

The history of the Bethel Hospital at Norwich : built by Mrs. Mary Chapman in the year 1713 / commenced by Sir Frederic Bateman and completed by Walter Rye.

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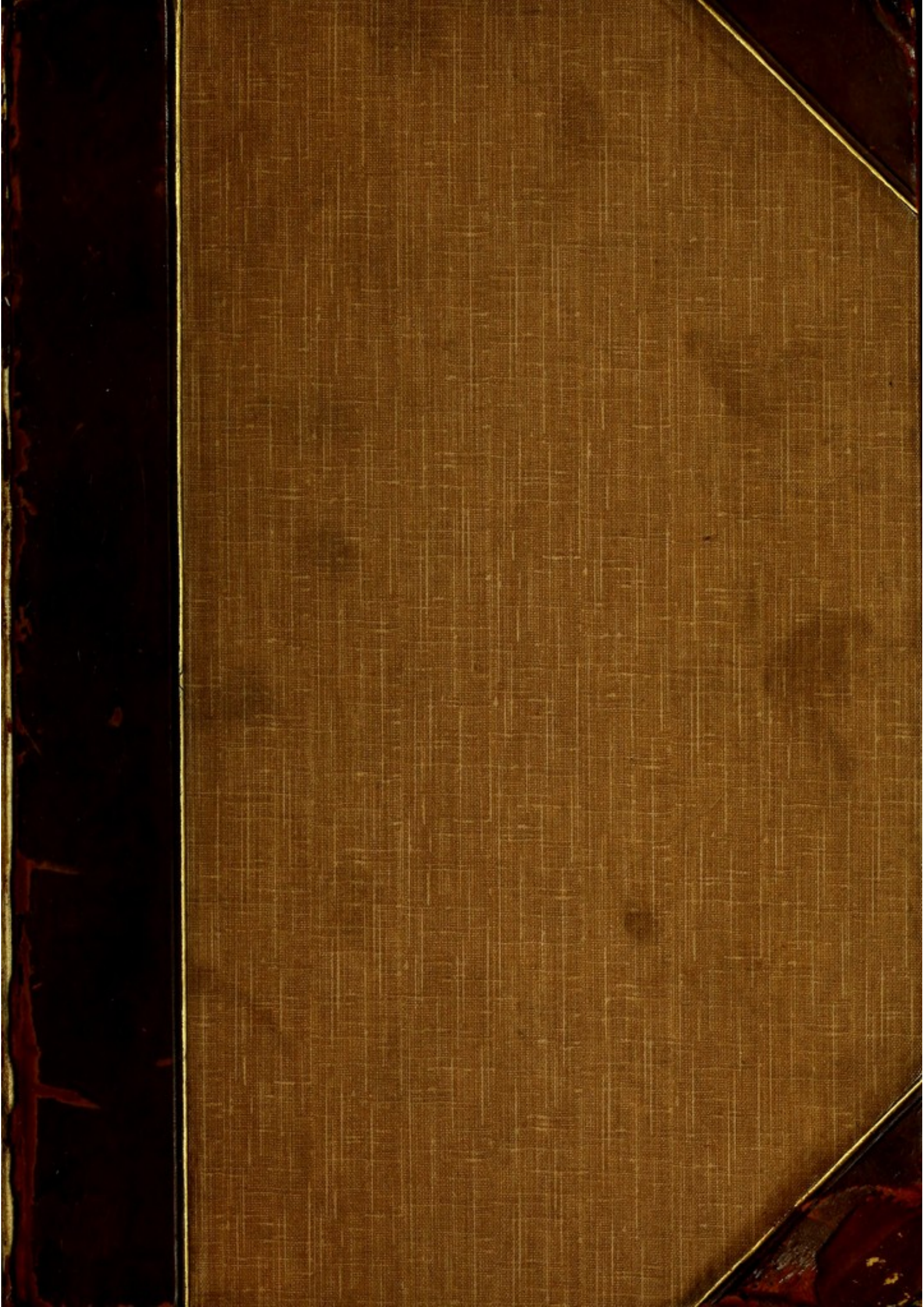
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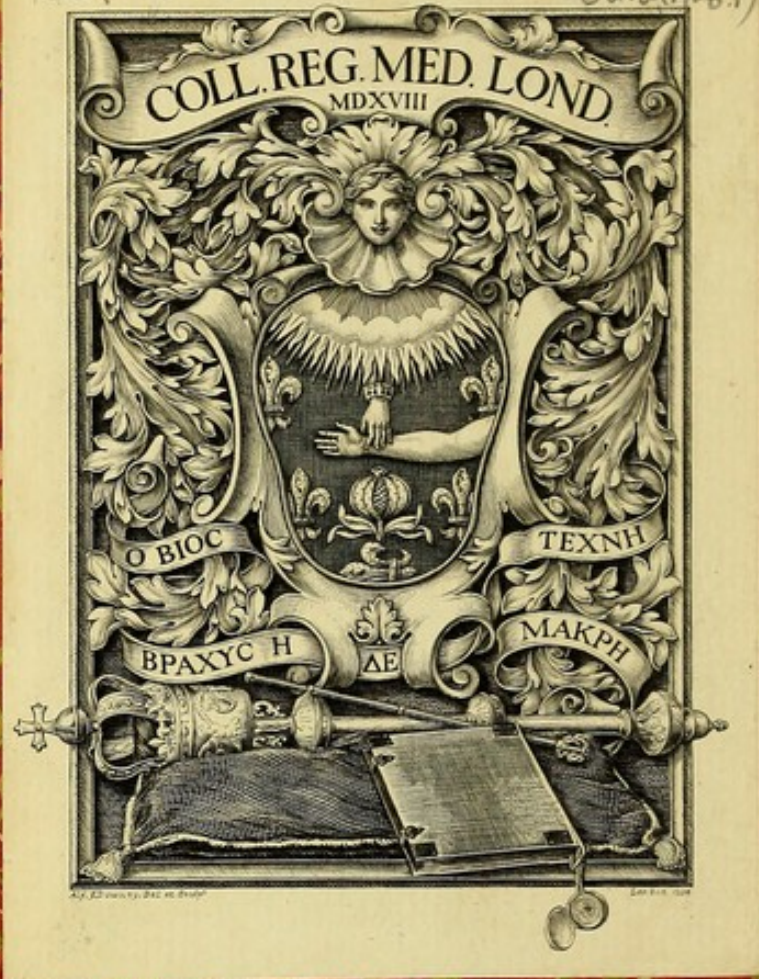


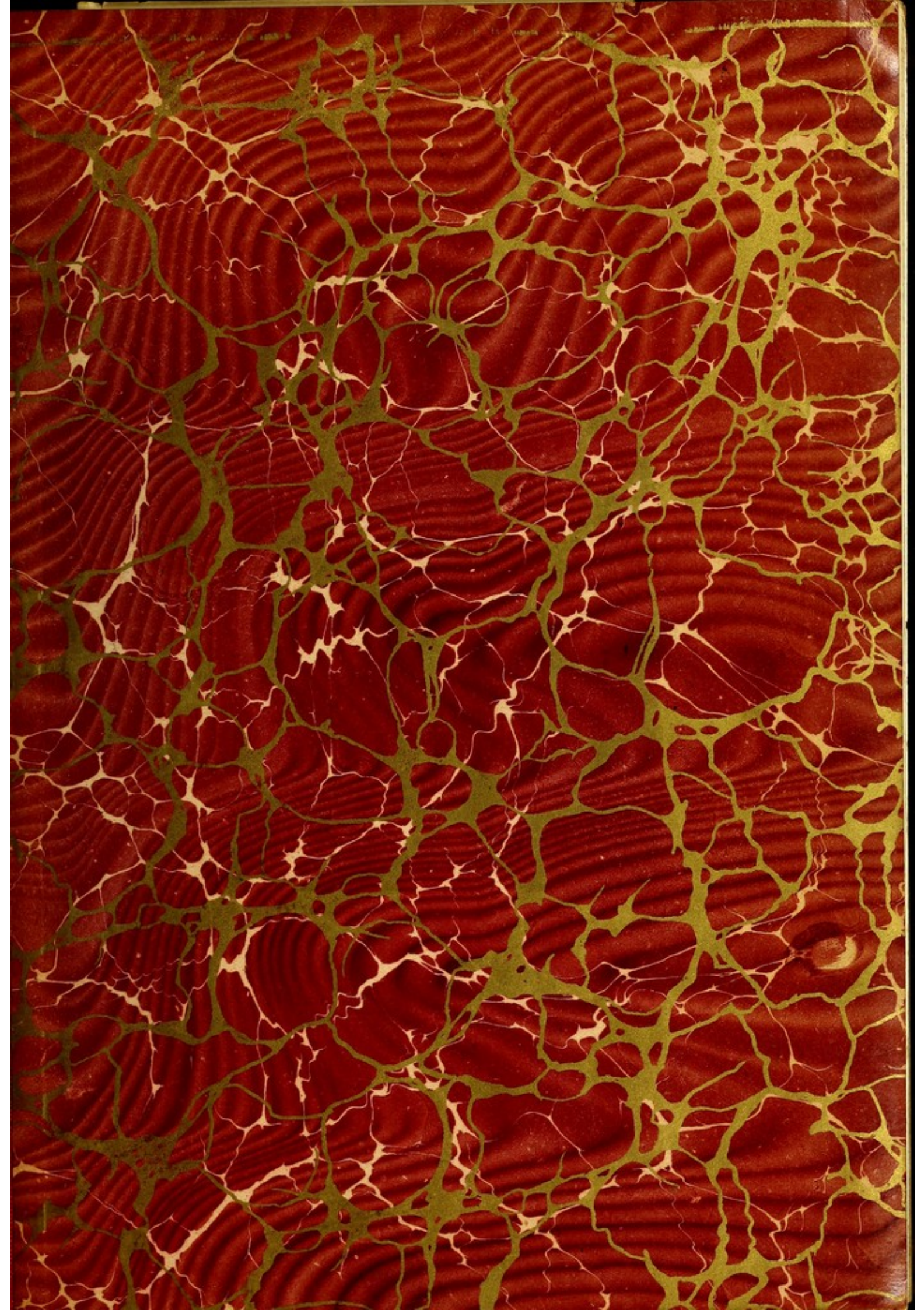
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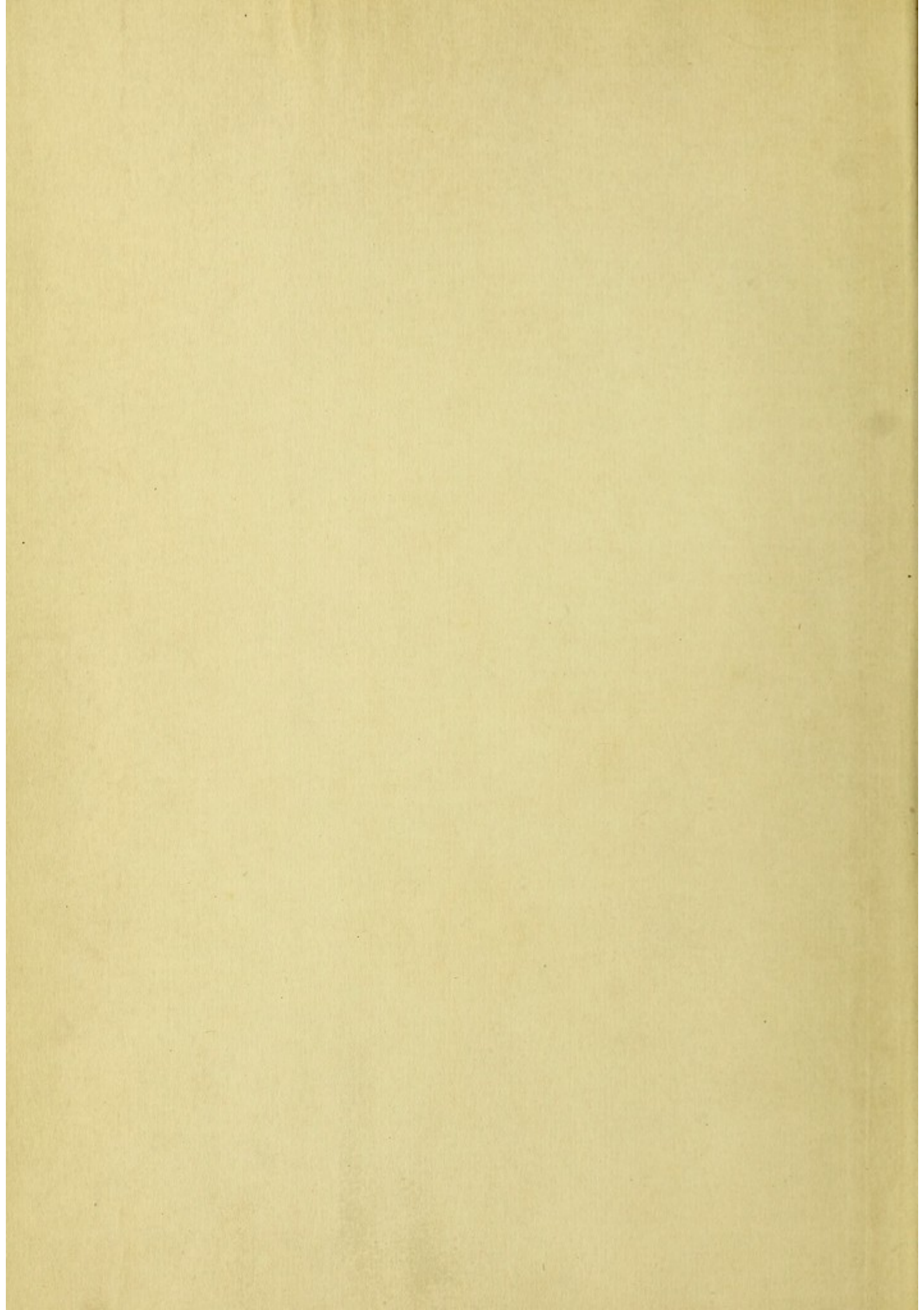


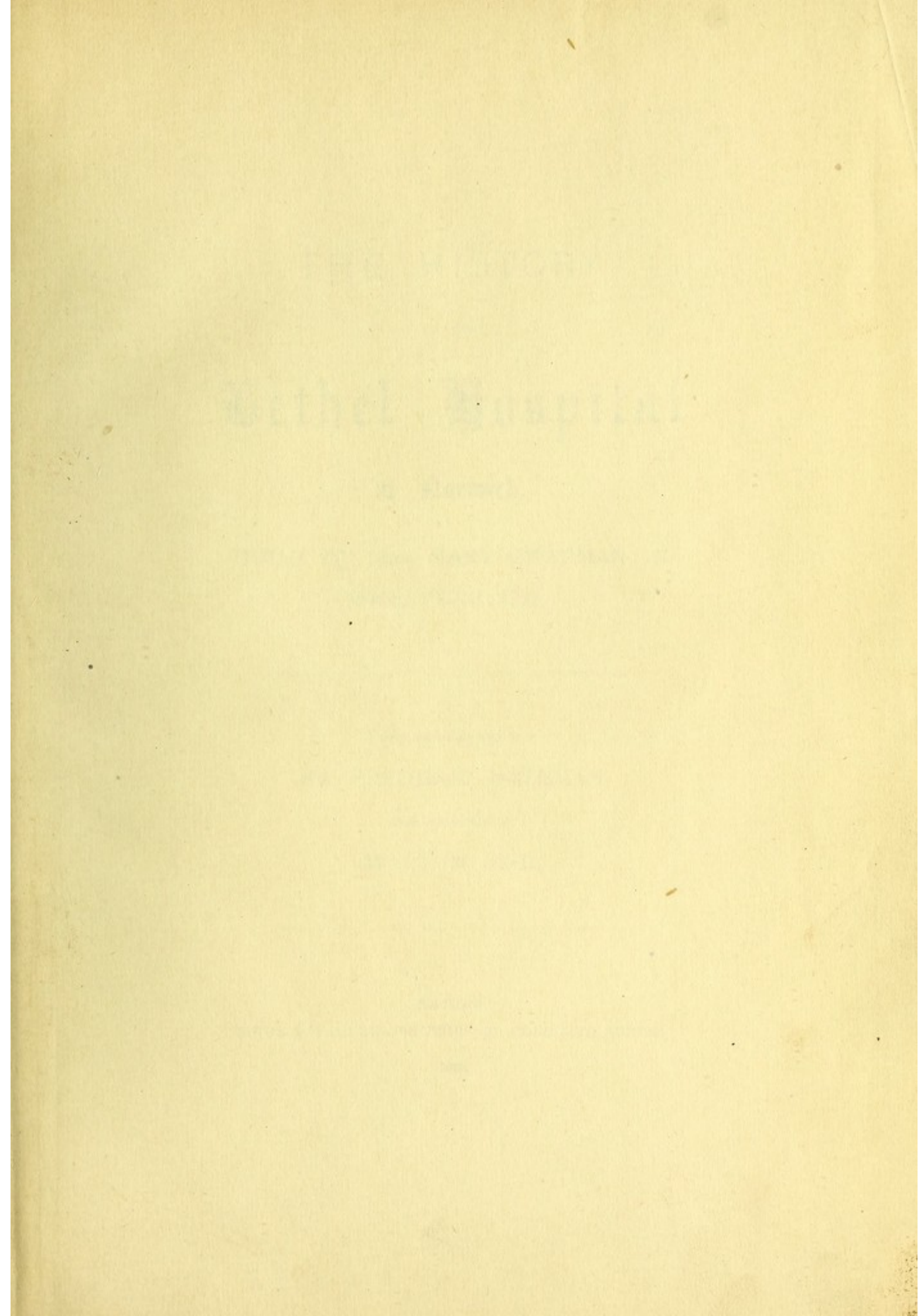
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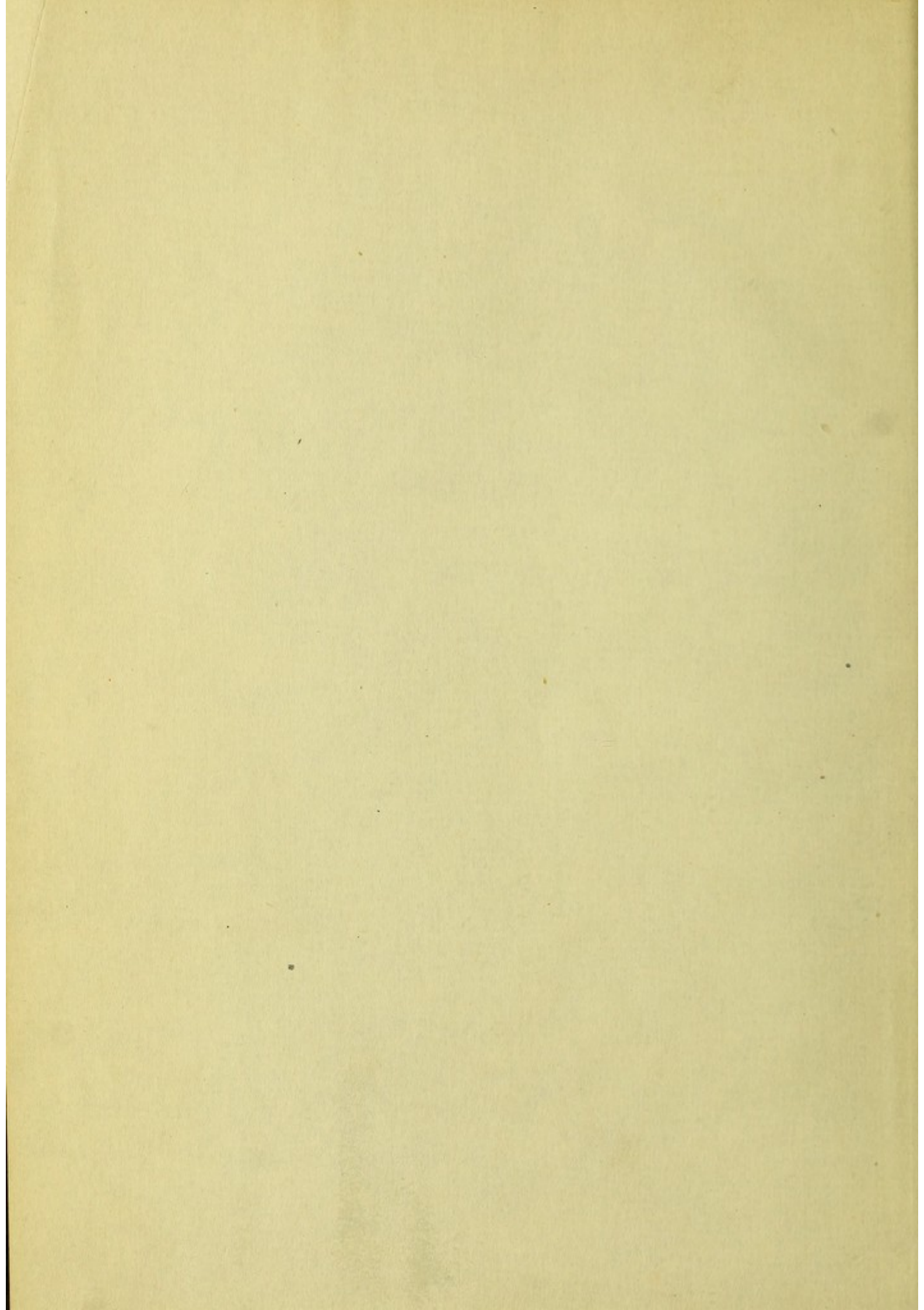
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THE HISTORY
OF THE
Bethel Hospital

at **Norwich,**

BUILT BY MRS. MARY CHAPMAN IN
THE YEAR 1713.

Commenced by the late

SIR FREDERIC BATEMAN

and completed by

WALTER RYE.

Norwich :

GIBBS & WALLER, PRINTERS, 31, COLEGATE STREET.

1906.

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MRS. CHAPMAN.

PREFACE.

THE late Sir F. Bateman, whose close and honourable connection with this Hospital is set out on p. 75, long intended to write a comprehensive account of it in accordance with the wish expressed by the Governors in 1894 (p. 52), and ten years later, in 1904, it was decided by the Governors (p. 54) that as soon as he had finished writing such history it should be published.

His resignation and death in the same year prevented his ever completing his task, and I was asked to look through his MS. and see it through the press, and I was very glad to accede to this as a labour of love. The earlier parts of Chapter III. (pp. 22—48) and Chapter IV. (pp. 55—68) were practically all that he had completed, so it has been thought desirable to supplement them by some details as to the site, the personal history of the Foundress, and so on, and to supplement it by adding an account of the great Royalist riot of 1648, which came to so dramatic an end by the blowing up of the building on the site of which the present Hospital stands. The *precis* of the depositions

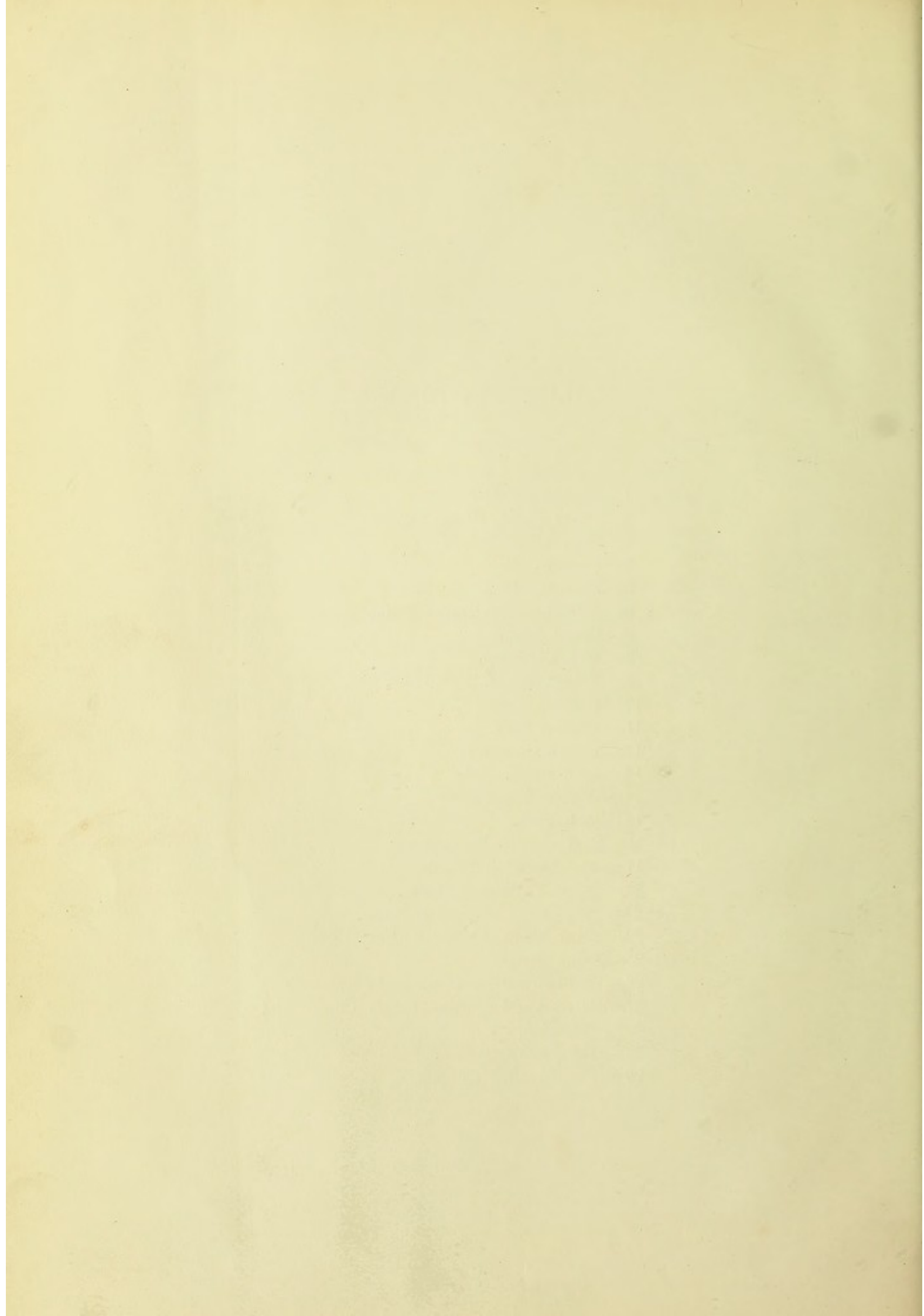
taken at the time, and here printed on pp. 108—163, give, I venture to think, most valuable and close details of the daily life in the city in 1648, and will be most useful to any one who may hereafter write a history of the Civil War in East Anglia and the "Eastern Association," as will also the extracts from the Court Books (1666 to 1688), recently printed by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and the Hare MS. of State Papers immediately preceding the rupture between King and Parliament, now being printed by the same Society.

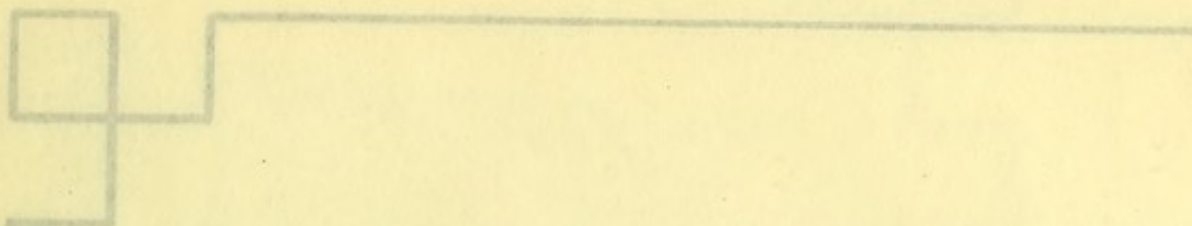
The detailed building agreement of 1712, printed on pp. 164—175, will be very interesting to local architects and builders as showing how carefully what was practically the "specification" was gone into.

WALTER RYE.

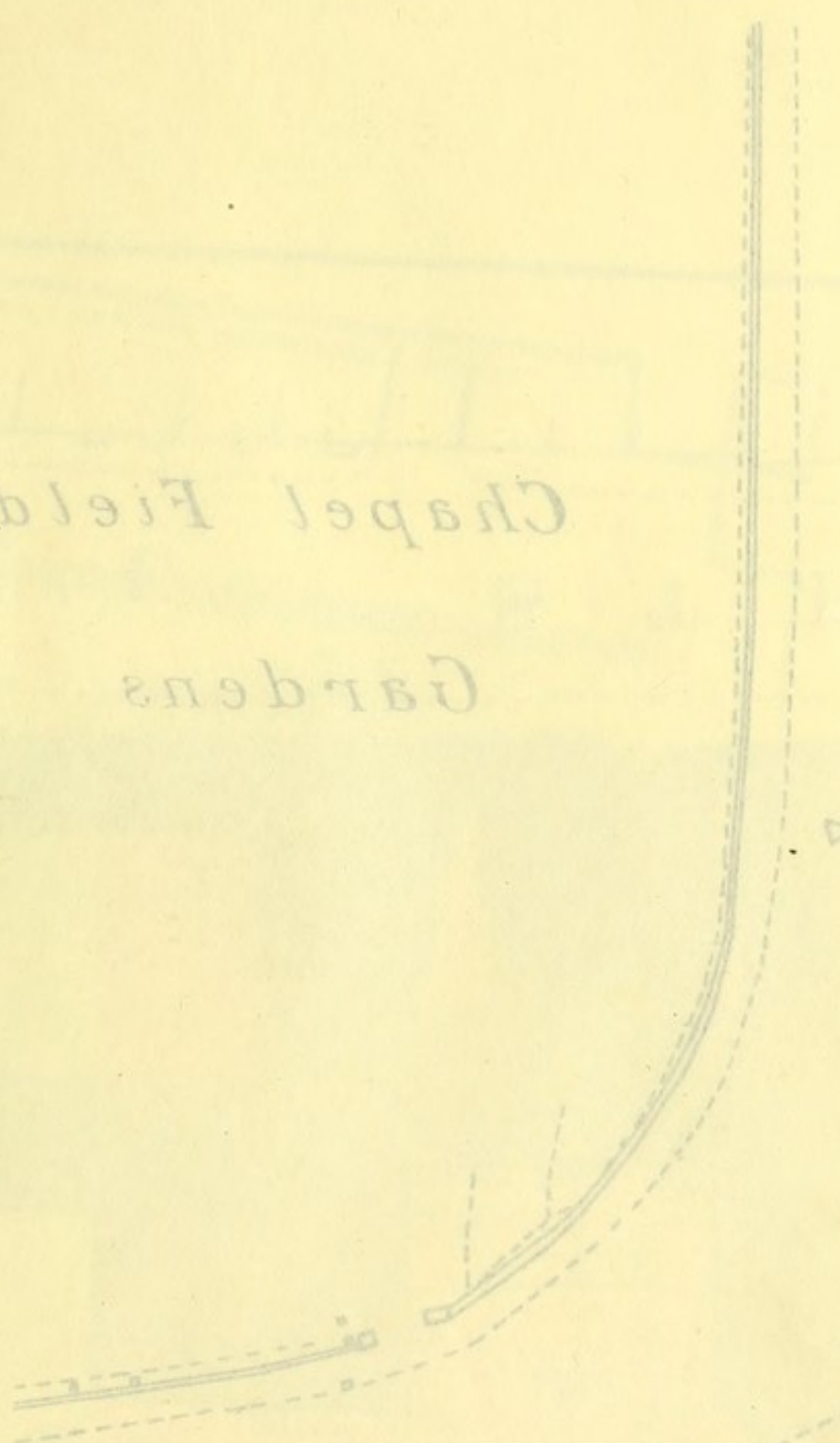
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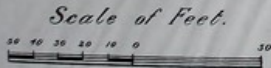
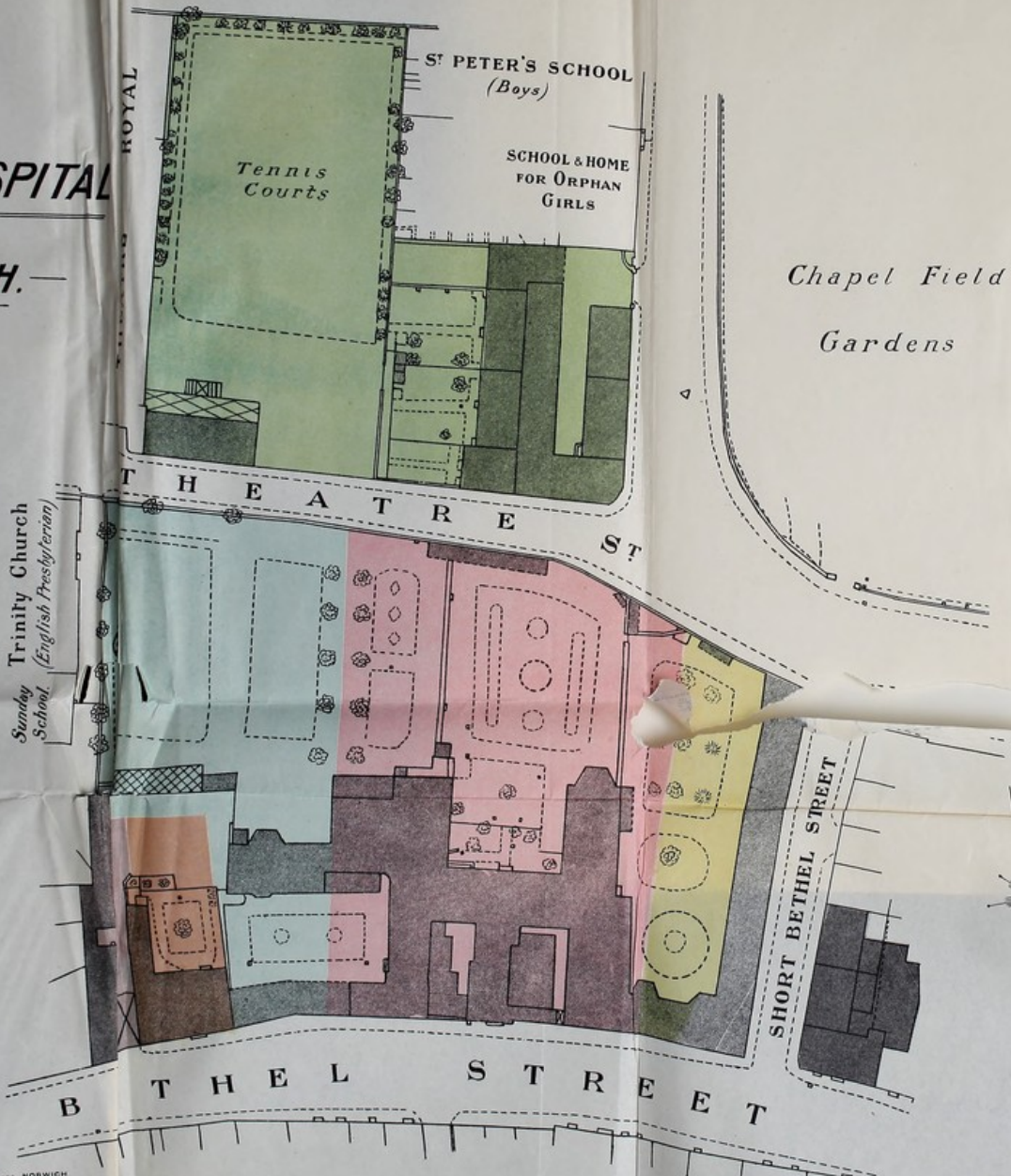
Chapel Field
Gardens



BETHEL HOSPITAL

NORWICH.

1906.



MORGAN & BUCKINGHAM ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS, NORWICH

FRANCIS HORNOR, QUEEN STREET, NORWICH

The Bethel Hospital.

CHAPTER I.

THE SITE.

TO the west of the most populous part of the old City of Norwich—St. Stephen's and St. Peter Mancroft, stood, to the south of the street once called the Horse Market, or the Chapel Field Way,* (now Theatre Street), the great endowed College of the Chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, a college (collegium or "collection," not an educational college in the modern sense) founded about the time of the great trouble in the city between the monks and citizens which culminated in 1272 in the so-called burning of the cathedral. It was founded by some secular priests and friars in obvious opposition to the monks, and was largely endowed by the laymen.

* Possibly this was the Tente Lane, so-called from the Tentas or stretching frames for cloth, which were once placed here (Kirkpatrick, p. 21). Blomefield's map shows "the Teynteres" as being behind the cherry gardens, and at the side and back of the Chapel of the Field.

Its ruins were laid bare the other day when some work was being done to the High School, and it was shown* that the actual walls of the college were still standing unsuspected as the supports of the Girl's High School, formerly Assembly rooms.

The High School, Noverre's Rooms, and the Theatre, all stand and stood on its site, and behind and beyond it were its cherry garden and open fields, now the space still known as Chapel Field.† Opposite this great college or Chapel in the Fields, and on the other side of the way, was a great house, which, in the reign of Henry VI., is said by Blomefield (IV., p. 235), to have been occupied by *Lady Morley*.

She was the Lady Isabel Morley, daughter of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and widow of Thomas, Lord Morley, baron of Rye of Hingham. Her will is dated 3rd May, 1464, at her place within the City of Norwich. Her body was to be taken to the Chapel in the Fields where a mass was to be said over it, and thence to Hingham. She gave 40s. to the repair of St. Peter Mancroft, and 6s. 8d. to the high altar there, and 13s. 4d. to Jesus' mass there, also 6s. 8d. to the high altar at Buxton,‡ and 13s. 4d. to the Guild of St. Andrew, there "whereof she was a sister."

Another of the family, the *Lady Elizabeth Morley*, wife to Henry Lovell, Lord Morley and baron of Rye of Hingham, probably also lived here, for her will dated 10th December,

* See paper by Mr. Hawes in *Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society*, vol. 15, p. 293.

† The Chapel Field certainly belonged to the city shortly after the dissolution.

It seems that the whole of the site and property of the Chapel in the Field was granted at the dissolution to its last dean—Dean Miles Spencer, and that it passed to the Hobarts, who long lived in Chapel Field House, opposite to the Committee House; but the city must have acquired the open space soon after, probably from Spencer.

In 1670 enquiry was directed to be made whether it would prejudice the city if posts were put up in it to prevent carts driving over it. The general musters were held here in 1669, 1674, and 1676. On the last occasion the city tent was directed to be put up and the Chamberlain was to provide wine as heretofore.

It was long used as an informal playground, for in 1677 boys having got into the habit of stripping themselves and running about on it, the marshals were told to catch them, &c.

‡ The site of the moated house or castle of the Morleys is nearly opposite Lammas Church.

1500, is dated here, and directed her body to be buried in Nuns' Church at Carrow.

Afterwards it is said by Blomefield (IV., p. 235), to have been occupied by—*

Sir Roger Townshend.—The only Sir Roger Townshend I find about this time was Justice of the Common Pleas in 1845, when he advised Robert Dapelyn, al's Driver of St. Peter Mancroft, to augment Lettice Payne's chantry in St. Peter Mancroft.

Judge Windham.—Francis Windham, the Recorder of Norwich in 1578, Judge of the Common Pleas in 1579, he died in 1592, and his portrait of that date is in the Guildhall. He was in touch with history, for he had to do with the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He had a lease of Chapel Field itself from the city in 1596.

Sir Robert Mansell.—The only man of this name connected with the county was Admiral Sir Robert Mansell, who was knighted in 1596, and was Member of Parliament for Lynn, he died 1656. He applied for a lease of Chapel Field in 1596, on the same terms Mr. Justice Windham had it, with an arrangement that if he died the rest of the term should go to Nicholas Bacon.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon.—Possibly the well known artist of his name, who was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, knighted 1625, and was flourishing in 1640. [A Francis Bacon was rated in St. Stephen's in 1633—4.]

Sir Henry Hobart, the Attorney General, had a lease of Chapel Field from the city in 1609 for 41 years, and after his death *Lady Hobart* had it at the time of the rebellion of 1648, mentioned hereafter, also in 1656, when she was

* Chapel Field House itself (previously part of the college) was granted at the dissolution to Miles Spencer, and passed by him to the Cornwallis family, and from them to the Hobarts, who I apprehend moved from the Committee House site shortly before the rebellion of 1648.

complained of by the city authorities for breach of covenant.*
 [The Hobarts were not rated here in 1633—4.]

The house of which we are now writing was occupied and possibly owned by the county authorities in 1648, and used by them as a Committee House or magazine for storing the county arms.

I am inclined to think that this house and its predecessors faced on to Theatre Street† (and not on the back road now known as Bethel Street, which used to be called Over or Upper Newport) when the episode of the Cavalier Rebellion of 1648, the "Great Blow," the explosion of 96 barrels of powder, which blew in the windows of St. Peter and St. Stephen, causing the deaths of many, and the dramatic suppression of the mutiny by the Roundhead troopers, took place on its site.

As it would break the continuity of the story of the foundation of the Hospital to tell it here, I will defer the description of this to an Appendix. See Appendix I.

How the site of the Committee House was disposed of after 1648 I have been unable to trace. Some of it we shall see belonged to the city, and some to the Earle family in 1712.

On the 24th February, 1712, Mrs. Mary Chapman (the worthy founder of the Bethel, of whose family and kin I shall speak in my second chapter) took a lease from the City of Norwich (of which city, her father, Mr. John Mann, had been mayor) of land, having a frontage of 45 yds. (135 ft.), bounded west by a house‡ once of Thomas Fawkener and

* The dates of the dealings with Chapel Field itself, which no doubt was held with the main house on the other side of the way, enabled me to correct the sequence of the occupiers given by Blomefield. But the depositions printed in the appendix clearly show they were different houses, and that the Hobarts moved from the Committee House to the great house after the Cornwallis family sold it.

† All the fighting at the Riot of 1648 took place up St. Stephen's past the churchyard.

‡ Afterwards acquired by the Hospital.

then of Thomas Allison, east on the school house of Bernard Church* forming part of the Committee House, and south on the street (now Bethel Street) for 1000 years† at a peppercorn rent—this no doubt being a gift of the site by the city to further her charitable institution. Wherever the frontage of the Committee House was, the frontage of the new hospital was made to face Bethel Street, just as it does now. No time was lost in getting to work, for in less than a month, John Morse,‡ presumably as her trustee, entered into the agreement dated the 7th March, 1712, which I print in the second appendix, with Richard Starling, carpenter, and Edward Freeman, mason, to build the main body of the Hospital as it now stands.

It was to cost £314 2s. 6d., and to have a main building with a frontage of $89\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and two wings of 27 ft. each within the walls, so if we take the outside walls as 12-in. work, and the two inner walls as of 9-in., it was to have a total frontage of 147 ft., or 12 ft. more than what had been leased to the foundress by the city.§

It may, however, be that this was not noticed till after the plans had been got out, but the extra ground, and more also, was provided for at once by the purchase, on the 2nd April, 1712, for £300 by the Trustees|| of a freehold block to the west, being the messuage known as the

* This was also afterwards bought (see Appendix III.). Mark Purl's school, near Chapel Field in 1707, and Mr. Catherell's school, at Chapel Field House, may have been the same.

† This term has just been converted, at my suggestion, into a freehold by a deed under seal so declaring it, and executed by the Trustees, there being no onerous covenants to prevent this.

‡ Ancestor of George H. Morse, Esq., one of the present Trustees.

§ Mr. Francis Hornor thinks that the 27 ft. of the wings was their depth and not their frontage, and that the whole frontage of the leasehold land was not built on until many years afterwards. But if this were so, what reason was there for the immediate extension of the frontage by the purchase of the adjoining property within less than a month of the signing of the building agreement?—W.R.

|| See Appendix III.

Committee House (which was then in the occupation of the said Richard Starling, the carpenter, who was one of the contractors) from Erasmus Earle, Esq., of Heydon, and his son John.

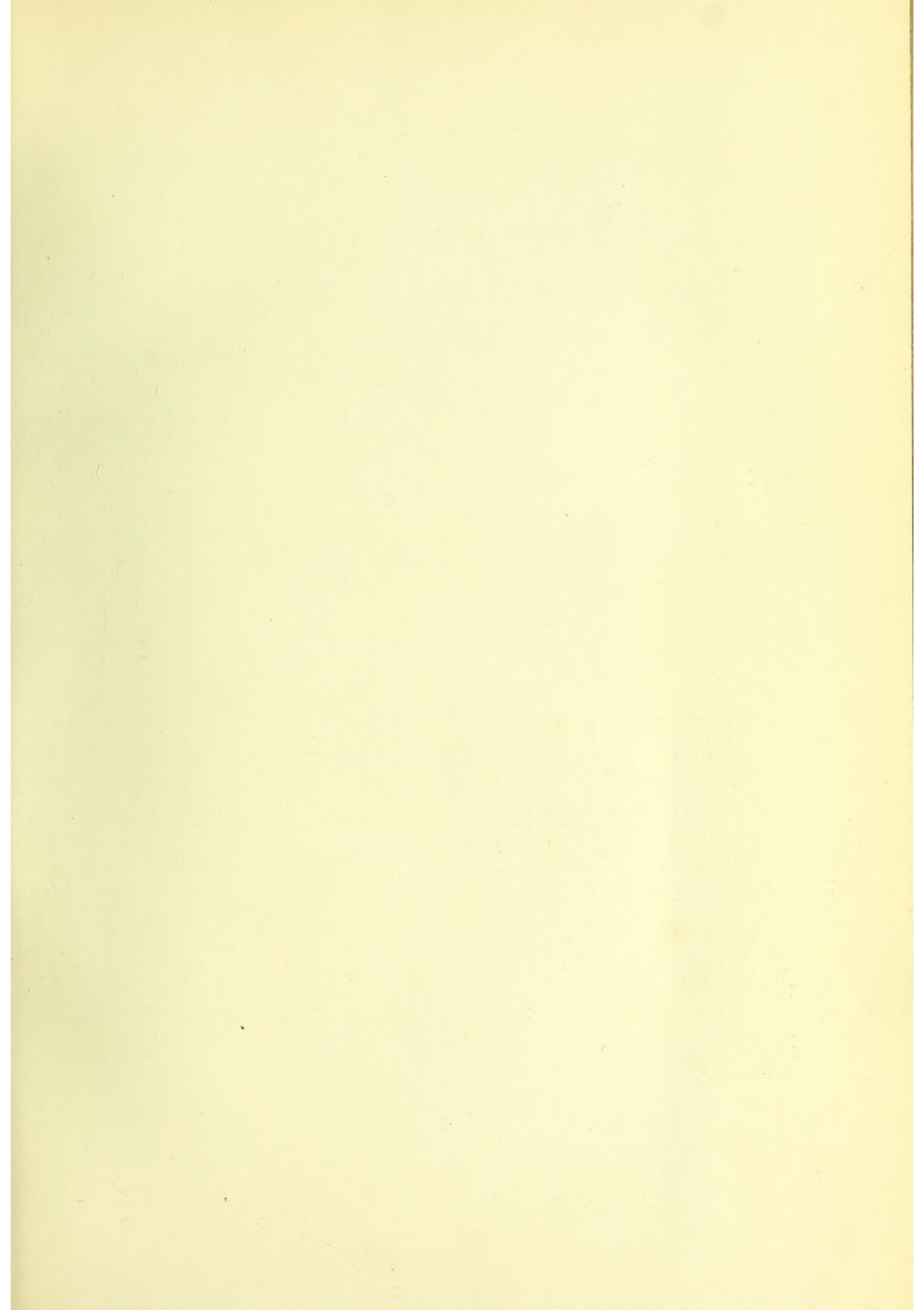
Erasmus Earle was Recorder of Norwich, and a Member for it in the Long Parliament, and may have acquired the property in a fiduciary capacity, though, if so, we should hardly have expected to have seen his son joining in the conveyance.*

Long later the holding was increased in 1789 by the purchase, for £150, of adjoining premises,† apparently at the back for £150, in 1795 of two-thirds and one-third respectively of other adjoining premises, in 1819 of other premises, for £1,910, in 1824 of the School House to the west of the Hospital, in 1825 of the house now occupied by Dr. Fielding for £1,050, in 1864 and 1869 of the surgery also now occupied by him for £900 and £500, and in 1870 of the Bowling Green House on the other side of Theatre Street for £3,150.

A description of the modern buildings will be found in the fifth chapter.

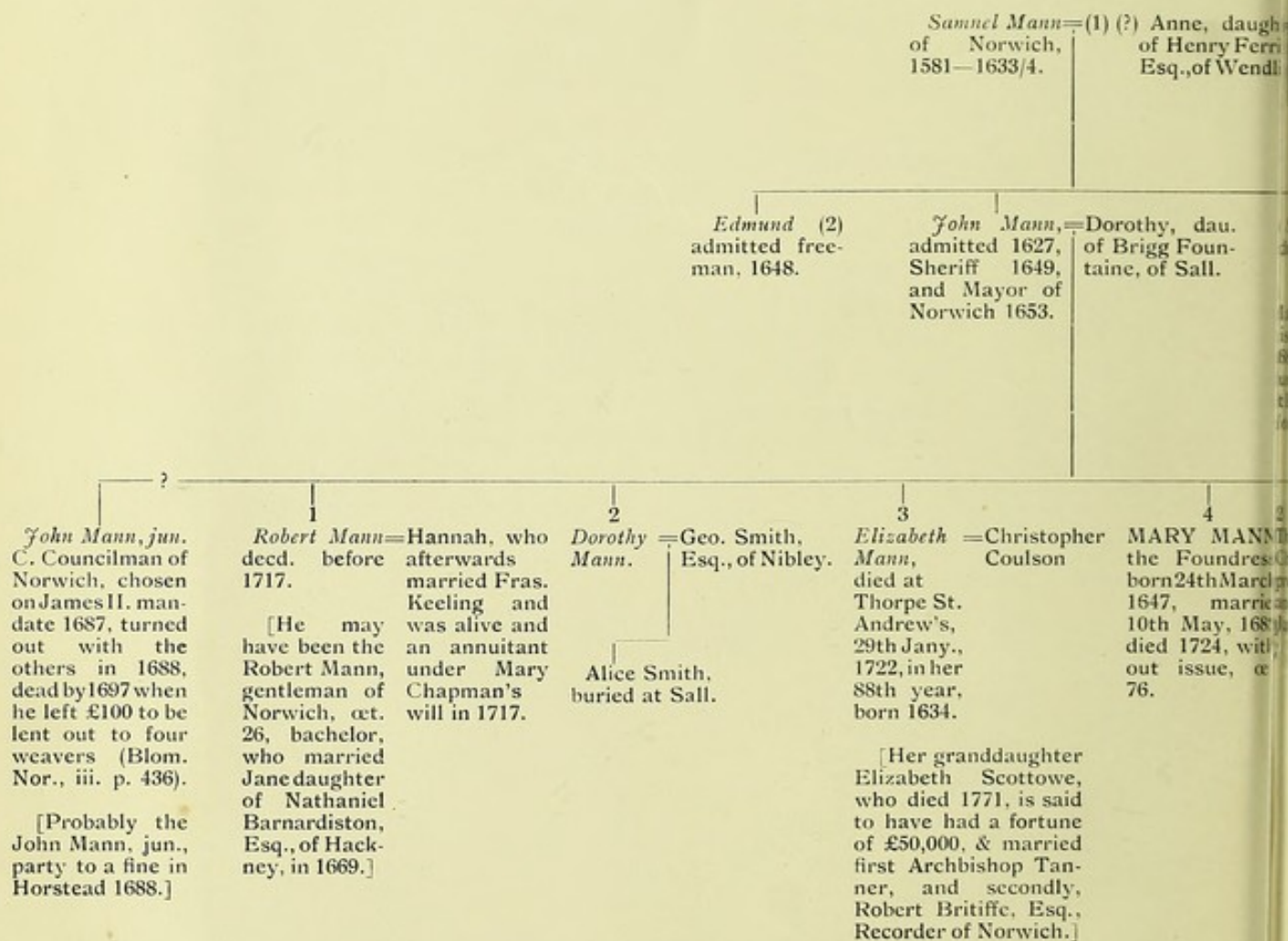
* General Bulwer informs me that Mr. Earle bought lands at Heydon from Lady Townshend, and it may be this fact points to a connection between his land and the house mentioned before as being occupied by Sir Roger Townshend.

† These increments are shown on the Plan annexed.



PEDI

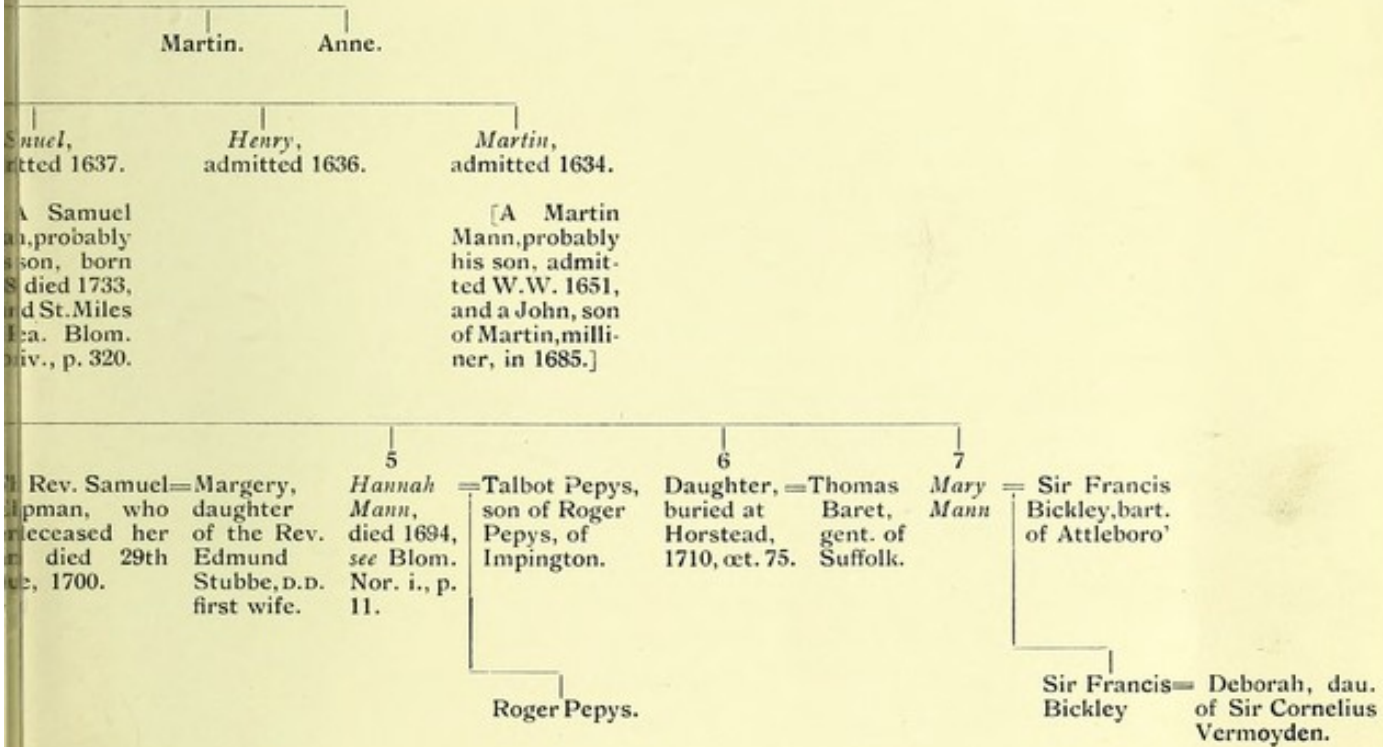
SHOWING THE CONNECTIONS AND

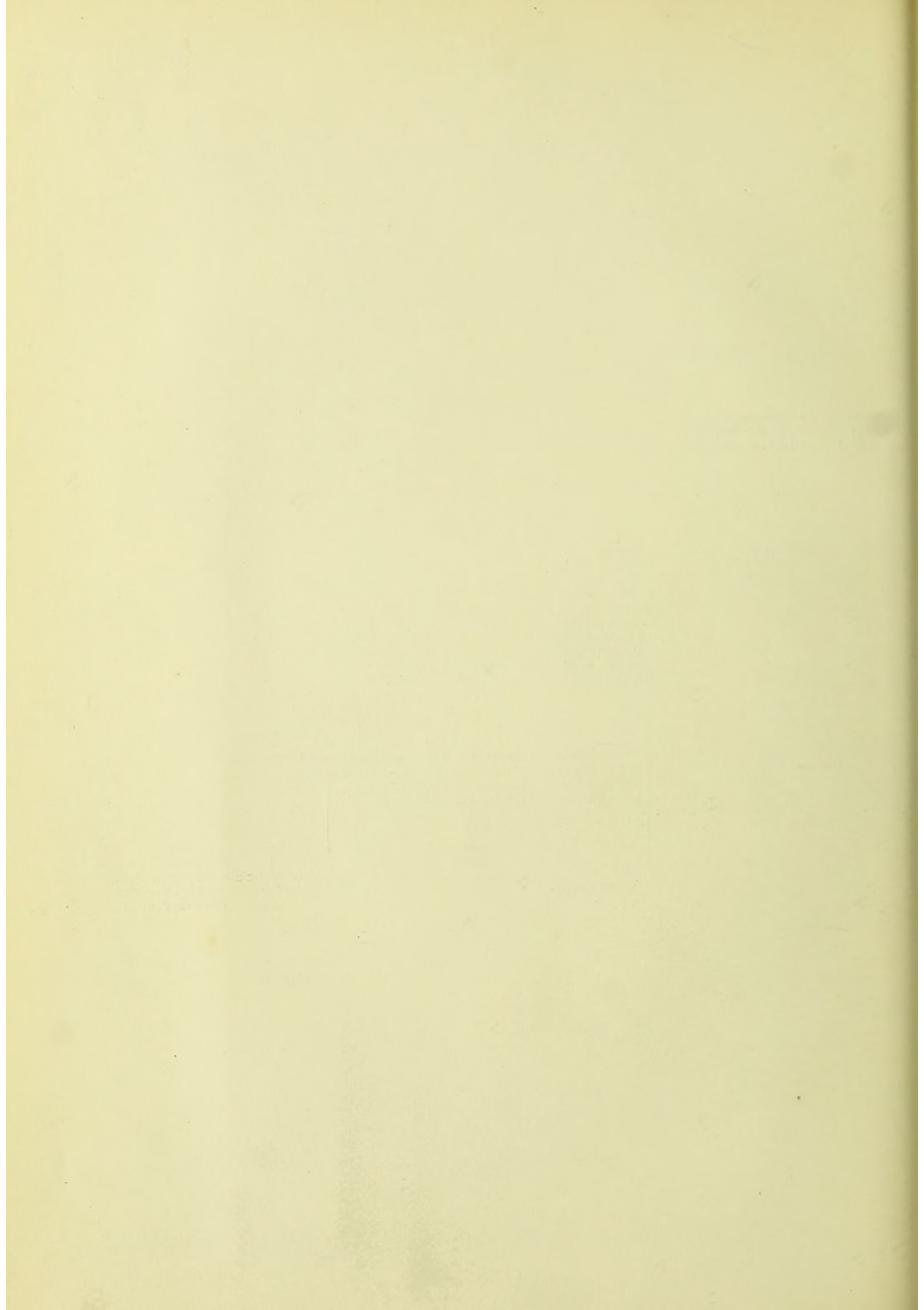


REE

RELATIONS OF THE FOUNDRESS.

daughter of Thomas Anguish,
Mayor of Norwich, (*see* Norris
p. 12) 1611, died 1617.





CHAPTER II.

THE FOUNDRESS,
AND HER RELATIONS, HER HUSBAND,
AND HER WILL.

MARY CHAPMAN, the Founder of the Charity, was the fourth daughter of John Mann, of Norwich, Sheriff and Mayor of that City in 1649 and Sheriff of Norfolk in 1672, by his wife, Dorothy Fountaine, daughter of Brigg Fountaine, Esq., of Sall, so on her mother's side at all events she was of gentle birth* both on her mother and grandmother's side, and two of her sisters married into good families, one being the wife of Sir Francis Bickley, Bart., and the other of Talbot Pepys, the diarist's nephew.

Her father's name of Mann is a very old one, all over Norfolk and Norwich, and is probably the shortened form of Le Man for Leman, which itself may come from Le Moine.

It occurs in Norwich as early as 1287, and there were 24 freemen of the name before 1603. I append the names of

* Whether the Manns were entitled to bear arms I cannot say. The name was entered in the Visitation of 1664 but does not seem to have been passed. Samuel Mann, of St. Martin-at-Palace (and who I take to be his cousin), when he died in 1733 had az. on a fess embattled between 3 goats trippant or., 3 pellets and for crest a demi griffin or armed gu., but I do not know by what warrant. They were used before him by Timothy Mann, of Binham, a distant connection of my own (Farrer i. p. 211) and seem to be the arms of Mann, of Suffolk, but whether either of them were justified in using them I do not know.

those who were admitted freemen for a hundred years after that date in a footnote,* as they may give a clue to the relations of the Foundress.

The first of any note in the city was a John Mann, a glover, who between 1541 and 1594 was buyer and seller of many Norwich properties, the particulars of which will be found on our deed rolls, but the first from whom the descent of our foundress can be traced is

Samuel Mann, of Norwich, merchant—probably the man of the same name who was admitted as a grocer, in 1581, and whose name occurs as a purchaser in St. Martin Palace in 1602, and of St. Clement's in 1633-4. He married Annes, daughter of Henry Ferrier, of Wendling (whose will is dated 1620), by his wife Mary (see Carthews Launditch iii., p. 221), and they had no less than 12 children—as shown on the sheet pedigree. One of them was the Foundress' father.

John Mann. He was either the John Mann, tailor, admitted to the freedom of Norwich in 1627, or the John Mann, mercer, apprenticed to John Anguish, and admitted 1638. I am, however, inclined to think he was the tailor, for

- * 1607 Isaac Man, worstead weaver, app. to Roger Daynes.
- 1608 Richard Man, merchant, non app.
- 1614 Nathaniel Man, merchant, non app.
- 1617 Thomas Man, tailor.
- 1627 John Mann, tailor, app. to Edward Tompson.
- 1634 Martin Mann, worstead weaver, son of Samuel.
- 1636 Henry Mann, haberdasher, son of Samuel.
- 1636 (? 1637) Samuel Manne, haberdasher, son of Samuel.
- 1638 John Man, mercer, app. to John.
- 1648 Edmond Mann, merchant, app. to Thomas Baret.
- 1651 Martin Mann, woollen draper, app. to Mr. John Lombe.
- 1660 George Mann, cutler, app. to Thomas Adams.
- 1660 William Mann, basket maker.
- 1661 John Man, mercer.
- 1668 Edward Mann, carpenter, app. to George Mann.
- 1669 Robert Mann, grocer, app. to Robt Wale.
- 1677 John Mann, rough mason, app. to John Kemp.
- 1697 Charles Mann, carpenter, son of Edward Mann.
- 1685 John Mann, milliner, son of Martin.
- 1704 Robert Mann, worstead weaver, son of John.
- 1707 Thomas Mann, worstead weaver, app. to Richard Packle.

we shall see that in 1683 he sold his house in St. Peter to a tailor, probably his trade successor. He was Sheriff in 1649 and Mayor in 1653, and during the year of his Mayoralty he bought for £360 of John Colville, the elder, of Somerton, gentleman, certain messuages in St. Peter Mancroft, then in the occupation of Martin Mann—probably his brother of that name, and others.

In 1664 he was Alderman of Norwich, and benefitted the Norwich Library. He was fined for Sheriff of London, from which it would seem he must have had a branch business there.

The following entry in the Assembly Book for January 21st, 1669 deprecating his temporary absence from the city:—
 “John Man, Esq. (who) hath been called to London to take upon himself the place and office of Alderman and Sheriff of London, whereby this city shall receive great detriment, and it is therefore ordered and thought fit that such speedy course shall be taken for remedy thereof by petition or petitions to be preferred in the name of the City of Norwich, as Mr. Mayor and the Court of Aldermen shall think fit to order.”

In 1682 he and his wife sold their interest in five messuages, &c., in Norwich to James Fountayn, Esq., and Andrew Fountayn, gentleman (his wife's relations), for £160, and in 1683 sold a messuage in St. Peter Mancroft to Robert Pitcher, tailor, probably on retiring from business. I have not been able to trace his death or that of his wife.

His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Brigg Fountaine, Esq., of Sall,* by Joanna, daughter of Andrew Henley.

He is said to have been buried at (Thorpe) St. Andrew's, and his children and their descendants are set out in the sheet pedigree annexed.

* The Fountaines of Sall came there by the marriage of John Fountain with Mary, daughter and heiress of James Brigg, Esq., of Sall, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Stotewille, Esq., of Dalham.

We have, however, enough to do with his daughter, the Foundress Mary Ann, who was born on the 24th March, 1647, and who on the 10th May, 1682 (being then over 35), she became a second wife of

The Rev. Samuel Chapman, who had been a widower for a little over two years. He was a Fellow of Corpus College, Cambridge, admitted there as a student in 1649, M.A. 1656. He is probably the Samuel Chapman who was rector of Drayton in 1669, and was presented to Thorpe by Norwich in 1670 by Rowland Dee, of London, merchant.

He was a benefactor to the Corpus College Library, and died 29th June, 1700. By his Will he gave £200 to each of the Norwich Hospitals and a substantial legacy in augmentation of the Church of Metfield, Suffolk, where he held lands, his Will being set out in the Norfolk Tour i., p. 21a.

Master, in his "History of Corpus," thinks he was of Heigham, which he held united to Titsball, "where he died in 30, DD.," whatever that may mean.

He was buried in the chancel of Thorpe St. Andrew Church. The parish register of Thorpe has this entry:—

"1700—Mr. Samuel Chapman, minister of this town, was buried the second of July, anno dñi, 1700. Affid. July 4th."

On a stone in the rear of the chancel are the following inscriptions to the mother-in-law and first wife of the Rev. Samuel Chapman:—

The mother and the daughter.

Margaret Stubbe, of Strumpshaw, relict unto Edmund Stubbe, late of Huntingfield, in Suffolke, Doctor in Divinity, well reported of for good workes.	Margery, the dearly beloved, most pious and most faithfull wife of Samuel Chapman, Minister of God's holy word to this Towne.
---	---

The former from the fifth, the latter from the eighth day

of January, 1680, have, before thee (Christian reader), given an account of themselves to god.

Unaque utriusque parens utriusque sepulchrum.

Margaret, the most pious daughter of the above Edmund and Margaret Stubbe, and deare sister of margery Chapman, became an instance of mortality on the first day of August, 1688.

Samuel Chapman, An Humble Admirer of ye Grace and Wisdom of God in A Crucified Jesus, fell a Sleep in that Jesus, the hope of Glory, the Resurrection and the life, June the 29th, 1700.

Mary Chapman, the Foundress, survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, and built the Bethel, where she is said to have lived till her death, in 1713. Her own statement points out that she was induced to do so by the fact that relations, both of herself and of her husband, suffered from mental incapacity. It might be possible to trace out who they were, but I think it better to leave this part alone. She died 8th January, 1724, in her 77th year, the parish register of Thorpe St. Andrew recording her death thus,

“1724, January 11th, Mrs. Mary Chapman, wid. relict of Mr. Chapman, sometime rector here, and Foundress of a Hospitale, called Bethel, in Norwich.”

She was buried next him in the chancel. The inscription over her tomb, having been defaced by long exposure to the weather in the ruined and unroofed chancel become unreadable, was recently cut on a new marble stone at the expense of the Bethel Hospital, the letters being filled in with lead.

It was thus:—

“Under this stone resteth in hopes of a joyful resurrection the body of that exemplary pious, and charitable widow Mrs. MARY CHAPMAN, daughter of JOHN MAN (sic.), esq., Mayor of Norwich, and High Sheriff of Norfolk, and relict of the Rev. Mr. SAM. CHAPMAN, formerly rector of this church.

“She built wholly at her own expence the house in Norwich called bethel, for the reception, maintenance and cure of poor lunaticks, to which and other charitable uses she gave all her incoms while she lived and her estate at her death, wch. happened on the 8th day of January in the year of our Lord, 1724, and of her age the 76th.”

“that this woman hath done shall be told for a memorial of her,” Math. xxvi. 13.

Her Will is dated 4th December, 1717—seven years before her death, and as it is very long, the following lengthy extract, which contain all that is pertinent to the subject, may suffice:—

In the Name of God, Amen, the fourth day of December, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, I, Mary Chapman, of the City of Norwich, widow, and relict of that truly eminent, pious, and faithful servant of God and Minister of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Samuel Chapman, late of Thorpe next Norwich, Clerk, deceased; being of a sound and disposing mind and memory (Praised be God for it) do hereby revoke and make void all former Wills by me made, and make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—

First, and before all things, I humbly dedicate and most heartily devote to God myself, Soul, Body, and Spirit, even my whole man with all I am and to whom I owe my being and well-being. (My Soul hath said unto the Lord thou art my Portion, therefore will I hope in Thee).

The Lord is the portion of my Cup. It is He that maintaineth my lot. I have steadfastly resolved to keep myself in the Love of God, looking for the mercies of our Lord Jesus Christ unto Eternal Life. Now, unto Him Who

is able to keep from falling and to present me faultless before the presence of His Glory with exceeding joy; to the only wise God our Saviour be Glory, Majesty, Dominion, and Power, both now and for ever, Amen. My Body, I commit to the earth to be decently buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Thorpe aforesaid, as near as conveniently may be to the body of my said husband, deceased, without giving any disturbance thereto, and my will and mind is that my funeral shall be as private and with as little charge as decently may be, and that my body shall be laid in a plain coffin, not lined either within or without, and not having any gimmers or ornaments upon it, only two letters, MC., and that it be carried to the grave by six parish clerks, whom my Executor, hereinafter named, shall think fit and that there be no second bearers, escutcheons, nor velvet pall, and that each of said bearers shall be paid by my Executor as he think fit.

And as for that temporal Estate, wherewith it has pleased God to bless me, I dispose thereof as followeth:—

IMPRIMIS.—I will and devise unto my worthy and faithful friends, John Hall and William Cockman, citizens and aldermen of the said City of Norwich, and to Richard Cooke, of the said City of Norwich, gentleman, John Lombe, of the said City, worstead weaver, John Thompson, of the said City, darnick weaver, William Lombe, of the said City, merchant, and Timothy Ganning, of the said City, upholsterer, and to their heirs and assigns for ever all and singular, my messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditiments, with their and every of their appurtenances, situate standing, lying, and being in the County of Norfolk, and in the County of the City of Norwich or elsewhere, whether the same be freehold,*

* The Charity Commissioners' Report says that she left no freehold, and that her personality was £3,513 11s. 4d., but of course her 999 years' lease of the Bethel was practically a freehold, and has since been converted into one by declaratory deed under the Act.

copyhold, or leasehold, upon and under the trusts, provisions, conditions, and limitations, hereinafter mentioned and declared touching and concerning the same (that is to say) upon the special Trust confidence.

Nevertheless, that they, the said John Hall, William Cockman, Richard Cooke, John Lombe, John Thompson, William Lombe, and Timothy Ganning, their heirs and assigns shall and do by and out of the rents issues and profits thereof or by sale or sales thereof or of any part thereof or otherwise as they in their discretion shall think fit, levy and raise so much money as will discharge the money or debts wherewith the same is now charged which is the sum of thirty pounds per annum unto Hannah the wife of Francis Keeling, gentleman, the late wife of my brother Robert Man, deceased. . . . And from and after payment of the said sum of thirty pounds per annum that then the rest and residue of the rents issues and profits thereof shall from time to time be employed to such purposes as are hereafter mentioned.

And whereas as it hath pleased Almighty God to visit and afflict some of my nearest relations and kindred with lunacy,^o but has hitherto blessed me with the use of my reason and understanding as a monument of my thankfulness unto God for this invaluable mercy and out of a deep sense of His divine goodness and undeserved love to me vouchsafed and in compassion to the deplorable state of such persons as are deprived of the exercise of their reason and understanding and are destitute of relations or friends to take care of them and also because it was much upon my good husband's thoughts to contribute something towards perpetual maintenance of this particular act of Charity, for all and

^o It might be possible to trace this out, but in the interest of living relations it is not desirable to do so.—W.R.

every of these reasons my Will is that the House I have lately built in the Parish of Saint Peter's Mancroft . . . shall by my said Trustees . . . from time to time for ever after be used and employed for the convenient reception and habitation of poor lunaticks which it shall be called according to the desire of my said well beloved husband by the name of Bethel and the word Bethel together with this text following (that is to say): Hebrews the 13th chapter and the 16th verse, "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased," I will shall be set in capital letters on the front of the said house deeply engraven with large letters and no other inscription and as the said letters wear out they shall be renewed and made visible to all spectators, and I will that these scriptures following shall be recorded upon some stone or plank placed within the said house where my Trustees shall think best (that is to say): Jeremiah 9th, 23rd verse, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom; Corinthians, chapter 4, verse 7, Who maketh thee to differ from another; Ecclesiastes, 7th chapter, 7th verse, Surely oppression maketh a wise man mad; Samuel 2nd and 3rd, The Lord is God of knowledge and by Him actions are weighed.

And that such person or persons as are afflicted with lunacy or madness (not such as are fools or idiots from their birth), and are poor inhabitants in the said City of Norwich or elsewhere shall be from time to time put into the said House by appointment under writing of my said Trustees or the major part of them always preferring such persons as are inhabitants in the said City of Norwich. And the care, maintenance, and relief of them for clothes, food, and physick, and all other necessaries shall be under the direction order and management of my said Trustees and their successors for ever. But if there shall be any person or persons in the said County of Norfolk or elsewhere afflicted with lunacy, and

their relations or friends desire to place them in the said House of Bethel, my will is that all and every such person or persons shall be received and put into the said House by an order under writing as aforesaid with the hands and names of my said Trustees and their successors for ever, provided always that there be not a sufficient number of distempered persons in the said City of Norwich, whom my said Trustees and their successors shall judge fit and proper objects to partake of this Charity, and that all and every such person or persons shall come from any other place than the said City of Norwich and be received into the said House of Bethel, though poor persons, yet their relations or friends shall, according to their ability, pay something by way of acknowledgement to my said Trustees and their successors for ever during the time that he, she, or they shall continue in the said House. But if any person or persons in the said City of Norwich or elsewhere that are of ability shall at any time by order of my said Trustees as aforesaid be put into the said House of Bethel on the account of lunacy, my will is that the relations or friends of every such person or persons shall not only answer to my said Trustees all charges on account of such person or persons, but shall also pay to my said Trustees and their successors such sums of money as shall be agreed upon by my said Trustees or their successors or the major part of them. And it is my will and mind that the relations or friends of such person or persons so to be taken into the said House shall give security unto my said Trustees on their successors for the payment of such sum or sums of money weekly or otherwise as by my said Trustees or their successors or the major part of them shall be agreed upon to be paid before they are so taken into the said House, which money so paid to my said Trustees or their successors I will shall be employed by them from time to time and at all times for the further benefit and improvement of the said Charity. And

my will and meaning, further, is that such lunatic persons as shall from time to time be put as aforesaid into the said House shall be kept close and not suffered to wander abroad during their disorder, nor shall they continue in the said House any longer than their lunacy or madness is upon them and they be restored to the possession of themselves, but after that shall be removed and put out by order of my said Trustees and their successors whom I appoint to be Governors and Managers of this Charity.

And my will and mind is that the said John Hall, William Cockman, Richard Cooke, John Lombe, John Thompson, William Lombe and Timothy Ganning shall dispose and employ the rents and profits of all and singular the aforesaid premises for and towards the maintenance thereof, and to have the sole power of placing and displacing lunaticks to be put into the said House, and of the appointing and ordering of doctors, apothecaries, and other persons whom they shall judge necessary to be employed in this Charity and of all other things relating to the better execution of this Trust.

And my will is that my said Trustees, or the major part of them, and their successors for ever, shall by writing signed with their several hands, elect and choose a fit person under them, to rule, govern and provide for the poor lunatics in such manner as they shall think best, who shall constantly reside and dwell in the said House, and shall have paid him by my said Trustees for his care and trouble therein such yearly salary as they in their discretion shall see meet and reasonable.

And upon neglect or just complaint to be made against such persons who shall be Governor as aforesaid, it shall, and may be, lawful for my said Trustees and their successors, or the major part of them for the time being, to eject, remove, expel and displace such a person and to choose another in his room, and stand according to the order before mentioned.

And I will that the said Trustees shall out of the premises buy a convenient chest box or trunk wherein the writings and evidences and other things relating to the said Charity shall be put and secured, which chest box or trunk shall be always kept in some safe part of the said House or else in the House of someone of the Trustees for the time being and shall have at the least four very good locks of a different sort or make and two keys to each of the said locks, of which keys every of my said Trustees shall keep one, and the other key to be lay'd into and kept in the said chest box or trunk, so that not any of my present Trustees or their successors shall singly or alone or without three other of them examine and look into the said chest box or trunk, and as one of my said Trustees shall dye the key which belonged to the said Trustee so dying shall be returned to the said surviving Trustees who shall deliver it to him that shall be elected in the room of the deceased.

And I will and devise to each and every of my said Trustees and their successors the sum of twenty shillings a piece out of the land premises yearly, and every year towards such necessary expenses as they shall be at, in and about the execution of this Trust. But if their necessary expenses for the first five years in discharging this Trust shall advance higher than twenty shillings a piece I will that they shall pay themselves what they shall judge reasonable over and above the said sum of twenty shillings a piece for the first five years and no longer.

And that this Charity may be continued and established for ever I will that when one of my said Trustees shall dye or depart this life the survivors or the major part of them shall within the space of three months next after his death or so soon after as conveniently may be nominate appoint or choose by a writing under their hands some other honest and credible person who shall be joined to them.

And further my will and mind is that if any of my said Trustees or other person or persons so to be chosen nominated and appointed as aforesaid shall remove out of the said City of Norwich or shall absent by the space of six months after the summons or summonses to him or them given to attend the execution of the Trusts hereby in them reposed that then and in either of the said cases it shall and may be lawful to or for the major part of the other of them so soon after as conveniently may be to nominate appoint and choose by a writing under their hands some other honest and credible person in the room of such person so removing or absenting himself who shall be joined to them.

And this method shall continue for ever and such person or persons to be hereafter chosen shall have the like power and authority as I have herebefore willed appointed and given to the said John Hall, William Cockman, Richard Cooke, John Lombe, John Thompson, Wm. Lombe, and Timothy Ganning or any of them for the management of the said Charity.

Provided always that no person or persons that shall be hereafter nominated made elected or chosen to act as a Trustee in this Charity shall resign or make over his or their Trusts to the Court of Mayoralty of the said City of Norwich it being my express mind and will that this Charity shall never come into the hands of the said Court and that neither they nor any of them acting as a public society shall be any way concerned in the execution of this Trust.

And my mind and will is that in case this Trust or Foundation lay'd for the maintenance or relief of lunaticks as I have here limited appointed and declared the same shall be thought or adjudged to be contrary to the laws of the realm then my said Trustees shall have my Estate hereinbefore or after or hereby by me given, or meant or intended to be given, for the foundation and maintenance

of this Charity, settled in such a manner as they shall be best advised or shall think meet so as the same may be consistent with the laws of this realm and as near as can be with safety to the true intent design and meaning . . . of this my Will . . . Item, I nominate appoint and make the said William Cockman sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and I do give unto him twenty pounds for his pains to be taken in and about the execution of this my Will.

Item, I give unto every one of my said Trustees which shall be living at the time of my decease twenty shillings a piece to buy them a ring.

And if it shall happen that one or more of my present Trustees herein named shall die before me my will and mind is that such of them as shall be living at the time of my decease shall make choice of other or others in the room or rooms of him or them so dying by writing under the hand or hands of such as shall survive in manner as aforesaid in case I shall omit to name or choose them myself, who shall have the like power and authority as my said Trustees herein named shall or may have if they be all living at the time of my decease by virtue of this my Will as is herein mentioned and set forth, but I do not give them rings only such as are herein named that shall be living at the time of my decease.

And it is my further will and mind that five pounds per annum shall be yearly and every year lay'd out for necessary shirts, shifts, and other clothing for such poor lunatick persons as shall be in the said House, at the discretion and by the direction of my said Trustees, and also that two chaldron of coals shall be yearly and every year allowed to the Master or Governor for the time being of the said House. Item, my will and mind is that all my ready money and securities for money . . . chattels, and personal Estate, whatsoever shall remain in the hands of my Executor, to be

by him improved the best he honestly and fairly can until the same shall be by him and my other Trustees adjudged sufficient to go on with and proceed with the said undertaking.

And it is my further will and mind that my said Trustees shall out of the premises buy a book wherein shall be written and kept all the proceedings, which said book shall be put and secured among the other writings and evidence in the box, trunk, or chest, as aforesaid. Item, I give twenty shillings to be divided and distributed by my Executors to and among the poor widows of the parish where I shall dye and also the like sum of twenty shillings to the poor widows of Thorpe next Norwich.

And then having heard this my Will contained in seven sheets of paper affixed together at the top and then sealed, deliberately read over to me, and having well considered thereof, I do publish and declare the same to be my last Will and Testament.

After her death, in 1724, it was found that she had no real estate to leave, but only personality to the extent of £3,513 11s. 4d., and the long lease of the Bethel itself, practically freehold, and now converted into freehold.

This amount as appears entered on the tablets mentioned hereafter had at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Reports increased to £13,101 13s. 8d. money, £1,800 three per cent. stock, and £250 bank stock.

CHAPTER III.

THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION
AFTER MRS. CHAPMAN'S DEATH

BY

THE LATE SIR F. BATEMAN.

THE following is a *verbatim* copy of the first meeting of the governing body constituted by Mrs. Chapman's Will.

TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1724, met then at Bethel, John Hall, Wm. Cockman, John Lombe, Wm. Lombe, and Timothy Ganning. It was then agreed to elect, nominate and appoint Sir Benjamin Wrench to be added to the number of the Trustees in the room or stead of Mr. Richard Cooke, deceased, and did according to the direction of Mrs. Chapman's Will draw up a writing signed by all of them constituting and appointing him to be one of the Trustees in the following method.—WHEREAS Mrs. Mary Chapman of the City of Norwich, lately deceased, hath by her last Will and Testament nominated and appointed seven persons to be Trustees for the management of her charitable benefaction of the house of Bethel, whose names are inserted in her last Will and Testament and by a proviso in the said Will appointed that if any of the Trustees therein named should depart this life before her demise and she does not in writing under her hand elect another person in the room of the deceased that then the

remaining Trustees should after her decease elect, nominate and constitute one or more persons to be Trustees in the room of the deceased as any vacancy happen.

Now therefore, we the surviving Trustees named in her last Will and Testament do find that Mr. Richard Cooke, who was by her nominated (and during his life did act as a Trustee) is some time ago deceased and that Mrs. Chapman have not (to our knowledge) left in writing the name of any other person to succeed the said Mr. Richard Cooke, but have oft by word of mouth expressed her desire that Sir Benjamin Wrench should be added to the Trustees. We therefore whose names are hereunto subscribed, do elect and also request Sir Benjamin Wrench to consent to be added to the Trust before expressed pursuant to Mrs. Mary Chapman's Will. Witness our hands the 12th day of January, 1724.

To Sir Benjamin Wrench
in Norwich.

John Hall,
Wm. Cockman,
John Lombe,
Wm. Lombe,

accepted the same day.

and Timothy Ganning.

MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1724, met at Bethel, Sir Benjamin Wrench, William Cockman, John Hall, John Lombe, William Lombe, and Timothy Ganning. It is this day resolved and agreed that the offices settled at the last meeting be filled up with the persons following (viz.), Sir Benjamin Wrench is hereby appointed to be physician to this house, and for that service to be allowed the yearly salary of sixteen pounds—£16. William Cockman, Esq., is hereby appointed to be treasurer for this endowment and for that service to be allowed the yearly salary of sixteen pounds—£16. And John Lombe is also hereby appointed clerk to this company to enter and record their proceedings and accounts relating to this Trust, and for that service he is to be allowed the yearly salary of sixteen pounds—£16.

And Robert Waller is hereby appointed Master to this house to provide for and take care of the lunatics therein, and for that service he is for the present to be allowed for salary at the rate of thirty pounds per annum—£30.

June 28th, 1724, one of the earliest entries is an account of the insubordination of the Master Robert Waller, who upon being remonstrated with by the Trustees in reference to his management and treatment of the lunatics "used several contemptuous expressions against the Trustees declaring that he would not be directed by any man and that they might put another person into his place as soon as they pleased." The Trustees at this early period were not of a stamp to submit to such conduct, and it was therefore resolved "That the said Robert Waller shall have four shillings per week taken from his salary of Thirty Pounds per annum, this deduction to be continued during the pleasure of Trustees."*

January 9th, 1725, at this meeting, the first instance of an inmate being put on the foundation is recorded in the following terms "WE have considered the complaint of Isaac Lewis, brother to Philip Lewis, that he having been so long disordered in his senses for near five years last past and have spent all his substance and his brother's circumstances are such that he is not able to maintain him out of his own labour having a numerous family to provide for and we find that he is a Citizen by his apprenticeship with a carpenter in Newgate, therefore according to the Trust lodged in us we do order that he be taken in on the Foundation at Lady Day next."

This case is of interest as showing what circumstances influenced the early Trustees in regard to placing inmates on

* He was afterwards expelled on the 19th November 1743.

the foundation, and in what manner they interpreted the wishes of the Foundress on this subject.

May 27th, 1728. The first code of rules was adopted at this meeting as follows:—

1. Any four or more of the Trustees and not fewer shall have full power to transact and determine any business or matter relating to this Hospital.

2. All business or matters so determined shall be deemed and taken to be as effectually determined as if the said business or matters had been determined by all the Trustees, provided every such determination be made by and with the consent of four of the said Trustees then present, appearing by their signing the same and not otherwise.

3. That upon every fourth Monday a meeting of the Trustees shall be held in this House, or else when by adjournment, and every such meeting shall be called a General Meeting.

4. If any of the Trustees shall at any other time have any business of moment to propose to the rest of the Trustees, a meeting shall be summoned, and every such meeting shall be called a Special Meeting.

5. That the Keeper of this House shall give notice thereof to each of the Trustees two or three days before any such meeting is intended, whether General or Special.

6. All resolutions agreed on at a meeting shall be entered by the Clerk in a waste book before such meeting breaks up, and each of the Trustees then present shall set his name to such entry.

7. All resolutions entered in the waste book shall before the next meeting be again entered fairly by the Clerk in the Journal Book provided for that purpose, and shall be read over and examined before any other business is undertaken and then be again subscribed by each of the Trustees then present.

8. All workmen before they be employed on any account whatsoever, shall first be approved by the Trustees at a meeting.

9. The Treasurer shall not make any payment to any workman, or to any other person without the warrant first signed by the Trustees at a meeting.

10. No lunatic person shall be admitted by the Keeper without a warrant first signed by three or more of the Trustees.

11. Every lunatic person shall first be examined by the Physician belonging to this Hospital, and receive from him a certificate declaring

such person fit to be taken into this Hospital before such warrant is granted by the Trustees.

12. The Keeper shall direct all persons who come to see this House or any lunatic person in it to the box, and desire them to put in what money they shall think fit to give for the relief of the poor lunatic persons, but shall take no money of any person whatsoever for his own use.

13. The Keeper shall not let more persons come into this House at any one time than ten, nor permit any more to come in till the former are all gone.

14. The Keeper shall not let in any person either to see this House or to visit any lunatic upon any Sunday, except the Trustees, the physician, the apothecary, and such are sent by one or more of these, nor upon any other day but at the times following, that is to say between the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon every day of the year, and between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, from the 25th day of March to the 29th day of September, and between the hours of one and four in the afternoon from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, Sundays always excepted.

June 3rd, 1729, ordered that the Treasurer do lend Alderman Philip Meadows (one of the Trustees) the sum of three hundred pounds upon his giving a promissory note for the same payable upon demand, and he to allow fifteen shillings for each calendar month that it shall remain in his hands.

This was at 3% only, without security, is not the only instance when these early Trustees obtained loans from the Bethel funds.

January 9th, 1729. Ordered that all lunatics as are or shall be taken into this Hospital at the request of the Corporation of Guardians, shall for the future be maintained at 3 shillings per week, and such as bring bedding along with them at 2 shillings and sixpence per week.

January 22nd, 1729. At this meeting was recorded the first legacy to the Bethel, that of Mrs. Castel, of £30.

February 1st, 1730. "Ordered that the Treasurer do lend to Mr. Wm. Lombe (one of the Trustees), two hundred pounds at the rate of three per cent. interest, on condition of his and his sons signing a note for repayment on a fortnight's notice."

January 3rd, 1731. The Trustees invest in the South Sea Stock to the extent of two thousand pounds.

June 18th, 1733. The result of the speculation in the South Sea Stock was recorded at this meeting, "The clerk being returned from London, made the report, viz., that the £2000 South Sea Stock was (by the South Sea Company's annihilating six-and-a-half per cent. since the purchase) reduced to eighteen hundred and seventy five pounds, which was sold in the following manner."—

£1000 at 103 $\frac{5}{8}$		£1036	5	0
£ 875 at 103 $\frac{5}{8}$		908	18	1
Paid for 2 transfers	£1 4 0	1945	3	1
Commission on £1875	2 7 0	3	11	0
	<u>£3 11 0</u>	<u>£1941</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1*</u>

The Bethel archives do not record the exact loss on this investment, £1000 was bought above par, but it is not stated at what price the second £1000 was purchased.

January 24th, 1736. Ordered that the Treasurer pay Mr. Sherif Johnson (apothecary) his bill for physic to the lunatics ending the 18th of December last, being £7 13s.

August 15th, 1737. Mr. Edward Malden appointed Steward of the Estates belonging to this Hospital at £4 10s. per annum.

* The Charity was very lucky to get out with so small a loss.

At the same meeting Malden's bill of £4 13s. 4d. ; also a bill November 27th, 1738.

October 1st, 1739. Ordered that the Treasurer lend to the Corporation of Norwich, one thousand pounds at the rate of four pounds per cent., per annum, on the security of the New Mills.

December 19th, 1743. Robert Waller, the Governor or Master was expelled* and Edward Page appointed in his stead.

At a meeting of the Trustees on January 12th, 1746. Ordered that the Treasurer pay to Edward Page, the Keeper, his disbursements for food and incidents from the 13th December last to the 10th instant, being £11 7s., and also his and servant salary due at Christmas last which is £12 more, together £23 7s.

Ordered that the Clerk pay the Treasurer the money collected for keeping the lunatics from the 15th of November to the 13th of December, being £16 7s.

This day Sir Benjamin Wrench sent to the Trustees the following letter.

Gentlemen,

The season of the year and my own advanced age rendering it difficult to me to visit at Bethel, as usual ; and having now fully performed my promise to Mrs. Chapman in attending as Physician, so long as I was able, I send this to desire you to provide some other person proper to succeed me ; and till then I shall readily give my assistance upon any occasion that may require it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and humble servant,

BENJAMIN WRENCH.

It seems that Sir Benjamin Wrench although relinquishing the office of Physician, did not vacate that of Trustee, as I find that it was at his death that another Trustee was appointed in his stead.

* See ante, 28th June, 1724.

On reading such letter it was ordered that the Treasurer be desired to wait upon Sir Benjamin Wrench to acknowledge the receipt of his letter and to return him the thanks of the Trustees for his attendance as Physician to this Hospital and to acquaint him that the Trustees have agreed to meet at three o'clock in the afternoon on Monday next at Bethel, to make a choice of a person to succeed him as Physician, at which meeting they hope to have the pleasure of his company.

Examined and compar'd
with the Day Book by us.

Robt. Marsh, W. Clarke,
Samuel Crome, Philip Meadows,
Edward King.

January 19th, 1746. Dr. Kervin Wright elected Physician in the room of Sir Benjamin Wrench, but the latter's position as Trustee was not filled up till November 16th, 1747.

October 19th, 1747. At the meeting of the Trustees this day the Treasurer produced a letter from Mr. Samuel Crome announcing his resignation in the following terms.

Sir,

I desire you will acquaint the Gentlemen Trustees of Bethel, I desire they will choose a Trustee in my room, I designing not to appear such any more.

Your humble Servant,

SAMUEL CROME.

November 20th, 1752. Ordered that the Treasurer pay to Mr. Abel Moon, surgeon and apothecary, £24 19s., in full discharge of his bill for surgeon's business and medicines dispensed for this Hospital for one year ending the 20th of September.

January 15th, 1753. Ordered that the Clerk pay the Treasurer the money collected for keeping 28 lunatics (5 being on the foundation) from the 18th of November to the 16th of December, being £20 0s. 6d. This is the first time the number of lunatics is stated.

May 5th, 1753. Mr. John Maddison appointed Bailiff of the Estates of this Hospital in the room of Mr. E. Malden,

deceased, "and that he be allowed the customary payment of twelve pence in the pound for the clear and net money produced yearly from the said estates."

August 6th, 1753. Ordered that Samuel Barker pay to Mr. Abel Moon the several articles on the said Mr. Meen's bill for surgery business and physic for the said Samuel Barker's wife amounting to £2 0s. 6d.

August 27th, 1753. At this meeting a lunatic's husband was ordered to pay for the several articles for surgery business and physic supplied to his wife.

February 11th, 1754. Ordered that Leonard Wiscard be maintained in this Hospital on the foundation except the expenses of surgery, which his friends are to defray.

July 5th, 1756. Edward Page, the Master, on account of his great age and infirmities, retires on a pension of £20 a year.

July 24th, 1758. At this meeting Dr. Kervin Wright appeared in person and desired to resign his position as Physician. And Dr. John Beever and Dr. John Manning were elected as Physicians in his stead, at a yearly salary of ten guineas each. At the meeting of June 25th, 1759, the trustees seem to have been struck with the inadequacy of the payment to the Physicians, for the Treasurer was directed to pay them each fifteen guineas for their first year's salary.

October 3rd, 1763. This Hospital having since the foundation been greatly enlarged, and by the generous and charitable benefactions of citizens and others, the annual income is sufficiently increased so as the present Trustees think themselves in a condition to support all the poor lunatics that belong to the City of Norwich upon the foundation; except such whose relations or friends are able to pay for their being confined here, but security must be given to find them with necessaries, and as the House cannot

conveniently receive more than 20 men and 30 women, a greater number of either cannot be admitted but as there is a vacancy.

May 5th, 1766. Reported by the Treasurer that the sum of five hundred pounds is placed at interest with Messrs. John Samuel, and Richard Gurney on their bond at 4 per cent.

March 3rd, 1766. Ordered that no lunatics be admitted patients for the future but persons from the City of Norwich, County of Norfolk, and County of Suffolk, unless by particular directions of the Governors.

September 5th, 1768. Mr. Abel Meen paid £23 13s. 2d. in discharge of his bills for medicines and surgery business from August 14th, 1767, to August 30th, 1768.

May 1st, 1769. Ordered that Thomas Freeman be admitted on the foundation during the space of three months in case it shall be certified by both the Physicians, that he may be likely to receive any benefit therein.

September 2nd, 1771. Ordered that accommodation be provided for 33 females and 22 males.

April 4th, 1774. Ordered that the Treasurer pay to Mr. James Keymer, apothecary, £27 12s. 2d., for medicines for the lunatics under the care of Dr. Manning, and £3 10s. 5d. for medicines for the lunatics under the care of Dr. Beevor— together £31 2s. 7d. from March 28th, 1773, to March 25th, 1774.

May 1st, 1775. Ordered that the Treasurer pay Mr. John Bowls his disbursements for food and incidents from March 11th to April 11th, for the maintenance of 49 lunatics (of whom 11 are upon the foundation) being twenty seven pounds and one farthing.

Ordered that Mary Mussen belonging to the City of Norwich, be admitted on the recommendation of the Workhouse Committee.

March 4th, 1776. Ordered that Ann Watson, a lunatic on the foundation, be discharged out of this Hospital having rheumatic complaints which render her unfit to be confined.

It is agreed that for the future one of the Governors do visit the House to see the state and management of the same, and that each Governor takes it in rotation to visit for two months.

January 6th, 1777. Ordered that Joshua Surrey, a recovered lunatic from the County Gaol be discharged on Mr. Gwinne, the gaoler, coming to receive him.

May 4th, 1778. Ordered that Richard Flatt be discharged as an improper object of this charity having a complaint in surgery upon him.

Ordered that Mary Yemes be continued in this Hospital and maintained gratis, a certificate of poverty being produced from the Workhouse Committee.

December 4th, 1780. Ordered that notice be given to the Corporation of the City to pay in the £1,000 due to the Hospital or pay interest for same at the rate of 5 per cent.

For many years it will be seen that the Trustees continued to carry on the management of the Charity with no other rules to guide them but those contained in Mrs. Chapman's Will, but in the year 1765 they applied for a "Charter of Incorporation" in order that the Trust might be extended. And on the 8th day of June, 1765, after reciting certain clauses in Mrs. Chapman's Will, it pleased His Majesty George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, to appoint the then Trustees Thomas Vere, Edward King, William Wiggett, John Vere, John Woodrow, Jehoshaphat Postle, and John Patteson, to be one body politick and corporate in deed and in law by the name of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital called Bethel, in the City of Norwich, of the foundation of Mistress

Mary Chapman for the relief and assistance of poor lunatics. It seems undesirable to give this lengthy document in its entirety, as it is practically set out *verbatim* in the Charity Commissioners' Report, but amongst other details it is stated that the said body politick should have and use a common seal, and that its members were to meet at the Hospital on the first, second, or third Monday in every month throughout the year for ever, and also at such other times as they or the major part of them shall judge necessary, that the Governor first on the list by priority of appointment shall be Chairman, they shall elect a Treasurer who shall give such security as shall be required by the said Governors, such Treasurer to continue in office for the space of three years.

The subsequent history and finance of the Hospital up to the date of the Charity Commissioners' Report in 1833 is well shown by so much of such report as I reprint below.

The following is a list of the principal Benefactions there mentioned:—

	£
1717. Thomas Hall	200
1720. Susannah Cook	100
1722. Margaret Hall	100
1728. Part of £1,000 given by Susannah Wicks to charitable uses, at the discretion of her executors	150
1733. John Lougher	100
Elizabeth Colson	100
1735 and 1739. Archdeacon Clarke, two benefactions	100
1736. Mary Crome	200
1725 to 1747. Sir Benjamin Wrench, physician, who attended the Hospital 22 years, from time to time remitted his salary, which amounted in the whole to	352
1748. Mary Lougher	100
1750. Sarah Scott, by will, in bank annuities ...	1,000

					£
1754.	Samuel Crome ...	...	...	...	100
1760.	Sarah Elden ...	...	...	...	100
1764.	Ann Hainsworth ...	...	...	...	200
1766.	*Bartholomew Balderston ...	...	...	...	1,000
	Mrs. Hase ...	...	...	...	100
1767.	Thomas Vere ...	...	...	...	100
1768.	The executors of William Wiggett ...	...	...	...	100
1775.	Mary Jermy ...	...	...	...	100
1776.	John May, by will, in bank stock ...	...	...	...	250
1777.	Wharton Peck ...	...	...	...	100
1778.	John Lombe ...	...	...	...	100
1779.	Samuel Wiggett ...	...	...	...	100
	Elizabeth Peck ...	...	...	...	100
1780.	Thomas Pike ...	...	...	...	100
	Matthew Goss ...	...	...	...	100
1766.	Thomas Vere, Esq., by a codicil to his will ...	...	...	...	1,000
1784.	Jehosophat Postle ...	...	...	...	100
1787.	Jeremiah Ives ...	...	...	...	100
1788.	Mary Bouchery, in three per cent. annuities	...	...	...	600
1789.	John Chamber ...	...	...	...	100
1790.	John Vere, in 3 per cent. annuities	...	...	...	200
1791.	John Slaney ...	...	...	...	100
1792.	Charles Codd ...	...	...	...	100
1793.	Reuben Deaves ...	...	...	...	100
1800.	James Alric ...	...	...	...	210
1804.	Elizabeth Green ...	...	...	...	100
1805.	Jeremiah Ives ...	...	...	...	100
1806.	John Manning, M.D. ...	...	...	...	100
1810.	*Mr. Foster, the interest thereof to be paid to persons leaving this Hospital	...	...	...	100
1817.	Thomas Clabburn ...	...	...	...	200
1822.	Sigismund Trafford Southwell ...	...	...	...	100
1823.	Ann Parr ...	...	...	...	100
1826.	Seaman Holmes ...	...	...	...	100

					£
1829.	Robert Denn	...	...	...	1,000
1831.	Joseph Gurney	...	...	...	100
1832.	Elizabeth Branthwayt	...	...	...	100

[The donations after the Charity Commissioners' Report

are :—

				£	s.	d.
1850.	Favill James Copsie	...	...	500	0	0
1856.	Thomas Reynolds	...	...	50	0	0
1853.	Peter Finch	...	...	50	0	0
1867.	Maria Arnold	...	...	25	0	0
1867.	Charles Winter	...	...	19	19	0
1873.	R. A. Gorell	...	...	25	0	0
1878.	Sarah P. H. B. Withers	...	...	50	0	0
1889.	James Long	...	...	20	0	0
1893.	John Shalders	...	...	100	0	0
1897.	A Lady, per John Dodman...	...	...	100	0	0
1897.	George England, Esq., of Freethorpe			2733	9	2

The last being the largest benefit received by the Institution since the first donation by the Foundress.]

A considerable portion of the money received from gifts and legacies has been laid out in the purchase of real property.

* The only benefaction (except that of Mr. Foster's) to which any specific directions as to the application thereof were attached, is the legacy of Bartholomew Balderston.

By indenture, bearing date 3rd February, 1766, between the Governors and Guardians of the Bethel Hospital, of the one part, and James Thompson and two others, executors of the will of Bartholomew Balderston, of the other part, reciting that Bartholomew Balderston, by his will, bearing date 26th February 1761, proved in the Prerogative Court, bequeathed to Bethel Hospital £1,000, on condition that the Trustees of the said Hospital should permit the Rev. Dr. Wood (then minister of the congregation of Independents in Norwich) and his successors, from time to time to put in two persons, to be kept on the foundation, not only with food and physic, but also to be clothed with ordinary apparel suited to persons of their circumstances; the said Trustees to enjoy the said legacy on those terms only; and in case of their refusal, he bequeathed the same for the purpose of clothing persons in Doughty's Hospital; and reciting that the Trustees of Bethel Hospital had agreed to accept the said legacy on the terms expressed in the will, and that there were then two persons kept in the said Hospital by the appointment of the said Dr. Wood, pursuant to the said will, the said Governor, in consideration of the sum of £500 theretofore paid, and of £500 then paid, released and discharged the said executors.

A portrait of Mr. Bartholomew Balderston, with the date 1744, hangs in the Board Room and is reproduced with the portraits of the seven Trustees, which were taken in 1759, see Plate 16.

The following is a statement of the sources from which the income of the Charity is now (1833) derived:—

RENTAL OF ESTATES.

Situation.	Tenants' Names.	Estimated Contents.			Annual Rent. £	Term of Years.
		A.	R.	P.		
Pulham ...	Edmund Bentfield ...	35	0	0	45 ...	12 from 1831
Kirstead ...	James Butcher ...	85	0	0	100 ...	14 " 1824
Pulham ...	Joshua Browne ...	22	0	0	35 ...	12 " 1831
Rushall ...	John Colls ...	House and			16 ...	Yearly tenant.
		five acres.				
Potter Heigham ...	John Forster ...	224	1	2	226 ...	10 " 1823
Pulham ...	Knights and King ...	70	0	0	80 ...	12 " 1833
Rushall ...	Seales Pearse ...	263	0	0	270 ...	12 " 1830
Mendham ...	— Johnson ...	75	1	23	120 ...	12 " 1827
		with great				
		tithes thereof.				
Alburg ...	Isaac Spelman and Gower ...	160	0	0	200 ...	12 " 1833
Potter Heigham ...	S. D. Thaxter ...	126	3	29	130 ...	10 " 1823

£1,222

These farms are all let at their full value.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Principal.	Dividends and Interest.		
	£	s.	d.
£1,250 Bank stock	100	0	0
£600 Three-and-a-half per cent.	21	0	0
£500 Three per cent. Consols	15	0	0
Stock vested in names of Trustees (see Susannah Cook's Charities)	4	7	6
£4,000 lent to the Stockton and Darlington Railroad Company, at four-and-a-half per cent.	180	0	0
£1,000 on ditto, at four per cent.	40	0	0
£700 on mortgage of premises in Norwich near the Hospital	28	0	0
£1,000 in a bank at Norwich, about to be invested in the purchase of land	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,630	7	6
	<hr/>		

According to the directions of the Will of Mrs. Chapman, whenever a vacancy occurs by death or resignation a new Governor is elected so as to make up the number of seven.

The present Governors are:—

Anthony Hudson, William Foster, William Unthank, Thomas Hudson, Joseph John Gurney, Simon Martin, and Charles Weston. They are all resident in Norwich, but not members of the Corporation.

The Governors meet on the first Monday in every month, and at other times if occasion requires it. They also visit the Hospital from week to week by rotation, and enter any observations that occur in a book kept for the purpose, which is produced at the next Board. The accounts are audited annually on the first Monday in May.

The Hospital is kept up exclusively for lunatic patients,

supposed to be capable of cure or relief. All persons of this description being boná fide inhabitants of the city, and in the opinion of the Governors not of ability to pay for their maintenance, are admitted on the foundation, and are supplied with board, washing, lodging, medical advice, medicine and every necessary, except clothing, out of the funds of the Charity, without any charge. The privilege of gratuitous admission is confined to the poor inhabitants of the city, except as to two patients admitted under the will of Bartholomew Balderston on the nomination of the minister of the congregation of Independents. The only restriction on these nominations is that the parties should be deemed curable.

Lunatic persons living in the city, and being able of themselves, or by their friends, to pay for their maintenance, or living in the County of Norfolk, are also admitted on payment of such weekly sums as, according to circumstances, are fixed by the Governors, but in no case exceeding 8s. a week. On these terms they have the same advantages as those on the foundation.

Before admission a certificate is required by the Physician and Surgeon of the establishment that the persons are insane and proper to be admitted into the Hospital, by which expression it is implied that there are hopes of cure or relief. This point was lately brought before the Court of Chancery; the Guardians for the relief of the poor of the city having contended that the Governors were bound to receive all insane persons of the city, nominated by them, as well those that were incurable as others, and filed a bill against the Governors with a view of compelling them to take all such patients. It was decided, however, by the court, that this was a Hospital for cure, and not for care; and though a reference was made to the Master, the complainants, after this decision, declined proceeding any further.

There were in April, 1833, the period of our inquiry, 66 patients in the Hospital, of whom 28 were upon the foundation, 24 were paying 8s. a week, and the others various reduced weekly sums.

The Hospital is considered as capable of containing about 70 patients, though there is some difference of opinion amongst the medical men whether so many can be kept with a view to their improvement; and it is calculated that the funds are sufficient for 35 or 40 patients on the foundation.

No poor persons of the city properly qualified have ever been refused admission.

Upon this establishment there is a Physician and Surgeon, both of whom were chosen as eminent in their profession, having a private establishment of this description under their own care, and being also medical attendants at the County Lunatic Asylum. They are constant in their attendance, and a report is made by them to the Board every month. The former receives a yearly salary of £42, and the latter £26 5s.

There is also a Master residing in the Hospital who is not allowed to leave it without express permission, and obtaining a person to supply his place during his absence. He receives a yearly salary of £75 and his sister acts as Matron, and superintends the female patients without any additional salary.

The only other salaries are, to the Surveyor of the Estates, who inquires into the state of repairs and collects the rents, £52 10s. per annum, and to the Secretary £42; and each of the Governors receives, according to the Will of Mrs. Chapman, the yearly sum of £1.

The following is a summary of the accounts for the last six years, ending April, 1832:—

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM 1826 TO 1832.

1826, May 1st.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance in Treasurer's hands ...				762	8	11
„ Rents	1026	6	4			
„ Clerk's collection for main- tenance, &c., &c.	928	0	10			
„ Dividends and interest on capital	201	19	0			
„ Sale of stock	5151	8	4			
„ Legacy (Holmes')	90	0	0			
„ Sundries	3	15	0			
				<u>7401</u>	9	6
1827.						
To Rents	1147	4	0			
„ Clerk's collection	878	6	8			
„ Dividends and interest	346	4	0			
				<u>2371</u>	14	8
1828.						
To Rents	1096	14	3			
„ Clerk's collection	825	2	0			
„ Dividends, &c.	364	13	10			
„ Sundries	28	5	9			
				<u>2314</u>	15	10
1829.						
To Rents	1071	10	1			
„ Clerk's collection	704	8	0			
„ Dividends, &c.	346	4	0			
„ Legacy (Dennis')	900	0	0			
„ Sundries	6	14	0			
				<u>3028</u>	16	1
Carried forward				£15879	5	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...				15879	5	0
1830.						
To Rents	1073	1	5			
„ Clerk's collection	771	0	0			
„ Dividends, &c.	370	5	4			
„ Legacy (Gurney's)	100	0	0			
„ Sundries	16	17	6			
				2331	4	3
1831.						
To Rents	1087	1	10			
„ Clerk's collection	735	12	0			
„ Dividends, &c.	376	9	2			
				2199	3	0
				£20409	12	3

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1826 to 1832.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1826.						
Master's disbursements, including his salary of £75 per annum, servants' wages, provisions, utensils, and other incidents ...	1313	8	9			
Tradesmen's bills, repairs, paint- ing, &c.	178	13	4			
Salaries: Physician, Steward, and Secretary	136	10	0			
Quit-rents, rates, and land-tax ...	20	2	10			
Insurance	9	10	6			
Audit dinner	11	11	0			
Invested in £2000 reduced annuities	1650	0	0			
Sundries, viz., coals, flannel, cheese, apothecaries, surveyors' bills, and Governor's allowance ...	248	11	6			
				3568	7	11
Carried forward ...				£3568	7	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...				3568	7	11
1827.						
Master's disbursements ...	1215	14	9			
Tradesmen's bills, including £872 8s. for building at the Hospital ...	1088	12	6			
Salaries	136	10	0			
Rents and outgoing	15	19	0			
Insurance	9	10	6			
Audit dinner	10	0	0			
Invested in Stockton and Darlington						
Railway, notes 5 per cent. ...	4000	0	0			
Sundries	255	1	8			
				6731	8	5
1828.						
Master's disbursements ...	1226	16	8			
Tradesmen's bills	210	18	1			
Salaries (Surgeon's salary added)	162	15	0			
Rents and outgoing	18	2	2			
Insurance	9	10	6			
Audit dinner	12	16	6			
Sundries, including admission to copyhold	409	12	9			
				2050	11	8
1829.						
Master's disbursements ...	1107	9	11			
Tradesmen's bills	158	6	6			
Salaries	162	15	0			
Rents and outgoing	18	2	2			
Insurance	9	10	6			
Audit dinner	12	1	6			
Sundries, including purchase of Rushall estate, £449 ...	597	13	9			
				2065	19	4
Carried forward ...				£14416	7	4

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...				14416	7	4
1830.							
Master's disbursements	...	1084	12	4			
Tradesmen's bills	... ..	347	19	0			
Salaries	... ..	162	15	0			
Rents and outgoings	... ..	18	2	2			
Insurance	... ..	9	10	6			
Audit dinner	... ..	12	7	6			
Invested in Stockton and Darlington							
Railway, notes 4 per cent.	... ..	1000	0	0			
Sundries, including fines for copy-							
hold £73, and Solicitor's bill £65	... ..	305	2	7			
						2940	9 1
1831.							
Master's disbursements	...	1084	17	0			
Tradesmen's bills	... ..	299	6	0			
Salaries	... ..	162	15	0			
Rents and outgoings	... ..	22	16	8			
Insurance	... ..	11	4	4			
Audit dinner	... ..	12	5	6			
Invested in £355 17s. 2d. Consols,							
and £340 7s. 9d. New Three-							
and-a-half per cents.	... ..	587	0	4			
Sundries	... ..	169	19	4			
						2350	4 2
						<u>£19707</u>	<u>0 7</u>
Receipts brought forward	... ..	20409	12	3			
Disbursements	... ..	19707	0	7			
Balance in the Treasurer's hands		<u>£702</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>			

[Here ends the Charity Commission Report, and Sir F. Bateman then intended to have continued his own narrative; but, though he marked the later minute books as "examined to here," he left no notes from them, so I have been through them again and append the results.—W.R.]

28th June, 1830. Mr. Fox was instructed to make certain alterations to the House agreeable to the plans submitted.

7th February, 1831. William Bacon, a patient from Balderston foundation, was directed to be discontinued as an object of it, but that he might remain, subject to the usual monthly payment.

The death of Joseph Gurney, one of the Governors, and Treasurer to the Hospital, was reported. Joseph John Gurney was appointed a Governor, and the death of Edmond Rolfe Finch, another Governor, was reported.

27th April, 1831. Charles Weston, of St. George Colegate, was appointed Trustee in the room of Mr. Finch.

A plan for new Day Room on the men's side was approved by the Board, and they undertook to complete it, and open a space next the staircase for £180 16s.

1st October, 1832. It was considered desirable that the washing should be done out of the House, and Dr. Wright was requested to make enquiries and make a report. The Board was much impressed with the necessity of a more effective system of watching and nursing sick patients during the night, and the Master was authorised, when occasion required, to procure some person to sit up at night with any patient whose case may demand such attention.

6th May, 1833. It appearing that Dr. Dalrymple has made no charge for the medicines furnished to the patients, and the Governors being highly satisfied with the care and judicious treatment of the patients, ordered his salary to be increased forty guineas.

7th October, 1833. The Master reported that Elizabeth Westbury, a patient, who had been admitted on the 20th August, hanged herself, in her sleeping room, on the 26th September, with her pocket handkerchief, which was fastened by wire to the beam, and she was found dead. Both Coroner and Jury were satisfied no blame attached to any

person. Ordered that the clothes of the patients be constantly removed from the cells at night.

8th January, 1834. A special meeting, at which particular enquiry was made as to the death of John Balls. It appeared the patient had fallen down whilst walking in the yard, severely fracturing his leg, and was conveyed to bed, but the fracture was not discovered by the attendants, and no medical assistance was procured for twenty-six hours, and the patient died within two days. On examination it appeared that death was not the occasion of this unhappy delay, but was the inevitable consequence of the accident, therefore none of the officers were dismissed.

6th October, 1834. W. Unthank resigned as Governor, and on the 7th November, 1834, Clement W. Unthank was appointed in his place.

7th August, 1835. Ordered that Mr. Fox be employed to make a new yard and other alterations agreeable with plans and specification, the expense not to exceed £400.

5th October, 1835. Various payments for alterations and new cells in yard were made to Mr. Fox and others amounting to £762 3s. 6d.

4th September, 1837. Henry Birkbeck elected Governor instead of Joseph John Gurney, resigned.

4th April, 1842. A small Receiving Room was built.

5th December, 1842. Dr. Dalrymple resigned as Surgeon and Apothecary of this Hospital, but was asked to continue his duties until the new election, and the Chairman was requested to convey to him the Trustees' high sense of the benefits that the Institution had derived from his skill and valuable services.

2nd January, 1843. William Peter Nichols was appointed Surgeon and Apothecary in the place of Dr. Dalrymple.

6th November, 1843. The death of Thomas Hudson, Esq., a Governor, was reported, and on the 4th December,

1843, John Henry Gurney, Esq., of Earlham, appointed in his stead.

1st January, 1844. Eight leather straps were bought for the use of the patients in this Hospital, the same to be used at the County Lunatic Asylum at Thorpe.

1st April, 1844. Half-a-dozen (stretches?) (shetches) (shecches) to be purchased for the use of the patients.

3rd June, 1844. Thirteen streches (?) for use of the patients.

7th April, 1845. The death of Dr. Wright, Physician to the Hospital, was reported, and Dr. Edward Lubbock was appointed Physician.

12th October, 1846. Charles Mends Gibson, of Norwich, Surgeon, was appointed Resident Medical Physician at a stipend of £25 per annum.

7th December, 1846. It was ordered that no fireirons should be placed in any of the rooms inhabited by the patients.

1st February, 1847. The death of J. J. Gurney, Esq., Treasurer, being reported, Henry Birkbeck, of Keswick, was appointed in his stead.

6th November, 1848. It was ordered that gas be introduced into the men's side of the Hospital, and on 1st January, 1849, on the women's side.

The death of Henry Birkbeck, Esq., Governor and Treasurer, was reported, and on 5th February, 1849, Henry Birkbeck, of Keswick, appointed Governor, and J. H. Gurney elected Treasurer in his stead.

1st December, 1851. Proper washing place to be made for the male patients in the passage adjoining their Day Room.

5th April, 1852. The like washing place for the female patients in the bath house.

5th July, 1852. The death of Charles Betts, a patient,

who hanged himself in his sleeping room, with the sheet of his bed tied to a rail, reported, and the Coroner and Jury were satisfied that no blame attached to anyone.

2nd August, 1852. E. J. Dodd and his wife, Elizabeth, were appointed Master and Matron, at £80 for the Master and £40 for the Matron.

6th September, 1852. Privies to be removed and closets substituted, according to the notice given by the Local Government Board Act.

1st November, 1852. The death of Peter Finch, Esq., one of the Governors, was reported, and on 3rd January, 1853, Thomas Brightwell, Esq., was appointed in his place.

4th April, 1853. C. W. Unthank, Esq., resigned, and on 18th April, 1853, George Doughty Lynn, M.D., appointed in his stead.

3rd October, 1853. A wringing machine to be placed in the Laundry.

5th December, 1853. Mr. Warman to be employed to make a Dormitory Room for the aged patients on the women's side.

6th February, 1854. It was reported that John Edmond Johnson on Sunday, 14th January, committed suicide, at dinner time, by cutting his throat, and died on the Thursday afterwards. No blame attached to anyone.

Mr. Nichols was requested to order three dozen forks according to the Commissioners pattern.

5th June, 1854. Mr. Warman directed to make a Sick and Dormitory Room and six separate Bedrooms including sixteen windows, not to exceed £82.

3rd July, 1854. Dr. Lynn having died, Colonel Collyer appointed Governor in his place.

Mr. Warman, on the men's side, to make certain alterations according to plans, &c., not to exceed £365.

7th August, 1854. A Turkey carpet to be bought for the Committee Room.

4th June, 1855. House and premises next Hospital, late in the occupation of Mr. Aggas Browne, was purchased, and shortly afterwards directed to be pulled down.

2nd November, 1857. Francis Gostling Foster was appointed Trustee in the place of Anthony Hudson, Esq.

7th December, 1857. Owen Jones made his escape over the wall on the 14th November, and has not since been heard of.

5th March, 1860. Mr. W. S. Millard notified his resignation as Steward.

2nd April, 1860. £25 to be paid to George Mills, late Porter, for his long service of thirty-one years, and for his care and attention to the patients during that period.

Charles William Millard, son of the late Steward, appointed in his stead.

4th June, 1860. Mr. Gibson resigned his office of Surgeon.

9th July, 1860. Having received a letter from Lord Shaftesbury, a letter was written in reply, and it was ordered that the Master and Matron read some of the prayers of the Church of England daily after the patients had breakfasted in the male and female wards.

6th August, 1860. A plan to alter the Committee Room, so as to serve as a Chapel, at an expense not exceeding £45 was discussed.

Dr. Gibson agreed to continue his appointment as Surgeon in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Bateman, at a salary of £80.

3rd March, 1862. £20 for the recent Audit Dinner, at the Royal Hotel, ordered to be paid.

4th July, 1864. The death of Charles Weston, Esq., reported, and on 1st August, 1864, Donald Steward, Esq., appointed in his place.

5th September, 1864. Dr. Bateman, having been

appointed Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, resigned his appointment as one of the Medical Officers.

5th February, 1866. J. H. Gurney wished to resign, but the Governors declined to accept his resignation.

2nd April, 1866. Mr. C. M. Gibson having applied that his nephew, Mr. Robert E. Gibson, should be appointed Assistant Medical Attendant, it was so ordered.

7th October, 1867. J. H. Gurney, Esq., resigned his post as Trustee, and 4th November, 1867, John Gurney, of Earlham, appointed in his room.

6th July, 1868. J. N. V. Cooper died, and his quarter's salary was paid to his executors. C. W. Millard appointed in his place, the two officers of Steward and Clerk being amalgamated.

1st February, 1869. John Youngs, Esq., elected Governor in the place of Thomas Brightwell.

7th October, 1872. Mr. C. M. Gibson resigned his appointment as Resident Medical Officer, and R. E. Gibson appointed Resident Medical Officer. Mr. C. M. Gibson being appointed Honorary Resident Medical Officer.

3rd November, 1873. The death of Donald Dalrymple, Esq., M.P., reported, and William Cadge, Esq., was appointed at the next meeting in his place.

4th January, 1875. The death of Sir William Foster, Bart., reported having served for fifty-four years as Governor, during eighteen of which he was Chairman, and his son Charles Foster, Esq., appointed in his stead.

6th December, 1875. The Trustees of the New School being built in Chapel Field to be allowed to raise the wall between the Bowling Green and the School, the architect undertaking that a stone stating the wall was the property of the Governors should be placed in the wall.

1st May, 1876. Death of Mrs. Dodd, the Matron, for twenty-four years, reported. Sympathy voted for Mr. Dodd,

and fifty guineas paid to him in recognition of her valuable services during the past period. The appointment of Matron to stand over for the present, and Miss Cobbe to perform the duties.

6th June, 1876. Miss Cobbe appointed Matron. Salary not fixed.

6th November, 1876. Miss Gibson presented a portrait of the late C. Mends Gibson, Esq.

7th May, 1877. The death of Mr. R. E. Gibson on the 30th April, reported. The thanks of the Board were voted to Dr. Bateman for attending the patients during the late illness of Dr. Gibson.

4th June, 1877. Mr. Charles Mercier appointed Resident Medical Officer, and to occupy the late Mr. Gibson's house.

1st October, 1877. A Syrian lady, name at present unknown, admitted. Miss Webbe and Mr. Green guaranteed 10/- a week.

12th November, 1877. The Committee, taking into consideration the continued ill health of Dr. Nichols, appointed Dr. Bateman as the Norwich Physician, and appointed Mr. Horace Turner, Resident Medical Officer, on the same terms as Mr. Mercier, Mr. Mercier having resigned.

3rd June, 1878. Mr. Dodd, the Master, on account of his health, reported he could not continue his appointment beyond Michaelmas, and same was accepted; on 8th July an advertisement for Master and Matron directed to be inserted.

12th August, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Pepper appointed Master and Matron with board and residence in the Hospital.

9th September, 1878. The Governors, having regard to Mr. Dodd's long services of twenty-six years, gave a retiring pension of £75 a year, and agreed a valuation of his furniture at £78 1s.

6th January, 1879. The death of Dr. W. P. Nichols, late Visiting Surgeon, reported, and Dr. Bateman was asked to accept the post as Visiting Surgeon.

19th May, 1879. Plans prepared by Mr. Downing for alterations to the Hospital were submitted, and at the next meeting directed to be carried out at a cost of £165.

5th April, 1880. A pianoforte to be purchased, not to exceed £25.

4th October, 1880. Seventy-three lunatics were in the Asylum.

3rd January, 1881. Estimate for fitting up two padded rooms to be obtained.

2nd May, 1881. Padded room reported complete, but no patient to be placed therein except under special order from the Medical Officer. W . . . N . . . a patient, made his escape by means of the ladder which should have been under the care of the gardener, who was severley admonished.

6th March, 1882. Donald Steward, having resigned the Trusteeship, it was offered to Louis E. Willett, Esq., who was elected at the next meeting.

5th February, 1883. The case of death of a patient from epilepsy having come before the Governors, Mr. Turner was asked to consider arrangements for any future patient.

A concert referred to.

1st October, 1883. Ordered that the City Committee having intimated that they desired that a doorway leading from the Theatre into the Bowling Green should be constructed in case of panic in the Theatre, it was agreed that such doorway should be constructed in accordance with an agreement to be drawn up by Messrs. Fosters.

5th February, 1883. Sub-Committee appointed to take measures for the more perfect escape of the patients in case of fire.

3rd December, 1883. Ordered that Mr. Turner have

power to give patients leave of absence for one night on his discretion, such absence to be reported to the Govenors at the following meeting.

4th January, 1886. Thanks were voted to the Rev. F. Baggallay for conducting service in the Bethel Hospital during the past year.

5th July, 1886. A canvas Parisian fire escape ladder was ordered.

7th February, 1887. New roof to two wings facing Chapel Field, costing £282 10s. 2d.

7th March, 1887. The death of John Gurney, Esq., reported, and Russell J. Colman, Esq., elected in his place.

3rd April, 1888. The death of Mr. Turner, Resident Medical Officer reported, and his place filled by Dr. J. Fielding, he occupying the house occupied by the late Mr. Turner, rent free.

1st July, 1889. Leave granted to Master to have the infant children of St. Peter Mancroft, for one afternoon at the Bowling Green for their treat.

14th April, 1890. Rev. F. Baggallay paid £10 for conducting religious services on Sunday afternoons.

4th January, 1892. Beer only to be given to patients at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

4th September, 1893. New billiard room, costing £152 3s. 2d., built.

9th October, 1893. Miss Ball appointed Matron, but resigned at once, and Miss Oxley was appointed.

1st January, 1894. Owing to agricultural depression, an allowance of £159 made in respect of £793 farm rents.

7th May, 1894. F. G. Foster, Esq., reported dead, and on 4th June, Henry Birkbeck, Esq., jun., appointed.

2nd July, 1894. Ordered that the Governors think it desirable that a short history of the Hospital should be

written, and will be glad if Sir F. Bateman can find leisure to write it.

4th March, 1895. The death of Mr. H. Birkbeck, Chairman for twenty years and Trustee for forty-five, reported, and G. M. Chamberlin, Esq., appointed in his stead, John Youngs, Esq., the senior Governor, taking the posts of Chairman and Treasurer.

6th May, 1895. A telephone substituted for speaking tube.

13th April, 1896. A portrait (engraving) of the late Mr. H. Birkbeck presented.

8th June, 1896. Electric light installed.

11th October, 1897. £100 donation received per Mr. John Dodman.

8th November, 1897. The attendants to be clothed in uniform.

13th December, 1897. A grateful patient, who received much Christian kindness from the officials and nurses "after experiencing cruelties and persecutions in five different Asylums;" wished the Foundress' tombstone renovated.— (This was done at the Governors' expense.—See ante).

10th April, 1899. £2498 to be expended for alterations and additions.

21st September, 1899. A female criminal lunatic escaped by jumping through a window, and it was shortly after agreed that unless under very special circumstances no criminal lunatic should be accepted as a patient. (She was recaptured at Lewes and brought back 4th November).

11th December, 1899. A tell-tale clock bought.

14th January, 1901. W. Cadge, Esq., was elected Chairman.

11th February, 1901. G. H. Morse, Esq., was elected Governor.

10th February, 1902. The death of the late John Youngs,

Esq., was reported, and W. Cadge, Esq., resigned after twenty-eight years' service.

12th May, 1902. A. R. Chamberlin, Esq., was appointed in his stead.

14th July, 1900. Bullen Youngs, Esq., presented the portrait of the late J. Youngs, Esq.

10th November, 1902. Charles Foster, Esq., presented the portrait of the late Sir William Foster, Bart.

13th June, 1904. Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, Esq., was appointed Governor, but regretted he was unable to act.

11th July, 1904. It was directed that as soon as Sir F. Bateman [had finished writing the history of the Hospital, it should be published at the expense of the Governors.

8th August, 1904. Sir F. Bateman resigned, and Dr. Samuel Barton was appointed Consulting Physician in his place; Eustace Gurney, Esq., was appointed the Governor, but declined to take office.

12th September, 1904. J. J. Dawson Paul, Esq., was appointed the Governor; Sir F. Bateman's death reported.

7th January, 1906. A portrait of the late Sir F. Bateman directed to be hung in the Matron's dining room.

13th June, 1905. The offer of Mr. Walter Rye to make a schedule of the deeds relating to the various property of the Hospital was gratefully accepted.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LIVES OF THE TRUSTEES AND
GOVERNORS*

BY

THE LATE SIR F. BATEMAN.

With Completion and Notes by the Editor.

THE first of the original Trustees under Mrs. Chapman's Will was Mr. John Hall, who, together with his descendants, occupied an important position in the annals of Norwich. He was an Alderman of the city, and served the office of Mayor in 1701, and again in 1719; he lived in the Parish of St. George Tombland, and was buried in St. George Colegate, where a tablet is erected to his memory.

Mr. Hall had three sons, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was a merchant in London, and the founder of "Hall's Sacramental Lecture." Mr. Thomas Hall left several legacies to charities, amongst which was £20 to the Bethel Hospital. He also left £100 for a gold chain to be worn by the Mayor of Norwich, which is now worn by the Deputy-Mayor. He pre-deceased his father, and was buried with great pomp in St. George's Colegate Church. The Hall family seem to have been closely identified with Norwich, for a second son,

* Sir F. Bateman has only chosen for notice some of the best known of the Trustees. The footnotes are additions by myself.—W.R.

William Hall, was captain in the Artillery Company raised in 1715 in consequence of the rebellion in the North. This I believe was the first artillery corps raised in this city, and it is interesting to note that in all times of national anxiety Norwich has ever played a most important part in gathering together volunteer aid for the protection of the country, and it is gratifying to find that the same patriotic spirit that animated Captain Hall and his company still exists amongst us, and that Norwich shows itself still to be in the front rank with its artillery and other volunteer corps. Alderman Hall had a daughter, who married Philip Meadows, Mayor of Norwich in 1734, who was also a Governor of the Bethel, and as we shall see as we proceed, the Governors of this Charity were conspicuous in contracting alliances with each other.

William Cockman, who is described in the minutes as Justice Cockman, was Mayor of Norwich in 1711, when there was a remarkable and very close contest for the chief magistracy, Alderman Cockman's opponent being Alderman Robert Bene, who was the father of the city, the retiring Mayor and also M.P.

Alderman Cockman was of St. Miles Coslany.*

Richard Cook. I have been unable to obtain any information about this gentleman, and I cannot trace any connection between him and others of the same name, two of whom served the office of Mayor from 1689 to 1706. Like many of the early Governors he took an interest in the Presbyterian Schools, to which he left £100.

John Lombe. This is a very old Norwich name, some of them settling in Norwich at a very early period.†

* He was probably a worsted weaver, as Thomas Cockman was a worsted weaver in St. Paul's in 1710. Neither of them were freemen, but the name is an old one in Norwich, Anthony and Thomas Cockman having been freemen and worsted weavers in 1612 and 1668.—W.R.

† I find the name still earlier in the county, Gilbert le Lomb occurring in the Hundred Rolls of 1275, Richard Lomb, of Lynn, in the Patent Roll of 1285, and John Lombe, of Yarmouth, in the Patent Roll of 1337.—W.R.

John Lombe, of Norwich, in 1367 was a spinner, and one of the name was Sheriff in 1607. Sir Thomas Lombe with his two brothers, Henry and John, were undoubtedly born in Norwich. This Thomas was one of the Sheriffs of London at the accession of George II. in 1727, on which occasion according to custom was knighted. The younger of the three brothers proceeded to Leghorn in 1715 to acquaint himself with the art of throwing silk according to the new invention recently adopted in Italy. Having in a surreptitious manner obtained the information he required, he returned to England, and the result he had obtained was so important that the name of John Lombe is connected with one of the most important manufactures of the country, and especially of Norwich. I had at first thought that our two Trustees, Mr. John and Mr. William Lombe, were brothers of the above Sir Thomas Lombe, but the dates do not correspond, as the John Lombe who went to Italy died in 1722, whereas the John Lombe of the Bethel lived till 1730. There seems, however, but little doubt that the Lombe that went to Italy was really a Norwich man, one of the Lombes of Norwich, and that he was the son of Henry Lombe, a worstead weaver, who is described by Mr. Daniel Gurney to have been the younger son of a gentleman's family in Norfolk and contemporary with John Gurney, and, like him, a member of the Society of Friends.

Although there is great difficulty in tracing the pedigree of the Lombes, of Norwich, they were doubtless persons of position and influence, for although several of the family were described as worstead weavers this designation did not imply that they were working weavers or artisans, for formerly no person was permitted to trade in Norwich unless he took up his freedom in one of the city companies, and the Lombes became members of the Worstead Weavers' Company. In the Corporation Records for July 6th, 1672, the following

entry occurs:—"It is agreed that Mr. Thomas Lombe upon his payment of £25, which the Court of Mayoralty agrees to dispense with him for three years to be free from bearing the office of Sheriff in this city, shall be dispensed with according as the Court agreed." Assembly Book 1672, page 31. Although there exists much misconception as to the genealogy of the Lombes, there is every reason to think that the Norwich Lombes were connected with the Lombes of Melton.*

Timothy Ganning was the second son of Nicholas Ganning, B.D., Rector of Barnham Broom. I have been able to gain but scanty information about Mr. Ganning, but in the Assembly Book for 1706 it is recorded that "Timothy Ganning was discharged from the office of Sheriff on payment of £80," the usual fine in former days.†

Mr. Ganning died in 1737, and was buried in St. Peter's Mancroft, of which his brother, the Rev. Samuel Ganning, was upper minister.

John Tompson.‡ I have not been able to obtain any reliable information about this gentleman. Tompson is a very old Norwich name, spelled in many ways, sometimes with an "h" and sometimes without this letter. In the Freemen's Book of Norwich, John Tompson appears in 1558, and his son John in 1584 possessed tenements in Norwich, which remained in the family till 1741. His son Robert was Sheriff

* In Burke's "Landed Gentry," it is stated that Edward Lombe, who was living at Weston in 1688, and was High Sheriff in 1700, was first cousin of the father of Sir Thomas Lombe, Alderman of London, who organised silk manufacture in Great Britain, and erected silk mills at Derby, temp. George I. and II.

† "Record of the House of Gurney," vol. iii., p. 514. In the same volume the following extract from the register of the Society of Friends is given:—"Ordered that William Kay, Henry Lombe, and John Gurney meet together to receive an account of books and manuscripts of George Fox." *Ibid.*, p. 547.

‡ He was an upholsterer of St. Peter Mancroft, admitted freeman 1692, and voted in 1710 as did a Jeremy Ganning.—W.R.

§ It has been suggested to me that the Tompson's of Witchingham were descended from this gentleman, but I have not been able to trace this connection to my satisfaction. The Tompsons of Witchingham were undoubtedly descended from Stackhouse Tompson, an eminent brewer, who formerly lived in the house now occupied by the writer.

in 1631. It is not unlikely that the Bethel Trustee was of this family. In Blomefield's History of Norwich, John is described as a common Councillor ejected with John Hall in 1685; he died in 1732, and was buried in St. Martin's Coslany. Like so many other of the Bethel Governors he was interested in the Presbyterian Schools, to which he left £250.

Sir Benjamin Wrench was the son of John Wrench, of Norwich, who lived in St. Saviour Parish, where he was baptised September 8th, 1665. His father was one of the leading citizens of Norwich, was Sheriff in 1669, and Mayor in 1683. He died in 1697, and was buried in the chancel of St. Saviour's Church.

Young Wrench graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, M.A. 1688, M.D. 1694, and was a Fellow of his College. He was knighted by King George I. on Sunday, April 10th, 1720. I have never been able to ascertain why this distinction was conferred upon him, as he held no public appointment, and seemed to have taken no interest in public matters. His house which formed a quadrangle, well known as Sir Benjamin Wrench's Court, was pulled down to make room for the new Corn Hall. It was formerly occupied as an inn (The Lobster), in which was a fine carved chimney piece with the arms of Elizabeth. Here the Norwich Society of Artists (instituted in 1803) first exhibited their productions.

His country residence was Mangreen Hall. In Blomefield's time he was lord of the manor of Little Melton, and was probably a man of considerable wealth, as he was the last person who habitually drove four-in-hand in the city. He was thrice married, and his children married into influential families, one daughter married Harbord Harbord, M.P. for Norfolk, who was afterwards Lord Suffield, another married John Jermy, of Bayfield, Councillor of Norwich, and a third married the son and heir of Dean Prideaux, of Norwich, and her daughter married Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart., of Rackheath,

and a fourth daughter married Wharton Peck, LL.D. Sir Benjamin died in his 82nd year in 1747, and was buried in the chancel of St. John's Maddermarket.

Sir Benjamin was the first Chairman of the Bethel, and occupied the triple position of Chairman, Treasurer, and Physician.*

John Lougher was elected a Governor on July 26th, 1724, being the first chosen after the original eight, who may be called the foundation Governors. There is but little known about this gentleman. Like several of his colleagues at the Bethel he was much interested in the Presbyterian Schools, to which he left £50 by his will. He was a man much respected by his fellow citizens, as shown by the neat mural monument erected to his memory in the church of St. George Colegate.

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Lougher, for many years of this city, a worthy and useful citizen. While he lived he did not only acquit himself well to his own family in every duty, both economical and religious, but throughout the whole of his commerce was approved to all to be a man of steady and unshaken integrity; to many he was a kind and generous friend, and in affairs of difficulty a faithful and indefatigable assistant; to the needy and industrious poor a beneficent patron. He exchanged this house of clay for that which is eternal in the heavens, February 9th, 1732, in the 69th year of his age. His mortal remains lie buried near this marble in hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal Life."

Philip Meadows was elected a Governor in 1724 and was consequently contemporary with Mr. John Hall, whose daughter (Margaret) he married.†

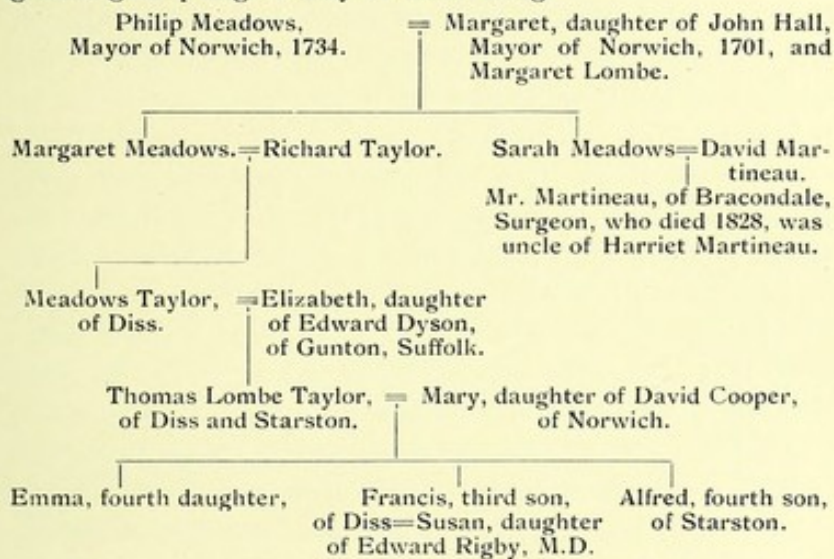
* I have dilated at considerable length on Sir Benjamin Wrench, as he was the first Chairman of the Bethel, and occupied the triple position of Chairman, Treasurer, and Physician.

Mr. Charles Williams has written a detailed account of Sir Benjamin Wrench and his descendants, of which I have made free as in the above account of the worthy knight.

† He was Sheriff in 1724, and Mayor in 1734.

As we proceed we shall see that it was very usual for the early Governors to seek alliances in their own body.

As so many Norwich families of note were descended from Philip Meadows and Maragaret Hall, the following genealogical pedigree may be interesting.



Robert Marsh. This gentleman was an Alderman for the long period of 47 years, Sheriff in 1719, and Mayor in 1731. He was the founder of the firm of Robt. Marsh & Co., whose London stage waggon left No. 4, Tombland for the "Bull Inn," Bishopsgate, every Tuesday and Friday. Towards the end of the 18th century Alderman Marsh lived on Tombland in the house now occupied by Mr. F. O. Taylor. His portrait is in the Board Room, see Plate 9. He died in 1771 at the advanced age of 92, and there is a monument to his memory in the church of St. George, Tombland.

William Clarke was Sheriff in 1725 and Mayor in 1739, and had been a Trustee of the Bethel in 1730. He was probably the same person known as Justice Clarke, who in 1742 was living in a house on the south side of Tombland

on the site of the churchyard of St. Cuthbert, now Messrs. Overbury & Co's office, and was formerly a part of the "Popinjay."* There is a portrait of Justice Clarke in the Dutch Church, he died in 1752 and was buried in St. George, Tombland, where there is a tablet to his memory, with an inscription in Latin describing in full his career of usefulness. His great title to remembrance is his struggle against the tyranny of the Company of Saint George, which ended in that Company's collapse.

Edward King. But little is known of this gentleman. He served the office of Mayor in 1741. His portrait is in the Board Room of the Bethel, which is one of the series painted by Heins, see Plate 10.

Thomas Vere was Mayor in 1735, was also M.P. for the City 1735-1747. He was evidently a man of considerable influence in Norwich and a great benefactor to local charities, and by his will left £50 to the parish of Thorpe with the singular direction that a handsome black gown be supplied to the parish clerk every 5th year. He also left £200 the interest of which was to be paid to the Aldermen of the Conisford Ward, and by them applied to the maintenance of one poor old man at Doughty's Hospital. There is a very striking portrait of this worthy in the Bethel Board Room, which will be found reproduced, see Plate 11.

Samuel Crome. I have been able to obtain no reliable information about Mr. Crome. Like so many of the early Bethel Governors he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, and the name of Crome frequently appears in the annals of Norwich, but I have not been able to connect him in any way with the celebrated artist John Crome.

Wharton Peck, LL.D., was the son of John Peck, who was a great grandson of Thomas Peck, Mayor in 1574 and

* For an interesting description of the "Popinjay" and its vicinity I would refer the reader to description of "St. George Tombland, Past and Present," by Mr. E. A. Tillett.

in 1578. He was a graduate of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Chancellor of Ely. His portrait is in the Board Room and is also reproduced, see Plate 12. Dr. Peck's family has been honourably connected with the city of Norwich for many generations.

John Black was Mayor in 1729 and in 1744, but little is known of him except that John Harvey, Mayor in 1727, married his daughter. His portrait by Heins is also in the Board Room, see Plate 13.

William Wiggett was Mayor in 1742, was Sheriff when Thomas Vere was Mayor. He lived in the ancient stone house* in St. George's Colegate, which was built by Henry Bacon, who kept his Mayoralty there in 1566. His portrait by Heins is in the Bethel, the Dutch Church, and St. Andrew's Hall, see Plate 14. This gentleman was connected by birth with two of the oldest county families, now represented by the Bulwers, of Heydon, and the Chutes, of Pickenham, who were descended from a common ancestor, William Wiggett, of Guist. A John Wiggett was a worstead weaver of Norwich in 1655.

Samuel Wiggett. Nothing is known of this gentleman who was probably a brother of William Wiggett.

John Vere was presumably a brother of Alderman Vere but I have not been able to obtain any positive information about him. His portrait in the Board Room is reproduced, see Plate 15.

Samuel Johnson. Mr. Johnson was elected in August 1766, and died shortly afterwards, and never took his seat.

Jeremiah Ives, Junr. A William Ives was mercer here as early as 27 Henry VI. The well-known antiquary, John Ives, F.S.A., who died very young in 1776, was of this family.

John Boycott. Portrait in Dutch Church.

* Now the property of the Editor.

Charles Marsh. I have already related what is known of the Marsh family in my remarks on Alderman Robert Marsh, who probably was the father of Charles Marsh, who was buried in St. George, Tombland.

John Slaney. Like so many of the early Trustees he was connected with St. George, Tombland, and lived at one of the most westerly houses in the south side of the "Popinjay," described in the directory for 1783 as No. 1, Tombland.

James Alric. I have been able to obtain but little information about this gentleman who resided in St. George Tombland, of which parish he was Churchwarden in 1772. He was a native of Geneva and acquired a fortune while connected with Messrs. Harvey's, Manufacturers, Norwich. He resided on the south side of Tombland on what is considered as the site of the "Popinjay." He was uncle to the celebrated Dr. Sayers of Norwich.

Charles Codd. All I have been able to ascertain about this Trustee is that, unlike his co-trustees, who were conspicuous in serving the city by undertaking its onerous offices, he was fined £200 in 1774 for refusing to accept the office of Alderman. He lived in St. Giles' Street, and was described as a merchant.*

William Herring. This gentleman belonged to a family which played a conspicuous part in the history of Norwich, and some of its members having obtained high positions elsewhere. Mr. William Herring was one of three brothers who occupied the unique position of each served the office of Mayor of Norwich. He died 1827 aged 74, and was a silk weaver, admitted 1827 as son of John Herring, twisterer.

Sir James Edward Smith was one of the most distinguished Governors of the Bethel, and Norwich may

*The name is a very old one in the City. Thomas Codd was a very able and strenuous Mayor at the time of Kett's Rebellion.—W.R.

be congratulated that for 30 or 40 years it had residing within its walls the most accomplished botanist in Europe.

He was born in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft on December 2nd, 1759, where his father was a woollen draper, and received his education in this city. His education was entirely domestic as he never went to a boarding school, and the best masters which the city afforded attended him at home, and he is said to have acquired the knowledge of grammar only through the Latin tongue. He went to Edinburgh in 1780, where he obtained the Gold Medal for proficiency in botany. In 1786 he graduated at Leyden, and in that year visited most of the classical and celebrated places of France and Italy, and on his return to London, he set about establishing the Linnean Society of which he was the first President. At the death of Linnæus he purchased for 900 guineas the library and collection of the great Swedish Naturalist, which he bequeathed to the Linnean Society. Elected Professor of Botany at the Royal Institution, he married the only daughter of Robert Reeve, Esq., of Lowestoft, and he came to reside in this city.

In 1814 he received the honour of Knighthood from the Prince Regent. Smith resided in the fourth house on the south side of Surrey Street, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Manning who lived in the first house on the same side of Surrey Street. His physical strength was not on a par with his mental activity, and he died on March 7th, 1828, at the early age of 47, his wife surviving him and dying at Lowestoft at the advanced age of 104, and on the completion of her 100th year she gave a dinner to 100 of the oldest persons in Lowestoft, whose joint ages averaged 77 years.

The last quarter of the 18th century has been described as the period when the mental activity of some of the citizens of Norwich produced such definite results.

At this period Smith was surrounded by men whose lives conferred distinction on the social and literary annals of Norwich in the first quarter of the 19th century, and even in the earlier times.

At the close of the 18th, and in the first quarter of the 19th century, there was a galaxy of scientific and literary talent in Norwich, unequalled in any other part of the county. Mrs. Herbert Jones in her history of the "Worthies of Norwich," says, "the fine arts cultivated at Norwich as they have never been cultivated in any other provincial town," and then she mentions, the works of Crome, Cotman, Stark, Vincent and Stannard as rivalling the painters of Holland, and adding a brilliant page to the history of English Art.

Smith must have come in contact and been influenced by William Taylor, "one of the first to open up the mysteries of German literature to the English reader."

At his house, Smith doubtless frequently met Dr. Layers, the Martineaus, Dr. Rigby, Amelia Opie, Dr. Reeve, Dr. Enfield, the Aitkins, Mrs. Barbauld, and probably Robert Southey, who was a frequent visitor at Norwich. In "The City of Orchards" there were many persons whose leisure hours were devoted to botanical research, amongst whom was Mr. James Crowe of Lakenham, the Rev. Henry Bryant, Mr. Hugh Rose and Mr. Pitchford (both surgeons, the latter practising chiefly among the Roman Catholics) and these with Sir James Smith, formed a knot of botanists who were among the first in England to study the writings and adopt the system of Linneus. Later on the prestige of Norwich as a botanical school was sustained by the brilliant reputation of Lindley and Sir William Hooker. In fact, it is somewhat remarkable that within a space of 40 years, Norwich should have produced three such distinguished botanists as Smith, Hooker and Lindley, the first and the last of whom did much

of their best works in Norwich, and died in the place of their birth.

John Gurney,* of Earlham, was elected one of the Governors of the Bethel on January 2nd, 1792.

It seems that the management of the Bethel has been, as it were, in the hands of certain dynasties, certain families having reigned over the Institution from father to son. The Ives and the Birkbecks have each furnished three Governors, the Fosters four, but the Gurney family is the only one that has supplied five.†

The object of this notice was of the Magdalen Street branch, and was born in 1749, in a house in a court known as Gurney's Court, in Magdalen Street, which had been inhabited by two generations of this family; he was sincerely attached to the Society of Friends, but most liberal to those of different sects and opinions, and although a strict Quaker, his house was the rendezvous of the artistic and literary celebrities of the day, in fact, his unexampled hospitality drew around him a large assembly of visitors and friends of every class and denomination, and the young officers quartered at Norwich, amongst whom Prince Frederic William of Gloucester, was a frequent visitor.

Joseph John Gurney was the great grandson of John Gurney, the Quaker, who was imprisoned for his faith. He was well-known for his active engagements in the religious and charitable institutions of the time, and was attracted strongly by or to philanthropic enterprises for the benefit of the community, being a liberal subscriber

* He was descended from John Gurney, of St. Gregory, Norwich, born about 1655, and apprenticed to a cordwainer. It was assumed by the late Daniel Gurney, F.S.A., that he was identical with John, son and heir of Francis Gurney, Esq., of Maldon in Essex, born about the same year; but the latter John is accounted for elsewhere, dying a bachelor at Maldon in 1681. There were Gurneys at St. Gregory's long before this, e.g., in 1640. The name was often spelt Garne, Garnaye, and even Gurnell. I now doubt if the Girne Quaker family had anything to do with the old Norfolk Gurneys.—W.R.

† This was an error. There have been five Fosters Trustees.—W.R.

to every institution and charity of the city, and although a most consistent member of a peculiar sect of the Christian community, his own religious tenets were never allowed to interfere with his acts of benevolence, which were equally extended to members of all denominations.

He was intimately associated with Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, and others, in the cause of slave emancipation, and he took an especial interest in the Bible Society, of which, together with the Missionary and other Societies for the extension of Christianity, he was a zealous supporter, and he was no less earnest in the cause of temperance. In an obituary notice in the *Norwich Mercury* of the day, the writer says:—

“If any individual deserved well of his fellow creatures, if ever any citizen was entitled to the highest respect which can be paid by those amid whom and for whom he poured forth his beneficence, if ever there existed a citizen whose benefits to his race, deserve to be held in remembrance, and his example held up as an inducement to others, to go and do likewise, that individual was Joseph John Gurney.”

His literary capacities were of a very high order, as shown by his published works. When a young man of twenty he was in the habit of devoting much time to study early in the morning, and to have read nearly the whole of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew.

When living at Earlham, in every spare hour at home, he continued to study furiously, adding to a knowledge of the Old and New Testament in Hebrew and Greek, that of Jewish history and antiquities, the Syriac version of the New Testament, the writings of the Early Fathers, &c.

[Sir F. Bateman's notes end here. I have appended a few extra notes on the later Trustees.—W.R.]

Jehosophat Postle (1763) was a beer brewer, and admitted freeman as son of John in 1728. Another of his name had been admitted in 1703 as son of Thomas Postle, beer brewer. There were Postles here as early as 26 Henry VI.

John Patteson (1763). He was the son, grandson, and great grandson of three Henry Sparke Pattesons. The earliest of whom kept the "Bell Inn" at Birmingham. The second of the names settled in Norwich about 1710.

William Foster, sen. (1790) was the first of four of the family connected with the Bethel. According to Colonel Harvey's MS. notes he was the son of Mr. Foster, clerk to St. Peter Mountergate, and "a violent blue and white." By his second wife, the widow of Jehosophat Postle, he had a good fortune. His son, William Foster (Foster & Unthank), married his step-sister, Miss Postle, and was father of Sir William Foster (created a baronet for electioneering services), and Lambert Foster, who took his christian name from Sir Lambert Blackwell.

Sigismund Trafford (1798), who married Margaret Crowe, the daughter of Alderman James, of Norwich, afterwards took the name of Southwell, his mother, of that name, being heiress of estates in Wisbeach, was the son of Sir Clement Boehm, who was the grandson of another Clement Boehm, director of the Bank of England (of a Strasburg family), who married the daughter and heiress of Fisher Dilke, of London, skinner, by his wife, Anne Trafford, said to be the heiress of an Essex branch of the Traffords of Trafford.

He was the ancestor of the present family of Trafford, of Wroxham, which has successively dropped the names of Boehm and Southwell. The family probably came to Norfolk through Thomas Boehm, of London, merchant, marrying the daughter of Sir Jacob Preston, of Beeston, who died 1753.

John Greene Baseley (1805), who was the son of Mr. Charles Baseley, of St. Peter Hungate, by his second wife,

Anne, daughter of John Greene, was born 1740, and Mayor in 1791, and dying in 1806, was buried in St. Saviour's Church. His daughter married Mr. James Hales, of Norwich, solicitor, the grandfather of Mr. J. Baseley Tooke Hales, of the Close.

Anthony Hudson (1819) was the son of Alderman Hudson, a linen draper and banker, of Norwich (Hudson & Hatfield), who afterwards joined the firm of Harvey & Hudson. He died in 1857 a bachelor (Harvey MS., p. 107).

William Unthank (1822). The surname is from Cumberland, but I do not know what brought this gentleman's father, who carried on business in St. Stephen's, where he voted in 1761, to Norwich.

This Trustee was a solicitor, of the firm of Foster & Unthank, was born in 1760, and died 1837. He had a large progeny, of whom Mr. Clement W. Unthank (also a Trustee, see 1834) was the ancestor of the present family, the most distinguished of his sons being Lieutenant William Samuel Unthank, who was killed at Badajoz in 1812.

Henry Birkbeck (1837) was of Keswick and Stoke Holy Cross, and died 1848. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Joseph Gurney, he was father of Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, and by his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barclay, was the father of William Birkbeck, of Thorpe, and Sir Edward Birkbeck, M.P., of Horstead.

The family, like the Unthinks, originated in Cumberland, and came to Norwich through the Gurney connection.

Thomas Brightwell (1850) was Mayor in 1837.

Dr. Donald Dalrymple (1861) was one of the distinguished sons of William Dalrymple, apothecary of this City. He was Sheriff in 1860, M.P. for Bath, and originator of the Habitual Drunkards' Bill.

Another brother, John, was part founder of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, while yet another, and perhaps the

ablest of all, was a partner in the celebrated London firm of Bircham, Dalrymple, & Drake.

John Youngs (1869) was Sheriff in 1874. A John Youngs was brewer in St. Etheldred in 1801, and one of the founders of Youngs, Crawshay & Youngs.

W. Cadge (1873). One of the most eminent surgeons Norwich has ever produced, and a munificent contributor to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, in recognition of which the honorary Freedom of the City was conferred upon him.

L. E. Willett (1882), son of Edward Willett, Esq., J.P. (Mayor 1840). Formerly partner in the firm of Edward Willett, Nephew, and Co., of this city, J.P. for Norwich, and a Director of the Norwich Water Works Co., the Norwich Crape Co., &c., &c.

R. J. Colman (1887), son of Jeremiah James Colman, M.P. for Norwich, and D.L. for Norfolk, the head of the Carrow Abbey Mustard Works, who had been Sheriff of Norwich in 1862-3, and Mayor in 1867-8. Mr. Russell Colman has also served the office of Mayor. The family is an old one in Mid Norfolk, being settled at Wymondham, at least, as early as 1593, where there were Jeremiah Colmans from 1615, all staunch dissenters and good business men.

G. M. Chamberlin (1895). A. R. Chamberlin (1905). These gentlemen are the sons of the late Mr. Robert Chamberlin, a well-known Norwich citizen, who was Sheriff in 1848, and three times Mayor in 1854, 1856, and 1871. Mr. G. M. Chamberlin, now a D.L., was Mayor in 1891, and Mr. A. R. Chamberlin, Sheriff in 1873, and Mayor in 1892.

G. H. Morse (1901). Morse is one of our oldest Norwich names, Robert Atte Morse occurring as a cordwainer 14/15 Richard II. Mr. G. H. Morse, was Mayor in 1899, and his great-grandfather, John Morse was Sheriff in 1779, and Mayor in 1781 and 1803. The family is very closely

connected with this Charity, John Morse, apparently acting as the Foundress' Trustee in 1712, see p. 5.

J. J. Dawson Paul (1904), D.L., Sheriff in 1885 and Mayor in 1900, the head of the world-known firm of Boulton & Paul. The name has been in Norwich for over two hundred years. His grandfather, John Dawson Paul, was admitted freeman of Norwich in 1780, where he was described as gentleman, son of Thomas Paul, of Mettingham Castle. This Thomas bore arms, and was buried at the Old Meeting House Chapel.

The following is a detailed list of all the Trustees, Physicians, Apothecaries, and Masters:—

TRUSTEES.

John Hall	} Surviving original Trustees under Mrs. Chapman's Will, see pp. 7-21.
William Cockman	
John Lombe	
Timothy Ganning	
John Tompson	

Trustees subsequently appointed:

Trustees.	Appointed.	Vice.	Died or Resigned.
Sir B. Wrench	12th Jan., 1724	A. Cooke, dec.	1747
John Lougher	26th July, 1724	John Thompson, res.	1732
Philip Meadows, Esq.	16th Aug., 1724	Tim. Ganning, dec.	1752
Robt. Marsh (Ald.)	22nd July, 1729	J. Hall, dec.	1763
Wm. Clarke (Ald.)	20th July, 1730	J. Lombe, dec.	1753
Edwd. King, gent.	24th May, 1731	W. Lombe, dec.	1776
Tho. Vere	16th May, 1732	J. Lougher, dec.	1766
Saml. Crome	3rd Dec., 1733	Cockman, dec.	1748
Wharton Peck, LL.D.	16th Nov., 1747	Sir B. Wrench, dec.	1763

Trustees.	Appointed.	Vice.	Died or Resigned.
John Black, Esq.	12th Dec., 1748	Crome, res.	1761
Wm. Wiggett, Esq.	2nd Mar., 1752	Meadows, dec.	1768
Mr. Saml. Wiggett	12th Mar., 1753	Clarke, dec.	1757
John Vere, Esq.	1757	S. Wiggett, res.	1790
John Woodrow	12th Sept., 1761	S. Black, dec.	1776
Jehosophat Postle, sen.	7th Mar., 1763	Marsh, res.	1784
John Patteson, Esq.	1st Aug., 1763	Peck	1774
Samuel Johnson, Esq.	4th Aug., 1766	Tho. Vere, dec.	1766
Jeremiah Ives, Esq. jun. (Ald.)	1st Sept., 1766	Johnson, dec.	1805
John Boycott	1st Feb., 1768	W. Wiggett, dec.	1785
John Chambers, Esq.	4th July, 1774	J. Patteson, dec.	n.d.
Chas. Marsh	1st Jan., 1776	King, dec.	n.d.
John Slaney, Esq.	4th Mar., 1776	Woodrow, dec.	
Jeremiah Ives, Esq.	1st Mar., 1784	Postle, dec.	1820
William Baker, Esq.	7th Feb., 1785	Boycott	
Jas. Alric, Esq.	2nd April, 1787	Ives, dec.	
Jeremiah Ives, Esq., Tombland	2nd July, 1787	Chas. Marsh, res.	1792
Charles Codd	4th Aug., 1788	Chambers, dec.	
W. Herring	6th April, 1789	Slaney, res.	
W. Foster, sen.	15th April, 1790	Vere, dec.	
Mr. John Gurney	2nd Jan., 1792	Codd, dec.	
Sigismund Trafford, Esq., of Tucks Wood	3rd Dec., 1798	Alric, dec.	
Rev. Robert Parr	23rd June, 1800	Baker, dec.	
John Greene Baseley, Esq.	11th Mar., 1805	J. Ives, dec.	
Robt. Plumptre, Esq.	11th Dec., 1806	Barclay, dec.	
Joseph Gurney, Esq.	8th Nov., 1809	John Gurney, dec.	
Wm. Foster, Esq.	9th Mar., 1810	W. Foster, dec.	
Jas. Edwd. Smith, M.D.	10th July, 1812	Parr, dec.	
A. Hudson, Esq.	12th April, 1819	Plumptre, res.	

Trustees.	Appointed.	Vice.
Robert Plumtre	21st April, 1820	J. Ives, res.
Wm. Foster, Esq.	19th Mar., 1821	W. Foster, dec.
Wm. Unthank, Esq.	9th Dec., 1822	*Southwell, res.
Edmd. Rolfe Finch, Esq.	7th Jan., 1828	Herring, dec.
Joseph John Gurney, Esq.	5th May, 1828	Sir J. E. Smith, dec.
Tho. Hudson, Esq.	7th Sept., 1829	Plumptre, dec.
Simon Martin, Esq.	7th Mar., 1831	Joseph Gurney, dec.
Chas. Weston, Esq.	27th Sept., 1831	E. R. Finch, dec.
Clement W. Unthank, Esq.	7th Nov., 1834	W. Unthank, res.
Henry Birkbeck, Esq.	2nd Oct., 1837	J. J. Gurney, dec.
Peter Finch, Esq.	1st April, 1834	S. Martin, dec.
John Hy. Gurney, Esq.	4th Dec., 1843	Tho. Hudson, dec.
Henry Birkbeck, Esq.	10th Jan., 1849	J. C. Birkbeck, dec.
Tho. Brightwell, Esq.	3rd Jan., 1850	P. Finch, dec.
Dr. Lynn	18th April, 1853	C. W. Unthank, res.
Colonel Collyer	3rd July, 1854	Dr. Lynn, dec.
Francis G. Foster, Esq.	2nd Nov., 1851	Hudson, dec.
Dr. Donald Dalrymple	4th Nov., 1861	Col. Collyer, dec.
Donald Steward, Esq.	1st Aug., 1864	Weston, dec.
John Gurney, Esq.	2nd Nov., 1867	J. H. Gurney, res.
John Youngs, Esq.	1st Feb., 1869	Brightwell, dec.
Wm. Cadge, Esq.	1st Dec., 1873	Dalrymple, dec.
Chas. Foster, Esq.	4th Jan., 1875	Sir Wm. Foster, Bart. dec.
Louis E. Willett, Esq.	6th Mar., 1882	D. Steward, res.
Russell J. Colman, Esq.	4th April, 1887	J. Gurney, dec.
Henry Birkbeck, jun., Esq.	4th Jund, 1894	Fras. Gostling Foster, dec.

* Mr. Trafford had re-changed his name to Southwell.

Trustees.	Appointed.	Vice.
Geo. Moore Chamberlin, Esq.	4th Mar., 1895	Sir H. Birkbeck.
G. H. Morse, Esq.	11th Feb., 1901	J. Youngs, res.
A. R. Chamberlin, Esq.	12th May, 1902	W. Cadge, res.
J. J. Dawson Paul, Esq.	12th Sept., 1904	Hy. Birkbeck, res.

PHYSICIANS.

Sir B. Wrench, 22nd March, 1724, resigned 12th January, 1747, died 1747.

Dr. Kerwin Wright, 19th January, 1747, resigned (loss of sight) 24th July, 1758.

Dr. John Beevor and Dr. John Manning, 24th July, 1758.

Dr. Richard Lubbock, 13th May, 1805, deceased 2nd September, 1808, buried at Earlham.

Dr. Warner Wright, 2nd May, 1808, as Assistant Physician, owing to Dr. Beevor's infirmity, and appointed Physician 3rd October, 1808, on death of Dr. Lubbock.

Dr. Henry Reeve, 3rd October, 1808, as Assistant Physician, deceased 7th November, 1814.* (The Governors decided to revert to the original establishment of a single Physician).

Dr. Edward Lubbock, 7th April, 1845, *Vice* Dr. Wright, deceased.

Dr. Fredc. Bateman, 12th November, 1877, as Hon. Physician.

Dr. Fredc. Bateman (afterwards Sir Frederic), 6th January, 1879, as Visiting Physician (resigned 8th August, 1904).

Dr. Samuel Barton, 8th August, 1904, as Visiting Physician.

* F.R.S. and joint Physician of Norfolk Lunatic Asylum.

APOTHECARIES AND SURGEONS.

Tho. Johnson, resigned 1748.

Abel Meen, September, 1748, resigned.

Jas. Keymer, 1st March, 1773, resigned.

W. Dalrymple, resigned to be Surgeon 3rd March, 1828.

Wm. Peter Nichols, Surgeon and Apothecary, 2nd January, 1843. He was Mayor of Norwich in 1866, and was the son and grandson of two of his same names, of Alington. He was the father of Miss C. M. Nichols, the celebrated artist and etcher.

C. M. Gibson, appointed Resident Medical Assistant 12th October, 1886, resigned 7th October, 1872, when appointed Hon. Resident Medical Officer.

C. M. Gibson continued in office in conjunction with his partner F. Bateman, 6th August, 1860.

R. E. Gibson in conjunction with C. M. Gibson, 2nd April, 1866.

R. E. Gibson, solus 7th October, 1872, deceased 30th April, 1877.

Chas. Mercier, 4th June, 1877, resigned.

Horace Turner, 12th November, 1877, deceased.

James Fielding, 9th April, 1888, Resident Medical Superintendent.

MASTERS AND MATRONS.

John Harterton is mentioned as Master by the Foundress in a memorandum signed by her. See copy of 1st February, 1724, by which time he was deceased.

R. Waller, 22nd March, 1724, expelled.*

Ed. Page, 19th December, 1743, pensioned off at £20 a year.

* He was master during the Foundress' life. See 22nd March, 1724.

John Bolt, 26th July, 1756, deceased.
 Tho. Doyne, 20th May, 1776, deceased.
 Robt. Waller (the 2nd), appointed 1st November, 1779.
 Mrs. Doyne, 1st November, 1779, Mistress, resigned.
 John Corsbie, 4th August, 1783, deceased.
 Fras. Tompson, 6th December, 1791, resigned.
 Jas. Bullard, 13th April, 1798, murdered by a Patient.
 Saml. King, 7th June, 1813, deceased.
 Saml. King, 4th September, 1820, resigned 3rd May, 1852.
 Miss Ann King, Matron, resigned 4th March, 1839.
 Ed. Jas. Dodd, 2nd August, 1852, resigned.
 Mrs. Dodd, Matron, 2nd August, 1852, deceased.
 Miss Cobb, Matron, 6th June, 1876.
 H. A. Pepper, 12th August, 1878, resigned.
 Mrs. Pepper, Matron, 12th August, 1878, resigned 1889.
 Miss Oxley, Matron, November, 1893.

TREASURER.

Wm. Cockman, Esq., 22nd March, 1724, now amalgamated
 with the office of Chairman.

STEWARDS OF THE ESTATES.

Edward Malden.
 John Mallison, 7th May, 1753.
 Joseph Rumball.
 Thomas Nelson, 6th March, 1775.
 Charles Nelson, 1798.
 William Salter Millard, 2nd November, 1807.
 Charles William Millard, 2nd April, 1860.
 Charles Hornor, 6th May, 1878.
 Francis Hornor (present day).

CLERKS.

John Lombe, Ald., 22nd March, 1724.
J. Fransham.
F. Wright, 6th August, 1753.
John Barnby, 3rd April, 1758.
Thomas Nelson, 4th February, 1782.
Charles Nelson, 1798.
Thomas Stoughton, 2nd November, 1807.
J. N. V. Cooper, 10th February, 1812.
Charles W. Millard, 6th July, 1868.
Francis Hornor, 5th April, 1886.

CHAPTER V.

THE PRESENT BUILDINGS, PLAN, &c.

THE present front of the Hospital has been recently refaced and widened, but a good idea of the old building can be obtained from the Seal* of the Hospital, of which a facsimile is shown, see Plate 1. It represents the front as built on the old leasehold site, coloured red on the plan, and on a small slip of the freehold land bought soon after the granting of the lease.

The new front, built in 1899, is a handsome one, designed by Mr. Boardman, see Plate 2. Within the entrance porch are the stones telling of the foundation in 1713 and the addition in 1899, reproduced on Plate 3.

The passage and entrance hall are shown on Plates 4 and 5.

Possibly the most interesting room in the building is the Committee or Board Room, a good specimen of the architecture of the period, with an excellent marble mantelpiece and overmantel, see Plate 6, and a deeply enriched cornice, see Plate 7.

Within the room are the portraits of the worthy Foundress, Plate 8, and of the Trustees alive in 1729, viz.,

* It will be noticed that the Seal incorrectly dates the foundation of the Hospital from 1724, the death of the Foundress. She had built and presumably opened the Asylum in 1713.

Robert Marsh, Plate 9; Edward King, Plate 10; Thomas Vere, Plate 11; Wharton Peck, Plate 12; John Blaid, Plate 13; William Wiggett, Plate 14; John Vere, Plate 15; and Bartholomew Balderston, Plate 16.

They are the work of an artist variously called Heine and Heins, and though not of the highest style of art are no doubt characteristic likenesses of worthy and benevolent people.

The donation boards on the wall, see Plates 17 to 21, are interesting records. The first entry of the Foundress is £3513 11s. 4½d., which I take to be in addition to what she had spent in her lifetime is of course the largest; and curiously enough the last entry, that which records the gift by Mr. George England, of £2733 9s. 2d., is the second largest. Among the other noteworthy entries are those which record that Sir Benjamin Wrench remitted his salary of twenty-two years; that the great Dr. Tanner was a donor of £20; that Mrs. Sarah Scott gave £1000; Mr. Bartholomew Balderston and Mr. Thomas Vere, two of the Trustees, £1000 each; and Mr. Robert Denn, £1000. On the fifth and latest board there is a somewhat unsightly blank, which I make no doubt some of my readers will help to fill up.

The Board table and chairs shown on Plate 22 are fine specimens of Chippendale work.

Perhaps the only bit of untouched work of the original building is that shown by Plate 23, which is sufficiently good to make one wish that it had been possible to have kept the whole of the old building as it used to be, and to have built the additions in the same style.

Of the comfort and excellence of the modern buildings, &c., the reader can judge for himself by referring to Plates 24 to 30, and it will be sufficient to say that in no private house in the city could one find better or more scrupulously clean accommodation.

The aim of the Governors has been to carry out the views of the Foundress, and alleviating the miseries of those mentally afflicted by making them, as far as possible, forget that they are not in a private house. The voluntary testimony of one of the patients, which I printed on page 53, is touching. The style of her letter leaves no doubt as to her mental deficiency, but it shows that the kindness and tact here differed very widely from her previous experiences elsewhere.

Some of the patients are received absolutely free of charge, others at payments from their relations suited to their scanty means and a few at higher though not remunerative charges, though the last class is not encouraged and are only admitted when urgent cases occur. Absolutely no difference is made between the poorest patient and those who are better to do, and this is ensured by the fact that the attendants and nurses are kept in absolute ignorance as to who are and who are not on the foundation.

That the system works well could be seen from the very complimentary terms of the last report of the Lunacy Commissioners, but unluckily it is against the rules to print them.

The following extracts from the current prospectus give a good idea of the general management:

The patients are encouraged to engage in various forms of amusements in the ample gardens attached, such as tennis, bowls, croquet, etc. Within the Hospital are billiard and bagatelle tables, pianos, and a full supply of newspapers, books, and periodicals which are always available. Such patients as are considered fit to do so, are allowed to go out for drives or walks, and to attend places of amusement, and the various churches in the city. A very liberal diet is allowed, and a full staff of experienced attendants employed. Divine Service is conducted in the Hospital each Sunday by the vicar of the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, in which the Hospital is situate.

The following forms are required to be filled up previous to admission, and they may be obtained from the Medical Superintendent.

- (1) Form of application to the Govenors of the Hospital for admission of the patient.
- (2) A petition with statement, signed, if possible, by a relative, who has seen the patient within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition.
- (3) Two Medical Certificates, on separate sheets, signed by two Medical Practitioners, who must have examined the Patient not more than seven clear days previously to the presentation of the petition. One of the certificates should, if possible, be signed by the usual Medical Attendant; if not possible, the reason must be stated in the Petition.
- (4) A Reception Order, signed by a County Court Judge, or Stipendiary Magistrate, or by a Justice of the Peace specially appointed. The patient can only be received within seven clear days after the date of the order.

In cases of urgency, a patient can be received on an urgency order, which remains in force for seven days; or if a petition is presented in the interval, then until the petition is finally disposed of. The urgency order must be signed, if possible, by a relative who has seen the patient within two days before the date of the order, and be accompanied by one medical certificate, signed by a Medical Practitioner, who must have examined the patient not more than two clear days previous to the reception of the patient.

"Chancery Patients" can be received upon an order of the Committee of the person, with an office copy of the order appointing such Committee. Voluntary patients or boarders

can also be received, provided they are not certifiable as lunatics, and make application in their own handwriting.

If a patient is already in an asylum, the above named forms are not required, excepting form No. 1, but an order for transfer can be obtained from the Secretary, Lunacy Commission, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

It may be here stated, that the proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions during the year 1903 was as follows:—Males, 66·7, Females, 57·1, or a total per centage of recoveries, 60·9.

Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 4 p.m. (and at other times by special permission), except when such visits are deemed injurious. The friends of patients are invited to satisfy themselves of the condition of their relatives, and the treatment they receive, by frequently visiting them.

The Consulting Physician visits all patients on their admission, and frequently thereafter during their stay in the Hospital.

The Governors meet for the transaction of business, at the Hospital, on the second Monday of each month, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

APPENDIX I.

THE RIOT OF 1648 AND THE
EXPLOSION ON THE SITE OF THE
BETHEL.

*** The figures in brackets refer to the No. of the depositions
calendared hereafter.*

THE City Royalists had long been chafing under the rule of the Roundheads. On 1st December, 1647, the apprentices had petitioned the Mayor (John Utting), who was supposed to favour the King, for Christmas Day to be observed. In the beginning of April, 1648, a strong petition by prominent Roundheads was tendered complaining that their faithful ministers were discouraged and slighted, and the ejected ministers of the Church of England preferred, and encouraged, and insisted that the remaining pictures in the churches might be destroyed or taken away, the crucifixes on the Cathedral gate and the west door of the Cathedral destroyed, the image on the parish house of St. George Tombland taken down, and so on, but the Mayor taking no

action, Sheriff Ashwell, Mr. Ket, and Mr. Thomas Baret, went up to London, and on the 18th April, with a petition, and obtained an order from the House of Commons that Mr. Christopher Baret, Alderman of Norwich, should execute the place of Mayor instead of Utting in the latter's "absence and restraint," and Lenthall, the Speaker, sent up a letter by a messenger, serjeant-at-arms, or pursuivant (176),* to bring Utting back with him to London.

As soon as the news came to Norwich that the Mayor was to be taken to London it is said (Committee's Report to the House, *see post*)—that the Mayor and Mr. Tooley caused the Town Clerk to draw up a petition to the King, which was put about the city and read in the churches.

This Petition to the King may have only been a constitutional protest against the temporary removal of the Mayor, but it seems to have been treated by the Roundheads more as a whipping up of the Royalists, in effect the compilation of a muster roll. On the other side it was said only (154) to testify to the fair carriage of the Mayor, which he intended to carry up to London with him (156). It laid in the Mayor's house (156).

Among those who admitted they collected signatures, or tried to collect them, or signed it themselves were :

Thomas Chickring (11).
 William Brooke (12).
 Thomas Heath (13).
 Mathew Marcon (14).
 James Pidden (35).
 Robert Rosse (59).

* He must have reached here on or before Saturday for one deponent (94) said he was told on that day that a messenger had come for the malignant Mayor. He was lodged at the "King's Head," and returned to London about 9 or 10 on the Monday without the Mayor, being escorted as far as the Town Close, several following him to St. Stephen's Gates.

Charles Hempnall (85)	}	signed only.
Mathew Marson (86)		
David Brooke (109)		
Thomas Freeman (111).		
George Nilson (112)	}	procured.
James Sherringham (112)		
Thomas Green (112)		
John Barnefather (122)		
Richard Thacker (154 and 156).		
Clement Roofe (154) signed.		
Anthony Mingaye (156).		
William Hall, the shireman	}	(158) procured.
James Sherringham, butcher		
Thomas Green, tailor		
Robert Woodyard (158) signed.		
Edward Isbell (158)		„
Edward Moslee (158)		„
Thomas Fowlsham (158)		„
George Watts (158)		„
William Blackmore (158)		„
George Tovy (158)		„
Nicholas Blancher (158)		„
Thomas Chickeringe (152) procured.		
Edward Kettleburgh (159)		„
Thomas Cubitt (171)		„
Palfreman Sheffield (207)	}	signed but desisted.
Mr. Matthew Marcon (207)		
John Castle (207)		
— Browne (207)		
Bartholomew Carter (207)		

Who the heads of the Royalist party in Norwich were just then is not clear. We know that many of the families of Pettus, Anguish, Kemp, &c., were local Royalists, but they seem to have kept out of this matter altogether,

or behaved themselves so discreetly that they were not implicated.

Sir John Potts, who we know also to have been a Royalist is certainly mentioned (176) and so was Dr. Brooke (276), who had a chamber at the "Angel," where a Mr. Bransby met him (206-276). Bransby was "Mr. Lynseye's man," and was present at the Sunday night's meeting at Moore's, mentioned afterwards, where he vapoured about with a drawn sword. Mr. Burman, of Christ Church, is also mentioned, and stolen arms were directed to be taken to the Cathedral (178).*

The actual active leaders in the rebellion were William True, a dyer, who it is hinted (238) may have fired the powder, who was very busy throughout the whole affair, and who was hanged for it. "Little Ellis"—called their captain (302-235), and Henry Dye or Dey, a smith, who came to blows with the troopers, but saved his neck by his "clergy," but the man who seems to have pulled the strings during the Saturday and Sunday was Leonard Spurgeon, a mercer, and a mysterious stranger in black we shall read of presently, who seems to have been Thomas Palgrave.† It is singular, neither of these were punished, but possibly they fled when they found all was lost.

Two Frenchmen were suspected—being concealed in the "Pope's Head," and one arrested (*id.*).

Among those examined and apparently suspected were five old soldiers, John Allen (1), William Fulthorpe (2), Giles Peckit (105), Thomas Cubitt (171), and Ralph Brewet (172), but as none of them were punished, it may be presumed they were innocent, though Peckit was sent to prison.

* The Royalists would seem to have had a watch in the Lower Close (242), and a Royalist was arrested there (292).

† Thomas Palgrave was sword bearer to the city—born 1609, and died 1686. He may have been Thomas Pgrave or Palgrave, of Thuxton, who was alive in 1641. Another of the name was Thomas Palgrave, of Pulham, Sheriff in 1699, M.P. 1703, who died 1726.

On the Sunday afternoon the deposition of Peter Mumford (273) says (*i.a.*) that he was in Ber Street, and whilst there "Mr. Spurgeon" (no doubt the Leonard Spurgeon mentioned above) came in and bade them go to the "White Lion" and drink a quart of sack, but as they had been there before they did not, but walked up Ber Street (where they had heard "the butchers were up"), and were stopped by two men who asked them the pass word, and when they asked what word, said, "For God and King Charles."

On the Sunday, a man staying the "Crown," at Trowse, heard Buddry, the publican, say to several travellers lying in his house, that the Mayor was to be carried away the next morning, and that it were good that the people would not suffer the same, and said to him, "Be sure to be up betime to-morrow, and go and help Mr. Mayor from being carried away, &c."

On the Sunday, three men found twenty or thirty boys and men drinking at the "Angel"* about 10 o'clock (two of them being "butchers"). When the three came out, "with the best of the company," they waited about "Mr. Mayor's door" for about an hour.

One of the three, George Nelson, who makes the deposition, says he went in company with twenty-five others, including "a young gentleman in black," to Moore, a cobblers in Gun Lane (now Church Street) to drink, and one Howard† told him these were watching "for (*i.e.*, on behalf of) the King and Mr. Mayor."

* The old "Royal," where the Arcade stands.

† Howard continues that he was up till 3 a.m., and then with another went home for a stick and returned to the Market and stopped there till he was locked up in a chamber of Mr. Mayor's, but on being released he was on his way home when he heard a great shouting and went to Sheriff Ashwell's house found the doors open and went in and with a half pike smashed a window but did nothing else, and in fact tried to preserve a chest of pewter, and then went to his brother-in-law's house and slept till the explosion, when coming out he was accused and taken to the Castle.

The gentleman in black desired his name to be concealed, and discharged his pistol three times in the night.*

This is more or less corroborated by Hamlinge, one of the watch for Mancroft Ward (206), who, at about two o'clock on Sunday night (or rather Monday morning), heard a piece let off about St. Andrews, and another half-an-hour later in (as he conceived) Dove Lane, and met Leonard Spurgeon, who he clearly suspected of firing the signals, for he followed him towards his home, when he turned and offered the other watch 12d., and then meeting some idle company, went to the "Angel," where they could not get in, then by the "Black Swan," and then to Moore's, at the Gun Lane.†

This is corroborated by the deposition of Moore's wife (170), who tells us that after they had gone to bed (about 12 or 1), about 23 people came armed with halberts

* There is no doubt the "gentleman in black" was Thomas Palgrave, for on the Monday afternoon, after the boy had been shot by Cawthorne, Jonathan Johnson (197) deposes that a gentleman in black clothes, being a "black" (swarthy) man in cuffs, called out to him to stop Cawthorne, saying, "Yonder go the armourer who did shoot the boy."

Further examined (227) he repeats the tale and identifies the black gentleman as *Thomas Palgrave*.

This is corroborated by Cawthorne, or Cawston (194), himself (and see 254-259).

Palgrave's tale (176) is that "hearing a great noise in the street he rose to hear what the matter was, and saw five or six ragged fellows sit on his bench and saw a great number of people in the "King's Head" (where Davey Place now stands) where the sergeant-at-arms was, and when he mounted, he and Felix Forby and others went on both sides of him till they came to the Town Close, where the "company" would not allow him and Mr. William Skottow to go any further; that he then met Mr. Sheriff Davy who told him there were lamentable doings at the Committee House; that he then shut up his shop and went to the "White Horse" with Mr. Pay (. servant?) to Sir John Potts, who remained with him." This would seem to be an attempted *alibi*, Potts was a Royalist.

† The watchman goes on to say that there was another company of four persons, amongst others one Bransby (Mr. Lynsye's man) who came at him with a drawn sword and said they were a better watch than he and those who were with him.

Spurgeon, on being examined (92), says that on the Sunday he went to the "Popinjay" (on Tombland) to fetch a pistol he had left there, and before he left fired it up the chimney. Going homeward he met in the Market six or seven men, who said they were watchmen, to whom he gave a shilling to drink, and then home, but finding he could not get in "because of the watch," he went to the "Angel" for a bed, and the watch having left him, they told him he might go home now safely, but as he got near his house he met them again, and because he would not be seen talking to them in the street he did take them to a house "in the lane and there spent 1s. in beer, and after that home to bed." A very lame tale indeed.

or something like them, and calling out they were watchmen for King Charles and Mr. Mayor, and came in and spent 2s. 6d., among them being the gentleman in a black suit whose name she knoweth not.

Another deposition, that of Samuel Sherwood (174) makes out that it was about 11 p.m. when he went to Moore's, the cobblers, where there were about twenty men and a gentleman who gave them 12d. to drink, and that they stayed till the chimes went 12.

John Wilson, one of the watch for Wymer Ward (274) says he went to the "Angel" about 12, and found twenty persons drinking who said they had been given money by a gentleman to drink who had said he hoped they were all for the King, and that they would not let Mr. Mayor go out of the city. They seem to have told him that about 8 o'clock in the morning a shout would be given, and five hundred men would be in arms, and that the gentleman (who he was told afterwards was Mr. Spurgeon, a mercer) charged his pistol in the presence of the people, and stayed there till the people had spent all the drink-money he had given them.

After the messenger had left the city, the common people flushed with their quasi-success, turned their attention to arming themselves, and feeling aggrieved against Sheriff Ashwell—sometimes called Captain Ashwell—for his having stirred the House of Commons against the Mayor, went first to his house, which was according to Blomefield, the corner one against the south side of St. Miles' Plea Church, by the Red Well, but which, according to deposition 23, was opposite St. Miles' Churchyard.

Nigh upon two thousand people are said to have gone to Ashwell's house (95). One man said there were arms there (79), and others said they would go to Sheriff Ashwell's, and eat of his meat and drink of his beer (61).

One Robert Wright, "who was one of those who did look

to the keeping of Ashwell's house," was looking out of the parlour window, and saw Thomas Freeman standing by the window at the back door with a half pike in his hand, said, "We can get no entrance at the door, let us break the window and make an entrance there," and one George Nelson, a cobbler, broke the window with a pike (52 and 76).

The "company" having broken down one of the great posts standing at the gate, and the gate being open, deponent, Richard Brettingham, says that he, George Nelson, a "comer" (cobbler in other deposition), who was in a red petticoat, Matthew Wenn (?), cobbler, and Little Ellis, their captain, went out the half roof, and found arms, and flung them out of the windows.

George Nelson (who is said to have broke a window with a pike, see 52 and 76), says when he got there he found the doors broken open, but admits he broke a window with a half pike but nothing else, and, in fact, did his best to preserve a chest of pewter.

The cellars were searched for arms. Dye, the smith, went into the chamber and would have broken up the King's chest (Ashwell was Sheriff), swearing there was a sword in it, and the writings were meddled with (80). Some arms were found at once, for a purblind cobbler threw a head-piece and other armour out into the street (127). One Riches, a barber, seems to have told the people that there were no arms in the house, and when several pikes were found in the false roof (247, 249, and 250), he was told it was a pity his brains were not knocked out for having said so (250).

"What"—said one of the rioters—"should Mr. Ashwell do with so many arms in his house—does he want then to kill his neighbours?" and when another replied that Mr. Ashwell was more than a private man he was a captain, derisively replied, "What—under a bush?" (222-3)—a sneer I cannot follow. The same man (Thomas Bullard) animated the

rioters, and seemed very joyful at the breaking down of the glass windows which were being broken by boys' stones (23) and men's half pikes (149).

One prudent man tried to pull another back, asking "If he would be hanged," but when the other cried out "Here is one who would have us hanged," he wisely went away as fast as he could.

Much of the attack on the house seems to have been with the idea of plunder. Some rushed at the warehouse door, saying it was the cellar door (185). Others said there was corn in the house (58), and another beat on a cupboard door with a truncheon, and struck the protesting servant on her head and arms.

After a pillar and a window had been broken in, one lifted a boy up by the waist and put him in at a window, and bade him reach out a pie that was there on a platter, and took it away. An oysterman who plied up St. Stephen's then broke open the door (102).

Another servant says that two men, one in a red petticoat, would have broken open the closet door in the dining chamber if he had not fetched the keys (210). Another man was very busy at the cellar door, said he would have beer, and several are mentioned as having beer, some in the cellar, and some in the kitchen, while another had it in his hat—one rioter admits taking part of a collar of brawn, while another called out "What! are you now at work while Sheriff Ashwell's house is plundering where there is beer and wine enough."

We catch sight of the Mayor who put out Dye, the smith, but the latter pressed in again violently.

There was a lot of vapouring. One man took a pistol and said that he would cut the Roundheads' throats, and before he shaved he would spend his blood, while others said "Let them go on—we have suffered long enough" (100),

“that they would beat the troopers out of the town” (169)—and “Have at Mr. Kett’s next” (101).

After this attack on Ashwell’s house, the rioters proceeded to the houses occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown(e) and Mr. Kett, and Alderman Parmenter—the last named being the Excise Office (B. N. iii., p. 388).

It is rather doubtful to which they went first, but as in No. 115, says that after leaving Ashwell’s they went to the *Excise Office* and then to Brown’s, this is probably the right order. By No. 9 it would seem that there was “a great company round Thomas Brown’s house at 3 o’clock.” Nothing seems to have happened at Brown’s house. The Excise Office was not Brown’s, for they are mentioned consecutively in 115. As he is called “Brown that Roundhead” in (151), he could not have been the great Sir Thomas who had Royalist proclivities, and who is indeed called Dr. Browne in one of the depositions—(212).

The *Excise Office**—probably then in Elm Hill on the site of the old Prince’s Inn, was suggested to be attacked by William True, one of the ringleaders, who promised a man to help him to all the money the Excise man had taken from him, and the same man boasted he should have £1000 out of it “to pay his soldiers,” but, as in Brown’s case, there is no suggestion of any breaking in here.

As to Mr. Kett’s house, the mutineers were told when they were at Ashwell’s to “Have at Mr. Kett’s house next” (101), and one of the leaders, when before it, called out “Come, boys, if we neglect this opportunity we are never likely to have the like again” (272).

While they were there, a Mr. Ovington (229), and Mr. Sheriff Davy went in with the “company” to satisfy them there were no arms there, the deponent then went on to

* It may, however, have been Alderman Parmenter’s house, see deposition No. 252 quoted later.

Alderman Parmenter's House, where the mutineers then were. It must have been in the Market Place (171).

The mutineers were throwing stones at the glass windows (8), and (261), and some went inside (23).

Some apparently had food given them there (24), and Dye, one of the ringleaders, stood at the gate letting in and out those he pleased (66), much hurt was said to have been done here (212). On leaving, some of the mutineers called the Company by the Castle Dykes with the cryptic sentence "now for roots and turnips."*

It seems doubtful whether Parmenter's house was not the Excise Office, for one man said (252), "Come, boys . . . we will have wool out of Mr. Parmenter's house which he hath for excise."

Simultaneously with Parmenter's, Mr. Garrett's house was also attacked (203). After Parmenter's some of the "company" cried to go to Tuck's (171), but the head of the "company" told them to go to the Committee House and arm themselves.

The main mischief was yet to be done, viz., the attack on the Committee House, which stood practically on the site of the Hospital between the old street, once known as Upper Newport, and now as Bethel Street, and the other street or back way which still leads to Chapel Field, from which it was divided in those days by a regular "falgate" or gate† which shuts itself, just as we see to-day on many Norfolk commons.‡

It was used as a magazine for the county arms and armour, and was under the charge of one Samuel Cawston or

* This is another and very early example how much sooner turnips were in use here than is generally supposed.

† See No. 145.

‡ Blomefield says (iii. p. 395n) it was where now (1742) Mr. Sterling's house on the east side of Bethlem yard, and Bethlehem itself now stands—Sterling should be Starling.

Cawthorne,* the armourer (197), who had the ill luck to kill a boy as mentioned hereafter. William Townshend, "who was appointed to guard the County Committee Magazine" (26), John Leverington, who was also accused of shooting the boy (266), and possibly Thomas Rogerson (195).

Cawston (253), says he secured the magazine and carried the arms upstairs, and bolted and locked the gates and doors till about three or four, when the mutineers broke them open, and one Edward Gray, threatened him with a drawn sword, but was prevented by one of the mutineers, who received the blow on his hand (259).

If there was any defence, it could have been but a half-hearted one. Dove, a butcher, in Newgate Street, and a man called Bransby, held a pistol at Townshend, the guardian, and threatened to shoot him (26), and either Cawston or Leverington shot a boy (212), who afterwards died, and was lying at the back gate when one of the witnesses saw him.

One man says (161) he saw "the child" shot, and took him up and washed him, and stood by him till his father and the surgeon came, and this death seems to have greatly excited the mutineers.

Very many arms, such as muskets, rests, red coats, head-pieces, pikes, swords, buff coats, pistols, belts, bandoliers, were undoubtedly stolen. A carbine was afterwards bought for 8s. to kill pigeons with (221), but there are also signs of a general pillage, for a ringleader gave a boy a fire pan, a pair of tongs, and a bridle (129), and a tapestry cloth, thrown out of the window, was appropriated (218).

Bundles of writings were also thrown out of the windows, and when one man gathered them up he was told not to interfere, and when he persevered, they were torn from him, and some rent and others stamped on (68).

* The former is probably correct, as Samuel is a christian name which occurs in my Cawston notes.

Everything was in the utmost confusion. One man saw a quantity of powder in a room there, and told the people to be careful, and just as he left the place blew up, and the gate house fell on him and bruised his shoulder (116). Another speaks of "there being powder spilt upon the stairs coming off the Committee Chamber, and that he swept up the value of a pound of powder" (189), and another saw a man bringing out a hat almost full of powder (190).*

Small wonder it was therefore that the explosion took place, which wrecked the site, and was the cause of the death of many. The only person named is the wife of John Curtis, who was struck by a piece of timber and killed (269), but we know, from the parish register of St. Peter and St. Stephen, that the "dead corpses" were being dug out next day (209), and the St. Peter's register of 25th April, 1648, records the burials of Nathaniel Tofte, from Benjamin Baker's house—Richard Flaile, servant to Edward Wolse, and Thomas Sewell, servant to Thomas Howsego, "slain by gunpowder." The St. Stephen's register, on the same day, shows the burials of John Leamon, blacksmith, Robert Fell, labourer, Edward Bennett, gunsmith, John Suffield, woolcomber, John English, labourer, and Henry, son of Alice Walton, widow, a youth, the last named being no doubt the boy who was shot, "These ix. were slayne at the blowing up of the Committee House." The next day William Saltier, "slain by the same accident," was also buried at St. Stephen's. This makes a total of at least 11 lives lost.

The "great blow" as it was long called, blew in the windows of both of these churches and did much other mischief.

After the explosion, one man "seeing divers men wounded,

* It is within the bounds of possibility that it was intentionally blown up. Henry Goward is reported (140) to have said, "It was a good time to go and blow up the Committee House upon the Roundheads."

took pity on them and helped to remove them" (105), and another man brought in a wounded man from the Committee House (163), but when it took place, thirty or forty of the mutineers who had taken up arms and were in Chapel Field "most of them threw down their arms and ran away."

There indeed seems to have been a regular "sauve que peut," for certain of the mutineers ran in Chapel Field to the back gate of Gargraves inn (probably the "Black Swan," see 214), in St. Giles', one man having two or three swords under his cloak, and his wife a musket and sword, all of which were put up a chimney in the inn, while a weaver ran through the same yard with a musket, bandolier, and sword, and "the fair sword in his hand he said was a trooper's sword," and two others with other arms (181). Another, a young man, ran through St. Margaret's churchyard hatless with a naked sword and his cloak under his arm.

The bellman cried all arms to be brought to the Hall, but there is no doubt that many were secreted—some hidden up chimneys and the like.

It is hard to say how many were the troopers who came in to quell the riot or at what period they arrived—Blomefield says they were about eighty in number.

One man said (83) "there were thirty or forty trooping rogues, we will have the gates shut up and take them alive." Another said "it is pity to let three or four score rogues conquer them" (147).

There is no doubt that the rioters had foreseen the arrival of the troops, and had schemed to let them in and then shut the gates and "do well enough with them" (150). There are moreover signs of the gate keepers being in touch with the rioters, for on the Sunday, Bransby (one of the rioters) got the key of Ber Street Gates from the porter, and went to Bracon (Brazen), St. Stephen's and St. Giles' Gates charging the porters not to let anyone out till 8 o'clock, and

one of the sons of the keeper of St. Stephen's Gates was among the mutineers.

The Brazen Gates were shut and so were the Ber Street (90).

The nearest guess we can get of the time the troopers rode in is founded on the deposition of Elias Browne (175), who says he went out at four to the Committee House, and then went home and had not been there half a quarter of an hour before the troops of horse came in, which would fix the time at something like 4-30.

The troopers must have come in before the magazine was fired. There were captains with them (105). I have a note that they were some of Fleetwood's command, and this is borne out by the fact that in the Domestic State Papers there is a letter of thanks to Col. Fleetwood for the good services rendered by some of his regiment in the appeasing and suppression of the late tumult and insurrection in Norwich (27th April, 1648), and one deponent says (62) he saw Henry Dye,* the smith, with a staff in his hand fighting a trooper in St. Stephen's, and that after the trooper had got away, Dye held out his hand with money in it, saying he had it from the trooper to let him go and save his life.

There is no doubt some little stand was made against the troopers in St. Stephen's. One man denies (234) that he cast stones against them out of the churchyard, but we have only his word for it, and he admits that when the troopers struck at him he "dropped" under the churchyard wall, so he must have been there at all events.

Again, Richard Hillary (180) met two soldiers riding down St. Stephen's and shunning them, one of them made at him, and a boy being by with a sword, he took it from him

* Dye's own deposition (24) doesn't mention this! He was undoubtedly one of the ringleaders—signed the petition (35a), was at Ashwell's house searching for arms (50-48), stood at Parmenter's house letting in who he pleased (66), and was at the Committee House (244).

to defend himself with, and after the trooper had "stroken" at him and he had "latched" (turned up) the blow he went away.

These two troopers, who were probably Thomas Skott and Thomas Sisson, the former of whom deposes (139) that charging through the "White Swan" back lane when he came against Lady Frances' (Hobarts) back gate he was dismounted by the rioters and had to get up behind his comrade Thomas Sisson when riding down by St. Stephen's church they were beaten off their horses and wounded in several places by a little woman in a red waistcoat with a spit in her hand. He tried to get into Thomas Towler's (Tollers) house* but was thrust out.

This "little woman with a red waistcoat" was probably Margaret, the wife of William Secker,† who came running at another trooper, John Cornelius (142) at St. Stephen's, while her husband was fighting him with a halbert, and ran her spit into the ribs of his horse.

Cornelius further says (114) that he was pursued by one Worsley, a butcher (with a great club), and two others, and that Worsley struck down his "man" (fellow trooper) so that they fell, and that they then beat him very much and would have killed him had not relief come.

In another deposition (132), Cornelius says he was riding down St. Stephen's towards the "White Horse" when one William Pratt‡, who had a fork, ran at him with it, whereupon he in turn "rode violently upon him, and his opponent fled. In yet another (144) he tells, had he followed four men with muskets, and came to the "Red Lion" in St. Stephen's when Robert Benslyn, who had a fork defended the door and let them through and made a thrust with the fork at his mare

* Toller denies this (179).

† She denies this (157).

‡ See No. 20.

saying "Face about and give fire, and then shut the door before he and the other troopers could break it open.

In still another (77) he says John Secker came at him in St. Stephen's with a watch bill and struck violently at him, and if he had not warded off the blow he believed his head had been cloven in twain.

The troopers seem to have behaved with moderation, the only attacks they made being that a trooper in Chapel Field met Elias Hobson (136) and threw an iron thing at him which wounded him in the arm, and John Reayman was stabbed by a trooper as he was going to the Committee House (131).

One man was cut over the hat by a trooper (121), but that we shall speak of later. Another, when by Lady Hobart's wall, one of the troopers cut at his head, and he took up a sword he found lying there, as he thought he might as well fight for his life as to be killed like a dog.

The only two troopers who were really hurt and dismounted were no doubt Skott and Sisson, and their loose horses ran up on to Chapel Field (145), where a cowardly cobbler, called Matthew Wren, distinguished himself by stabbing the poor beasts (96).

While the men were down an equal coward, Robert Hillery, is said to have boasted (163) that he had wounded one with a rusty sword, but could not kill him because the troopers came on so fast, and he, no doubt, bravely ran away. When one man was running away to see whether his children were safe, the troopers, seeing him running, fell on him and cut him and brought him to prison (39).

It is not to be wondered at that after the whole affair was over the troopers were not in the best of tempers. Three of them coming down Gun Lane (125) met a man who admits his son had been pillaging, and said, "Here is one of the rebel butchers," and struck him with their swords on the hat and shoulder—presumably with the flats of their swords

only—till he escaped through St. Stephen's churchyard, then, as now, a fine bolt hole for an unmounted man.

Again, at 5 o'clock, when a man who had himself been a soldier under Captain Spenceley, in the Parliament service, went down to the Market Place to see if he knew any of the troopers that were come, and was standing by the Mayor's door, two troopers came at him, and one of them struck and wounded him (172).

The troopers also took many prisoners, see 15, 16, 130, and 208. According to Blomefield the total damage and loss done was certified to be £1,004. (iii. p. 395n).

According to Blomefield, "the day following the riot the Mayor, of his own accord, accompanied with some of his officers and other friends, rode to the Parliament and was confined to his house in Brandon, May 19th to the 1st of July ensuing, when he and John Tooly, late Mayor, were fined and then discharged; Christ Baret acting as deputy in his absence. And this day Mr. Collings moved for a thanksgiving to be set for the deliverance from the mutiny raised yesterday; and Tuesday following was appointed for that purpose, and Mr. Carter was desired to preach in the forenoon at the Cathedral, and Mr. Collings in the afternoon there, and each to have 20s.; the aldermen to be in scarlet gowns, attended by the livery of the city. And a sum of £250 was granted to the troopers and their company for their service, and three of the six troops in the city were desired to stay for the safety of the same, and a letter was ordered to be sent to Colonel Wanton, Governour of Lyn, to acquaint him with this affair."

On the 12th June, 1648, a letter was directed to be written to the Mayors and Justices of Norwich, thanking them for their care concerning Ansell, and to keep him in prison, or take good bail that he may be preceeded against at the Assizes, and it was directed that Major-General Skippon

(himself a Norfolk man) should have a copy for examination taken at Norwich. I cannot trace what connection, if any, Ansell had with the riot.

He may be the John Ansell, Esq., buried in St. Giles' Church in 1693, or the Matthew, son of John Ansell, baker, admitted freeman 1621.

The following extract is from the Commons' Journal, under date of 12th September, 1649.

"Mr. Garland reports from the committee concerning the riot at Norwich as followeth, viz:—

"A report from the committee of complaints of the riot at Norwich upon the two-and-twentieth, three-and-twentieth, and four-and-twentieth of April, 1648.

"The eighteenth of April, 1648. One of the sheriffs and aldermen, and divers citizens, of the City of Norwich, presented their petition to this House: therein amongst other things, complaining, that Mr. John Utting, their then present Mayor, had combined with divers malignants, to elect unduely some persons in the place of Aldermen, contrary to their oaths, and orders and ordinances of this Parliament; as also, by his authority, countenancing malignant and sequestred ministers publickly to preach in the city, to the great endangering the peace thereof: Whereupon the said petition was referred to the committee of complaints; and the said Mr. Utting, the then present Mayor, was sent for in safe custody. And thereupon a messenger was sent for him accordingly, who repairing to him told him his errand, whereupon the said Mr. Utting, the then Mayor, and Mr. Tooley caused the Town Clerk to draw a petition for his staying, which being dispersed up and down the city for Hands and read in the Church, caused great concourse of people, so that one thousand of the rioters broke into the Sheriff's house and got arms, which the Mayor knowing of was negligent to appease them, and refused to let a troop of

horse be sent for to suppress them, but caused the gates to be shut that they might not come in, but one being killed in the city, the troopers were let in, who firing upon the rioters and they upon the troopers, by casualty the Committee House was blown up and about forty persons slain and damage thereby done to the value of twenty thousand pounds at the least.

“Mr. Tooley was a great countenancer of the said Mr. Utting and the rioters, and got Mr. Utting thirty pounds of the City Stock to be lent him, upon his coming up to London, which the city refusing to allow, he and one Mr. Blomfield detained three hundred pounds of the city’s money in their hands.

“There have been eight executed for this riot. And that this committee are of the opinion the said Mr. Utting, the then Mayor, and the said Mr. Tooley are grand delinquents by the promoting, abetting, and contriving the petition, whereby the said riot happened.

“*Resolved.* That Mr. Tooley and Mr. John Utting be delinquents within the ordinance of sequestration.

“*Ordered* that the said Mr. Tooley and Mr. John Utting be sent for by the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House as delinquents.”

The after proceedings appears under date of 9th October, 1649, as follows:—

“The House being informed that Mr. Utting and Mr. Tooley, being sent for as delinquents from Norwich, were brought up by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and now in custody at the door.

“The House took into consideration the offence, whereof they were guilty, and their fine.

“*Resolved.* That the said Mr. Utting and Mr. Tooley be disabled from bearing any office in the Commonwealth.

“*Resolved.* That the fine of one thousand pounds be imposed on John Tooley for his said delinquency.

Resolved. That the fine of five hundred pounds be imposed on John Utting for his said delinquency.

Resolved. That the several and respective fines of one thousand pounds imposed by the House upon John Tooley of Norwich, and five hundred pounds imposed on John Utting of Norwich aforesaid, be estreated into the Exchequer. And that the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal of England do issue a Writ to the Clerk of the Parliament for certifying the said fines into the Chancery, and by Mittimus to transmit them to the Exchequer, to be estreated accordingly.

Resolved. That the said John Tooley be committed for three months to the prison of the Fleet.

Resolved. That the said John Utting be committed to the prison of the Fleet for six months.

Resolved. That the several and respective fines aforesaid be given to the City of Norwich to be disposed of by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, for the public use of the town. And that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, be required to take care the same be done accordingly. And, the same being estreated into the Exchequer, the acquittance or acquittances of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Norwich, or such person or persons as shall be by them authorised to receive the same under their Common Seal, shall be a sufficient discharge to the officer and officers of the Exchequer, who shall pay the same.

“The said John Utting and John Tooley being called in, and come to the Bar. Mr. Speaker declared the sentence and judgment given by the House upon them in these words:

“The Parliament doth adjudge that the fine of a thousand pounds be imposed on the said John Tooley, and that he be imprisoned in the Fleet for three months, and that he be disabled from henceforth from bearing any office in the Commonwealth.

"The Parliament doth adjudge that the fine of five hundred pounds be imposed on the said John Utting, and that he be imprisoned in the Fleet for six months, and that he be disabled from henceforth from bearing any office in the Commonwealth."

Blomefield says that: "At a court held November 8th a letter was sent to Mr. Atkins to procure a commission of oyer and terminer for the city, for the speedy trial of the mutineers, to send it to Mr. Earl."

"On Christmas day, Sergeant Keeble, Sergeant Earl, the recorder, and other justices of the city held their sessions, before whom 108 persons were prosecuted, of which these received sentence of death, viz., Chisti Hill, brazier, Anthony Wilson, blacksmith, William Frue, dyer, Thomas and John Bidwell, brethren, labourers, Henry Goward,* sadler, and Gray, an oatmeal maker, who were all executed in the Castle ditches, January 2nd, many others being fined; at which time, an old woman named Tirrel, one of the Hospital, and another woman, were put to death for witchcraft."

The official calendar of the Sessions held at the Guildhall, Monday 18th, December 24th, Charles 1648, is preserved in the City Muniment Room, and a transcript of it will fittingly close this account of the riot.

CALENDARIUM.

Anne Dant and Margaret Turrell	}	Convicted of witchcraft to be executed.
William True		
Thomas Bidewell	}	Convicted of murder to be executed.
Charles Emerson		
Anthony Wilson		

* Henry Coward, singleman and sadler, aged 41, Thomas Bidewell, labourer and married man, and John Bidewell, labourer and married man, "executed for mutineers," were buried on 2nd January 1648/9, at St. Stephen's.

Edward Graye
 Henry Coward
 John Bidewell and
 Christopher Hill
 John Pearse
 John Greene
 John Quantrell
 Thomas Perke
 Adam Tye

Convicted of murder to be
 executed.

George Nelson and
 Henry Dey

Clarkes convict to be delivered
 and the said Pearse to be sent to
 his Master Dade with a pass into
 the Countrye.

Clarkes convict of stealing
 pikes and other arms to be value
 of 1.s. of the goods of Mr. Thomas
 Ashewell they both to remayne in
 prison for a yeare and untill they
 find suertyes sev'ally for the good
 behavior unlesse the maior and
 two justices of the peace shall
 thinke fitt to discharge them
 before that time.

Cecely Fuller
 Jeremy Potter

Convict of pettilarceny the
 said Potter to be stripped to the
 wast and whipped untill his body
 be bloody and to find suertyes for
 his good behavior and Cecely
 Fuller to be whipped in like
 manner.

Hugh Huse
 Robert Warminger
 John Rutter
 William Butterice
 Dorathey Turner
 Olliffe Barford
 James England
 Samuell Fayerchild &
 John Crowder

Acquitted by verdict and the
 said John Rutter to be sent to the
 house of correction and James
 England is likewise to be sent to
 the house of Correction and not
 to be delivered till they find
 suertyes for the good behavior
 all the rest to be discharged
 payeing their fees.

Richard Chapman
John Lane
John Dyall &
Anthony Dey

Acquitted by damacon to be delivered but John Dyall is to remayne in prison untill the next Session and further, unless the Court shall order otherwise.

Lawrence Bird to be delivered there being nothing charged against him.

Thomas Warnes
Richard Riseinge

Acquitted of felony for stealing tenne pikes and other armes to the value of Fiftey shillings of the goods of Mr. Thomas Ashewell.

William Hall
James Sheringham
John Wright
Thomas Warnes
Ric. Riseinge
James Marshall
Edmond Wilde
Thomas Abell &
ux: ejus.

William Utbere
James Reade
John Wade
Thomas Bullard
Thomas Barker
William Asten
Olliver Brangwood
Elias Hobson
Thomas Younge
Richard Pollard
Thomas Gaffe
Joseph Kente
Henry Dey
James Kennyman &
Richard Aldrich

Convicted for Comitteinge sev'all Riotts and ev'y of them are fined xxxli and to remayne in prison untill they make payment thei of except Abell and his wife who are fined together xxxli.

John Cooke	}	Acquitted by verdict upon severall Indictments of Riott to be deliv'ed payeinge their fees.
Tho. Freeman		
Ric. Budday		
Nicholas Freeman		
Ben. Tunny		
Lionell Wissetur		
Edmond Dam		
William Jaques & Edmond Curby		

Preserved in the Record Room at the Castle are a mass of the original information taken just after the riot, and which form the basis of the foregoing remarks. The following are short précis of them.

Informations and Examinations taken before Christopher Barrett, Esq., Deputy Mayor, John Toly and John Tucker, His Majesty's Justices of Peace, in the City of Norwich, the 27th April, 1648.

1. John Allen, late foot soldier in London and disbanded. Born at Dicleburgh, and had no hand in the mutiny on Monday last.

2. William Fulthorpe, corporal in Captain . . anckeye's troop, saw John Allen was with him on Monday last.

3. Thomas Wansell saw Edward Marshall on Monday last with the mutinous company in the Market, and did also see him running with a sword in his hand, from the Committee House, after the troopers and would have left his sword at several houses in Water's Lane, but no one would receive it, and he did afterwards see him with the riot when they went against Parmenter's house.

4. Edward Marshall was in his house till two o'clock, and then did go to the Market, when he saw a great company, he stood then watching for a quarter-of-an-hour, and then did go to Sunderland's, when he saw a great company outside Parmenter's house. After the company had gone, he went to

the White Hart, when he met with the troopers, and to avoid them he went into St. Peter's Churchyard, where he found a sword, and after he had tried to get rid of it in Water's Lane and failed, he took it back to where he found it.

5. Robert Cory, constable of Fibrigge, seized a sword and pike of John Iverson.

6. John Iverson went into the Market at 10 o'clock on Monday last and then went home.

Afterwards he went to Captain Ashwell's, and finding the doors broken open, went in and took a pike from a boy who was there.

He afterwards went to the Committee House when it was fired, and going through St. Peter's churchyard found a sword there but durst go no further as he met the troopers.

He also gave information as to others he had seen in the mutinous company.

7. Robert Cory, constable, seized of Oliver Branwood a buff coat which he said he found in the Committee yard.

8. Oliver Branwood, on Monday last he was at work till two o'clock in the afternoon, and then on hearing that the riotous company had done much damage at Captain Ashwell's he went there but found no one, and from there went to Parmenter's where he saw a great company who were throwing stones at the glass windows, and after that he went to the Committee House where he found a buff coat which he took home, he left before the magazine was fired.

9. Thomas Yonges, servant to Philip Lucas, went into the city at three o'clock and saw a great company round Thomas Browne's house but spoke to no one.

Saith he saw Henry Esmond, the sadler, with the riotous company.

He went with the company to the Committee House where he picked up a pistol and brought it away with him.

He hath since given it to Goodwife Baxter.

10. H. Andrews on Monday night last, after the Committee House had been blown up, he was standing with Mr. Warnes in his shop door at Tombland and Edmond Curby came by the door with a sword in one hand and a cudgel in the other, and said as he came round "Goe digge, Goe digge, such as you I will knock down," and that is all.

11. Thomas Chickering did collect on Monday last names to add to the petition of the Mayor's.

12. William Brooke, on Saturday last he received a petition of the Mayor's and did collect names for it.

13. Thomas Heath went with William Brooke to collect names on Saturday last.

14. Examination of Mathew Marcon, on Saturday last he did receive a petition of the Mayor's and that he was not able to persuade any to subscribe to it.

15. Thomas Wiseman was at work all day upon Monday till after the Magazine was fired, when he went into the Markett where the troopers fell upon him and took him to prison.

16. John Egleton was at work with his master, William Gibson, till an hour after the magazine was fired when he went into the Market, when the troopers seized him and took him to prison.

17. Robert Cory having heard William Utberd was one of the mutineers he did seize him.

18. William Utberd was at work with Walter Rackham in St. Paul's upon Monday last until nine o'clock in the forenoon, and then went in the Market and stood by the Cross till the Pursivant went away, and then he went with the mutinous company to Ashwell's, and from thence to Walker's Garden, &c.

19. Robert Reymes, on Monday last he saw William Utberd amongst the mutinous company.

20. Robert Middleton did not stir out all Monday last, but that one Pratt, who had abused some troopers, did come to him, and he gave information of that to the troopers.

21. Robert Tilney was at work on Monday last at the carpenter's till ten o'clock, and then he went to a house in Ashwell's and stayed there till the mutinous company interrupted him, and then he went home and worked there till one Mallett, sent his arms for him to take care of.

22. Robert Cory, constable of Fybridge Ward, heard that William Symonds was amongst the mutinous company, so he did apprehend him.

23. William Symonds was at home till ten o'clock on Monday last, and then he went to St. Michael's Churchyard and did stand against the church wall, and did call after the boys who threw stones against Ashwell's house, and stayed there till they went away, and then went with the mutinous company to Parmenter's house, but did not go inside it or throw stones at the windows.

He went with the company to the Committee House and did not go inside. A coat was thrown out of the windows, and so he picked it up and went with it to Chapelfield, and was there when the magazine was fired.

He also gave evidence that one Tone, the dyer, was very forward in asking people to enter his house.

24. Henry Dye, blacksmith, was at home all Monday morning last, and then on hearing that the Pursevant intended to carry away Mr. Mayor, he went into the Market and found there a great company of people who had been at the "King's Head," and he heard the Sheriff and Justices cry that all the people should depart. He left there, and passing Ashwell's Rush's house found a great company, and he went into Goodman yard and did not touch any arms. He confesseth that he went into Parmenter's house, and that Mrs. Parmenter did

give him food but did not go into the Committee House but went home.

25. Peter Feaver met on Monday last one John Blunden who carried a grey coat and two pistols, and that he advised him to take them back from the Committee House, but he would not do so.

26. William Townshend was appointed to guard the County Committee Magazine and did see one Dove, a butcher, dwelling in Newgate Street, who was with the mutinous company there and also one Bransby, who held up a pistol, and said he would shoot him.

27. William Davy received information that there were two Frenchman concealed at the "Pope's Head," so he went and took one Peter Feaver, but the other was gone.

28. James Read was at work in the Market on Monday last and did persuade many to go home.

29. Robert Cory, constable, apprehended Thomas Spinke on Monday last.

30. Dawes heard one Borman say that he wished that Sheriffs Ashwell and Barrett were cut into a thousand pieces that whipping was the least they deserved.

31. Andrew Borman often had speech with Davis, but doth not remember saying that he wished Sheriffs Ashwell and Barrett dead.

32. John Brathwayt saw one Richard Raven standing amongst the mutinous company at Sheriff Ashwell's house.

33. John Acres found arms in St. Stephen's and took them home.

34. Thomas Spinke found a coat in St. Stephen's, and that one, Deavis, a waterman, did ask him to go with him to fetch arms but he did not.

35. James Pidden was asked to join the petition for the Mayor.

35a. List of names of those people who are to be removed to the castle.

Nathaniel Slith	Jermym Stone	Richard Bosam
James England	James Ridden	Thomas Barker
William Rix	Lawrence Bird	Edward Craye
Thomas Moye	Symon Ovington	Anthony Drury
William Buttell	Thomas Carver	Elias Hobson
Thomas Toller	John Taylor	Ralph Rivitt
William Horne	Giles Peskett	John Eglington
Richard Middleton	George Nelson	Edmund Whitehead
Thomas Fox	James Blomefield	Charles Emerson
James Eldon	Edward Wilde	Robert Childe
Thomas Yonges	John Iverson	Henry Dye
Thomas Foulsham		

36. Nicholas Dawes, on Wednesday night Andrew Borman said to him that he had heard that there were Committee men who had said to the people, "Doe you ye worke, as for us, we have estates to loose, you have none, and we will assist you."

37. Richard Bosan denyeth that he was with the mutinous company on Monday last, but that he had only gone to fetch home a neighbour.

38. Hugh Stadder witnesseth that he saw one Dye among the mutinous company outside Ashwell's house, and that Dye did encourage the others to stand out.

39. Richard Midleton was at work all day till the magazine was fired, and then hearing the noise, he ran home to see whether his children were safe, and the troopers seeing him running did fall on him and cut him and brought him to prison.

40. Edmond Whitehead was with the mutinous company on Monday last, but did not go into either Ashwell's house or Parmenter's.

41. Joseph Lubbock saw Edmond Whitehead amongst

the mutinous company with a half pike in his hand and when he asked him whether he was of that company he did smile and go away.

42. James Elden was at work on Monday last, and hearing that many were slain when the Committee House was blown up, he and others did go there, but the troopers fell on them and took them to prison.

43. Richard Malston was at work all Monday last, and on Wednesday, whilst drinking at the sign of the "Castle," he did ask the tapster's wife where her husband was when the mischance happened, and a trooper over hearing him, laid hold of him and brought him to prison.

44. Richard Buddy denyeth that he was with the mutinous company on Monday last, and also denyeth that he did call Whiteman a roundhead rogue, or used any other such words to him.

45. Thomas Barker was not of the mutinous company on Monday last but did go into the Market Place and heard the Mayor speaking to the people.

46. George Woolbright, on Monday last he did go into the Market Place to look for his servants and did see one Thomas Racker there who told the mutinous company that it was their duty to keep the Mayor in the city within his year of office, and so he said to the said Racker, "Do not other men understand their oaths as well as you?" whereupon the people did fall into a rage and call him a roundheaded rogue, and cryed out "Knocke him downe."

47. Augustine Poule, barber was not of the mutinous company on Monday last.

48. Charles Emerson heard of the mutinous company and saw them, but did not take up arms.

49. Robert Freeman was not of the mutinous company on Monday last. Discharged.

50. John Durrant saw Charles Emerson in the entry of

Sheriff Ashwell's house. Also, he saw Henry Dye there, and he did search in the cellars for arms, and then he went into the Chamber, and would have broken up the King's chest, swearing there was a sword there. And we also saw one John Crowder who did likewise.

51. Thomas Freeman, on Monday last he did see the mutinous company, and seeing a half pike lie in the street, he did pick it up and give it to a boy to take to the Hall.

52. Robert Wright was one of those who did look to the keeping of Ashwell's house, and looking out of the parlour window saw Thomas Freeman standing by the said window and the back door with a half-pike in his hand, and said we can get no entrance at the door, let us break the window and make an entrance there. And he did see one Nelson break the glass windows with a pike.

53. Mathew Brettingham did see the mutinous company on Monday last, but did not go with them.

54. John Huntinge, maltster, lived at Trowse, and did suspect Margaret Clarke had brought some things home from the Committee House and did charge her with it, but she denied it.

On Thursday last she did come to him with a pair of bandalleers and left them with him saying, that she did receive them from Thomas Newham. He also saith that on Monday night Margaret Clarke was overheard in Trowse Street to say that she would do her goodwill to kill a Roundhead.

55. Thomas Newham denyeth that he was of the mutinous company on Monday last, but that he did see them.

Towards evening he did meet a boy carrying bundles of bandaleers and he took one from him, and meeting a wench (Margaret Clarke) he bade her take them till he sent for them. Which he did, but she would not give them up, but offered them to his brother.

56. Margaret Clarke, on Monday night she did meet Thomas Newham who bade her carry home a bundle for him, and going home she met diverse women who asked her what they did and she said there was much killing and that she for one could kill one of the —.

58. Joan, the wife of Robert Baxter, she saith that upon Monday seaven night, when the mutinous company were before Mr. Ashwell's, she heard some of them say that there was corn within his house, but she told them there was not any, and seeing them so violent she went into the house to help them within to preserve it from those mutinous company, and she saith she did see Elias Hobson in the entry knocking with his trunchon upon a cupboard that stood near the shop door swearing that he would have it open, and this informant did rebuke him for it and because she did so he did strike her upon the head and arme. And she further saith that she did see one Dye in the house of the said Ashwell, and after he was put out by the Mayor did press in again violently.

59. Robert Rosse did put his hand to the petition of the Mayors, and so did divers others.

60. Robert Wright upon Monday last he did see William Cooke, a butcher, with a staff in his hand very busy amongst the mutinous company.

He also saith that the night before, he met some men and women near the Market who asked him to beat a drum for them but he refused. He heard the maid servant of Mr. Mayors desire them to disperse.

61. John Springall overheard some of the mutinous company say "that they would go to Sheriff Ashwell's house and eat of his meat and drink of his beere," but he and his brother-in-law departed home.

62. John Kiffing, on Monday last soon after the troopers were come, and before the magazine was fired he did see

Henry Dye, a smith, fighting with a trooper in St. Stephen's Street with a staff in his hand, and other people were there with him, and after the trooper was gotten from them, the sayde Dye held forth his hand with money in it, saying he had it of the trooper to let him goe and save his life.

63. Robert Jaques confirms the deposition of John Springall, his brother-in-law.

64. Thomas Hines was at Norris', the gardiner, when the magazine was blown up, and from thence home.

65. Edward Tompson, upon Monday last was seaven night, about seaven of the clocke in the morning Thomas Ridewell went with two or three more into Chapel Field, where there were a great number of rude people gathered together, and the said Ridewell, seeing this informant as he passed by his house, looked upon this informant and sayed, "You are one of them and I must talke with you bye and bye."

66. John Grey saith that at seven o'clock at night on Monday last he went to the Committee House, and saw the mutinous company throwing bundles of writings out of the windows, and so he did gather them together and told Wolfe, the gunner Smith's son, not to do so, but he told him not to touch the writings, and as the informant still gathered them up, Woolfe's son ran to Bidewell, who came to this informant and tore the writings from them and rent some and stamped the others in the dust, and so he, the informant, durst stay no longer. He saith that he saw one Thomas Yonges, servant to Philip Lucas, in the Committee House with three pistols, and he asked him to give him one, but he refused.

He also gave information as to having seen Richard Pollard in the Committee House.

He also saw one Thomas Casse, a currier, there, and he also saw Dye at Parmenter's gate letting in and out those he pleased.

67. Richard Turrell confirmeth the deposition of Thomas Hines.

68. Edward Scrape confirmeth the deposition of John Grey.

69. Richard Pollard denyeth that he encouraged the mutinous company in the Committee House, but that he only went there to find one of his childrem, and having found him brought him home.

70. Margaret Brady, upon Tuesday last she met one Richard Turrell, and she asked him if the sermon were done and he said noe Church is done but he thought sermon wold never be done, and if sermons were done, it wold be a better world than it is.

71. Thomas Foulsham, on Monday last he did look for his boy, but could not find him, but he was not of the mutinous company.

72. Nicholas Hines was not of the mutinous company.

73. Nicholas Rix overheard one Henry Robinson standing at a window in the "Popinjay," say, "Men and boys hold your own."

74. William Cooke went to Sheriff Ashwell's house to look for his boy and did find him in the yarde, but he did not stay there but came directly home.

75. Anthony Wilson was not of the mutinous company.

76. Thomas Casse, currier, saw one George Nelson, a cobbler, amongst the mutinous company, break a window in Sheriff Ashwell's warehouse.

77. John Cornelius, that he being one of the troopers sent forth to suppress the mutinous company did come upon some in St. Stephen's, and one John Secker came forth with a watch bill and struck violently at this informant there with, and had not this informant warded off the blowe, this informant doth verily believe his head had been cliven in peces.

78. William Taylor went to Ashwell's house to find his boy, but not seeing him there left.

79. Robert Collings overheard one James Read say that there were arms in Sheriff Ashwell's house.

80. Thomas Ridewell denyeth that he was of the mutinous company or that he did meddle with the writings or arms at Sheriff Ashwell's.

81. Simon Goddard was not of the mutinous company on Monday last.

82. William Saffery saw Thomas Foulsham very busy amongst the mutinous company with a cudgel in his hand, and Foulsham seeing him did strike him on the neck and ask him what he did there.

83. Samuel Wilkinson, on Monday last he saw James Sheringham, butcher, come riding from Ber Street gates and said, "Anyone bring out his armes," and presently after one Thomas Balden came down by the house of this informant with a pitchfork in his hand and said, "There were about thirty or forty trooping rogues, we will have the gates shut up and take them alive," and said "now for these Roundheads"

84. Edward Carter, on Monday last he did pick up, at the Committee House, a musket, a head piece, and a red seat and carried them to his father and mother, on the Tuesday next did take them to Mr. Parmenter's.

85. Charles Hempnall he did set his hand to a petition.

86. Mathew Marson did set his hand to a petition.

87. George Reeve did say to Mr. Toly that the train bande should be raised, and that he hoped they were honest men.

88. John Snipton saw one Harman, a tailor, with a musket that he had taken from the Committee House.

89. Henry Harman, about two o'clock in the afternoon he went into Chapel Field, and then met one Crowder, who

had two muskets and took one from him and gave the same to the tapster at the "Black Swan." He saith he received the cut on the head as he was standing by the lady Hobart's wall, when a troop coming by him one cut his head, and so he took up a sword he found lying there and saith that he had as good fight for his life as he killed like a dogge, and he then ran through Chapel Field and the "Black Swan" in St. Giles' and then cast his sword at the door. On hearing the bellman cry that all arms were to be delivered up he went to the "Black Swan," but the vintner had delivered them up.

90. James Sheringham, that returning from the country on the 24th of April he came to St. Stephen's gate and found several men fighting, so he rode to the Brazen Gates, but they were shut, then he rode Ber Street, and finding those also shut, he did knock, and after having given his name they did let him in, and he rode home and stirred out no more.

On being asked whether he did say in Ber Street "Arme, Arme," he saith "noe," but said they were all fighting.

91. Edmond Durby denieth that he was of the mutinous company on Monday last.

92. Leonard Spurgeon, mercer, saith that on Sunday last he went to the "Popinjay" to fetch his pistol that he had left there, and before he left he fired it up the chimney. Coming homeward he met in the Market six or seaven who said they were watchmen and he did give them a shilling to drinke, and then home, when finding he could not get in because of the watch, he went to the "Angel" for a bed, and the watch having left him they told him he might go home now safely.

But as he got near his house he met them again, and because he would not be seen talking to them in the street, he did take them to a house in the . . . Lane and there spent 1/- in beer, and after that home to bed.

93. Richard Haddon confesseth that he did speak the

words that Robert Cook hath reported, but did first hear some country men at White Lion Gate speak them. He went to Ber Street on Sabbath day last to see whether the Mayor had gone, but he had not. He then went with one Bransby to the Market and there drank a jug of beer, and after a while went home. He was not with the mutinous company on Monday.

94. Robert Cook, of Forncett, saith that on Saturday last he was at Richard Haddon's shop and he told him that there was a messenger come for the malignant Mayor, but he, the informant, said he thought not, but Richard Haddon said it was true, but that many gentlemen had been to the Mayor wishing him not to go and that they would stand by him, and this informant said sure they are men of no quality that dare speak such words do you think long to have the city ruined, and the said Haddon said they were men of quality who said they had lost near two parts of their estate and they swear they would venture the third part of their estate and would now "win the horse or lose the saddle," whereupon this informant asked where he heard these words said, and Richard Haddon said at the "White Lion."

94a. Further information of Richard Cooke, he further saith that on Monday last there came to his house one Flower, a butcher, and a blackguard fellow apprentice to Rowles, who said there were near 2,000 people going to Sheriff Ashwell's house, and he, Richard Cook, said surely they were rude people, but they said that Mr. Toly and Watts were with them, and that Sheringham had collected funds for them and would answer it well enough.

95. Mary, wife of Abraham Fordham, saith that passing Jeremy Gooch's shop, on Monday last she saw the Mayor, John Utting, there, who said to a man, "goe and see if there be any musketts," the said man came again and said there was none; hereupon Mr. Mayor bade him go and resolve the people.

96. Leonard Medcalfe, on Monday last he did see Matthew Wen, a cobbler, at the Committee House with a sword in his hand, and did afterwards see him at the Chapel Field, stabbing two horses which belonged to the troopers.

97. Edmond Wilde, that although he went out with the mutinous company after the messenger, but returned to his work at Goodman Duckett's and did not go out any more that day.

98. William Blackmore, tapster of the "White Lion," denieth that he did stir up the people against the troops.

99. Thomas Warnes saith that he had nothing to do with the mutinous company on Monday last, but did go with four men to drink at the "White Lion."

100. John Braithweyht saw Thomas Warnes amongst the mutinous company outside Ashwell's, and heard him say, "Let them goe on, we have suffered enowe, or too long," or words to that effect.

101. John Fipus heard Thomas Warnes say, upon Monday last, to the mutineers that were at Ashwell's, "Have Mr. Kett's house next."

102. Henry Forby, about 8 o'clock on Monday, he met with two boys in Charing Cross and went with them to the market, and afterwards to see the messenger go out of the gates, and they then went to Ashwell's and saw one Thomas Cooke, who, after he had broken in the window and pillars, did lift him up by the waist and put him in at the window and bade him reach out a pie that was there on a platter, and the said Cooke took it away from him, and presently there came a man who lives in St. Stephen's, that go up and down selling oysters, that broke up the door of the said house.

103. John Cooke saith that he did help Henry Forby up to the kitchen window of Sheriff Ashwell's, but denied that he bade him reach the pie or take it from him.

104. Benjamin Tunnet admitteth that he went with the

mutinous company into Sheriff Ashwell's and did drink in the kitchen, but denieth that he did anything else, and after that he went home.

105. Giles Pecket saith that he did not stir out till after the Committee House was blown up, and said he then went, and seeing diverse men wounded did take pity on them, and helped to remove them, and afterwards coming from thence into the market, and as he was close by the Hall, one of the captains came to him and said unto him, Friend what doe you here, and he, this informant, said unto him to see if he knew any of the troopers, for he had been a trooper under Colonel Langley, where upon the captain said nothing to him, but said come you must goe in here and soe put him into prison.

106. Roger Yonges saith that while he was at work on Monday last one William Hall came to him and saith what are you now at work and Sheriff Ashwell's house is a plundering where there is beer and wine enough, and about four of the clock he came again and said, "Now, you rogue, make buttons," and the wife of Hall said, Now, you shall be hanged," and this informant saith, "He hope not this night."

107. John Bidwell saith that he went with the multitude to watch the messenger from the gates, but denieth that he was at Mr. Ashwell's, Mr. Parmenter's, or Mr. Browne's or the Committee House.

108. George Whitinge, he saith that on Monday last he met one Richard Buddery, who lifted up his stick and offered to strike him, calling him a roundheaded rogue, and said he hoped to see a hundred such rogues hanged and a hundred of the troopers.

109. David Brook saith that he put his name to a petition of Mr. Mayor.

110. Thomas Fox saith that he was at the Committee House on Monday last, and did pick up a pike and a head

piece there, and seeing a little boy with two swords, took one away from him, and going again on Tuesday, he was apprehended and taken to prison.

111. Thomas Freeman did put his name to a petition, and got others to do likewise, amongst whom was one David Brooke.

112. George Nelson, that on Sunday last James Sheringham and Thomas Green came to his house to ask him to set his hand to a petition to keep Mr. Mayor at home, which he did.

He further saith that he went to the "Angel" about ten o'clock and found twenty or thirty boys and men drinking, of which company were John Bury, butcher, and Thomas Toyle, butcher. When he came out of the "Angel," with the best of the company, they waited by Mr. Mayor's door about one hour.

He then went in company with Henry Howard, Sherwood, Roger Roberson, Thomas King, and a younge gent in black, who dwelt in White Lion Lane, and twenty others to John Moore's, the cobbler's, in Lane, to drink, and when they came to Moore's, Henry Howard told him they were watching for the King and Mr. Mayor. The gent in black did desire that his name might be concealed, and the informant saith that he discharged his pistol three times in the night. He, the informant, saith that he was out till three o'clock the next morning, and then, in company with Thomas King, went home to fetch a stick, and then returned to the Market Place, and stopped there till he was locked up in a chamber of Mr. Mayor for about one hour, and on being released, was on his way home when he heard a great shouting, and going to Ashwell's found the doors broken open, he went in, and taking up a half-pike did smash a window, but denieth that he did any other thing, but, in fact, did his best to preserve a chest of pewter. He afterwards him to

his brother Spanton's house, and then tarried, asleep till the Committee House was blown up, when he went out and was accused and brought to prison at the castle.

112a. Mary Burman saith that she heard this morning that yesterday night there came two persons to Christchurch, who desired to speak with the church officers, but whether they did so or not she knoweth not, but fearing that it might be some evil to the congregation, as she was coming to Mrs. Rowse to acquaint her with the business that she might make the same known to the magistrates, she met with one William Racker, a porter in Pockthorpe, near the "Mayde's Head," who would know of this informant whether the Roundheads' wheel should turne round this day, and swore, by his fayth, if it did not to-day it should to-morrow, and this informant said, it may turn a company of you into the whereupon he did swear he would "corpse" this informant.

113. William Barber saith he doth know Mary Burman, and did meet her and spoke with her, saying, doth not the trundle come round this day, and being demanded what he meant by it, saith that she doth usually fill pipes at Rusman's, and she did answer to these words, that she would hath him to gaol, &c. He was at work carrying coals Monday last.

114. John Cornelius, a trooper, saith that on Monday last coming to the assistance of the city with others, he was pursued by one Worsley, a butcher, with a great club in his hand, together with one Risbrooke, a watchmaker, and one Morley, a mason, and the said Worsley did strike down with his club this informant's man, and he and his man fell, and the said men fell on him and beat him very much, and would have killed him had not relief came to him.

115. William Otard saith that on Monday last he went to see the messenger out of the gate and then went to Sheriff Ashwell's house and stood by the Red Well, but did

not fling anything or meddle with any arms or goe into the house, but left when the company left and went to the Excise Office with them and on to Mr. Browne's.

He then went to Goodman Cudd's, in St. Giles', and stayed there till the Committee House was blown up and so home.

116. Lawrence Bird saith that he was sent to Mr. Smith, at Amoringhall, with a letter from a man whose name he knew not, and saith he was not at Mr. Ashwell's, but confesseth that he was at Mr. Parmenter's, but not at the Committee House. He saith that he left Amoringhall about candle lighting.

117. John Brackett denieth that he was at Sheriff Ashwell's house on Monday last, but only went to the Market to see the multitude and from there to work in Bishopsgate Street.

118. — Hill saith that on Monday last he went to Ashwell's to see what the people did there, but he did not meddle with anything, and was afterwards going home when he saw a great number of people going towards the Committee House and going with them saw a number of arms and a quantity of powder in a room there, and he saith unto the people that they must be careful of powder or else they would do a great deal of harm, and as he left the Committee House it was blown up and the gate house fell down on him and bruised his shoulder.

119. Lionel Wisseter saith he was tarrying with the crowd about half-an-hour in the Market Place to see the messenger go and then went home.

120. Martha Youngs saith she saw Lawrence Carter going homeward with Richard Davye and William Fisher about 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a half-pike in his hand.

121. Lawrence Carter saith till 4 o'clock on Monday last he was dressing flesh at several men's houses and then went

to the Committee House to enquire for his son, and meeting one Thomas Lock, by St. Stephen's church, he told him his son was gone home with a musket, a red coat, and a head piece, and told him that his son took them up in the Committee Yard, and so he went homewards and by Green Lane he met three troopers who sayde here is one of the rebel butchers and struck him with their swords and cut him on the hat and shoulder and he then made his escape into the churchyard where he found an old man with a half-pike in his hand which the old man gave him and so he went straight home and next day sent the half-pike and the other arms to Alderman Parmenter's.

122. John Barnefather saith he put his hand to a petition of John Wakes, and did get others to subscribe to it.

123. Thomas Buxton saith he was with the mutinous company all Monday last, but only went to see what they did.

124. George Payne saith he was with the mutinous company all Monday last, but only went to see what they did.

125. Richard Harman saith he was with the mutinous company all Monday last, but only went to see what they did.

126. Robert Cory, constable, saith he did have a warrant to apprehend all suspicious persons, and among the rest he did apprehend Joseph Wyseman, who confessed that he was with the mutinous company on Monday last, and had bullets in his pockets.

127. Joseph Wyseman saith that he went with the tumultuous company to Sheriff Ashwell's and Mr. Parmenter's, and whilst at Ashwell's he saw William Trowe and a purblind cobbler among the mutineers, and the cobbler threw a headpiece and other armour out of Mr. Ashwell's house, and he also heard them say that they were resolved to go to the Committee house and plunder it.

On his way home he met with a boy who gave him half-a-dozen bullets.

128. Robert Cory, constable, saith that he had a warrant to apprehend Richard Fell, son of Thomas Fell, worsted weaver, for carrying away arms or anything from the Committee House, and Mary, sister of Richard Fell, did deliver up a fire pan, a paire tonges and a bridell, which she said were given to her brother by True, the dyer.

129. Richard Fell saith he was at work till 2 o'clock on Monday last, and then his dame gave him leave to go and play, he went into the market and followed the mutineers to the Committee house, where True, the dyer, gave him a fire pan, a pair of tonges, and a bridell, which he took home.

130. William Horne, butcher, apprentice to Robert Lam, saith that he was at worke on Monday last, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon his master sent him to the Market to fetch the bucketts and strikes, and as he was unlocking the shop door, two troopers laid hold of him and took him to the hall.

131. Jeames Renyman was at work on Monday last, and hearing there was a great tumult at the Committee House, he was on his way there, when he met a trooper, who stabbed him.

132. John Cornelius, trooper, was riding down St. Stephen's Street towards the "White Horse," when he met with one William Pratt, who had a forke, and did run it at him, whereupon he said ride violently upon him, and he ran away and took to a house, and so this informant left pursueing of him.

133. John Andrews, draper, saith he saw Edmond Wilde amongst the mutineers very busy amongst them, and would hath the informant delivered unto them, and that he was one of the chief ringleaders of that riottous company to whom Felix Forby directed his speech, which he made to dissuade that unruly company, and he saith he saw him severall times afterwards still persisting and going along with that company.

134. The said John Andrews further saith that he saw James Kynnyman very active with the mutineers, and when the troopers came into the city, he saw him running down St. Peter's churchyard with a half-pike, a sword, and a musket in his hands, and this informant, John Greenefield, and Seagood, did disarm him and take him to the hall.

He did not see him fighting any troopers.

135. George Gaynsford saith that as he was going to the "Angel" he met with one Elias Hopson, who said to him, you did abuse the King's picture upon last Guild daye, and though we be not one hundred now, we shall be a thousand before night, and your throat shall be one of the first that shall be cutt, and he also saith he saw the said Elias Hopson very active amongst the mutineers.

136. Elias Hobson, he did not speak anything to George Gaynford, but confess that he was with the mutineers in the Market Place and at Ashwell's house, but came no nearer than the Red Well, and then he went into Chapel Field where he met with a trooper who threw an iron thing at him and wounded him in the arm.

137. George Gainsford saith that one John Wade amongst the mutinous company cried out "We will have some of his flesh," meaning this informant.

138. Richard Cottam saith that he was passing in the street with his sword in his hand for the assistance of the troopers when he met with Samuel Cooper, the father, and Samuel Cooper, the son, who asked him who he was for, and when he said, "for the troopers," they fell on him, but he was rescued by a woman and taken into her house.

139. Thomas Skott, a soldier, who saith that the informant charging through the White Swanne Back Lane, and when he came against the Lady Frances' gate he, this informant, was dismounted by the rioters, who presently after did get up behind one Thomas Sissen, his fellow trooper, and

was coming riding down against St. Stephen's Church when both of them beaten off their horse and was then wounded in several places by a little women in a red waistcoat with a spike in her hand, and being so wounded, seeing a door open at Thomas Towlers, he, this informant, would have gone in to have sheltered himself, but when he was going in, the said Towler and his wife did thrust out this informant and would not suffer him to remain in their house but thrust him out and exposed him after he was wounded and could not well goe to the fury of the said rioters.

140. Jonathan Lambe burthened in conscience heard Henry Goward, the saddler, say it was a good turn to go and blew up the Committee House upon the Roundheads—he afterwards saw said Goward amongst the rout (?) by the "White Horse" going towards the Committee House.

141. 27th April. Nathaniel Elmer to same effect and saw him there on Monday last about hour an a half before the blowing up.

142. 26th April, 1648. John Cornelius, that on Monday last, he being a trooper who came in for the assistance of the city against the rebellious company then met in St. Stephen's Street, the woman now present, who confesses herself to be Margaret, the wife of John Secker, came running out with a "speete" and ran the same into the ribs of his horse, her husband then been fighting with him with a halbert.

142a. 25th April, 1648. Samuel Benson on yesterday morning, seeing a paper fixed upon a wall near St. Margaret's church, and perceiving it to tend to the raising of a sedition and tumult in the city, did take it down which Richard Aldrych perceiving he and another man being near a furlong off came running to him and demanded why he took it down, and demanded it of him, and he being afraid because of the danger the city was then in, gave it him, but before he delivered it the said Aldrich required him to set it up again.

143. 27th April, 1648. Henry Wright and Thomas Ripton, servants to Hugh Ogden, being in their masters' shop, upon Monday last James Hawke came in and told them he had been at the Committee House, and had a bundle of writings he found there and also a head piece which was thrown at him, which he took up and brought away, and that he had it under his cloak when he was in the shop.

144. 27th April, 1648. John Cornelius, that on Monday he did follow four men who had four muskets, and came in at the "Red Lion" in St. Stephen's, at Woosley's, the butcher, and at the door there stood Robert Benslyn with a fork in his hand, defending of the door, and received them in and then said to them, "Face about and give fire," and in the meantime made a thrust at his informant's mare, and then the door was shut up, and before he and the other troopers with him could break open the door, they were conveyed away.

145. 26th April, 1648. John Haurdauns, on the Monday, in the afternoon, he and Richard Cotham being in St. Giles' heard that a trooper was slain by Chaply Field gate towards the Lady Hobarts, and went to see, and just at the Falgate, Edmond Damme stood with a musket and bandaleres or a sword, and about three or four more with arms, and presently after the magazine was fired and the magazine smitten to the ground, and when he rose again they were all gone, and arms laid upon the ground, and he saw two troopers' horses running about the field, and was told that the troopers were not slain but wounded.

146. Same day. Edmond Damme, that he was in his house all the forenoon of Monday, and about half past one of the clock he and his wife came up to the Red Well and stayed but a little while there while the Mayor was taking away the pikes from the rude company, and then went into the White Lion Lane where he met his sister, who asked him to look for her apprentice, and they went to the Committee House and

passed through the yard and went out at the back side and by the Chaply Field gate there lay two or three muskets, and he took up one but did not use it against any man nor kept it a quarter of an hour, but laid it down again and went away, and when he came to the "Black Swan" back gate, the magazine was fired.

147. 26th April, 1648. John Skeete, a trooper under Captain Lyde, that on Monday (as he was going to a gentleman's quarters, by direction of his captain) one Thomas Turner stood by the stair gate as he passed and desired him to drink with him but he refused, but he swore he should and as he was going in at the gate Turner said, "Here is a city it is a pity but that it should be destroyed to let three or four score rogues to conquer them," and said to his informant, "Have a care this night for all your throats will be cut," and he called for beer in the yard and drunk a health "to King Charles and to the confusion of all the Roundheads," and so soon as the informant could get from him he went back and took two or three of his fellow soldiers and went to apprehend him and met him by St. Peter's Church, coming from the Committee House Ward on horseback, and seized him.

148. 27th April, 1648. Robert Benslyn, tapster at the "Red Lion" and St. Stephen's, but did not go out of the house all day and had no fork or other weapon in his hand all day, but after the magazine was fired, he being in the cellar, there came running into the house Thomas Baldinge, Mr. Tesmond's son, of Trowse, Ralph Saye and three or four more, some with one kind of weapon some with another, and gat into Gayward's Yard and so got away but he did not help them.

149. 25th April. Daniel Ganning saw Thomas Carter among the mutinous company who were before Mr. Sheriff Ashwell's house, and saw him take a pike that was put out at the window and break the glass windows therewith.

150. 26th April. Thomas Rownse, that upon Monday afternoon about 4 he saw Henry Ludkin in St. Stephen's standing in his door, who asked him what news in the Market when he told him the troopers were there and had done good service and were reasonably quiet and said he heard there were more to come in toward night and he was glad of it when Ludkin said, "Let them come for when they come in we will shut in the gates and then we will do well enough with them."

151. (n.d.) Thomas Uttinge, that as he passed by Henry Ludkyn's door on Monday presently upon the going away of Thomas Rounce, and heard Ludkyn say that he would be one that should knock such Roundhades as the said Rounce was on the head, and said I will warrant you he is gone to Browne's, that Roundhead, and looking after him he did see him go in, etc.

152. Henry Levick, as he passed by Ludkin's after blown up, he said, "These sturres might thank such Round-headed rogues as this informant was."

153. Missing.

154. 26th April. Clement Roote on Monday forenoon, between 11 and 12, Mr. Richard Thacker brought a petition to him and asked him to set his hand thereto, which he said was to testify to the fair carriage of the Mayor in his year, and asked him to be at the Hall on Mayday to give his voice to Mr. Freeman and Mr. Croshold in the choice of the members, that he signed the petition, but said, "Mr. Thacker—the choice of the burgesses—did lie between Mr. Smith and Mr. Earle," when Thacker said he was a turncoat.

155. Thomas Arnold corroborates.

156. Richard Thacker, merchant, on Saturday he was in the Walk in the Market and met Mr. Anthony Myngaye, who told him there were divers persons at Mr. Mayor's house of the testimony of the fair carriage of Mr. Mayor, which he

intended to carry up to London with him, whereof this examinant took one and got subscriptions to it (produced)—the petition did lye upon a table in the Mayor's house—the Mayor came in and proferred him a cup of sack, but whether he knew this examinant had taken up a petition he cannot tell.

157. 26th April, 1648. Margaret Secker, wife of John Secker, that on Monday afternoon Goodwife Wilson and Sotherton's wife, in St. Stephen's Street, cried out for arms, whereupon she brought a "speete," and Martin Morley, mason, took it out of her hand and did run down the street with it, but he did she know not—denies she ran at any trooper or trooper's horse, and did not hurt or wound any trooper at all.

158. 27th April, 1648. Hamond Estgate, that on Sunday morning last past William Hall, the shereman, James Sherringham, butcher, and Thomas Green, tailor, brought to his house a petition, &c., desiring him to go with them to get hands to the petition, and that they got thirty or forty hands to it and then carried it away. Among those who signed were Robert Woodyard, Edward Isbell, Edward Moslee, Thomas Fowlsham, George Watts, William Blackmore, George Tory, and Nicholas Blancher.

159. 28th April, 1648. Edward Kettleburgh on Monday last about 2, Thomas Chickeringe asked him to get signatures, &c., but denies that he did incite counsel or advise any person to gather together to any place of meeting or assist the mutineers, &c.

160. Missing.

161. 28th April, 1648. Thomas Horne on Monday went to his master, where he worketh, in St. George's of Colegate, Robert Wade, but going through the "Castell deks" he, hearing a great shout about the Chaplie Feild, went thither, and spying his master, Wade there, desired him to go home to work, who say he came thither to look for him, so they

went home together, and he wrought till 9 o'clock, and hearing a great "dene" in the city went out again, and in the Market he found the Company—and did see the messenger ride out of town—went with the mutineers to the Committee House, where, seeing a child shot, he took it up and washed him, and stood by him till his father and the surgeon came, denies complicity with mutineers, but admits he was within Sheriff Ashwell's house and took part of a collar of brane with them.

162. 28th April. John Wade, sen., on Monday at 3, being at his stall in the Butchery, having a sword in his hand, had appointed to go along with his brother George W. into the country to buy cattle, and went accordingly. Admits, that being near one George Gainford's shop, he called him Roundhead, but denieth that he said that he would have any part of his flesh. Did not go with the mutineers.

162 (div.). S.D. John Wade, sen., that on Monday, in the forenoon, about the time the "pursevant" went away, and being near the shop of George Gainsford, hard by the "King's Head," in the Market, did call him Roundhead, and &c., but after that went to his son-in-law to fetch his sword, with whom he had left it to fasten the hilt, and came with it in his hand through St. Peter's Churchyard, but whether it was drawn or not he knoweth not.

163. 25th April. Henry Levicke on Monday night met with one Robert Hillery (?) bringing a wounded man from the Committee Yard, and asked him if there was any troopers come in, who said yes, and that two of the troopers almost killed, and that he had wounded one of them with a rusty sword, and said he could not kill kim because the troopers came on so fast.

164. Missing.

165. 28th April. Matthew Wenn—when a company pressed into Sheriff Ashwell's house he went in with them,

but did not meddle with anything there—went up to the Committee House, but went not in, and after the “cracke” of gunpowder went home. Never heard any proclamation made that all people should depart upon pain of death.

166. }
 167. } Missing.
 168. }

169. 25th April. Philip Wickupp, that Edmond Mortimer had a pistol which he said he took out of Mr. Ashwell's house and vapered, and said he would cut the Roundheads throats, and that before he would shave he would spend his blood.

That Richard Riseinge flourished with a sword, which he said he had at Mr. Ashwell's house, and swore that if all were on his mind they would beat the troopers out of town.

170. 3rd May. Ursula, wife of John Moore, that on Sunday night last, after she and her husband had gone to bed, about 12 or 1, one Henry Goward, saddler, Samuel Sherwood, the spinner, of Cotton, and Thomas Kinge, a butcher, and divers other company to the number of twenty, came making a great noise in the street, some with halberts or weapons like them, and that Goward said before she opened the door that they were watchmen for King Charles and Mr. Mayor—that there was a gentleman that came into their company who was in a black suit, whose name she knoweth not, and they spent in her house 2/6, which Henry Goward paid.

171. 30th April. Edward Gray, mill beater, being at his father's house, in Pockthorpe, there came one Thomas Cubitt, who had formerly been a soldier, on Sunday morning, about 6 or 7, and said he had been at St. Maryer's, and stood there to note who would be for the King, and he had got three or four score names—that about 2 on Monday, Thomas Chickeringe desired him to go with him to the Market Place, for there was a great company there that were rifling of men's

houses there—the company was all before Mr. Parmenter's house—some cried to go to Tuck's, but the head of the company cried out to go to the Committee House and arm themselves, but the troopers coming did strike at him and struck off his hat, upon which he ran away.

172. s.d. Ralf Brewet, worstead weaver, was in his house till 5 on Monday, when he went into the Market Place to see whether he knew any of the troopers that were come, and that standing by Mr. Mayor's door two troopers came to him, one of whom struck at him and wounded him—denies he had any intent to join with the multitude—had himself been a soldier under Captain Spencelye's Parliament Service.

173. 3rd May. Thomas Page and Nickolas Wells, constables of the town of Alborough, that in the afternoon of Monday last, seeing one Samuel Sherwood, of Alborough, and suspecting him to be one of the mutineers, did send to Mr. Miller, the Chief Constable, who examined him, who said he lived at Norwich, and was pursued by the troopers from whom he had fled, being unwilling to lay in prison—he was then taken before Mr. Justice Windham, who commanded him to bring him to Norwich.

174. Samuel Sherwood, that on Sunday about 11 at night he went to one Moore, an alehouse keeper, where there were about 20 men and a gentleman, whose name he knows not, who gave them 12 pence to drink, which they did, "till the chimes went twelve"—details of *an alibi* all day—was neither at Mr. Ashwell's, the Excise Office, or the Committee House, or amongst any of the mutineers all that day.

175. 30th April. Elias Browne, goldsmith, on Monday he was not in any tumult of people, but when the company was against Mr. Parmenter's house, hearing a drum striking up in White Lion Lane, he went out and took the drum away from the boy that had it, and delivered it by the appointment of Mr. Mayor to the sword bearer—did not go out again till 4,

when, it being reported one was slain at the Committee House, he went and there stood against the Committee House window. Thomas Palmer and Robert Pleasaunce heard Henry Goward call Pleasaunce, "Roundheaded rouge"—meeting a boy with a musket and a bandoleer tried to take them away from him, when one of the company struck him on the shoulder, and asked him what he had to do with the boy, on which he went home and had not been there half-a-quarter-of-an-hour before the troops of horse came in, &c., &c.

176. s.d. Thomas Palgrave on Monday morning, hearing a great noise in the street, did rise to hear what the matter was, and saw five or six ragged fellows sit on his bench—between 9 and 10 saw a great number of people in the "King's Head, got pressing in where the sergeant-at-arms was—when the sergeant mounted, deponent and others, and Felix Forby and others went on either side of the said messenger, the company going along with them till they came at the Town Close, where the company would not allow him and Mr. William Skottow to go any further met Mr. Sheriff Davy, who told him that there were lamentable doings at the Committee House Shut up his shop and went to the "White Horse," in the company of Mr. Pay . . . to Sir John Potts, who remained with him, &c.

177. Missing.

178. 8th May. William Rix, reeder, that on Monday 24th ult., was at work at Woodyard, the brewer, all the forenoon, then to dinner to one Thomas Gurdue (?) to make an arber, and there stayed till the magazine was fired, and came out into the castle dikes, and there met with a maid of Mr. Burman's, of Christ Church, who asked him to go home with her, she being much affrighted, and he did so, and stayed there till 7 at night and then went home, and missing the girl, went into St. Stephen's Street to look for her, and going

towards Lady Hobart's there stood two men right against the "White Swan" back gate who he knew not, who gave him two musket barrels, two half-pikes, and a piece of . . . and bade him bring them to the Cathedral, and he took them, but was taken by the watch and brought to prison.

179. n.d. Thomas Toller, of St. Stephen's, on the Monday was at work at John Pecks, of St. Stephen's, before 5, and stayed there till 7 at night, when he was sent to Ben Bakers, in the White Lion Lane, to buy some biskitts . . . that he did not deny any trooper coming into his house for shelter, or that any did offer to come in . . . (torn), hands dyed with the colour of yarne . . . said that he knew that the examinant was one that wounded him by his hands . . . so he was apprehended.

180. n.d. Robert Hillary, servant to James Rayner, was at home all the Monday till 3 or 4, and then, seeing the people run into the street, went to St. Stephen's to see what the matter was, and met two soldiers riding down the street, and he shunning them one of them made at him, and there being a boy with an old sword, he took it from him to defend himself with, and after the trooper had "strooken" at him and he had "bitched" the blow the trooper rode on, and he threw down the sword and went into his shop, and afterwards, when the magazine was fired, his master, Rayner went to the Committee House to see what hurt was done, and found one of Woolfe's men there wounded, and came back and told examinant to go help and fetch him home, and that one Henry Levicke, being in one Peart's house, where the Woolfe's man was carried, asked him the news, etc. Denies he wounded the trooper or struck him.

181. n.d. John Curtis, of St. George's Colegate, on the Monday coming toward Blackfriar's Brigge before noon, there stood one Dawes, sometime a hosier, speaking to one who looked out at a window, and said this may thank Tom Barrett

that Mr. Mayor is sent for, and swore that when the said Barrett be Mayor, he, the said Dawes, would be Sheriff, and clapped his hands together, saying that before we (had) quite done with him we will make him a poor Tom Barrett. The man he spoke to was either Andrew, the glover, or his eldest son.

The same day he was drinking with two of Bateley's men at Gargraves in St. Giles', when the troopers did rout the mutineers and there came divers of them in out of Chapley Field at Gargrave's back gate with arms, and did run into the house with them . . . and saw one Able "who live" in St. Mary's bring in two or three swords under his cloak, and his wife with him who had a musket and sword . . . these arms were put up a chimney within the inn . . . also saw one Chapman, a weaver, in St. Swithin's Lane run through the same yard with a musket, bandaleers, and a sword by his side, and a fair sword in his hand which he said was a trooper's sword . . . Also saw one Becke, a weaver of St. Mary's, come through the yard with a musket, bandaleers, and a sword by his side—also saw Jeremy Watling's eldest son with a musket which he said he took from a boy.

182. John Grenefield, on the Monday, after the troopers had come in he saw James Killingman about the "King's Head" with a naked sword in one hand, and a rapier in the other, and Mr. Andrewes apprehended him and brought him to prison.

183. John Edwards, on the Monday, was at work at his master Blacke, in St. Sweethings, and did not stir till the troopers were come into the town, that just as he came out, the magazine was fired . . . went into the lane by Lady Hobert's and there found a carbine which he took and carried home, and after hearing that the bellman had cried that all arms should be brought into the Hall that had been taken up, he, on the Tuesday was coming to bring it when a trooper in

the Castle Yard would have taken it, but he would bring it in himself and thereupon was taken and put into prison.

184. Edmond Mortymer, on the Monday, about 8, went into the Market to see what work he could get, and sat upon a stool near the Guildhall, and did not come amongst the mutinous company at the "King's Head." About 9 Mrs. (?) Playford sent him home to her house with meat, and then he went to Mr. Norris' at St. Andrew's, and stayed there till near noon—when coming home met his wife who asked him to look for his boy, aged 9.

185. Owen Stone, on the Monday, was employed all the forenoon among the fishmongers in carrying water, and with the widow, Simpson, and about 12, went to Dudley's, the carriers . . . and on his way back saw the mutinous company at Mr. Ashwell's, and many of them in the entry rushing at the warehouse door, saying it was the cellar door, and he desired them to forbear, and told them it was the warehouse door.

186. 9th May, Richard Riseinge, of St. Audrey's, on the Monday was at work after 8 at Philip Wilson's house in Conisford—before he went to work, he went into the Market and saw a great company of people by the Cross at noon time went to St. Giles', and coming back, went to Smiter's (?) cellar and staid till almost 4, and went back to work—and soon after, word came that a boy was killed at the Committee House, so went to see—after a while it was reported that the troopers were come when he ran away, and finding a sword near the "White Horse," took it, but after the proclamation, returned it. On the Wednesday he went to Yarmouth to see goodwife Scory, his kinswoman and godmother, but she and her husband had gone to Norwich, so he was enforced to lodge at an alehouse that night, and the bailiffs of Yarmouth came and took notice of him and had him brought up to their hall and committed him.

187. Peter Smith, servant to David Cherry, on the Monday was up at 4 or 5, and worked till 10, and being among the company at the "King's Head" gate, Mr. Skottowe sent him for Felix Forby and Mr. Joseph Payne on his return, the people had gone to Mr. Ashwell's, so he followed them—but did not go to Mr. Parmenter or to the Committee House nor took any arms or opposed any troopers. Mr. Sotherton gave him a pike to bring to the Hall, which he delivered to Mr. Mayor.

188. Mary, wife of David Cherry, on the Monday, her husband went early towards Lynn. Her servant, Peter Smith went out to Mr. Ashwell's, one she sent for him saw him among the mutinous company, and he did not go out again except to fetch home her child who was at school near the Committee House, which he did within a quarter of an hour.

189. William Austen, tiler, on the Monday he went to work between 5 and 6 to a house in Newgate—between 7 and 8 he went to look for one Raund (?) who should have wrought there and went to the widow Yonges and found him there, but he said he could not work till the afternoon, whereon after he had drunk a pot of bere he went home and did lye down and sleep till 2, and then came to the Market and stayed there for a while looking on, and after the mutinous company had gone to the Committee House, he went thither after the doors were open, and there being powder spilt upon the stairs coming off the Committee Chamber he did sweep up the value of a pound of powder, and took up a sword and a carbine which were thrown out at a window and carried them home and went away before he heard of the coming of the troopers, and next day his wife delivered the powder, musket, and sword, to the troopers, and he absented himself for fear of being questioned for the same.

190. John Newton, mason, on the Monday, after 3 in the

afternoon, he saw William Austin, tiler, come home to his house bringing with him his hat almost full of gunpowder, a carbine, a rest and sword, and a good quantity of belts, and his wife followed him with something in her lap, &c.

191. Thomas Abell, comer, on the Monday went with his wife and one Roger Remmens about 4 in the afternoon to the house of John Abell, of Bere Street, and came home by the lane at the back of the Committee House, and came through the "Black Swan," at Gargraves, but did not bring away any sword or other arms, but went to Gargrave's house for shelter, and while there his wife took a muskett out of a boy's hand, but does not know who he was or what she did with it, &c.

192. Edward Andrew, of St. George Colegate, on the Monday fortnight about 9 or 10 in the forenoon did hear a great "hallowinge," looked out of his father's window and asked what was the matter, and William Dawes being in the street they fell into some speeches, and Dawes said it might thank Thomas Barrett that the Mayor was sent for, and examinant said the people did talk he should be re-elect—denies he saw Dawes clap his hands or give any "threttenge" speeches against Barrett.

193. Mary, wife of Thomas Abell, on the Monday did not go abroad, but about her private business until 3 or 4 of the afternoon, when she and her husband and one Roger Rennets went to see what hurt was done to Sheriff Ashwell's house, and thence by Mr. Parmenter's and so to her brother, John Abell, in Ber Street, and did but drink, and report being come that there was a boy killed at the Committee House, &c., &c., and they went to Gargrave's Yard, when Hamon Kent's eldest son came running in with two naked swords, and would have given her husband one but he would not take it, and she took the musket of him and carried it to the tapster to set up, but he would not receive it, whereupon

she set it in the chimney and came home, and when they came by Sayer's, the brewer, the powder was fired.

194. Samuel Gawthorne on the Monday when he was enforced to fly from the Committee House by reason of the mutiny there, he had got as far as the "Wheat Sheaf," Jonathan Johnsons (here present) came running after him with a naked sword, and overtook him, and laid hands on him violently, and told him he must go back again to Mr. Palgrave, who there stood against the Committee House to answer for what he had done—but was persuaded to let him go—by that time he had come at St. Peter's churchyard gate when he seized him again and said he must and should go back, &c. With Johnsons, there was one Buntinge, a carter in Conisford informant crying out for help was "rescoused" from them. Also saw Elias Browne stand next the Committee House.

195. Thomas Rogerson, when Gawthorne fled from the Committee House he escaped with him (repeats last witness' evidence). One Bunting gave threatening speeches to Mr. Vincks' man for assisting Gawthorne.

196. Gawthorne further—The man now present, who terms himself by the name of Thomas Herne, was at the Committee House, and saw him in the Armory take arms (on detached fragment) said, "There goes Samuel Cawthorne, he can tell who shot off the piece that killed the boy," &c.

197. Jonathan Johnsons, servant to Thomas Saberton, when he went home to dinner his wife desired him to go and look for William Salter, her brother. Found him in St. Stephen's going to the Committee House, with the rest of the mutinous company followed to get him home when at the back gate there was a boy "hirt" found a sword at the door on the street there was a gentleman in the street near the door in black clothes, being a "black" man in cuffs, who called out, "Yonder go the armourer who did shoot

the boy," and bade him go fetch him back again . . . pursued him when Cawthorns said (as before).

198. Nicholas Crocker, servant to John Wen, cutler, on the Monday saw Peter Smith, servant to David Cherry, with a long pike among the mutinous company when they were before Mr. Ashwell's house.

199. Nathaniel Slye was in the market about 11, and saw the Mayor and Justices go from the "King's Head," and stayed there still some butchers and others did not see the messenger go away—did not go with the mutineers, &c.

200. Anthony Drury, of St. Paul's, stayed in market place half-a-hour till the messenger went away, and followed him amongst other company to St. Stephen's Gates, but then went home, &c. Discharged.

201. James England, on the Monday he was in the market when the mutinous company were before the "King's Head," and went out of the gates with them, and afterwards at Mr. Ashwell's, but did not act or do anything there, and afterwards to the Committee House, but did not go in or take any arms or oppose any of the troopers (discharged). He went with one Cobb, of St. James', a twisterer.

202. Richard Brettingham (taken 11th May), on the Monday, going to work into St. Austin's, hearing a great hallowyn in Chapplyfeild, went to see who was there, and saw among others, Bidwell the elder, little Ellis, and about 100 more . . . went to Sheriff Ashwell's, and the company having broken down one of the great posts standing at the gate, and the gate being open, he and one George Nelson, a "comer" in St. Austin's, who was in a red petticoat, Matthew Wenn (?), cobbler in St. Austin's, and little Ellis, who was their captain, went in, and in the half roof found arms and flung them out of the window—was at the Committee House and took up a headpiece and two old swords, but as he was coming down the stairs ancade (?) did take the headpiece from the

examinant, and the swords he left on the stairs, and then hearing the troopers were come—ran home.

203. James Blowfield, butcher, was in his own house in Ber Street till past 8, saw a great company about the Cross, and Mr. Forby and others speaking, went home till 2 o'clock—when returned to the Market—the company then at Mr. Garrett's house—went to Parmenter's house, and being called by Mr. Parmenter's son, took some arms which he delivered to Mr. Mayor, and went home—returning to Chapplyfeild after the blow, was taken prisoner.

204. John Tailor, butcher, was in his master's house on the Monday till 12 or 1, and hearing of a tumult at Mr. Parmenter's, went down to the "Blue Bell," and some that were by him said that our standing here might bring us into trouble, so went home.

205. Joseph Kent, on the Monday was told in the morning that the pursevant was to go away with the Mayor—returned about 12 to the Market to look for his wife, being big with child, and seeing her well with some of her neighbours went home and stayed till 2, went to seek his wife again—went to the Committee House and took two swords which he intended to bring to the Hall, &c.; gave up two swords—had no musket, Abell's wife would have had a sword of him, but he would not let her have it—neither did he set up any things at the "Black Swan."

206. Philemon Hamlinge, baker, at the Sabbath day at night, being the 24th (?), he, John Judge and another did watch for Mancroft Ward, and about 2 o'clock at night did hear a piece let off about St. Andrew's, and about half an hour after there was another piece went off as he did conceive in the Dove Lane, and went towards there and there met Leonard Spurgeon, who told him he did not know who shot off the piece, and Spurgeon went home and the examinant after him—he did hear soon after that he, (S), turned back

again, saying he could not—and then met with the other watch and would have given them 12d., and then meeting with some idle company went with them to the Angel Gate, but they would not let them in, and then they went with the said Spurgeon by the “Black Swann,” and so to one Moore’s in the Gounne Lane, and he followed to see what would become of them, and went in and found Spurgeon sitting amongst a great company, drinking, but how long they stayed he does not know—there was another company of four persons, amongst them one Bransby, Mr. Lynsey’s man and Lynsye man came with his sword drawn to him and said they were a better watch than he, and them who were with them, so this informant did ask them from whom they had their charge and they said from yourself.

207. Palfreman Sheffield, carpenter, on the Monday, Mr. Matthew Marcon, John Castle, and he went about to take names to a petition, and went in at the “Christopher” in St. Augustine’s to drink about 9 in the morning, and Castle sent for a slice of cold beef which they did eat, whilst there, Bartholomew Carter, one Browne, a neater (?), and John Coates came into the room, who set their hands to the petition, and drank and eat with them—they then meant to have taken names in their own parish, but hearing the people were gathered together in a tumultuous manner they all resolved to desist and proceed no further in taking subscriptions and went home.

208. John Eglington, comer, on the Monday was working all day at William Gibson’s, St. George Colegate, from 5 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, and as he was coming into the Market, the troopers seized him and brought him to prison.

209. Thomas Moyer of St. Augustine, on the Monday did not rise till 7 in the morning, went to the market about 9 or 10 and heard the company speak to the messenger and

saw them bring out the messenger's horse, and a gentleman gave examinant 2d. to go home; in the afternoon came to Sayer's, the brewers—and by that time he came there the magazine was fired and the troopers came. Next day he was at work in the Committee yard, helping to dig out the dead corpses, and there came one Dawes, a cobbler, who apprehended this deponent and brought him to the Hall and he was put away with others into the prison.

210. Mary Durrant servant to Mr. Sheriff Ashwell. On the Monday when the mutinous company did break into Sheriff Ashwell's house, she saw the man now present who acknowledged his name to be Thomas Moyer, and a man with a rule in hand and a man in a red petticoat, who would have broken the closet door in the dining chamber and would have had the informant to have fetched the key thereof.

211. Nicholas Daws saw Thomas Moyer in Ashwell's house, very busy by the cellar door saying he would have beer and said he came for arms and would have arms and provoked others to look for arms.

212. Jeremy Beck was at work at Dr. Browne's on the Monday till 4 in the afternoon, and then hearing the mutinous company had done much hurt at Mr. Parmenter's, went to see and as he came by the "Blue Bell" heard there was a boy killed by Samuel Cawthorne, and missing a boy of his own, went at the foregate and through the house, into the yard, where the company were throwing arms out of a window, and passed by and went to see the boy that was hurt that was near the back gate—and seeing the people so rude in tearing up the arms, went down presently and when he came down, Tone, the dyer, said "Come sueres* (?) let us go on I will live and die with you," which he hearing presently went away and came home between 5 and 6 and did not meddle with any arms.

* Sirrahs (?)

213. Nicholas Swetman of Margaret's, that on the Monday a little after the magazine was fired, he saw the young man who did acknowledge himself to be Richard Cotham, come through Margaret Churchyard with a naked sword in his hand, without a hat and with his coat or cloak under his arm.

214. Richard Cotham, that on the Monday, about 5, he went to the "Black Swan," in St. Giles', and when the report that the troopers were come, many of the mutineers came running in at the back gate, and among others Hamon Kent—they came in so fast in the yard that he got into a street and went towards the Committee House to meet with the soldiers, being acquainted with some of them, and before he came there it was blown up, whereupon he turned, and on the way found a sword which he drew, and threw away the scabbard and went through St. Margaret's churchyard, and met with Simon Cooper, and his son standing at their own door with their swords in their hands, who bade him stand and asked him who he was for, and there said "For the King," and he said so was he, when they came a woman George Pacyes (?) wife, and seeing their swords held up one against another, got him into her house and so the Coopers left him and there he did leave his sword.

215. Richard Swainson saw Richard Cotham yesternight draw his sword and set it against one Medcalfe, but getting a cross word (?)——and that day in the Deputy's House he did lay his hand on the hilt (of his sword) as (if) he would draw his sword.

216. Nicholas Steward, of Trowse, lately lodged at house of Richard Buddry, of Trowse, and on the Sabbath day before the mutiny, Buddry, keeping the "Crown" at Trowse, in the afternoon near night, Buddry said to several travellers lying in the house that the Mayor was to be carried away the next morning, and it were good that the people would not suffer the

same, and said to him, "Sure be up betimes to-morrow, and go and help to keep Mr. Mayor from being carried away," and he would go too, and that about 9 or 10 o'clock on the Monday he came into the Market Place—as he stood by the Angel Gate one Nick's man, a butcher, said the company were at the Red Well, &c., and he went on till he saw the doors broken open, and the people press into the house, and he went into the cellar and did drink, but did not meddle with anything else—went to the Committee House, and into a house where there were saddles, but took nothing—but arms being thrown out he took up a muskett, bandaleers, sword and rest, and some powder—went to Chaplyfeild with his arms, where there were 30 or 40 more—when magazine fired most of them did throw down their arms and ran away, and he went Abraham's Hall and left, and went home.

217. Robert Witchingham, of Bracondell, on the Monday being at work at a house at one Locks in St. Stephen's when the mutinous company went out at the Gates. When in Mr. Cullier's shop, about 5, some troopers rode by, and word being given out that a boy was killed, and by St. Stephen's Church, there being divers arms in the street, he took up a sword and head piece, and there coming some troopers out of the lane he turned back into a house for his safety, but lost his sword—being let out at the back side he met a boy with a sword and took it from him and went away, and left the same and his head piece at Lucas' at the Gates.

218. Francis Brumwell was in the city on the Monday, and went to the Committee House to look for a boy he wanted, and when he was there a tapestry cloth was thrown out of the window, and he took it home and next day brought it to the Hall.

219. Thomas Bullard, of St. Simon and St. Jude, on the Monday he went home from Mr. Mackerell, saw a company about the Committee House, but staid not among them, but

looked for two of his servants whom he missed, but George Lambe came to him and called him knave, and gave him other revileful speeches—did not in any way animate the said company or countenance or seem to approve or allow of their doings.

220. Martha, wife of Simon Gibson, on Thursday or Friday last Charles Porter, Mr. Richard Tucker's man, brought the fire lock here present to her and asked her to let him set it in the chimney because he saw his master coming, and saw Porter trying of it in the street before he brought it in to her.

221. Charles Porter that this day fortnight his master sent him to Thomas Barber, of Magdalen Street, for money, when Barber said that if he would buy a carbine he could help him to one a good pennyworth, and went with him to a soldier of Captain Blissett's troop at the "Bull," where he bought the carbine for 8s., and Barber said as it was now a vacant time he, the examinant, might kill pigeons—did not carry it home then—on the Thursday charged it with powder and as he was about to let it off his master came to the door, and thereupon he went and set it in at Gibson, the coblers.

222. Andrew Burton cordwainer, that when the arms were carried out at Sheriff Ashwell's, he saw Thomas Bullard by Goodman Goosetree's shop and said, "what should he (meaning Mr. Ashwell) do with so many arms in the house—kill his neighbours" (?) and he told Bullard that Mr. Ashwell was more than a private man, he was a Captain, and the said Bullard said "What, under a bush?"*

223. John Rose to same effect.

224. George Lambe, that on the Monday he saw one Bullard, a tailor, dwelling near the "Maid's Head," among the mutinous company near Ashwell's house, and did animate

* Possibly this may refer to Mr. Ashwell keeping an inn "Good wine needs no bush."

them and seemed very joyful at the beating down of the glass windows. Went to him and asked him if he were not ashamed so to do and he answered "No—why should he have so many arms in his house unless it were to kill his neighbours," and used many other desperate speeches which he does not now particularly remember.

225. Richard Puckle saw John Smith, servant to David Cherry amongst the mutinous company at Ashwell's house, and saw him step upon the seat by the door and crowd in among the company into the entry when he would have pulled him back asking him if he would be hanged, but he would not stay and cried out, here is one that would have us hanged, when he went away as fast as he could.

226. John son of Anthony Dye (signs Dey) saw Thomas Wells, son of Wells, the porter of St. Stephen's gates, among the company before Ashwell's house with a long pike in his hand.

227. Jonathan Johnsons saw among mutineers outside Committee House a gentleman in the street near the door in black clothes being a black man. Whom he knows to be a gentleman now present, who acknowledges himself to be Thomas Palgrave, who said to him "Yonder go the armorer who did shoot the boy,"—and told him to fetch him back which he did, and it was Samuel Cawthorne (as in deposition ante.

228. Thomas Balden of St. Michael-at-Thorn (xn. 17 May). On Monday came to Mr. Cooke, the attorney in St. Peter Mancroft, about 6 o'clock, to pay him some money which the examinant had levied upon, etc., and then went home and did not join the mutinous company, etc., and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon went to the market to speak with Mr. Coats, and they went to the "White Lion," and thence homeward by Rochesters, the shoemakers met Thomas Cane and Thomas Garwood, who told him the troopers were come

in and asked him to go with him to St. Stephen's to see the troopers, and he went with them as far as Robert Skeltons, and there standing and talking they heard the Committee House was blown up, and went home and went to his stable to make it clean, and whilst there he heard the people in the streets cry "Arm, or else you will have your throats cut,"—and that thereupon he confesseth he ran out with his fork in his hand as far as the "Three Tuns," and there seeing none but troopers turned back and "took in" at a door at the "Red Lion," and so went away and there went in at the "Red Lion" two more besides himself who got over a wall, with cudgels only and denies he uttered the words informed against him.

229. Simon Ovington of St. Peter Parmontergate came not out of his house till 12—went to Ashwell's house. Alderman Sotherton delivered him a pike to bring to the hall, which he did and delivered it to the Mayor at the hall porch and then went to Mr. Kett's house, and to the end to quiet the company went into the house with Mr. Sheriff Davy to see what arms were . . . and satisfied them there was none and they went away and went home . . . passed by Parmenter's house where the mutineers were, but went home.

230. Richard Wright, at Ashwell's saw Benjamin Tenny there who gave him some beer in his hat, but he did not meddle with any arms nor was at Mr. Parmenter's or the Committee House.

231. Robert Child, tapster at the "White Lion" in St. Giles', was not out all the Monday except about 10 or 11, when his master Parker sent him to Robert Skelton's for a horse, for Parker to ride to Hethersett, next day he went to the yard of the Committee House looking about when a trooper took him and brought him to prison.

232. Robert Wright, on the Monday saw one Ovington, a tailor, was very busy among the mutineers and pressed hard

at the back door for arms, and after he had gotten his sword . . . Ovington strove with a grey bearded man to get away a partizan from him but the old man would not part with it.

233. Hanbury Blunt, upholster, on the Monday, saw one Slye, a young fellow with a musket, bandoleer, &c., ascend amongst the mutinous company.

234. John Huntige (signs Hinton), on the Wednesday after the mutiny heard Robert Antingham, of Brackendell say he did not cast stones against the troopers out of St. Stephen's Churchyard, and when the troopers struck at him he did "dopp" under a church wall.

235. William Buttwill, servant to George Ellis . . . went into the Market and against Mr. Garnell's house—had no arms and did not go to the Committee House.

236. Merry, the wife of William Harding saith she did see Thomas Bidwell in the parlour of the Committee House, and he did bring some arms with him and laid them down there. She said to him, "You will not fight the women and children," and he answered, "How, you whore and—you—" "such ale as you brew such ale you shall drink," &c., and so went away.

On her way to the Committee House she met one Yelverton who had a grey cloake with some things in it, and being asked by one Whissiter what the things were he said they were not money and so went away.

She also met with Lucas' apprentice with two children's coats in his hand, and she told him that he should be made to take them back again to his shame, but he ran away.

She also saw True, the dyer, in the Committee House very busy with a lantern in his hand.

237. Remanyn Symonds saw William Ruttwell amongst the mutinous company, and did hear him say as he was being taken to the Hall, "What he had done he would doe againe

in spite of all the Justices in the towne." He confesseth that he did drink beer at Ashwell's.

238. Philip Wick saw Edward Durdon come from Parmenter's Ward, and hailing the mutinous company by Castle Dykes did saye, "Now for roots and turnips," and did pass along.

239. Robert Starling was ordered to be one of the watch for the safety of the City, and whilst in the Lower Close, one Mr. Porter did ride up to him, and on being asked to stand in the King's name, he said he would stand being charged in the King's name, but at no bodyes name else. And this informant demanded him to deliver his sword, and the said Porter asked him if he would have it naked, and did thereupon draw his sword and almost and this informant did tell him it was verie well done, but he must come with him to the Court of Guard, and he and the rest of the watch did carry him there.

240. Edward Downing corroborates the information of Robert Starling.

241. Christopher Ludlam corroborates Robert Starling's evidence.

242. John Porter confesseth that he did eat with the watch in the Lower Close, but knew not that they were the watch.

243. Christopher Franke saw Thomas Ridewell amongst the mutinous company on Monday last very active.

244. John Carter saw Dye, the smith, amongst the mutinous company in the Committee House.

245. Robert Flower was out of Norwich all Monday last, and did not hear or see anything of the mutiny, but was told by a woman that there was a great hurly burly in Norwich.

246. Thomas Bigott, mason, whilst he was at Henry Symonds in St. Andrews, one John Riston, a tailor, came in

and said the Roundheads would be quelled because he had seen a number of knights and gentlemen setting their hands for an old King and a new Parliament, and did swear by God that he also did set his hand to it.

247. John Wright was at Sheriff Ashwell's delivering down the sweeds fethers, (see) when one Roger, a barber, came into the false roof where he was, and did shove him downe because he, the informant, would have secured some long pikes which did lie upon a balk, and he, the said Roger, did take the long pikes, and delivered them out of the window to the mutinous company.

248. Peter Blomfield was at Sheriff Ashwell's on Monday last guarding the gate, when he heard one Nelson call out, "Break down the gate," and he and others did so, and did violently enter the house. And he also saith that one Henry Dye did search all over the house with a candle.

249. Peter Blomfield further saith that one William Riches did search in Ashwell's house for arms, and finding pikes in the false roof, did call out of a window to the multitude that there were pikes, and commanded this informant to give them out to the multitude.

250. William Riches, barber, was at work till about 10 o'clock, and then going to Mr. Grays, the apothecary, for some washing balls, spied a great company at Mr. Ashwell's, and he went to Mr. Sotherton's at the little door next the Red Well and told him what was happening, and the said door being opened by Mr. Blomfield, Mr. Sotherton entered and Mr. B. desired this informant to search the house for arms and he found in the false roof a dozen or 13 pikes which Mr. B. handed out to the mutineers. And he further saith one Smith, a mutineer, seeing this informant said, "Sirrah Riches it is a pittie but that your brains should be knocked out, because you said there was no more arms in the house and you see that there is more

arms found in the house," and struck him over the shin with a cudgel and broke his shin so that he had to go to Dr. Dandelashe for a plaister, and so departed home and stirred out no more.

251. Elizabeth Burke saw one James Marshall, tapster, throw out of Ashwell's window two pieces of armour, which the rude multitude carried away.

252. Thomas Cooper, whilst he and others were drinking at the "White Lion," one William True, the dyer, with two or three others came in and said, "Come boys, lett us drinke and be merry, for we will have wool out of Mr. Parmenter's house which he hath for excise," and presently departed.

253. Samuel Cawston, was servant to the committee, and kept the magazine. Hearing of the mutiny, and fearing danger he went to secure the magazine, and carried the arms upstairs and bolted and locked the doors, and stayed in the magazine with four others till about 3 or 4 o'clock, when the mutineers broke open the gates and doors, and forced entrance into the rooms where the arms were, and amongst them was Edward Gray, who violently came upon him with a sword in his hand and did threaten to kill him, but was prevented by one of the mutineers.

254. Thomas Rogerson, on 24th of April last he did see one Edward Gray with others break open the doors of the Committee House and go in and seize Goodman Cawston by the throat and would have killed him if he, this informant, had not stepped in and hindered him.

255. John Leverington, on the 24th day of April, diverse rude people broke open the doors of the Committee House, and from them came to Mr. Eyre's dwelling house where he, this informant, was, and broke open the doors and came in, and one Charles Emerson took him by the throat and did say, "Here is the rogue that killed the boy," and did rend his band from off his necke.

256. Thomas Rogerson was asked by one Thomas Toly to set his hand to a petition for keeping Mr. Mayor at home, and he saith that Toly said he would hamstring some of those that shall carry Mr. Mayor away, and that he would have Capt. Ashwell hanged upon the Castle Hill.

257. John Eliot was on Monday last drinking in company with William True, dyer, and one John Lowe, weaver, and one of the Castles, a young man whose Christian name he knoweth not, and True did utter some speeches which he remembereth not now, but he heard True say that, "they had begun to purge the Common Council, and that they would also purge the bench and pluck the roundheads out and put in honest men who would goe to church and serve God."

258. James Blomfield saw one True, the dyer, amongst the mutineers, and heard him have a quarrel with another man whose name he knoweth not.

259. Christopher Franke saw one of the mutineers with a naked sword in his hand in the Committee House, who did strike at Goodman Cawston, but he, this informant, did step in between them and receive the blow on his hand.

259. John Durrant, upon the 24th April he saw the mutineers outside Mr. Ashwell's, and saw one Riches, a barber, with another, go into the house to search for arms, and finding some pikes, cast them out of the window.

260. George Lamb saw one Thomas Bullard in the rebellious rout outside Sheriff Ashwell's, and heard him utter speeches to the discredit of Mr. Ashwell, saying that "he kept arms in his house to kill his neighbours with."

261. Robert Band saw John Wright amongst the mutineers, throwing stones at the glass windows of Mr. Parmenter's.

262. John Rochester saw John Wright amongst the mutineers.

263. John Wright was with the mutineers, but did not throw stones at Mr. Parmenter's.

264. Thomas Ralles, of Norwich, dyer, on Monday last he went to the "White Lion" about some business, and in the doorway met William True, a dyer, and this informant asked him to drink with him, but True refused and said "if he would go with him to the Excise Office, he, the said True would help him to all the money the excise men had taken from him."

265. Andrew Agas, on Monday last, hearing that a boy had been hurt at the Committee House, he and one Henry Angel went that way and passed through the yard where they did see William True among the mutineers giving out bandaleers, and they heard him say to the said company, "Anyone that will goe into the field shall have an arms," and said further to them, "Come and follow me."

266. John Leverington saith that upon April 24th he saw William True, dyer, amongst the mutineers in the County House for Norfolk, and he saw True carry armour from the said house.

267. Robert Woodward, on Monday, 26th April, he did see Thomas Cooper busy among the mutineers at Sheriff Ashwell's, and did see him enter the said house by the little door.

268. Thomas Cooper denieth that he was with the mutineers for more than half a quarter of an hour, and did not enter the house, but did take a pike from the hand of one who stood at the little door, which he delivered to the Mayor.

269. John Scott saith, upon the 24th April he saw a piece of timber strike the wife of John Curtis. The piece of timber falling after the Committee House was blown up, and is confident that that caused her death.

270. William True, dyer, who saith that upon the 24th April he came into the market about 9 o' the clock, not

knowing of any disturbance and went to the "Angel" with a friend to drink and then returned home.

He further saith, that coming from his own house he met with the multitude who had taken away the arms from Sheriff Ashwell's, and he desired them to take the said arms to the hall, which they did, and he laid them up with his own hands.

He then went to Alderman Parmenter's, and seeing the multitude there, went into the yard, and from there to the "Blue Bell" where he drank a pint of wine. Hearing that one was killed at the Committee House, he was on his way when he met with the troopers who charged him, but he fled from them and went home. Being demanded why he fled he said that he did not flee, but as his occasions urged him to try well for his own use at Elmun, and being demanded if he were at Browne's he denieth it.

271. Robert Anderson saith that William True gave him a jug of beer at the "White Lion," and told him that he was going to the Excise Office "where he should have £1000 to pay his soldiers," and this informant hearing this departed and left him fearing the worst.

272. John Mackerell saith that William True was amongst the mutineers on April 24th before Kett's house, and on being asked by this informant what he did there, he said what is that to you, and did encourage the mutineers, saying, "Come boyes, if we neglect this opportunity, we are like to never to have the like again."

273. Information taken the 1st daye of Maye.

Peter Mumford, servant to William Mason, upholsterer, saith that on the 23rd of April he was coming from the Cathedral sermon when he saw a company of about seven or eight stand before the Grammar School. I heard some of them say that if Mr. Ashwell or the pursevant were there they would stab them, but this informant knew not the names

of any. In the afternoon he did see Bubbins, a blacksmith, and another talking outside Lady Fras Hobart's. In the evening he heard that the butchers were up in Ber Street and so went with others to see what they did do there. They then went to Samuel Doughty, the inn keeper, and stayed drinking and talking, and were joined by others who swore to keep Mr. Mayor in the city. They then went again to Ber Street, and whilst there, one Mr. Spurgeon bade them go to the "White Lion" and drink a quart of sack, but as they had been there before they did not go but walked up Ber Street, when they met with two men who asked them the word, and when they asked what word, said "For God and King Charles." They went to Ber Street Gates where one Bransby who was with them demanded of the porter, the keys, which he gave him, and from thence went to Bracon and St. Stephen's Gates and St. Giles', and charged the porters not to let anyone out till 8 o'clock, and the said Bransby talked much to the company, and they stayed up till 3 o' the clock when this informant went home and did not stir out all the Monday, although the said Bransby did beckon him to go with the mutinous company but he would not.

274. John Wilson, steward to John Robinson, being appointed one of the Watch for Wymer Ward, about 12 o'clock did go to the "Angel" where he found about twenty persons drinking, and they said they had been given money by a gentleman to drink, and he said he hoped they were all for the King, and that they would not let Mr. Mayor go out of the city, and these men said that about 8 o'clock in the morning a shout would be given, and 500 men would be in arms, and the said gentleman charge his pistol in the presence of the people, and stayed there till the people had spent the money he had given them, and this informant heard afterwards that his name was Mr. Spurgeon, a mercer. This informant went home about 2 or 3 in the morning.

275. Ann, the wife of Robert Dye saith that upon the 23rd of April, her servant, William Bradford, came home about 10 o'clock in the morning, and she found fault with the said Bradford for coming home so late, and he told her there was a great company in the Market Place.

276. William Bradford, servant to Robert Dey, saith that on the 23rd of April last he called at Mr. Manser's house, and his servant, Thomas Cooke, came with him to Magdalen Gates when they went to a house and had a sillybub. He then went alone to Dr. Brooke's chamber at the "Angel," and found Mr. Bransby and others there. He saith he was never in Dr. Brooke's company before, and only stayed this time about quarter of an hour. The said Bransby had no sword either by his side or in his hand. He saith there was much discourse about Mr. Mayor. He saith he was home about 10 or 11 at night, and found the entry door open and everybody in bed. He further saith he did not walk to any of the gates.

277. Norfolk.

These are to require you in his Majesty's name to convey into the citie of Norwich, Samuel Sherwood being taken upon suspicion of being one that was an actor in the late insurrection there himself confessing that he was pursued by that would have apprehended him and saying further that he would not have come again but that he was to ask to lye in prison until his triall, wherefore I think fitt and require that you convey him to the Aldermen of the Ward (in which Besthorp Street is where he saith he dwelleth) to be further examined and dealt with as cause of Justice may be found to require.

Given under my hand and seale this second day of May, A.D., 1648.

To the constables of Aldborowe or either of them.

278. Alice Hornsell (Hansell?) saith that this morning

she went to Mr. Toly to borrow a stool to sit at the sermon, and Mrs. Toly told her she had been much affrighted by a man who had come yesternight to enquire for the clerk of the church.

She further saith that on Monday last, she and another met with one Sara, the wife of Brett, of Pockthorpe, who called her rude names, and a man who stood by, said, "it would be a blessed thing to knock them on the head," so they made haste away.

APPENDIX II.

BUILDING AGREEMENT.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT indented made concluded and agreed upon this seventh day of March in the eleventh year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Ann by the Grace of God of Great Britaine France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve BY AND BETWEEN RICHARD STARLING of the City of Norwich Carpenter and EDWARD FREEMAN of the said City Mason of the one part and JOHN MORSE of the said City Mercer of the other part as followeth:—

IMPRIS. The said Richard Starling and the said Edward Freeman for and in consideration of the sum of twenty shillings of lawfull money of Great Britaine to them the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman or one of them in hand well and truly paid by the said John Morse the receipt whereof They the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman doth hereby acknowledge and confess And thereof doth acquit exonerate and discharge the said John Morse his heires executors administrators and every of them for ever by these presents and for and in consideration of the covenants payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned on the part on behalfe of the said John Morse his heires executors and administrators to be paid done and performed and for divers other good causes and considerations thereunto moving

They the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman do and each of them doth for themselves their and each of their heires executors and administrators and every of them severally and jointly covenant grant promise and agree to and with the said John Morse his heires executors and administrators and assigns and every of them by these presents that they the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman or one of them their some or one of their heires executors or administrators shall and will at his their some or one of their owne proper cost and charges shall build make and sett upp one new house or building on or upon some part of the ground belonging to the house commonly called the Committee House situate in the parish of Saint Peter of Mancroft in Norwich where or in such place (part thereof) of the said John Morse his heires or assigns shall direct or appoint and shall and will build and make the said house or building from east to west within the walls from one end thereof to the other end eighty-nine foot and a halfe in length; with two returnes or wings from the said building twenty and seven feet in length each within the walls from the said building but joyned to the other part of the said house or building aforesaid AND shall and will make all the said house or building as well as the returnes or wings thereof fifteen feet within the walls and shall and will make two cellars the one in the south-east corner and toe other in the south-west corner of the said building or house fifteen feet square and six feet cleare between the bawk that shall lye next over the said cellars and the flores of the same cellars and make and sett windows in such cellars suitable for the said cellars of five inches by four inches And shall and will lay the foundations of the said house or building eighteen inches deepe and eighteen inches broad or thick with good mortar and stones or brick to the levell or topp of the said ground and shall and will erect and build the walls of the said house or building

with good mortar and dry hard burnt or crimson brick up to the water table which is to be sett at such height accordingly as in the fore fronticepiece hereinafter mentioned is represented and by the scale thereof and from thence a brick and halfe in thickness up to the sill or wall plates and from thence make a brick pediment in the middle of the said fore frontispiece above the wall plate and before the middle of the rooffe of the said building and make the heads of the two gables on the back front a brick's length in thickness with such works and ornaments and in such manner as upon two several sheets of paper and one additional piece of paper added thereto on one of which the plann of the said house or building and the fore fronticepiece of the same is represented or resembled and a scale for the measuring the said building is also sett; on the other sheet the back fronticepiece of the said house or building is represented and on the back of both which sheets of paper as also on the third piece of paper the said Richard Starling and the said Edward Freeman have severally sett their hands* And shall and will divide the said buildings into so many roomes in such manner and proportion as in or upon the said plann is drawne represented or resembled and shall and will lay and place a good floore of joyce of 6 and 3 inches in the said building 3 feet above or from the ground from one end of the said building to the other that is to say from the east end thereof to the west end thereof but not in the returnes or wings of the same floore AND shall and will lay and place the said floor of joyce upon pinnings made of good mortar and brick a brick's length in thickness under or where the said partitions are to be made or placed and also next the inside of the north and of the south walls of the said house or building AND shall and will lay and place upon the said pinnings good planks of seven and

* These papers are not now to be found.—W.R.

two inches in thickness for the said floor of joyce to lay upon and shall and will lay the said joyce edgeways within twelve inches one of the other AND shall and will lay and place a good bauk twelve inches by twelve inches in substance as shall be most convenient over each of the said cellars and place and frame in good joyce in both some of the old scantlings as the aforesaid joyce within the like distance or space of each other and make all the doores and windowes for the said house or building of such scantlings as hereinafter was mentioned and place them according as in the said plann and fore fronticepiece is represented before the fifteenth day of Aprill next occurring after the day of the date hereof

AND shall and will lay and place a second floor of joyce throughout all the said buildings as well as in the wings or returnes of the same as in the other part thereof so as there may be nine feet cleare between all the bauk and joyce of the said second floore and the planther and pavements of the said first floore and made and framed the said second floore into good bauks of tenn and nine inches in substance over every of the aforesaid pinnings that are made and placed over where the said house or building

AND shall and will lay one or more bauks as shall be necessary or convenient tenn inches by nine in substance over the bauks of each of the corner roomes over the said two cellars and also bauks of like substance over the midle of every of the roomes in the wings or returnes of the said building or house and frame in joyce of five and three inches into all the said bauks edgeways within twelve inches one of the other throughout all the said second floore and make all the windowes for the roomes on the said second floore of such scantlings as hereinafter mentioned and sett them in such manner and in such places as in the said fore fronticepiece and back front is represented before the fifteenth day of June next ensueing the day of the date

of these presents AND shall and will make and lay a third flore of joyce in the said building soe as there may be nine feet cleare from or between the said second flore and the bauks and yoyce of the said third flore and lay and place wall plates of eight and four inches in substance upon all the walls of the said building or house and lay and place a bauk of nine and eight inches in substance upon the said wall plates over every of the said bauks in the said second flore and frame and lay in joyce edgeways of fower inches by three into every of the said bauks in the said third flore within twelve inches one of the other through all the said third flore AND shall and will sett mortice and cement into every of the said bauks in the said third flore a good paire of principall rafters of seven and seven inches below and six and six inches at the top and thirteen feet and a halfe in length with girt of six and six inches and cellar beams of eight and two inches and layers of six and six inches and small rafters of four inches by two and a halfe sett within twelve inches one of the other edgeways and mortice and tenant them into the said girt and dipp and let them into the wall plates of the said building and make a Luther in on each side of the pedimond on the said roofe and larth all the said roofe with good hard larth such as are usually sold at two shillings and sixpence a bunch and nayle them downe to every rafter at a seven inch gage with good fourpenny nayles and cover all the said roofe and building with good English tile made with good mortar AND erect and build up all the four stacks of chimbleys that are represented in the said plann of the first flore of the said building or house with good mortar and bricks in such order manner and bignesse as they are represented in the said plann and a fore fronted piece of the said building two of the said stacks of chimbleys from the bottom of the cellar and the other two of the said four stacks a foot within the ground and likewise as many chimbleys in the roomes on the second

flore of the said house in such order and manner and with the chimbleys in the said first flore and finish and topp or head all of the said chimbleys before the fifteenth day of August next ensuing [the day of the date of these presents AND shall and will divide the said house or building into soe many roomes and in such manner and proportion as well on the second flore of the said house or building as on the said first flore as in the said plann of the said house or building is represented AND sett place and make all the partitions that are to be sett placed or made on each side of the passage from the dore in the midle of the fore front of the said building to the dore in the midle of the back front of the said house or building and also the partitions that are to be sett placed or made in or about the three roomes on each side of the said passage and also in and about the roome over the said passage and the three roomes on each side of the last mentioned roome of good wood two with deale well and sufficiently dried planed shott groouped and tongued and put together so that all the joynts in all the said partitions may not be only close joynted together when the said partitions are made or sett upp but continue and remain soe as also the doores into all and every of the said roomes that are to be parted or have partitions made in and about them as aforesaid as well as in the roomes of the second flore as of the first AND shall and will hang all and every of the said doores with good strong home-made double joynted gimmers made a foot long on the side of the joynte the one way and the width of the doore the other way put on and rivited with clynkers AND shall and will make or cutt a square hole at a convenient height in every of the said doores six inches square and place and fassen an iron grate on the inside of every of the said doores and hang a shutter on the outside of every of the said doores with strong home-made single joynted gimmers of a convenient length on each side of the joynt of the said gimer and rivitt

them on with clinks for the better closing or shutting up close the said square hole AND shall and will make partitions four inches thick of studes and brick with convenient doore cases into every of the said roomes in the wings or returnes of the said house or building according as in the said plann is represented AND shall and will make and erect a staircase from the bottom of the cellar in the said building up to the second flore in the said building in such manner and proportion as in the said plann is drawn or represented AND shall and will make the covers and stands of the same of good dry redd wood with deales and the strings and bearers of the said staircases of good oake AND shall and will seal and plaster with good haire mortar under every the said flores of joyce and under each of the said staircases AND shall and will plaister all the walls and all the said studds and brick partitions in the said building with good hard mortar AND shall and will plaster all the first and second flores of joyce in the said house or building with good dry red woodd with deales well planed and close joynted together and pave the said passage in the midle of the said house and all the roomes on the first floore in both the returnes or wings of the said house or building with good white pavments And the floors in both the said cellars with good redd pavements AND shall and will make the fore james soles and heads of the dore cases in the fore front and back front of the said building of seven and six inches with a two light window over every doreway in the said dore cases And all the james soles and heads of all the other outward dore cases in the said building with a two light window over every outward doreway of five and four inches in such manner proportion and shape as in the said fore frontice-piece is drawne or represented And all the jammes and soles of the windoes in the back front of the said building of four and four inches in such manner proportion and shape as in

the said back fronticepiece is drawne or represented AND shall and will make all the outward dores in the said building or house of dry good redd wood with deales planed groopt and tounded and close joynted together and bottomed with three quarter inch redd wood deales also all the inward dores in the partitions in the said wings or returnes with like three quarter inch deales AND shall and will hang all the said dores with good hand made hooks and hinges or home made strong gimers as shall be most suteable And also put a good home made sneck upon every of the dores as shall be most suteable and convenient AND shall and will put two iron bands of three quarter inch barrs into every light in every window in the fore front and corner roomes and cellars of the said house or building Except in the lights in the pedimont and the lutherons before mentioned and glaze all the said windows with good clear glasse EXCEPT the cellar windowes and the windowes in the lutherons and pedimont on the rooffe of the said building which may be glazed with quarrell glasse AND shall and will putt in one or more like iron barrs into every other light in every windowe on the back front of the said building in the three roomes on each side of the said dore in the back front as in the roome over the before mentioned passage as over the three roomes on each side of the said roomes over the said passage AND shall and will make shutters with snecks to every of the said windowes of good dry redd wood with deale well planed shott groopt and tounded and close joynd together And hang every of them with good strong home made gimers riveted on AND shall and will paynt or coulor twice over with good white lead and oyle of a good body all the outward dore cases and dores and windowes and the shutters and iron barrs in all the said windowes in or about the said building or house AND shall and will lay a leaver board or window boards of good redd wood inch deales well planed at or before

every windowe in the fore front and the wings or returnes of the said house or the dormer roomes in the said house or building AND shall and will make such a palaster on each side of the door in the midle of the fore front of the said house with stone basses and capitalls the said John Morse his heires or assignes findeing or provideing the said stone bases and capitalls AND shall and will make the covering of the circular pedimont with good dureable stone AND shall and will make all such ornements and ffatics (?) and French eyes with brick in about and upon all the said house as well as the back front as the fore front and wings returnes off the said building AND shall and will at their some or one of their owne proper cost and charges provide a sufficient quantity of good lime and good sand and make good brick mortar therewith and also a sufficient quantity of good lyme and sold haire and make good haire mortar therewith for all the said building AND also shall and will at their or some or one of their proper cost and charges provide a sufficient quantity of good timber and deales bricks and English tyles and hard larth of two shillings and six And brick and nayle them down to every rafter with good fourpenny nayles at a seven inch gage and cover all the roofe of the said building with good English tyle and provide all other things that shall be necessary usefull or convenient to be used in or about the said house or building And make build erect and do every-thing about the said house or building substantially and in workmanlike manner and make sett and place all the dores windowes and partitions and all other things in and about the said house or building in such manner and proportion and according to the said plann fore fronticepiece and back fronticepiece by the said scale EXCEPT all such things and parts of the said building or house as in these presents is particularly covenanted promised or agreed upon to be otherwise made or done AND shall and will finish and

adorne all things in the roomes of the wings and in the corner roomes in the said house or building according and in the manner as houses of about twelve pounds a yeare are usually finished and adorned AND shall and will erect make build and finish all the said building or house and the roomes within the same and leave the same by the sneck on or before the nine and twentieth day of September now next ensueing AND shall and will make all the wood works used in and about the said house or building and the planters of good oake timber except the partitions and stepes and stands of the said staircases and dores which are to be made of such deales as hereinbefore is mentioned and shall not or will not use any timber or deales that have any sapp or is any way decayed in any part or parts of the said house or building where it shall or may be any way prejudishall or hurtfull to the said building or house ITEM in consideration thereof the said John Morse for himselfe his heires executors and administrators and for every of them doth covenant grant promise and agree to and with the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman their heires executors and administrators and every of them by these presents that he the said John Morse his heires executors or administrators some or one of them shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman or to one of them their or one of their executors or administrators the sum of one hundred ninety and nine pounds of lawfull money of Great Britain when and as soone as the first floare of joyce shall be laid in the said building AND also also shall and will pay or cause to be paid to the said Richard Starling and Edward Freeman their some or one of their executors or administrators such further sume of like money as the said house or building shall amount or come to more than the two hundred pounds hereinbefore mentioned doe or shall amount to at twenty pounds and

square on or upon the nine and twentieth day of September next coming after the day of the date of these presents if the said house or building shall be then fully built and finished AND LASTLY it is mutually covenanted and concluded and agreed upon By and Between all the said parties to these presents that if the said John Morse his heires executors administrators or assignes or any of them shall cause any addition or alteration to be made in or to the said house or building contrary to what is mentioned or contained in these presents and if any difference shall arise thereupon or if any difference shall arise about or upon anything contained in these Articles that all such difference shall be heard settled and determined by William Cockman of the City of Norwich Esquire John Hall of the same City Esquire Timothy Green of the same City Hosier Thomas Churchman of the same City Worsted Weaver Henry High of the same City worsted weaver and Edward Wells of the same City grocer or any four of them IN WITNESS whereof the parties first above named have to these present articles sett their hands and seales the day and year first above written.

RICHARD STARLING (LS) EDWARD FREEMAN (LS)

Sealed and delivered (the parchment being stamped according to the Act of Parliament) in the presence of us Ebeneze Cooke Thos. Jas. Blomfield.

March 7th 1712

Received of the within named John Morse the within mentioned sum of Twenty shillings being part of the consideration money within mentioned we say recd. by us

RICHARD STARLING

£1 : 0 : 0

EDWARD FREEMAN

Wittness hereto Ebeneze Cooke Thos. Jas. Blomfield

March 27th 1713

Received of the within named John
Morse the within named sum of One
hundred ninety and nine pounds being a
further part of the consideration money
within mentloned we say recd. by us

£199 : 0 : 0

RICHARD STARLING

EDWARD FREEMAN

Witness Tho. Morse

Christen Jeppes.

Dec. 4th 1713

Received of the within named John
Morse more two hundred and fourteen
pounds two shillings and sixpence which
together with the above mentioned sum of
One hundred pounds is in full for the within
named agreement and also for that part of
the fence wall which is now built

£214 : 2 : 6

100 : 0 : 0

£314 : 2 : 6

By me Edward Freeman

Witness

John Morse Junr.

APPENDIX III.

THE HOSPITAL PROPERTIES.

THE various properties of the Hospital are comprised in the Deeds mentioned in the following bundles, included in the schedule which I volunteered to make for the Governors, see p. 54.

1A.—The leasehold site now converted into freehold.

1B to 1L.—Other adjoining properties, including the Bowling Green site, and see bundle 23.

2, 3, and 4.—Land at Pulham and Rushall.

5 and 6.—Land at Rushall } and see 21.

7.—Land at Pulham

8.—Land at Kirstead.

9.—Land at Alburgh.

10.—Land at Alburgh.

11.—Land at Alburgh.

12.—Land at Mendham.

13.—Great tithes at Mendham.

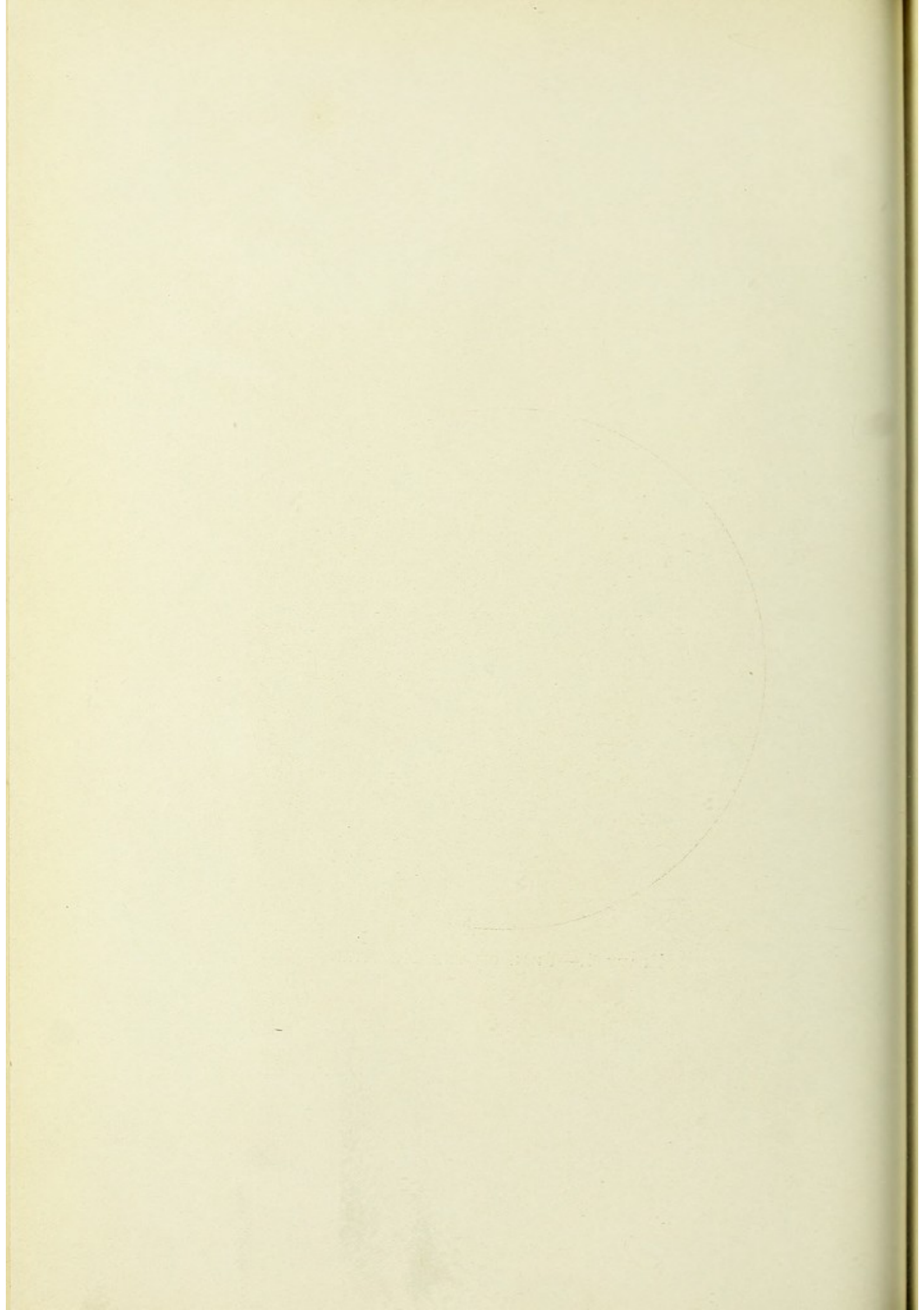
*14.—Land at Kirstead.

23.—Land at Ludham and Potter Heigham.

* The intervening bundles relate to Chancery proceedings, paid off mortgages, and the like.



PLATE 1.—SEAL OF THE HOSPITAL.



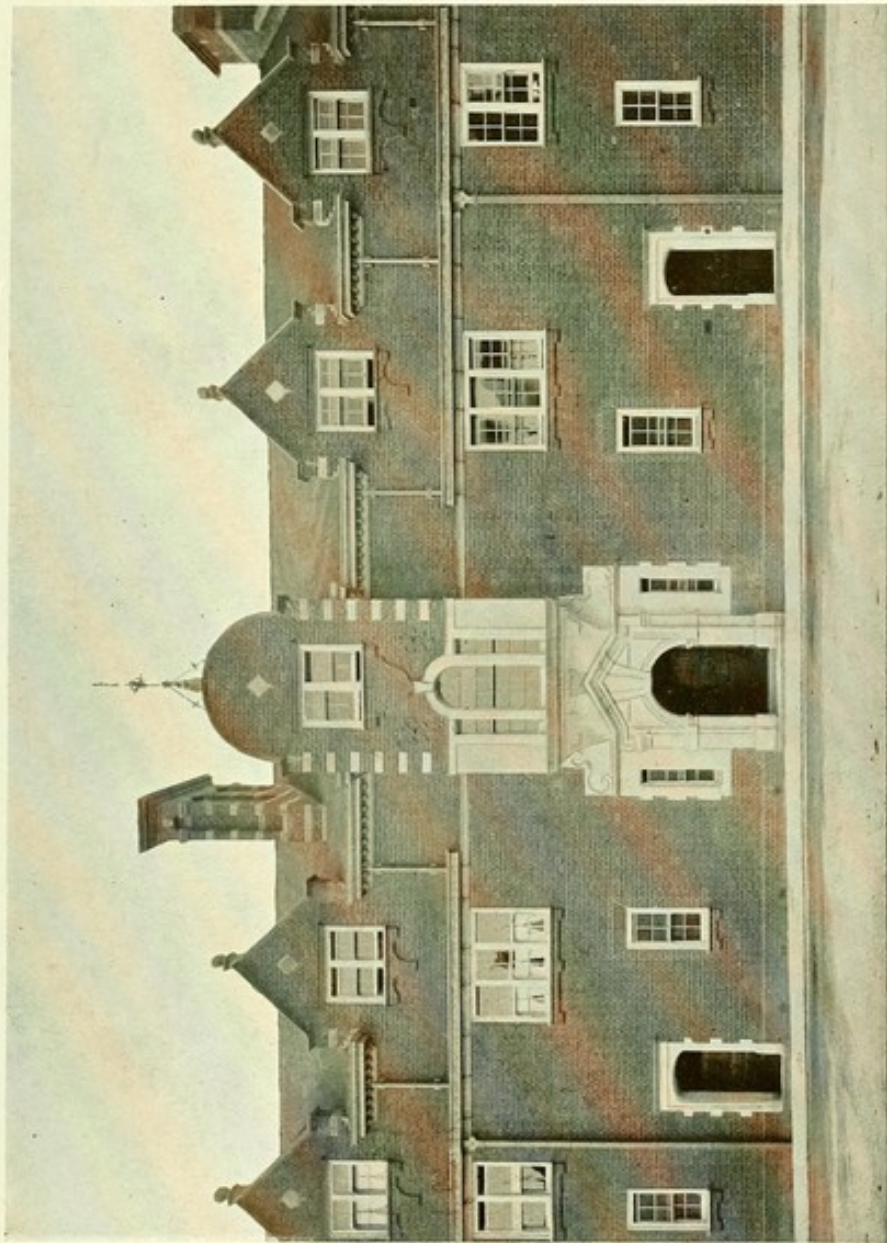
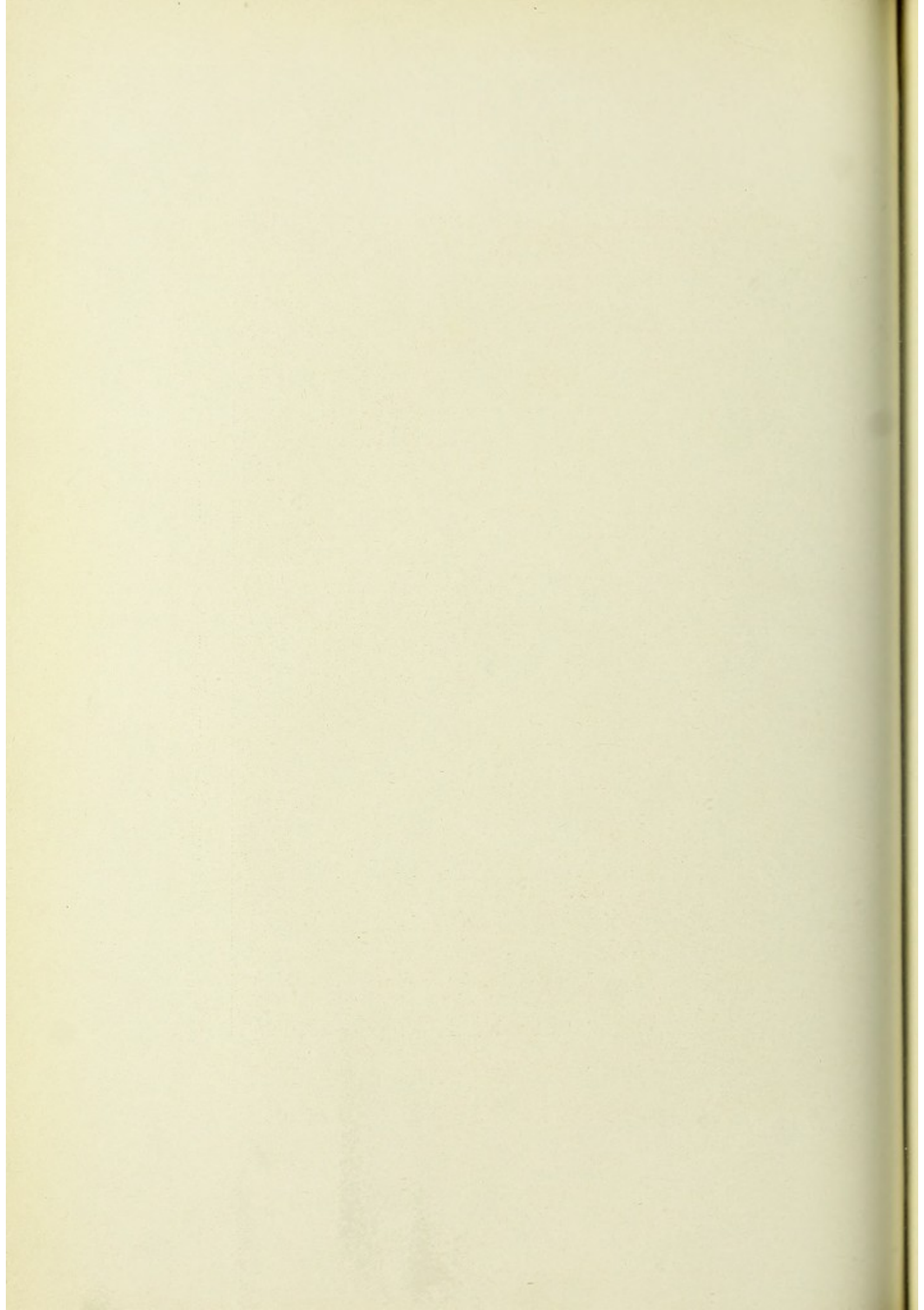


PLATE 2.—NORTH FRONT, BETHEL STREET.



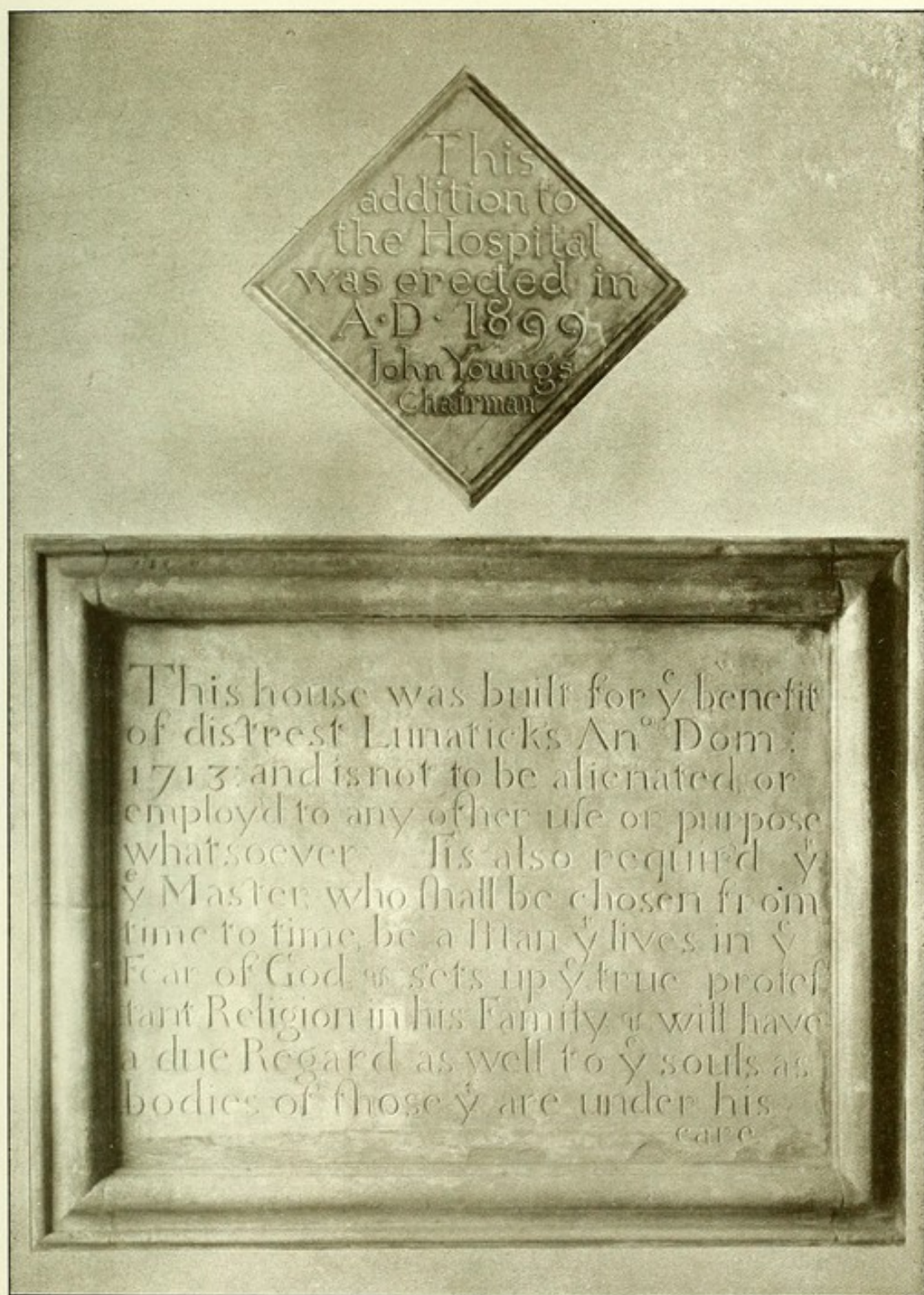


PLATE 3.—FOUNDATION STONES.

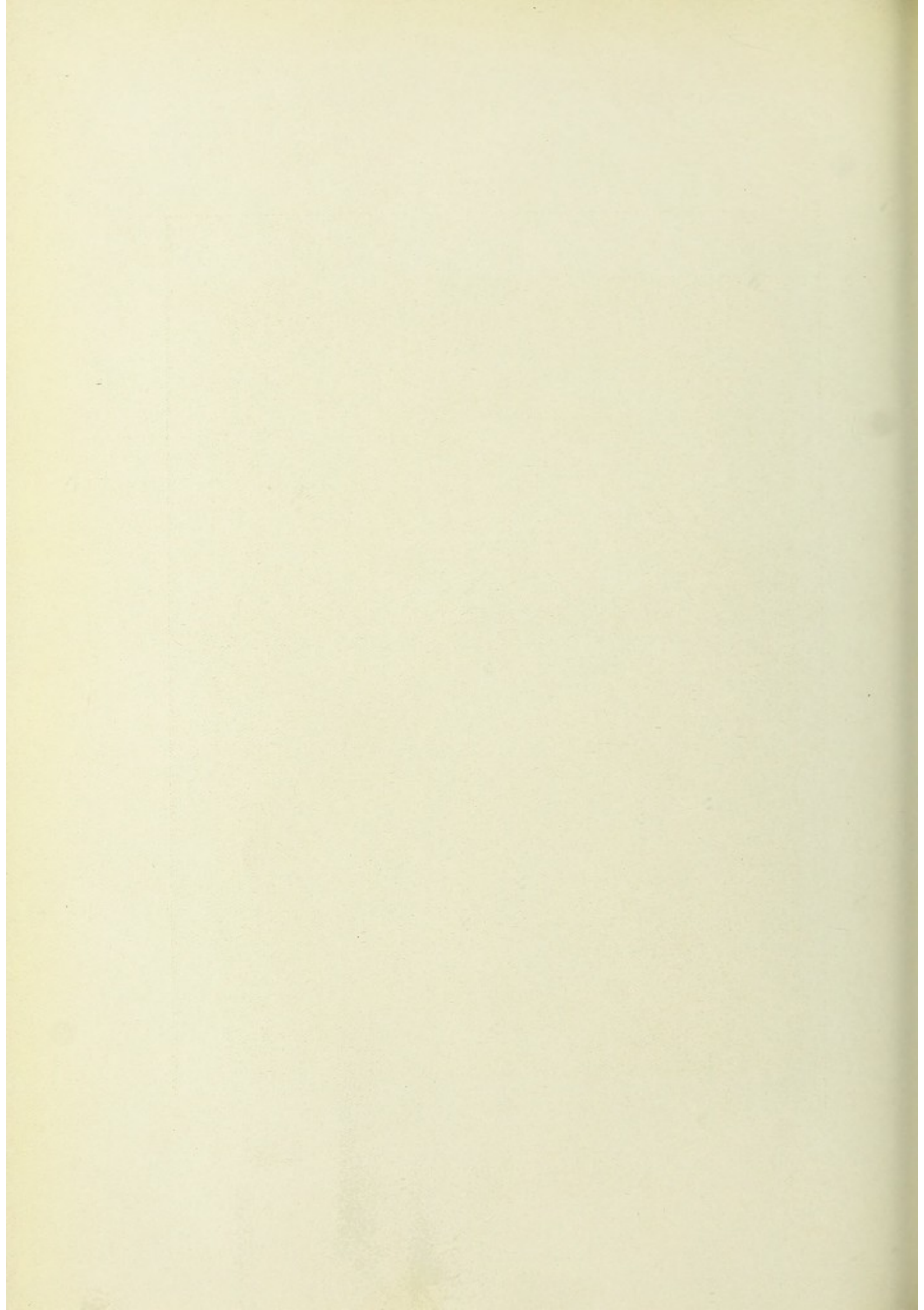




PLATE 4.—PASSAGE.

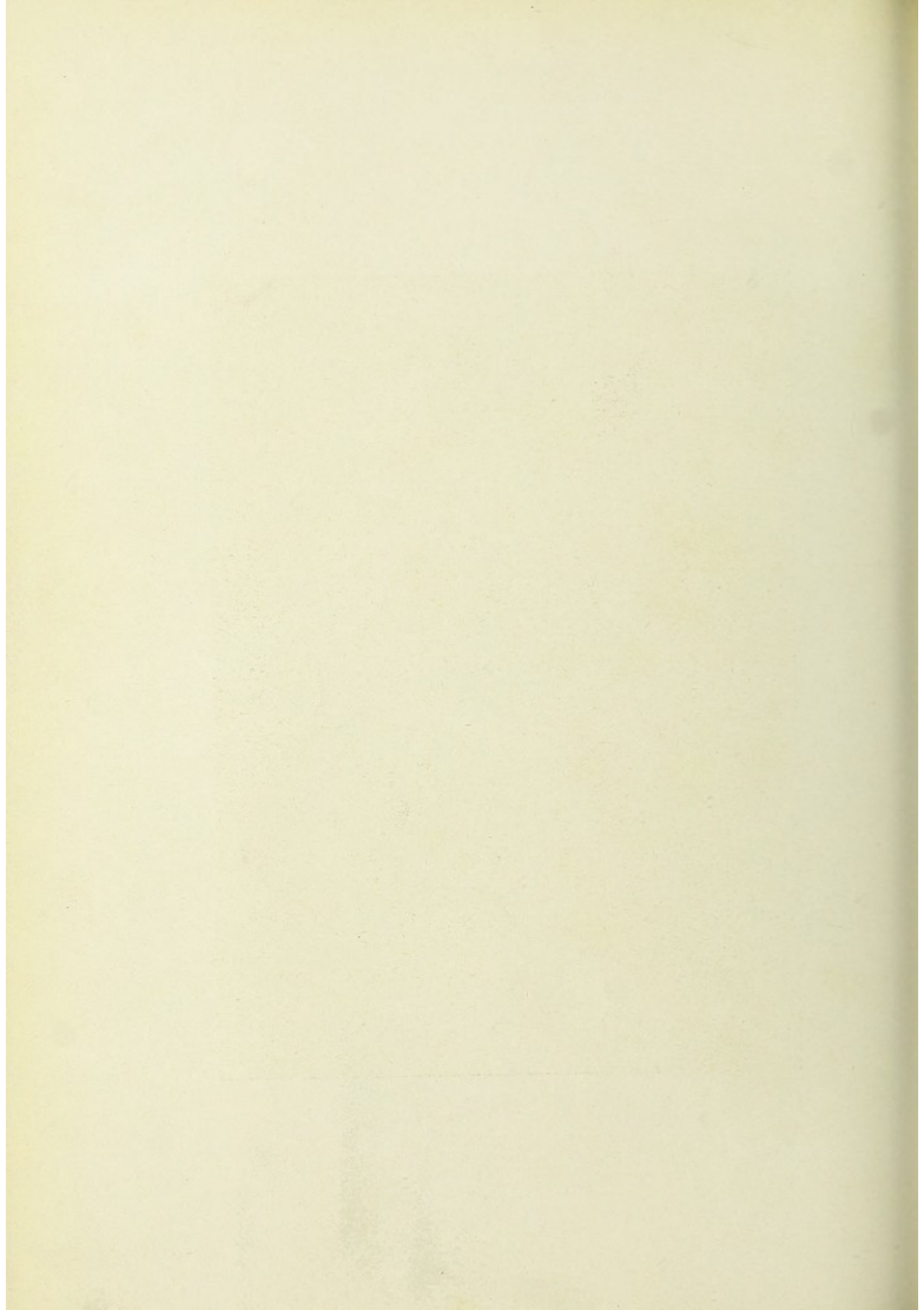
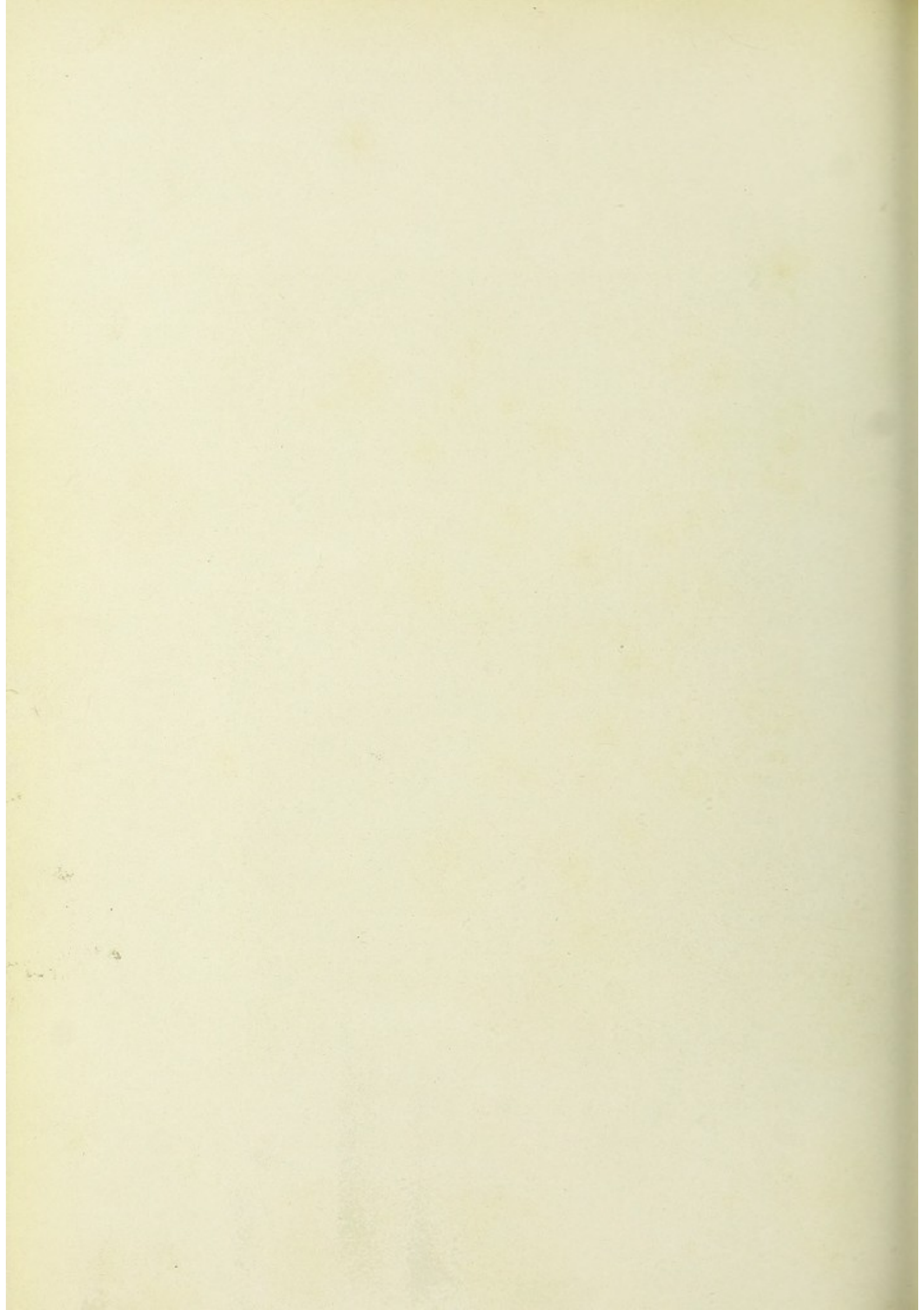




PLATE 5.—ENTRANCE HALL.



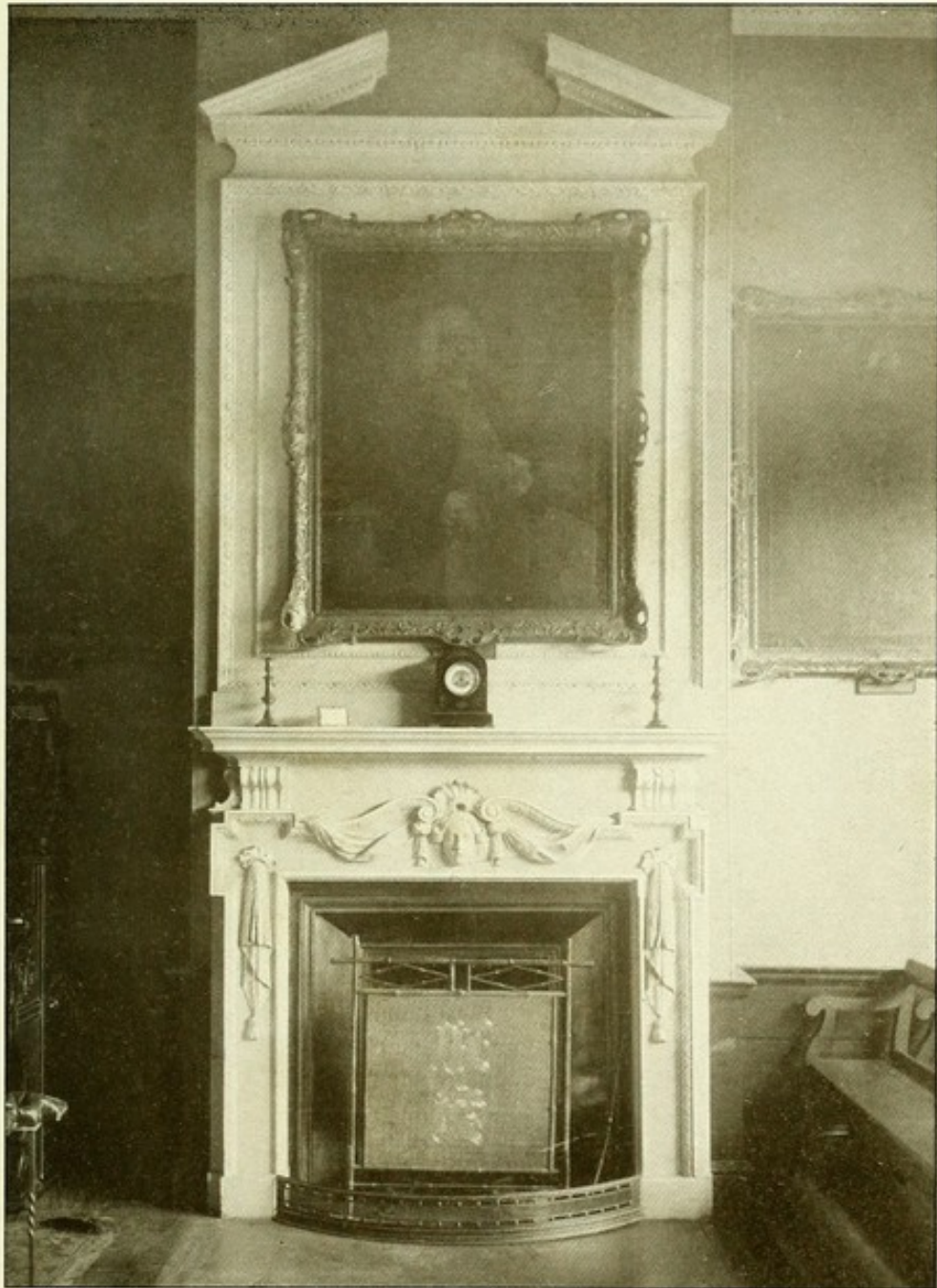


PLATE 6.—MANTELPIECE IN BOARD ROOM.

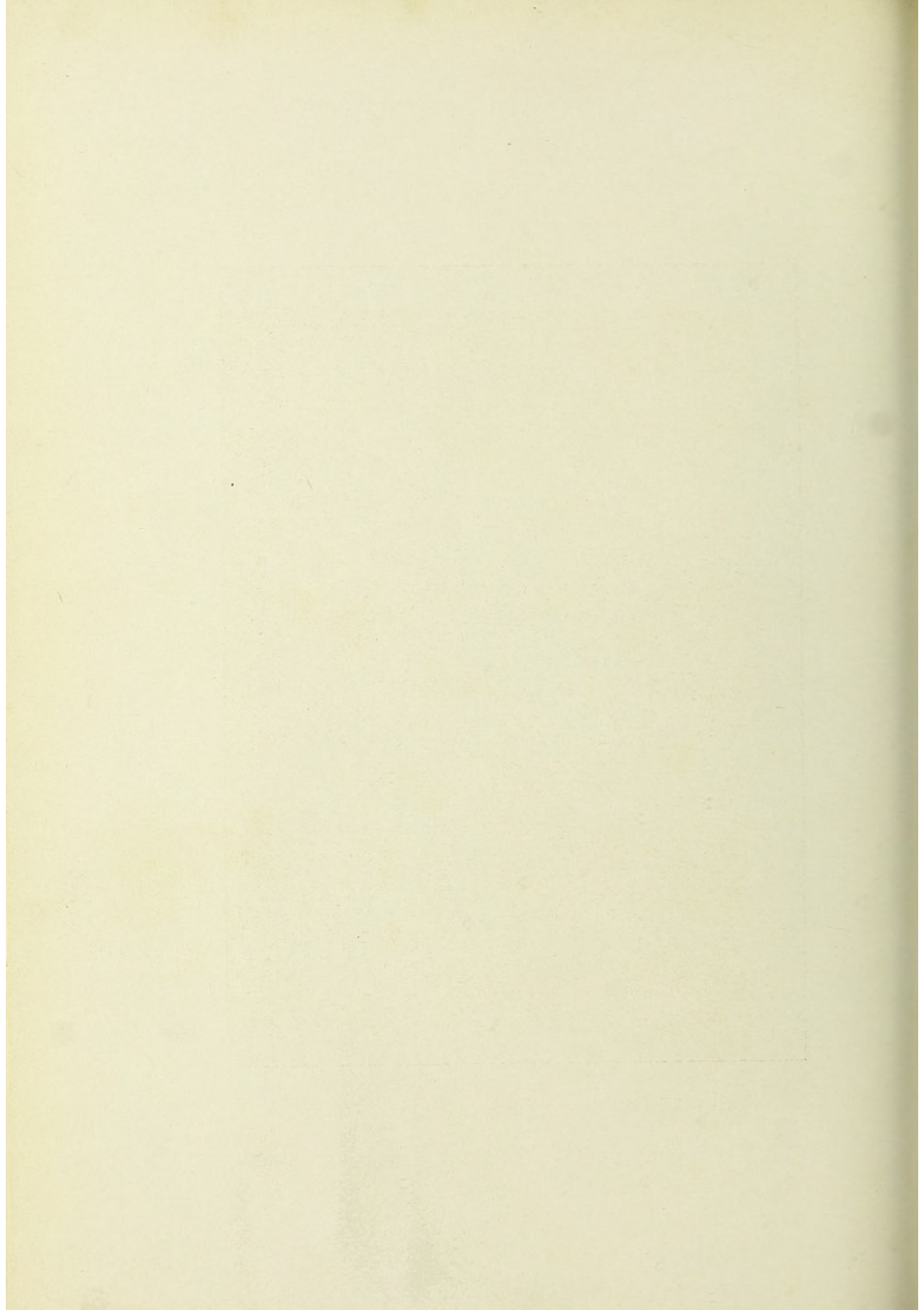




PLATE 7.—BOARD ROOM.

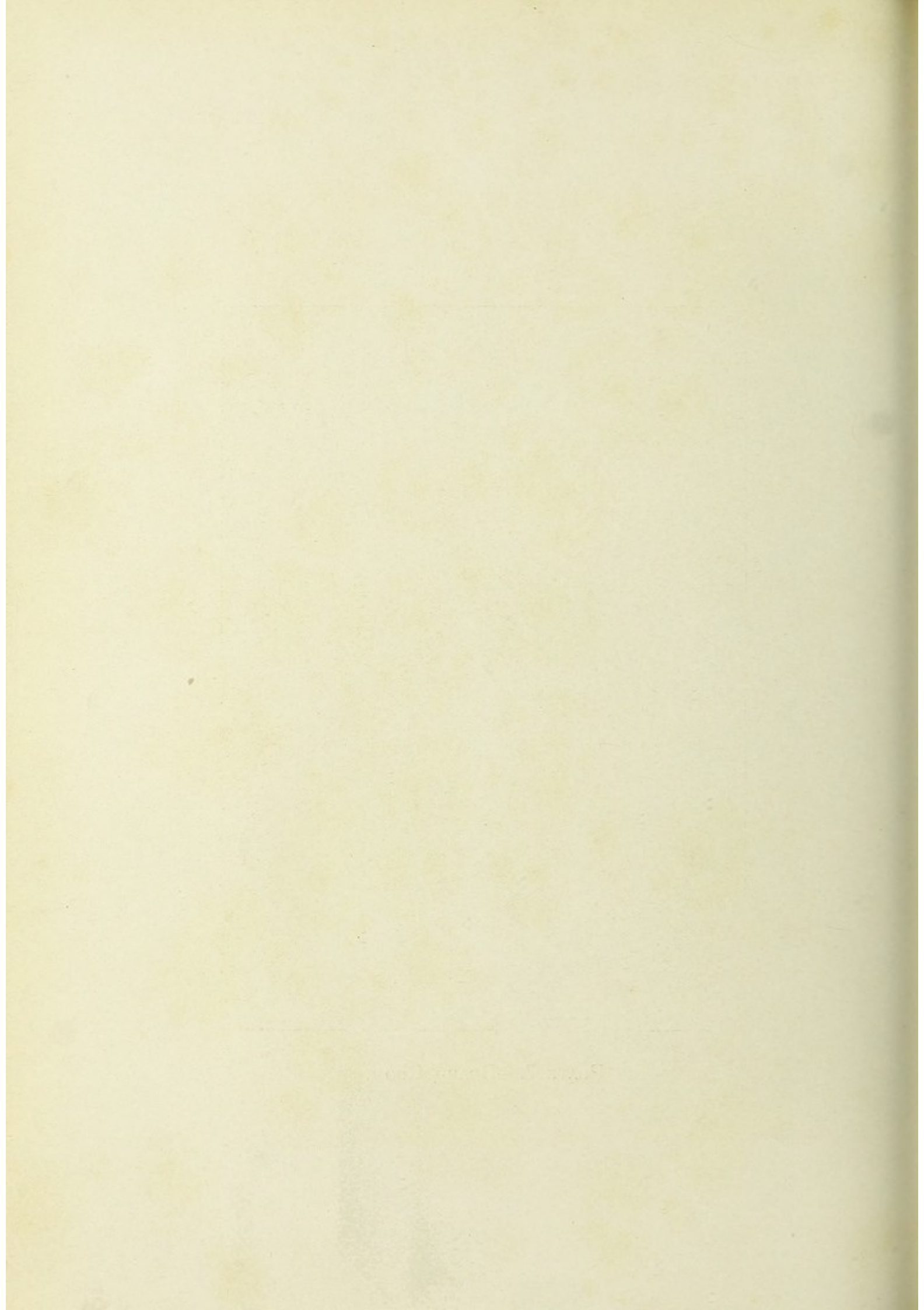
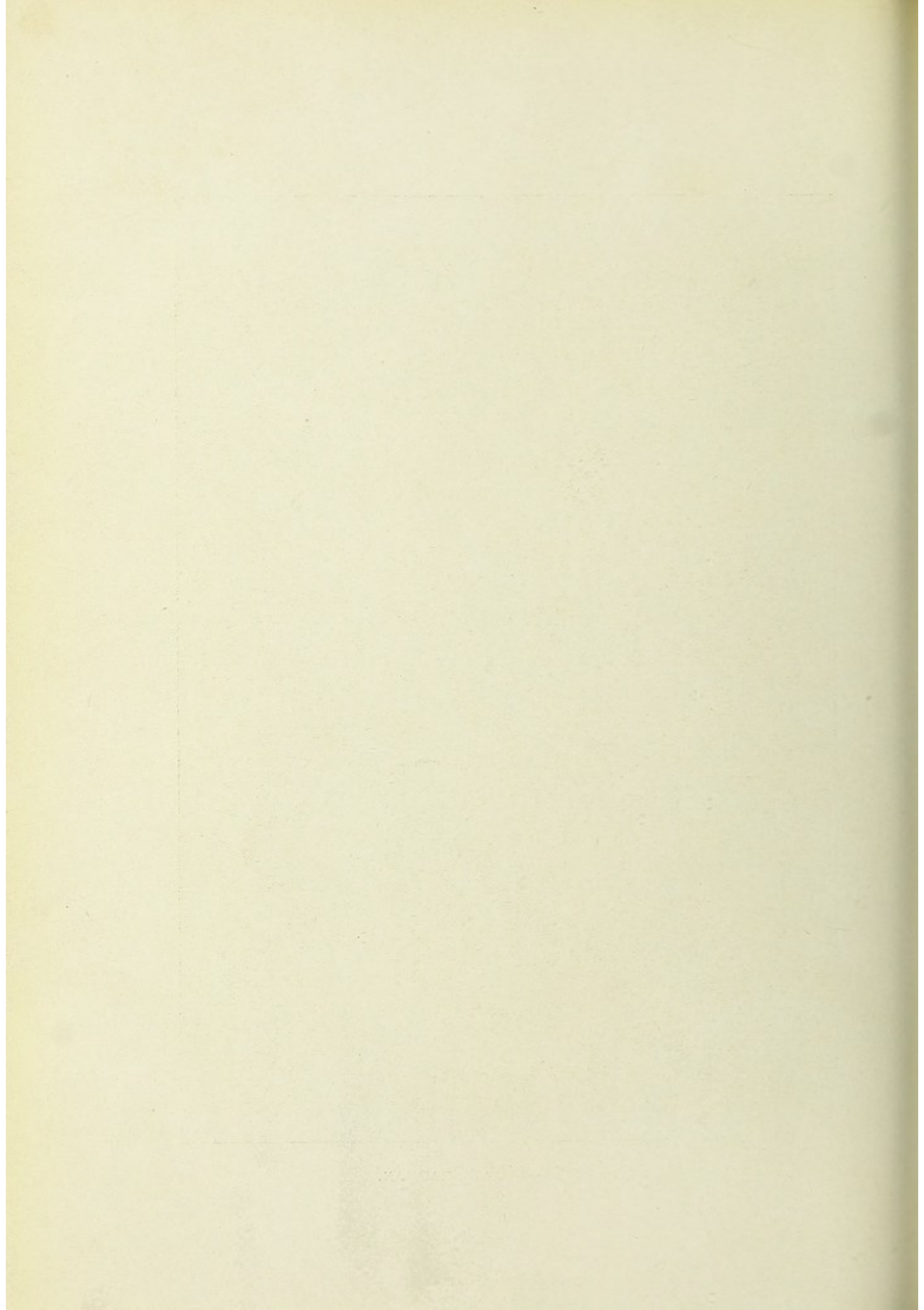




PLATE 8.—MRS. CHAPMAN.



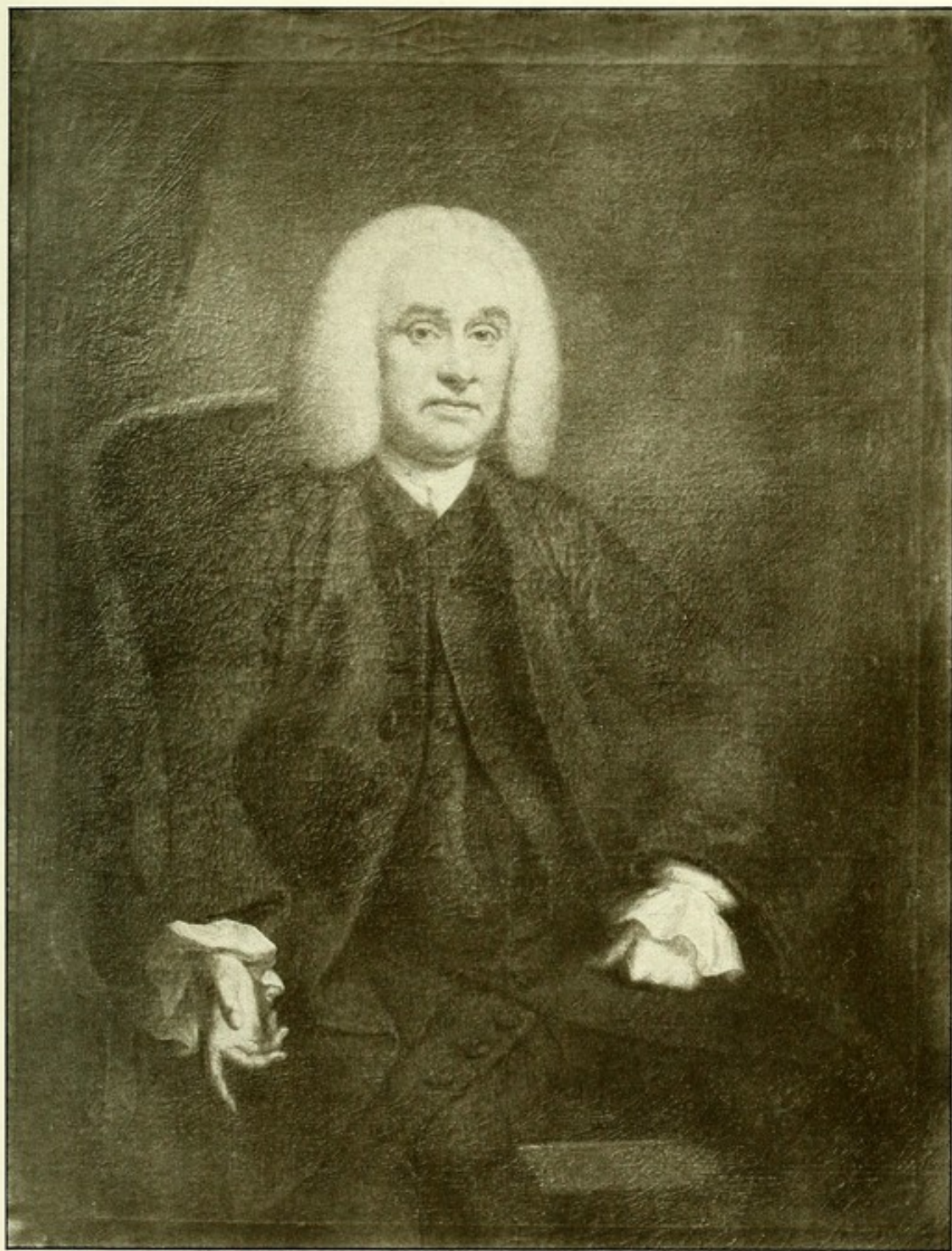
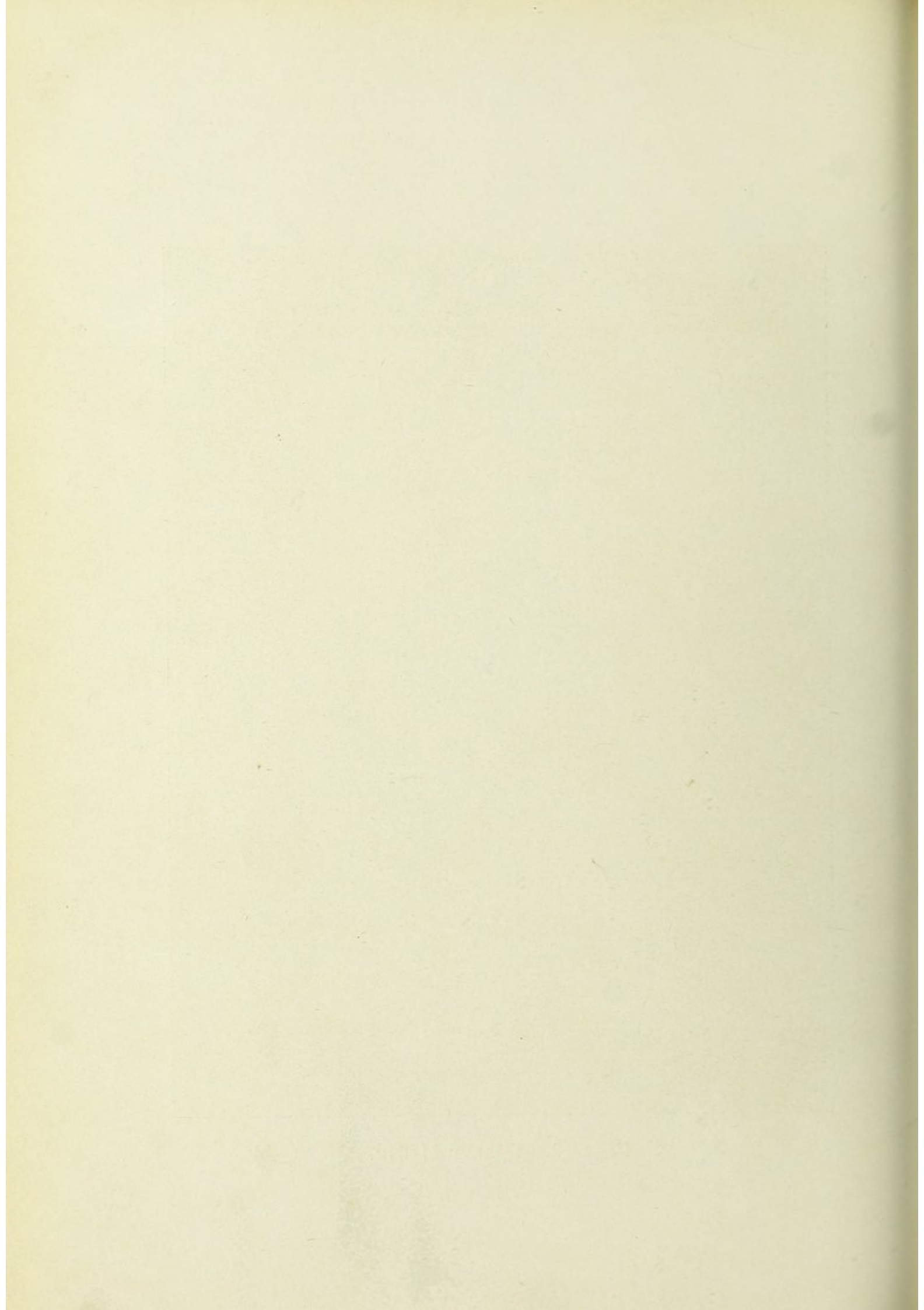


PLATE 9.—ROBERT MARSH.



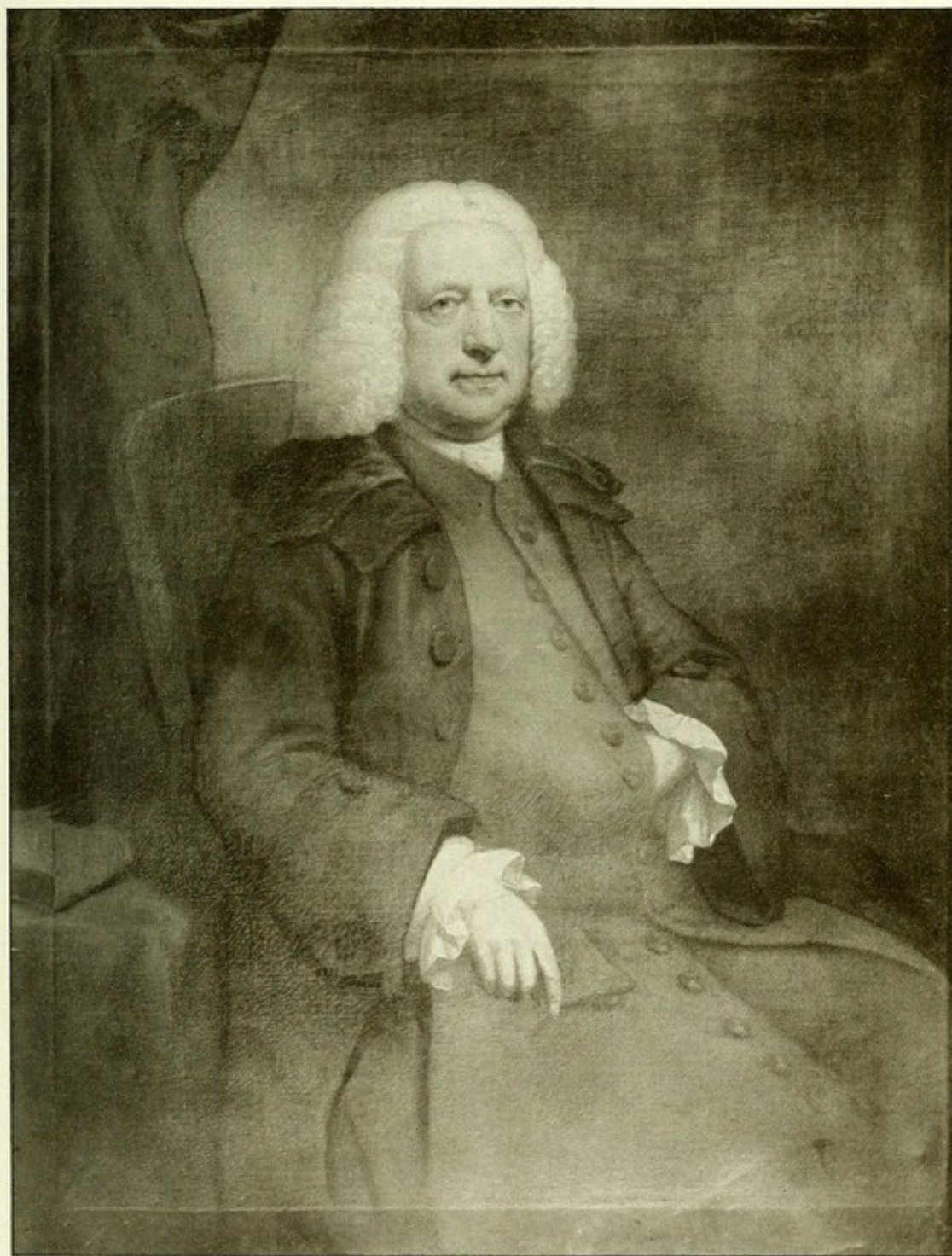
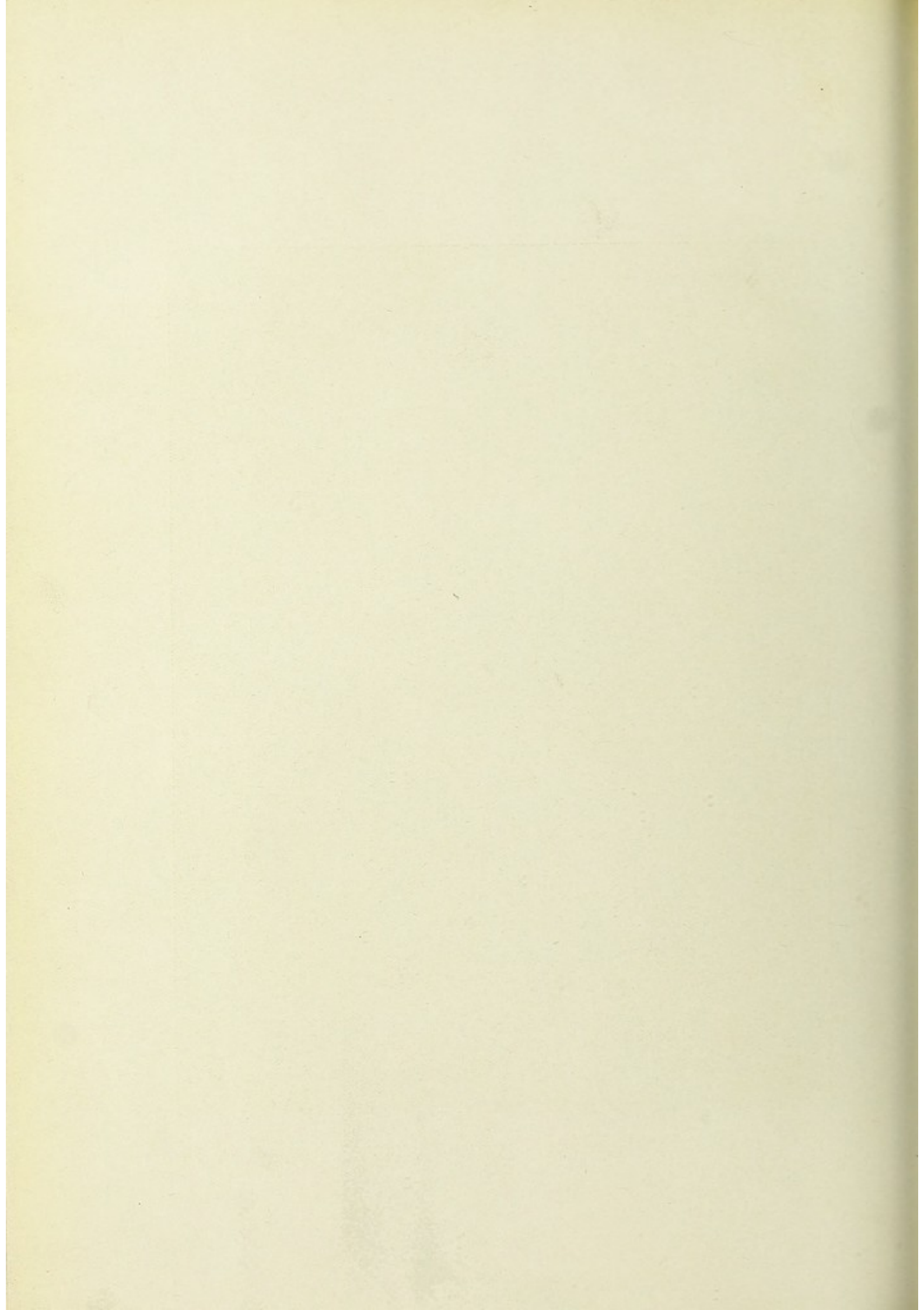


PLATE 10.—EDWARD KING.



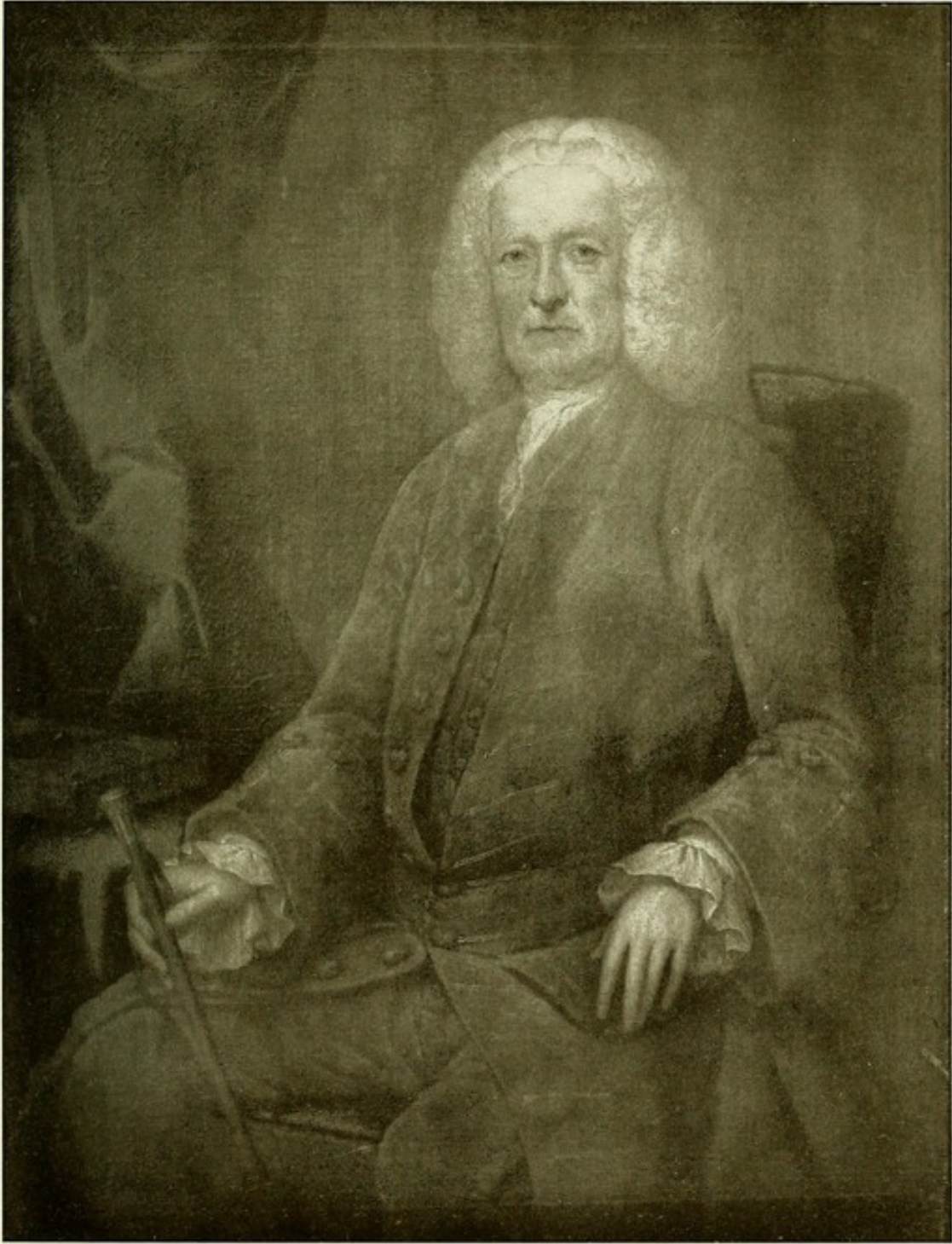


PLATE 11.—THOMAS VERE.

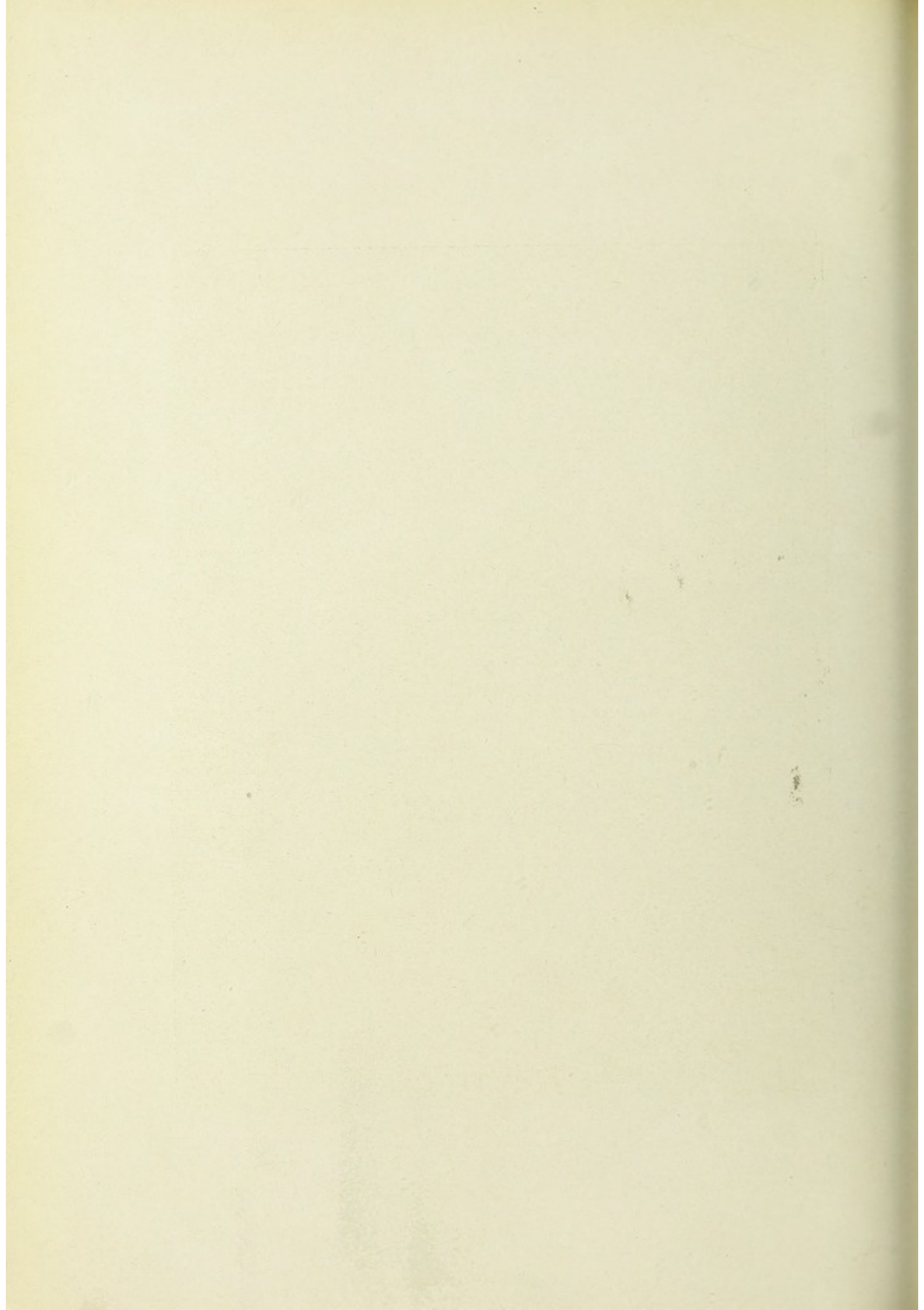
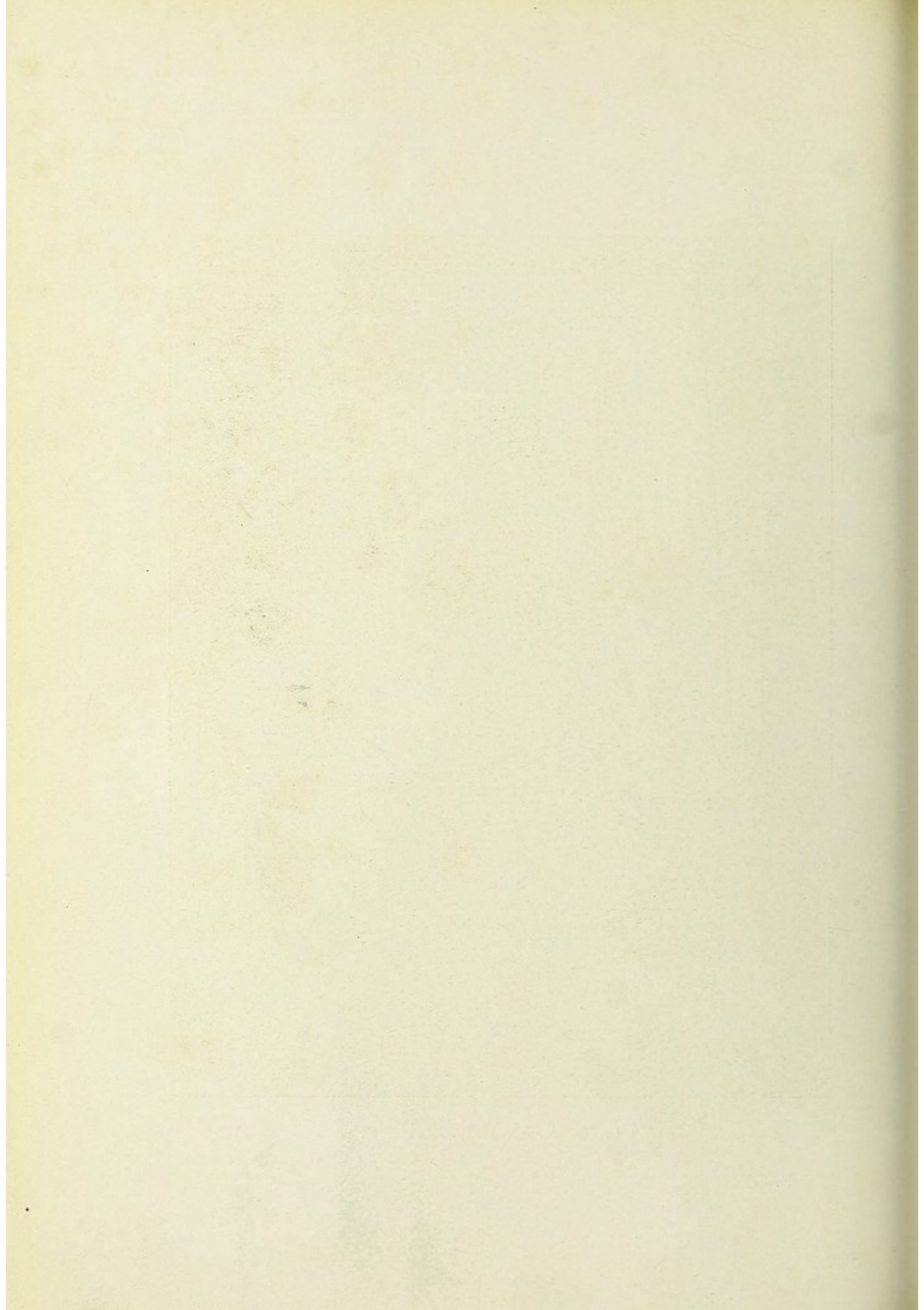




PLATE 12.—WHARTON PECK.



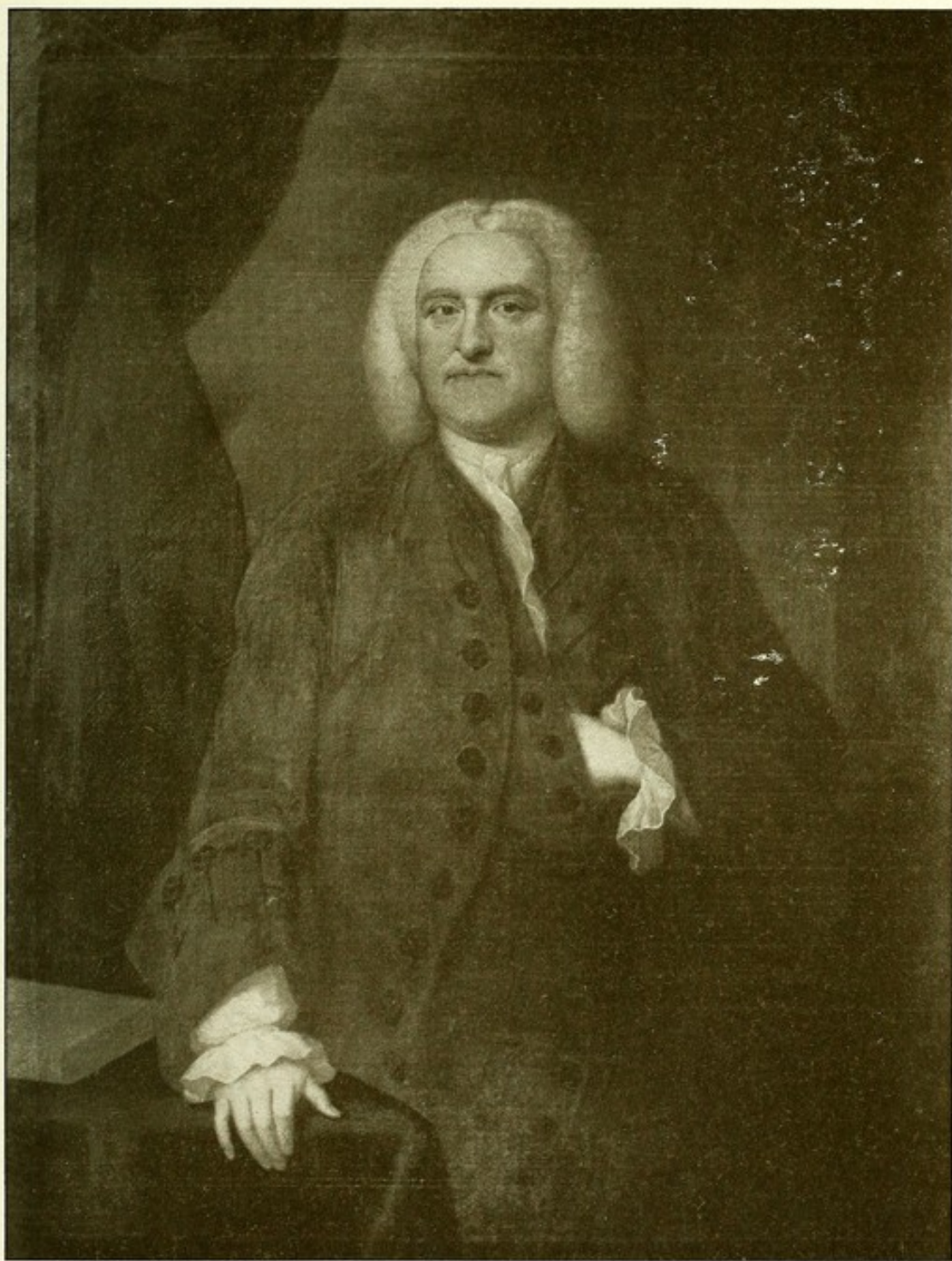


PLATE 13.—JOHN BLACK.

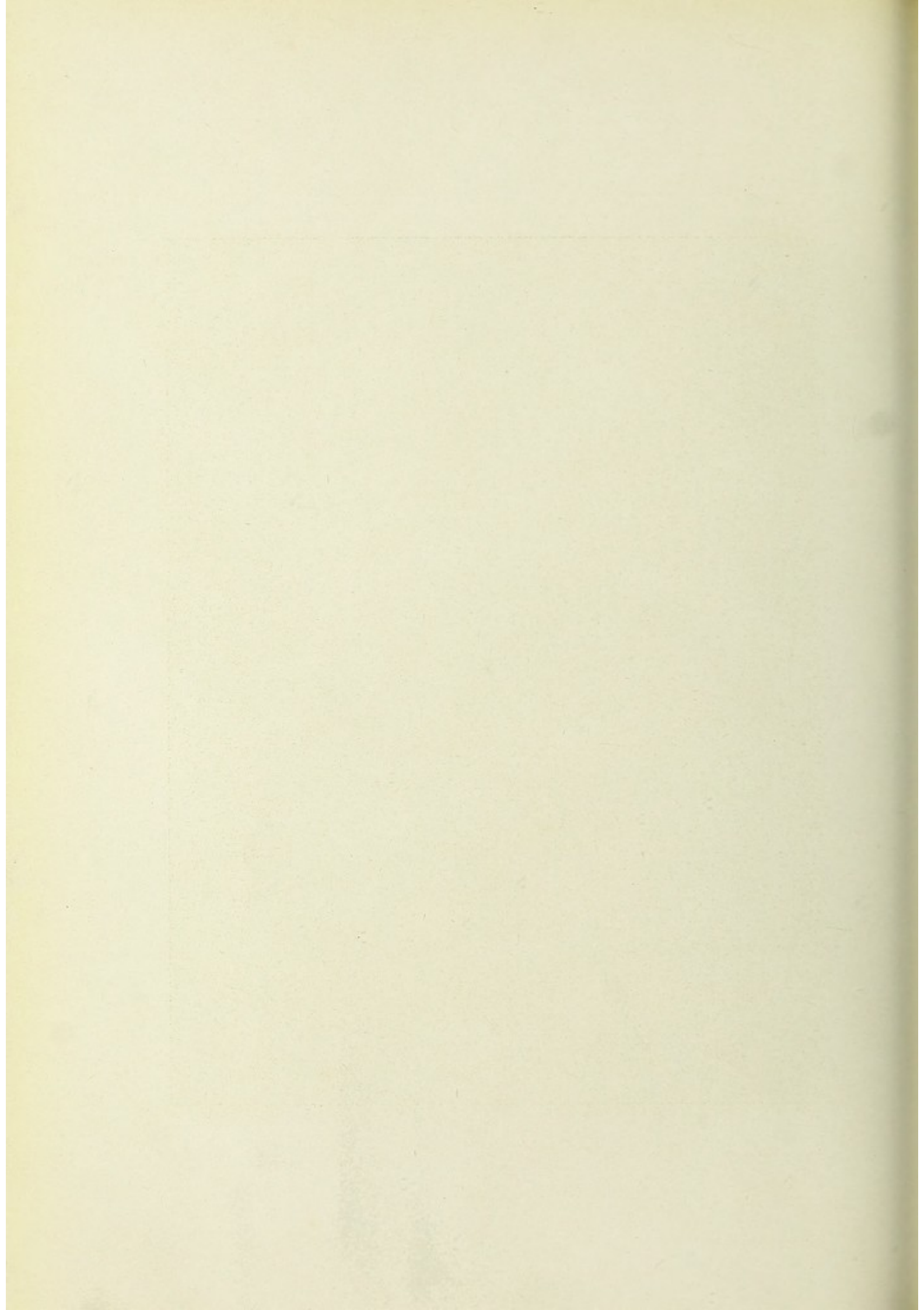
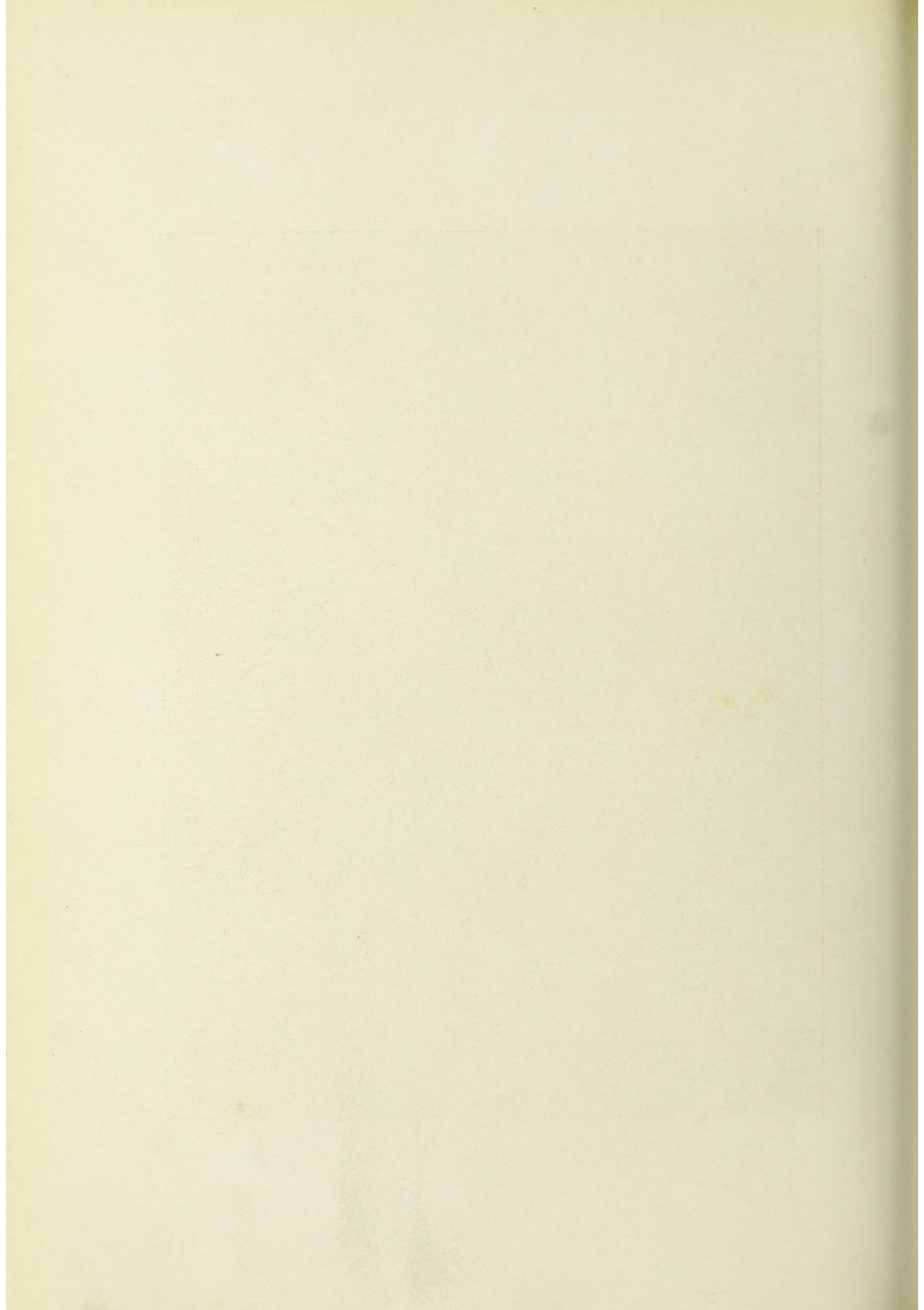




PLATE 14.—WILLIAM WIGGETT.



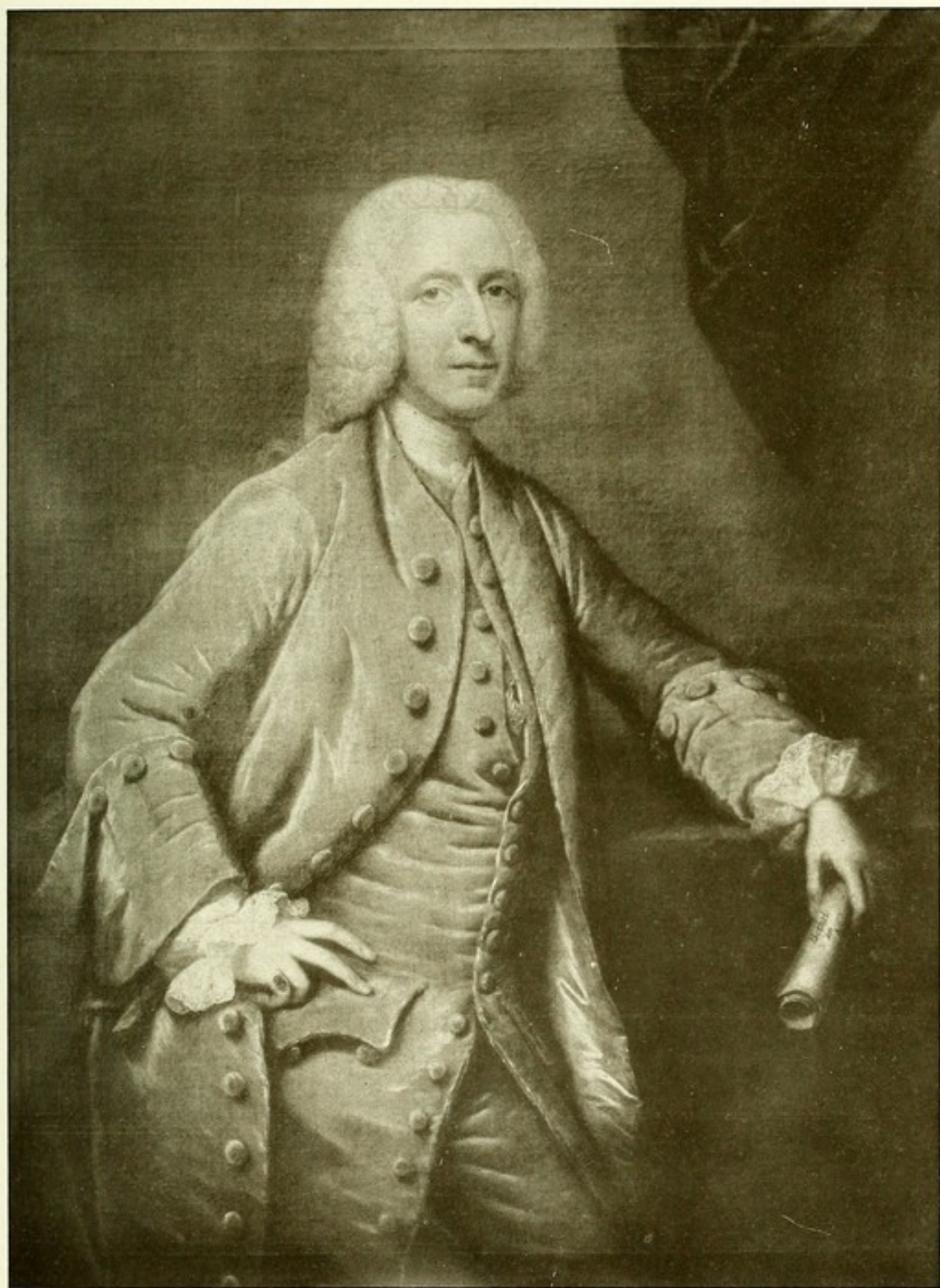
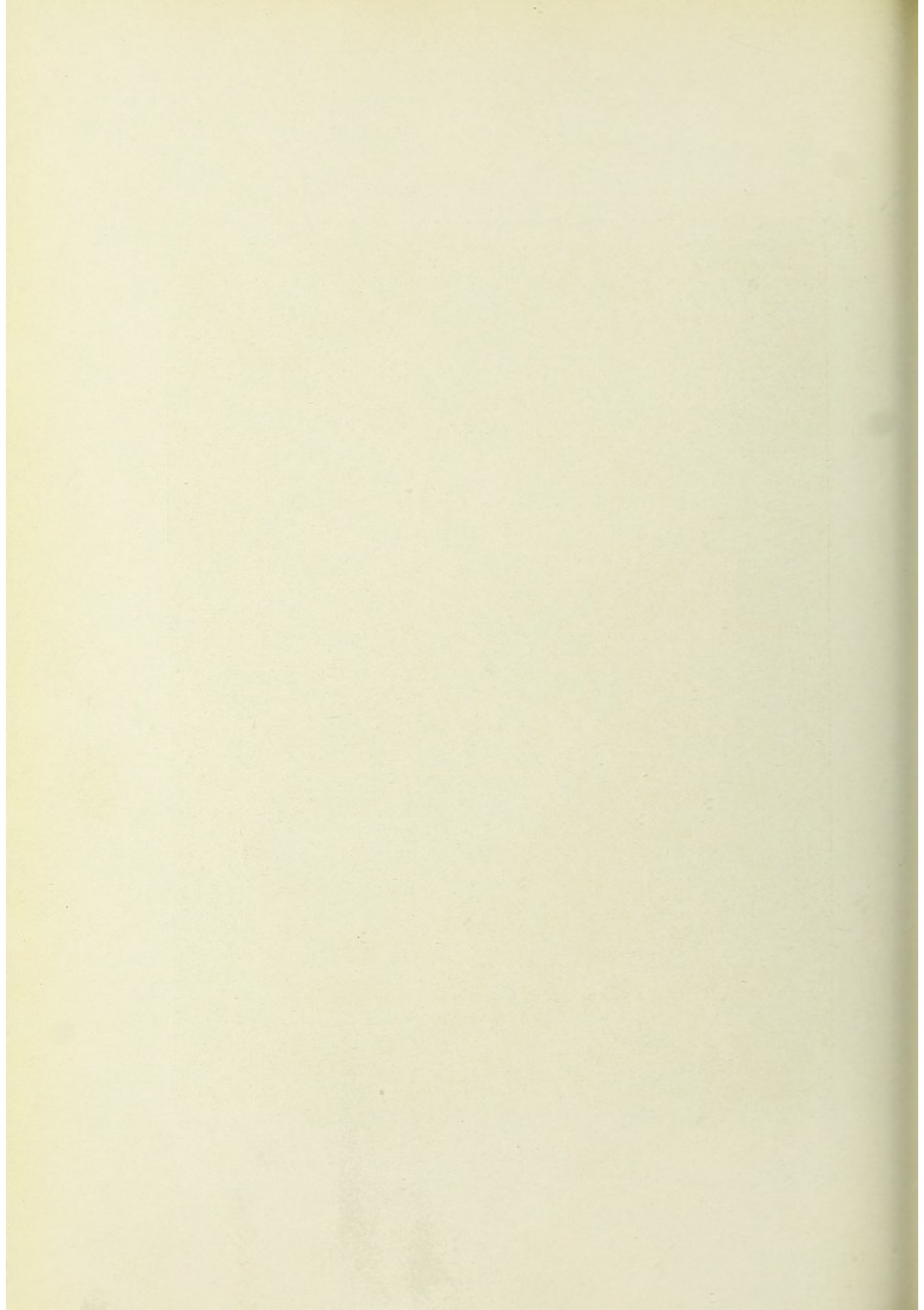


PLATE 15.—JOHN VERE.



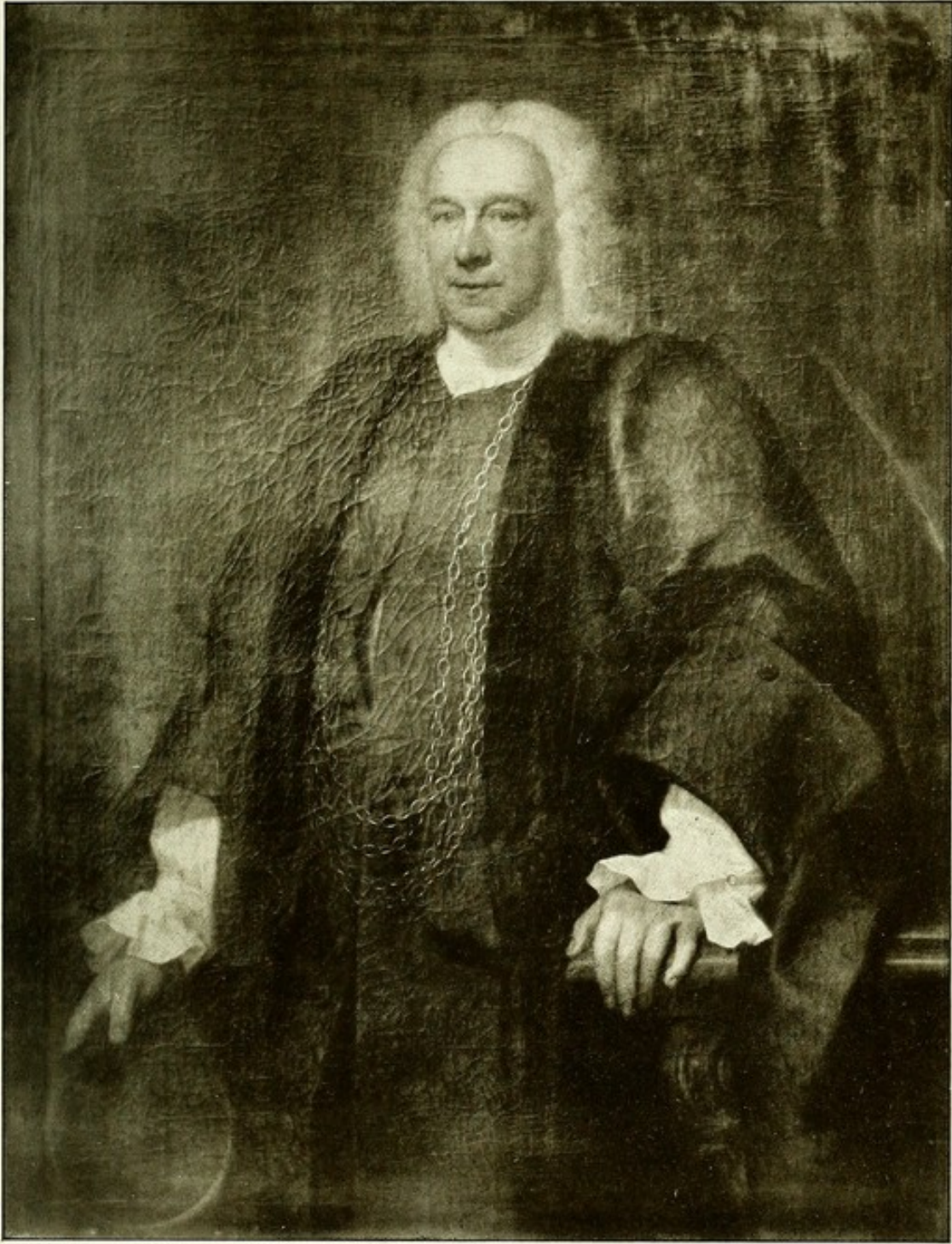
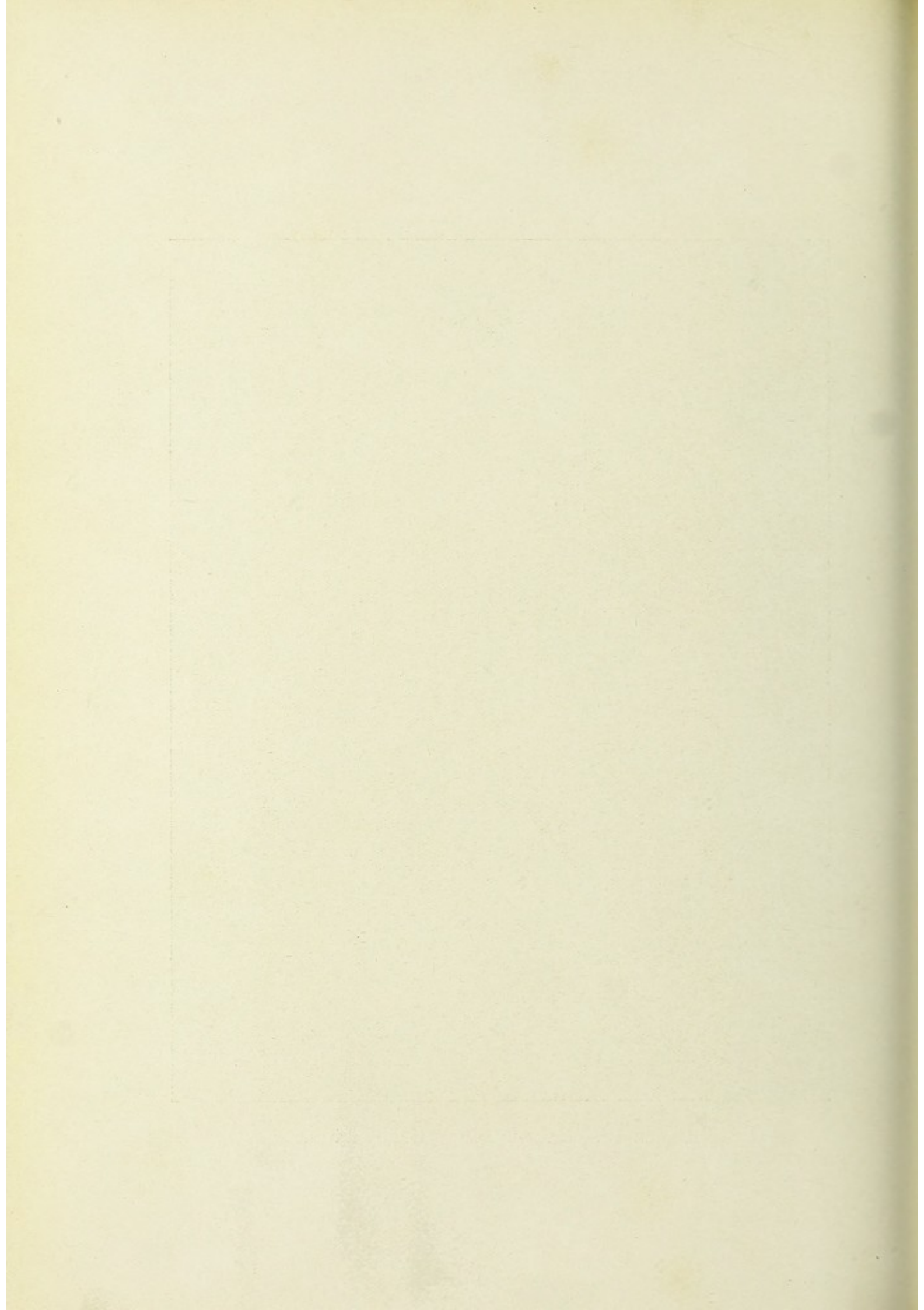
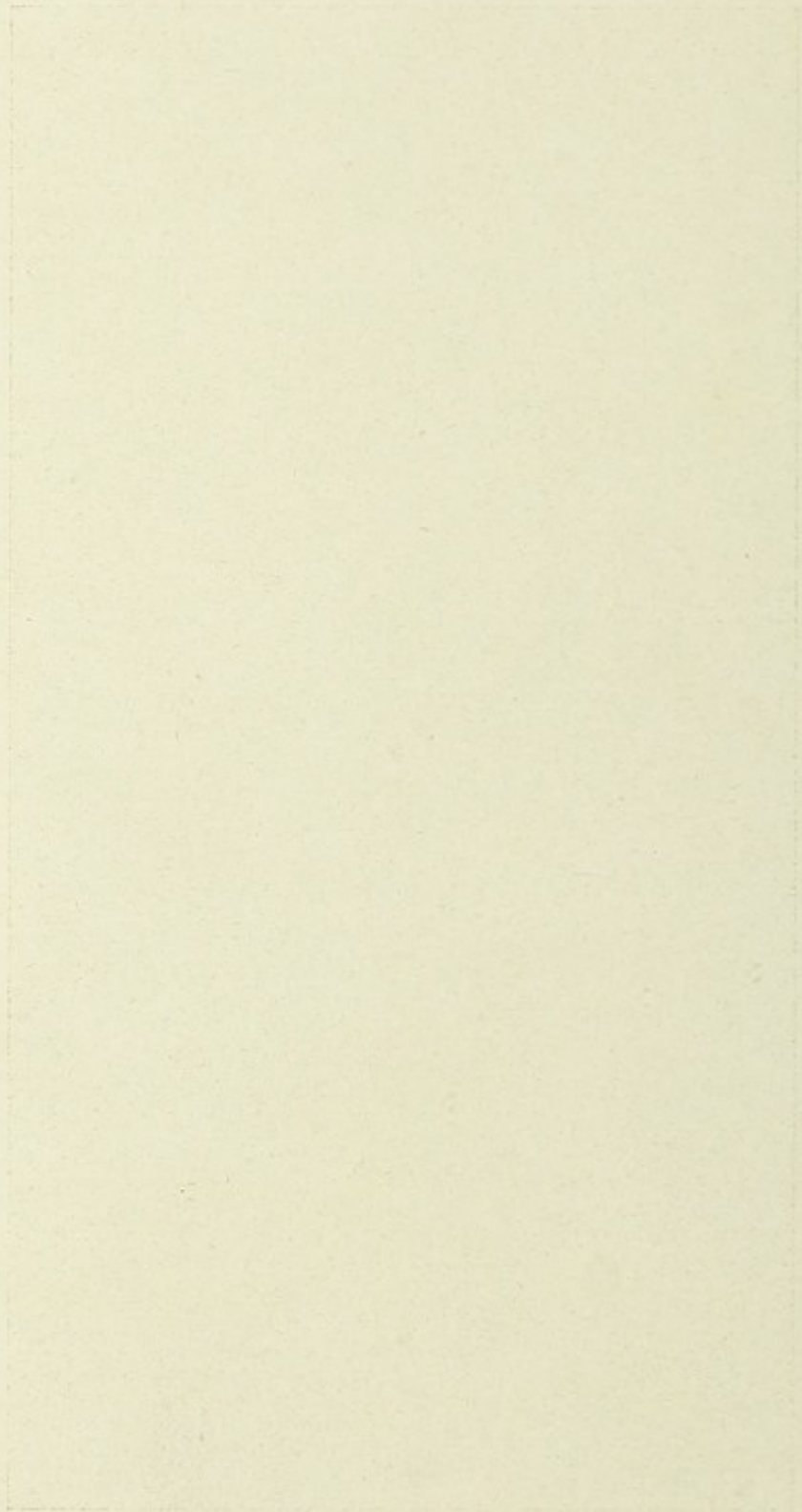


PLATE 16.—BARTHOLOMEW BALDERSTON.



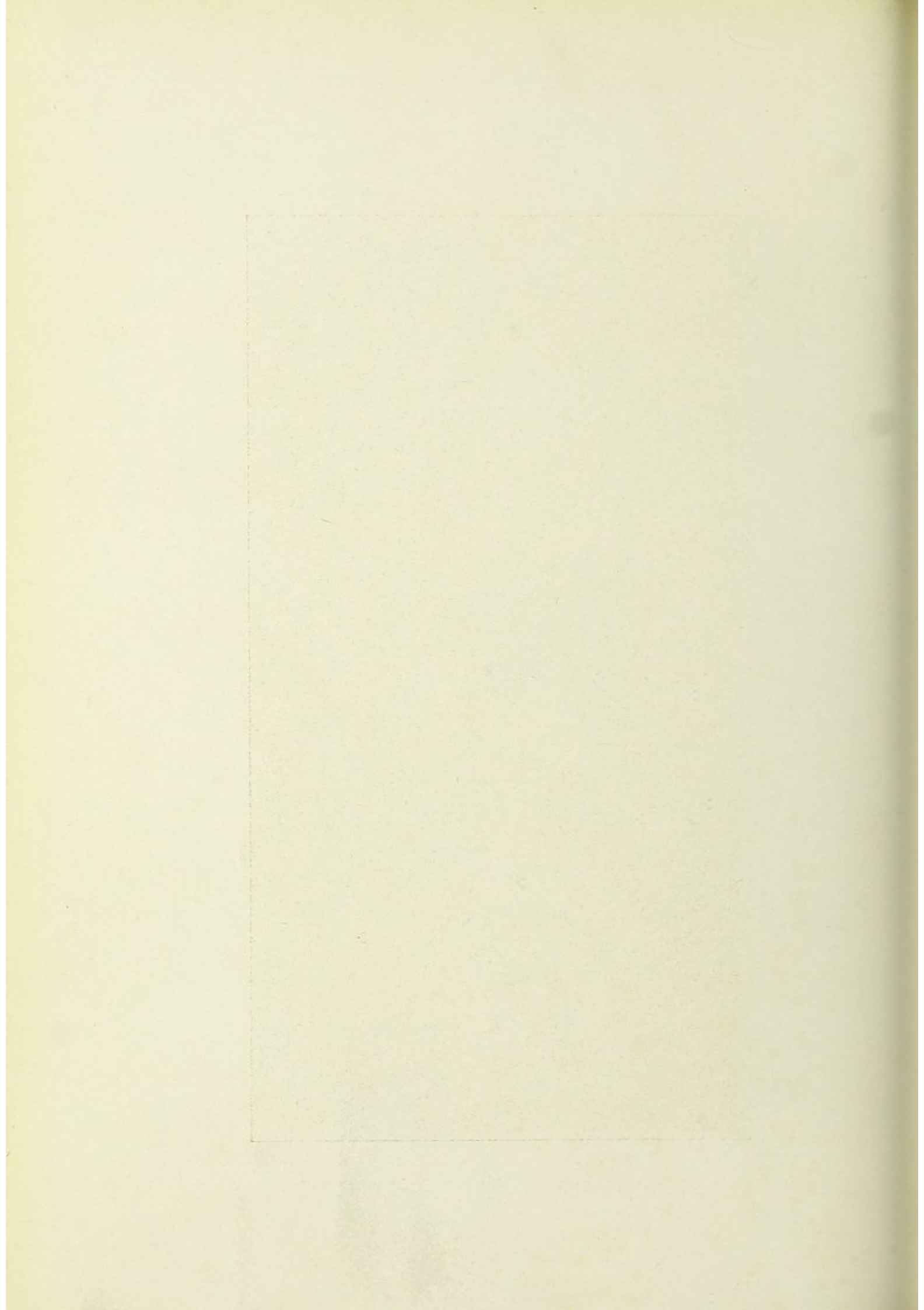
Norwich.		A Table of Benefactions	
1713.		given towards the Support of the House called BETHEL, founded by M ^{rs} Mary Chapman, for the reception of Distressed Lunatics.	
		M ^{rs} Mary Chapman, gave by her Will divers Sums of Money, to the amount of	£ 3513 11 44
3 ^d Sep: 1716		A Person unknown by the Hands of D ^r W ^m Hirne gave	10 15
11 th July 1717		M ^r Tho ^s Hall, by his Will gave	200
16 th May 1720		M ^{rs} Susa: Cook, by her Will gave	100
8 th Jan: 1722		A Person unknown by the Hands of S ^r Benj: Wrench K ^t gave	12 12
26 th Jan: 1722		M ^{rs} Marg ^t Hall, by her Will gave	100
28 th Jan: 1723		D ^r Thomas Tanner, (Chancellor of Norwich) gave	10 10
24 th June 1728		M ^{rs} Susa: Wicks by her Will gave £1000 to Charitable uses to be disposed of, at the discretion of M ^r W ^m Pearce & M ^{rs} Eliz: Wicks, her Executor & Executrix, who gave thereout to this Hospital	150
12 th July 1729		M ^{rs} Eliz: Castle, by her Will gave	50
19 th Sep: 1729		M ^r Timo: Ganning, by his Will gave	20
15 th Aug: 1733		M ^r John Tompson, by his Will gave	50
15 th Aug: 1733		M ^r John Lougher, by his Will gave	100
25 th Feb: 1733		M ^{rs} Eliz: Colson, by her Oral Will gave	100
23 ^d Oct: 1735		M ^r Arch Deacon Clarke, gave in his Life time	50
14 th June 1736		D ^r Thomas Tanner, L ^d Bishop of S ^t Asaph, by his Will gave	20
27 ^d Dec: 1736		M ^{rs} Mary Crome, by her Will gave	200
24 th Jan: 1736		M ^r W ^m Houghton, by his Will gave	25 16 8
30 th June 1739		M ^r Arch Deacon Clarke, gave in his Life time A second Benefaction of S ^r Benj: Wrench K ^t at the request of M ^{rs} Chapman, attended the Lunatics in this Hospital as Physician, from Lady 1725 to Lady 1747, being 22 Years, and from time to time remitted his Salary which amounted in the whole to	352
14 th July 1748		M ^{rs} Mary Lougher, by her Will gave	100
19 th Jan: 1750		M ^{rs} Sarah Scott, by her Will gave in Bank Annuities	1000
23 ^d Sep: 1751		M ^r Sam: Crome, by his Will gave	100

PLATE 17.—DONATION BOARD.



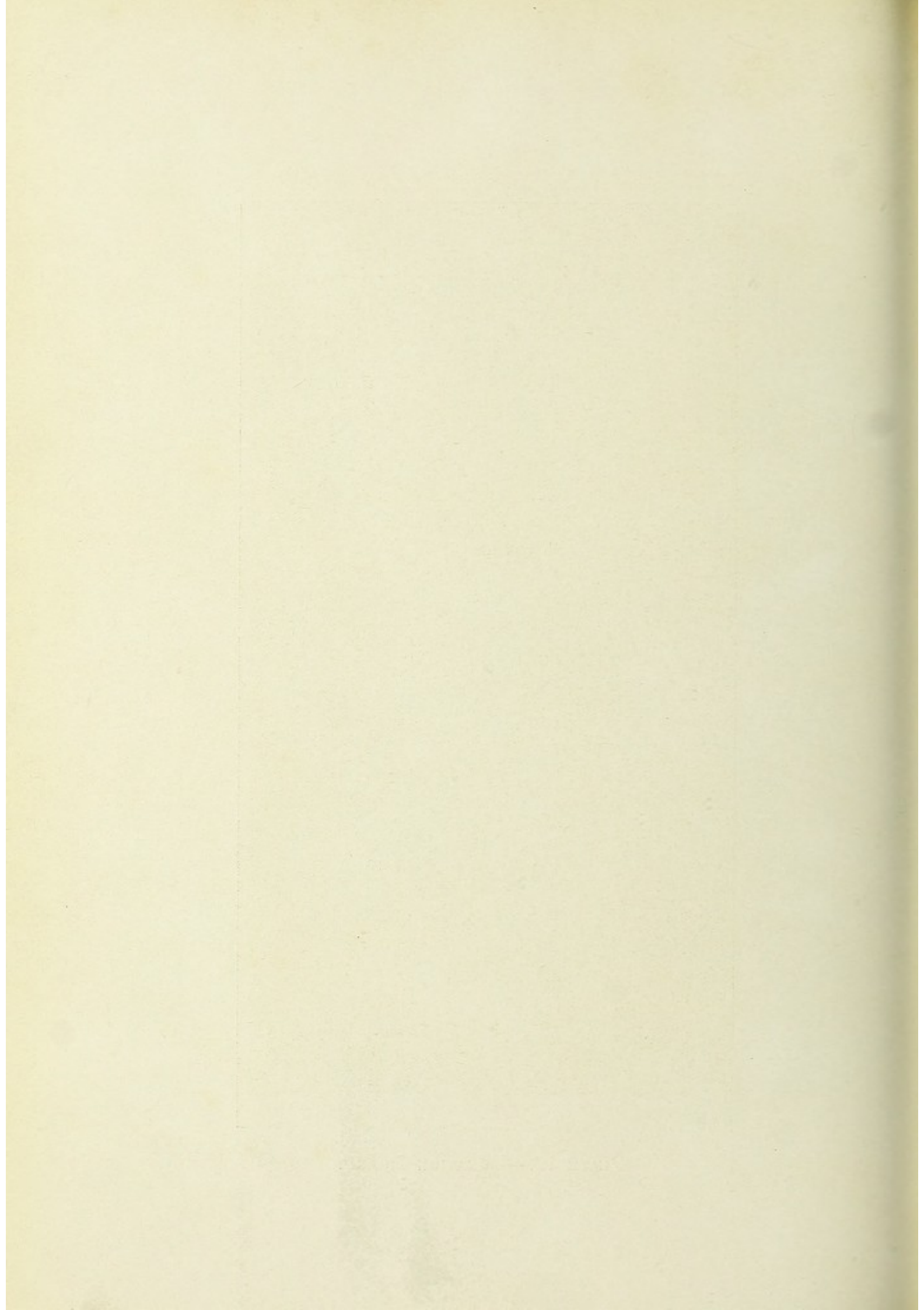
Norwich.		Benefactions continued	
Feb: 9 th 1756	M ^r Joseph Hammonit Jun ^r of this City Merchant, gave in his Life time.	50	1
17 th March 1760	M ^s Sarah Elden, of this City gave in her Life time, the Sum of One Hundred pounds.	100	
16 th April 1760	Mary, the late Wife of Ben Joseph Ellis of this City D ^r of Divinity by her Will gave the Sum of Fifty pounds.	50	
26 th May 1760	M ^r Robert Mott, by his Will gave the Sum of Fifty pounds.	50	
17 th Sep ^r 1763.	A Person unknown by the Hands of the Rev ^d M ^r Bourn gave	100	
20 th Nov ^r 1764.	M ^{rs} Ann Hainsworth, late of this City, by her Will gave.	200	
3 ^d Feb ^r 1766.	M ^r Bartholomew Balderston, by his Will gave.	1000	
3 ^d Nov ^r 1766	M ^{rs} Hase of Melton, gave in her Life time.	100	
27 th Feb ^r 1767	M ^{rs} Mary Fransham, late of this City, by her Will gave.	50	
2 ^d March 1767	Thomas Vere Esq; by his Will gave.	100	
9 th April 1767	M ^r Will ^m Elmy, by his Will gave.	50	
19 th April 1768.	The Executors of W ^m Wiggett Esq; gave.	100	
3 ^d July 1771	M ^{rs} Eliz: Britiffe, gave by her Will.	50	
6 th July 1772	M ^{rs} Frances Penny, late of this City Widow, by Will gave.	50	
4 th Nov ^r 1773	M ^{rs} Mary Jermy, Widow by Will gave.	100	
4 th Nov ^r 1773	M ^{rs} Mary Bullock, by Will gave.	25	
12 th Jan ^r 1776.	Edward King Esq; by Will gave.	50	
2 ^d Sep ^r 1776.	M ^r John Moy by Will in Bank Stock.	250	
21 st July 1777.	Wharton Beck LLD by Will gave.	100	
18 th Dec ^r 1777.	M ^r And ^r Ruthbrook, by Will gave.	50	
12 th Oct ^r 1778	John Lembe Esq; in his life time.	100	

PLATE 18.—DONATION BOARD.



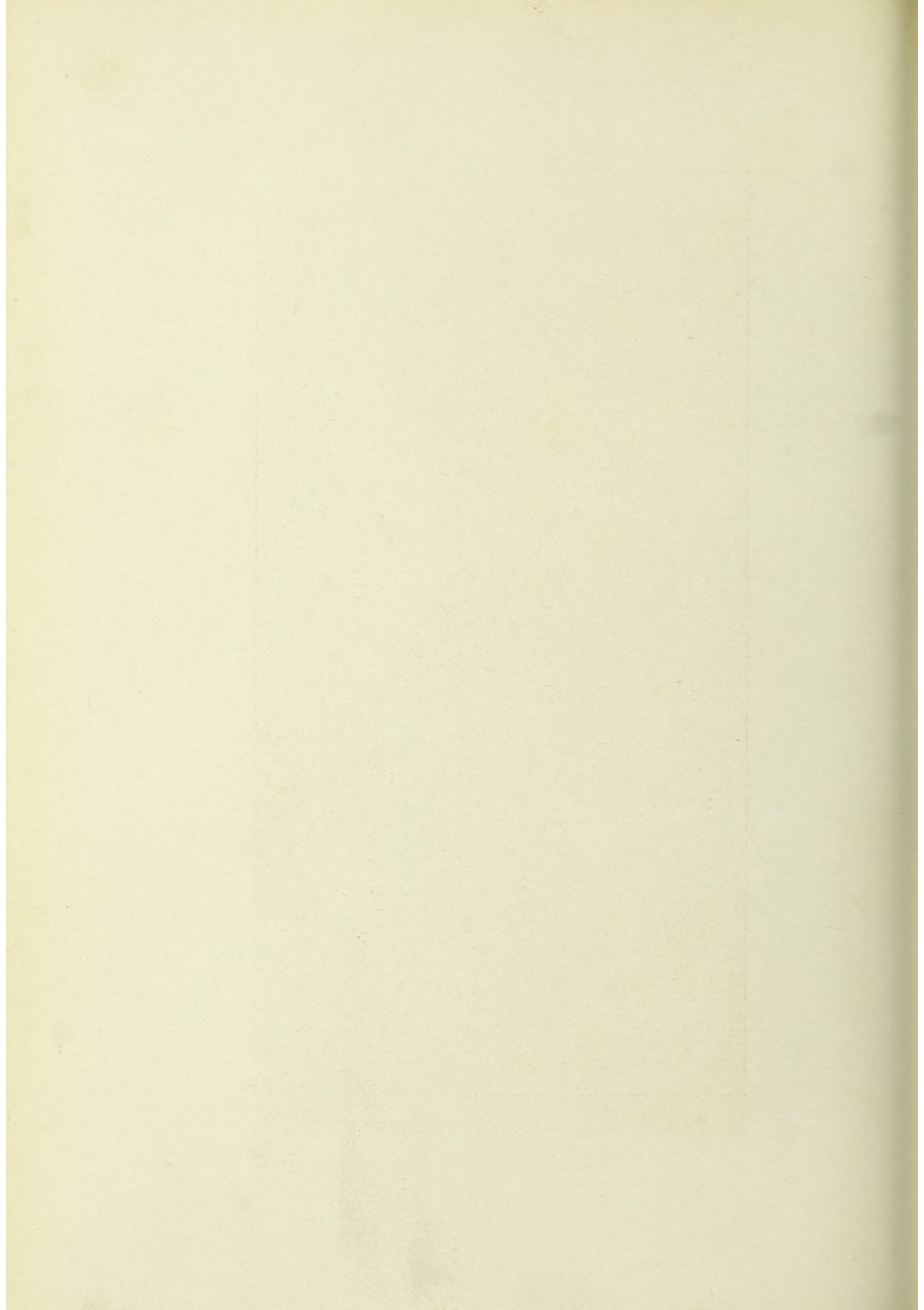
Norwich		Benefactions continued	
		L	S
3 ^d May 1779	M ^r . Samuel Wiggett, by Will gave	100	
21 st Sep: 1779	M ^{rs} . Elizabeth Peck, Wid ^o : by Will gave	100	
6 th April 1780	M ^r . Thomas Pike, by Will gave	100	
24 th Nov: 1780	M ^r . Matthew Gols, by Will gave	100	
13 th Feb: 1766	Thomas Vere Esq ^r : gave by, A Codicil to his Will.	1000	
29 th Jan: 1784	M ^r . Jehosaphat Postle, by Will gave	100	
3 ^d Sep: 1787	Jer ^h Ives of Tomblant Esq ^r : by direction of his late Father gave	100	
4 th Feb: 1788	M ^{rs} . Mary Bouchery by Will of her Husband gave in 3 ^d Cent Ann ^{is}	600	
22 ^d Nov: 1788	Rev ^d . John Borrett, by Will gave	20	
1 st July 1789	John Chamber Esq ^r : by Will gave	100	
31 st Dec: 1789	M ^{rs} . Bridget Postle, by Will gave	50	
16 th April 1790	John Vere Esq ^r : by Will gave in 3 Per: Cent: Annuities.	200	
6 th Sep: 1791	John Slany Esq ^r : by Will gave	100	
7 th May 1792	Charles Codd Esq ^r : by Will gave	100	
21 st May 1795	Reuben Deaves Esq ^r : by Will gave	100	
25 th Jan: 1800	James Alric, Esq ^r : by Will gave	210	
31 st Mar: 1802	M ^r . Charles Chapman, by Will gave	20	
20 th Ap: 1804	M ^{rs} . Eliz ^h . Green, Widow, by Will gave	100	
8 th June 1805	Jeremiah Ives Esq ^r : by Will gave	100	
5 th June 1806	J ⁿ . Manning, M.D. by Will gave	100	
31 st Jan: 1808	The Rev ^d . George Sandby, by direction of his late Father. D ^r . George Sandby, Chancellor of Norwich gave.	50	
7 th Aug: 1809	The R ^t . Hon ^{ble} . Horatio, late Earl of Orford by Will gave.	50	
1 st Jan: 1810	M ^r . Foster Att ^o : one of the Governors gave in his Life time £100. & desired the Interest thereof, to be paid to persons leaving this Hospital.	100	

PLATE 19.—DONATION BOARD.



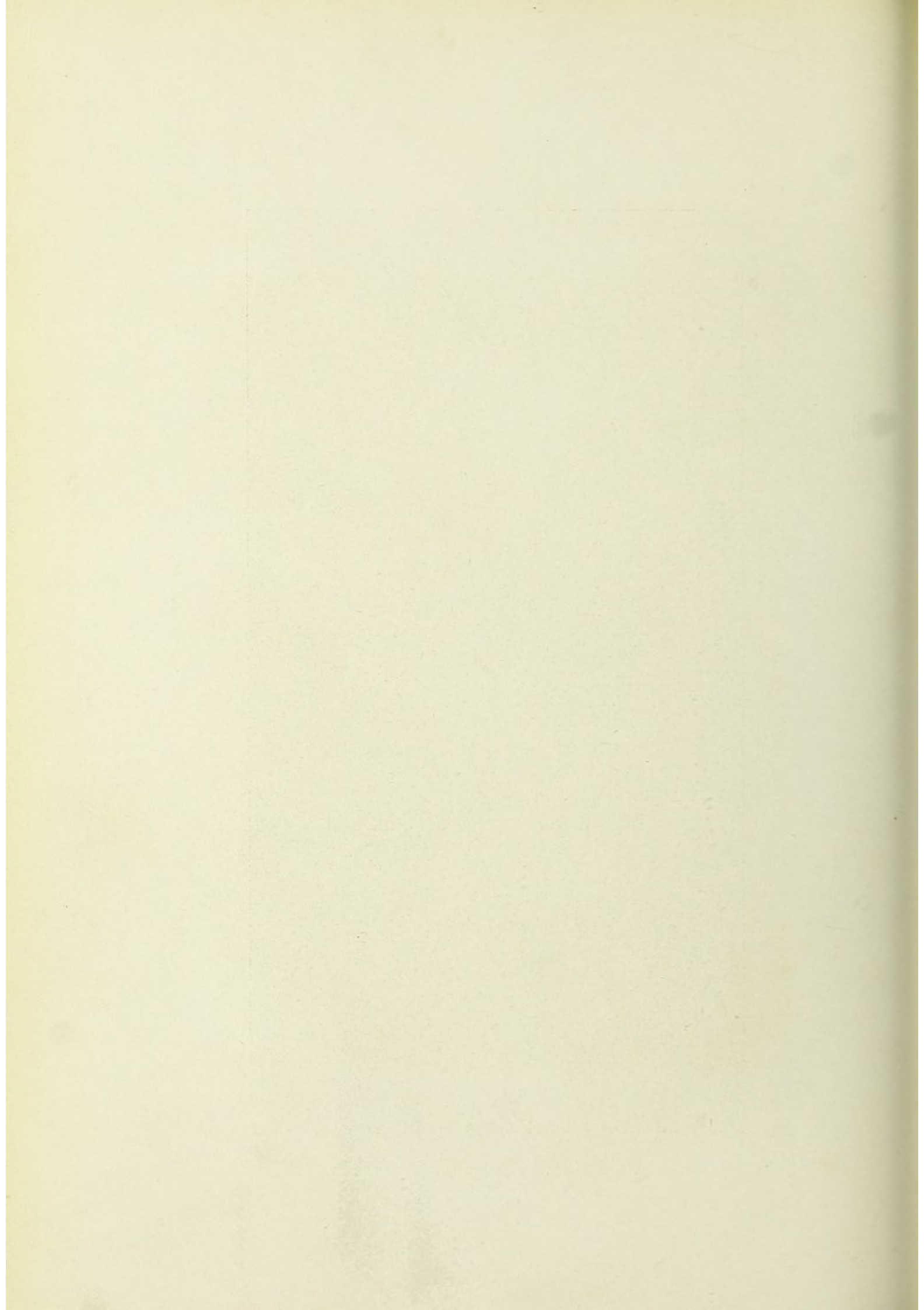
Norwich		Benefactions continued	
21 st Mai ¹⁸¹¹	M ^{rs} Catherine Partridge, Widow by her Will gave.....	5	
2 ^d June 1815	M ^r John Massingham, by his Will gave.....	50	
17 th Sep ^r 1814	The Rev ^d M ^r Forster, by his Will gave	10	
1 st May 1815	M ^{rs} Mary Hammond, by her Will gave	50	
20 th Nov ^r 1815	M ^{rs} Eliz ^h Ives, by her Will gave.....	50	
30 th Oct ^r 1817	M ^r Tho ^s Clabburn, by his Will gave	200	
8 th Dec ^r 1820	M ^{rs} Mary Laney, Widow: by her Will gave.....	50	
5 th Nov ^r 1822	Sigismund Trafford Southwell Esq ^t one of the Governors gave.....	100	
21 st Nov ^r 1822	M ^{rs} Mary Pue, by her Will gave	50	
17 th Ap ^r 1823	M ^{rs} Ann Parr; by her Will gave	100	
7 th Nov ^r 1826	Seaman Holmes Esq ^t , by his Will gave.....	100	
12 th Dec ^r 1829	Robert Denn Esq ^t , by his Will gave	1000	
4 th Ap ^r 1831	Joseph Gurney Esq ^t , one of the Governors by Will gave.....	100	
12 th July 1832	M ^{rs} Elizabeth Branthwayt Widow by her Will gave.....	100	
27 th March 1850	Favill James Copsie, Merchant by his Will gave.....	500	
22 nd July 1856	Tho ^s Reynolds Esq ^t , by his Will gave	50	
6 th Aug ¹⁸⁵⁵	Peter Finch Esq ^t , one of the Governors by Will gave.....	50	
6 th May 1867	M ^{rs} Maria Arnold during her Life- time gave.....	25	
16 th Jan ^r 1867	Charles Winter Esq ^t , by Will gave.....	19	19
19 th Ap ^r 1873	Robert Atkinson Gorell Esq ^t , during his Life time gave.....	25	
19 th Aug ¹⁸⁷⁸	Miss Sarah P. H. B. Withers, by Will gave.....	50	

PLATE 20.—DONATION BOARD.



Norwich.		<i>Benefactions continued</i>		
		£	s	d
1 st Feb. 1889.	James Long Esq. during his Life time gave.....	20		
10 th Ap. 1893.	M ^r John Shalders, by Will gave.....	100		
12 th Oct. 1897.	A Lady, by John Dodman Esq. of Cambridge.....	100		
28 th Aug. 1897.	George England Esq. of Freethorpe Norfolk by his Will gave the sum of	2733	9	2

PLATE 21.—DONATION BOARD.



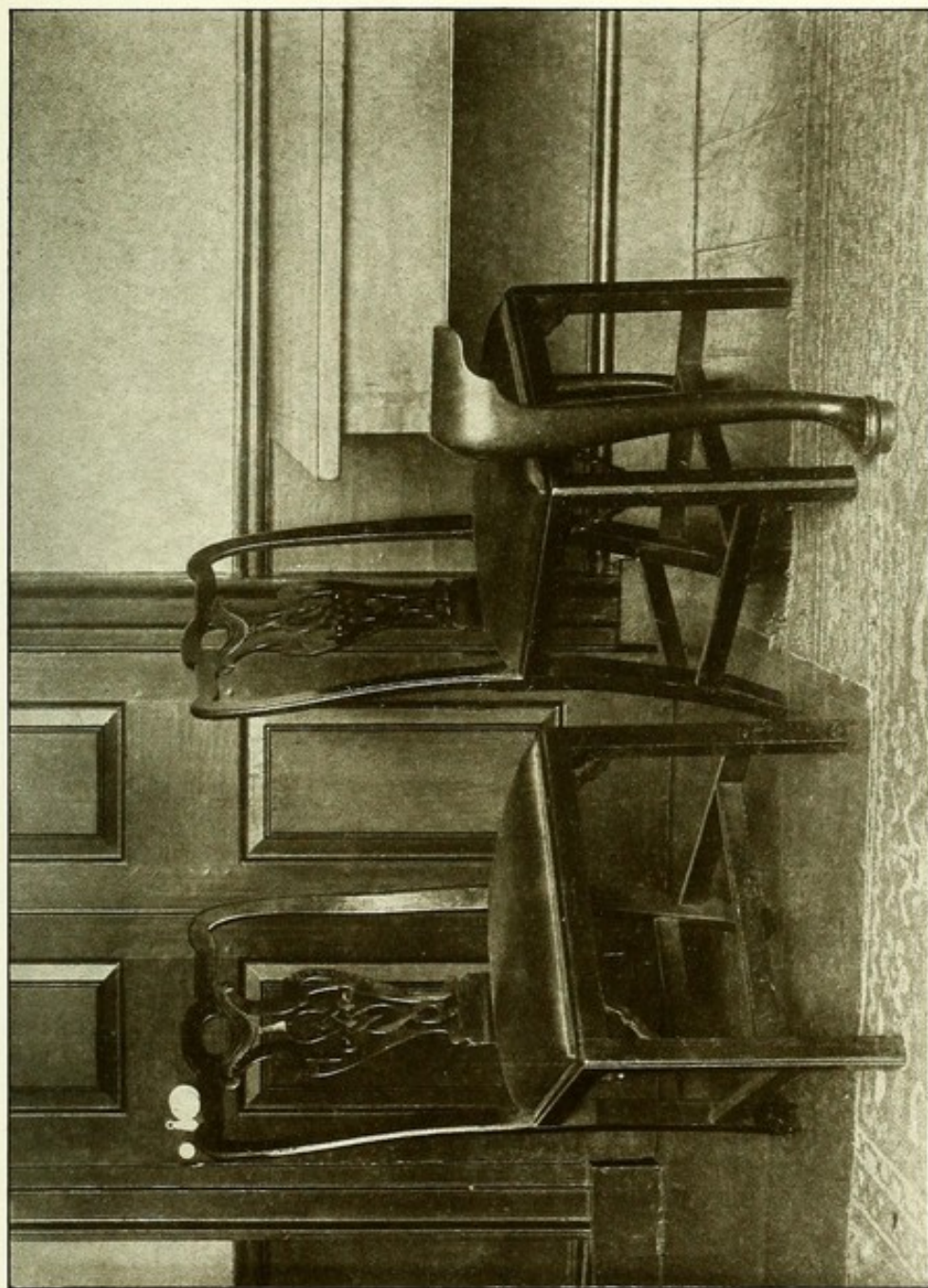
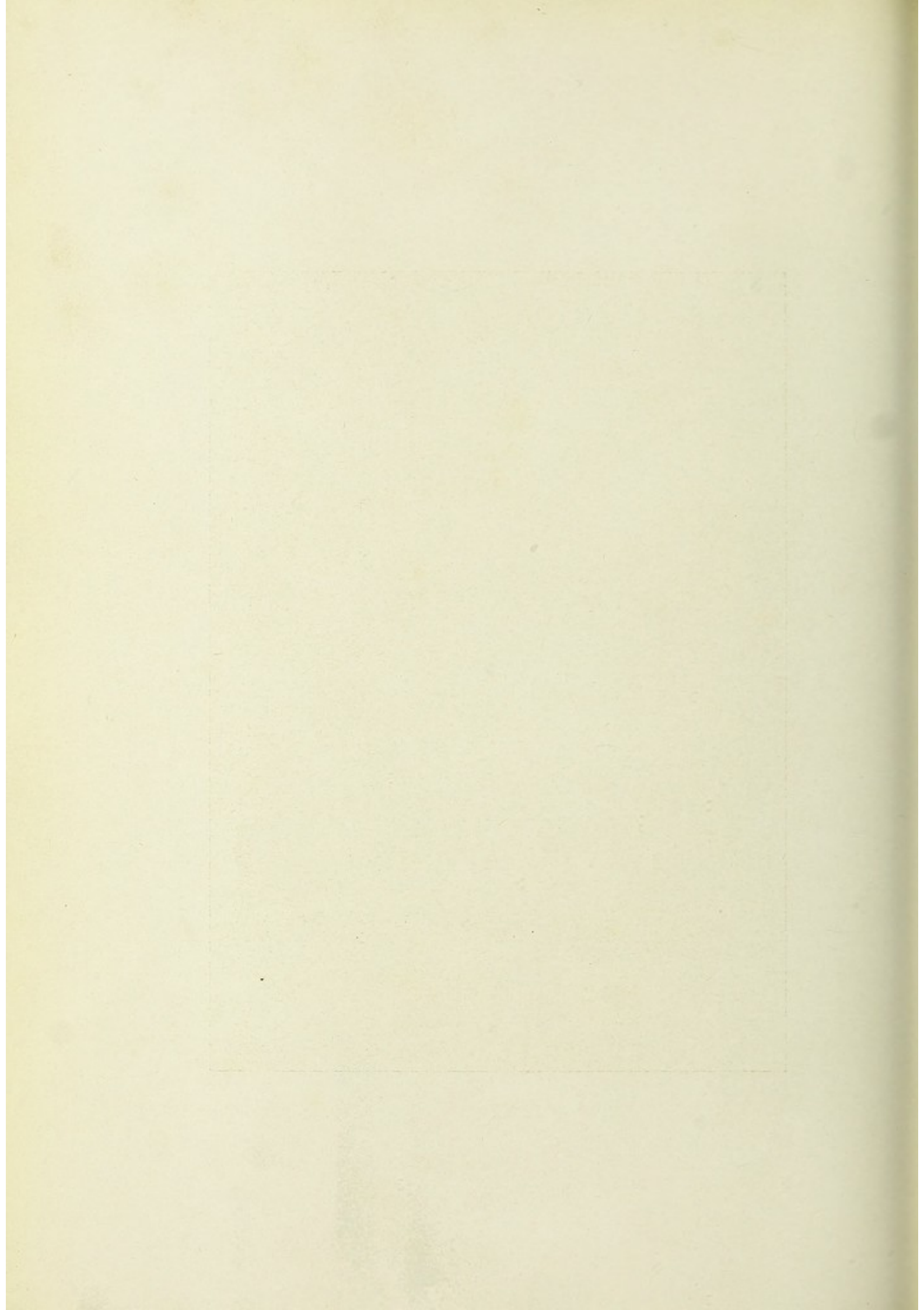


PLATE 22.—BOARD TABLE AND CHAIRS.



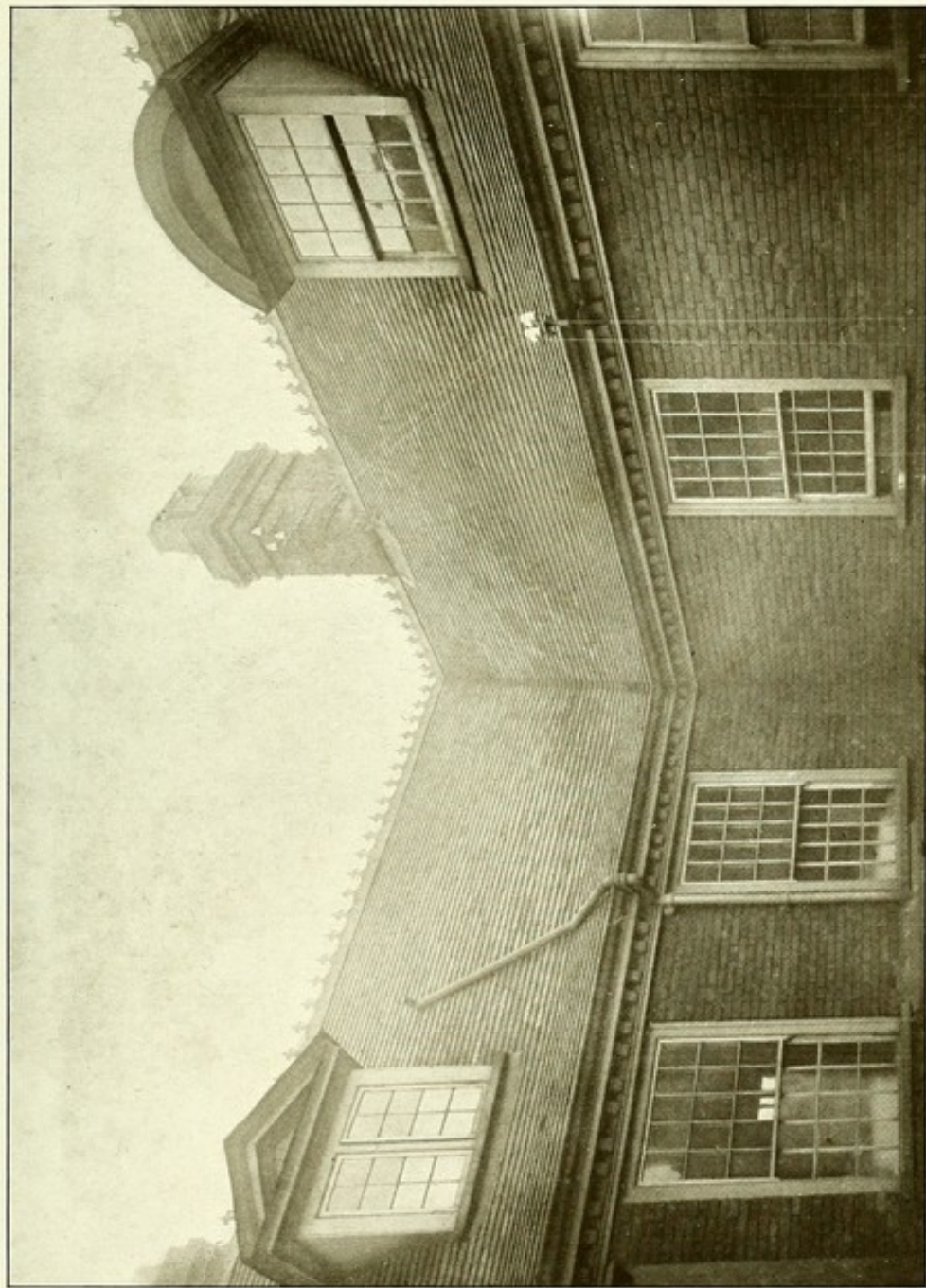
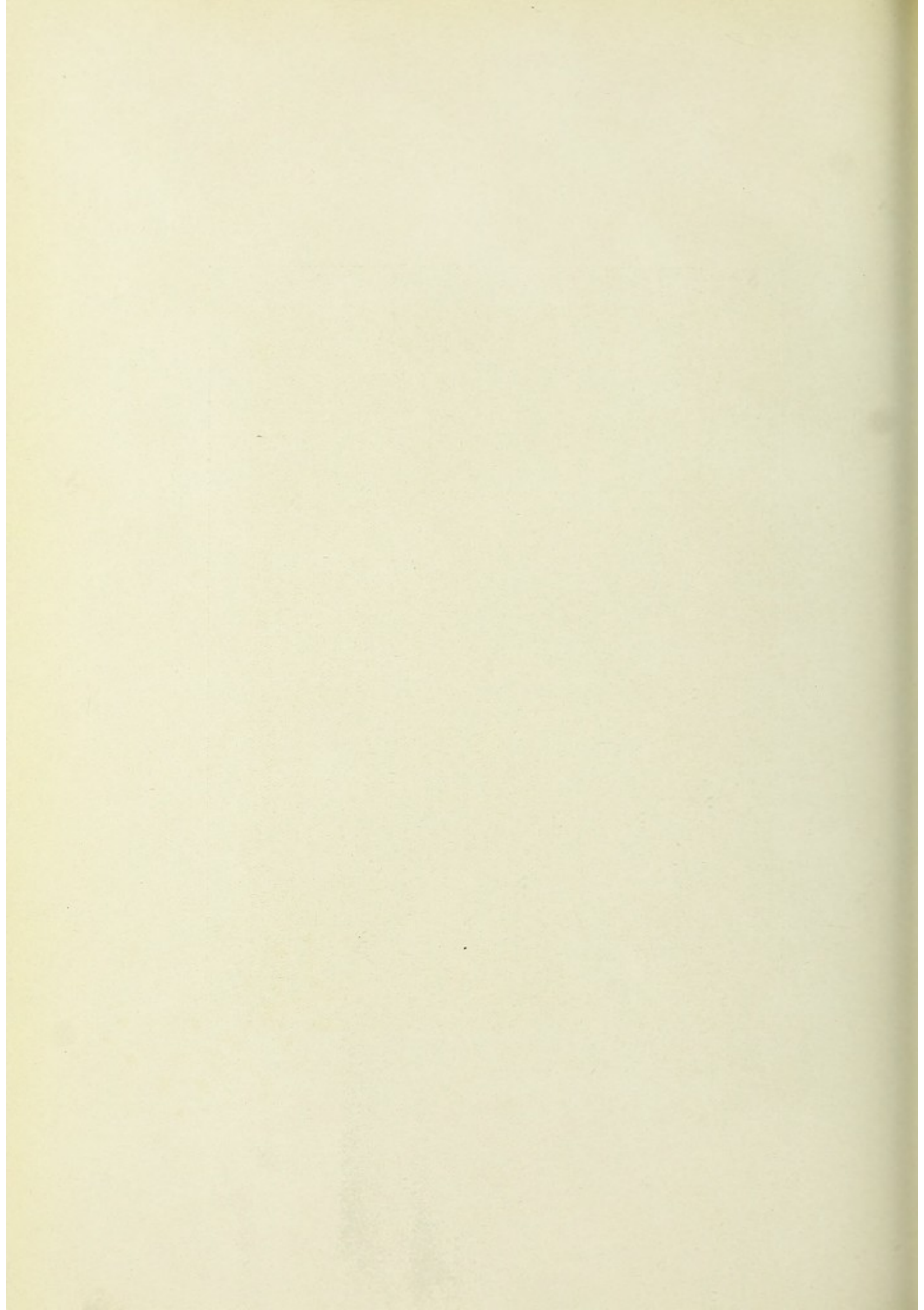


PLATE 23.—PART OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.



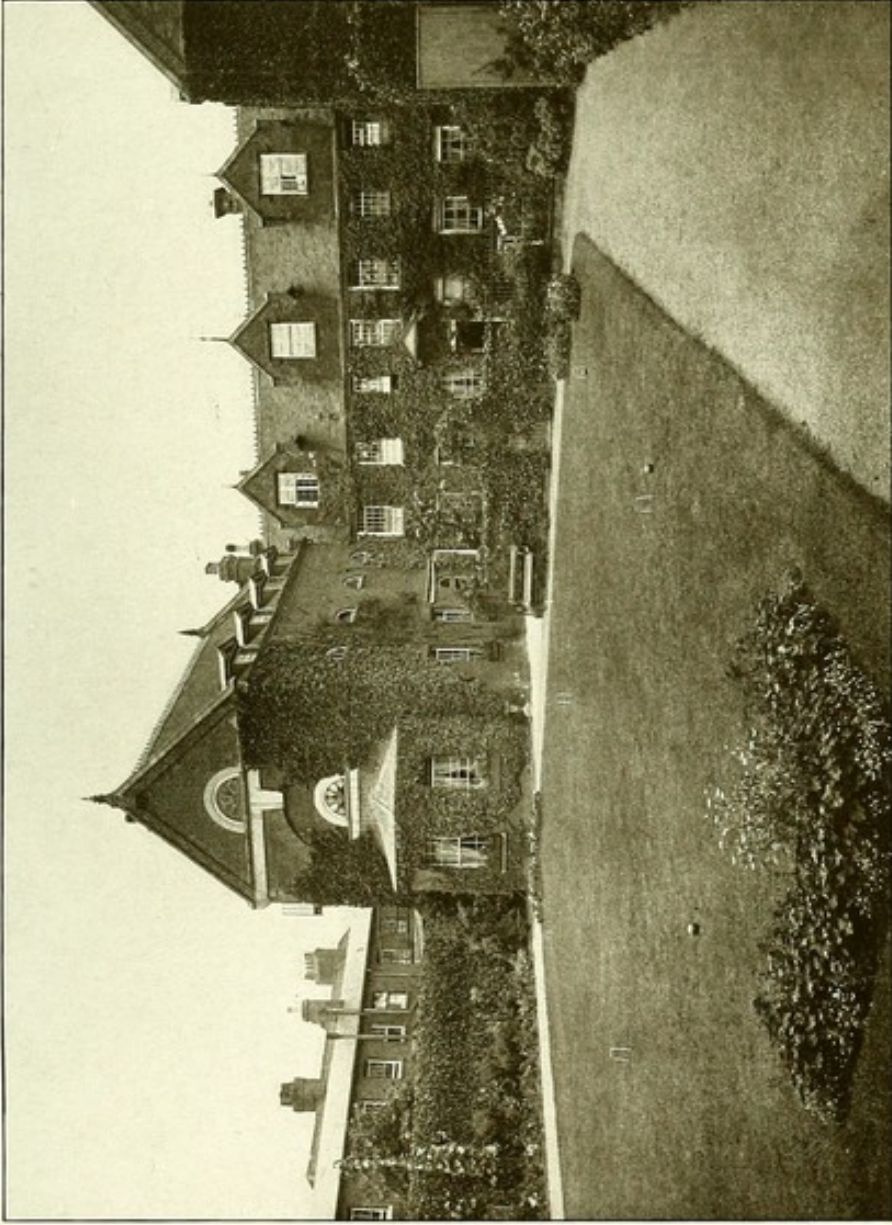
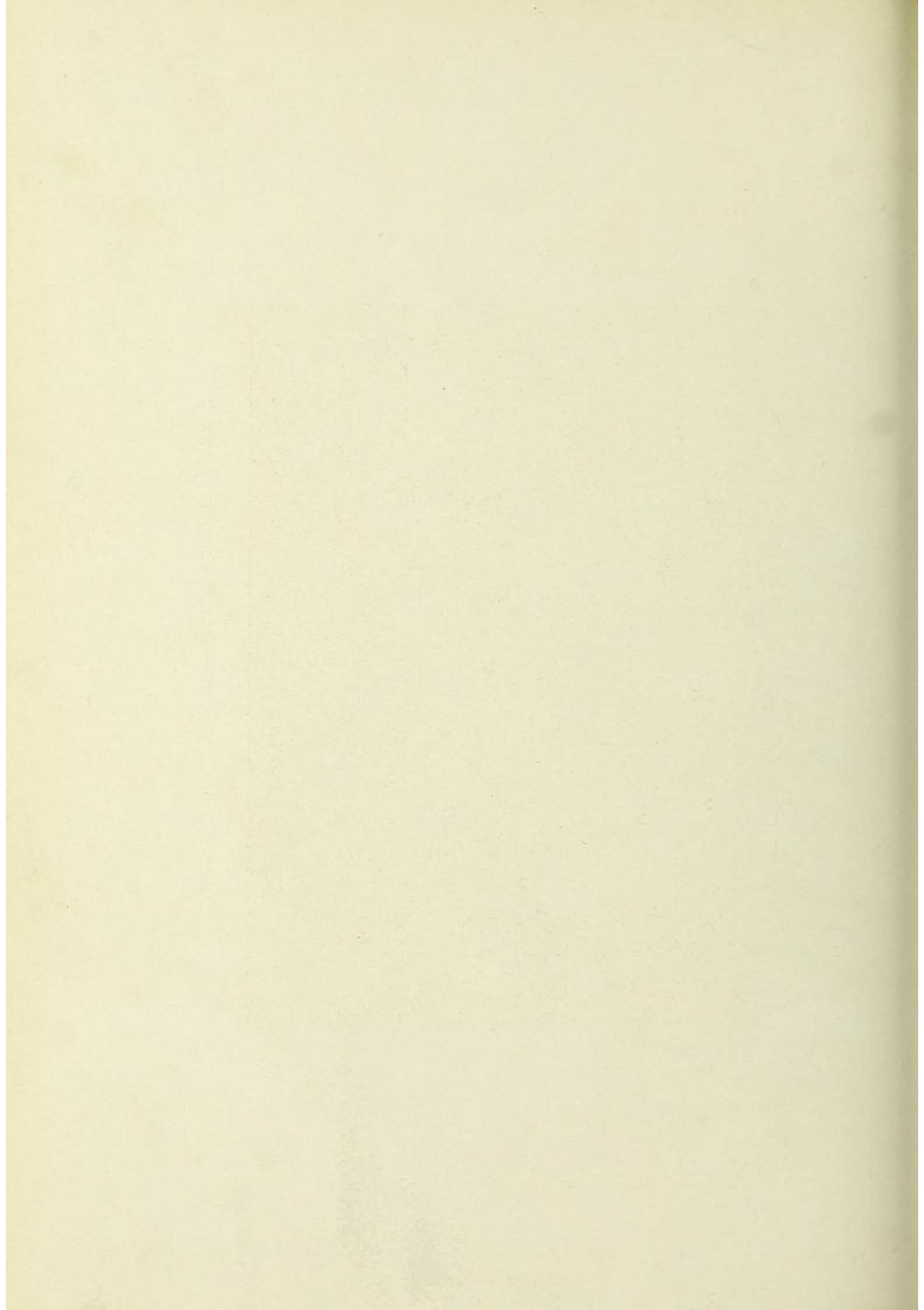


PLATE 24.—SOUTH VIEW—LADIES' CROQUET LAWN.



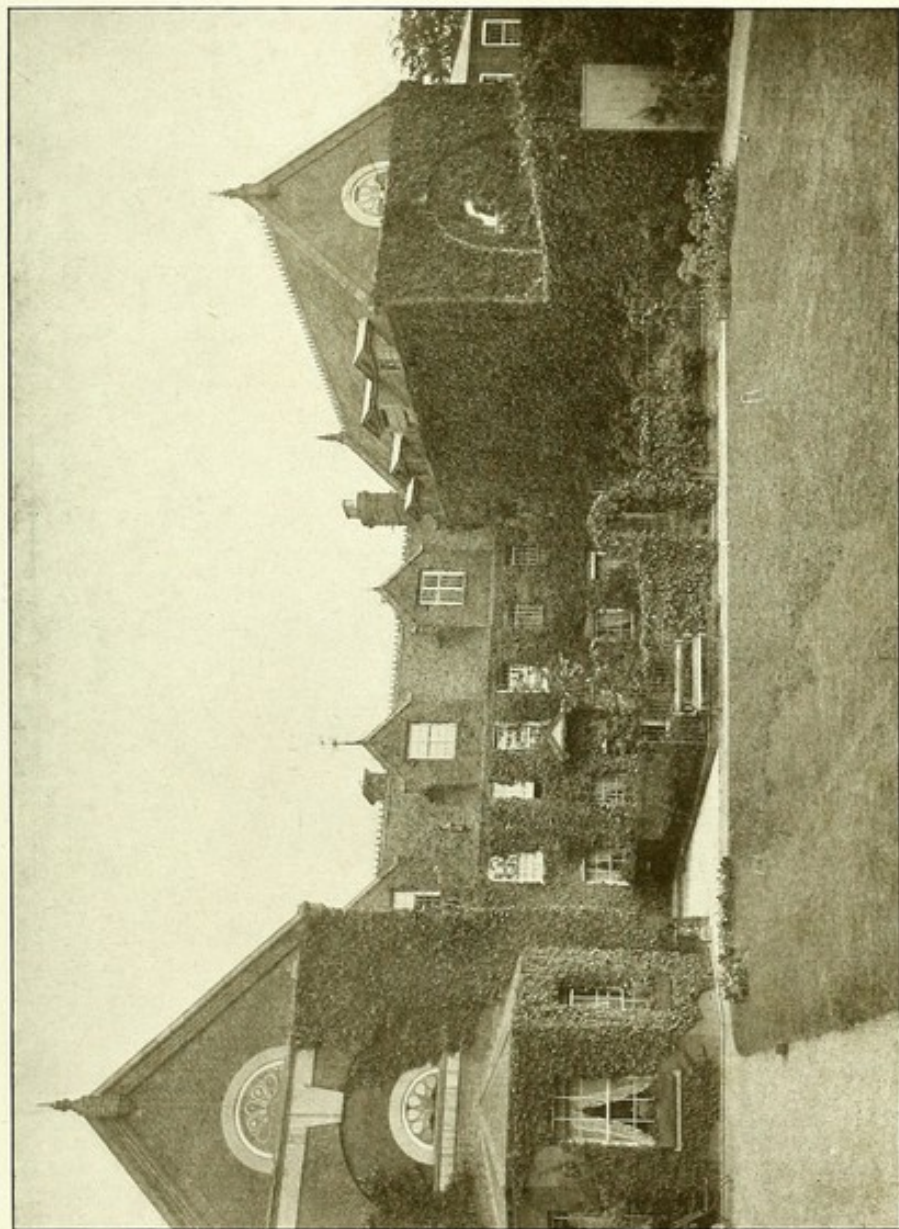
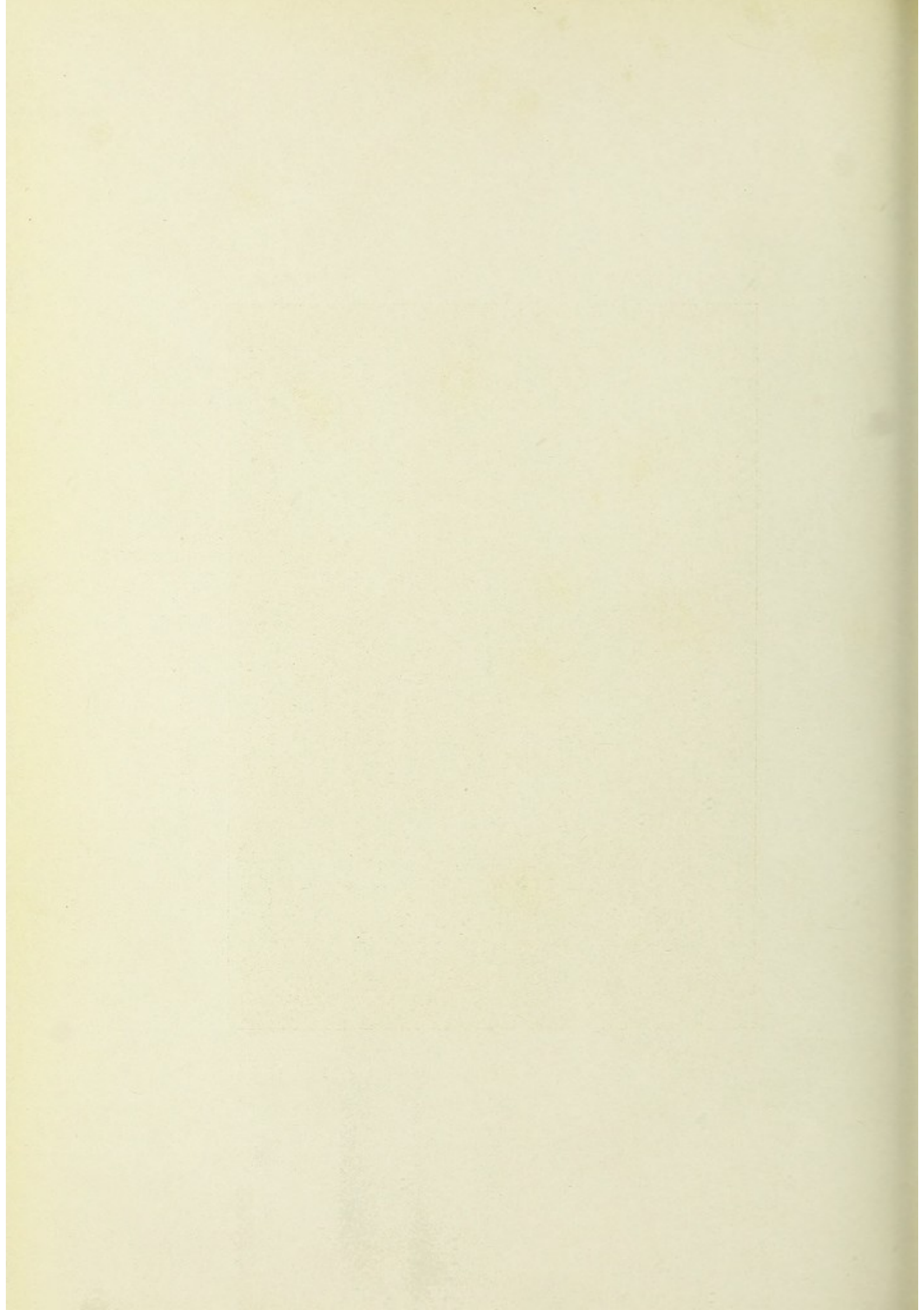


PLATE 25.—SOUTH FRONT.



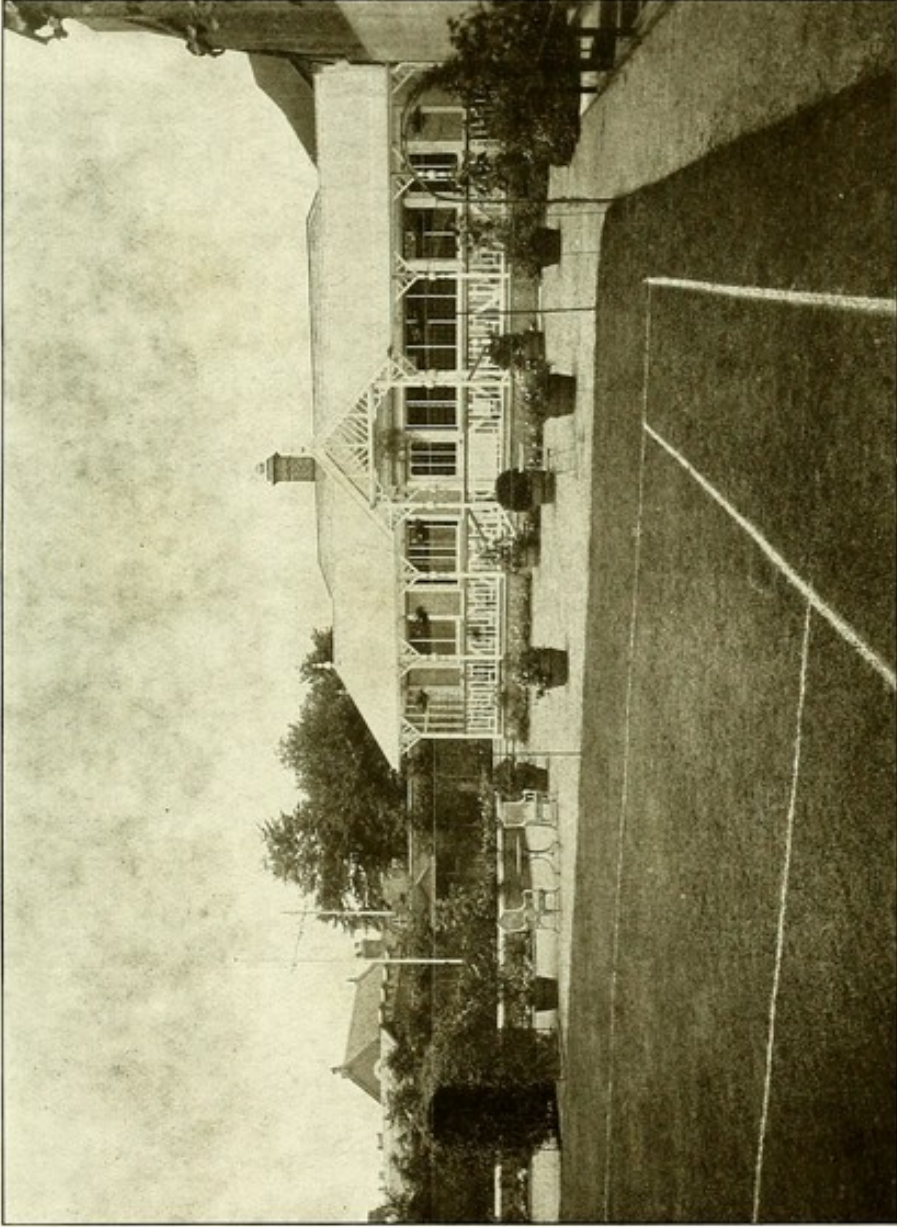
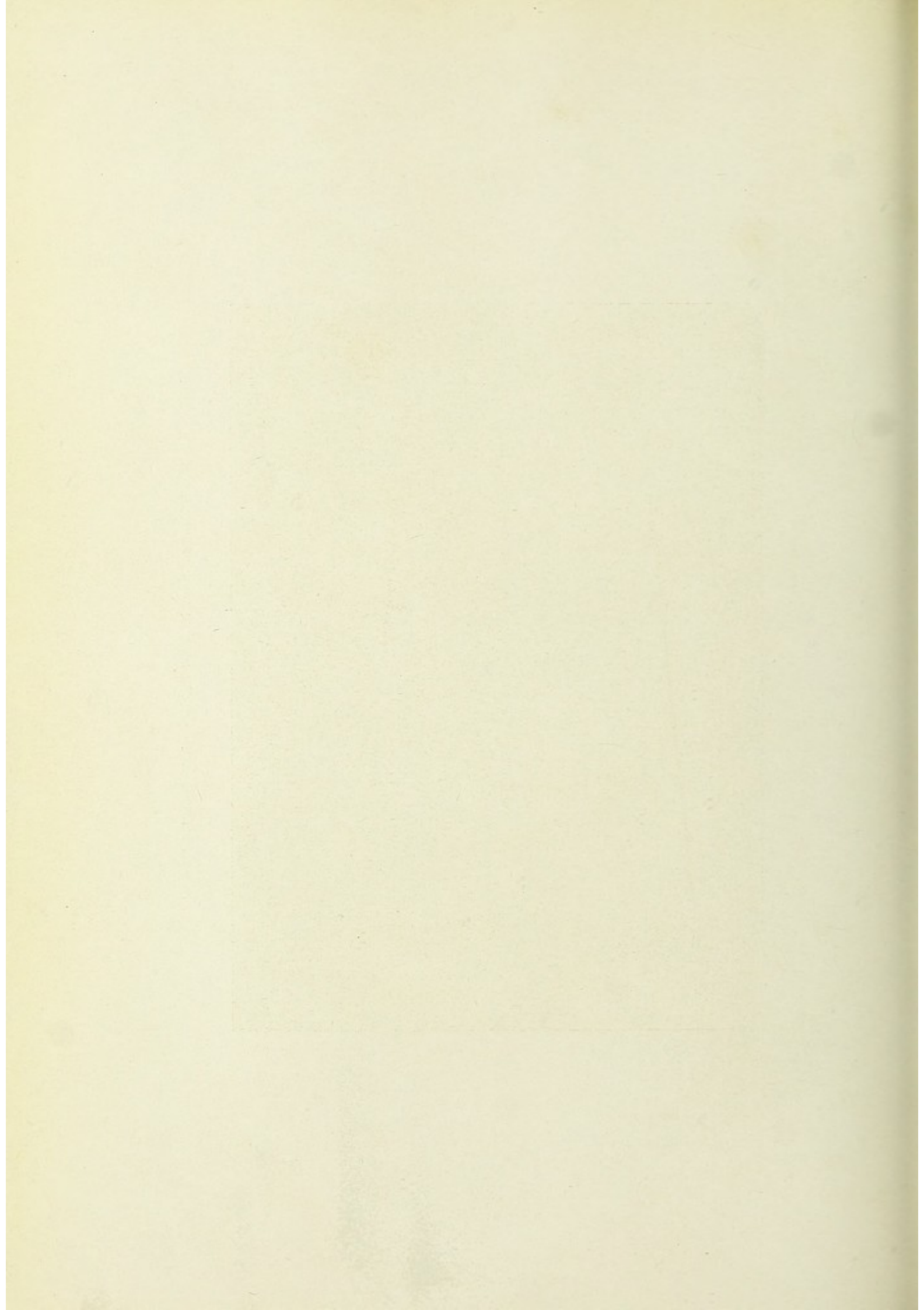


PLATE 26.—PAVILION AND GARDENS.



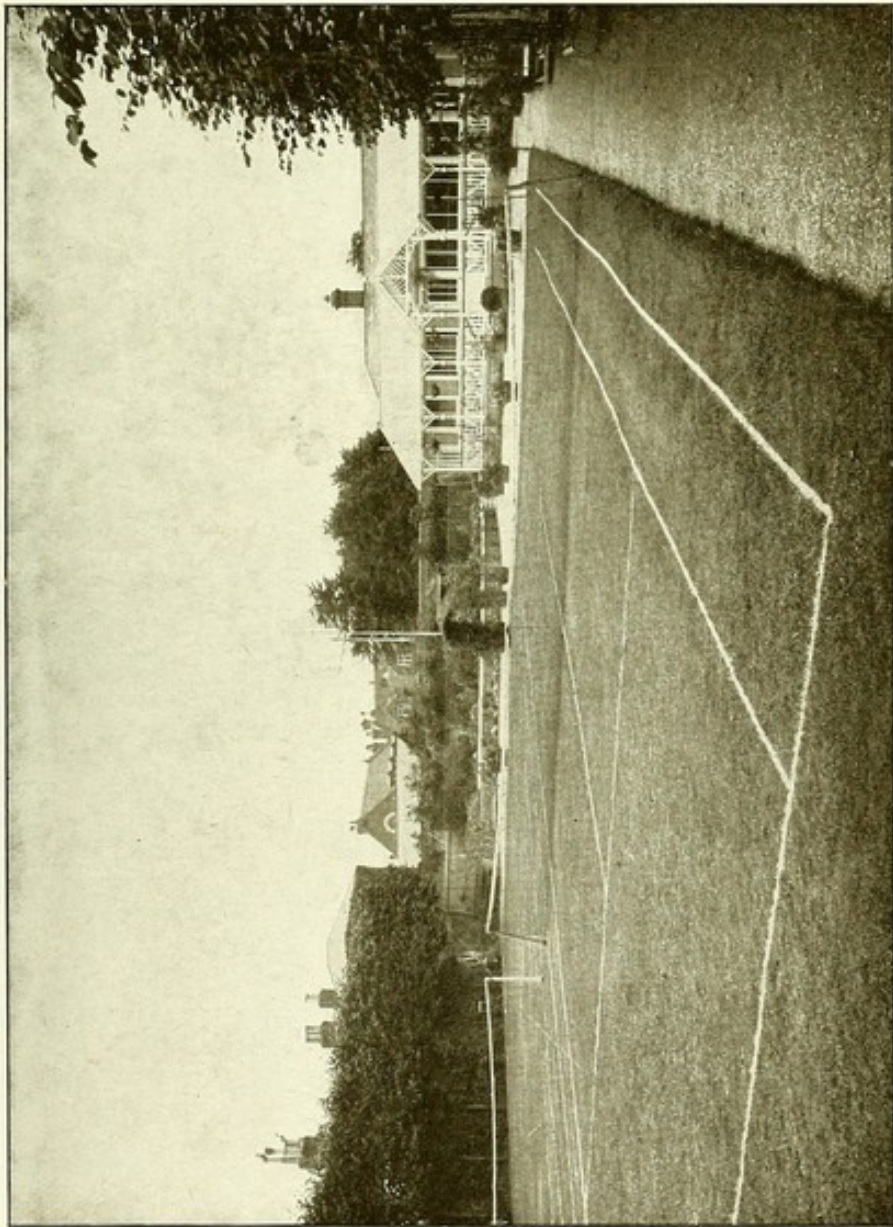
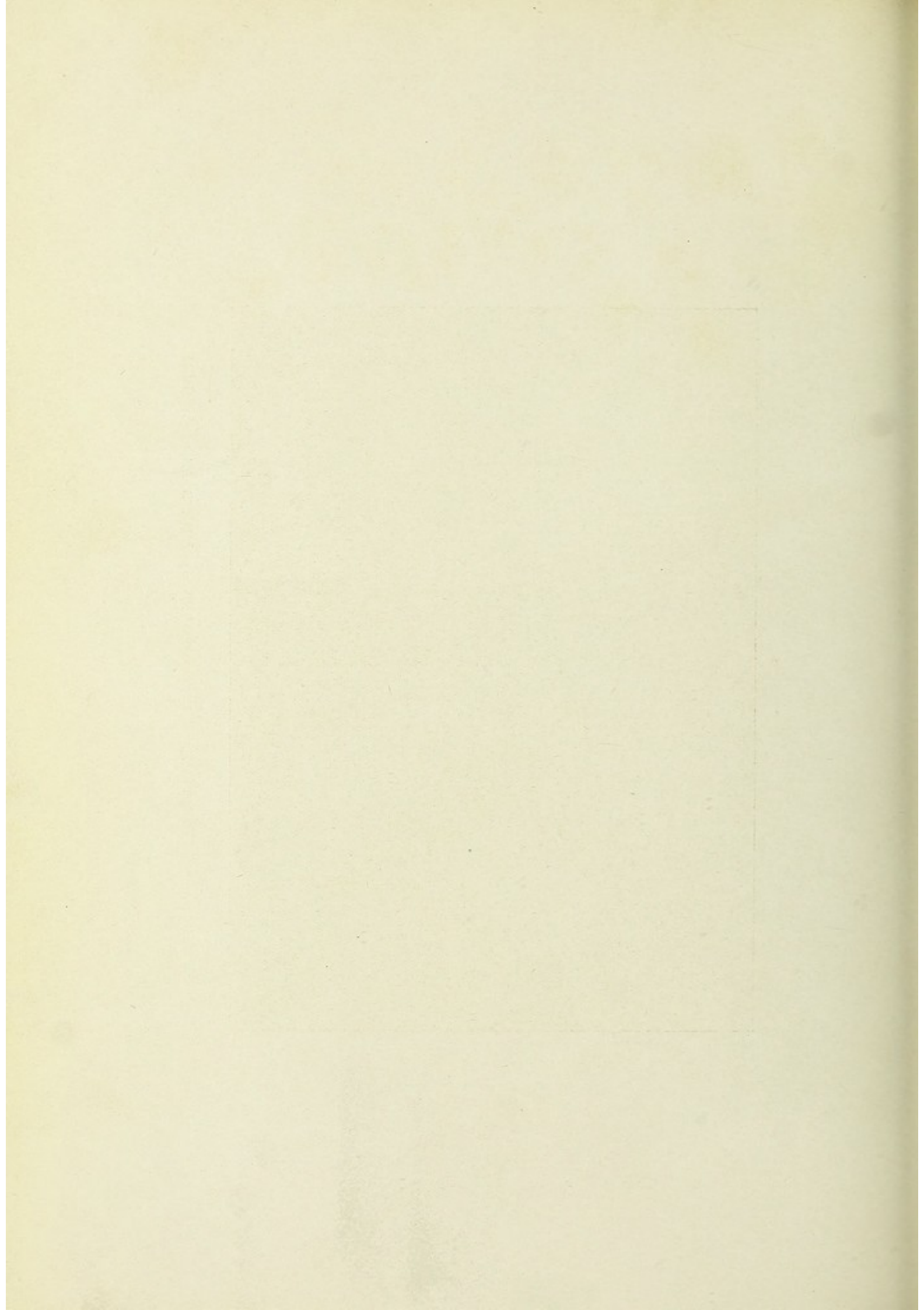


PLATE 27.—RECREATION GROUNDS—TENNIS COURTS AND PAVILION.



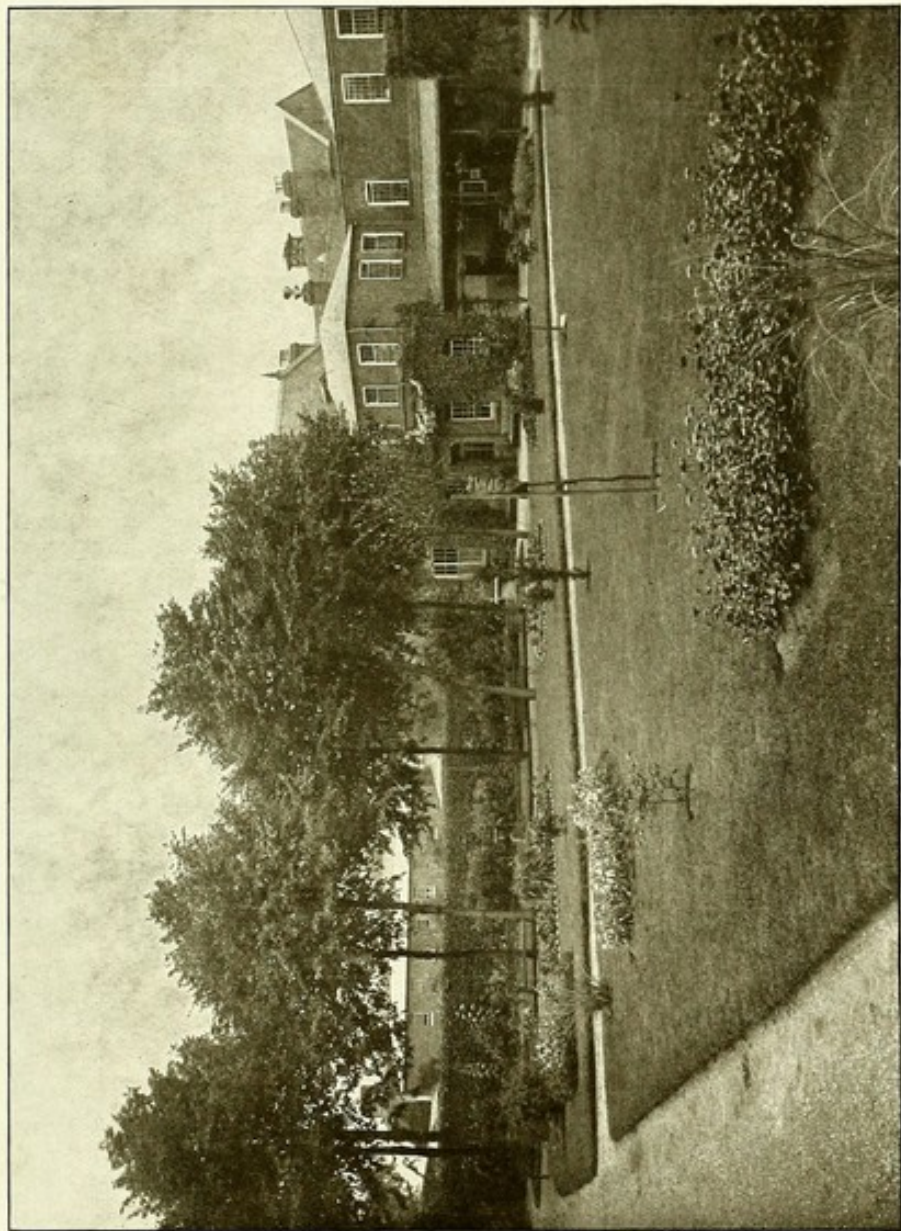
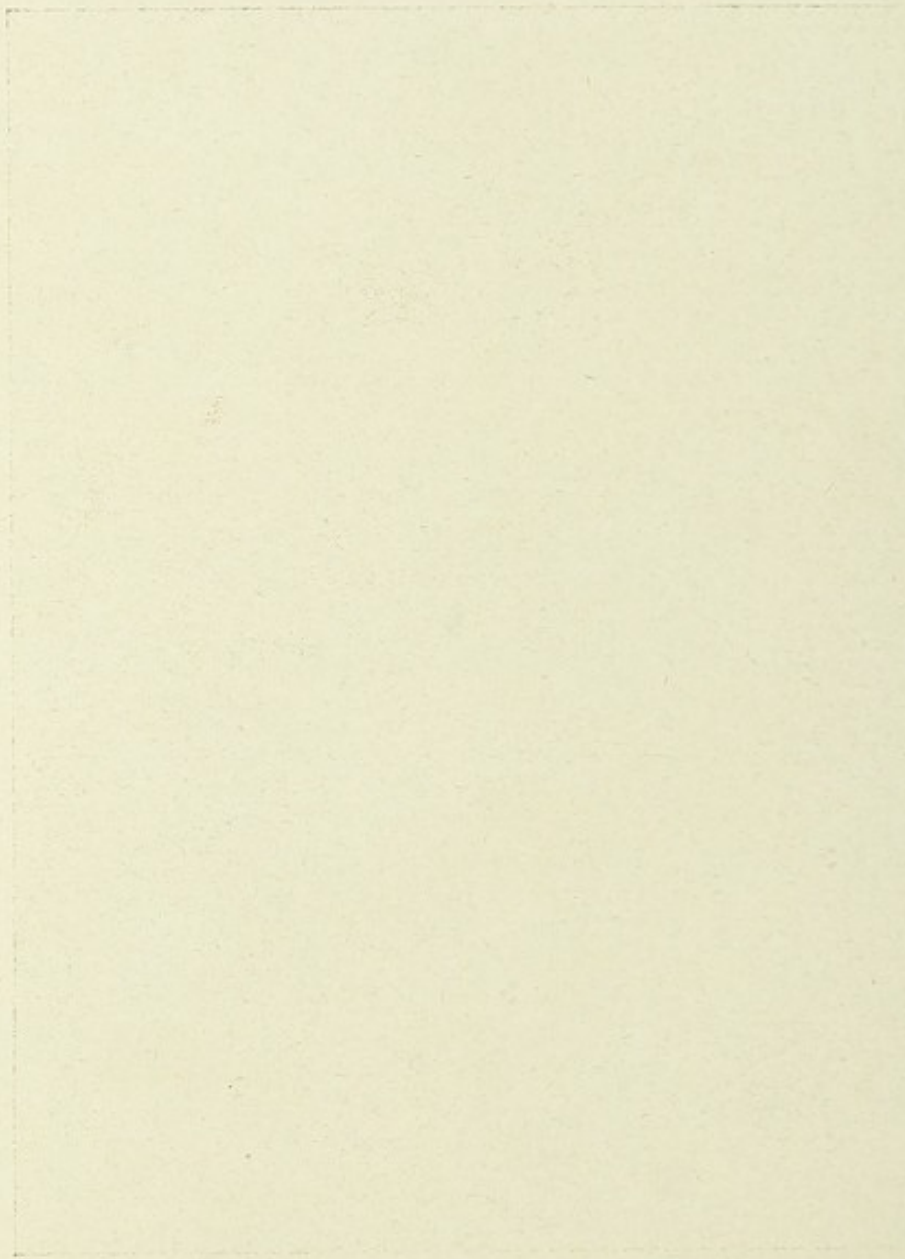


PLATE 28.—GENTLEMEN'S GARDEN.



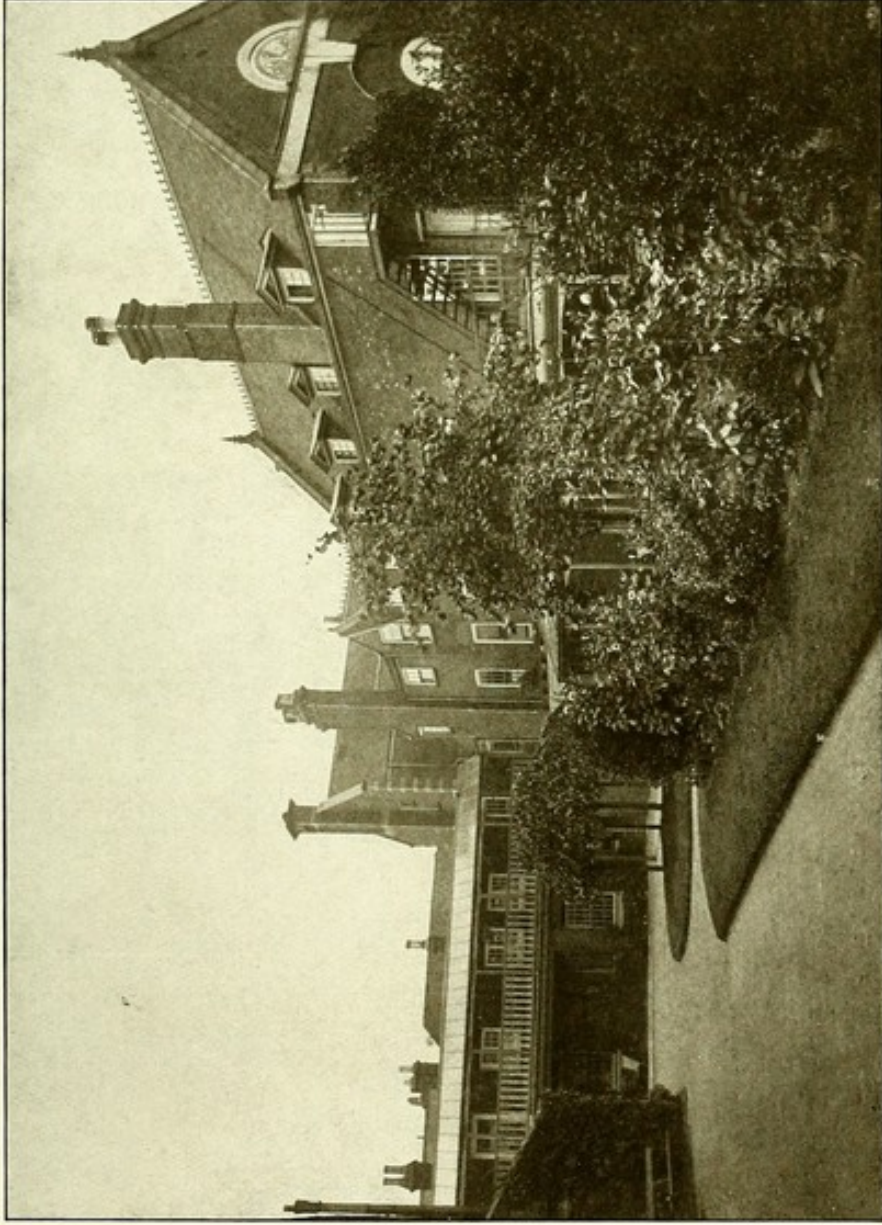
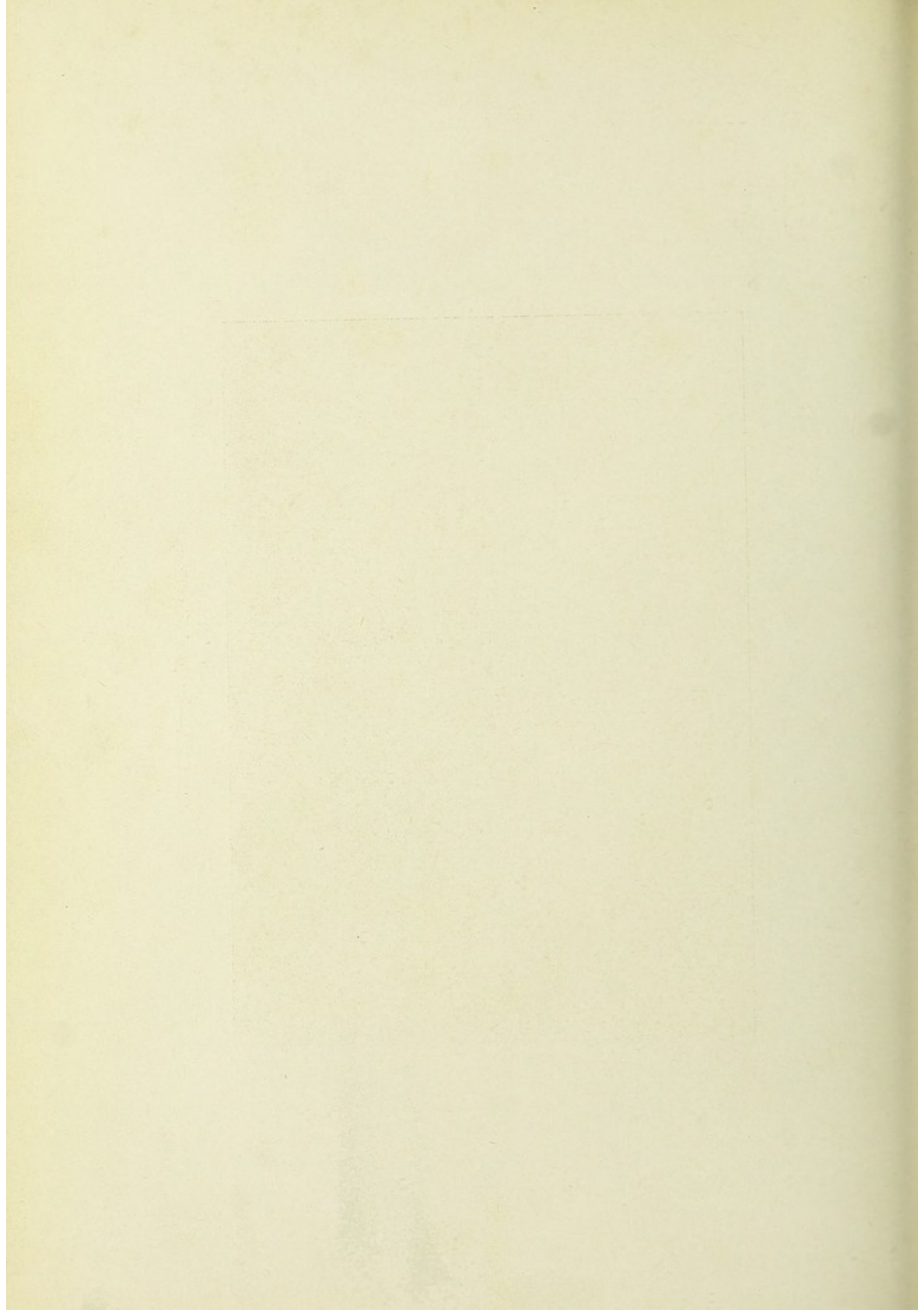


PLATE 29.—LADIES' GARDEN.



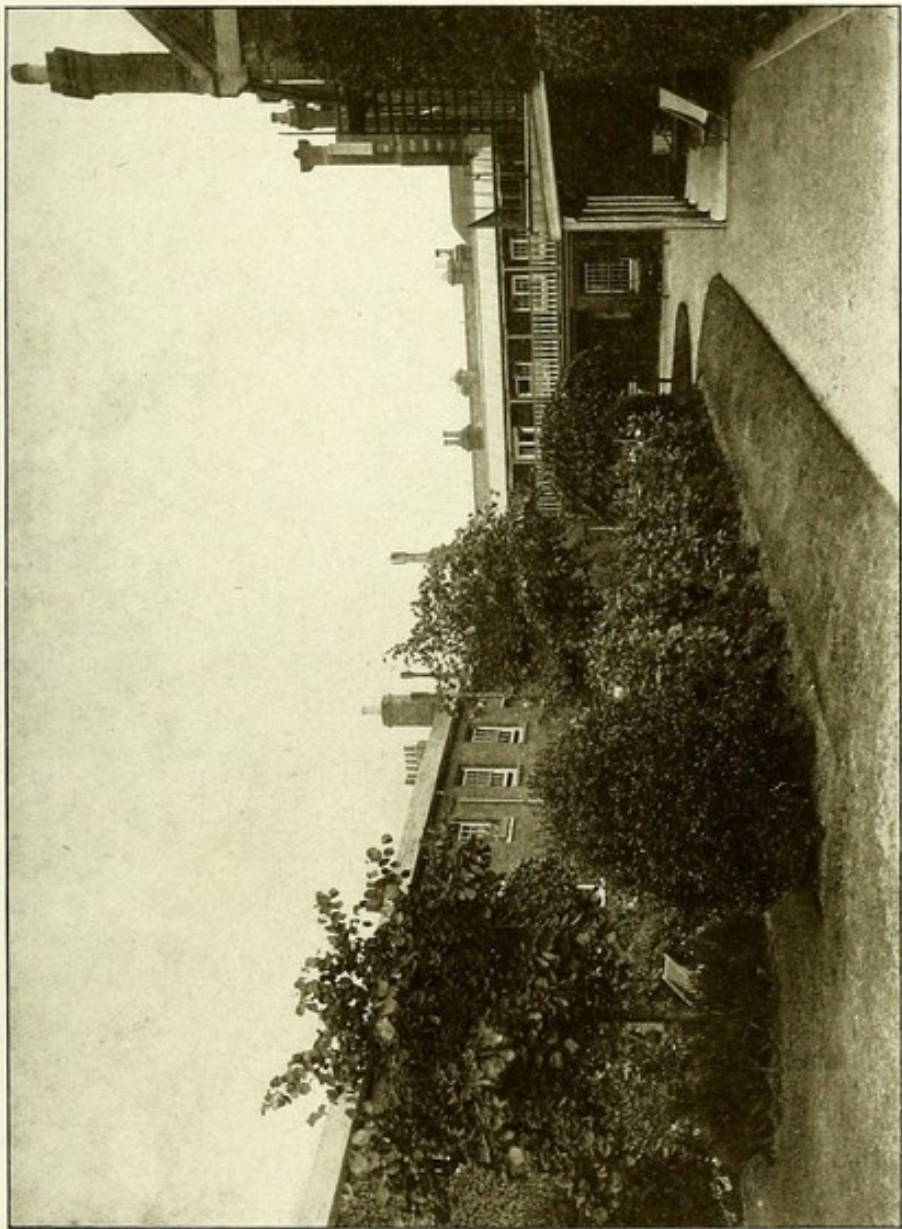
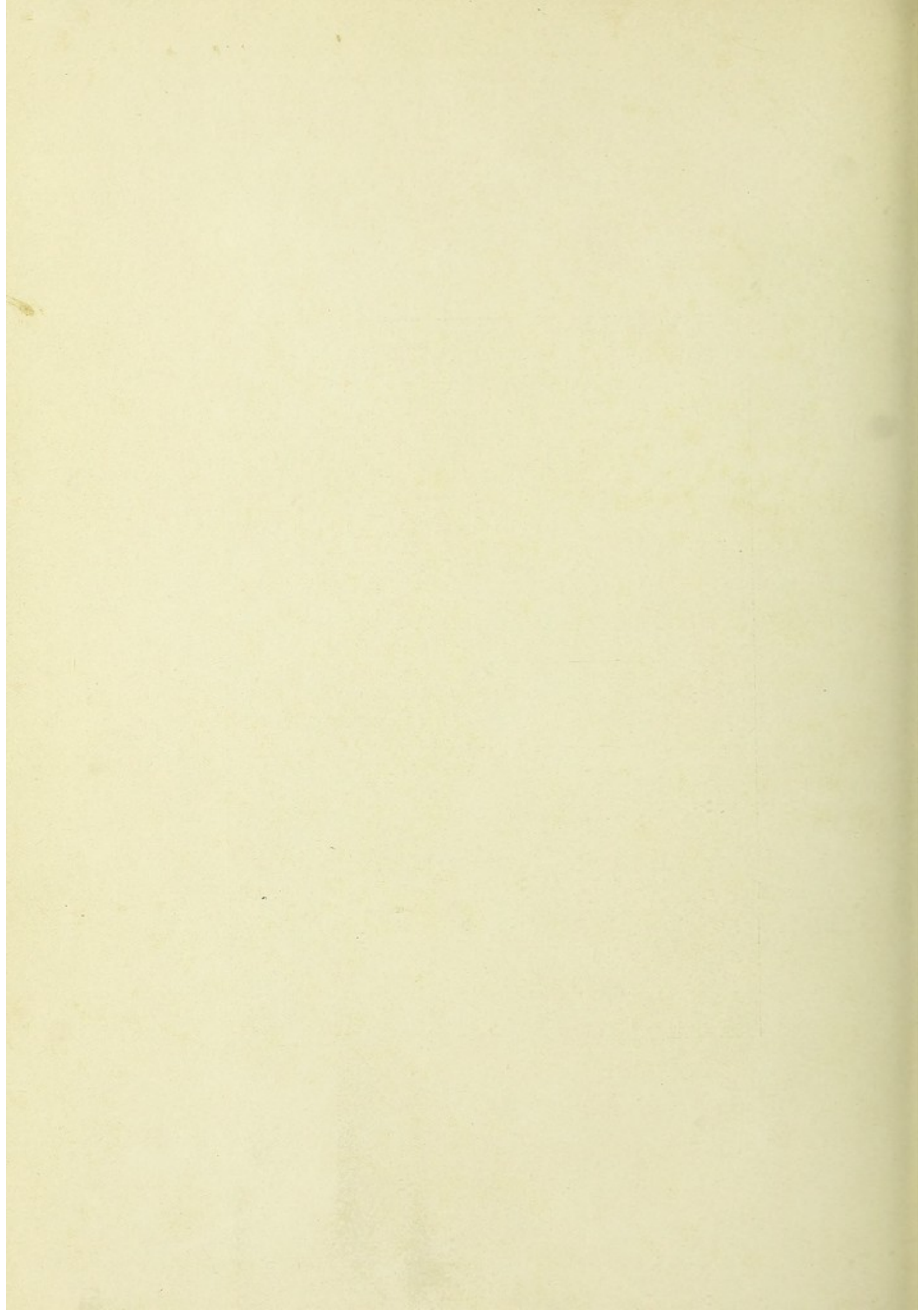


PLATE 30.—LADIES' GARDEN.



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