panel is 2 ft. 7½ in. high and 14 in. broad, eleven panels filling up the space between each pair of buttresses.



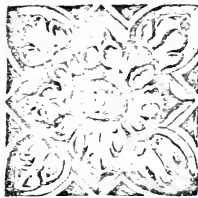
The south side is plain, as shown above; the north side bears small shields above the trefoils, as shown below.



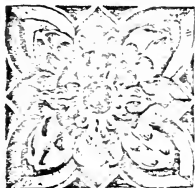
The variations of ornament are very great, and sixteen of them are figured here.



g



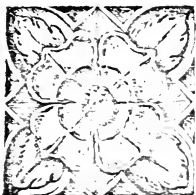
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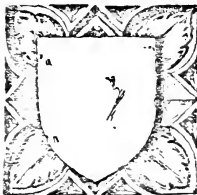
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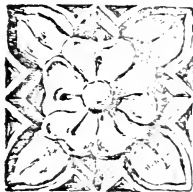
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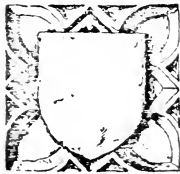
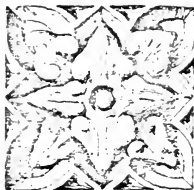
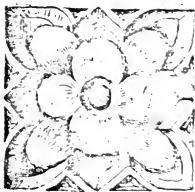


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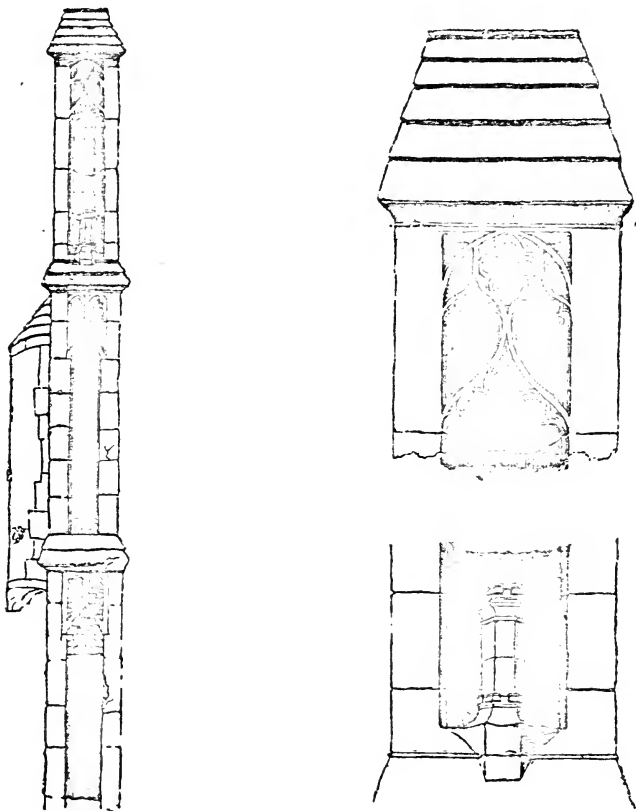
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Variations of Panel Ornaments.

About six inches above the top of the buttresses, and a foot below the top of the aisle walls, runs a billet moulding, from which, at the east corner of each buttress, springs a gargoyle.* Reckoning from the east, the first gargoyle of the south aisle is an ordinary devil, with its left hand crammed into its mouth, and its right into its ear; the second is an intensely comical devil, pulling his mouth



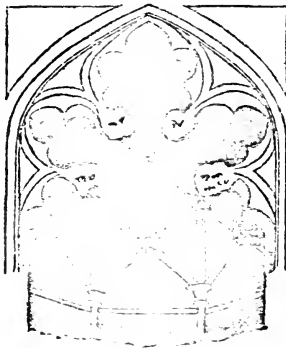
* Some of these gargoyles are new, but were copied from fragments of the old.

open with both hands ; the third, an animal, possibly a lion, with two cubs of its own species under its paws ; the fourth, a monk (?) holding a book (?) ; the fifth, a lion grasping a lamb ; and the sixth, a man's head much mutilated. The gurgoyles on the north aisle are all lions' heads.

Each of the six buttresses of each aisle is 4 ft. 4 in. deep by 2 ft. 10 in. broad at base, consists of three jambs and weatherings, and is formed of the same flint-work as the general body of the church, but edged with stone quoins. See illustration on last page.

The bottom jamb is ornamented at its top with a stone cinquefoil arch and spandrils let in flush with the flint-work. The second is of a similar character but is more elaborately worked, each spandril having a cinquefoil ; while the third has a handsomely ornamented recess, with a finely carved octagon pedestal battlemented at the top, undoubtedly for the reception of an image.

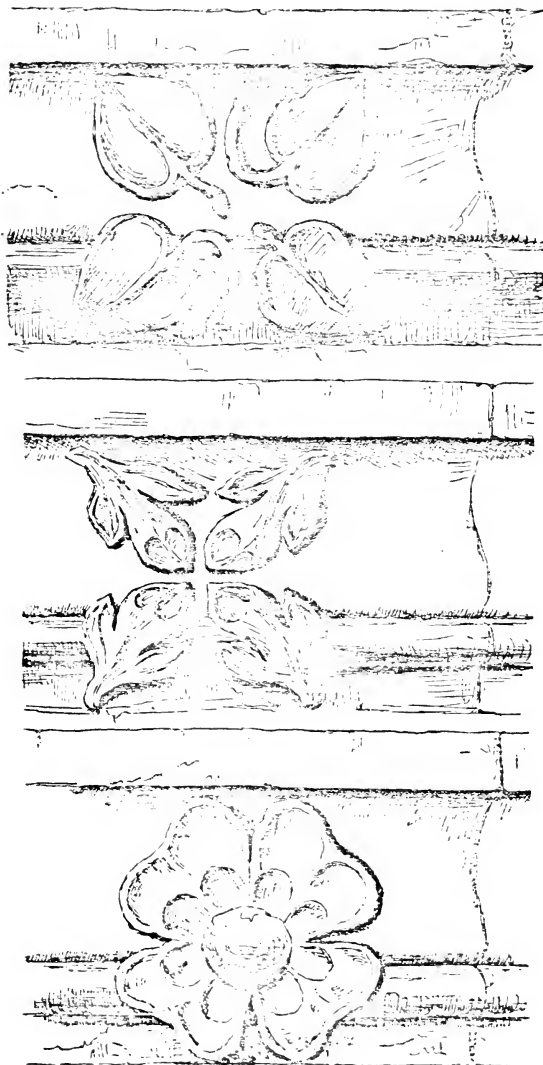
Above the pedestal there is some delicately carved tracery forming an open-work canopy ;* the bosses being carved into men's heads, as shown below.



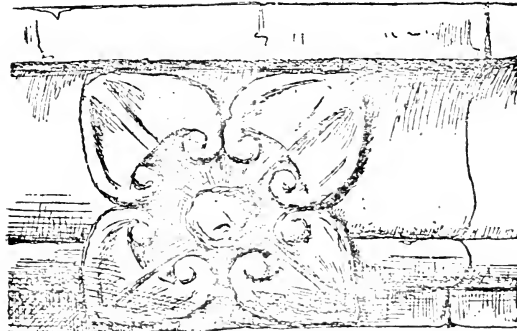
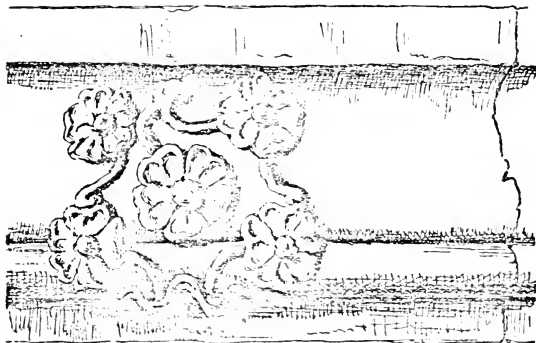
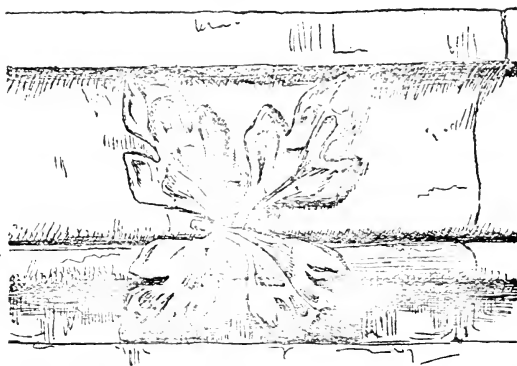
There are, however, numerous variations from the ornamentation just described, especially on the north side of the church.

The ornaments above the Clerestory windows are very good, and deserve illustration.

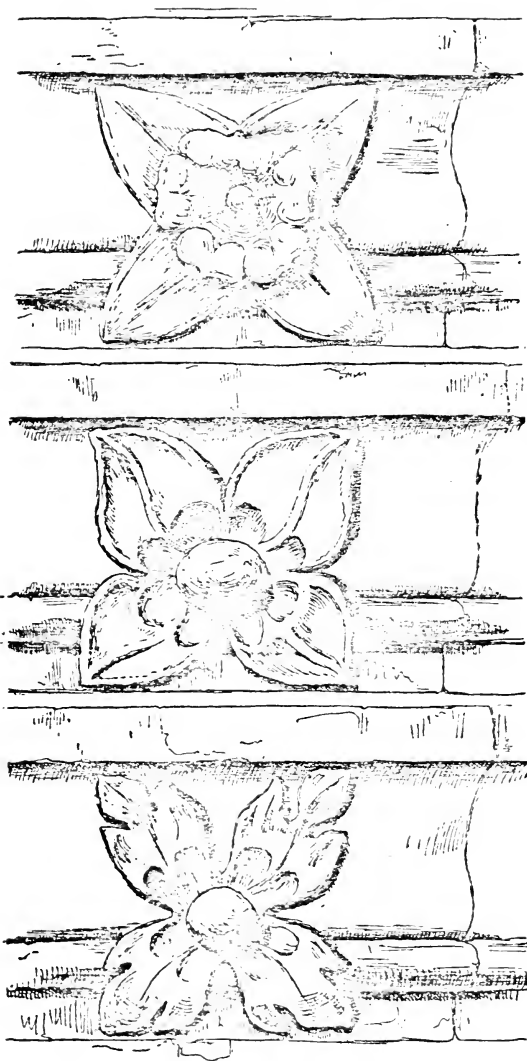
* Kerrich in his MS. notes on the church above referred to, considers this a very unusual feature.



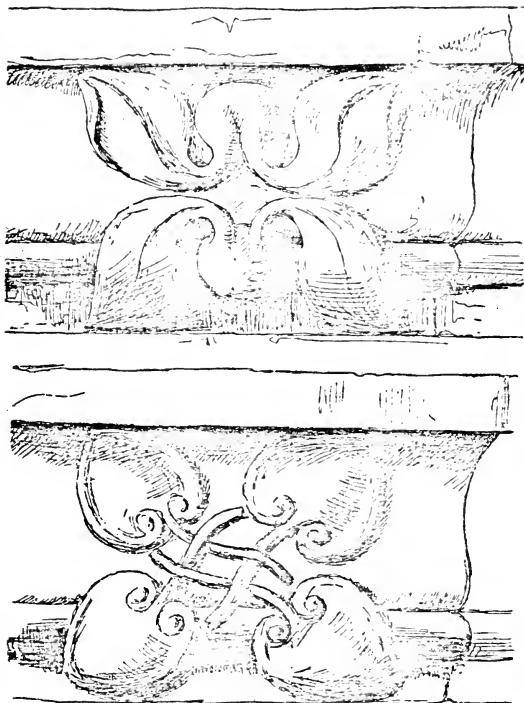
Ornaments above Clerestory Windows



Ornaments above Clerestory Windows (continued).



Ornaments above Clerestory Windows (continued).



Ornaments above Clerestory Windows (continued).

The History of the Advowson.

DOMESDAY is silent as to the existence of any Church at Shipden, though this of course is no evidence that there was then no church at that place. The first church, whenever it was built, seems to have gone with the king's manor* in Shipden; and to trace the descent of the advowson I must begin with *Gerard de*

* Afterwards known as Weyland's manor.

Limesi, who held such manor, and had two daughters and co-heiresses, *Basilia*, the wife of *Hugh de Odyngsels*, who died 1238, and *Alianor*, the wife of *David de Lindsay*.*

In the first mention of Shipden Church that we find, we are told that in the reign of Edward I. (1272, &c.), another *Hugh de Odyngsels* was patron, the following being the entry referring to it in the "Norwich Domesday."

Schypedene.—Taxatio sp̄ualitatis—Hugo de Bedyngfelde (sic) est p̄ronus illius. Rector ht mansū cū xij acris terre. Estimacio ejusdē ÷ xij m^{arc}⁹. Inde dcc̄ia ÷ xvj^s. Procuracio ÷ vi^s. vijj^d. Sinodalia pro term̄o S̄ci Michis ÷ vj^d., et pro term̄o Pasche vj^d. Denarij S̄ci Petri ÷ vj^d.

At this time, however, he was only entitled to a moiety *jure uxoris*.† The church was then dedicated to St. Peter.

Soon after this, *William de Odyngsels*, the son of Hugh and *Basilia*, had a grant‡ of the other moiety of the church from his kinsman, *Sir Henry de Pinkenny*, son of another Henry de Pinkenny, who had married Alice the heiress of David de Lindsay, and sister and heiress of Gerard de Lindesey (Org. Roll, 34 H. III., m 3), and thus acquired the whole advowson.

In the 11th Edward II. (1318), *John de Odyngseles* seems to have sold the advowson to *John Broun* of Tutington, as appears by the finding of a jury on an Inq. ad quod damnum,|| held at Aldeby on the 25th November in that year, on the oaths of W^m de Iteringham, John Wyrning of Shypden, W^m le Clerk of Hanworth, John Attifen of Tutyngton, George de Swanton of Tutyngton, John Gryme of Aldeby, and others, that it would not be to the king's injury if he were to enfeoff John Broun of Tutyngton of the advowson of the church of St. Peter of Shipeden juxta Felebrigg; for that the said John de Odyngeseles held the manors of Iterhyngton (Warr.), Bradewell (Oxf.), Pyryngton (Heref.), and Cavendish (Suff.), of the king in capite, at the service of two knight's fees, and held the

* A gift from David de Lyndesey to William de Edingsel in Warwick, is to be found on the Originalia Roll of 26 Hen. III., memb. 11.

† Vide Pedigree in Bl. Norf., vol. vi., p. 170.

‡ Undated deed quoted by Blomefield, vol. viii., p. 105.

|| Inq. ad. quod d., 11 Edw. II., No. 74.

advowson of the said church in capite as a parcel of such service, and that it was worth ten marks yearly. By the fine* levied to carry out this sale, and dated in the Octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it seems the consideration was £20 sterling, and that the advowson was to be held of the king.

In the 10th Edward III. (1337), this *John Broun* granted an acre of land in Shipden for the rebuilding of the church † and I expect he is the John Broun mentioned in the hereafter-mentioned Inq. ad quod damnum of 18 Edward III. as selling or subinfeoffing the advowson to one Hugh Broun. It will be remembered that three years before (15 Ed. III., 1342) Robert Broun was "parson" of Shipden (N. Erp., p. 190). Robert is again said to be parson of Shipden in 1350 (Feet of Fines, Norf., 23 Ed. III.).

He died on the 14th March, 17 Edward III. (1344), as is stated by an Inquisition‡ held at Shepedene, 18th April following, when it was found, on the oaths of Clement Hervey, John Tabald, Robert Colman, Martin atte Wode, John Springalf, Rob. de Basyngham, Symon Burol, John de Eggemere, Galfr. Tusard, Galfr. le Sey, John and Norris Alysaundre, that he died seized of the advowson of the church of Shipedene, held of the king in socage by fealty; that the church of the said advowson was worth yearly £4 13s. 4d.; and that *Philip Broun*, his son, aged forty years and more, was his heir.

Philip Broun survived his father but a few months, dying on the 2nd May, 18 Edward III. (1345), as found by an Inquisition|| held at Norwich, 24th October, 26 Edward III. (1353), made on the oaths of Edward Colman, Tho. Hery, John Habbe (Abbs?), John le Cook, Wm. Walour, John Mauclerk, Hugh Mauclerk, Ralph Warner, Ralph Clerk, John de Basyngham, Roger atte Wodehous, and Tho. le Clerk de Bekham, who also found that he died seized of the advowson of the church of St. Peter of Shippedene in capite, in free socage by fealty; and that *Richard Broun* was his son and heir, aged twenty-one and more. Before he died, however, Philip seems to have sold or confirmed the advowson to *Hugh Broun*, who is said (Exch., 18 Ed. III.) to hold it by license for Philip

* Feet of Fines for Norfolk, 11 and 12 Ed. II., No. 30.

† Inq. p. m., 10 Ed. III., No. 29 (second numbers).

‡ Inq. p. m., 17 Ed. III., No. 4.

|| Inq. p. m., 26 Ed. III., No. 18.

Broun, and who paid the king* five marks in 17 Edward III. (1344) to have the advowson of *Philip Broun*, who held it of the king; and by an Inquisition† held at Cromer, 20th October, 18 Hen. III. (1345) on the oaths of Robert Trenchemer, Robert Tebald, Robert Colman, Roger de Ruipvue, Thomas Hervy, Nicholas fil' Mich., John Lucas, John Taliour de Runtone, William fil' Rich', John James, Robert Mony, and Richard fil' Leve, it was found that it would not be to the king's injury if Hugh Broun were allowed to retain the advowson which he had from John Broun, and that it was held of the king in capite, in free socage, and was worth seven marks yearly.

John Broun, the infant son of Hugh Broun, would have been entitled to present in 1349 but for his infancy, and the king presented in his stead‡ (Lib. iv., 106).

In 1353, *Richard Broun*, said to be the son, but who was really the grandson of John Broun (see Inq. p.m., 26 Ed. III., No. 18, when Philip, son of John Broun, was found to die seized of the advowson, and Richard was found to be his son), presented (Lib. iv., 148), and is no doubt the same person as *Richard*, son of *Philip Broun*, who on the 30th June, 29 Ed. III. (1356), had a license§ from the king, dated at Westminster, to convey the Church of Shipden to the Prior and Convent of Hickling, who paid a fine of twenty-four marks for such license.

On the 20th Sept., 4 Rich. II. (1381), the Prior and Convent of Hickling conveyed the advowson to the king, William, Bishop of London, and William Brian, their heirs and assigns, by a charter dated at their house at Hickling.§

On the 18th Aug., 5 Rich. II. (1382), the king conveyed the Church of Shipden juxta mare with other property to the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians, by Letters Patent, dated at Shene, which also give them license to appropriate it.¶

* Orig. Roll, 17 Ed. III., m. 36.

† Inq. ad q. d., 18 Ed. III., No. 63 (second numbers).

‡ Robert Broun was parson of the church in 1350, and was probably one of the family.—Feet of Fines, Norf., 23 Ed. III.

§ Pat. Roll, 29 Ed. III., part 2, m. 19. For Charter see Misc. Chart., Pub. Record Off., vol. xiii., No. 82. For copy of License in Mortmain, vide same vol., No. 81.

¶ For Charter see Misc. Charters, Augm. Off., Pub. Record Off., vol. xx., No. 186.

¶ For Charters see Misc. Charters, Augm. Off., Pub. Record Off., vol. vi., No. 16, and vol. xx., No. 187, and also vide Patent Roll, 5 Ric. II., part 1, m. 25.

On the 21st April, 6 Rich. II. (1383), John Barnet, Official of the Court of Canterbury, and sub-delegate of Pope Urban, accordingly appropriated* the Church of Shypden by the Sea to the Carthusians, reserving to the Bishop of Norwich an annual pension of 13s. 4d., and to the Cathedral or Priory of Norwich, 3s. 4d.; and on the 14th of Dec. of the same year, the vicar's portion was fixed at one-third of the glebe obventions and tithes. By the assignment† it seems the Carthusians were to build a new manse, with a garden and guest chamber conveniently near the church.

The following is a translation of the document itself, which may interest my readers:—

In the "Ordering of the Vicarage of Schipden" is contained as follows:—

We therefore willing to proceed to the ordering and assignment of the proportion of the vicarage, by Apostolic authority in this behalf committed to us, order and by ordering settle and define that the share of the said vicarage to wit should consist of a third part of the lands pertaining to the glebe of the said church, and of all and singular and every sort of greater and lesser tithes, offering, fruit, rent, increase, revenue, dues, and emoluments to the said parish church of Schipden on any occasion whatsoever, howsoever, and from whatever cause accruing and that should accrue in future, and also of legacies in the chancel of the said church or altar or altars of the same to be hereafter left in the testaments or last wills of persons deceased, and that the same vicar should have these for himself and for hospitality a fit and sufficient parsonage in a becoming position, and with a fitting guest-chamber and conveniently situate near the same church with a garden, at the cost and expense of the said religious men the Prior and Convent, within three years from the date of our present order constructed, or to be newly-constructed, to be assigned to him by the said religious men within the said space of three years, which parsonage indeed, after it shall have once been competently assigned as is aforesaid to the vicar of the said church, the vicar of the said church for the time being shall be held to sustain, repair, and amend when and as often as it shall be fit or needful. We will also and appoint that the aforesaid religious men, until the said parsonage shall have been assigned as is aforesaid to the vicar of the said church, shall be held bound to provide the vicar for the time being of the said church with another parsonage fit for his occupation at their cost and expense.

We ordain also and settle by the authority aforesaid, that all and

* For appropriation see *Cartæ Selectæ*, Aug. Off., H. 10; Reg. VI., Bishop of Norw., 340 and 342.

† *Misc. Charters*, Augm. Off., E. 73.

singular and every kind of pecuniary burden, episcopal dues, and archidiaconal dues and other expenses of whatever sort as well ordinary as extraordinary of the said church or devolving on the rector or vicar by reason of the same church in whatever way or manner and from whatever cause, the vicar of the said church for the time being shall always support and sustain the third part of, except only that the vicar aforesaid shall be bound to pay no part of the annual stipend which Sir Robert Elalle, the last of the rectors of the same church, will have and receive from the said religious men by reason of the appropriation of the said church, nor any part of the cost in places or houses belonging to the said religious men by virtue of their share, or be bound to make additions or have work done upon those things or thing in any way by reason of our order. The aforesaid portion so ordained as is aforesaid for each vicar of the said church for the time being, and his due maintenance, and all things by him as is aforesaid in proportion to his third part to be sustained, to be in such wise received and had, all things to be observed and considered on this behalf being observed and considered, we both regulate and consider, pronounce and declare, in these writings sufficient and bound to suffice.

The Carthusians had possession on the 12th June, 1383, by the hands of John Luscote, their Prior, who received from John Gosselyn, chaplain, the ring of the church door, the bell ropes, &c., and also received offerings to the amount of 4d., as appears by the notarial certificate* of Ralph Chercheman de Nekton, the notary public present at the time.

About this time a very curious account of the annual expenses and income of the church was compiled, which is to be found in Regr. VI. of the Prior and Convent of Norwich, 342, and which may be thus translated:—

Expenses of the Church of Schylden annually in all outgoings:—

Chaplain of Parish	viii.	xiijs.	ivd.
Clerk . . . . .	.	xl.	.
Archdeacon for <i>procurations</i>† . . . . .	.	vjs.	viijd.
Synodals‡ . . . . .	.	.	.
One lamp in the chancel . . . . .	.	ijs.	.
Two processional candles and iiij. wax tapers . . . . .	.	xs.	.
Repairs of the church ornaments . . . . .	.	vjs.	viijd.

* Misc. Chart., Aug. vol. vi., No. 5. For the appointment of Ralph de Nekton see *Cartæ Selectæ*, Aug. Off. E. II., dated 11 July, 1382.

† Sums payable to archdeacons by priests when they visit a parish.

‡ Payment to bishop at Easter visitation.

Wine and bread for the Eucharist	xiijs.	ivd.
Stipend of the sacrist, with four meals		xijd.
Two clerks for the three great festivals		
Bulrushes and straw for the church	vjs.	viijd.
Repairs of the chancel and the windows	xiijs.	ivd.
Process at Norwich		ivd.

The annual income of the Church then was:—

Tithes of corn, which are worth annually	xvli.	
Tithes of lambs and wool, which are worth	xxvjs.	viijd.
Tithes of fowls* and sucking pigs	xxvjs.	viijd.
Tithes of heather and hay	vjs.	viijd.
Eight acres of land	xijs.	
Offerings on the three great festivals	xlijs.	
Offerings on All Saints day	xvs.	
Offerings in wax	xxxjs.	
Tithes of wood offerings †	xiijd.	vjs.
Tithes of herrings	xiijd.	vjs.
Tithes called <i>Somerfare</i>	xiijd.	vjs.
Tithes called <i>Lente fare, House fare, and other</i> small tithes	viijd.	
Secret tithes	vjd.	
Tithes of mill	xiijs.	ivd.
Tithes of dairies and dove-cotes	vjs.	viijd.
Tithes of hemp and brushwood	ijs.	
Tithes of eggs		xviijd.
Total	lxxviijd.	xs. xd.

On the suppression of monasteries the advowson fell into the King's hands, and the crown presented to it until Queen Elizabeth granted it to the See of Ely, on her taking away several manors from that See. More recently by an Order in Council, the Bishop of Norwich was made patron of it, with all the livings in the diocese in the presentation of other bishops.

* *Polayle, bryddys or fowlys, Prompt. Parv.*

† Thus in MS. *oblationon.*

The Rectors and Vicars.

RECTORS.

1337. *John de Lodbrok* was parson on the occasion of the rebuilding of the church at this date, as before-mentioned. He was also parson in 15 Ed. III. (1343), see N. Erp., page 190.
1349. (Aug. 25.) *Robert de Wyngreworth* instituted rector, presented by the king by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of Hugh Broun (Lib. iv. 106). He was Custodian of the Great Wardrobe of King Edw. III., and also rector of Fornect, and after his death in 1353 (Bl. N. v., page 260), the king sent orders to John de Barton and Robert de Weston to seize all his property at Crowmere and Fornsete, in Norfolk, and Carleton and Thurleby, in Lincolnshire, and sell same for the king's use.* During the time he was rector, *Robert Broun* is mentioned as being parson of the church of Shipden,† in 1350. Also in 15 Ed. III. (1342), see N. Erp., page 190. But Robert Broun, in 23 Ed. III. (1349), is said to be rector of *Crowmere* (Bodl. Charters, page 180). Here we have two parsons of two churches living at the same time, which may give us very closely the date of the overwhelming of the seaward church, unless we assume the two were one, whose proper name was Robert Broun, of Wyngreworth, which is more likely.
1353. (Sept. 30.) *William de Mirfield*, [presented by Richard, son of John Broun (Lib. iv. 143). He was also rector of Gimmingham in 1342, N. Erp., page 611].
- [n.d.] *John Winter*, presented by Prior and Convent of Hickling. No doubt of the Winters of Barningham Winter.
1364. (Aug. 16.) *Richard Gosseline*‡ of Eriswell, presented by the

* Orig. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. (1354), m 3.

† *Feet of Fines, Norfolk*, 23 Edw. III.

‡ The surname is, no doubt, derived from the christian name of Jocelyn, there being a "Gocelinus de Ereswell" as early as 1237 (Pipe Roll, 21 Hy. III.). In Norfolk the name occurs in 1320, when John Goscelyn was parson of East Barsham (Feet of Fines).

In 1384 we found another John Gosselyn, vicar of this place, q.v.

So late as 24 Chas. II., there was a Robert Goslyn of Cromer, N. E., 553.

Prior of Hickling (Gibson's App. 42). On his death the vacant rectory was disputed by John Stalham and Walter Halle, and on the former petitioning to the then Pope, Urban VI., the matter was tried at Rome. At the first trial, the decision was against Stalham, who, however, appealed and obtained its reversal. Halle, in turn, appealed to the Apostolic Sec, but was twice defeated, and the decision in favour of Stalham was confirmed, with costs. The whole proceedings are set forth in a Bull of Pope Urban, dated the 6th of the Kal. of July, in the third year of his Pontificate,* which Bull I have copied at length, and I earnestly hope no one may ever have occasion to do so again.

A short analysis of it will, however, be of interest, as showing the extreme prolixity of legal proceedings at Rome at this period.

SUMMARY OF BRIEF OF POPE URBAN VI.

Pope Urban [VI.] to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Sudbury, and Thomas Baketon, Canon of Lincoln.

John Stalham, who became rector of Shipedene in succession to Richard Goslin of Orwell, had complained that Walter Halle had dispossessed him. The case was referred to Master Galthard de Nova Ecclesia, papal chaplain and *Auditor Causarum* of the apostolic palace. Master Richard Drayton acted as proctor for John Stalham; but, Master Galthard absenting himself, Master William Horborgh, holding a similar office, was deputed to hear the cause. Drayton appeared, but though no proctor for Walter Halle came, Master William proceeded to give an unjust decision against Stalham. On appeal Master Peter Gascon sat as judge, and John Brangwin appeared for Halle. At the second stage of the case Master John Brangwin absented himself; but Drayton, after putting in documents, obtained a citation of Brangwin to appear and show cause why a decision should not be given. On the day fixed Brangwin was again contumacious, and Master Peter cited Walter Halle himself to appear and hear judgment delivered on a day fixed. Master Richard Drayton and Walter Halle came, and judgment was then given wholly in favour of John Stalham, and costs were allowed him. Thereupon Halle appealed, and Master John Mambray, a judge of the same degree as the others, was assigned to hear the case. Mambray sent the usual

* Cartæ Antiquæ, Aug. Off., T. 147.

citations, and Brangwin was once more absent. Master Richard, as usual, applied for production of papers, and once more a day was fixed. Brangwin was not there, so Master Mambray assigned Master Doyne of Rheims to be cited as proctor for Walter Halle. Richard and Doyne appeared; but the latter refusing to proceed, in due course was pronounced contumacious, and Walter himself was then summoned to hear sentence on a stated day. Richard and Walter appeared, and Master Mambray proceeded to deliver judgment, by which he confirmed the previous sentence, and gave costs to John Stalham.

Again an appeal was lodged, and this time it was committed for hearing to Christopher, the bishop-elect of Crete,* also *Auditor Causarum*, like the previous judges. The parties were summoned, but Doyne was absent. Again cited as before, he again failed to put in an appearance, and so again for a third time. A fourth summons went to the contumacious Doyne with a similar result. At last Christopher, bishop-elect, proceeded to sentence. He upheld the rights of John Stalham, condemned the appeal, and gave costs against Halle. Finally Master Richard and Walter Halle were cited by the bishop-elect before Masters Peter and John, *Auditores Causarum*, in the matter of the taxation of costs. Richard appeared, Walter did not. Thereupon Christopher, the bishop-elect, decided that Walter should pay costs to the amount of 110 gold florins.

Seeing these things, it is directed that John Stalham shall be fully restored, and that Walter Halle shall be made to pay out of his unjust gains the costs as above. Excommunication without appeal to follow on obstructors.

"Given at Rome at St. Peter's, 26 June, in the third year of our Pontificate."

1375. (Nov. 25.) *John de Stalham*. [He was a canon of Hickling, and presented by his Prior, was instituted in obedience to the above-mentioned Bull (Lib. vi. 40). He had been dispossessed by one Walter Halle, afterwards was rector of Rising, in 1377].
1381. (Jan. 14.) *Robert Ellalle* (Ellawe?), (Blomefield has Ellatte). [The last rector, was presented by the king as assignee of the Prior and Convent of Hickling. When the Carthusians bought, he apparently retired and was pensioned off].†

* He was elected after 1380, and died before September, 1383. The Pope was, therefore, Urban VI., whose third year ran from April, 1380, to April, 1381. This was thus in June, 1380.

† Misc. Aug. E., 73.

VICARS.

1384. (April 13). *John Gosselyn*, presented by the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians. His will* is dated 1388, and like his predecessor of the same name, he is described as of Eriswell. He directs his body to be buried where God may please. To the high altar a missal, a cup of gold, a noted *portiforium*, a martyrology, a processional, a vestment, and a "maniel."

To each chaplain celebrating in the said church present at his exequies and bearing his body to the church 3s. 4d. To the clerk bearing the holy water 12d. To each boy saying a psalm for his soul at his exequies 3d. His executors were Margaret, widow of James Wylkynessone, Sir Simon Chyld, parish chaplain of Schipden, and Andrew Candelman.

His codicil is dated 1384, and describes him as John Gosselyn of Ereswell, perpetual vicar of Shipden. He leaves 10 lbs. of silver to make a window of three lights in the chancel of Shipden at the east end, having S.S. Magdalen, Christopher, and Katherine decently depicted thereon. He also leaves to the church of Schipden a "graduale," a vestment, and two "fial de stangū." To Simon Gosselyn, his kinsman, a portiforium, and another book called Macer "de virtutibus herbarum"; also a long sleeve-less tunic and his red overcoat with a hood; to John Gosselyn, his kinsman, a grey overcoat, with the hood belonging thereto, and his hooded tunic without sleeves; to John Stockyn, his clerk, 10s. and two blankets, with a linen coverlet; to Simon Chyld, parish chaplain of S., a book called "Pars Oculi," and to the church of Shipden an ordinale.

1389. (April 11.) *John Hermerc*, presented by the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians (Lib. vi. 137). His will is dated 18th November, 1402. He directs his body to be buried in the chancel. To the fabric of the church 40s. To the church 40s., a processional to serve for ever in the said church; also a black vestment. To the altar of the B. V.

* Proved 29 March, 1389 (Regr. Harsyk, fo. 106).

- M. there a green vestment. A legacy to each chaplain celebrating at his funeral. Will dated 18 November, 1402, proved 1403 (Harsyk, 291).
1403. (June 30.) *Richard Bishop*, presented by the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians (Lib. vi. 298). In 1420, he received all the tithes, &c., and failed to account to the Prior and Convent for the same; and on the 6th January, 7 Henry V., letters patent were directed to John Gees of Crowmer, Thomas Payn of London, and William Salman, chaplain, directing them to obtain an account of such tithes, &c., and to receive the two-thirds from Bishop. Before coming to Cromer he had been vicar of Paston in 1378. (A Robert Bishop had been rector of Beeston in 1349. His will was proved 2 August, 1376.)
1429. *Richard Milham*, A.M., ditto (Lib. viii. 82). [His will is proved in 1437 (Regr. Doke, fo. 21), and in it he directs his body to be buried in the chancel, and gives 6s. 8d. to the pier. The surname is still in the hundred as "Milem." Gregory Mileham, gent., was of Plumstead, 26 Eliz. N. E., 566].
1437. (Oct. 21.) *Simon Norman*, ditto (Lib. x. 11). [He may be the Simon Norman, rector of Westfield after 1397, as that was in the gift of the Carthusians. A certificate under his seal exists as to the deathbed declaration of Joan, widow of Wm. Maryot, concerning the manor of East Beckham (Norf. Top. Man. Appendix, page 9). His kinsman (?), Edward Norman of Filby, left a legacy to the church in 1444. He died intestate in 1450 (Regr. Aleyn, fo. 6a), and administration was granted to John Ilbyn, chaplain of Baldeswell, Edward Norman of Dereham, and Roger Waryn of Shipden. Just two centuries before, another Simon Norman, otherwise Simon de Cantelupe, was Archdeacon of Norwich, Bl. Norf. iii., page 638].
1450. (Oct. 27.) *Galfr. Champneys*, otherwise Galfr. Gaminsewyn (Reg. Aleyn, fo. 16b, 1458), S.T.P., ditto (Lib. xi. 39). [He resigned and became vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich, as may be seen by his will proved in 1472, where he leaves legacies to Cromer church and the vicar there (Reg. Jekkys, fo. 275b). Richard Chaumpanye was of Sustead in 1333, N. E., 427].

1462. (April 20.) *Robert Hellys* (Hayles or Hayle), A.M., ditto (Lib. xi. 131). [The Prior and Convent of the Carthusians, by letters dated the feast of Sts. Philip and James, 1470, appointed Robert Hayle perpetual vicar of Shipden alias Crowmere, Galfr. Champneys, and Stephen Braser their agents in all matters relating to their advowson of Shipden.* His will is dated and proved in 1479, and in it he directed his body to be buried in the chancel (Regr. Multon, fo. 64). He was probably son of Robert de Hales of Roughton, who was of that place in 1432 (N. E., page 157). The family had been at Roughton from a very early period, Roger de Hales holding land there in 1240 (N. E., page 153)].
1497. (Oct. 13.) *William Tuke* (or Tukke, or Tugge), LL.B., ditto (Lib. xii. 199). [He was also parson of Gunton. By his will, dated 1521, and proved in the same year, he directed his body to be buried in the chancel, "in the entering between the desks," and made Sir Thomas Wyndham his supervisor (Register Alablafter). No doubt he was kinsman of Thos. Tugge, the parish chaplain, whose will was proved in 1467. The surname of Tuck, Tuke, and Tugge occurs in this hundred from 1327, *see* N. E. index].
1521. (Nov. 25.) *William Smith*, S.T.B., ditto (Lib. xvi. 65). [For the notarial act of his institution, by which it seems possession was given in the presence of Anthony Hodson and Matthew Rede, chaplain, *see* Misc. Charter, Aug. Off., vii., 138. He was alive in 1545, *see* Regr. Deynes, fo. 239b].
- [1549]. *Robert Roston*, or Ruston, was vicar in 1549 (Regr. Coraunt, fo. 20a). [Probably the Robert Ryston, canon, brother of Beeston, to whom there is still an undated brass in Beeston Regis Church. John de Ryston was of Suffield in 1333 (N. E., p. 426). The family was of Congham].
1554. (Feb. 12.) *John Harlow*. By the king and queen. (Lib. xviii. 108). [He was a canon of Walsingham, and was presented to the vicarage of Binham in 1551, on the dissolution, was pensioned off from Walsingham, and dead by 1574, for letters of sequestration of the vicarage, vacant by his death, were granted to William Forde, clerk, on 2 December, 1574.

* Misc. Charter, Aug. Off. vi., No. 3.

Afterwards administration to his own effects were granted by the Consistory Court on 5 April, 1578, to William Arnold, junr., of Binham]. William Harloc was of Gresham in 24 Chas. II. (N. E., p. 547).

- (1584). *Stephen Roberts* [was incumbent in 26 Eliz., when he was sued by Robert Underwood and other inhabitants, for neglect of repairs of the Vicarage House (Duchy of Lancaster Proceedings). There was a Henry Roberts of Sherringham in 1522 (N. E., p. 433)].
1587. (Dec. 7.) *Simon Harward*, or Harwood. By the queen (Lib. xx. 157).
1591. (April 29.) *Thomas Munday*. By the queen (Lib. xx. 195). [In 1600 was rector of Thorp Market. In 1603, Thomas Monday, no doubt the same, was rector of Sydestrand, N. E., 202. In 1522, Richard Mundy was of Gunton, N. E., 443, and of Hanworth *id.*, 446, and William Mondye was of Roughton].
1601. (Nov. 9.) *John Money* was vicar at this date: Lib. Consist., fo. 64, and was also vicar of Overstrand. There were then, according to Blomefield, 520 communicants. (sed?)
[The name may come from Le Moneye, or Le Moyne, which was common in this hundred. Some of the name afterwards were at Gresham, Bassingham, Sherringham, and Knapton].
1605. (Aug. 6.) *Richard Watson*, A.B., was vicar, presented by the Bishop of Ely. [He was probably the Richard Watson who was vicar of Calthorp in the reign of Elizabeth. Another of the same name was rector of Bodham in 1636. Miles Watson was party to a fine in Suffield, Michs., 20 James I., N. Erp., 575].
1626. (Dec. 12.) *Richard Talbot*. By the king, the see of Ely being then void (Lib. Harsnet). [A Richard Talbot had been rector of Helmingham in 1421, and Thomas Talbot voted in Roughton in 1734, N. Erp., 655].
- *William Talbot*.
1661. (Aug. 1.) *Henry Brignell*, A.M., by Matthew, Bishop of Ely, on the death of William Talbot (Regr. Wren, p. 76). [I cannot trace that he ever took office].
1662. (Feb. 6.) *Robert Fawcet*. By Matthew, Bishop of Ely

- (Lib. Reynolds). [He held this vicarage with Roughton. Another Robert Fawcett, jun., was rector of Merkeshal in 1695, Castor and Poringland 1696, and Aylsham 1699. [Henry Fawcett, gent., held lands in (*i.a.*) Roughton and Cromer in 1619 (N. Erp., p. 161). A short pedigree of the Fawcetts of Roughton (which does not, however, identify this Robert), is on p. 162 of N. Erp.].
1674. (Sept. 21.) *William Ashmore*, by ditto. [He held this vicarage with Overstrand (1670), and Sidestrand (1686). It was in his time that the Rev. Thomas Gill, rector of Ingworth, the lessee of the great tithes, barbarously destroyed the chancel. He died in 1712 (*see* B. N. viii., p. 171)].
1676. (Oct. 2.) *Michael Frere*, Sequestrator and curate. Lib. Con. 1677, fo. 88. [In 1714 he also leased the rectory of Roughton from the Bishop of Ely (N. E., p. 162). He lies buried in Roughton Church, and his monument describes him as rector of Metton and impropiator and vicar of Roughton. He died 24 December, 1720, in his 71st year].
1694. (June 20.) *William Ashmore* (*ut ante*), curate 1709. Sequestrator.
1716. *Timothy Bullimore* was curate. [He was afterwards parson of Plumstead in 1737, and then lived at Stalham, and lies buried at N. Repps, having died 19 August, aged 59 (N. Erp., p. 331). Ellis Bullamer was rector of Beeston in 1743].
1723. Wormley Martin was curate (*see post* 1763).
1729. Framingham Price. Sequestrator and curate.
1743. Wormley Martin (Lib. Cons., 20 p. 123 and 21 p. 150), *see next entry*.
- *Oram*. Died in 1762.
1763. *Wormly Martin*, licensed. [There were several clergymen here of this christian and surname. They came from S. Repps, where they were buried (*see* N. E., p. 339). The first was rector of S. Repps for 46 years, and died 1762, æt 75. The next (who was, I expect, identical with our Cromer curate), was curate of Hickling and Palling, and died 20 May, 1768, aged 37, and the last was of N. Walsham, and died 1804, aged 38. Our curate was an impeccunious party, as I know from some of his letters in my possession. The name may have been brought into these parts through the marriage of

Stephen Reymes with Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Martin of Graveney, Kent (N. Erp., p. 130)].

1768. (May.) *Richard Sibbs*,* [also rector of Thurgarton from 1781 to 1804, and vicar of Sherringham from 1768 to 1804, and incumbent of Sustead 1769 to 1784. He died 18th (17th in Reg.) July, 1804, aged 60, and lies buried within the church, where there is a monument to the memory of him and his wife Sarah, who died 27th April, 1802, aged 59. His wife was the daughter of Anthony and Sarah Ditchell of this parish, and he married her here 19th Dec., 1771. He was probably a descendant of the Rev. Richard Sibbs, D.D., an eminent Puritan divine, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1577, and died 1635. He was the first vicar after an interval of one hundred years, during which time the church was served by curates. He was probably son of another Rev. Richard Sibbs, who was incumbent of Sustead from 1738 to 1761, when the patron, Robert Sibbs, presented John Sibbs to it, who held it till 1769. His daughter married Cook Flower of Sherringham, who sold the estate to Abbott Upcher about 1812, and bought a residence at S. Repps. This Cook Flower's only son was of the same name, and a lieutenant in the West Norfolk Militia].
1804. (Sept. 24.) *John Short Hewett*. [He was also licensed to Sherringham on the same date. In 1806, he was of S. Repps, when he voted at the General Election. James and Robert Hewett were of S. Repps in 1832, but I do not know if they were of the same family].
1807. (Sept. 5.) *George Glover*, 58 years rector of S. Repps (and Billingford?)
1818. (Dec. 19.) Ditto, a second time. [38 years archdeacon of Sudbury, as we are told by his brass in S. Repps Church,

* It was during his incumbency that Wyndham wrote this in his diary. April 12th, 1789. "Having risen a little after seven, and found the morning very fine, was tempted to order my horse, the first time of my riding out before breakfast since my being here. I went round to Cromer, and called on G. Wyndham, who was just selling off for London. Church was in the afternoon; the congregation fuller than I can remember almost to have seen, even of late, when certainly a change had been made in that respect, and which I cannot help suspecting to have been brought about by the arrangement of Mrs. Lukin, perceiving at different times what my opinions were, and particularly, probably upon occasion of my giving to George the living of Runton."

which states he died 4 May, 1862, aged 84. He published in 1821, "Remarks on the Bishop of Peterborough's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome," and other pamphlets, and so earned himself eternal fame as the only literary parson of Cromer].

1831. (July 30.) *William Sharpe*, M.A. [Of Queen's College, Cambridge, formerly curate of Gimmingham, Yaxham, and Welborne. Resigned 1852. He was a very small man, and married Miss [Mary] Hewett, but had no issue, and was buried at Blakeney. He died 6 Aug., 1862, aged 83. Mary Sharpe died 4 February, 1843, aged 64].
1852. (Aug.) *Frederic Fitch*, M.A. [Of Christ's College, Cambridge, and a Surrogate, who by his wife, Miss Colshall, of Clapham, has issue] the present vicar.

THE CHAPLAINS.

Second only in importance to the Vicars were the Chaplains, of which there would seem to have been two for a long series of years, one probably a parish chaplain, or "curate." John Gosselyn's will in 1388, speaks of each chaplain celebrating in the church and present at his funeral and bearing his body to the church. Some had lengthened engagements, *eg.*, William Arnold, by his will, dated 1472, provided that a chaplain should be employed for five years to celebrate for his own soul, and another for two years for the souls of his father and mother.

The earliest I find is

Lawrence Draper, of Crowmer, chaplain, by his will dated 1382, directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Ereswell, from which, I suppose, he was some connection of the Gosselyns, the vicars, who were of that place. He left to the altar of St. Nicholas of Cromer a vestment for a priest with a noted portiforium. His executors were his mother, Lady Alice de Crowmere, John Kentone, chaplain, and John Spencer of Ereswell. His will was proved 17 June, 1382 (Regr. Harsyk, fo. 199b).

John Hermere, afterwards vicar, was chaplain in 1384, when he

was mentioned in the will of Adam de Hykling (Register Harsyk, 38).

Simon Chylde, who is called "parish chaplain" in Gosselyn's will just mentioned. His own will is dated 1391, and describes him as resident in Shipden. He wishes to be buried in the churchyard. To the house of Charterhouse* he leaves 20s.; to the vicar of Shipden for his transgressions and tithes forgotten 6s. 8d.; for the emendation of the glass in a window on the east part of the said church 2 marks—(no doubt the 3-light window directed to be glazed by Gosselyn)—to each chaplain at his exequies, and at the mass on his burial day 12d.; to the clerk of the church 12d. His residue is to go to Geoffrey atte Herthe (Heithe?) and John Wyliot, for the good of his soul. Proved 6 August, 1391 (Regr. Harsyk, fo. 150b).

John Grym, chaplain of Schypden, by his will, dated 1396, directed his body to be buried in the churchyard (Regr. Harsyk, 235).

William Mannysfeld of Schypden, chaplain, by his will, proved 1424, to be buried in the church of Schypden, before the image of St. Mary and St. Ann the mother of St. Mary, on the north side of the said church, and gave to the high altar 12d.; to the repair of the church 20d.; to the maintenance of the pier 12d. (Regr. Hyrnyng, fo. 128a).

Richard Rudde, chaplain, by his will, dated 5 July, 1452, to be buried in the churchyard of Shypden alias Crowmer. To the reparation of the chancel there 6s. 8d.; to the high altar 6s. 8d.; to the reparation of the church 6s. 8d.; to the fraternity of the Guild of St. Anne there 6s. 8d.; to the reparation of "le peer" 6s. 8d.; to the light of St. Nicholas 20d.; to the ploughlyth in the said town 20d.; to Maister Clement, his brother his portiforium, on condition that he pays 6s. 8d. to my executors. If he wants to buy a pair of "decretals with Sextus," he is to be preferred to all others, if he will pay my executors 10s. for them. He also leaves to Master Geoffrey Chaumpeneys, vicar of Shypden, a white bed [cover]; to Sir Thomas Bryning (?), chaplain of Shypden, his red coloured coat, with a hood dressed (?) with black lambskin;

* It will be remembered that the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians had just (1382) had a license to appropriate the advowson. No doubt he was of them.

to Roger Coye, his godson, 12d.; to Robert Heyles of Shypden, a "lewte"; to William Arnold of Shypden, a pair of beads of amber; to Sir Ralph Taylor, chaplain of the parish of St. George in Norwich, a pair of beads of "geet" [jet]; to John Borell of Shypden, a pair of tables. A chaplain to celebrate for his soul and the souls of his father and mother for one year and a half. Executors, Geoffrey Chaumpeneys and John Watson of Shypden. Proved 26 April, 1453.

William Barker of Crowmer, chaplain, by his will, dated 8 June, and proved 13 July, 1457, directed his body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul there, and gave to Beeston Priory 10s. Richard Laxton, rector of Felbrigg, was one of his executors (Regr. Jekkys, fo. 71b).

Thomas Tugge of Crowmere, chaplain, by his will, dated 10 July, and proved 23 October, 1467, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of St. Peter and St. Paul there, and gave to the chapel of St. Mary in the said church, his portifer, to be kept chained there, and divers other gifts to the said church; and to the pier 3s. 4d. (Regr. Jekkys, fo. 80b).

He was probably a kinsman of William Tuke, or Tugge, afterwards vicar here in 1497.

Henry Borell, chaplain of Shypden, by his will, dated and proved 1479, directed his body to be buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul there. Robert Hayles, the vicar, was one of the witnesses (Reg. Awbrey, fo. 46a).

Probably a guild priest, if not another chaplain, was *Thomas Multon*,* priest, who, by his will, dated 27 March, 1511, and proved 22 August following, directed his body to be buried in the chancel at Crowmere, and gave to the church a vestment of red velvet, a pair of chalices gilt, and other things (Reg. Johnson).

* He was, no doubt, akin to Thomas Multon of Cromer (whose brass was in the church), who, by his will, dated 1403, gave 20s. to the high altar, 20s. to the church, and 20s. to the pier, etc. His son William was to have his place in Metton on attaining 21. Agnes (the widow of Thomas?), by will, dated 1523, gave a standing piece with a cover, and a little piece to make a jewel for the church, and gave legacies to Robert and John Multon, his nephews (Regr. Palgrave, 51a). In 14 Henry VIII., this Agnes Multon was rated at £7 10s. for lands [N. E., p. 440], and Agnes Multon, jun., at £2. In 37 Elizabeth, Thomas Multon, gent., was party to a fine in Metton [page 567]. The family seems a very old one in the district, for there was a Eudo de Multon party to a fine in Beeston, 24 Henry III. [N. E., p. 39], and Elizabeth, daughter of John Multon, of Egremont, is mentioned under Barningham, in 8 Edward III. [N. E., p. 49].

CHAPTER V.

The Watring Place.

IT will probably be news to most of my readers that two hundred and fifty years ago Cromer had a narrow escape of becoming a fashionable "waters," instead of a watering place; but some documents among the collection of the so-called "Gawdy Letters," once belonging to Le Neve, afterwards to D. Gurney, then to me, and now to the British Museum, seem to prove this. Anthony Mingay, in his letters to Framlingham Gawdy, often alludes to his bad health, apparently suffering from disease of the bladder, which prevents him from riding. On 1st April, 1633,* he writes from Norwich:—

"This very day docter Sherwood and myselfe began our course of phisick, and all ready *he hath purged me of Tenn pounds*, and soe if I continue sound untill Christmas next, then I am to give him the *other Twenty pounds*, &c."

On 25th April, 1633.† "As yet finds little benefitt."

On 14th May, 1633.‡

"Since my last unto you I have still proceeded on with my Doctor without any good successe at all, but am rather now worse than when I first begane with him; yet, goodman, I believe he hath done what he can, and would still have me proceed out, but at yesterday I left hime, having founde noe good at all in six weeks triall; and I protest seriously would now give Tenn pounds more that I were but as well as when I begane first with hime, I doe determine, God favouringe, this sumer to make use of the waters; and to that purpose have gott the Doctor Martine to *ride to Cromer to make perfect triall of a water there-*

* Vol. viii., p. 1298.

† *Ib.*, p. 1299.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 1300.

about; and if that prove not, then, God willing, I am for Tunbridg; if my wive's . . . hinder me not, for if I goe thither I will not goe alone without hir, neither to Cromer. I am confident y^t must be some water that must doe me good more than all the phisick in the world, and soe sayeth Doctor Martine; noe absolute cure can be without drincking of those waters."

Dr. Sherwood was attending Mingay as early as 23rd Feb., 1631 (letter No. 1313).

Mingay returns to the subject on 16th May, 1634:* "he has a very great desire to make tryall of those waters, and have written to a gentleman that have made triall thereof, to know what good he founde thereby."

24th April, 1635.† Thinks it long till he be "jogging to the waters."

1st July, 1635.‡ He starts for Tonbridge.

1st August, 1635.§ He writes from Speldhurst (three miles north-west of Tunbridge Wells). Has no hopes of amendment, "but I doe now drink dayly 120 ounces, which is above a gallon, &c."

I should imagine the spring must be where "Pump Close" is shown on the map at page 4; but there was also a mineral spring at Mundesley, which was discovered in 1823 (Norf. Tour, p. 1333).

Many have tried to describe the quiet beauties of Cromer, and most have failed, especially the old guide books. Walter White, in his "Eastern England," speaks well of it, and another well-known writer, Jean Ingelow, hits off the lighthouse hills and a sunset here wonderfully well in her poem, "Requiescat in pace."

"It was three months and over since the dear lad had started;
On the green downs at Cromer I sat to see the view;
On an open space of herbage, where the ling and fern had parted,
Betwixt the tall white lighthouse towers, the old and the new.

"Below me lay the wide sea, the scarlet sun was stooping,
And he dyed the waste of water as with a scarlet dye;
And he dyed the lighthouse towers, every bird with white wing swooping
Took his colours, and the cliff dyed, and the yawning sky.

"Over grass came that strange flush, and over ling and heather,
Over flocks of sheep and lambs and over Cromer town;
And each filmy cloudlet crossing, drifted like a scarlet feather,
Torn from the folded wrap of clouds, while he settled down."

* Vol. viii., 1307.

† *Ib.*, 1325.

‡ *Ib.*, 1334.

§ *Ib.*, 1312.

Swinburne, too, has written of our village in his "Midsummer Holiday" (1884), thus:—

"East and north a waste of waters, south and west
Lonelier lands than dreams in sleep would feign to be ;
When the soul goes forth on travel, and is prest
Round and compassed in with clouds that flash and flee.
Dells without a streamlet, downs without a tree,
Cinques of hollow cliff that crumble, give their guest
Little hope, till hard at hand he pause, to see
Where the small town smiles, a warm still sea-side nest.

"Many a lone long mile, by many a headland's crest,
Down by many a garden dear to bird and bee ;
Up by many a sea-down's bare and breezy breast,
Winds the sandy strait of road where flowers run free.
Here along the deep steep lanes, by field and lea,
Knights have carolled, pilgrims chanted, on their quest ;
Haply, ere a roof rose toward the bleak strand's lee,
Where the small town smiles, a warm still sea-side nest.

"Are the wild lands cursed perchance of time, or blest,
Sad with fear or glad with comfort of the sea ?
Are the ruinous towers of churches fallen on rest
Watched of wanderers woful now, glad once as we,
When the night has all men's eyes and hearts in fee,
When the soul bows down dethroned and dispossesst ?
Yet must peace keep guard, by day's and night's decree,
Where the small town smiles, a warm still sea-side nest.

"Friend, the lonely land is bright for you and me,
All its wild way's through ; but this methinks is best,
Here to watch how kindly time and change agree,
Where the small town smiles, a warm still sea-side nest."

Now that Tennyson's kinsman has built him a stately pleasure house between the railway and the police stations, I hope we may one day wake and find the village celebrated by the old man eloquent having also sung on it.

The latest description is by Clement Scott, who fell in love with the place, and refers to it in his "Poppy Land," one paragraph which gives a better idea of the watering-place than I can give:—

"It was on one of the most beautiful days of the lovely month of August, a summer morning, with a cloudless blue sky overhead, and a sea without a ripple washing on the yellow sands, that I turned my

back on perhaps the prettiest watering-place of the east coast, and walked along the cliffs to get a blow and a look at the harvest that had just begun. It was the old story. At a mile removed from the seaside town I had left, I did not find a human being. Below me, as I rested among the fern on the lighthouse cliff, there they all were, digging on the sands, playing lawn tennis, working, reading, flirting, and donkey-riding, in a circle that seemed to me ridiculously small as I looked at it from the height. In that red-roofed village, the centre of all that was fashionable and select, there was not a bed to be had for love or money; all home comforts, all conveniences to which well-bred people were accustomed, were deliberately sacrificed for the sake of a lodging amongst a little society that loved its band, its pier, its shingle, and its sea. A mile away there were farmhouses empty, cottages to let, houses to be hired for a song; a mile to the right there were sands with no human being on them, deserted cliffs, empty caves, unfrequented rocks; a mile to the left there was not a footprint on the beach, not a foot-fall on the grassy cliff. Custom had established a certain fashion at this pretty little watering-place, and it was religiously obeyed; it was the rule to go on the sands in the morning, to walk on one cliff for a mile in the afternoon, to take another mile in the opposite direction at sunset, and to crowd upon the little pier at night. But the limit was a mile either way. No one thought of going beyond the lighthouse; that was the boundary of all investigation. Outside that mark the country, the farms, and the villages were as lonely as in the Highlands."

Perhaps the wealth of wild flowers is the feature which strikes people on their first summer visit, the sea-banks being blazes of brilliant colour, especially attractive to insects of all sorts, which renders the place a happy hunting ground alike for the botanist and entomologist.* But it is to the geologist especially that Cromer most commends itself—with its forest bed with its hazel

* Walter White refers to the wild flowers thus :—"Alike surprising and delightful was the sight of the prodigious numbers of wild flowers among which we were presently walking. The ground seemed almost dazzling with the bright variety of colours, rivaling the charm of an Alpine pasture. On no other part of the English coast have I seen so many. According to Professor Babbington there are one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven species of flowering plants in Britain; and of these one thousand and sixty-seven are found in Norfolk. In other counties the number is not more than half. This floral luxuriance is doubtless appreciated by sojourners at Cromer. Perhaps the presence of chalk and marl in the cliffs may have something to do with it; for Dr. Daubeny tells us that 'angiospermous plants appear to have come in with the chalk, as if intended to embellish the mansion in preparation for man to occupy, and thus to minister to the special enjoyment of the only creature endowed with faculties capable of deriving pleasure from their contemplation.'"

leaves and nuts *in situ*, so celebrated by Lyell—its jet, its great mastodon bones still shaking out of its cliff sides.

On all these subjects I have been lucky enough to obtain short essays, which will be found printed in the appendix, from experts who have very kindly and liberally responded to my plea for help on their special subjects.

The guide books say that the place first began to be frequented by visitors about 1785, and this seems about correct. No doubt the great charm that the conversation of William Windham, the friend of Johnson and Burke, who from his diary must have been one of the most delightful and well-read companions imaginable, drew many well-known families to Felbrigg and so to Cromer. There are many entries about Cromer in this diary, *e.g.*—

October 23rd, 1786. Dined at Cromer. Had G. Wyndham and P. Johnson* to dine with me. Sat late, talking of nothing but hunting: part of the time not unpleasant, as I found my mind detained with images of happiness, such as they were.

January 19th, 1787. It was long a doubt whether I should go to Bath: the inducement of taking in my way a battle that was to be between Ward and Johnson determined me to go.

July 19th, 1790. The evening of our going to Cromer was very fine, and the party altogether very pleasant. We went, for the first time for me, to the "New Inn,"† which promises to be a great accession to our comfort. Poor Alsop has spared me all difficulty and delicacy with respect to him, by finding it necessary to abscond. Such a reduction at the close of life is very melancholy.

The scene on the beach was enlivened by an object, quite new to me, and new, perhaps, to the place—the unloading of a foreign vessel. She was a Norway brig from Christiansand. The captain spoke tolerable English, and was a well-behaved man, more so probably than the average of such men with us.

July 10th, 1793. The captain's name was Hall, an old smuggler, who had lived in that capacity at Cromer, where, as he stated, he had often seen me.

In 1793, so Mrs. Herbert Jones kindly tells me, she finds in the Gurney correspondence, the family of John Gurney, of Earlham, were at "Jerry's lodgings." His sister had married Robert Barclay,

* Rev. Paul Johnson of Runton.

† Yet Bartell, who wrote his guide in 1800, talks of the want of a large and well conducted inn, and it has always been said Tucker built the "New Inn."

who had bought North Repps Hall, in 1790, and this, no doubt, originated their visits to Cromer.

Between the two—John Gurney and Robert Barclay—Mrs. Jones tells me there were twenty-two children, who used to stand in a row on the shore. Bartlett Gurney built North Repps cottage in 1793, and Joseph Gurney, in 1795, owned "The Grove" at Cromer (now Mr. Henry Birkbeck's), and in the same year, Richard Gurney bought North Repps Hall of his brother-in-law, R. Barclay.

By 1800 the place was well enough known to warrant a guide book, and one was published by Edmund Bartlett, jun., with a mezzotint view prefixed, showing a trading ship beached, ready to discharge cargo, and a great stretch of cliff still between the lighthouse and the sea. The book is poor stuff, giving little or no real information, the account in the "Norfolk Tour" being much better.

In 1806 was published a delightful little book of some fifty-seven pages, by an anonymous writer,* entitled "Cromer: a Descriptive Poem," and consisting of some 700 lines of the blankest verse I have ever had the luck to come across. Its dedication to Mrs. Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, is, however, neat:—

"Of Cromer it has often been doubted whether the spectator derives a greater pleasure from the sublimity of its sea views or the beauty of its landscapes; and of you, madam, it is difficult to determine whether you are more to be admired for the dazzling attractions of your person or esteemed for the amiable qualities of your heart."

After this one turns mechanically to the list of subscriptions to see how many copies taken by the dedicatee rewarded the dedicatator, but unluckily there is no subscription list in my copy. In such copy, however, there is the following interesting MS. fly-leaf inscription:—"May a slight defect in the organs of speech prove no impediment to the successful love of an amiable and lovely woman."

Poor stuttering lover! Could the book have been written with one eye on the prosaic, and another on the poetic side of the Wyndham estates?

* J. S. Munnings.

Of his originality, two specimens will suffice :—

“ No foot is heard upon the jetty's base ;
 I am alone, and leaning o'er its side
 I gaze in silence, thinking on the deep,
 Its dangers and its wonders and its paths,
 Dark, trackless, and unsearchable by all,
 Save by His eye Who," etc., etc.

But this is good :—

“ Quiet the steady sociable proceeds,
 No danger in its course, and in the rear
 The humbler vehicle, that bears displayed,
 In letters legible to every eye,
 The stamp of fiscal avarice.”

He means a taxed cart.

A great attraction to many were the two opposition coaches, that in pre-railway days ran daily from Norwich through the beautiful Stratton Strawless woods and Aylsham. It is true they were slow, owing to the inordinate quantity of luggage they had to take ; but they were dangerous enough to please the adventurous, and I must own that as far as I was concerned, I was always delighted when the heavy load which had been pressing the wheelers' haunches all the way down the final hill home, was landed safely outside Tucker's. For a long while the poor fellow known to fame as “ Mad Wyndham ”—though found *not* so by inquisition—drove one of them, and about the same time there is a tradition that one of them went over Ingworth Bridge, passengers and all into the shallow stream below. The departure and arrival of the coaches were the events of the day, and “ Church Square ” was always in a bustle then. Some of us used (we were young then) to walk out to Runton and run the coach in ; but whether this gave the idea of the only Athletic Sports I believe ever took place at Cromer, and which were duly chronicled, as in the footnote in the “ Bell's Life ”* of the period, I know not. I was lucky

* “CROMER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

“ Thursday, Sept. 5, 1857.—These sports were held at the Colne House Field, by the kind permission of Lady Buxton, and notwithstanding the rain in the morning, a fine afternoon caused a fashionable attendance, and some excellent competition. The follow-

enough to win the steeplechase from better men, partly because I was very "fit" (having just won a L.A.C. challenge cup), and partly because Mr. Sandford, my most dangerous opponent, was put *hors de combat* at the first obstacle by an accidental kick in the stomach. Since then tennis has come in, on and off the sands, *ad nauseam*, and quite recently golf seems to have taken firm root, the Prince of Wales having presented a challenge cup.

I will say nothing of the railways. No doubt they are convenient to certain people, and since the coaches have ceased to run, even those who hate have to use them. Some day, perhaps, now that there is a revival of coaching, we old stagers may once more have a chance of reaching Cromer by coach from Norwich. The Great Eastern station has one redeeming point, it certainly has the finest view from it of any station I have ever seen. The line ceases on the crest of a hill, and the station stands like a fort commanding the village and sea below.

ing is a brief return of the sport:—100 Yards Race—E. A. Hoare 1, R. Tillard 2. Time 10½ sec. High Jump—J. G. Hoare of Cambridge (5 ft. 4½ in.) 1, E. A. Hoare (5 ft.) 2. Quarter of a Mile Race—E. A. Hoare of Cambridge, won easily in 59 sec. from R. Tillard of Cambridge, who was second. Broad Jump—R. Tillard of Cambridge (18 ft. 4 in.) 1, J. G. Hoare (18 ft.) 2. Hurdle Race, 100 yards—T. Mack 1, F. Pelham 2 (both of Cambridge). Throwing the Cricket Ball—R. Tillard of Cambridge (99½ yards) 1, C. Tillard of Cambridge (97½ yards) 2. Steeplechase, about three-quarters of a mile. For this race Messrs. E. A. Hoare, H. Pelham, W. Rye (L.A.C.), L. Buxton, R. Tillard, F. Buxton, Sandford, and others started. After jumping a wall and crossing a hedge, the competitors got into a stubble field, but nearing a gate at the end, were rather straggly. Rye cleared the gate third, and then took the lead over the next jump, but shortly afterwards was passed by L. Buxton, who, however, shut up directly Rye spurred alongside him, and the others being beaten off, Rye ran home an easy winner. Half-mile Handicap—E. A. Hoare, scr., 1; F. Buxton, 50 yards start, 2; J. Hoare, 100, 3. Hoare won a quick race in 2 min. 8 sec. Consolation Stakes—C. Tillard 1, C. L. Buxton 2. Boys' Race—F. Boileck 1, F. Pattesson 2. Great thanks are due to J. Hoare, Esq., who acted as judge, and performed the duties to the satisfaction of all concerned."—*Bell's Life*.

CHAPTER VI.

The People.

WHEN I projected this book I thought that this would be the easiest chapter of it to write, but on setting down to it, it seems exactly the reverse ; for when I come to look round the place and over my notes, it is almost impossible for me, as a conscientious genealogist, to say, as I had hoped to be able to do, that certain fishermen-families have certainly been here plying their trade for many centuries, undisturbed by what has been taking place in the outside world. The outcome of my investigation really comes to this, that though many of our local names are very old in North Erpingham Hundred, they are by no means old in the parish. A striking example of this, and also of the danger of jumping at conclusions, is that the name of Rust is now one of the best known and respectable in the place. Until I went carefully into the matter I, knowing as I did that the name of William Rust occurred in the Subsidy Roll here for 1333, naturally concluded that the family had been here for over 500 years. So I thought, too, about the Clarks, for were not Hugh le Clerk and Stephen le Clerk here in 1327 and 1333? But investigation shows this is not so, and that both families came to Cromer quite recently.

Again, Mr. John Arnold is, or recently was, auditor at Cromer Hall ; but his family (whether or not descended from the Arnolds, former lords of the manor, I cannot say) have certainly not been at Cromer for many generations.

The Macks *may* spring from Thomas Makke, whose will was proved 1495—1515 (p. lxxv. of Appendix), but I don't think so ; and, joking apart, I believe that by a jingling coincidence, the Pyes and the Ryes are the only people who still have anything to do with Cromer, who were here 300 years ago.

We were here in 1588, and "John Pye alias Shipden's" will, was proved in 1591 (Appendix lxxvi.).

I don't think there are any Ransoms left in Cromer just now, but if so, they take priority of us; for Robert Ransome was here in 1545, and they have stuck to the place till quite recently. Possibly Mr. Ranson, the present Mayor of Norwich, is of this family. His predecessor, Mr. F. W. Harmer, better known as a geologist than as a Norwich merchant and mayor, also traces his descent from a family very long settled in these parts. It would seem as if it might be, that Cromer failing to make more mayors of London, had recently made them at Norwich instead.

Of the old landed families once here there are no traces left. Mr. Blofeld, the Norwich barrister, I believe is a descendant of the old Cromer family of his name, but has now no connection with the place. The Wyndhams and the Windhams are dead and gone, their very names hardly remembered, and their monuments "run over with cement" by men, who had they been alive, would have grovelled before them, as they do nowadays to their successors; and the Harbords are the only oldish family connected with the place, who hold the land their ancestors got by judicious marriages. It is singular to note how history repeats itself, and how twice Cromer squires have owed most of their land to the proceeds of the pharmacopœia.

The allied families of Gurney-Hoare-Buxton, though landowners, can hardly be considered as being territorial proprietors in the ordinary acceptance of the words; for they bought from the best of motives—a desire to live on and enjoy their own land. Like most new families raised from the ranks by undoubted abilities and talents, their first few generations are of great interest to the antiquary.

Who can read Borrow's vivid word-painting description of the good Quaker Gurney of Earliham, without liking the man instinctively. Too much goodness and intellect is, however, likely to pall on one, and the quasi-aristocracy created by ancestors of intellect and charitable works grows a little tedious after awhile, and as I have said elsewhere, the unregenerate mind longs to find a bad Buxton.

To the philosophic outsider the study of the combination, or as it were the "close corporation," formed by these families is most

interesting. Judicious intermarriages would seem to be the key-stone of the edifice, and as an ethnological curiosity the pedigree sheet opposite is worthy of notice.

Another pedigree,* the curiosity of which must be my excuse for inserting it, is my own, showing the way my own people have adhered to three christian names (Edward, James, and Elizabeth). I may say it generally omits such persons as do not bear such christian names.

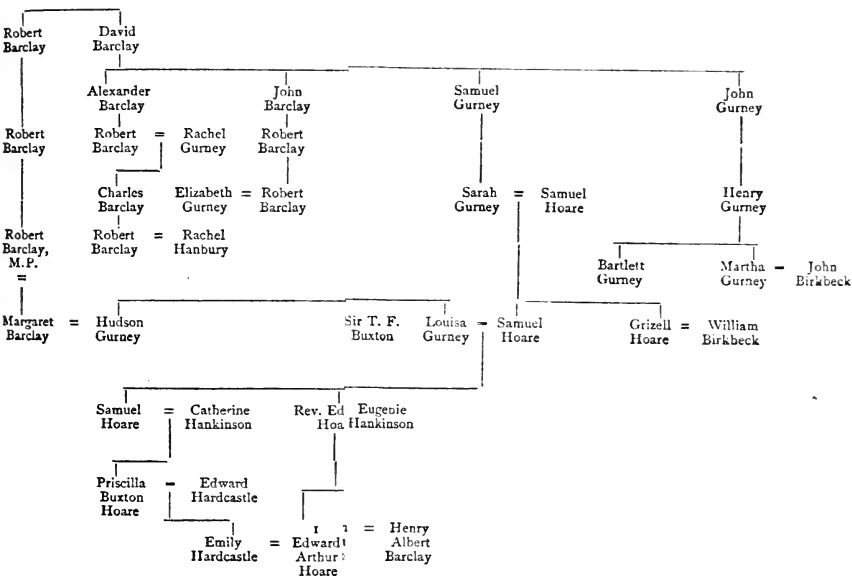
1. THOMAS RYE† of North Walsham, married Alice Spilman of Cromer, a match which brought us to this place. Besides (*i.a.*) a son, Edward Rye (No. 1), and a daughter Elizabeth (No. 1), they had a son
2. WILLIAM RYE, who was baptised at North Walsham 26th May, 1560, and like his father married a Cromer girl, Springall. He bought land held of Cromer Gunnor's manor in 1588, got into trouble (as did his father) in 1589 for exporting grain without a license, and is mentioned as "William Rye of Cromer," in the will of his uncle, William Rye of North Walsham, in the same year. In his will, dated 1603 (Norf. Arch., 1602—3, p. 316), he mentions a large family, including James Rye (No. 1) and Elizabeth (No. 2), and
3. EDWARD RYE (No. 2) of Cromer, who must have been born after 1582, for he was a minor in 1603, and was probably father of
4. EDWARD RYE (No. 3), senior, of Cromer, who was alive in

* From this pedigree—as extended in my "Account of the Family of Rye,"—could be demonstrated how easily, by applying the Gurney process mentioned in the foregoing note, I could make out a plausible descent for my ancestors from the Derbyshire visitation family of Rye of Whitwell, just as the Gurneys did from the Essex visitation family of Gurney.

Edward Rye of Whitwell, sold the manor in 1583, and disappears. His mother's name was *Jane*, and he had brothers *Roger* and *John*, and a grand aunt *Elizabeth*. In 1603, we find at Cromer, not only an *Edward* Rye, who had sisters *Jane* and *Elizabeth*, and a brother *John*, but later on a *Roger* Rye. What, therefore, would have been more plausible than to have assumed the identity of the families? But we know that these were accidental coincidences only.

† For earlier pedigree see Norf. Anti. Misc., vol. iii., p. 350.

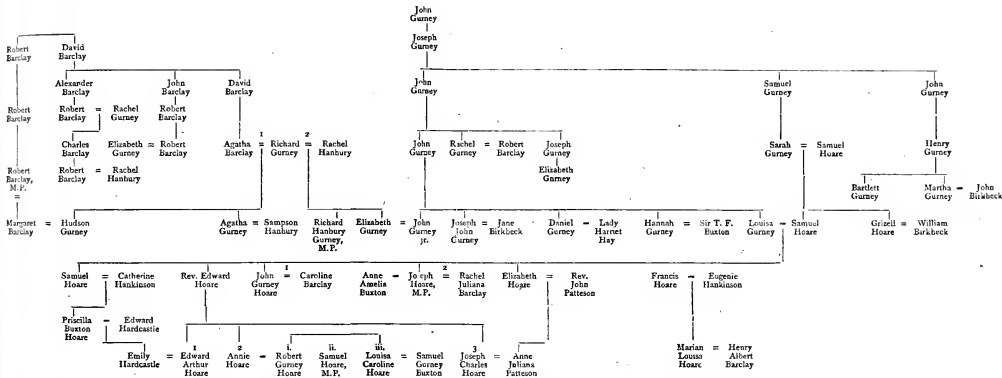
PEDIGREE SHOWING SOM-AY, HANBURY, BUXTON, AND HOARE.



The John Gurney, with whom this pedigree begins, was stated to be born in 1631, could not have been that John of the same place, born in 1655, was undoubtedly born about 1655. He has been assuming that his brother Thomas, who took out administration in 1631, could not be of the House of Gurney (thus abandoning the theory of the Thomas, son of Francis (born 1661), as he was then a minor. But this was a descent from a younger branch of the Westey, for it was not unusual to grant administration to males over 18. To add probability, John, son and heir of Francis Gurney, Esq., of Malden, that Joseph Gurney (son of the debateable John) was of the real stock, the author in 1655. Beyond the coincidence in dates, however, the "Records" mentions (p. 5, 6) that his marriage in 1713 was attended by Henry There is no need to go so far as Malden for an ancestor and Miss Brantwhite, "both connections of the W. Earsham Gurneys." "There very parish of St. Gregory's before this John, the Churchstones on the Dover road—let him answer that if he can." The author was mentioning an *Andrew Gurney* in 1640, who may well be that if his story were true, the connection of the Malden Gurneys with those of Gurney was apprenticed to John Gillman, who was of the remotest character.

1660. Again, we have an Adam Gurney, buried 2 October, however, as a literary curiosity, the subject is hardly worth the space I have married 4 December, 1649, both at St. Gregory's. It is it, for there cannot be any moral doubt that the Keswick family are, one way or the Poll Book of 1734—5, which describes John and Joseph, really descended from the knightly and once powerful family of Gurney of Norfolk, as worsted weavers, also gives the name of another a little careful investigation, would I think, show their real descent, as weaver in St. George Colegate, which was the same

PEDIGREE SHOWING SOME OF THE INTERMARRIAGES OF THE FAMILIES OF GURNEY, BARCLAY, HANBURY, BUXTON, AND HOARE.



The John Gurney, with whom this pedigree begins, was of St. Gregory's, Norwich, and was undoubtedly born about 1655. He has been assumed by the author of the Records of the House of Gournay (that abandoning the theory formerly adopted in Burke's Commoners of a descent from a younger branch of the West Barnham line), to be the son of John, son and heir of Francis Gurney, Esq. of Malden, in Essex, who was baptised there in 1635. Beyond the coincidence in dates, however, there is little to support this view. There is no need to go so far as Malden for an ancestor, for there were Gurneys in the very parish of St. Gregory's before this John, the Churchwarden books of St. Gregory's mentioning an *Andrew Gurney* in 1640, who may well have been his father. Our John Gurney was apprenticed to John Gilman, who was of the same parish of St. Gregory's in 1660. Again, we have an Adam Gurney, buried 4 October, 1658, and a Robert Gurney, married 4 December, 1649, both at St. Gregory's. It is very noticeable that the Norwich Poll Book of 1734-5, which describes John and Joseph Gurney, afterwards of Keswick, as worsted weavers, also gives the name of another *Andrew Gurney*, also a worsted weaver in St. George Colegate, which was the same parish as that in which Joseph

Gurney, afterwards of Keswick, lived. This Andrew is not mentioned in the "Records." Gurney, moreover, was a common Norwich citizen's name, and the first John of the Keswick family was by no means the first cordwainer, or cobbler, of his name. John Gurney, cordwainer, was a freeman of Norwich in 4 Elizabeth, as was James Gurney in 1648, so the trade may have been an hereditary one. Apart from all this, there is little difficulty in showing that the John Gurney of Malden (who, descended as John Gurney, *gent.* had in 1677, succeeded to land in Malden, late of *Frax. Gurney*, *gent.*, died intestate in 1681, when his brother Thomas took out administration to him). The author of the "Records" tried to get rid of this by supposing that these John and Thomas were uncles of his John; but this is not borne out by the visitation which show no such uncles. Moreover, if Francis, the father, had had a younger brother John, he or his son John, born in 1655, would have been his heir, not another younger brother, the imaginary Thomas. Another way by which the author tried to show that the John of Malden, who

died intestate in 1681, could not have been that John of the same place, born in 1655, was by arguing that his brother Thomas, who took out administration in 1681, could not have been the Thomas, son of Francis (born 1661), as he was then a minor. But this was a fallacy, for it was not unusual to grant administration to males over 18. To add probability that Joseph Gurney (son of the debatable John) was of the real stock, the author of the "Records" mentions (p. 554) that his marriage in 1793 was attended by Henry Davy and Miss Bramwell's, "both connections of the W. Barnham Gurneys." "There are mistakes on the Dover road—but his answer *that* if he can." The author was forgetting that if his story were true, the connection of the Malden Gurneys with those of W. Barnham was of the remotest character. Excepting, however, as a literary curiosity, the subject is hardly worth the space I have given it, for there cannot be any moral doubt that the Keswick family are, one way or the other, really descended from the knightly and once powerful family of Gurney of Norfolk, and a little careful investigation, would I think, show their real descent.

- 1621 (Feet of Fines, Norf., Hilary, 18 James I.), who again was probably father* of
5. EDWARD RYE (No. 4) of Cromer, in 1673 (Subsidy Roll), who died 25 April, 1698, and whose will is proved 18th July, 1698. By his wife Anne he had, besides James (No. 2) Rye of Yarmouth [who was the father of Edward Rye (No. 6) and James (No. 3)], William (who was the father of Edward No. 7), and Elizabeth (No. 3), a son,
 6. EDWARD RYE, the younger (No. 5), of Cromer, whose will is dated 21st August, 1710, who was the father of
 7. EDWARD RYE (No. 8) of Cromer, whose will is dated 9th September, 1713, and who was the father of Elizabeth (No. 4) Rye and
 - 7a. JAMES RYE (No. 4) of Cromer, born after 1671, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bacon of Thurgarton (see her father's will, dated 2nd August, 1718), and was the father of James Rye (No. 5), Elizabeth Rye (No. 5), and of
 8. EDWARD RYE (No. 9) of Cromer, who married Mary Smith, of South Repps, in St. Luke's Chapel, in Norwich Cathedral, 17th August, 1740, and moved to South Repps, where he was buried 12 September, 1751. He had issue by her, Elizabeth Rye (No. 6) and
 9. JAMES RYE (No. 6), baptized 25 August, 1743, at South Repps, married at Baconsthorpe, 19 May, 1766, Hannah, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah Thaxter of Bassingham, by Frances, daughter of Robert Youngman of East Ruston, by his wife, Mary Townshend, of Gresham. He moved to Baconsthorpe, where he lies buried, the stone to his memory stating he died 16 January, 1829, aged 86. He was father of Robert, who had a son James Rye (No. 7), and of
 10. EDWARD RYE (No. 10), baptized 24 July, 1774, at Baconsthorpe, married Mary, daughter of John Gibbs of Wells-by-the-Sea, by his wife, Susannah Cubitt, at Havealdon, near Chipping Ongar, Essex, on 15 October, 1799. Settled in London, where he was a wine merchant, and died at Chelsea, 24 August, 1840. He had issue,
 11. EDWARD RYE (No. 11), born 2nd February, 1803, baptized St.

* The Cromer parish registers unluckily do not begin till 1689, so all the local pedigrees are faulty about this time.

- Andrew's, Holborn ; educated at St. Paul's School, married Maria, daughter of Benjamin Tuppen of Brighton, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Collins of St. Albans, on 2nd April, 1828, at St. James', Westminster, and died at Brompton, 8th December, 1876, having had issue, besides Maria Susan Rye, of "Our Western Home," Canada, long connected with female education and the emigration of "gutter children," Elizabeth Rye (No. 7), the writer (Walter Rye (12a), and others.
12. EDWARD (No. 12) CALDWELL RYE, born 10 April, 1832, educated at King's College School, a well-known naturalist, editor of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* and of the *Zoological Record*, and librarian to the Royal Geographical Society, married Isabella Sophia, daughter of the late George Robert Waterhouse, of the British Museum, the geologist and naturalist, by his wife, who was the grand-niece of Herschell, the astronomer, and by her he had Edward (No. 13) Waterhouse Rye and others.
- 12a. WALTER RYE, born 31 October, 1843 (the writer), once Hon. Sec. of the London Athletic Club, won (*i.a.*) National Olympian half-mile and mile running championships in 1866, the seven mile walking championship in 1868, the Cromer Steeplechase in 1867, and the Norwich and East Dereham open tricycle races in 1882. Father of (*i.a.*) James (No. 8) Bacon Rye, educated at St. Paul's School, where he won the mile in 1887 and 1888, when aged 16—17, and an open Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, when aged 17, Frances Elizabeth (No. 8) Rye, and many others.

As to the Old Trade and Traders, I have treated in my third chapter, and some idea of their private lives can be gleaned from a few of their wills, which I have noted below. Take the earliest, that of William Welle. He was obviously struck down by his last illness, while on the Scotch herring fishery, for his will is said to have been made in Scotland, "infra fluxus maris"—while the tide was running I suppose, on the 16th September, 1452. It is strange how, dying in a strange land, he took care to remember his favourite guilds at home, and even the repairs to that pier which

had served him so often, but against which he knew he would never again moor. John Fetcbe, in his will of the next year, by talking of his hunting spear called "wilful" (the commoners would seem to have their pet names for their spears, even as their betters did for their swords), may give us a hint that the wild boar was not then quite extinct round about here, for this is no otter country.

In 1483, John Spark talks of his "blober hous" at Cromer, which looks as though there were then some whaling going on here. Clement Fysheman's will, which speaks of two six-oared boats belonging to him, points to a style of boat not now here. The inventory is curious. The others speak for themselves.

16th Sept., 1452. William Welle of Shypden. To the high altar of Shypden 2s., to the Guild of the Blessed Mary there 12d., to the Guild of St. George there 12d., to the reparation of the pier 3s. A pilgrim to go in his name to St. Thomas of Canterbury, at my expense, and there offer 1d. If his goods will allow it he will have a chaplain to say mass daily in the Church of Shypden aforesaid for a year, but if not, residue to go in gifts of charity. Executors—his father, John Welle of Shypden, and John Bakon of Wyfeton. "*Scripta at que confecta apud Scotia infra fluxu maris ibidem die et anno domini supra dicta.*"

(3 Sept.), 1453. John Fetcbe—to be buried in the churchyard of Cromer. To the fabric of the church 6s. 8d., to the Guild of St. James 12d., to the Guild of St. George 12d. Legacies to his mother and to each of his sisters. To Margaret his sister, to Cecily his sister, to William Turner, to John Semer, to Margaret Chestany; to James Beaynham my hunting spear* alias vocat' Wylfull; to Robert Taylor my dagger; to Joan, the servant of Margaret Chestany. Appoints Robert Jaksun and John Wulfete of Crowmer, his executors.

Proved 17 Sep., 1453.

April, 1453. John Bound of Crowmere. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar 8d., to the Guild of St.

* Almost suggests boar.

- Anne 12d., to the Guild of St. John Baptist 8d., to the fabric of the church 8d., to the sustentations of the pier 8d., to the ploughlytt 4d. Isabella, his wife, executor. Proved 22 March, 1453 (Aley 203b?).
1454. John Blofield of Crowmer. To be buried in the churchyard of the Most Holy Apostles Sts. Peter and Paul of Cromer. To the high altar 1d., to the fabric of the church 6d., to the plough light 4d., to the pier 4d. Mentions property in Repps to son John for his life, remainder to son Simon and his heirs for ever. His nephew, John Blofeld, and Robert Playford of Repps, to be his executors. Proved 28 Nov., 1454.
1462. John Couper of Crowmer. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar 6s. 8d., to the emendation of the church 3s. 4d., to the plough light 12d., to the emendation of the pier 3s. 4d.
1467. Robert Jakkysson of Shipden. To be buried in churchyard of Sts. Peter and Paul. High altar 6s. 8d., emendations of church 6s. 8d., "sustent. le pere" 3s. 4d., plough light 6d. To Katherine, his wife, his message. Proved at N. Repps, 8 Oct., 1467.
- 21 Aug., 1470. Nichs. Kaye of Crowmer, "maryneller," in presence of John Dallyng, maryneller, and John Reed, "talyor." To be buried in churchyard of Cromer. To the high altar for tithes forgotten 12d., to the reparation of the pier 20d., to have a pilgrim to go to St. Thomas of Canterbury, to each of his nephews living at Westminster 6s. 8d. Residue to nephew, William Kaye, to be expended in charitable works. Proved at Norwich, 5 March, 1470 (Jekkys 199).
1483. John Spark of Crowmer. To be buried in the church. To the church "unum operimentum piraunti defunct" in eadem ecclia mancipatur, of the value of 40s.
 For great stones to be placed opposite the pier 40s.
 My cottage called "Blobberhous" in Shipden,
 My land called Lentes in Shipden.
 Wife Margaret to have his lands in Felbrigg, formerly of John Mody, for her life, and after her death his executors are to sell it, and with the proceeds provide a

chaplain to celurate daily in Shipden church for his soul and that of his wife (London, Milles fo. 28).

1487 (?). William Balryk of Cromer. To the Guild of St. George 12d., plough light 6d., light of St. Nicholas 6d., light "Sancti Salvatoris" 6d., the pier 12d., the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Runton 12d. To my daughter Margaret five basins of [gilt ?] brass, a wash basin, a pair of beads of "geete" [jet], a pair of [codie], a pair of sheets, a brass pot, and two candlesticks, upon condition that she should be of good behaviour towards her mother Isabella. My wife Isabella to have this place in which I dwell for ever, or to sell it if she pleases, on condition that she pays to my son John Balryk 40s., when he comes to the age of twenty-one. Executors—Isabel my wife, Richard Fulstowe of Crowmer. Proved at Gimmingham, 15 Sep., 1487.

1498. Robert Stronge of Crowmer. Body to be buryed in the porch of Crowmer. To whose hygh Awter I bequeth and

Jt to y^e Repacon of ye Southe pourche vjs viij^d Jt to y^e Repacon of y^e Churche iij^s iiij^d Jt to y^e gylde of Saynt George xij^d Jt to y^e plowlyght xij^d Jt to y^e pere iij^s iiij^d

The place that he dwell in to be sold, if his wife will buy it—to have it five mks. cheaper than the best price it will fetch, or five mks.

Place that Wat Strong his son dwells in, to be sold for xxv. mrc. ; if his son will buy it, to have it for 15 marc.

Also J wyll p^t if William Rugge wol by the on halfe of my Shyppe callyd the Marye w^t all y^e apperell yerto longyng he to have y^t for xv^{li} to be payd by myne Execu^ts w^t in ij yere ells to be solde to as good a pryce as y^t may be brought to Also J wolle p^t Richard Stronge my brodyr and Wat^r Stronge myn sonne haue my boote namyd the fortune w^t all y^e Apperell y^e to longyng be a lefull pryce made be Robt warde my .supuiso^r Also i woll that my lytyll boote namyde y^e Jorge be solde for as good a pryce as it maye be brought to by myne execu^ts.

1523. Robert Carr, Citizen and Goldsmith of London. Will,

1523, of the Parish of St. Nich. Coldabbey to the Reparation of Crowmer peer iij^{li} vj^s viij^d . . . to Crowmer church some Juell of v^{li} value for a contynuall memorie . . . to the Chapell of Saint Albright iij myle out of Crowmer bitwene Monslay and Bromholme standing in the felde a vestment.

1519. Clement Fysheman of Crowmer. To be buried in church of St. Peter and Powle of Crowmer in aley before the rode. To which high aultar 13s. 4d., repair of same 3s. 4d., gild of our Lady of Pity 3s., gild of St. George 12d., plowelight 12d., repair of pere 3s. 4d., house of Black Friars of Blakeney 12d., house of Grey Friars of Norwich 12d., house of Friars Austin of Norwich 20d. Mr. Patrike, greyfrier, other² called Cooke; Alys, wife, nets, ropes, &c. Residue of nets to be divided between John, son, and Robert, son. Clement Fysheman, my neve, 40s., to help him to school. Alice, wife, my VI-oore bote. John, son, my other VI-oore bote, he to give his brother 6s. 8d. Alice, wife, place where I dwell, and place called Maggs to be sold, and a secular priest to sing one year in Cromer ch. "Close by Annes Grene," taking down houses at the cliff.

Joan Fisheman, nece; Margaret Fisheman, goddau.; Alice and Katherine Fisheman, goddau.; each other neve and nece; Clement Davy, godson; Alice, "nesce." Executors—Alice, wife; Robert, son; John, son. Witnesses—Wm. Frances, Robt. Reve Skrevenor, Chrstr. Urford, *corpportors*.

Dated, 18 July, 1519.

Proved, 26 Nov., 1519, by sons at S. Repps, power reserved to wife. On a parchment pinned in register:—Inventoric of goods of Clemt. Fysheman. Apprized, 19 Nov., 1519, by Roger Bradfeld, Jno. Blofeld, Rob. Archer, and Tho. Betts.

One bull and calf 7s.; 3 swyne 4s.; Sow with 8 piggs 4s.; C salt fish 20s.; 13 parelos bords and 5 looks for windows 2s. 4d.; all old planchery bords 2s.; an old dagger and an old pece timber 4d.; 4 peyr ship tongs 4d.; 2 windows tall and an old *durr*

(durvee?) 16d. ; half a wey salt 10s ; all old tymbre in the house 13s. 4d. ; the place at Maggs x^{lb}.

The chief characteristics of the fishermen used to be great boldness in the face of real danger, and an almost childish terror of the supernatural. The former remains, but the latter is fast vanishing under the hands of the School Board master and the cheap press, under whose influences the younger generation are gradually beginning to disbelieve everything. They used to fear to cross the chancel ruins after nightfall—probably on account of the child's ghost, so graphically told me by my excavator, as printed by me in a note on page 92—and rarely cared to go home alone after nightfall. "Old Shuck," that ghastly and inconsistent fiend dog—a shaggy black animal with noiseless tread and saucer eyes (although it was headless!)—to meet which was death in the year, was firmly believed in ; and not so very long ago, some practical jokers caused a perfect stampede by turning a black ram festooned with rattling chains out at night. Quite recently the report that there was a walking light seen nightly out Runton away, used to attract to the spot many who, half hoped, half feared, to see it. Rumour went that it appeared because "some bones" were disturbed in digging, and there seems little reason to doubt that a cinerary urn *was* found and destroyed on the spot ; but the labourer who found it, though still alive, is so conscience-stricken at the ghostly light he has unconsciously brought into existence, that he firmly declines to point out the spot lest a worse thing befall him. Again, when a bridge was being built in "Shuck Lane," a human skull was dug up, whose former owner also walks till the improbable event of its being replaced occurs.

Two ghost stories, which have as much foundation as most of these have, I was told by one inhabitant. The first was how, many years ago, his grandfather was buried in the churchyard just inside the wall, at a time when resurrection men were busy. Intimation was given in a roundabout way that the grave was to be robbed, so the relatives took the precaution of having it watched. One night the watcher, covered by the wall, heard a lot of timorous fishermen going home in company from the closing of of the inn, "halling like mad" to keep their spirits up. The watcher, chilled with quiet waiting, determined to warm himself

with an adventure, so pulling his white smock over his head, he rose up slowly from the new grave with a dismal groan. The story goes that such a precipitous clattering flight never took place before in the village, and that no one of the lot cared to be the first to rise in the morning. The other tale was how he was driving home one dark night in his gig, and some miles outside Cromer heard piercing shrieks, and soon after saw the figure of a wild, half-naked woman, with flashing eyes and flowing hair, run past him absolutely noiselessly as he pulled up, chilled with supernatural fear, to see what matter of thing it was, and then vanish round a corner. Rumour goes that my informant's mare had to do the very fastest two miles ever recorded into Cromer town, and that there was a caraffe of brandy mysteriously empty next morning; also that things in general felt very shaky and bad to the ghost-seer, till to his immense relief, he heard the next day that a female lunatic had escaped barefoot and in her nightgown from an adjoining "Union."

I have, however, sadly wandered from the fishermen—sometimes called "Cromer crabs," from their staple catch. A good account of them and their work is to be found in the late Frank Buckland's Reports on the Fisheries of Norfolk, to which I must refer my readers who are specially interested in the subject. He says "the sea-bottom is very irregular, so that a trawl net cannot be used, and that for sixteen miles square there is a vast forest of seaweed, which is naturally a splendid breeding and feeding place for crabs." He estimates the fishing population at about 120, with about 50 boats, and seems to think that the Cromer men were more sensible than their neighbours at Sherringham in not sacrificing undersized crabs. The lobster fishing here, too, is good; but it is a pity some agreement cannot be made not to catch the smaller lobsters and crabs, for the legal limit is far too merciful.

A lot of coarse fish, Scotch mackerel, &c., are taken yearly, and some of better sorts, but the supply is hardly enough to supply the visitors. An especial feature of interest to visitors is the occasional "flaring" with torches for sea trout, of which I have seen some splendid specimens caught.

The fishermen hereabouts had a characteristic prayer of their own, which the Rev. F. Procter, of Witton, took down thus:—

“ Pray God lead us ;
“ Pray God speed us ;
“ From all evil defend us ;
“ Fish for our pains God send us.
“ Well to fish and well to haul,
“ And what He pleases to pay all.
“ A fine night to land our nets,
“ And safe in with the land.
“ Pray God hear my prayer.”

APPENDIX.

I. Monuments in the Church.

South Aisle Wall.

- I. TO THE MEMORY OF
MARGARET
THE BELOVED WIFE OF
COMMANDER JOHN KING ROYAL NAVY
INSPECTING COMMANDER OF THE COAST GUARD
BORN JUNE 20TH 1799
DIED NOVEMBER 25TH 1841.

BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD. REV. 14 Chap. 13 ver.

2. THIS MONUMENT
Sacred to the Memory of
CHARLES STEWART EARLE
Surgeon of this Parish
is erected
by the contributions of his numerous friends
as a tribute of respect
to the departed worth of one
who by ingenuous and unaffected manners
and an exemplary discharge of all social duties
Added to an excellent knowledge of his profession
justly merited and obtained
the esteem and affection of all who knew him

He died
 in firm reliance on his Saviour's Love
 On the XII day of Dec^r MDCCCXXXIV
 Aged XXXIV years.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness
 for they shall be filled. Matt. 5 chap. 6 ver.

Subjoined are the arms and crest of the Trinity House, with which probably the deceased had some official connection.

3.

SACRED

To the Memory of
Anthony Ditchell
 who departed this Life Jan^{ry} the 29th
 1769, in the 61st year of his Age
 Also of
John Ditchell his Son
 who died June 5th 1768 Aged 27 years
 Also of *Sarah Ditchell*
 Relict of *Anthony Ditchell*
 who died Jan^{ry} 18th 1780 Aged 69 years
 Also near this place is Interred *Sarah*
 Eldest Daught^r of Anthony & Sarah Ditchell
 and wife of the Rev^d Richard Sibbs
 who died 27th April 1802 Aged 59 years
Phebe Ditchell
 (Daughter of the above named
 Anthony & Sarah Ditchell) born
 Jan^{ry} 18th 1748 Died April 10th 1817
 Aged 69.

Rest in Peace

Rise in glory

Also three of y^e Children of John & Phebe Ditchell
Sarah Ditchell Ditchell who died Oct^r 5th 1771
 aged 1 year 4 months
John who died May 11th 1773 aged 4 days
John who died July 5th 1774 aged 6 weeks
Sarah who died Oct^r 24th 1779 aged 1 month
 And five Children who also died
 Infants

4.

M. S

Of *George Wyndham* Esq^{re}
Of Cromer Hall in this County
who lies interred in a Vault beneath

He departed this Life

On the 1st of January 1810

In the 48th year of his age

Having left issue six children

He served for many years as Major
in the East Regiment of Norfolk Militia
in times of great difficulty and publick agitation
and died universally respected
and deeply lamented

His eldest son *George Thomas*
Erects this monument in grateful remembrance
Of a kind and affectionate father
July 12th 1826

Arms: Az. a chev. between 3 lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A lion's head erased within a fetterlock or.

5.

Near this place

are interred the remains of

John Wyndham of this Parish Esq^r
yongest son of *Thomas Wyndham*
of Clearwell in the County of Gloucester Esq.
who died on the 26 of April 1765
in the 32^d of his age.

He married Elizabeth daughter of
Richard Dalton of the County of Lincoln Esq^r
by whom he left Issue one son and two daughters
George Charlotte & Sophia

Elizabeth Wyndham

Departed this Life

the 19th January 1785

Aged 58 years

Arms: Wyndham (ut ante) impaling Ar. 3 lozenges gu. 2 and 1, each charged with a saltier of the first.

6.

Sacred to the Memory of
George Thomas Wyndham Esq^{re}
 Of Cromer Hall in this parish
 & of Gayhurst & Brodesby
 in the Counties of Buckingham & Leicester
 who departed this Life on the 5th day of February 1830
 and in the 24th year of his age
 Having intermarried with Maria second daughter
 of Admiral Windham of Felbrigg
 by whom he left issue
 Maria Anne born 13th May 1827
 George Thomas 21st Sept^r 1828
 Cecilia 15th Sept^r 1829

Arms: Wyndham impaling Windham.

Motto: "Au Bon droit."

7.

SACRED to the Memory of
George Thomas Wrighte Wyndham
 only son and Heir of
George Thomas Wyndham
 of Cromer Hall Esq^{re}
 who was born the 21st of September 1828
 and who died at *Madaira* of *Brain fever* on
 the 27th of February 1837
 This Tablet has been erected by his affectionate mother
Maria Augusta Viscountess Ennismore

South Aisle Floor.

Brass of a female with hands crossed in prayer, wearing a dress striped downward from the waist, the stripes being alternately plain and cross hatched; underneath is inscribed—

8. Orate p aīa Margarete Coñforth* deę
 quj obijt aº dñi m v xvijº cui aie ppiciet

* This should be read Comforth, there being a family of that name long resident here.

9.

Beneath this Marble are interred
the Remains of

ANTHONY DITCHELL

who departed this Life, the 29th

of Jan^y 1769. Aged 61 years

Also of John Ditchell his Son

who died June the 5th 1763

Aged 27 years.

And of Sarah Ditchell Ditchell
the daughter of

John and Phebe Ditchell

who died the 5th of Octo^{br} 1771

Aged 1 Year and 4 Months

Also of John their 2nd son who died

May the 11th 1773. Aged 4 days

And also of John their 3rd son who

died July the 4th 1774 Aged 6 weeks

And of SARAH DITCHELL

Relict of Anthony Ditchell

who died Jan^y 18th 1780 Aged 69 years

10.

In Memory of

ANN PLUMBLY Spinster. And
MARY the Wife of PELL LEAK the

daughters of ROBERT and AMY

PLUMBLY. ANN PLUMBLY died

the 11 day of October 1772

Aged 20 years

And MARY LEAK died the 14 day

of December 1773 Aged 29 years

Also ANN PLUMBLY LEAK

daughter of the said PELL and

MARY LEAK who died in her infancy

Also ROBERT PLUMBLY

and AMY his wife, she died the 21
day of February 1780. Aged 63 years

and he died the 24th day of Nov^r

1782 Aged 77 years

Also ELIZABETH CHAPLIN
 Daughter of the above
 ROBERT & AMY PLUMBLY
 who died Jan^y 12th 1816
 Aged 80 Years*

Nave Floor.

11.

NEAR THIS PLACE
 lieth the Body of the Rev^d
 RICHARD SIBES,
 Rector of THURGARTON
 and Vicar of Cromer
 who departed this Life
 July 18 . 1804
 Aged 60 Years
 Also of SARAH his wife
 who departed this life
 April 27 . 1802
 Aged 59 Years.

12.

Beneath this Stone
 are interred the remains
 of
 M^{rs}. KATHERINE PARTRIDGE
 RELICT OF THE LATE
 HENRY PARTRIDGE Esq^r
 OF CROMER
 She died 15th Dec^{br} 1819
 Aged 70

The attendance of her to the grave given
 unsolicited by the principal inhabitants of
 this place affords the best memorial of the
 esteem in which she lived & died amongst them.

* Afterwards altered to 82.

13.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
 THE REV^d SAMUEL JOHN GARDINER A.M.
 late of Oriel College Oxford. THIRD SON OF
 SAMUEL GARDINER of Coombe Lodge in the
 County of Oxford Esq^r BORN NOV^r THE 14th 1792
 Died Dec^r the 4th 1817.

During the short period it was permitted him to exercise
 the Pastoral Office the temporal & spiritual welfare of
 his flock was nearest his heart—He led them beside
 the still waters of comfort & in the Paths of Right-
 eousness through the merits alone of his SAVIOUR
 JESUS CHRIST.

He lived unspotted from the world, a lively
 transcript of the Doctrines he taught, an obedient
 son—a sincere Friend & in every relation of life
 exemplary—as a record of his many excellent
 Talents & Virtues—his affectionate & afflicted
 Father has caused this Tablet to be placed over
 his remains.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4; Or, on a chev. gu. between three griffins' heads
 erased. . . . 2 lions passant combatant. 2 and 3; Ar. on a cross or
 5 mullets—1, 3, and 1.

In chief a mullet for difference.

Crest: A griffin's head erased.

North Aisle Wall.

14.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
 MARY ALEXANDER
 FORMERLY OF BURY S^t EDMUNDS
 BUT FOR MANY OF HER LATTER YEARS
 RESIDENT IN THIS PARISH
 WHO DIED ON THE 7th APRIL 1844
 IN HER 75th YEAR
 DESERVEDLY BELOVED AND
 RESPECTED

15.

In Remembrance
of
Lucy Madeline
daughter of *Henry Robert Pearson*,
of
Hyde Park Square, London, Esquire,
who entered into rest
July 23. AD 1869
at Cromer
Aged 19

"It was but a little that I passed
from them but I found Him Whom
my Soul loveth."

16.

SACRED
To the Memory of
MARY the wife of
BENJAMIN RUST
who departed this life Sept^r 3^d 1833
Aged 38 years

What is your life? It is even a Vapour that
appeareth for a little time and then vanish-
eth away. James IV. 14.

Also of
Benjamin Rust
who died Oct^r 23rd 1864 aged 73 years
and was buried in the Cemetery

North Aisle Floor.

17

In Memory of
CHARLES RICE
Gent.
who died June 15th 1803
Aged 70 years

18.

SACRED
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 BENJAMIN RUST
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 (AFTER A LONG AND PAINFUL
 AFFLICTION WHICH HE BORE
 WITH PATIENT RESIGNATION)
 20th OF JUNE 1824
 AGED 66 YEARS.

WATCH THEREFORE FOR YE KNOW NOT
 WHAT HOUR YOUR LORD DOTH COME
 MATTW XXIV 42

19.

SACRED
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 HANNAH WIFE OF
 BENJAMIN RUST
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 DEC^R 26TH 1831
 AGED 72 YEARS

CALM IN THE BOSOM OF THY GOD
 FAIR SPIRIT REST THEE NOW
 E'EN WHILE WITH OUR'S THY FOOTSTEPS TROD
 HIS SEAL WAS ON THY BROW
 DUST TO ITS NARROW HOUSE BENEATH!
 SOUL TO ITS PLACE ON HIGH?*

THEY WHO HAVE SEEN THY LOOK IN DEATH
 NO MORE MAY FEAR TO DIE.

BE NOT SLOTHFUL BUT FOLLOWERS OF THEM
 WHO THROUGH FAITH AND PATIENCE INHERIT
 THE PROMISES HEB VI 12

ALSO OF
 THOMAS SON OF BENJ^N AND GEORGINA
 RUST WHO DIED THE 27TH OF MARCH 1851
 AGED 3 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME
 AND FORBID THEM NOT, FOR OF SUCH IS THE
 KINGDOM OF GOD LUKE XVIII chap. 16 v.

* Sic.

On a loose brass, now in the church chest, but which was formerly at the east end of the church, is the following inscription—

20. Orate pro aiab; Willi Arnold Bastard ꝑ Johe
uxoris eiꝑ quoꝝ aiab; ꝑpicietur deꝝ amen.

The Norris MSS. also mentions a brass to the memory of Catherine Arnold.

Besides these monuments, all of which are still existent in the church, were until recently others, for the following notes of which I was indebted to the Rev. James Bulwer, of Hunworth, who kindly copied them for me from his splendid collections. I expect he copied them from the Norris and Martin MSS., now in my collection.

On a stone within the communion rails*

21. Here lyeth the Body of Sir George Windham Knt who died
Nov^r 27th Anno Dom. 1663.
Here lyeth the Body of Lady Windham who died 30th Jan^r
1712.
Francis Windham Esq^r, January y^e 22nd 1730, aged 74.

On circular brasses inlaid at the four corners of a large stone (the first half of the second line is in the possession of Mr. Sandford)—

22. As I am so shall you be
I pray yow al pray for me
23. Here lyeth the Body of Margaret the wife of Nathaniel Smith
gent. who died July 31st 1723 aged 46 years
24. Here lyeth the Body of Nathaniel the son of Nathaniel Smyth
and Margaret his wife who died 11th Feb. 1704 aged 9
weeks

Also Martha the daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret his
wife who died 23^d Nov^r 1708 aged 3 weeks

* Now very improperly covered up with the new tiling of the floor.

Nathaniel the son of Nath^l Smith and Marg^t his wife died 30th day of Sept 1706 aged 8 days

Margaret the daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret Smith died 7th of April 1710 aged 7 days

On a brass—

25. Orate p̄ āiā Joh'is Breese* qⁱ obiit primo [Martin has x^o] die Novemb^s a^o Dñi m^o v^o xxxiiiij^o [Martin has xxxiiij^o] cujē āiē p̄tie^l deus.
26. Hic jacet Thomas Moulton cujē āiē p̄tie^l deus Obiit 1511.
27. Orate p̄ āiā Willi Fechyt qui obiit ix^o diē Januarii a^o Dñi mill^o v^o xix^o cujē āiē p̄tie^l deus
28. Mary the wife of Richard Payne died Jan^y 22. 1711 aged 84 years.

On a stone in the north aisle were four effigies inlaid in brass, with the following inscription—

29. Orate p̄ aiab; Thome Bowma Johe Johe ꝑ̄ Margarete uxoꝝ suaꝝ quoꝝ aiab; propicietur deus. Amen.

This brass is now in the possession of Mr. Sandford.

Blomefield also mentions a brass: "Orate p' a'i'a Joh'is Monise." He also states that there were in the windows the arms of Erpingham and of Sir Robert Knowls, with his crest, a ram's head armed or, of Uffords Earl of Suffolk, and the following—

Arg. 2 dolphins hauriant combatant sa. (? Arnold) on a chief gu. 3 escallops of the first.

Per chev. sa. and ar. 3 sea mews' heads erased and counter charged.

Arg. 6 annulets sa. and a bordure gu.

Beckswell, Bacon, and Stanhors quarterly.

Also Clere, Heydon, and Berney.

On a brass under the last window on the east end of the north aisle: "In memory of Edward Heath who died on the 13th day of Decemb^r 1861 aged 66 years."

* Bulwer had this Braeli, but it is clearly Breese, see proof of his will.

2. Inscriptions in the Churchyard.*

1. James, son of Henry and Elizabeth *Nockells*, died 19 Nov., 1840, aged 1 year and 9 months.
2. Newman *Colman*, servant in Mr. Ditchell's family for 30 years, died 23 July, 1802.
3. William Gray *Read*, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gray Read, died 1 Nov., 1834.
4. Elizabeth, wife of John *Willamnt*, died 3 (?) Jan. 1762. (?)
5. William Harvey *Le Francois* died 1 Sept., 1834, aged 9, also *Peir Le Francois*, who died 11 Feb., 1841, aged 57.
6. son of John *Willamnt* (?)
7. Edwin *Beasy* died 1 Nov., 1856, aged 25; also his daughter, Phoebe Priscilla, died 12 April, 1857, aged 9 months.
8. Hannah, widow of Charles *Beasy*, died 24 June, 1858, aged 29.
9. Francis *Quincey* died 29 Sept., 1804, aged 66. Ann his wife died 16 Dec., 1816, aged 85. Martha their daughter died 12 Oct., 1779, aged 3. John *Webb*, husband of the said Ann Quincey, died 7 Nov., 1765.
10. John *Stokes* died 23 March, 1836, aged 53. Ann his wife died 5 March, 1860, aged 78. John his son died 11 March, 1836, aged 24.
11. Ann, wife of Samuel *Kirby* . . . (old: bottom part sunk.)
12. John, son of John and Charlotte *Bunn*, died 16 July, 1834, aged 21; also George their son, who died in infancy.
13. William *Cook*, master mariner, born 24 June, 1764, died 19 April, 1828.
14. Martha Maria, wife of William *Cook*, died 11 April, 1798, aged 63.

* Want of space has prevented my printing these at full length, but I have noted every fact they contain. The arrangement is as the stones are arranged, beginning at the north-east end of the Churchyard.

15. William *Cook*, master mariner, died 20 Feb., 1788, aged 63. Dinah, daughter of William and Martha *Cook*, died 21 May, 1769, in her infancy. Samuel *Cook*, mariner, son of W. and M. Cook, died 21 March, 1811, at the department of Sarre Louis.
16. Mary *Alexander*, spinster, died 7 April, 1844, in her 75th year.
17. E. H. *Jarvis* died 6 April, 1837, aged 8 months.
18. William *Jarvis*, many years master mariner and ship-owner of this place, died 8 Nov., 1845, aged 77. Martha Maria his wife, died 8 Jan. 1848, aged 80.
19. Charles *Smith* died 9 March 1825, aged 58. Mary his wife died 26 Oct., 1839, aged 72. Joanna King *Smith* died 16 April, 1807, aged 2. Joseph King John *Smith* died 20 March, 1826, aged 17.
20. William *Webb* died 9 June, 1800, aged 62.
21. John *Davies* died 12 April, 1857, aged 29.
22. Mary, wife of Nicholas *Frcary*, died 19 July, 1702.
23. John *Hervey* died 30 April, 1801, aged 74. Ann his wife died 1 Oct., 1820, aged 89. John their son died 5 Dec., 1802, aged 40. Alice their daughter died 13 March, 1785, aged 19.
24. Captain John *Taylor* died 4 Jan. 1783, aged 68. Mary his wife died 23 Oct., 1758, aged 36. John their son died 13 March, 1770, aged 23. William their second son died at Barba-
does, 11 Oct., 1781.
25. Christopher
26. James, son of Thomas and Mary *Harrison*, died 12 Dec., 1827, aged 27.
27. Ann Howlett *Heath* died 26 Feb., 1830, aged 26.
28. William Clopton *Johnson*, gent., many years resident at Ludham in this County, died at Cromer 25 June, 1831, aged 77. He was son of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Runton, and Elizabeth Monsey his wife, and was baptized at Runton 7 April, 1755.
29. (Crest—a stag's head.) Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James and Susanna* *Garthon*, of Northrepps, born 14 Jan., 1824, died 8 June, 1827.

* She was a Miss Tucker—J. G. was a doctor at Norwich.

30. Elizabeth, wife of G. *Dingle* and daughter of G. C. and S. *Tucker*, born 30 Jan. 1801, died 31 March, 1829. Charlotte, wife of Robert S. *Barnes*, and daughter of G. C. and S. *Tucker*, died 11 Nov., 1858, aged 30: her remains are interred in the Sheffield Cemetery. George Cooke *Tucker** died 7 May, 1842, aged 90. Susan *Tucker*, died 14 April, 1846, aged 78.
31. Charles Whaley *Spurgeon*, of King's Lynn, died 9 July, 1851, aged 48.
32. John George *Lockett*, of Upper Conway Street, Fitzroy Square, gent., died 3 July, 1825, aged 43.
33. Sarah, wife of Edward *Stoue*, died 17 Dec., 1795, aged 23. Also their beloved son William *Stoue*, died 29 April, 1820.
34. Francis *Cox* died 21 December, 1846, aged 73.
35. Frances, daughter of John and Frances *Rayner*, died 1 April, 1831, aged 19. Also above John *Rayner*, died 11 March, 1837, aged 51.
36. Jonathan *Neal* died 22 January, 1835, aged 78. Mary his wife died 2 July, 1832, aged 76.
37. John *Breece*, born 3 April, 1800, died 12 March, 1854. Anna Maria *Nickols* his daughter died 13 September, 1863.
38. Henry *Ransom*† died 11 December, 1816, aged 52. Judith Susannah his wife died 6 September, 1834, aged 62. Also William their eldest, and Thomas their sixth son.
39. Shearman Butler *Ransom* died 15 Aug. 1811, aged 54. Martha his wife died 31 Dec., 1822, aged 67. Susan their youngest daughter died 2 Nov., 1813, aged 20.
40. William *Ransom* died 12 April, 1806, aged 72. Mary his wife, died 7 September, 1807, aged 71.
41. Thomas *Field* died 18 September, 1841, aged 76. Susannah his wife died 12 June, 1864, aged 91.
42. Mary *Custance* died 13 April, 1854, aged 86, relict of William C., master mariner, unfortunately lost at sea.
43. Frances, wife of John *Rogers*, died 25 March, 1859, aged 63.
44. Fanny Harriett Cardew, child of James and Fanny *Cooper*, died 1 Feb., 1858, aged 5.
45. Henry *Ransom* died 17 Feb. 1832, aged 38.

* He came here as a tide-waiter.

† They are said to come from Beeston, but the name is an old one here.

46. William Henry, child of Robert and Susanna *Curtis*, died 22 Feb., 1858, aged 2 years and 9 months.
47. James *Curtis** died 21 Dec., 1849, aged 84. Cassandra his wife died 2 Nov., 1832, aged 79.
48. John, son of Matthew and Elizabeth *Brooks*, died 17 Jan., 1858, aged 18. Also two brothers who died in their infancy.
49. Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth *Chadwick*, died 25 August, 1859, aged 17.
50. John *Chadwick* died 18 Dec., 1855, aged 84. Ann his wife died 4 Aug., 1852, aged 77.
51. Sarah, wife of David *Vial*, died 24 July, 1857, aged 78.
52. In memory of three children of John and Mary *Hardingham*: James born 21 June, 1812, died 8 Aug., 1812; James born 9 Oct., 1824, died 12 Dec., 1826; Mary Ellen born 29 Oct., 1820, died 3 May, 1827; also of James, born May, 1830, and died April, 1831.
53. John *Abel* died 8 May, 1850, aged 78. Susannah his wife died 4 Jan. 1848, aged 68.
54. Sarah Ann, wife of Miles *Harrison*, died 8 July, 1816, aged 25.
55. William Walpole *Kennedy*, master mariner, and beloved husband of Mary *Kennedy*, died 29 June, 1859, aged 62. Probably son of Thomas Kennedy, of Cromer, and Elizabeth Warpole (Sic), of Runton, m. at R. 14 April, 1795.
56. William Harrison, son of William and Mary *Kennedy*, died 28 Dec., 1845, aged 24.
57. Samuel *Cocksedge*, formerly of Larlingford, died 5 Jan. 1822, aged 65.
58. Elizabeth, wife of Henry *Jarvis*, died 22 May, 1845, aged 32. [Came from Overstrand.]
59. Ephraim *Jarvis* died 2 Aug., 1856, aged 46. Hannah his wife died 18 Aug., 1855, aged 38.
60. Ephraim *Jarvis* died 8 Sept., 1830, aged 56. Sarah Bulling his wife died 22 Nov., 1847, aged 65.
61. Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah *Jarvis*, died 21 Sept., 1825, aged 16.
62. Henry Flower *Bignold*, son of John and Mary *Bignold* of this parish, died 11 June, 1820, aged 20.

* He came from Catton.

63. John *Bignold* died 4 Nov., 1837, aged 64. Mary his wife died 9 Feb., 1835, aged 64.
64. Thomas Albert, son of John and Harriet *Walker*, died 15 July, 1858, aged 4 months.
65. George *Chilves*, master mariner of King's Lynn, died 27 Sept., 1778, aged 37.
66. John *Harrison* and Benjamin his son, unfortunately lost at sea, 13 Oct., 1822, aged 44 and 20.
67. Francis *Pank* died 17 Feb., 1832, aged 77. Sarah his wife died 28 May, 1799, aged 36.
68. Francis *Pank* died 10 April, 1856, aged 67.
69. Thomas *Blythe*, late of Haveringland, died 28 Feb., 1855, aged 80. Ann his wife died 6 Feb., 1859, aged 84.
70. Elizabeth Salmon *Kirby* (?)
71. John Delve *Smith*, husband of Ann Frances *Smith*, died 28 Aug., 1859, aged 34.
72. James *Pearson* died 24 Sept., 1801, (?) aged 62. James his son died 1797, (more buried?)
73. "Here lie the remains of Five Mariners, being part of the crew of the 'Trent' of North Shields, who were drowned on Cromer beach during the dreadful storm of the 17th and 18th of February, 1836. Joseph Baley aged 30, John Nicholson 25, William Hart 25, Thomas Lister 22, Robert Hall 16. Their Employers have erected this Stone as a record of the mournful event, and as a warning to the Surviving."
74. Mary *Smith Bell* died 26 Dec., 1857, aged 68.
75. Mary *Stacey* died 26 Sep., 1827, aged 75.
76. John *Blyth* died 6 March, 1824, aged 78. Sarah his wife died 17 Aug., 1824, aged 72. Also two of their children, James aged 14, Joseph aged 24.
77. Thomas *Brown* died 22 June, 1850, aged 58. Sarah his wife died 1 Sept., 1863, aged 74.
78. Elizabeth, relict of Thomas *Bream*, died 8 Sept. 1822, aged 82.
79. Thomas *Mickelburgh* died 12 Sep., 1822, aged 80. Martha his wife died 18 May 1832, aged 78.
80. Nicholas, fourth son of Thomas and Martha *Mickelburgh*, died 19th Oct., 1814, aged 23. Also Nicholas, their first son, died 18 Sept., 1787, aged 4 years and 4 months, and Francis, their third, died 20 Nov., 1788.

81. Thomas, son of Thomas and Martha *Mickelburgh*, died 3 June, 1823, aged 38.
82. Francis *Pearson* died 4 Feb., 1816, aged 85. Alice his wife died
83. Catherine, daughter of Francis and Alice *Pearson*, died 21 April, 1832, aged 75.
84. Francis *Pearson* died 13 April, 1829, aged 64. Mary his wife died 5 Feb., 1821, aged 49. Frances their daughter died 14 Feb., 1799, in infancy.
85. Benjamin *Leak* died 3 May, 1752, aged
86. A stone, nearly illegible, to one of the same family ?
87. Anne *Fox* died 21 April, 1840, aged 54.
88. William *Fox*, lapidary in this place, died 26 Dec., 1834, aged 50.
89. James Charles *Leak* died 12 Nov., 1842, aged 13.
90. Thomas Emery *Leak* died 7 Nov., 1830, aged 42, leaving issue three sons and two daughters. Also Henry Sanford Leak his son.
91. Benjamin *Leak* died 9 June, 1822, aged 76.
92. Mary, wife of Benjamin *Leak*, died 24 Nov., 1814, aged 67 (?)
93. Benjamin *Leak* died 1774.
94. Anna *Rippingal* died 3 Nov., 1834, aged 5 months. The Rev. S. F. Rippingal, curate of Runtun 1815-6.
95. John *Eldred* died 31 Dec., 1828, aged 80. Elizabeth his wife died 30 May, 1815, aged 68.
96. John *Hogg* died 29 June, 1829, aged 52.
97. Lumley Benjamin *Bedwell*, Esq., died 12 Aug., 1850, aged 37.
98. John *Smith* died 6 May, 1857, aged 91.
99. Mary *Cutler* died 22 Oct., 1841, aged 73.
100. Maria, daughter of Robert Nicholas *Hamond*, Esq., and Sophia Caroline his wife, died 14 Nov., 1844, aged 4 years and 6 months. Also her sister, Almeria Charlotte, died 21 Nov., 1844, aged 3 years and 6 months.
101. Margaret, wife of Commander John *King*, Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, born 20 June, 1799, died 25 Nov., 1841.
102. Martha, first wife of John *Pank*, and Martha 2nd wife of do., both of whom died in child-bed—the first, Sep. 2nd, 1755, aged 33, the second, March 3rd, 1760, aged 38. John Pank died 21 April, 1789, aged 68.

103. Charlotte, wife of William Bloom *Payne*, died 27 Aug., 1846, aged 26.
 104. Elizabeth, wife of John *Payne*, died aged 40.
 105. William Seaman, son of Robert and Ann *Page*, died 15 June, 1859, aged 4 months.
 106. Thomas *Saunderson* died 17 May, 1793, aged 41.
 107. William *Howes* died 19 June, 1773, aged 65.
 108. William *Nelson*, gent., died 17 April, 1843, aged 51.
 109. John *Nurss* died 8 Jan., 1755, aged 37.

“ Fearwell Vain World
 Iv'e seen Enough of the
 & Careless I am What you
 Can say or do to me
 I fear no Threats from
 An Infernall Crew
 My Day is past & I bid
 The World Adieu.”

110. Rose, daughter of Andrew died Feb. 22, 1743, aged 22.
 111. John *Mason* died 5 Nov., 1791, aged 43. Phœbe his relict died 25 Aug., 1806, aged 56. Also their son John Howard *Mason*, died 27 Dec., 1796, aged 10.
 112. William *Mason* died 5 June, 1827, aged 44.
 113. Margaret, wife of William *Riches*, died 26 Nov., 1724, aged 84.
 114. Rebecca, wife of William *Hardingham*, died 17 May, 1845, aged 69.
 115. John *Howard* died 11 March, 1830, aged 88. Mary his wife
 116. also John Davy *Howard*, their son, died 17 April, 1793, aged 4.
 117. Thomas *Claxton* died 21 Dec., 1814, aged 41.
 118. Joseph Scott *Salmon* died 15 Jan., 1848, aged 49. Robert Claxton, his son, died 1 Nov., 1842, aged 18. Also 3 children who died in infancy.
 119. John *Forster* died 7 Aug., 1819, aged 35.
 120. William *Harrison* died 13 April, 1857, aged 20.
 121. Matthew *Pank** died 25 July, 1821, aged 68.

* He was a large builder and bricklayer, and had two children, Mary and John.

122. Edmund *Peele* died 23 July, 1839, aged 66. Frances his wife died 19 March, 1851, aged 79.
123. Thomas *Mayer* died 14 Oct., 1856, aged 68.
124. William *Crowe* died 9 June, 1827, aged 48.
125. Thomas *Leak* died 16 Jan., 1810, aged 64. Elizabeth his wife died 27 July, 1813, aged 73.
126. John *Bayfield* died 10 May, 1852, aged 55. Matthew George *Bayfield*, second son of John and Mary Ann *Bayfield*, who was drowned on his voyage home from China, 10 June, 1848, aged 20.
127. George *Harrison* died 18 Sept., 1857, aged 68 years 11 months.
128. Sophia, relict of Richard *Ellis*, and daughter of the late Sydney Terry, died 27 Nov., 1824, aged 51. Also two of their children: Jane died 26 Dec., 1810, aged 5, Mary died
129. William *Mynheer*, husband of Ann *Mynheer*, died 14 Jan., 1858, aged 45.
130. George *Bell* died 5 July, 1822, aged 55. James *Langham* died 13 Jan., 1830, aged 60.
131. Mary Maria *Terry* died 22 June, 1790, ? aged 20?
132. Sidney *Terry* died 26 June, 1796, aged 63. Catharine Harriett his wife
133. William *Smith* died 7 Aug. 1840, aged 71. Mary his wife died 24 March, 1853, aged 73.
134. Mary Ann, only daughter of John and Mary *James*, of H.M. Coastguard, Natives of St. Ives, Cornwall, died 25 Nov., 1831, aged 16.
135. Ann, daughter of William and Mary *Cawston*, died 8 Oct., 1813, aged 11.
136. William *Lincs* died 10 Nov., 1819, aged 75.
137. Robert and Mary Ann, son and daughter of John and Elizabeth *Witten* (Wilten?)
138. Elizabeth, wife of Robert *Smith* and daughter of John *Thorman*, died 13 May, 1831, aged 54. Robert *Smith* died 8 May, 1837, aged 62. Also Mary his wife died 20 March, 1860, aged 78.
139. Kezia, wife of John *Thorman*, died 26 Feb., 1784, aged 32. Also John William, died in infancy, 18 Feb., 1784.

140. John *Thorman* died 28 April, 1811, aged 67.
141. Andrew *Watson*, mounted guard of H.M. Revenue Coast Guard Service, died 16 March, 1846, aged 42.
142. Mary *Newstead* died 4 June, 1831, aged 66.
143. Nathaniel *Newstead* died 4 June, 1821, aged 49.? Also Sarah his wife, died 23 June, 1836, aged 67.
144. William *Newstead* died 3 April, 1816, aged 77. Elizabeth his wife died 13 Sept., 1792, aged 57. Also 3 of their children who died in infancy.
145. Sewell *Burton* died 1 May, 1860, aged 81. James Howes his son died 11 Dec., 1833, aged 18. Elizabeth Howes his daughter died 15 Oct., 1843, aged 38.
146. Edward *Wiggott* died 22 April, 1844, aged 51. Mary his wife died 24 July, 1819, aged 28. Also Sarah his wife died 4 July, 1835, aged 49.
147. John *Long*, husband of Mary Ann *Long*, died 22 Sept., 1858, aged 50.
148. John *Middleton* died 18 Nov., 1839, aged 35.
149. Gilbert *Allen*, fisherman, died 16 Aug., 1826, aged 50. Gilbert (his son by Elizabeth his wife) unfortunately drowned, 13 Oct., 1822, in his 20th year.
150. Elizabeth, widow of Gilbert *Allen*, died 13 May, 1854, aged 80.
151. William, son of James and Mary *Davidson*, died 25 March, 1823, aged 16.
152. William *Davidson*, late of Northrepps, died 3 Feb., 1827, aged 66.
153. Deborah, wife of William *Davidson*, died 3 May, 1844, aged 84.
154. Phebe *Carter* died 24 June, 1827, aged 36.
155. John *Breese* died 12 Jan., 1841, aged 72.
156. Susanna Maria *Breese* died 25 Dec., 1814, aged 51.
157. Cook *Wright* died 2 Oct., 1796, aged 69. Elizabeth his wife died 16 April, 1807, aged 67.
158. James *Davidson* died 20 June, 1844, aged 81.
159. Henry *Warner*, late gamekeeper to James Reed, Esq., formerly of Cromer Hall, died 12 Oct., 1819, aged 41.
160. William *Barnard*, son of William and Mary Barnard, of Great Ellingham, died 3 March 1827, aged 51.

161. Mary Ann, daughter of Francis and Mary *Long*, died 5 May, 1799, aged 8.?
162. Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth *Middleton*, died 26 Aug., 1806, aged 21.
163. Mary *Rook*, wife of James Rook, died 1769.
164. John *Davidson*, faithful and valuable servant of George Wyndham, Esq., died 1 April, 1788, aged 31.
165. Ann *Nickols* died 14 Aug., 1825, aged 84.
166. William *Breese* died 2 May 1860, aged 66.
167. John *Storey* died 1 Feb., 1839, aged 55. Sarah his wife died 6 June, 1852, aged 69. Also 4 of their children. Hannah died 11 Oct., 1822, aged 12. Sarah Ann, Mary Ann, and Amy, died in their infancy.
168. James, son of John and Elizabeth *Storey*, died 1806.
169. John *Brooks* died 9 May, 1841, aged 36.
170. John George, son of John and Mary *Brooks*, died 18 Nov., 1833, aged 7.
171. William *Jacob* died 24 April, 1821, aged 75. Susanna his wife died 24 April, 1823, aged 77. Three of their children. William died 28 Feb., 1820, aged 48. Philip died 1785, aged 11. Thomas died 1 March, 1823, aged 17. (?)
172. Robert *Porter* died 4 Jan., 1825, aged 50. Martha his wife died 13 April, 1858, aged 73.
173. Sabina *Simons* died 25 Feb., 1856, aged 52. Erected by her Sunday School children.
174. Samuel *Simons*, builder, died 23 July, 1830, aged 73.
175. Caroline Maria *Nickols* died 21 April, 1808, aged 80.
176. Robert, only son of Robert and Ann *Press*, formerly of Aylmerton, died 18 March, 1826, aged 25.
177. Robert *Press*, formerly of Aylmerton, died 24 Jan., 1837, aged 63, and Ann his wife died 2 Feb., 1835, aged 63.
178. Hannah, eldest daughter of Robert and Ann *Press*, died 17 March, 1849, aged 50.
179. Edmund *Stvan* died 24 May, 1805, aged 75. Martha his wife died 4 Sept., 1809, aged 81.
180. Mary, wife of Francis *Allard*, died 7 April, 1812, aged 29.
181. Mary Ann Cawston *Loose*, granddaughter of Nicholas *Cawston*, of London, formerly of this parish, died 15 Aug., 1855, aged 3 years and 3 months.

182. Thomas and Christian *Swan*. Christian died 12 Jan., 1801, aged 70, and Thomas died 15 Feb., 1805, aged 73.
183. Elizabeth Critoph, daughter of Henry and Mary *Swan*, died 2 Feb., 1806, aged 28. Also Sarah *Swan* died 31 Jan., 1819.
184. Henry *Swan* died Oct., 1796. Mary his wife died 6 April, 1804?
185. Edmund *Swan*, fisherman, unfortunately lost at sea, 6 May, 1805, aged 31.
186. Catherine, wife of Edmund *Swan*, died 10 Nov., 1844, aged 68.
187. Mary *Warner* died 18 Oct., 1848, aged 68.
188. William *Webb* died 6 Feb., 1839, aged 60.
189. Sandford Smith, son of Henry and Margaret *Sandford*, died 29 Jan., 1820, aged
190. Robert Plumer, son of Henry and Margaret *Sandford*, died
191. Elizabeth, relict of Plumer *Sandford*, died 13 Oct., 1820, aged 81.
192. Henry *Sandford*, merchant, died 2 Aug., 1829, aged 63. Margaret his wife died 23 Dec., 1821, aged 46. Anna their youngest daughter.
193. Mary Watson, wife of Henry *Sandford*, died 20 Dec., 1840, aged 41?
194. John *Cutler* died 11 Oct., 1793, aged 78.
195. Mary wife of John *Cutler*, died 11 May 1804, aged 70.
196. Amey, wife of John *Pye*, (?) died 1 Oct., 1726.

In 186 . . there was a broken slab in the Churchyard inscribed thus—

Here Lyeth y^e Body of
 BR Pye son of John
 . . . e & Anne his wife
 . . o Dyed ye 27

197. Thomas *Webb* died 20 March, 1835, aged 52, also Annette his wife.
198. George Bennett, son of Thomas and Ann *Webb*, died 9 May 1844, aged 22.

199. Robert *Webb* died 2 July 1804. Rosamond died 28 Dec., 1811, aged 68.
200. William *Collison* died 27 Sept., 1814, aged 39.
201. Elizabeth *Collison* died 11 Feb., 1849, aged 34.
202. Selina *Simons*, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Simons, died 15 Dec., 1827, aged 21. Hannah Annetta, daughter of Sandford and Hannah *Simons*, died 23 June, 1850, aged 9 months.
203. Mary Soame, wife of Thomas Cook *Collison*, died 30 Dec., 1829, aged 28.
204. Henrick *Hamann*, Captain of the brig Juno, of and from Memel, stranded 9 May, on Cromer beach, died 14 Oct., 1845, aged 45.
205. James Ostler, beloved and only son of Isaacks and Sarah *Fisher*, died 2 April, 1859, aged 6 years and 6 months.
206. Mary wife of John *Kettles*, died 3 May, 1804?
207. Isaac Anthony, son of Lewis and Jane *Alsop*, died 11 May, 1826, aged 25. Lewis *Alsop* died 30 May, 1823, aged 51.
208. Charles Stewart *Earle* died Dec. 18.
 Martha *Earle* died 31 Feb., 1821, aged 16.
 Richard *Earle* died 20 May 1824, aged 21.
 Elizabeth *Earle*, born 28 Sept., 1771, died 8 Sept., 1840.
209. (Obelisk.) Sacred to the memory of John Henry *Earle*, surgeon, born Feb. 26, 1809, died Dec. 11, 1868. This monument is erected by the members and friends of the Loyal Baring Lodge of Odd Fellows, M.U., as a testimony of their sincere respect.
210. Mrs. Mary Ann *Parkes*, late of North Terrace, Camberwell, died at Cromer 24 April, 1853, aged 48. Beloved and only daughter of the late William Rust, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, formerly of Aldermanbury and Kennington.
- 211.* Jane *Rust* died 23 Nov., 1856, aged 59.
- 212.† Sarah, wife of John *Atcheson*, died 6 July, 1823, aged 62.
 John *Atcheson* died 9 July, 1830, aged 76.

* In north-east chapel ruins.

† In chancel ruins.

3. The Parish Registers, etc.

UNHAPPILY all the early Registers are lost, the first which have been preserved commencing in 1689.

The first baptism entered is that of one of my own family: * "1689—Margaret Rye, daughter of Willm Rye, and Mary his wife, baptised Septemb^r y^e 1st;" and curiously enough the first marriage on the register is also that of one of my family: "1696—May y^e 26th Richard Harmer and Elizabeth Ry both of Cromer."

The first entry of burial is on the 4th April, 1689.

From the above dates respectively the entries run consecutively to the present time without any break.

The entries chiefly relate to families of the names of Ditchell, Smith, Windham and Wyndham, Harmer, Partridge, Cubit, Sandford, Learner, Rye, Swan, Ransome, Harvey, and Miller. All the church registers are kept at the vicarage, but not in a fire-proof receptacle.

The Town or Parish Account Books, containing the names of the parishioners rated and an account of the expenditure of the rates, commence 31st March, 1766, and are kept in the Church Chest.

* My ancestors settled here nearly three hundred years ago, and were long yeomen of this parish, which they left comparatively recently.

4. The Subsidy Rolls.

VILLATA DE SHIPDEN.

1st EDWARD III.		6th EDWARD III.	
D. Clem'te Herv'y .	vs.	D. Joh'no Waryn .	ijs. vjd.
Rob'to de Eggem'e .	ijs.	Thom' Draper .	ijs. ijd.
Ric'o Lomb .	xijd.	Alano Reymu'd .	ijs. ijd.
Will'mo Leman .	xijd.	Nich'o Munk .	xd.
Nich's Hermer .	xijd.	Cristia Mosse .	viijd.
Walt'o Catelyne .	xviijd.	Barth' Grime .	viijd.
Ric'o Bataillie .	xijd.	Joh'ne Told [Todd?] .	xijd.
Joh'ne Waryn .	ijs. ijd.	Joh'ne Colman .	xijd.
Thoma le Draper .	ijd.	Rob'to Mosse .	ijs. vjd.
Crist' Mosse .	xijd.	Nich'o fil' Barthi .	xxd.
Rob'to Mosse .	xijd.	Will'mo Smyth .	ijd.
Barth'o Grumme .	ijd.	Rob'to Le Moyne .	xvd.
Martino filio Leveve .	xxd.	Will's Rust .	viijd.
Ric'o le Monye .	xijd.	Alano fil' Galfr' .	vjs.
Barth'o Carpent' .	xijd.	Isabell Tebald .	ijs.
Will'mo Fabro' .	ijd.	Joh'no Aliot (?) .	xijd.
Joh'ne Sirik .	vijd.	Ida Atlebur' .	viijd.
Rob'to le Monie .	xijd.	Will's Maran (?) .	ijs.
Alano filio Galfri .	iijd.	Ric'o Le Monye .	viijd.
Isabell Tebald .	ijs. ijd.	Will'o Passheleu .	xd.
Alic' Herbert .	xijd.	Steph'o le Clerk .	xxd.
Alano Lemonie .	xiiiijd.	Clem'to H'vy .	iijs.
Hug' le Clerk .	xviijd.	Rob'to de Egemere .	iijs.
Isabell Passeleu .	xviijd.	Ric'o Lom .	viijd.
Laur' Howard .	xd.	Will's Leman .	ijs.
Rad'o Lomb .	vjd.	Ric'o Wataille [Bataille]	xviijd.
Tax' } Rob'to Herbert .	xijd.	Walt'o Katine .	ijs.
} Will'o Berdles .	xijd.	Hug' fil' Hug' .	ixd.
		Thom' H'vy .	xijd.
		Hug' le Clark .	xijd.

CROWMER. 14th HENRY VIII.

Thomas Roby's in goods . . .	lxxx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Wylliam Arnold in goods . . .	xij <i>li</i> .	vjs.
Roger Bradfeld in goods . . .	xxx <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>s</i> .
John Blofeld in goods . . .	li.	ls.
Richard Blofeld in goods . . .	xxx <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>s</i> .
Thomas Brese in goods . . .	xxx <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>s</i> .
John Smyth in goods . . .	xx <i>li</i> .	xx <i>s</i> .
Richard Crowde* in goods . . .	xx <i>li</i> .	xx <i>s</i> .
Thomas Cator in moveables . . .	xiiij <i>li</i> .	vjs. viij <i>d</i> . vjs. vj <i>d</i> .
Richard Cloyte in moveables . . .	x <i>li</i> .	xs. v <i>d</i> .
William Colbecke in moveables . . .	x <i>li</i> .	xs. v <i>d</i> .
Henry Heyles in moveables . . .	v <i>li</i> .	ijs. vj <i>d</i> .
Jeffrey Mendham in goods . . .	xx <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>s</i> .
John Mangilles in moveables . . .	xv <i>li</i> .	xv <i>s</i> . vijs. vj <i>d</i> .
Rob'te Palm' in goods . . .	xx <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>s</i> .
John Fenne in moveables . . .	vij <i>li</i> .	vjs. iij <i>d</i> .
Richard Colting in moveables . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Water Glow' in moveables . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Richard Rent (Rant?) in goodes . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
John Woodcroft in moveables . . .	x <i>li</i> .	vj <i>d</i> .
Thomas Toly in goods . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	ijs. vj <i>d</i> .
Thomas Welwyk in goods . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
George Barton in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
Robert Archer in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
John Goodred in goods . . .	x <i>li</i> .	vs. ijs. vj <i>d</i> .
Thomas Warn' in goods . . .	.	xls. xij <i>d</i> .
Richard Wild in goods . . .	vj <i>li</i> .	vjs. iij <i>d</i> .
Peter Skot in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
Henry Amys in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
John Sadeler in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
Willm Robyns in moveables . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	ij <i>d</i> .
John Daunce in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	ij <i>d</i> .
John Blomfeld in goods . . .	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviiij <i>d</i> .
John Hickson in moveables . . .	viiij <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>d</i> .
John Taunte in moveables . . .	.	vs. ijs. vj <i>d</i> .

* This may be Crowdere.

John Mannyngham in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	iijs. ijd.
John Monson in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
Richard Noris in moveables	vj <i>l</i> z.	vjs. iij <i>l</i> d.
Johan Gilbert in profite for wages	xl <i>l</i> z.	xij <i>l</i> d.
John Conyby in goods	viiij <i>l</i> z.	viijs. iij <i>l</i> d.
Thomas Raynolds in moveables	v <i>l</i> z.	vij <i>l</i> s. vjd.
John Bery in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
Robert Wace in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
Roger Symmys in lande . . . . .	. . . . . xxx <i>s</i> .	xij <i>l</i> d.
Robert Perrot in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Thomas Berker in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Willm Manne in wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Willm Barker in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Thomas Crowe in wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
John Tubber in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Edmond Duglas in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
John Brese in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Thomas Burwell in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
John Barker in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Robert Fysheman in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
John Fysshe in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	ijs.
Robert Wyskyn in profite in wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Hugh Cragge in wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
James Mason in profite for wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Thomas Byrd in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
John Bryght in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
Rychard Strong in lande . . . . .	. . . . . xxx <i>s</i> .	xij <i>l</i> d.
Edmund Hyxe in moveables	iiij <i>l</i> z.	xviijd.
Thomas Bettes in lande . . . . .	. . . . . xxx <i>s</i> .	xij <i>l</i> d.
Symond Edes in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Robert Glov' in profite for wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	xij <i>l</i> d.
Adham Hutchesson in profite for wages . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	
John Mustroytt in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	
John Blowfelde the yonger in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	
John Browne in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	
Symond Pullam in lande . . . . .	. . . . . xxx <i>s</i> .	
Wyllm Awden in lande . . . . .	. . . . . xxx <i>s</i> .	
Agnes Multon the elder in lande	vij <i>l</i> z. xs.	
Cysle Toyle in moveables . . . . .	. . . . . xls.	

Agnes Multon the yonger in wages	xls.
Amos Baxter in moveables	
Johan Fychett in moveables	
Margaret Bunne in moveables	xls.
Betrice Rice in profite for wages	xls.
Margaret Cokkes in wages	xls.
Johan Browne in lande	xxs.
John Comforte in moveables	
Johanne Comfort in moveables	
Margaret Comfiort in moveables	
Geffrey Barber in wages	
Wyllm Foster in profite for wages	
Mychell Dey in profite for wages	
Thomas Awdey in profite for wages	
John Blomffeld the yonger in wages	
John Huntt' in wages	
Robert Browne in wages	
Wyllm Marchall in wages	
Wyllm Rysying in profite for wages	
Robert Ingham in wages	
Wylliam Rowlond in wages	
Robert Camond in wages	
Roger Buk in wages	
Roger Buk in wages	
John Byrd in profite for wages	
Edmund Gylbert in wages	
Nicholas Newman in wages	
John Blomeffeld in wages	
John Vyston in wages	
John Williamson in wages	
John Lawson in profite for wages	
Wyllm Mansfeld for wages	
Thomas Batman in wages	
Thomas Lees in wages	
John Hy ... son (?) in wages	
Clement in wages	
Robert Duglas in wages	
Thomas Herrygate in wages	
John Phillipis in wages	

Rychard Langle in wages		
Rychard Wetherby in wages		
Thomas Burnand in wages		
X'pofer Howet in wages		
Thomas Porrett in wages	xxs.	
Wyllm Baxster in wages	xxs.	
John Frees in wages	xxs.	
Robert Reve in wages	xxs.	
John Preter in wages	xxs.	
John Smyth, shoemaker, in wages	xxs.	
John Towtying in wages	xxs.	
Wyllm Burton in wages	xxs.	
Wyllm Ruddam in wages	xxs.	
Herry Long in wages	xxs.	
John Sengleton in wages	xxs.	
Thomas Skynner in wages	xxs.	
Thomas Hare in wages	xxs.	
Wyllm Haybot in wages	xxs.	
Wyllm Holtying in wages	xxs.	
Adryan, s'vaunt of Wyll'm Colbek, in wages	xxs.	
Herry Jakson in wages	xxs.	
Wylliam Greve in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Henry Flemyng, alien, in wages	xxs.	viijd.
Symond Rowland in wages	xxs.	viijd.
Peter Parant in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
John Classhe, alien, in wages	xxs.	viijd.
Ric. Bylle in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Wyllm Corser in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Henry Perman in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Wyllm Bertylmew in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Herry, s'vaunt of Eduard Subbold, in wages		
[alien]	xxs.	viijd.
Robert Archer in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Edmond Archer in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Henry Hurry in wages	xxs.	iiijd.
Sum	xxiiij <i>l</i> . xijs. ijd.	

SUBSIDY ROLL, 37TH HENRY VIII. 1551.

John Knyght, Edmond Wyndham, knight, James Bulleyn, knight, John Willoughby, Commissioners.

CROWMER.

Will'm Arnold, gent.	. . . . .	xxxs.
Richard Blowfeld for goods	. . . . .	iiij <i>l</i> .
John Blowfeld for goods	. . . . .	lxxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
John 'Comefort for goods	. . . . .	xlvs.
Will'm Colbecke for goods	. . . . .	xls.
Rob't Blowfeld for goods	. . . . .	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
... Spilman for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Richard C..... for goods	. . . . .	xvjs.
Richard S..... for goods	. . . . .	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Will'm S..... for goods	. . . . .	xvs.
Richard Wyld for goods	. . . . .	xvs.
Rob't Ransome for goods	. . . . .	xvs.
John Payne for goods	. . . . .	xijs.
Will'm Jonson for goods	. . . . .	xijs.
Edmund Suffeld for goods	. . . . .	xijs.
Will'm Ga. . . . for goods	. . . . .	xijs.
John Davye for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Nicholas Hynde for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Will'm Mangles for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Will'm Pawter for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Thomas Akwes for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Rob't Clarke for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Margaret Brese for goods	. . . . .	xs.
Clement Fyshman for goods	. . . . .	vs. iiij <i>d</i> .
John Venyssher for goods	. . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Catheryn Mendham for goods	. . . . .	iiijs.
Richard Benet (?) for goods	. . . . .	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Rob't Bresse for goods	. . . . .	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Rob't Mant for .....	. . . . .	vjs.
R. ... Robbyns for landes	. . . . .	ixs.
Richard Fenne for landes	. . . . .	viijs.
Rychard Crowde (Crowdere ?) for landes	. . . . .	iiijs.
Sum	. . . . .	xxix <i>l</i> . xvijjs.

SUBSIDY ROLL, 37TH HENRY VIII. 1546.

This certificate indented made the xxv day of Aprill in the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord Edward the Syxthe by ye grace of God kinge of England, France and Irlande, defender of the faythe and in the Erthe of the churche of England and of Irlande the supreme head, &c., ... Heydon knyght James Boleyn knyght John Wylloughby knyght Xtopher Heydon esquier Rychard Heydon esquier and Gregory Davy gentyلمان Commissioners dyvided & allotted within the hundreds of North Erpingham South Erpingham Eynesford and Holte in the county of Norfolk to and for the taxation and leveing of the second & last payment of the entire subsidye grantyd by acte of parlaiment to the late king of famous memory Henry the VIIIth in the xxxvij yeare of his most noble reign and nowe payable to our said most sovereign lord king Edward the Sixth and taxed & assessed by the said commissioners according to the said acte, &c., &c.

Wyllm Bulwer of Wooddalling in the said county of Norff. gentleman Collector appoynted to & for the leveing & gathering of the forsaid subsidie.

CROMER.

Will'm Arnold, gent., for lande	xxxxs.
Thomas Robyns for lande	xs.
Rychard Blofyld for goods	iiij <i>l</i> .
John Spylman for goods	xvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
John Blofyld for goods	lxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Will'm Colbek for goods	xxxiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Rob't Blofyld for goods	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
John Comfort for goods	xls.
Rychard Cloytte for goods	xvjs.
Will'm Godderd for goods	xijs.
Rychard Wylde for goods	xvs.
Rychard Sarrse for goods	xvs.
Richard F...., jun., for lande	viijs.
Nycholas Hynde for goods	xs.
Rob't Marge (Marse or Marnye ?) for	vjs.
Edmond Suffeld for goods	xs.
Rob't ...son for goods	xvs.

John Payne for goods	xij <i>s.</i>
Will'm Johnson for goods	xs.
John Davye for goods . . . . .	.....
Richard Crowde for lande	ij...
Clement Fysman for goods	vs. iij <i>d.</i>
Will'm Prater (?) for goods	xs.
John Feny for lande	iiij <i>s.</i>
Henry for goods	vs. iij <i>d.</i>
Margaret for goods	xij <i>s.</i>
Will'm	xs.
Adam Hutcheson	ij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
Rob't Brest (Brese ?) for goods	ij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
Richard Bond (?) for goods	iiij <i>s.</i>
Sum	xxvij <i>li.</i> xv <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>

CROMER.

5th EDWARD VI.

Richard Blofyld	lx <i>s.</i>
John Spylman	lx <i>s.</i>
John Blofyld	ls.
Will'm Colbek	xxx <i>s.</i>
Robert Blofyld	xx <i>s.</i>
John Comforte	ls.
Richard Cloyte	xx <i>s.</i>
Will'm Goddarde	xs.
Richard Wylde	xv <i>s.</i>
Richard Sarse	xv <i>s.</i>
Nycholas Hynde	xs.
Edmond Suffeld	xs.
Cicely Rawnsome	xv <i>s.</i>
John Payn	xiiij <i>s.</i>
Will'm Johnson	xij <i>s.</i>
John Davye	xs.
Will'm Prate	xs.
Margaret Breese	xs.
Will'm Gadeler (?)	xs.
Symond Comforte	xs.
Thomas Magnus	xs.

Richard Bennet	xs.
Will'm Magnus	xs.
Thomas Deynes	xs.
Strangers ther—	
John Bastyan	vii <i>d.</i>
Andrew Lambe	vii <i>d.</i>
Sum	xxiii <i>l.</i> xv <i>d.</i>

CROMER.

5th EDWARD VI.

Will'm Arnold, gent. . . .	xxs.
Cecilia Blofeld, wid. . . .	ls.
Johanna Spilman, wid. . . .	xls.
John Blofeld	ls.
Will'm Colbek	xxxvs.
Rob'tus Blofeld	xxs.
John Comfort	ls.
Ric'us Cloyte	xxs.
Will'm Goddard	xs.
Ric'us Wild	xvs.
... Surr	xvs.
Cecilia Rannsome	xs.
John Payne	xs.
Will'm Johnson	xs.
John Davy	xs.
Will'm Prater	xs.
Will'm Sadler	xvs.
Thomas Magnus	xs.
Ric'us Benet	xs.
Will'm Magnus	xs.
Thomas Dennys	xs.
Alien—	
John Bastyan	vii <i>d.</i>
Andrew Lambe	vii <i>d.</i>
... Godfrey, s'viens, Jo. ... foret	vii <i>d.</i>
[Part gone.]	
John the Dane	vii <i>d.</i>
Swayne the Dane, serviens [illeg.]	vii <i>d.</i>
Sum	xx <i>l.</i> xii <i>s.</i> liii <i>d.</i>

CROMER.	39th ELIZABETH.	Landes.	
Emanuel Caliard, gent.	.	.	vij <i>l</i> . xxvij <i>s</i> .
Thomas Baxter, gent.	.	.	v <i>l</i> . x <i>s</i> .
John Blowfeld	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Will'm Ric	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . v <i>s</i> .
John Cooper	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Edmunde Empson	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Will'm Richardson	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Roberte Daynes	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Nicholas Bacon	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Robert Springold, sen.	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Roberte Smythe	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
		Goods.	
Margrett Benet, wid.	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Will'm Andrewes	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Richard Benet, jun.	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
John Springold	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Xpofer Ward	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Thomas Sadler	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Edward Marriner (?)	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Richard Evered	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Thomas Harmer	.	.	ij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Davy Cornwall, al., per poll.	.	.	vij <i>d</i> .
		Sum h' ville	vij <i>l</i> . vij <i>s</i> . vij <i>d</i> .

CROMER.	18th JAMES I.	Landes.	
Margorye Callarde, widdowe	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Thomas Baxter, gent.	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Thomas Husbonde, gent.	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
John Spilman	.	.	x <i>s</i> . vij <i>s</i> .
Edmond Dennys	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
Rychard Everyd	.	.	xxx <i>s</i> . iij <i>s</i> .
		Sum	x <i>s</i> .

CROMER.	4th CHARLES I.	Landes.		
James Underwood, gent.	.	.	iiij <i>l</i> .	xvjs.
Thomas Baxter, junr., gent	.	.	iiij <i>l</i> .	xijs.
John Spillman	.	.	xls.	viijs.
Edmond Dennys	.	.	xxs.	liijs.

IN CROMER.	14th CHARLES II.			
Clement Mangles	.	.	4 o	payd and acquitted.
The said S ^r George Windham	12	o o		payd and acquitted.
John Miller	.	.	5 o	payd and acquitted.

CROMER, <i>v</i> <i>l</i> .	xijs.	15th Charles II.		
Dame Frances Windham & the son & heire of S ^r George Wind- ham, k ^t , late dec ^d .	.	.	ix <i>l</i> .	iiij <i>l</i> . xijs.
Thomas Baxter, gent.	.	.	<i>v</i> <i>l</i> .	xls.

CROMER. 24th CHARLES II. HEARTH TAX ROLL.

Tho. Baxter		Wid. Walker	1
H ^o Todd		Pye and Bond	2
Robt. Morris	1	Woolsy and Pert	2
Robt. Payne		Ray and Allyn	2
Nich.		Dy. Deberson	1
Jn ^o Waldy (?)	1	Wid. Dabny	1
... B...ont	2	Eliz. Goodluck	1
Jn ^o Rivet (?)		Eale and Plattyn	2
Wm. Bennet		Plattin (?) and Bayne	2
Jn ^o Payne		Robt. Hurst	1
Wm. Ashmoore	5	Lanc. Connall, ju.	1
A vacant	2	Eliz. Durrant	1
Tho. Dawson	2	Jn ^a Plattin	1
Wm. Morden	4	Wm. Whypp	1
Rich. Bennett	5	Jn ^o Webster	
Jn ^o Robinson	1	Wid. ...erson	
Edw. Rey [Rye]	3	Kinge & Morris	
Rich. Basham	2	Lawr. B.....er	1
Jn ^o Miller	3	Sym. Risburge	1
Tho. Hipp	1	Rye &	2
Rich. Lemon	2	[Many here illegible.]	
Tho. Abbs	4	Wid. Matlask	1
Sase and Webster	2	Edm. George	1
Wm. Cooke	3	Rich. Overton	1
X ^{to} Payne	2	Jn ^o Weldyn	1
Hen. Stapleton	2	Wid. Dixon	1
Robt. Goslyn	5	Wid. Moanes	1
Nat. Woodcroffe	1	Mary Beare	1
Robt. Goldsmith	2	Wid. Atkinson	1
Wm. Richardson	3	Tho. Caston	1
	—	Wid. Howe	1
Persons discharged	79	Eliz. Floyden	1
	—	Roger Rye	1
Tho. Carver	1	Wid. Acres (?)	1
Lanc. Cunnall	1	Wid. Holland	1
Payne and Holland	2	Tho. Cannell	1
Woolsy and Swann	2		—
Wid. Jeckes	1		

5. The Poll Books.

1714 CROMER.

Bennet Rich^d, ju.
 Carter Vincent
 Copeland Richd.
 Frary John
 Fox Robert
 Goat John
 Hutchinson Clement
 Kirby John
 Miller John
 Pank Francis

Pank Matthew
 Rivet Wm.
 Rye James
 Sadler Thos.
 Sillis Robert
 Smith Nathl.

*All voted for Sir
 James Astley & Thos.
 de Grey—Sir Ralph
 Hare and Erasmus
 Earle not getting a
 vote.*

1734 CROMER.

Allen Robt.
 Bennett Richd.
 Bulwer Jas.
 Chaplin Fras.
 Collins Peter
 Cook John
 Cook John
 Copland Richd.
 Fox Robt.
 Frarey John
 „ Robt.
 „ Nicks.
 Hackerson Thos.
 Haskins John
 Hurst John
 Kett Robt. (resid. Hingham)

Kirby John
 „ Samuel
 Miller John
 Pain Richd.
 Paul Thos.
 Ransome Hy.
 „ Robert
 Riches Wm.
 Rooke John
 Smith Richd.
 Suffell John
 Webb Robt.
 Willemot Jas.
 Wyndham Fras.

*All but Nicks.
 Frarey, who voted for
 Bacon & Wodehouse,
 voted for Coke and
 Morden.*

1768. CROMER.

Carter John	Cromer	Astley and Coke
Cutlove John	"	de Grey and Coke
Everard Richd.	Gimtingham	Astley and Coke
Hook Philip	"	"
Kirby Jas.	"	"
Leake Benjn.	Cromer	Wodehouse and de Grey
Lownd John	"	Astley and Coke
Plumley Robt.	"	"
Ransome Wm.	"	"
Riches Jas.	"	"
Swan Hy.	"	de Grey and Coke
Williment John	"	de Grey and Astley

1802. CROMER.

			Coke	Astley	Wodehouse
Bailey Wm.	haberdasher	Norwich			I
Chesnutt Kirby	gardener	Edgefield	I	I	
Curtis Jas.	blacksmith	Cromer	I	I	
Emery Jas.	farmer	Fakenham	I	I	
Grice Philip H.	fishmonger	Weybourne			I
Hicks John	gent.	Cromer	I		I
Howard John	King's officer	"			I
Leake Benjn.	shoemaker	"			I
Mickleburgh Thos.	merchant	"	I		I
Miller Wm.	farmer	Antingham			I
Pearson Francis	tailor	Cromer			I
Quinsay Fras.	shoemaker	"			I
Ransome Wm.	mariner	"			I
" Hy.	"	"			I
Rust Benjn.	draper	"	I		I
Sexton Allen	fishmonger	"	I	I	
Simons Saml.	carpenter	"	I		I
Windham G.	esq.	"	I	I	
Wright Saml.	farmer	Overstrand	I	I	

1806. CROMER.

		Windham	Coke	Wodehouse
Curtis Jas.	blacksmith	I	I	
Custance Wm.	mariner	I	I	
Jarvis Wm.	mariner	I	I	
Leake Benjn.	shoemaker	I	I	
Neale Jonathan	cordwainer	I	I	
Peele Edmd.	tailor	I	I	
Pearson Fras., sen.	draper			I
Ransome Sherman	mariner	I	I	
" Hy.	"	I	I	
Rust Benjn.	draper	I	I	
Sanford Hy.	merchant	I	I	
Sexton Allen	fisherman	I	I	
Smith Wm.	carpenter	I	I	
Tucker Wm. Cook	publican	I		
Turner Saml.	miller	I	×	
Wardlaw Hy.	yeoman	I	I	
Webb Robt.	carpenter	I	I	
Wyndham Geo.	esquire	I	I	
Witting Geo.	innkeeper (Gresham)	I	I	

6. The Rate for 1767.

CROMER, APRIL 24th 1767.

A Rate made by Antho: Ditchell and Tho^s Emery Overseers with the Consent of the Inhabitants of the said Parish to Collect money for the Relief of the Poor at Four Shillings on the Pound.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
M ^{rs} Windham	3	12	
For the Tythes	3	4	
For 2/3 of the Vicarage	1	6	8
M ^r Wormly Martin 1/3 of the Vicarage	13	4	
M ^r Edw ^d Brooks for Millers late Saces	4		
For late Millers	5		
For Plattons	6		
For late Todds	3		
For late Frary's house	4		
For Bull's Land	1	4	
For late Marshalls	17		
For 1/3 of Carters	1		4
For Overstrand Town Close	6		
For Bells	1		
Anth ^o Ditchell for Smiths	9	4	
For the Mill close	3		
For Sir W ^m Harbords	4		
For late Elders	3		
For M ^{rs} Windhams late in Frary's use	6		
Fra ^s Pearson late Bennetts	4		
Tho ^s Emery for M ^{rs} Windhams	12	7	2
For Coplands	18		
For Smiths	1	8	
More for M ^{rs} Windhams	1	8	

	£	s.	d.
For land formerly belonging to the W ^t Horse		1	
M ^r Fish late Woodrows	I		
More late Woodrows		2	11
Rob ^t Plumbly late Whalls	I	7	
For rent of Howards Hill		4	8
For the Royall Oak		9	
W ^m Cozens for Bullwers	14		
For the School close		4	
For Rent of Butt land		1	4
For Frary's Land		2	
Sherman Cutler for the Red Lyon		6	
W ^m Skinner for Rivets		4	
For Smiths and land in Cromer	I	8	0
Phillip Hook for Bennetts		6	
More for his House		2	
W ^m Ransom for the Ship		8	
J ^{no} Willamans late Smith		4	
For Cooks land		3	
More for Dybolls		2	
More for M ^s Windhams		3	
J ^{no} Lownd for Bulls		8	
Henry Swan for millers		2	8
Ja ^s Flaxman 18 acres		8	
Ja ^s Kirby for Ryes		8	
For late Lownds for Malthouse		2	
For late Lownds House		2	
Ja ^s Riches late Kirbys		4	
J ^{no} Carter 2/3 of a Pound		2	8
Cook Wright for Mountains	I	5	
Phillip Terry late J ^{no} Goates		4	
Isaac Alsop for the Kings Arms		9	
J ^{no} Cutler late Church's		4	
Rob ^t Smith		2	8
J ^{no} Rook		1	4
Rob ^t Rook		4	
Ben. Leak		4	
Jo ^s Masons		4	
Late Hannah Harveys late Smiths		2	

	£	s.	d.
Bart Sales late Atchesons		2	
Rob ^t Rook for late Whalls		2	
		<hr/>	
By the Rate	£51	5	0
Town Stock		6	19 8
		<hr/>	
Rate & Stock	58	5	5
The disbursements	48	18	4½
		<hr/>	
Remain Stock	9	7	0½
Rec ^d for Ann Steageman's bed		1	15 0
		<hr/>	
	£11	2	0½

April the 25, 1767

Allowed by us till just cause be shewn to the Contrary
 W Harbord
 G Chad

Also Rec^d Two Shillings wich
 was Overcharged in y^e Dublycates
 making which makes y^e Stock
 £11 4 0½

[NB: at the head of this year's Acc^t is

March 31 1766

We nominate for Overseers for the year Ensuing
 Tho^s Emery
 Anth^o Ditchell

Rob^t Plumbly
 Fra^s Pearson
 Phillip Terry
 Rob^t Rooke
 Henry Swan

June 29th 1767

P^d M^r Emery the Town Stock £9 7 0½
 A Ditchell

7. Estimate to Repair the Church in 1758.

An Estimate of the Dilapidations on Cromer Church, as surveyed by order of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, John Wyndham, Esq^{re}, and Mr. Ellis, of Cromer, 17 July, 1758, p. Thos. Ivory.

	£	s.	d.
To new roof the middle Isle with proper scantlings of the best red wood fir and cells of oak—to use all the old materials as far as they will go; —the roof to be framed with king posts and trusses to discharge the croud from the walls and give a perpendicular bearing—the parapet walls to be taken down and the roof to be made into an eves drip with a projection of the spars feet about 12 inches over the walls—the roof to be properly boarded and then covered with Welch slating, and the ridge with lead (and this roof ought to be on before the side isles are the least disturbd) all the principalls to stand upon the baulks	230	1	0
Repairing the roofs of the side Isles and compleating them fit for lead again	50	0	0
To cover the same again with cast sheet lead of 7lb. to the foot and the laying it	170	13	2

No covering will do, but lead, on the side Isles, as the pitch is so flat, and altering that will be a considerable larger expence in the Carpenter's work, as well as spoil the symmetry of the building both within and without side.

To glaze the lower windows (only) with Newcastle quarry	25	0	0
<p>The upper windows are now wrought up with bricks but yet shows their form entire—I would recommend them to remain so, as there will be light enough from the lower windows.</p>			
Regulating the Gravestones and finishing the remainder of the paving with white bricks	30	0	0
A neat flat cieling to the middle Isle and all the walls to be scrapd, plaisterd, and whitewashd	45	0	0
Smiths' work for the roof and to the windows, pulpet, &c.	20	0	0
Putting up a Pulpit and Desk, six pews and about doz. long open seats in the middle Isle—a communion table and rails round it and repairing the Font	45	0	0
Bricklayers' work for lowering the parapets, working up the staircases at the east end of the church and many Jobs	15	0	0
For carting . £10; and scaffolding . £10	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£650	14	2

DILAPIDATIONS ON THE STEEPLE.

The Platform of the Steeple to be taken up and now cast—the timbers to be all repaired firm—fit to lay the lead on again, for they are now in as bad repair as possible to stand—the 4 sound windows to be put in proper repair with oak weather boarding, to keep the weather from getting into the steeple, w^{ch} has done a great deel of damage in there. The Frames where the Bells hang in to be taking down and the floor to be properly repaired and one Bell

hung. Some breaches in the steeple to be repaired to keep the weather from eating any further into the walls. The Belfry to be repaired and the Floors, between the Belfrey and that where the Bells hang; and repairing the south porch, as that is to be the only entrance.

Am^t of the Church repairs . . . 70 0 0
 . . . 650 14 2

£720 14 2

For a proper person to conduct and carry on the business in a regular manner and to pass the bills and to see the acc^{ts} dischargd . . .

. . . 31 10 0

£752 4 2

Credit.

By the old lead on the middle Isle and side Isles with all their spouts, &c., &c.

. . . 280 0 0

By the old meterials—having liberty to use them as farr as they will go in this alteration

. . . 50 0 0

By the 4 largest Bells

. . . 160 0 0

490 0 0

Ball^s . £262 4 2

The Lead and Bells to be all weighd in the churchyd before its carryd off the premises, and one of the neighbouring gentlemen to keep a book of it, and to appoint a Treasurer.

If it is not thought fit to set about these reperations this year, yet I would recommend that the Roof of the middle Isle be taken off directly for the better security of the side walls—and they will stand much safer without it—as the pressure is now so great upon them.

8. Feet of Fines.

The following are notes of all the Feet of Fines relating to Shipden and Cromer down to the year 32 Geo. II.†

1. 8 Rich^d I. No. 52. Robert Clericus of Ructon (Roughton or Runton ?) v. *Adam son of Helye de Sipeden of 30^a in Sipeden, and half the services of Roger Clericus and of Reginald Palmer.
2. 10 Ric^d I. No. 162. Richard son of Walter v. *Robert Buinard of 2/- rent in Sipeden—the consideration being a regrant to Roger de Reppes at 2/-, Buinard to hold it of the latter at 2 6.
3. 4 John. No. 121. Inetta dau. of Godric v. *Thomas Dusing of 10^a in Sipeden, the consideration of 20/-.
4. 14 Edw^d I. No. 406. William Gerebreg, vinter, and Johanna his wife v. *Richard Gerebreg of Yarmouth, in Erpingham, Schipdene, and Yarmouth. [Alice wife of Wm. G. is mentioned, and Thos. Gerberg puts in his claim.]
5. 14 Edw^d I. No. 431. Reginald son of John de North Reppes v. *Edmund de N. Reppes, in N. and S. Reppes, Sistrond, Ovestrond, Schypeden, and Ructon—Regrant by Reginald of land called Wrongedale, and half a mill, &c.—Simon de Lund (on ?) puts in his claim.
6. 20 & 21 Edw. I. No. 617. *William de Bradenham and Isabel his wife, by Wm. de Sythestrond v. Magr. John de Bradenham, in Shipeden, N. Repps, and Overstrand, of a messuage, 50^a of land, 2^a of pasture, 4^a of briar, 1^a of pasture, and 4d. rent—Regrant to hold of Wm. as of fee.
7. 30 Ed. I. No. 865. Laurence de Reppes v. *John fil' Edmond de Reppes of a messuage and 50^a of land, 5^a pasture, 15^a marsh, 50^a of briar, and 40/- rent in N. and S. Reppes, Cistrand, Ovestrand, Rughton, and Shipeden.

† The party to whose name a * is prefixed is the grantor or vendor.

8. 11 Ed. II. No. 656. John Brown of Tutyngton v. *John de Oddyngelis of the advowson of the Church of St. Peter of Shypedene juxta Felbrigg.
9. 18 Ed. II. No. 994. Hugh Tebaud v. *Isabella widow of Wm. de Bradenham, and Wm. fil' Wm. de Bradenham, in Shipeden, N. Repps, and Overstrond.
10. 5 Edw^d III. No. 203. Clement Hervi of Shipeden and Milicent his wife v. John fil' Robert Tebaud of Shipeden, in Shipeden.
Do. do. v. the said *John of do.
11. 6 Edw^d III. No. 252. *Symon Bygot of Felbrigge and Alicia his wife v. Alexr. de Walcote and Wm. fil' Roger Bygot of Felbrigge, in Herlyng, Palling, Waxtenesham, Runton, Beeston, and Shipden, and advowson of E. Harling. [Robert fil' Walter de Bernham and Sarra widow of John de Skeyton, put in their claim.]
12. 7 Edw. III. No. 290. John Colman v. *John Brynyng of Rughton and Katherine his wife, in Shipedene.
13. 21 Edw. III. No. 755. Wm. de Croule of Castel Rysyng v. *Robert Mounk of Shipeden and Alicia his wife, in Shipeden.
14. 23 Edw. III. No. 812. *Clement Hervy of Shipeden v. Roger de Hedersete, parson of the Church of Billingsford, and Robert Broun, parson of the Church of Shipeden, in Shipeden, Overstrond, Rughton (Roughton), N. Repps; and Felbrygg.
15. 24 & 25 Edw^d III. No. 844. John Lom of Shipeden v. *Alan Reyner of Aylmerton and Isabella his wife, in Shipedene.
16. 36 Edw. III. No. 1136. Roger Felbrigge chivaler and John Habbe v. *Simon fil' Richd. Millere of Sheringham and Matilda his wife, in Roghton, Thorp Market, Felbrigge, Shipedene, and Metton.
17. 39 Edw. III. No. 1213. *John Aylmer and Helewisa his wife, and John son of Edward de Gresham, v. John, parson of the Church of Runton (Runcton ?), Wm. Godfrey capell^s, Edwd. de Gresham, and John Atte Boure, in Aylmerton, Gresham, Sustede, Felmyngham, Basyngham, Rughton, Shepden, and Bodham.

18. 49 Edwd. III. No. 1556. John Bonde of Walsham v. *Adam Gees (Goos ?) of Shipden and Margt. his wife, in Felmingham.
19. 7 Rich^d II. No. 98. Robt. Popyngeay, John de Gresham, Robt. Brynyng, and Adam Hare, v. *John Fyniel of Shipden and Alicia his wife, in Shipden.
20. 12 Hen. IV. No. 117. Richd. de Colby and Margt. his wife v. *John Dregge of Shipden and Johanna his wife, in Shipden.
21. 2 Hen. VI. No. 5. John Jolyf v. *Richd. Fenge and Agnes his wife, in Shipden.
22. 18 Hen. VI. No. 15. Johnwyn of Baldeswell, capellanus, Simon Norman, vicar of the Church of Shipden, and others, v. *Richd. Cordy of Castleacre and Johanna his wife, in Baldeswell.
23. 20 Hen. VI. No. 176. Robert Clere and others v. *John Clement of Crowemer, of the manor of E. Beckham.
24. 11 Edw. IV. No. 35. John Heydon, Henry Heydon armiger, Robt. Walssh, Wm. Garlek, and Geoffrey Walssh, v. *John Bumpstede and Elizth his wife, in Thorpmarket, Gunton, S. Reppys, Roughton, Metton, and Shipden.
25. Easter, 19 Henry VII. Sir John Paston, Sir Edwd. Poynges, and Richd. Croft v. Roger Townsend, Ar., and Anne his wife, manor of E. Beckham, and in E. Beckham, W. Beckham, Sheryngham, Beeston, Runton, Shipden, Filbregge, Aylmerton, Susted, and Gresham.
26. Trin., 7 H. VIII. John Spylman of Roughton, bocher, v. Thomas Gryme and Alice his wife, in Cromer and Northreppes.
27. Trin., 7 H. VIII. Henry Chauney and others v. John Welton and Elizabeth his wife, in Crowmer and Shipden.
28. Mich., 21 H. VIII. Thomas Bevys and others v. Willm. Peerson, sen., and others, in North Walsham and Cromer otherwise Shypden.
29. Mich., 21 H. VIII. Willm. Brampton, Ar., and others v. Thomas Shrymplyng and others, in Craneworth and Shipden.
30. Mich., 23 H. VIII. Robt. Marche and others v. John Lewys and others, in Shipden.

31. Trin., 24 Henry VIII. Robt. Harward of Booton v. Rich. Gunmour and others, in Crowmer, Felbrige, and Runton.
32. Trin., 24 H. VIII. Edm. Suffeld and others v. John Stalles and others, in Cromer alias Shipden.
33. Mich., 26 H. VIII. Henry Fuller v. Galfr. Barbour and others, in Shipden.
34. Hil., 26 H. VIII. Thos. Robyns and others v. John Stacy, in Shipden als. Cromer, Felbrige, Roughton, Northreppys, Overstrond, and Fildeallyng.
35. Trin., 27 H. VIII. Sir John Cornwallys and others v. Sir Cristopher Willoughby and others, of the manor of Roughton, and in Roughton, Crowmer, North Reppys, South Reppys, Thorp, Gunton, Suffeld, Colby, Hanworth, and Felbrige.
36. Mich., 29 H. VIII. Thomas Knolles and others v. Thos. Harman and others, in Shipdane.
37. Mich., 32 H. VIII. John Blowfeld and others v. John Bradfeld and others, in Crowmere otherwise Shypden.
38. Mich., 34 H. VIII. Willm. Mundys, cler., v. Thomas Cawston and others, in Cromer als. Shypden, and Northreppys.
39. Hil., 35 H. VIII. Robt. Ruge, citizen and alderman of Norwich, v. Chrstr. Heydon, Esq., and others, of the manors of North Repps and Metton als. Metton Heyleshall, and in North Roughton, South Repps, Trimmingham, Systronnd, and Crowmer.
40. East., 36 H. VIII. John Gresham v. Sir Nichols. Hare and others, of the manor of S. Repps, and in S. Repps, N. Repps, Cromer, Thorpe, and Systronnd.
41. Mich., 1 Edward VI. Sir Robt. Holdyche and others v. Robt. Harward, Ar., and others, in Alburgh, Alby, and Cromer otherwise Shypdam.
42. Mich., 1 E. VI. Edm. Suffeld v. John Bradfeld and others, in Crowmer and Ronton.
43. Mich., 5 E. VI. Clement Harward, Esq., v. Robt. Harward, Esq., and others, in Shipden.
44. Hil., 5 and 6 E. VI. Robt. Church v. Thomas Jenkynson, hosyer, and others, in Cromer otherwise Shipden.
45. Mich., 1 P. and M. Robt. Baker v. R. Drawer and others, in Cromer als. Shipden.

46. Trin., 2 P. and M. Willm. Prator v. Rich. Hylders and others, in Cromer otherwise Shypden.
47. Mich., 2 Philip and Mary. John Baron, Cler., v. Thos. Robkyn and others, in Shipden otherwise Cromer, &c.
48. Mich., 2 P. and M. John Baron, Cler., v. Edm. Suffeld and others, in Cromer.
49. Mich., 1 and 2 Elizabeth. Jno. Powells and others v. Richd. Estynges and others, in Cromerall, &c.
50. Mich., 2 and 3 E. Wm. Colbeck v. Wm. Arnold, in Cromer als. Shipden.
51. Hil., 21 E. Jno. Colby v. Tho. Chapman and others, in North Repps and Crowmer.
52. Mich., 22 and 23 E. Robt. Underwood, Gent., and others v. Richd. Arnold, Gent., and others, of the Manor of Uffordys and Tomlynges als. Tomlyns, and in Cromer als. Shipden, North Repps, Roughton, &c.
53. Hil., 25 E. Robt. Underwood, Ar., v. Jno. Dodge, Ar., and others, in "Goodale" Barnyngham, Cromer, &c.
54. Hil., 26 E. Jno. Deynes v. Edwd. Deynes and others, in Cromer als. Shipden.
55. East., 27 E. Tho. Gippes v. Robt. Larwood and others, in Shipden.
56. Mich., 28 and 29 E. Jeronimus Cawston and others v. Jno. Brighte and others in Cromer and North Repps.
57. East., 35 E. Christopher. Warde v. Robt. Miller, in Cromer.
58. East., 41 E. Hy. Spylman v. Tho. Blofeld and others, in Shipden, &c.
59. Hil., 42 E. Lancelot Holmes v. Geo. Inglond and others, in Cromer, &c.
60. Hil., 2 J. I. Rob. Dey and others v. Edm. Salter, in Shipden.
61. East., 6 J. I. Jo. Canham v. Hy. Robinson and others, in Shipden, &c.
62. Mich., 7 J. I. Martin Overton and others v. Jo. Jenney and others, in Cromer.
63. Mich., 11 J. I. Gregory Coleby v. Hy. Newton and others, in Cromer, &c.
64. Trin., 12 James I. Tho. Buckner v. W. Carter and others, in Cromer.

65. Mich., 14 J. I. Ja. Underwood v. Tho. Jenkinson and others, in Cromer, &c.
66. Mich., 15 J. I. Jo. Sadler, Gent., v. Elizth. Sadler and others, in Cromer.
67. Mich., 16 J. I. Jas. Underwood, Gen., v. Rob. Smyth and others, in Cromer als. Shipden.
68. Trin., 18 J. I. Tho. Baxter, jun., v. Tho. Blofeld and others, in Cromer, &c.
69. Mich., 18 J. I. R. Bennett, jun., v. Tho. Fyshman and others, in Cromer.
70. Trin., 13 C. I. Edwd. Hayles, Mil. and Bart., and others, v. Geo. Wyndham, Mil., and others, of the manor of Uffords and tenements in Cromer, &c.
71. Trin., 13 C. I. Tho. Wyndham, Ar., and others v. Tho. Russell and others, in Cromer, &c.
72. Hil., 14 C. I. Richd. Cox and others v. Johanne Hurst, vid., and others, in Cromer, &c.
73. Hil., 18 C. I. Jo. Daynes and others v. Ric. Cox and others, in Cromer, &c.
74. Hil., 1650. Tho. Baxter, Gen., v. Jo. Mangles and others, in Cromer.
75. Hil., 1652. Rob. Dey v. Rob. Allcock and others, in Cromer, Felbridge, &c.
76. East., 13 C. II. Rob. Paine v. Jo. Paine, in Cromer als. Shipden.
77. Mich., 15 C. II. Edm. Britiffe, Gent., and others v. Mar. (Meir?) Tompson, Drinkmilke, Chosell, Carr, Fox, and others, in Cromer, &c.
78. Hil., 1668. Tho. Newman v. Jo. Spelman and others, in Cromer.
79. East., 16 Charles II. Nichs. Whale, Gent., v. R. Pame (Paine?), Bennett, Nicholls, and others, in Cromer, &c.
80. Mich., 23 C. II. Tho. Harmer and others v. Jo. Spillman, Gent., and others, in Cromer.
81. Michs., 7 Geo. II. Eliz. Buttolph, spinster, v. Richd. Smith, Gen., in Cromer als. Shipden.
82. Easter, Geo. II. Wm. Tower v. Richd. Gay Lucas Clerk and wife, Mary Adams, and Robt. Ridgewell and wife, in Runtun, Aylmerton, Felbrigge, Cromer, and Marsham.

83. Hil., 11 Geo. II. John, Lord Hobart, Baron of Blickling, v. Robert Ransome and wife, Thos. Cubit and wife, in Cromer and Blickling.
84. Trinity, 16 and 17 Geo. II. Wm. Hall and others v. John Spooner and wife, Matthew Lawrence and wife, and Mary Paine, in Hickling, E. Runton, and Cromer als. Shipden.
85. Hil., 17 Geo. II. Francis Windham, Esq., v. Robt. Plumbly and wife, and Tho. Paul and wife, in Cromer and Runton.
86. Hil., 18 Geo. II. Thos. Henzell, Gent., v. John Kirby and wife, and James Kirby and wife, in Cromer.
87. Trin., 18 and 19 Geo. II. Do. v. Jas. Mountain and wife, in Gresham, Aylmerton, Cromer, &c.
88. Trin., 24 Geo. II. Anthony Ditchell v. Francis Chaplin and wife, in Cromer als. Shipden.
89. Michs., 25 Geo. II. Tho. Capurne v. John Miller and Eliz. his wife, Robt. Fickling and Mary his wife, in Paston and Cromer.
90. Michs., 25 Geo. II. Tho. Henzell v. Tho. Woodrow, Gent., and Lucy his wife, in Beeston juxta mare Runton, Cromer, E. Beckham, Felbridge, and Aylmerton.
91. Easter, 25 Geo. II. John Withers v. Richd. Frary and Susan his wife, in Cromer als. Shipden.
92. Trin., 26 and 27 Geo. II. Chas Weston v. Joseph Miller and Elizth. his wife, and Nathl. Stagg and Mary his wife, in S. Repps and Shipden.
93. Michs., 31 Geo. II. Tho. Vaughan, Gent., v. Chas. Wyndham, Esq., and John Wyndham, Esq., in Cromer, Overstrand, N. Repps, &c.

9. Various Charters, etc.

(PATENT ROLL, 1 ED. I.)

m̄ 6— Norff. R(ober)tus Fulc(o) et W(illel)mus de Saham v. Edmundum de Eggemere and others in *Schipdene*.

m̄ 5 (dorse)—Hugh fil' Theobald le Chapel (ler) of Shipden v. Roger de Linghweyt and others of land in Shipden.

32 Edw. I., m̄ 15.

Notice to Sheriff to give seizin to Editha de Boys "qd cum ipsa in cur' R' apud Shelford recupasset seis' suam v. Willm de Gradenham (Bredeham?) de uno messuagio cum ptin' in Shipeden, &c."

1291—Beeston, Prior of—valued at 2*d*. in Taxat. Eccl., Shipden.

2 Hen. V., N^o 30. Tho^s de Morlee and o^{rs} gave Prior and C. of B.V. Mary of Beeston (i.a.) land in Shipden.

(ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM.)

11 Edw. I., roll 2. Charter enrolled on roll.

Remigius son of Wm. Mulings (vel Meulings) to the Bishop of Norwich, all the lands he held of latter in (i.a.) Shipden.

(REGISTER OF ST. BENET'S ABBEY.)

No. 976.—Release by Beatrice Wlf (Ulph?) of a message and 10 acres in Shipden, 128*d*.

(CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS TEMP. ELIZBTH.)

Thos. Greene v. Tho. Jermy as to premises in Cromer the jointure of plaintiff's daughter Mary.

(BODLEIAN CHARTERS.)

Charter 451.

Shipden. Margaret de Creyk, widow, and Robert de Creyk, her eldest son, grant to Robert, son of Hugh le Flemming, of Shipdene, a tenement in Shipdene, paying on the feast of S^t John Bap^t., 36 Hen. III., 2 marks; at Michaelmas following, 2 marks; at the Purification B.V.M., 37 Hen. III., 2 marks; and at Easter, 20s.

Witnesses—Sir Rich^d de Berningham, Tho. de Birrestone, Ric de (le?) Soutersone, Rich^d de Boyton, Jordan de Snolleton.

Charter 452.

William Dikessone of Schepedenne grants to John Gilberd of South Repps a messuage and a house in Schepedenne, situate between ho. of John Wlflod and ho. of John Hastyng abuts on King's Highway on E.

Dated at Schepedenne, St. Petronilla the virgin's day, 38 Ed. III.

Witnesses—John Hastyng, Ralph de Egmor, Alan de Paston, Ric^{hd} de Reppes, Wm. Atte Lound, Edmund Colman, Ric^{hd} Fayrcock, and others.

Charter 453.

John Gilberd of South Repps grants to John Wlflod of Schipeden and Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Qwentement of Sidestronde, one piece of land lying in the village of Schipeden.

Dated at Schipeden the Saturday next after the feast of S^t Gregory, 43 Ed. III.

Witnesses—Tho. de Standon, Jno. Hestyng, Jas. the son of William, Jno. Thommys, — Brinyng, Thos. Perison, Roger Flemyng, and others.

Charter 454.

Edward Coolman of Gimmingham and Robert Brynyngg of Schipden demise and confirm to John Coolman of Schipden a messuage abutting on messuage formerly of Rob^t Theobald—messuage of John Atte Wode of Sydestrond.

Witnesses—John Hestyng, John Fymyl (Fyniyl or Fyniel? *see* Fines), W^m Chapman, Bartholomew Everard, John Gyrylyng, and others.

Dated at Schipden, 6 January, 20 Rich. II.

Charter 455.

John Colman of Schyppeden grants to W^m Chapman of the same place, John Breton and Geoffry Sywhat of Babyngle a message in Schyppeden (same as last). Witnesses—John Hestyng, John Fymyl (Fyniel?), Rich^d Crane, Barth^{ew} Everard, John Gyrlyng, and others.

Dated at Schyppeden on the day of S^t Marcell. Martyr, 20 Rich. II.

Charter 456.

Agnes, who was the wife of Richard Kyrkeman of Schipden, grants to Richard Crane and Robert Heyles of the same, one piece of land in Schipden abuts on cottage of J^{no}. de Trunch. Witnesses—W^m James, Rob^t Catelyne, W^m Maryot, W^m Arnald, Tho. Bulwer, and others.

Dated at Schipden on the feast of S^t George the Martyr, 12. Hen. IV.

3 *Jany*, 37 *James I.* Charter by which Richard Bennet and William Bennet of Cromer, mariner son of Richard Bennet late of Cromer mariner dec^d grant to William Carter gent^a all their right, &c., in a message late of their s^d father and formerly of Robert Clerke dec^d situate at Cromer between the common way on the W the sea shore on the E and abuts on the common way on the N and the sea shore on the S. Witnesses—Wm. Smyth, John Plattinge, servant to the said Wm. Carter, Fras. Collsty (?), and Walter Whitinge. [From Mr. Colman's collections.]

13 *Nov.*, 1700. Deed by which Nathaniel Smyth of Cromer, yeoman, conveys to Richd. Ellis of N. Repps, gent. and Wm. Smyth of Runton, yeoman, all his freeholds in Cromer, N. Repps, and Run(c)ton for one year, to enable them to take a grant or release by a deed to be dated the next day between Nathl. Smyth of the 1 pt s^d R. Ellis and T. Smyth of 2 pt and Margt. Burrows of N. Repps, spinster, one of the daughters of Richd. Burrows, late of Paston, gent., of the 3rd pt. [From Mr. Colman's collections.]

10. Cromer Tier, 1591.

BILLS, ANSWERS, ETC., EXCHEQUER, ELIZABETH.
 NORFOLK, No. 146.

Term'o Pasche Anno xxxiiij Regine E.

To the Ryght Honorable Sr Will'm Cecill Knighte Lorde
 Highe Tresurer of Englonde John Foscué Esquier hur
 maties chauncelor of the Exchequer Sr Roger Manwood
 Knighte Lord Chief Baron and others hur maties Barons
 of the Exchequer.

In most humble wise sheweth unto your good honors your Daylye
 Orators the Inhabitants of the towne of Cromer wthin the Countye
 of Norff. That wheras the Quenes matie the forthe daye of Julye
 in the xxiiijth yeare of hur Highnes Reigne did by hur Pres
 patents under the greate seale of Englonde graunte unto the sayd
 Inhabitaunts license for the transportinge of twentye thousand
 quarters of wheate barlye & maulte for the mayntenance of ther
 towne and towards the buildinge of an oulde decayed peere there,
 in w^{ch} sayd Pres patents one Thomas Baxter gent: was appointed
 to sell the sayde License for the best benefitte of the towne and
 the monye that he shoulde receyve therof he to deliver the some
 to the Peerereves such as the sayd Inhabitants shoulde yearelye
 choose accordinge to an auncient custome amongst them used, to
 be bestowed upon the sayd peere and further that they the sayde
 peerereves for the better furtheringe of the sayde woorke should
 make ther monthlye accounte to the sayd Baxter and other the
 Inhabitants of the employment therof, wth this also that the sayd
 Baxter should at such tyme as the Lord Tresurer and the Lord of
 Leister thinke good deliver the sayd peerereves accompts to ther
 honors to th'ende ther honors mighte understande howe the sayd
 monye should be bestowed that the overplus might remayne to

hur mat^{ie}. Accordinge to the w^{ch} sayde l^{res} patents the sayd Baxter did sell the sayd license part^e for readye money and other p^{te} for dayes w^{ch} monye as it did come into his hands he did deliver it to the peerereves and that w^{ch} was soulede for dayes he did take bondes in the name of one Robte Underwood nowe deceased and others beinge Inhabitants of the sayd towne For that it doth appeare by the sayd Baxters accounts taken before Sr Will^m Heydon & others (beinge appointed by ther honors so to do) that div^{se} Somes of monye doe remayne in the handes of Emanuell Callyarde John Deynes, Will^m Myngye Joh^{em} Shanke Will^m Boshope (?) George Englund which have byn peerereves and who doth refuse to make payment therof And wheras it doth likewise appeare by the sayd Baxters accounts that the said Roberte Underwood did by Indirecte meanes gett into his possession to the value of fower hundred pounds w^{ch} he did never make payment of or bestowe upon the sayd peere beinge for that purpose gyven That it would please your good Honors to directe hur mat^{ies} writte of subpena as well to call before you the sayd Will^m Myngye John Deynes as also the sayd Emanuell Callyard and Margerye his wiffe executrix of the testament of the sayd Roberte Underwood into whose handes sufficient goods of the sayd Roberte Underwood be come as John Shank & Will^m Bishop (?) George Englund. That they make p^{sent} payment of such monye as they owe unto the sayd Towne and deliver into the handes of the sayd Inhabitants such bonds and billes w^{ch} wer taken to the use of the sayd towne Or otherwise that they be compelled upon ther answeres to enter into bonds to the use of hur mat^{ie} to answer such somes as upon the hearinge of the cause shalbe dulye proved they are indebted to the sayd Towne And your sayd Orators shall daylye praye to god for the p^{serv}ation of your honors in healthe longe to cotynewe.*

fiat br' de sup^a

Robte Clarke.

* There is a nearly illegible memorandum on the left hand bottom of the skin, that the parties (?) are to appear and answer, &c.

Tr: a^o xxxiiij^o

The answer of Emanuell Callerd deff^r to the untrewre bill of compl^t of the Inhabitants of Cromer Compl:

The said deff^t saythe that it hathe begn suldome scene any such bill of Compl^t p^rsewed by Inhabitants wthout meaneinge some men in Certeyne But as the said bill is in suche disordered manyer (?) leyed so also is the materiall p^rte theirow leyed and sett forthe in moste disordered manner and very Insufficient to charge the said deff^t or any other Howbeit that the declaracion in the said bill alledginge that it appeareth upon the accompt that their is mony remayninge in the hands of this deff^t is not sufficient matter to charge the said deff^t for that the said Baxter might impose mony upon a(n)other w^{ch} he hymselfe had And the said deff^t doth further saie that he was lately Percieve of the said Peire but he saie the (*sic*) that he did never receive above ij^s for the same wthout that it can appeare upon ainy trewe accompt of Baxter that their is any mony Remayninge or was in the hands of the said deff^t or that to the knowledge of the said deff^t their was lefte in the hands of the said Underwood yis but newly is alledged But it dothe appeare by a note of a Reconinge that he disbursed xx^{li} more then he Received Wthout y^t that any other matter article or alligac^on sentence of or surmyse in the said Bill conteyned and not befor sufficiently confessed and avoyded traversed or not denyed as trewe all w^{ch} matters this deff^t: is reddie to & p^rve as this Corte shall award and prayeth to be dismissed this Coorte wth his reasonable Costs & charges on his behalfe wrongefullie susteyned.

p^rd Emanuell Callerd sac^rm su^u p^rstitit corporale^r xxiiij^o die Junii a^o Rⁿⁱ R^{ne} n^{re} Elizabethhe xxxiiij^o coram jud^e.

Termio Sce^r Trin An^o xxxiiij^o Re^{ne} E

The Replicacion of the Inh^tans of the towne of Cromer Compl^t to the untrew answer of Emanuel Calyerd def^r:

Norff. The seyde Inh^tans for Replicacion further sayethe that trew it is that the Quenes majestie the iiijth yere of hur heyghnes Reigne dyd by hur lettres patents undre the great seale of Eng- lond graunt unto the seyde Inh^tans licence for the transportynge of xx^m quarters of wheat barlye mault & yeast for the mayntenance of ther towne and towerds the byldynge of ane olde

decayed peare there And in the seyd lettres patents on Thomas Baxter gent was appoynted to sell the seyd leycence fo the best bennfit of the towne And the monye that he shold Receyve therof he to delever the same to the pearereves to be bestowed uppon the seyd peare And that thaye the seyd perereves for the better furtherynge of the seyd worke shold make thir monthlye account to the seyd Baxter and other the Inh'itans of the employment therof. And the seyd Baxter to deliver the seyd pearereves account to the lorde tresurer and lorde of Lester to th'end ther honors myght understande howe the sayd monye shold be bestowed According to the whiche seyd lettres patents the seyd Baxter dyd sell the seyd leycence p't for Redye monye and p't for dayes whiche monye as it dyd come in to his handes he dyd deliv' it to the pearereves And that which was sold for dayes he dyd take bondes in the name of on Robt Underwood now decessed and others beinge Inh'itans of the seyd towne to thuse of the seyd towne And further it doth appere by the seyd Baxter his accounts that divers somes of mony dothe Remayne in the hands of the seyd Emanuel Calyerd which was a perreve as allso that the seyd Robt Underwood dyd gett in to his possession to the valewe of iiii^{li} whiche as yett was never Repayd or bestowed uppon the seyd peare for that purpose geven And that the goods of the seyd Underwood be come unto the hands of the seyd Emanuel Calyerd Wherfor thay praye as befor thay have prayed.

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS, 35 ELIZB., EASTER,
NO. 19, NORFOLK.

A reckoning made by Robert Underwood gent. the 19th daye of
January, A^o dñi, 1587.

To Thomas Baxter gent.

Inp̄mis receyved of Mr. Vyolette of Lynne	lxxxxv <i>li</i> .
It̄m̄ receyved of Mr. Sydny	C <i>li</i> .
It̄m̄ receyved of Mr. Baxter at two sondry tymes	xvij <i>li</i> .
It̄m̄ receyved of Mr. Sydny more	xvj <i>li</i> .

Whearof	Inp ^{is} paid to Mr. Shanke .	xxli.		
	Itm̄ paid to George Inglond .	viiijli.	xs.	
	Itm̄ paid to Clement ffyshman .	vii.		
	Itm̄ paid to John Bright .	xliijli.	ijs.	iiijd.
	Itm̄ paid to John Owles .	xiiijli.		
	Itm̄ paid to Thomas Daynes .		xls.	
	Itm̄ paid to Edmond Empsonne .	xxiiijli.	xs.	
	Itm̄ paid to Willm̄ Myngaye .	vijli.	xs.	
	Itm̄ more to Edmond Empsonne .	xxxvjli.	xvjs.	
	Itm̄ more to Willm̄ Myngaye .	ixli.		
	Itm̄ paid to Richeman for tymber	xxli.	xs.	viijd.
	Itm̄ paid to Boulte .		xls.	
	Itm̄ paid to Bridges at twise .		ls.	
	Itm̄ to Richard Bennet thelder .	vli.		
	Itm̄ paid to Mr. Baxter at twyse	vli.	xs.	
	Itm̄ payd for my charges & Mr. Baxter's when we went to London .	ixli.		
	Itm̄ payd to Louthe .		iijs.	iiijd.
	Itm̄ payd for trymynge the ord- nannc Wheels .		xxxvs.	
	Itm̄ more to John Bright .		xxxxs.	
	Itm̄ payd Durrant the boone-setter		xixs.	
	Itm̄ payd to Robert Sase .		xxxiijs.	
	Itm̄ payd to Willm̄ Gymmyngm̄		iijs.	
	Itm̄ payd Rye for Mr. Gurlyng's sute		xxxxs.	
	Itm̄ payd for y ^e returne of y ^e Jury		xxiijs.	
	Itm̄ more to Mr. Shanke .	iiijli.		
	Itm̄ payd Mr. Bryerton for Mr. Gurling's sute .		xli.	
	Itm̄ payd to Mr. Burton beinge preacher .		vli.	
	Itm̄ payd for y ^e Justice dyet .	vli.	vjs.	viijd.
	Itm̄ payd for the towne child .		xxs.	
	Itm̄ payd y ^e Wyddowe Waterdone for achild .		viijs.	vjd.
	Itm̄ payd for Mr. Baxter, Mr. Blowfylde, & myne at Norwidche		vijjs.	vjd.

I. Pgrave.
Anthony Deth.

[The Document also contains the following heads:—]

1. Interrogatories to be ministered on behalf of John Blowfeild Inhabitant of the town of Cromer, Compl' against Emanuel Callow and Maryen his wife Defts.
2. Ditto on behalf of Emanuel Callard gent. deft. v. said John Blowfeild Compl'.
3. Depositions (taken at Rexham Co. Norf. April 9th 35 Elizb. (1593) before John Pgrave, William Rug, Anthony Dethe, and Henry Dawbeney Esquires in behalf of the above) of Thomas Baxter of Cromer, aged 40 or thereabouts gent., Robert Cottrell of South Repps Co. Norf. gent. aged 50.
4. Depositions (taken at Cromer, 20th April 35 Elizb. 1593) before the said John Pgrave and Anthony Dethe, etc. of John Brighte of Cromer, Aged 83.
Samuell Otes of South Reppes, Clerk, Aged 40.
George Englande of Gressham Co. Norf. Yeoman, Aged 46.
Robte Baylie of Foulsham Co. Norf. Yeoman, Aged 54

SHERRINGHAM PIER.

The lamentable distresse of the fisshermen inhabitants of hir ma^{ty}s Towne of Sheringham in the Countie of Norff. beinge the cheife m^{ty}s yearly for Iseland fisshinge from whence cometh the best provision of Linge and Codfishe to the benefit of this Realme.

First before thextreame rage of the Sea beatinge uppon that coast was partely intercepted by the erection of the Peere yet in hande many good houses and substantiall dwellings in the said Towne were washed awaie and swallowed up by the same Rage and no doubt the greatest parte of the same Towne had ere this ben utterly confounded by the Sea had not the said Peere in the profound consideration of hir ma^{ty}s and hir most honorable Counsell been begonne when it was.

Also many fisshermen wth their Boates and furniture had since been caste awaie thereaboutes as in former tyme they yearly were had not the same Peere been begonne and followed to the passe

it is at which Peere if it were finished accordinge to the firste it woulde not onely defende the Towne and succor^r fisshermen inhabitinge about the coast but also be a convenient safeguarde for many ships indaungered upon the Coast in fowle weather.

Towards wth wourke it pleased hir mat^{ie} by thadvise of the ll of hir Highnes said Counseill to geve to certein Inhabitants of the seid Towne their Executors and assignes all the forfeitures w^{ch} to hir Highnes hir heires or successors shoulde growe wthin the Counties of Suff. and Norff. by meanes of a Statute made in the xxiiijth yere of the raigne of King Henry the Eighte intituled an acte concerninge sowinge of flaxe and hempe w^{ch} act was since confirmed and advanced by another acte made in the fiveth yere of hir mat^s Raigne and since againe by Hir Highnes Proclamacion given at Richmonde the xvth daie of January in the xxjth yere of hir gracyous Raigne likewies ratified and confirmed to have to the use aforesaid for the terme of Seaven yeres from the date of hir highnes l^res pattent in that behalfe made bearinge teste at Westm the xvjth daie of February in the xxvth yere of hir mat^s most happie raigne.

By reason whearof and of the propre goods of the Townsmen spent upon the said Peere theare hath been already bestowed upon the buildinge thereof Two thousand poundes and beinge prosecuted wth effect will no doubt in tyme be made a very competent harborough or safetic to the Coast men and all other tradinge that waie and a sounde safetic to the Towne by the collections of hir mat^s said guifte & contynuance of the said Act made for the sowinge of flax and hempe as aforesaid.

Also by the contynewance of the said Act theare ariseth thies and a nomber more commodities to this Realme firste many howsholders and others w^{ch} otherwise shoulde be Idle are diversly sett on wourke and live very well by convertinge the hempe here growinge to sondrie commendable and profitable uses as well for clothe for husbands and their families as also for Traces and other necessaries fitt for husbandry. Also much and very good Taclinge Cordes Halfers [*sic*] Cables and other necessaries for navigacon are daily wraught by her mat^s subjects in this Lande wth the said Hempto the greate benefitt of the subject. Againe the goodnes of Englishe hempe is soch as a Cable or Roape of five ynches thearof made is farre better and will last much longer than a Cable

of seaven ynches made of anny forrein heme Likewies heme growinge in Englande is alwaies readie at hande and cannot be restrained in tyme of neede by anny forrein prince w^{ch} is no small commodity and yet a thinge w^{ch} no doubtte would decaie if the said Acte for sowinge flaxe and heme shoulde be repealed for many men are geven to soch Idlenes as they rather respect ij^d pryvate proffit wth small labor then xij proffit to the common wealthe by such industrie as the sowinge of flaxe and heme doth require albeit the chardge be like, the gayne their owne, and the Common wealthe onely proffited wth the use and weare thereof w^{ch} argueth that if the Statute shoulde be repealed theare woulde be very little flax or heme voluntarylie sowen w^{ch} somewhat evidentialie appeareth in Suff: and Norff: wheare the collection of hir mat^s said graunte is made for most men theare rathir choose to paie some small composicon towards the Peere then to be tyed to the sowinge of flax or heme accordinge to the Statute whearin every man is so freindly handled as no man hath nor shall have juste cause to complaine.

Againe if they sowe heme the Realme is benefited as aforesaid and the gaine of the labour is to the Sowers themselves wthowt at all to the Peere. And if they sowe none the paine is but small and yet converted to the buildinge and maintenaunce of the Peere w^{ch} presageth safetie to your suppliants and universall benefit to the lande for thearby wilbe comfortable harborough or greate relief for them and all others when the wourke is finisshed and in the meane space poor men are sett on wourke in the erectinge thearof w^{ch} beinge finisshed will yealde further meanes of trade and wourke to every function.

But if (as God forbid) the said Statute should be repealed whearby hir mat^s graunte shoulde abate and thearby the same wourkes shoulde not be prosecuted the whole chardge already bestowed were altogether lost and the trade of yo^r orators into Iselande overthrowne and many good mariners w^{ch} those voyagies and other occasions thearto incident make skilfull and very apte for navigacon cutte of to the greate detryment of hir highnes sea services many waies w^{ch} woulde be forscene.

And if it be alledged that the Peere hetherto doth small good It is to be answered that till it be finisshed the wourke cannot be

perfect* and why it is not finished is because so greate a wourke wthout a longer tyme be performed wth so small collections But beinge performed and finished all the commodities aforesaid will consequently ensue.

It maie thearfore please yo^r honors and worships to conclude the contynuance of the said Acte for the sowing of hempe and flaxe generally or if it maie not so be that yet nevertheless Suff. and Norff. may be tyed theareto for the maintenaunce of hir mat^s said guifte w^{ch} will conclude so greate a good to all men traffiquinge that waie and to their ships and loadings as thearby yo^r orators and all others tastinge the benefitte or safetic thereof shalbe bounde to praie for you.

(Endorsed)

To the righte honorable m^r Secretary Wolley one of hir mat^s privie counsell.

Your distressed orators the Inhabitants of Sheringham and Beeston most humblie besechen yo^r honor to peruse th'articles wthin written.

* The truth of this must be generally admitted.

II. Cromer Wills.

The following is a complete calendar of all the wills relating to this parish, proved at Norwich, from the earliest time to a very recent date, of which the residence of the testator can be gleaned from the index books.

From 1520 to 1548 registers Haywarde, Underwood, Whitefoote, and Germyn unluckily do not give the places, so ought to have been searched page by page, but the labour was too great.

Fortunately I am able to give several references from the L'Estrange and Norris MSS., but anyone specially interested in this period must wade through every page of the register.

NORFOLK ARCHDEACONRY.

John Mason	Book I (1484—97)	fo. 2
John Sparke	"	24
Thos. Pampyn	"	34
Roger Pecok	"	47
John Aldwyn	"	55
John Sparke	"	59
Thomas Custance	"	64
John Powle	"	64
William Brynnyng	"	81
John Crose	"	91
William Babrike	"	91
John Miller	"	124
Robert Chestanye	"	160
Nicholas Cloyte	"	170
Robert Draper	"	181
Edward Paycock (Peacock)	"	189
Robt. Hamond	"	199

Reginald Fawkener	Book 2 (1460—1509)	fo. 19
Robert Simond (Camond?)	"	96
Alice Hokar	"	97
Agnes Mason	"	198
John Wright	Book 3 (1501—7)	fo. 12
Thomas Bond	"	19
Margaret Knights	"	22
John Monson	"	75
William Mude	Book 4 (1459—1487)	fo. 37
Thos. Pope	"	38
Katherine Clements	"	72
Agnes Warde, wife of Wm.	"	86
Wm. Somerton	"	148
Alice Barbor	"	289
Nicholas Atwell	"	101
Nicholas Bonde	"	101
Nicholas Hynde	"	102
John Cowper	"	100 and 103
John Skilman	"	104
John Heyles	"	131
Robert Jakkison	"	192
John Roke	"	177
John Jolly	"	212
Barthw. Molton	"	223
John Parnell	"	262
Margaret Skillman	"	270
Wm. Mayson	"	270
Wm. Rome	"	277
Wm. Kettill	"	286
Richard Hemyng	"	294
Constance Fawkner	"	309
Isabella Nightingale	"	309
Margt. Cooke	"	375
Clement Bond	"	409
William Attfene	"	423
Katherine Rightwise	"	402
Richard Fenne	"	415
Richard Fustowe	"	444
William Crowd (Crowder?)	Book 5 (1493—1510)	fo. 18

John Martin	Book 5 (1493—1510)	fo. 4
Thomas Hughson	"	46
Alice Foster, wife of Wm.	"	67
Rich. Nytingale	"	69
Nicholas Browne	"	76
John Andrewes	"	75
Rich. Cokks	"	99
Henry Duglas	"	105
Wm. Purte	"	105
John Symonds	(1500—1513)	119
John Rede	"	125
Walter Strong	"	136
Alice Stapull	(1500—13)	148
Margaret Spragger	"	197
Katherine Wrichte	"	229
Margaret Flegg	"	283
Margaret Hert	"	283
Katharine Wricht	"	293
William Barker	"	295
Eliz. Porsor	"	310
Henry Porsor	"	310
John Chesman	Book 6 (1515—23)	fo. 6
Adam Reed	"	86
William Mason	"	101
Robert Marten	"	171
Edward Ditchbourne	"	207
Robert Shelley	"	233
Isabella Rowell	"	264
Simon Stephens	"	300
Christ. Larkyn (Lerkin)	"	310
William Bune	"	319
William Fitchet	"	340
Simon Taylour	"	354
Ralph Fenne	"	357
Clement Browne	"	358
William Munds	"	374
Clement Fysheman	"	384
Katherine Mason	Book 7 (1518—25)	fo. 53
John Camonde	"	82

John Woodrof	Book 7 (1518—25)	fo. 128
John Porret	"	162
Katherine Porret	"	163
Gilbert Bennett	"	232
William Foster	"	233
Thomas Olde	"	234
John Hixe	"	237
Thomas Growte	"	243
Kather. Hendringham	"	253
Barthw. Molton	"	302
John Welles	Book 8 (1524—1531)	fo. 7
Thomas Welvyck	"	39
Robert Palmer	"	107
Beatrice France	"	160
Wm. Fraunces	"	216
Edward Subbolde	"	219
Margaret Cokks	"	243
Richard Kente	"	248
Thomas Crowde	"	251
John Brese	Book 9 (1534—40)	15
Richard Hawle	"	45
Peter Skotte	"	172
John Gostlyn (Gosclyn?)	"	188
Thomas Breese	Book 10 (1540—2)	fo. 93
John Dante	"	92
Joan Howse	"	74
Geoffrey Mendham	"	125
Robert Dunston	"	184
Thomas Borell	"	252
Robert Fyshman	"	260
Thomas Borell	"	252
John Berye	"	296
John Howse	Book 11 (1542—6)	fo. 74
Agnes Mangill	"	247
Christ. Chapman	"	377
Robert Reeve, junr.	Book 12 (1546—9)	fo. 342
John Dawnce	"	164
Thomas Brome	"	(at end of book)
Thomas Barker	"	353

Robert Ransom	Book 12 (1546—9)	fo. 326
Wm. Goodard	Book 13 (1550—2)	fo. 34
Henry Hacoke (Hawke?)	"	34
Margt. Brese, widow	"	113
Richard Saars (Sayers?)	"	141
Margaret Endyson	"	113
John Payne	"	387
William Goodard	Book 14 (1553—5)	fo. 3
Nicholas Hynde	"	146
Richard Wylde	"	185
Margaret Brown	"	203
Simon Camforte	"	313
John Barker	Book 15 (1555—6)	fo. 52
Richard Crownde		89 (55?)
Joan Griffin	Book 16 (1556—8)	307
Simon Daynes	Book 17 (1557—8)	fo. 61
Margaret Hynde	"	144
Thomas Olde	"	234
Robert Wadelowe (Waddilove?)	"	297
John Bird	"	298
Nicholas Hindringham	"	299
John Applebye	"	311
William Magles	"	336
John Blowfeild	Book 18 (1557—8)	fo. 103
John Comforthe	"	445
John Mayne	"	462
John Bradfield	Book 19 (1559)	fo. 123
Robert Marche	"	163
Wm. Blomefeild	"	523
John Bugge als. Bryden	Book 20 (1560—2)	fo. 90
William Sadler	Book 21 (1563—6)	294
John Munson	"	361
Joan Comforthe	"	363
Henry Amys	"	388
John Williamson	Book 22 (1567—9)	3
Agnes Wilde	"	41
Agnes Acres	"	448
Cecily Raunson	Book 23 (1570—2)	107
William Kylbey	"	228

John Uffet	Book 24 (1572—3)	4
Thomas Pylgrym	"	78
William Preyter	Book 25 (1574—8)	128
Robert Breyse	"	349
William Pecocke	"	397
Thomas Johnson	Book 26 (1578—80)	I
Alicè Eswoulde	"	26
Richard Fenne	"	67
Richard Howse	"	262
Margt. Shortinge	"	263
Thomas Thackwell	"	301
Agnes Maddy	Book 27 (1580—2)	23
William Dennys	"	204
George Spilman	"	217
Eliz. Fenne	"	272
Richard Dennys	Book 28 (1583—5)	fo. 237
Katherine Dennys	Book 30 (1588—91)	fo. 310
Cecily Sadler	Book 31 (1591—4)	fo. 63
Thos. Fyshe, senr.	"	521
Thos. Marys	"	563
Wm. Webster	"	611
John Whitbie	Book 32 (1595—6)	fo. 42
Richard Appleby	Book 33 (1597—8)	fo. 78
Margt. Daynes	"	95
Margery Christmas	"	96
Robert Springald	"	217
Grace Dobbe	"	286
John Hinsby	"	32
Christ. Warde	"	157
Wm. Warde	"	292
Thos. Thompson	Book 34 (1599—1601)	fo. 345
Richard Lowe	"	389
Henry Bockinge	"	530
William Rye	Book 35 (1602—3)	fo. 386
Jane Andrews	Book 36 (1604—6)	fo. 49
Wm. Packman	"	88
John Springold	"	237
Cecily Goldsborowe	"	335
Robert Scar	37 (1612—3)	213

Thos. Sadler	(1616)	32
Robert Ransome	37 (1618)	98
Anne Richardson	37 (1619)	102
John Slape	37 (1627)	29
John Springald	Book 36 (1604—6)	fo. 237
William Amys	Book 37 (1607—9)	fo. 132
Emanuel Callard	37	153
Richard Love	37 (1607)	207
Edw. Marriney	37 (1616)	45
John Newman	37 (1623)	46
Mary Newman	37 (1626)	70
Nicholas Bacon	Book for 1616	112
William Bocking	1620	121
Thomas Harmer	1624	11
Margaret Kimball	1627	79
William Sadler	1625	108
Henry Tyler	1610	27
Catherine Wright	1617	23
Richard Bennet	1622	83
Stephen Cooke	1630	92
William Willowby	1630	37
Robert Richardson	1631—2	163
Catherine Fish	1631	95—128
Joan Harmer	1633	33
Robert Evered	1635	57
George Mean	1636	15—195
Robert Smith	1637	81
John Spillman	1649	29
Robert Paine	1661	141
Robert Paine	1661	230
Robert Payne	1669	191
Clement Mangles	1673	165 p. 374
Robert Hill	1674	34 p. 176
John Harmer	1674	94 p. 86
John Miller	1674	33 p. 225
Robert Maris	1679	235
John Wilson	1685	5
John Frary	1686	48
Mary Sace	1686	7

John Rivett	Book for 1689	69
Richard Bennett	1691	42
John Walden	1696	94 (128)
Thomas Dawson	1697	83
Edward Rye	1698—9	38
Robert Copland	1701	113
Christopher Payne	1704	13
Katherine Copland	1705	28
Nicholas Frary	1706	68
John Payne	1706	fo. 131
Margaret Todd	1706	107
Wm. Webster	1710	65
Edward Rye	1711	96
Robert Richardson	1711	159
Edward Rye	1713—4	67
Richard Ransome	1715—6	212
Robert Rivett	1715—6	80
John Todd	1715—6	63
Cicely Newland	1717—8	182 (173?)
Thos. Rye	1721—3	219
Anna Howse	1724—6	33
Nathaniel Smith	1724—6	230
Thomas Platen	1727	134
John Pye	1727	206
Mary Hammon	1729—30	209
John Miller	1736—7	110
Richard Copland	1738—9	103
James Willamont	1738—9	71
Rich. Bennett	1742	8
John Goate	1746—8	138
William Riches	1746—8	240
Mary Payne	1746—8	191
Robert Webb	1746—8	232
John Frarey	1749—50	8
Amy Whall	1751—3	43
John Hurst	1754—5	74
Ann Marshall, a wife's will, no personality	1758—9	129
Ann Willament	1760—1	667

John Pearson	Book for 1764—5	29
Thos. Paul	1764—5	88
John Webb	1764—5	211
John Wyndham, Esq.	1764—5	214
Hannah Harvey	1767	38
Tryphene Cubitt	1768	11
Anthony Ditchell	1769	20
William Goate	1773	62—70
William Howes	1773	fo. 13—261
Philip Hook	1773	32 (278)
Christopher Todd	1774	27
Eliz. Pank	1774	73 (69)
Eliz. wife of John Pank	1779	82 (99)
Philip Allen	1780	61 (206)
Amy's wife of Robert Plumbly	1780	19 (155)
John Taylor	1783	5 (sent to Prerog.)

 CONSISTORY.

Sir Edmund de Ufford	1374	Haydon fo. 45b
Lawrence Draper	1382	Harsyk fo. 199b and 291a
John Gosselyn	1388	"
Simon Chylde	1391	" fo. 155
John Grym, chaplain	1396	" fo. 235
John Hermere	1402	" fo. 291
William Mannisfeld (Manmysfeld)	Hyrning	1416—27 117
Robert Byshop		fo. 151a—[Norris]
Clement Attewood	Surflete	1426—36 43
Geoffrey Keke	"	" 42a
John Frankon	"	" 28
Margaret Catelyn	"	" 80
William Salman	"	" 173
Robert Harsyk	"	" 13a (admōn)
Richard Mileham	Doke	1436—44 21
John Caverard (Everard?)	"	" 89
William Boydon	Wilby	1444—8 96
Simon Fawkener	Aleyn	1448—55 34
Simon Norman	"	" 2a and b

Geoffrey Gaminseweyn			fo. 16b
Richd. Rudde			fo. 146a
John Fetcbe	Aleyn	1448—55	161
John Blofeld	"	"	203
William Welle	"	"	204
Agnes Frerye	"	"	(admōn)
Simon Norman	"	"	(admōn)
Roger Catesson	Brosiard	1454—65	166
John Welle	"	"	176
Joan Note			289b
Richard Elingham	Cobald	1465—8	41
William Fynne	"	"	40
Robert Grubbe	"	"	40
John Maggis	"	"	39
William Stronge	"	"	82
Robert Hayles	Jekkys	1464—72	23b
Wm. Barker	"	"	71b
Thomas Tugge	"	"	80
William Flegge	"	"	105
Robert Brennard (Bremand?)	"	"	167
Nicholas Kaye	"	"	199
Edward Warde	"	"	187
Richard Aleyn(s)	"	"	266
Catherine widow of Richard	Childe	"	269
William Hoker	Gilberd	1472—7	25
Richard Arnold ar.	Gelour	1472—9	6
Roger Reede	"	"	170
John Aleyns	Caston	1479—87	91
Nicholas Heninge	"	"	143
Matilda Coze	"	"	162
Margaret Penned	"	"	325
John Bell	Awbrye	1479—93	29
Henry Borell	"	"	46a
Richard Alyston	"	"	54
William Archer	"	"	54 of Cromer
John Bond als. Bone	"	"	53
John Norfolke	"	"	53
Thomas Pecoke	"	"	56
Edward Thornham	"	"	53

Richard Brandon	Norman	1486—92	21 [Noted N. E., p. 194]
Robert Hert	"	"	9
Kath. w ^d . of Roger (?) Rede	"	"	15
Thomas Sautre	"	"	9
Alice Hoker	Wolman	1488—96	237
Robert Haylys	Multon	1495—1515	64
Robert Stronge	Sayve	1498—9	9
Thomas Multon	"	"	40
John Hunt	Wighte	1499—1500	47
John Spincke (Spynk)	Cage	1500	188
R. Brese	"	"	207
William Alison	Popye	1501—4	334
Henry Gamilgey	"	"	370
Isabel Mason	"	"	243
Walter Bright	Rix	1504—7	67
Robert Ball	"	"	99
Robert Warde	"	"	114
John Warde	"	"	114
Andrew Wawys	"	"	205
Simon Fawkner	Spiltimber	1507—10	2
William Moulton	Johnson	1510—3	66
Thomas Makke	Moulton	1495—1515	66
Thos. Multon	Johnson	1510—1513	66a
John Anderson	Coffinger	1513—20	146
Henry Shell	"	"	145
Thomas Bradfeild	Gyles	1517—8	128
Roger Fyope	Alablafter	1520—3	31
Nicholas Fawkener	"	"	159
Thomas Bradfelde	Palgrave	1517—30	209
Agnes Multon	"	"	51
			[Noted N. E., 194]
John Smythe	"	1517—30	217
Thomas Warner	"	"	141
Agnes White	"	"	207
Hugh Overman	Grunsburgh	1524—6	45
Agnes Mowlton (Multon)	Attmer	1528—46	283
John Preter	Platfoote	1533—5	97
Cecily Barker	Daynes	1535—48	73

Richard Blofyld	Daynes	1535—48	248b
Robert Clarke	"	"	232
David Johnson	"	"	186
Thomas Hutton	Wymer	1547—9	346
Tho. Tompson als. Barker	Welman	1549—50	18
John Spilman	Coraunte	1550—1	19
Robert Ruston	"	"	20c
Johanna Spilman	Walpoole	1554—5	112
Eliz. Thomson als. Barker	Beccles	1555	100
William Miller	Veysey	1558	165
Thomas Robkin	"	"	227
William Colbecke	Knights	1563—4	131
Isabella Cloyte	Martyn	1564—5	192
Robert Blofeld	Ponder	1568—9	86
John England	Woodstocke	1578—9	30
Thomas Maveman	Mower	1584	43
Robert Underwood, gen.	Howes	1587—8	205
Thomas Daynes	Flack	1589—90	512
John Pye als. Shipden	Andrewes	1591	125
Richard Bennet	Eade	1597	25
Wm. Richardson als. Riches	Peck	1599	182
Thomas Fishman	London	1605	129
Henry Kymball		1626	468
Eliz. Chapman		1627	no numbers
James Underwood	Pergall	1631	"
John Thetford		1633	"
Thomas Reymes		1636	"
Ann Matchett		1639	"
Andrew Marsye		"	"
John Bennett		1642	"
Thomas Bans		1651	40
Lancelott Feazer		"	11
Robert Thrower		"	41
Ellen Bushe		1660	164
Jeremy Baron (Bacon?)		1661	435
Martha Payne		1674	64
William Mordew		1676	255
Joan Mordew		1680	177
Richard Dey		1700—1	3 (247)

William Ashmore cler.		1712—3	213 (162)
Henry Overton	File 206	Book 296	1720
Martha Payne	208	299	"
Mathew Panke	41	40	1722
Vincent Carter	6	4	1723
John Frary	229	155	"
Frances Pank	30	37	1731
Nicholas Whall	40	29	1732
Clement Atcheson	2	1	1733
Dianna Atcheson	30	34	"
Richard Thompson	4	2	"
Ann Tompson	165	165	1735
William Cook	37	28	1736
William Killington	106	98	"
Ann Plattin	69	89	1739
James Pearson	86	109	"
Ann Payne	156	200	"
Robert Mangles	105	108	1748
Ann Barney	91	73	1750
Edward Stageman	138	193	1751
Eliz. Miller wife of John	105	125	1752
John Sussin	146	256	1753
Martha Goate	40	76	1759
Robert Allen	53	104	1760
Benj. Leak	70	96	1774
William James	83	112	1779
Eliz. Corke	48	77	1786
Sidney Terry	47	86	1796

12. Administrations.

The following are all Cromer and Shipden in this period.

- 1549, 12 Oct. *Glover* Robert to Walter Glover (no relation given).
 1577, 16 Sept. *Ferryman* John to Margaret, relict.
 1579, 13 Nov. *Newman* Cecily to Ambrose Brome, next of kin.
 1571, 25 Sept. *Sadler* Richard to Joan, relict.
 1582, 15 Sept. *Shay* John to Margerie, relict.
 1581, 10 April. *Newman* John to William, his brother.
 1583, 22 Sept. *Boyse* Margaret to John Boyse and Catherine Payne, next of kin.
 1586, 16 Feb. *Shortinge* Margaret to Robert Munson, her son.
 1586, 16 Mar. *Eger* Agnes to Tho. Ixforthe nephew and next of kin.
 1589, 31 May. *Daynes* John to Joan, relict.
 1589, 22 April. *Ferryman* — to Tho. Kylbic, next of kin.
 1590, 22 Sept. *Betts* John to Thomas Rooke, of Paston, kinsman.
 1591, 28 March. *Munson* William to Joan, relict.
 1593, 14 Jan. *Cannell* Thomas to Katherine, relict.
 1593, 27 Feb. *Comforte* Richard to Margaret, relict.
 1594, 28 Sept. *Christmas* Edmund to Margerie, relict.
 1594, 28 Aug. *Adkyns* Agnes to William Ward, son in law.
 1594, 23 Nov. *Amys* alias Johnson —, widow, to William and Thomas Amys, her sons.
 1597, 20 Dec. *Appleby* Richard, goods unadm. by Cecily his executrix, to Elizabeth Chapman, alias Appleby, next of kin.
 1597, 6 June. *Pyckeringe* William to Frances, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Jane, daughters.
 1598, 1 Feb. *Richardson* William to Anne, relict.
 1598, 6 Nov. *Owles* Edmund, of Cromer alias Shipden, to Elizabeth, relict.
 1601, 13 Jan. *Swan* Oliver to Beatrice, relict.

- 1603, 14 Nov. *Short* Arthur to Alice, relict.
 1603, 14 Dec. *Rye* William, goods left unadministered.
 1606, 26 May. *Wecctinge* John to Agnes, relict.
 1606, 15 July. *Purdy* Emma, widow, to Agnes Purdy, her daughter, singlewoman.
 1607, 7 Aug. *Peter* William to Agnes, relict.
 1608, 6 June. *Sare* Jane, widow, to Margaret Bucksher, widow.
 1611, 16 Dec. *Fishman* Thomas to Emma, relict.
 1612, 23 June. *Fish* Richard to Agnes, relict.
 1612, 15 Feb. *Browne* Edward to Alice, relict.
 1613, 20 April. *Packman* Agnes to Dionisia Le alias Packman and Margerie Packman, her daughters.
 1613, 9 Nov. *Chapman* Thomas to Elizabeth, relict.
 1615, 15 June. *Cooper* John to Elizabeth, relict.
 1615, 13 Oct. *Watson* Lancelot, of Cromer alias Shipden, to Elizabeth, relict.
 1616, 6 July. *Marryner* Robert to Katherine, relict.
 1617, 19 Dec. *Mosse* Andrew to ———, relict.

- Admon. Consistory, 4 Nov., 1571. John *Vynysker*, of Cromer, to Alice, relict—appeared by her proctor, Richard Fenne, of Cromer.
 9 April, 1572. Edmund *Love*, of Cromer alias Shipden, cited for contumacy in not appearing at suit of William Bacon, of Cromer, for defamation.
 Admon. Consistory, 23 Jan., 1574. William *Prater*, of Cromer alias Shipden, to Robert Prater, the son.
 Admon. Consis., 27 Jan., 1573. Agnes *Wilde*, of Cromer (unadministered by Walter Wylde, her executor), to Robert Wilde, next of kin, Joan Wilde renouncing.
 Admon. Consis., 7 Dec., 1574. Nicholas *Godfrje*, of Cromer, to Agnes, relict.
 (mem. vacat., because Prerogative Court granted admon.)
 In Consist. Reqr., Aleyne, 9 July, 1453. William *Attewell*, of Shipden, admōn to Simon Gerard, of Runton, and Wm. Pelle, of Rowghton, under the supervision of Geoffrey Gamyeweve, vicar of Shipden.
 Jacobus *Hardyman*, 22 Aug, 1552, to William, his brother, and Katherine, wife of John Swanton, his sister.

- Walter *Glover*, 11 Jan., 1552, to Cecily, wife of Thomas Magun, his sister. (Robert Muswhyte, of Cromer, procurator.)
- Johanna *Barker*, 16 April, 1555, to John Barker, person.
- Admon. Consist., 14 Feb. 1568. William *Wilde*, of Cromer, to John, his son, and William Warde.
- Admon. Consist., 12 Feb., 1567, and repeated 30 March, 1568. Gregory *Smith*, of Cromer, to Margery, his relict.
- Admon. Consist., 7 Oct., 1566. William *Arnolde*, of Cromer, to William, his son.
- Admon. Consist., 15 Feb., 1575, Jacobus *Appelbie*, of Cromer, to Elizabeth Appelbie, the sister (by Thomas Jenkins, of Cromer, her proctor).
- Admon. Consist., 5 April, 1578. John *Harlowe* clerk, vicar of Cromer, to William Arnolde, jnr., of Binham.
- Admon. Consist., 26 March, 1578. Alice *Hilder*, of Cromer, widow, to Alice Tutlye, prox^a. consang^a.
- Admon. Consist., 24 Sept., 1571. Agnes *Lambe*, of Cromer, to Prudence, wife of Henry Dorge, daughter of deceased.
- Bycroft* Avice, widow, 21 Nov., 1612, to — Sace, of Cromer, nephew.
- Powle* George, of Cromer alias Shipdham, 26 Oct., 1616, to Andrew Carr, a creditor.
- Payne* Christopher, 7 Oct., 1623, to John, his son.
- Goddard* Robert, 23 Dec., 1561, to Robert Goddard, Thomas Deyns, Simon Deynes, and Margaret Deynes.

13. Marriage Licenses.

- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 9 May, 1564. John Dobbes, of Blakeney, and Grace *Colbeck*, of Cromer, at Blakeney.
- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 31 July, 1570. John Thompson, of Horstead, and Rachel *Tabbe*, of Cromer, at Wickmere.
- Marr. lic., 17 July, 1571, Bp. of Norwich. Henry Nicholas, rector of Gunthorp, and Anne *Reymes*, of Cromer.
- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 11 Jan, 1571. John *Blowefeld*, of Cromer, and Mary Grene, of Knapton.
- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 9 March, 1571. Chrstr. *Nere*, of Cromer, and Mary Darbye, of Necton, at St. Giles', Norwich.
- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 31 July, 1572. Nicholas *Haward*, of Cromer, gent., and Margaret Baxter, of Great Snoring.
- Marr. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 2 July, 1575. Matthew Atkynson and Agnes *Godfrey*, of Cromer, at Cromer.
- Mar. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 20 Oct., 1582. Henry Hydes, of Eccles, *Suffolk*, yeoman, and Katherine Chambers, of Cromer, widow.
- Mar. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 27 Jan., 1584. John Whittbie, of Cromer, sailor, and Cecily Ellwyn of the same, widow.
- Mar. lic., Bp. of Norwich, 19 Jan., 1586. Robert Swanne, of Cromer, miller, and Mary Sterne of the same, spinster; Robert Swanne, sen., of Blickling, tailor, and the above Robert Swanne, jnr., were bondsmen.

Above are the only Cromer names in Marriage Licenses from 1 Aug., 1581, to 19 March, 1588.

14. The Ornithology, Geology, and Botany of Cromer.

I. ON ORNITHOLOGY.

By J. H. GURNEY, jun., Member of the British Ornithologists' Union.

MOST of our common British land-birds are found in the neighbourhood of Cromer, if not actually in the parish. In the woods on the hills the Nightjar is common in summer, and near the G. E. railway station, there always are in the summer a pair or two of Red-backed Shrikes. Sand Martins nest in the cliffs, and Swifts in the church steeple: Swallows and Martins, everybody's favourites, abound in summer; but the Nightingale is not so common as further inland, and the Cuckoo is, comparatively speaking, rare.

The town of Cromer is in one of the best positions in England for observing the autumnal migration of birds from Scandinavia to this country. At the end of August Redstarts and Wheatears begin to arrive, followed in September by Whitethroats, Whinchats, Willow Warblers, &c.; but these are, as it were, but the heralds of the main part of the army which comes across the sea and finds safety on our shores in October and November, consisting of Skylarks, Grey Crows, Rooks, Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Woodcocks, &c., with a good many Hawks and Owls, and a sprinkling of Buzzards and other large birds of prey. Occasionally a great rarity turns up, such as a Scop's Owl, *Scop's Gii*, or Tengmalm's Owl, *Nyctala tengmalm*, and dashes itself against the lighthouse, or attracted by its fatal rays flutters round the panes of glass until caught. Some of the lighthouse-keepers, who have at different times been stationed at Cromer, have curious stories to tell of

misty nights, when bewildered migrants, which had lost their way, swarmed round the lantern until they almost obscured its light.

In October, 1871, as the Principal of the Lighthouse sat in his lantern-turret, he heard two birds strike the glass about two a.m.; they proved to be Starlings, and from that time a continual stream of Larks and Starlings kept coming until five o'clock, *allowing themselves to be caught by handfulls*. There was little wind, but what little there was came from the north, from which direction they seemed to come. We had another very similar scene in October, 1874, when 724 Starlings, 151 Skylarks, 1 Blackbird, and 5 Thrushes were caught in two consecutive nights.

It is, however, an undoubted fact that when there is wind, birds fly against it, and this is nowhere better exemplified than by the Gulls at Cromer. Day after day in the autumn, they may be seen wending their way past the town, and if the wind is from the west, as it generally is at that time of the year, the Gulls are sure to be going west.

Now and then a gale comes, and multitudes are to be seen struggling against it, hugging the shore, and even flying over the lighthouse hills.

A cursory examination will show that they are chiefly Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls, with now and then a few other sorts. By standing at the end of Cromer jetty, with a pair of binoculars, Glaucous Gulls may occasionally be identified by their creamy appearance, and Skuas of three species by their blackness, as contrasted with the Gulls, but all going in the same direction.

I took the trouble one day in October to stand on the shore and count how many passed, and in two hours by my watch, commencing at 3.20 p.m., 750 Gulls passed all close in shore, and flying against the wind in the direction of Blakeney. When I left the shore at 5.20, the flocks were passing as steadily as ever, and every flock took exactly the same course.

Other rarities which have visited Cromer, or been killed within a very short distance of it, are the Sea Eagle (twice), Waxwing, Hoopoe, Sand Grouse, Stork, Storm Petrel, Caspian Tern (?), the Shag, and Velvet Scoter; and among species of less note may be mentioned the Gannet and Guillemot—which are sometimes washed up after storms—the Bridled Guillemot (once), the Razor-

bill, and the Great Crested Grebe, as well as eight species of Gulls, and the Red-throated Diver, or "Sprat-loon," as it is sometimes called by fishermen.

Further particulars of some of these are to be found in the pages of the transactions of the Norwich Naturalists' Society (Fletcher and Son), and in the "Zoologist," and in the "Birds of Norfolk," of which the third volume is now in the press, under the editorship of Mr. T. Southwell.

2. THE GEOLOGY.

By CLEMENT REID, F.L.S., F.G.S.

SPACE will not allow us to give a full account of the Geology of Cromer; but certain portions of the strata are of such exceptional interest, that the geology cannot be overlooked in any work professing to describe the district. Cromer is of such importance in the study of certain comparatively recent chapters in the ancient history of the earth, that its cliffs will be found alluded to in every geological manual.

The foundation rock is everywhere Chalk. This occupies part of the low cliff at Weybourn and Sherringham, but sinks beneath the sea-level at Cromer, and at Mundesley is at least 30 feet down. Immediately above the Chalk are found alternations of freshwater, estuarine, and shore deposits known as the Crag and Cromer Forest-bed. Then follows a thick mass of contorted beds, full of far-transported erratic blocks, brought together during the Glacial Epoch. These are piled to a height of 200 or 250 feet above the Chalk; hills and valleys have been cut out of them, and it is to the glacial deposits that the picturesqueness of the scenery near Cromer is due.

Tabulated, the beds seen on the coast near Cromer may be represented thus:—

Alluvium (recent and pre-historic).

Valley Gravels (with Palæolithic implements and bones of Mammoth).

Glacial Deposits.

Forest-bed Series.

Weybourn Crag.

Chalk.

Of these it will only be necessary to describe the beds for which Cromer is so famous—the Glacial Deposits and the Cromer Forest-bed.*

When storms scour away the beach, and remove the rubbish which accumulates at the foot of the soft, rapidly wasting cliff, bones of very large mammals are often found. These are imbedded in laminated clays, sands, and gravel, evidently the deposit of an ancient estuary, for, mixed with the bones, is much drift wood and an occasional seam of mussels. In other places lacustrine clays are seen, full of freshwater shells, seeds, and teeth of pike and scales of perch. Occasionally one even finds ancient vegetable soils, in which roots can still be traced. The whole of these old deposits—older than any of the hills near Cromer—are commonly known as the Cromer Forest-bed, though the name is not a very appropriate one.

Of late years the fossils of the Cromer Forest-bed have been very carefully collected and studied, so that we can now form a very good idea of its natural history. One of the first things that strikes us is the abundance of large game in Norfolk at this period. We find the bones of three species of elephant and two of rhinoceros, all now extinct; a hippopotamus, like that now inhabiting the rivers of Africa; more than a dozen species of deer, all extinct except one or two; two species of horse, one of which is extinct; the bison, apparently the same as that still lingering in Europe; a sheep, or "Mouflon," different from any known elsewhere; the beaver; and a gigantic extinct beaver, which seems at one time also to have inhabited the shores of the Caspian Sea. Mixed with these are occasional bones of the carnivora, though they are comparatively rare. We find the bear, hyæna, sabre-toothed tiger (*Machacrodus*), wolf, and wolverine. Besides this there are numerous small mammals, most of which, though not all, are still living. Bones of the walrus, seal, narwhal, dolphin, and several large whales have also been found in the mud of this ancient estuary.

* A full account of the geology of Cromer will be found in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey—Geology of Cromer" (1882).

At first we should be inclined to imagine that all these large animals must have needed a tropical climate. But the trees associated with them are nearly all such as now live in Norfolk, and the few not found in Norfolk live in similar latitudes on the Continent. There is the oak, beech, elm, hazel, alder, birch, willow, hornbeam, Scotch pine, and spruce. Among the herbaceous plants, aquatic species, as we should expect, are the best represented. They also are familiar Norfolk plants, the principal exception being the water chestnut (*Trapa natans*), a very curious and conspicuous plant still lingering in the south of Sweden.

After the close of the Forest-bed period the climate became colder, till the whole country was wrapped under a sheet of ice and snow, as Greenland is at the present day. The increase of the cold seems to have exterminated most of the large animals, many of which could probably neither adapt themselves to the changed conditions, nor escape to a more genial climate. At any rate a large number of them have not yet been found in any more modern deposit than the Cromer Forest-bed. The gradual incoming of the Glacial Epoch is very interesting to trace, but to condense the history of periods reaching to many thousands of years into a few lines is an impossible task, and we must pass on.

As we continue our exploration of the cliffs, we find lying between the Forest-bed and the confused mass of glacial deposits, a bed, in which the incoming of an Arctic climate before the country was actually buried under ice and snow can be clearly traced. Here and there in this bed patches of clay with fossil leaves have been found. One was seen at Beeston, and another immediately north of Mundesley. This bed might be thought merely to be part of the Forest-bed. But when it is carefully examined, one is struck by the entire absence of any trace of forest trees in it. The leaves it contains all belong to the Arctic willow (*Salix polaris*) and Arctic birch (*Betula nana*), both dwarf shrubs a few inches high, which clothe the bleak wastes within the Arctic circle.

Anyone examining the coast near Cromer, cannot fail to be struck by the extraordinary want of regularity in the beds seen in the cliff. Everything is contorted, twisted, and mixed, in what not many years since seemed to be a most inexplicable fashion. In one place one sees a mass of Boulder Clay—unstratified clay, full of angular stones and fragments of chalk. In another there is a

bed of gravel, bent till it takes the form of an **S**. In still a third, one finds enormous masses of Chalk, many yards long, but quite detached from the solid rock, and very much shattered.

Pick out a few of the stones from the Boulder Clay, and most of them will be found to be curiously grooved, scratched, and polished, in a way that only ice is able to do. Break the stones, and they are found to belong to rocks which are unknown, except as such "erratics," anywhere within many miles of Norfolk. When these rocks are traced to the original districts from which they have come, we find that there is a most extraordinary mixture. There is red Chalk, like that of Flamborough; Lias and Oolites full of Ammonites and Belemnites from near Whitby and Scarborough; Coal, Carboniferous Limestone, and Basalt, probably from Northumberland; and Gneiss, Mica-schist, Granite, and numerous igneous rocks, that most likely have travelled from Scandinavia. Nearly everything seems to have come from a northerly or easterly direction—transported partly by coast ice and icebergs, partly by glaciers—till everything was mixed, and finally deposited in Norfolk as a sort of enormous moraine.

In the streets of Cromer a good many large erratics are preserved, being used to protect the corners of the roads. Most of them are basalt, but there are also some of gneiss. On the shore one may find a considerable variety of minerals derived from the Boulder Clay. Among the most abundant are agates and cornelians, which probably once filled cavities in the lavas. In blocks of mica-schist, garnets can often be seen; but these, though very large, are always opaque and of bad colour.

Two other minerals found on the beach at Cromer must be mentioned. They are the jet and amber which are so often thrown up after easterly winds. From what bed these were originally derived is still a doubtful point; for though jet can often be found in the Cromer Forest-bed, yet it is always in the condition of rolled fragments, apparently washed out of some older deposit. The amber seems to be quite undistinguishable from that of the Baltic, and contains similar fossil insects.

Though jet and amber do not occur on the Baltic coast associated together, as they do at Cromer, yet there seems good reason to believe that the amber is merely the resin which formerly exuded from the peculiar pine tree, the wood of which is now con-

verted into jet. If very thin sections of the jet are cut, the blackness disappears, and the jet becomes transparent and of a beautiful umber colour. In some of the pieces nothing else can be seen, but in others the texture of the wood is perfectly preserved, and it is always found to be that of the wood of pine.

To assist the student who wishes to go more deeply into the study of the geology of Cromer, a list of the principal works relating to the immediate neighbourhood is given.

1827.

Taylor R. C. Notice respecting the Appearance of Fossil Timber on the Norfolk Coast. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, series 2, vol. ii., p. 327.

——— On the Geology of East Norfolk. *Phil. Mag.*, series 3, vol. i., pp. 277, 346. Reprinted, with additions, in a separate form. 8vo.

London.

1829.

Woodward S. The Geology of Norfolk in J. Chambers. A General History of the County of Norfolk. 2 vols, 8vo. *Norwich.*

——— A letter (to Dr. Fitton) respecting some remarkable Fossil Remains found near Cromer. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 93.

1833.

Lyell (Sir) C. Principles of Geology, vol. iii., 8vo. *London.* (Many later editions.)

Woodward S. An Outline of the Geology of Norfolk. 4to and 8vo. *Norwich.*

1835.

Bakewell R. On the Fossil Remains of Elephants and other large Mammalia found in Norfolk. *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vol. ix., p. 37.

1837.

Lyell (Sir) C. Elements of Geology, edition i., 8vo. *London.*

1840.

——— On the Boulder Formation, or drift and associated Freshwater Deposits, composing the Mud Cliffs of Eastern Norfolk. *Phil. Mag.*, series 3, vol. xvi., p. 345.

1845.

Trimmer J. On the Cliffs of Northern Drift on the Coast of Norfolk, between Weybourne and Happisburgh. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 218.

1846.

Owen (Sir) R. A History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds. 8vo. *London.*

1848—1882.

Wood S. F. The Crag Mollusca. 4to. *Palæontographical Soc.*

1860.

Rose C. B. On the Divisions of the Drift in Norfolk and Suffolk. *Geologist*, vol. iii., p. 137.

1863.

Lyell (Sir) C. The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with an Outline of Glacial and Post-Tertiary Geology. 8vo, *London*. Eds. 2 and 3 in the same year; ed. 4 in 1873.

1864.

Gunn Rev. J. A Sketch of the Geology of Norfolk (reprinted from White's History and Directory). 8vo. *Sheffield*.

1865.

Falconer Dr. H. On the Species of Mastodon and Elephant occurring in the Fossil State in Great Britain. Part 2 (Elephant.) *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxi., p. 253.

Wood S. V., jun. A Map of the Upper Tertiaries in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, etc. (with Sections and Remarks in Explanation, in 8vo.) *Privately printed*. Abstract in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxi., p. 141.

1868.

Falconer Dr. H. Palæontological Memoirs and Notes. Vol. ii., 8vo. *London*.

Fisher Rev. O. On the Denudations of Norfolk. (Brit. Assoc.) *Geol. Mag.*, vol. v., p. 544.

1870.

Gunn Rev. J. On the Relative Position of the Forest-bed and Chillesford Clay in Norfolk and Suffolk, and on the real Position of the Forest-bed. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxvi., p. 551.

1871.

Prestwich (Prof.) J. On the Structure of the Crag-beds of Suffolk and Norfolk. Part III., The Norwich Crag and Westleton Beds. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxvii., p. 452.

1872.

Bell A. and R. On the English Craggs and the Stratigraphical Divisions indicated by their Invertebrate Fauna. *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., No. 5, p. 185.

1873.

Nathorst (Prof.) A. On the Distribution of Arctic Plants during the Post-Glacial Epoch. *Journ. of Botany*, new ser., vol. ii., p. 225.

1874.

Dawkins (Prof.) W. B. Cave Hunting. 8vo. *London*.

Geikie (Prof.) J. The Great Ice Age and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man. 8vo. *London*. Ed. 2 in 1877.

1877.

Harmer F. W. The Testimony of the Rocks in Norfolk. 8vo. *London*.

Norton H. The Forest-bed of East Norfolk. (Norwich Geol. Soc.) *Norwich Mercury*, May 5th.

Reid C. On the Succession and Classification of the Beds between the Chalk and the Lower Boulder Clay in the Neighbourhood of Cromer. *Geol. Mag.*, dec. ii., vol. iv., p. 300.

- Wood S. V., jun., and F. W. Harmer. Observations on the Later Tertiary Geology of East Anglia. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii., p. 74.
1877—1881.
- Adams (Prof.) A. L. Monograph on the British Fossil Elephants. *Paleontographical Soc.* 4to. London.
1880.
- Dawkins (Prof.) W. B. Early Man in Britain and his Place in the Tertiary Period. 8vo. London.
- Fisher Rev. O. On the Cromer Cliffs. *Geol. Mag.*, dec. ii., vol. vii. p. 147.
1880—1882.
- Reid C. The Glacial Deposits of Cromer, *ibid.*, p. 55.
——— Classification of the Pliocene and Pleistocene Beds, *ibid.*, p. 548.
- Sandberger Dr. C. L. F. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der unterpleistocänen Schichten Englands. *Paleontographica.* 4to.
- Wood S. V., jun. The Newer Pliocene Period in England. Part I. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi., p. 457.
——— The Glacial Deposits of Cromer. *Geol. Mag.*, dec. ii., vol. vii., p. 189.
1880—1882.
- Newton E. T. Notes on the Vertebrata of the Pre-Glacial Forest-bed Series of the East of England, *ibid.*, pp. 152, 424, 447; vol. viii., pp. 256, 315; vol. ix., pp. 7, 112.
1881.
- Blake J. H. Address on the Age and Relations of the so-called Forest-bed of the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast. *Proc. Norwich Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., part V., p. 137.
1882.
- Newton E. T. The Vertebrata of the Forest-bed Series of Norfolk and Suffolk. *Memoirs of the Geological Survey.* 8vo.
- Reid C. The Geology of the Country around Cromer, *ibid.*
——— Section of the Norfolk Cliffs, from Happisburgh, through Cromer to Weybourn. Sheet 127, Horizontal Sections and Explanation. 8vo. *Geological Survey.*
- Wood S. V., jun. The Newer Pliocene Period in England. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 667.
1884.
- Reid C. On Norfolk Amber. *Trans. Norf. Nat. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 601.
——— On recent Additions to the Fauna and Flora of the Cromer Forest-bed, *ibid.*, p. 632.
1886.
- Newton E. T. A contribution to the History of the Cetacea of the Norfolk Forest-bed. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlii., p. 316.
- Reid C. On the Flora of the Cromer Forest-bed. *Trans. Norf. Nat. Soc.*, vol. iv., p. 189.

1887.

Woodward H. B. The Geology of England and Wales. 8vo. London.
 Edit. 2.

1888.

Reid C. Notes on the Geological History of the Recent Flora of Britain.
Ann. Botany, vol. ii., p. 178.

——— La Géologie de la Région du Crag et des Côtes du Norfolk. *Congrès
 Géol. internat.—Explications des Excursions*, pp. 178—199, 8vo.
 London.

3. THE BOTANY, ETC.

By Miss A. M. BARNARD.

- Ranunculus acris L. }
 repens L. } all abundant about Cromer; also
 bulbosus L. }
 Flammula L., sparingly.
- Papaver Argemone L. }
 hybridum L. } all on roadside from Cromer to Runton; 1 and
 Rhæas L. } 2 rare.
 dubium L. }
- Fumaria capreolata L., road to Felbrigg.
 officinalis L., common.
- Nasturtium officinale R. Br., rare.
- Sisymbrium officinale Scop., common.
 Sophia L.
- Alliaria officinalis Andr., abundant.
- Erysimum Cheiranthoides L.
- Brassica Napus L.
- Sinapis arvensis L.
- Draba verna L.
- Thlaspi arvense L., occasionally.
- Lepidium Smithii Hook, occasionally.
 ruderale L., on the cliffs.
- Capsella Bursa pastoris D.C.
- Senebiera Coronopus Poir.
- Reseda lutea L. } plentiful.
 Luteola L. }
- Helianthemum vulgare Gært, gravelly hills.

- Viola canina* L., common.
 tricolor L., common.
Polygala vulgaris L., common.
Silene anglica L., sandy fields; rare.
 inflata Sm., common.
 conica L., margins of sandy fields; rare.
 noctiflora L., sandy fields.
Lychnis Vespertina Sibth.
 diurna Sibth, common.
 Githago Lam, very common.
Sagina procumbens L.
 apetala Hard.
Honckenya peploides Ehrh, the beach.
Mæhringia trinervis Claire, common.
Arenaria serpyllifolia L.
Stellaria media Wither.
 Holostea L.
 graminea L.
Cerastium glomeratum Thuil.
 triviale Link.
 arvense L.
Malva sylvestris L.
 rotundifolia L.
Hypericum quadrangulum L., rare.
 perforatum L.
 pulchrum L.
Acer campestre L.
Geranium pusillum L.
 dissectum L.
 molle L.
 robertianum L.
Erodium cicutarium Sm.
Linum angustifolium Huds, the cliffs; rare-
 catharticum L., common.
Oxalis Acetosella L.
Euonymus europæus L.
Ulex europæus L.
 nanus Forst.
Sarothamnus scoparius Rock
Ononis arvensis } common.
 campestris }
Medicago sylvestris Fries, not uncommon.
 falcata L., hedge banks, etc.
 lupulina L., common.
Mellilotus officinalis Willd, occasionally.
Trifolium pratense L.

- Trifolium arvense* L., abundant.
 scabrum L., occasionally.
 repens L.
 procumbens L.
 minus Sm.
- Lotus corniculatus* L.
 major Scop, occasionally.
- Vicia Cracca* L.
 sativa L.
- Lathyrus pratensis* L., very common.
- Ornithopus perpusillus* L., very common.
- Prunus spinosa* L.
- Spiraea Ulmaria* L.
- Agrimonia Eupatoria* L.
- Alchemilla arvensis* L.
- Potentilla anserina* L.
 argentea L., rarely.
 reptans L.
 Tormentilla Nest.
 fragariastrum Ehrh.
- Fragaria vesca* L.
- Rubus corylifolius* Sm.
 cæsius L.
- Geum urbanum* L.
- Rosa tomentosa* Sm., rarely.
 rubiginosa L., common.
 canina L.
 arvensis Hudson.
- Cratægus Oxyacantha* L.
- Pyrus Malus* L.
- Lythrum Salicaria* L.
- Epilobium hirsutum* L.
 montanum L.
 palustre L., rare.
- Circeæ lutetiana* L., Felbrigg road, not sure if in Cromer parish.
- Eryonia dioica* L.
- Lepigonum rubrum* Wahlb.
- Spergula arvensis* L., a pest in fields.
- Scleranthus annuus* L., sandy fields.
- Tillæa muscosa* L., occasionally.
- Sedum Telephium* L.
 acre L.
- Saxifraga tridactylites* L., walls.
- Helosciadium nodiflorum* K., ditches—rare.
- Ægopodium Podagraria* L.
- Bunium flexuosum* With.

- Pimpinella Saxifraga L.
 Æthusa Cynapium L.
 Pastinaca sativa L.
 Heracleum Sphondylium L.
 Daucus Carota L.
 Torilis Anthriscus Gaert.
 nodosa Gaert, common.
 Scandix Pecten—Veneris L., fields.
 Anthriscus vulgaris Pers.
 Chærophylum temulum L., common.
 Conium maculatum L., common.
 Hædera Helix L.
 Cornus sanguinea L.
 Sambucus nigra L.
 Lonicera Periclymenum L.
 Sherardia arvensis L.
 Galium cruciatum, With.
 aparine L.
 Mollugo L.
 verum L.
 saxatile L.
 Knautia arvensis Coult.
 Eupatorium cannabinum L., wet ditches.
 Tussilago Farfara L.
 Erigeron acris L.
 Bellis perennis L.
 Pulicaria dysenterica Gaert., wet ditches.
 Achillæa Millefolium L.
 Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.
 Matricaria inodora L.
 Artemisia vulgaris L.
 Tanacetum vulgare L., hedge banks.
 Filago germanica L.
 minima Fr., cornfields.
 Gnaphalium uliginosum L., rare.
 Senecio vulgaris L.
 sylvaticus L., common.
 Carlina vulgaris L., abundant.
 Centaurea nigra L.
 Cyanus L.
 scabiosa L.
 Carduus nutans L.
 tenuiflorus Curt.
 lanceolatus L.
 arvensis Curt.
 palustris L.

- Carduus acaulis* L., cliffs.
Lapsana communis L.
Cichorium Intybus L., roadsides, etc.
Hypochæris radicata L.
Apargia hispida Willd.
 autumnalis Willd.
Tragopogon pratensis L.
Lactuca virosa L., occasionally.
Leontodon Taraxacum L.
Sonchus oleraceus L.
 asper Hoffm.
 arvensis L.
Crepis viridis L.
Hieracium Pilosella L.
Campanula rotundifolia L.
Specularia hybrida D.C., cornfields
Erica cinerea L.
Calluna vulgaris Salisb.
Ilex Aquifolium L., (?) wild in hedges.
Ligustrum vulgare L.
Fraxinus excelsior L.
Erythræa Centaurium Pers., common.
Convolvulus arvensis L.
 sepium L., rare.
Cynoglossum officinale L., roadside occasionally
Lycopsis arvensis L.
Echium vulgare L., abundant.
Myosotis palustris With., rare.
 arvensis Hoffm.
Solanum nigrum L.
 Dulcamara L.
Hyocyamus niger L., occasionally.
Orobanche elatior Lutt., abundant.
Verbascum Thapsus L.
Linaria Elatine Mill., cornfields
 minor Desf., cornfields.
 vulgaris Mill.
Scrophularia nodosa L., lanes.
Euphrasia officinalis L., cliffs, etc.
 Odontites Huds.
Veronica Beccabunga L., rare.
 Chamædrys L.
 officinalis L.
 arvensis L.
Mentha aquatica, L., rare.
Salvia Verbenaca L.

- Thymus Chamædrys Fr.
 Calamintha Acinos Clairv, cornfields.
 Prunella vulgaris L.
 Nepeta Glechoma Benth.
 Lamium purpureum L.
 Galeopsis Tetrahit L., cornfields.
 Stachys sylvatica L.
 arvensis L., cornfields.
 Ballota foetida Lam.
 Teucrium Scorodonia L.
 Anagallis arvensis L.
 Plantago Coronopus L. P. media L.
 lanceolata L. P. major L.
 Chenopodium album L.
 Bonus Henricus L.
 Atriplex hastata L.
 Rumex crispus L.
 Acetosa L. and R. Acetosella L.
 Polygonum lapathifolium L.
 aviculare L.
 Convolvulus L.
 Euphorbia Helioscopia L.
 Peplus L.
 exigua L., cornfields.
 Mercurialis annua L.
 Parietaria diffusa Koch, walls.
 Urtica urens L. and dioica L.
 Humulus Lupulus L.
 Salix cinerea L.
 Alnus glutinosa Gaert.
 Corylus Avellana L.
 Juncus acutiflorus Ehrh.
 bufonius L.
 Alisma Plantago L., rare.
 Lemna minor L.
 Carex arenaria L., common.
 Anthoxanthum odoratum L.
 Phleum arenarium L., margins of cornfields.
 pratense L.
 Alopecurus pratensis L., rare.
 Agrostis vulgaris With.
 alba L.
 Psamma arenaria B. and S., abundant
 Phragmites communis Trin., rare.
 Aira Caryophyllea L.
 Arrhenatherum avenaceum Beauv.

Holcus mollis L.
Molinia cœrulea Mœnch.
Poa annua L. and *P. trivialis*.
Briza media L.
Cynosurus cristatus L.
Dactylis glomerata.
Festuca rubra L., cliffs
Bromus sterilis L.
 mollis Parl.
Triticum repens L.
 juncum L., on the cliffs.
Lolium perenne L.
Hordeum murinum L.

FERNS.

Polypodium vulgare L., hedgebanks.
Lastræa Filix mas Presl.
 dilatata Presl.
Asplenium adiantum nigrum
 Trichomanes
Scolopendrium vulgare Sym.
Pteris aquilina L.
 Mosses do not figure in my list, as I have paid little attention to them in that region.
 Lichens. *Parmelia parietina*, abundant ; also *Borrera tenella*.

ALGÆ.

Halidrys siliquosa Lyngb.
Fucus vesiculosus H.
 serratus H.
 nodosus L.
Desmarestia ligulata H., washed ashore.
Laminaria saccharina H.
Chorda Filum H.
Cutleria multifida H., washed ashore ; rare.
Taonia atomaria H., washed ashore ; rare.
Dictyota dichotoma H.
Asperococcus echinatus H., washed ashore ; rare.
Chordaria flagilliformis H.
Elachistea fucicola H.
Cladostephus verticillatus H.

- Cladostephus spongiosus* H., less common.
Sphacelaria scoparia H.
 cirrhusa H., less common.
Ectocarpus siliculosus H.
 fasciculatus H.
 littoralis H.
Rhodomela subfusca H.
Rhytiphœa thuyoides H.
Polysiphonia formosa H.
 elongata H.
 nigrescens H.
 byssoides H., washed up.
Dasya coccinea H., washed up.
Laurencia dasyphylla Wood. great pool.
 pinnatifida Gr., washed up.
Chylocladia parvula H., washed up.
Corallina officinalis H.
Jania rubens H.
Delesseria sanguinea H., washed up.
Nitophyllum punctatum H., washed up in 1858.
 laceratum H., washed up, and also in the great pool.
Plocamium coccineum H.
Rhodymenia bifida H., washed up in 1858.
 ciliata H., washed up.
Gracilaria confervoides H.
Hypnea purpurascens H., abundant.
Chondrus crispus H.
Furcellaria fastigiata L.
Ptilota plumosa H., rare.
Ceramium rubrum H.
 diaphanum Ag., on the "Church rocks."
Callithamnion Turneri H., washed up.
 roseum H., washed up.
 Borreri H., washed up in 1858.
Bryopsis plumosa H., in great pool, 1858.
Cladophora pellucida H.
 rupestris H.
 lætevirens H., in great pool, 1858.
 albida H.
Enteromorpha compressa H.
Ulva latissima L.
 Lactuca L.
 Linza H., in great pool, 1858.
Porphyra laciniata H.
 vulgaris Ag.
Calothrix confervicola Ag.

FUNGI.

- Agaricus personatus*, 1858.
 oreades, 1858.
 campestris, 1858.
Cantharellus cibarius, 1858.
Boletus lividus.
Clavaria pratensis, lighthouse hills, 1858.
Geoglossum hirsutum, 1858.
Sphæria Hypoxylon.

The "Great Pool" means the large piece of sea water formed into a pool on the north-west, at the very low tide in September (or early October), when a ridge of rock hems in this pool on the sea-side, and during an hour or two many weeds may be seen growing in deep water, which otherwise are only found washed up.

In the Flowering Plants the word rare has been placed against many plants quite common in the district around, but owing to the scarcity of wet ditches, very uncommon in the absolute PARISH of Cromer.

The true rarities are *Papaver hybridum*; *Silene anglica*; *S. conica*, very rare; *Linum angustifolium*, absent in 1887; *Medicago sylvestris*; *Phleum arenarium*.

Additional plants found by Mr. H. D. Geldart:—*Ranunculus aquatilis*, pond in the lane going up to station. *Cheiranthus Cheiri* L., the church. *Alyssum calycinum*, close to the station. *Trifolium subterraneum*, close to the town on Lighthouse Hills. *Vicia angustifolia* and *Bobartii*, on the cliff immediately under the old lighthouse. *Sanicula europæa*, Cromer Hall wood. *Senecio Jacobæa*, Colne House meadow. *Orchis pyramidalis*, between Roughton Mill Road and Felbrigg Road. *Listera ovata*, between Roughton Mill Road and Felbrigg Road. *Ophrys apifera*, lane before reaching the Gasworks. *Tulipa sylvestris*, Cromer Hall woods. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, between Roughton Mill Road and Felbrigg Road. *Aira præcox*, everywhere. *Poa rigida* and *P. loliacea*, sea wall by "Red Lion." *Poa fluitans*, pond going up to station. *Lastræa Oreopteris* and *Athyrium filix-femina*, used to come as near the town as the bank by Felbrigg Park corner.

ALGÆ.

- Pycnophycus tuberculatus*.
Sporochnus pedunculatus.
Alaria esculenta.
Mesogloia virescens.
Myrionemia strangulans.

- Rhodomela lycopodioides.
Rytiphlea pinastroides.
Polysiphonia fibrillosa.
 atorubescens.
Bonnemaisonia asparagoides
Chrysymenia clavellosa.
Delesseria sinuosa.
 alata.
 hypoglossum.
 ruscifolia.
Nitophyllum Gmelini.
Ptilota sericea.
Ceramium gracillimum
 nodosum.
Griffithsia equisetifolia.
Callithamnium Hookeri.
 bysoideum.
 polyspermum.
 thuyoideum.
 pedicillatum.

15. Some Notes on Mr. Scott Surtees' Theory that Cæsar landed in Norfolk.

IT is hard to understand how the author, having noticed the following mentions of Cantium in the Fifth Book of Cæsar, could have written the paragraph that finishes his pamphlet, without a word of comment on such witnesses against his theory. They are these—"Hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium quo fere omnes ex gallia naves appelluntur, ad orientem solem" (Cap. 13). "Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis" (Cap. 14). "Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare supra demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant nuntios mittit atque his imperat uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improvise adorianur atque oppugnent" (Cap. 22).

The first of these passages would make the landing of Cæsar in Cantium as an hypothesis extremely probable, since he would be naturally inclined to land in that part of the island, best known to the only people he could rely on as guides. The second does away with Mr. Surtees' objection on page 5 that Kent is not a corn-producing country, as Cæsar mentions elsewhere (Cap. 14) that only the maritime peoples sowed corn, whilst the interior nations lived chiefly on flesh and milk. The third surely implies that the naval camp of Cæsar was situated on the coast of Cantium, unless we suppose that Cassivellaunus ordered the kings of Cantium to sail round and attack the camp of Cæsar in Norfolk—a proceeding, it is true, well meriting the words "de improvise."

Now it is obvious that, if we can show that Cantium is not an interpellation into the text of far later date, and that it does not signify the modern Norfolk, but the county of Kent, that this amazing theory falls to the ground like a house of cards. Let us

see what evidence we have to support us. In Diodorus Siculus, who flourished about B.C. 44, that is some ten years after the event, we find the following passage, no doubt drawn more or less from the *De Bello Gallico*:—"Britain is a triangle like Sicily. The Promontory nearest the Continent, which they call Cantium, is distant they say 100 stades (15 miles), at which place the sea disembogues itself; the second Promontory is called Belerium (Cornwall), and is four days' sail from Gaul; and the third, which they say runs up into the sea, is called Horca." [Monumenta Britannica.]

Strabo, too, says that the eastern extremity is Cantium, and that Britain lies opposite the Seine and Rhine; so near the Rhine that Cantium is to be seen from the mouth of that river; but that it is a little farther from the Seine, where it was that the Deified Cæsar established his station for ship-building, when about to cross into Britain. Mr. Surtees disingenuously substitutes for Cantium Britain in this passage, thus producing a suspicion that he knew of the mention of Cantium in Cæsar. Again, Strabo says that the passage into Britain is not exactly from the mouth of the Rhine, but from Itium, in the country of the Morini, next to the Menapii. Now, in the best classical atlas of the day—Kiepert's—the Morini are made to inhabit the coast from the mouth of the Scheldt to Boulogne, and, although this is more or less uncertain, I am inclined to think it is approximately right. A connection, too, between the names Itium and Wissant can also be discerned. Lastly, let us take the greatest geographer of antiquity to witness to the position of Cantium. Ptolemy's description of the southern side of Britain ends with the Promontory of Cantium, and the river Garrienus (Yare) is mentioned among the natural features of the coast "of the sides next in order lying to the east and south, along which extends the German Ocean," 22 bays, rivers, and capes intervening between them. In another place he says, "beyond which are the Cantii, the easternmost people, among them are these towns—Londinium, Darvenum, Rhutupiac."

From these extracts from the works of Greek and Latin writers of the two centuries which followed Cæsar's expedition, I think, we may, without fear of reproof, say, in the words of Mr. Surtees, that "it is clear and plain as the sun at noonday" that Cæsar landed in Kent.

There is one other question we should like to ask Mr. Surtees, whilst we are dealing with the text of the "de Bello Gallico." Why is it that he forgets to allude to Cæsar's mention of the Tamesis on Caps. 11 and 18, Book v.? The unpleasant doubt forces itself upon us whether he has not looked upon "the marshes on the shore and the sand-hills on the heights" to the exclusion of the commentaries of Cæsar. We can hardly believe that he who discovered that "brevissimus transjectus," referred to the distance between the mouth of the Rhine and Weybourne, could doubt his ability to explain away the word Tamesis. We will not, however, press this point, suffice it to say that Dion Cassius also refers to the crossing of the Tamesis by Cæsar, and we may well suppose that if the Roman general had crossed the Thames after a march from the coast of Norfolk, that he would not have retraced his steps, but gone on till he reached Cantium, and there have summoned his fleet to meet him.

We will not follow Mr. Surtees into vain arguments about the credibility of Geoffry of Monmouth, or the like; but we may point out that his whole reasoning on the passage "ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus," is overthrown by the above-mentioned passage of Strabo.

Now let us look at the probabilities of the case. Mr. Surtees supposes that Cæsar set out from a place on the very borders of the territory he had conquered, and thence sets sail to a coast which was out of sight, and as he himself describes it, "a side to which there was no land of the Continent opposite, save an angle of it which looks chiefly to Germany" (*i.e.*, to a hostile country). The dangers of such an expedition would be immense. A chance wind might carry his fleet far away from his base to the coasts of Norway, or an inroad of the Germans might destroy the camp and troops he had left behind to protect his communications. On the other hand there was a coast that could be seen easily from Calais, and which was tolerably known to the Gauls lying opposite, inviting an attack. From what we know of the character of Cæsar, we need not hesitate to say which plan was accepted by him—even though we had not the other evidence we possess. To argue as Mr. Scott Surtees does about the geological changes of the coast of East Anglia is idle; for although he asks us to believe that the

whole shore was in Cæsar's time 30 or 40 miles nearer the Rhine,* yet he also founds his main point on the supposition that the present figuration of land from Cromer to Hunstanton was the same 2,000 years ago, as it is now.

J. B. R.

* At the present rate of eating away—a yard a year—not much over *one* mile would have been lost.

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