

Row, No. 18, from *Say's Corner* to *George Street*, called *South Say's Corner Row*. Here is a large house now divided.

Row, No. 19, from *George Street* to *Church Plain*, is the last row in this direction. It was called *Wrestlers' Row*, because it led direct to an ancient Inn on *Church Plain*, fronting north, which was called *The Wrestlers*. * Early in the 17th century this house was called *Thirkels*, but so far back as 1691 it was known as the *Wrestlers*, and then extended westward as far as *Middlegate* street, now *Charlotte* street. These premises had previously belonged to Daniel Tills and John Albert Hendrick; and subsequently to Joseph Partridge, Robert Newman, and Samuel Meadow. In 1743 this property was purchased by Samuel Killett, merchant, who becoming bankrupt it was sold by the assignees of his estate *f* to Job Smith. It was then the most considerable hostelrie in the town, and its prosperity was enhanced (as is frequently the case down to our own times) by the energy and ability of the landlady. Smith himself was a job-master, and interested himself in expediting the communication between Yarmouth and Norwich. **J** In 1764 he

“between two cheveronels *arg.* William Say was appointed, in 1726, Receiver General for Yarmouth, in place of William Pacey, deceased. John Say, who died in 1749, devised a small estate at Swanton Abbott to Thomas King, who died in 1767, and who was the great grandfather of Thomas William King, Esq., York Herald, a native of Yarmouth.

* Wrestling was a favorite game with the English from an early period, and down to the reign of George III was considered a manly accomplishment among gentlemen. Hence this sign is to be found in many places. In the last century this Inn displayed a very large sign of three wrestlers, nearly as large as life, two in action and one looking on; and hence it was frequently called *The Three Wrestlers*. See the annexed engraving taken from the heading of an old tavern-bill. In Petty Cury in Cambridge there was an ancient hostelrie called *The Wrestlers*, in which, according to tradition, Jeremy Taylor was born.

f They were the Rev. Richard Gay Lucas, Clk., and Charles Le Grys, John Morse, and William Butcher; clergymen, it appears, being then considered eligible to fill that office.

j So early as 1725 a coach was advertized¹ to run every Tuesday and Friday, “setting out at nine in the morning and making no dinner by the way.” Fare, 3s. each passenger. This innovation was resented by those who had always considered that the most commodious passage between Yarmouth and Norwich was by a barge or “wherry,” and thereupon they “caused a complete barge to be built, fitted with

¹ It is interesting how certain Victorian English spellings have been preserved in the



Established what he called a “new flying post coach on steel springs”, carrying six inside passengers.* We catch many glimpses of what then took place at the “Wrestlers” from the Diary of Syllas Neville, who arrived in Yarmouth in 1768, going to the Wrestlers, and as he tells us,

Suitable conveniences for the reception of gentlemen and ladies and others, to pass from Yarmouth to Norwich, every Monday, and return every Tuesday and to pass and repass every day according as occasion shall require”, and as a further recommendation, it was announced that “no fare was fixed, but it was left wholly to the generosity of the public. The coach however prevailed, to be superceded in due course by steam (railway).

* Syllas Neville, writing in 1768, says ”The proprietor of one of the coaches, carried Miss Gay, Miss Turner, and me to Norwich in a chaise and four” (coach and four horses). Stage coach men of former days were frequently eccentric characters. “Old Warren” was the last who drove out of Yarmouth. When engaged in promoting the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway, the solicitor to the company often travelled to Norwich as an outside passenger on Old Warren’s coach. His errand was well known, and raised the temper of the old coachman. “Why look ye here” he would exclaim, “I have but three passengers, and how is a railroad to answer, I would like to know?” There was then only one coach to Norwich every morning, which then returned in the evening. and one other coach in the afternoon, called the “Little Mail”. Now (1872) There are four trains to Norwich daily, except on Saturday, when there are five. One Norwich stagecoach man, named William Slater, aged 59, was accidently killed in 1776, by the upsetting of his “machine” as it descended a steep hill on the south side of Haddiscoe Church Yard. The Rev John Doddington, then Rector of Haddiscoe, wrote the following epitaph which may still be seen outside the churchyard wall:

True to his business and his trust,
 Always punctual, always just,
 His horses, could they speak, would tell,
 They loved their good old master well,
 His uphill work is chiefly done,
 His stage is ended, race is run,
 One journey is remaining still,
 To climb up Sion’s Holy Hill.
 And now his faults are all forgiven,
 He drives, Elijah like, to Heaven,
 Takes the reward of all his pains,
 And leaves to other hands, the reins.

The Yarmouth and Cambridge carrier in 1756, was “Mr Strutt, who was entrusted with curious commissions as appear in an advertisement in *The World*. “Wanted: A curate at Beccles in Suffolk. Enquire further of Mr Strutt, Cambridge and Yarmouth Carrier, who Inns at the *Crown*, corner of Jesus Road, Cambridge. N.B., to be spoken with from Friday noon, to Saturday morning, 9 O’clock.”

dining with the landlord and landlady, which was at that time a usual practice.* He resided at Scratby hall from 1769 to 1772, frequently riding in and dining at the *Wrestlers*, although occasionally, when in a desponding mood, he records “dining with Duke Humphrey,” sometimes in the Church yard, *f* At the above hotel he met the landowners and farmers of the neighbourhood,* and also officers of the army and navy. He particularly mentions Capt. O’Hara, a natural son of Lord Tyrawley, with whom he had a discussion on the subject of impressment. On another occasion he says. “I silenced Squire Knights, who endeavoured to defend the game laws.” He also mentions meeting Dr. Jebb,*x* who was then lodging in Yarmouth (a man of very advanced opinions), Squire Tasburgh, a Roman Catholic, and Col. Wilson. Ives, sen., in his journal, also frequently mentions the *Wrestlers*, where occasionally he had “a very good super.” (supper) § Smith had a ticket in the State Lottery for 1772, which although it proved a blank, entitled him to £1000,

* In the early times when travellers were received and entertained by the so-called religious houses, no charge was made; but at their departure each guest left a sufficient remuneration in money or goods, as is the custom still in the East. After the reformation, when houses were opened for the reception of travellers, although a fixed money payment: came into use, yet down to the present century such in-comers were called guests, and the keeper of the house was the host, who was supposed to entertain them; and at their departure they gave gratuities to the servants, as guests still do at private houses.

f Among other eccentricities the doctor rode a Spanish entire horse, purchased of General Trepand, which occasioned great inconvenience to himself and his neighbours, was the terror of ostlers, and was frequently stabled at the *Wrestlers*. There was an old saying that Yarmouth was a heaven for women, but another place for horses. The latter assertion arose from the heavy construction of the Yarmouth carts (even those of the better sort being without springs), and the heavy loads put upon them, when there were no roads to the sea, so that the fish then landed on the beach had to be carted through deep sand.

X Dr. John Jebb was the son of the Dean of Cashel. He graduated at Peter house, Cambridge, and bore several offices in that university, and was a fellow of his college till he married Miss Tolkington in 1764. His lectures were prohibited in 1770; he became a professed Arian, and was compelled to resign his livings of Homersfield and Flixton in Suffolk. He then threw off his gown and studied physic, practising with great success in London ‘till his death in 1786. He was buried in Bunhill Fields. There are several engraved portraits of him.

§ It was customary to go to a tavern in order to conclude a bargain, to settle accounts, or divide profits. He so spells the word supper.

because it was the last drawn. Such were the tricks employed to persuade people to gamble. On the strength of his good fortune he retired from business in favor of John Orton. Job Smith died in 1784; Mary his wife having died in 1779. Mary Anne their only child died at Willesden in Middlesex in 1769, aged 16, where, in the churchyard, there is an altar tomb to her memory. In 1787 the heirs at law of Smith, who were very difficult of discovery, conveyed the property to John Suckling, vintner, who dying in 1799 left it to Sarah his widow; and in the following year an incident occurred which contributed greatly to the celebrity of this hotel. On the 6th of November, 1800, NELSON, having filled all Europe with his fame by the victory of Aboukir, landed at Yarmouth, accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and proceeded to the *Wrestlers** His return had been anxiously expected by the nation; and the hero himself was eager to set foot again in England, and especially in his native county. When he arrived in Yarmouth Roads the weather was stormy, and the coxswain of the admiral's barge hesitated to undertake the responsibility of attempting a landing; but the determined spirit of Nelson would brook no delay. The populace, frantic with delight, received him on landing with vociferous cheers; and taking the horses from a carriage which was ready for his use, drew him in triumph to the Church plain. Standing at an open upper window of the *Wrestlers*, and surveying the vociferous multitude below him, Nelson, much gratified, exclaimed "I am myself a Norfolk man, and I glory in being so." Soon afterwards the mayor and corporation waited upon Nelson and presented him with the freedom of the borough, *f* Accompanied by the mayor and

* This companionship may have been the reason of Lady Nelson's "manifest neglect," in not being at Yarmouth to receive her husband.

*f*When about to take the freeman's oath, Watson the town clerk observing Nelson's left hand on the book, and thinking only of the legal impropriety, said "your right hand, my Lord." "That," observed Nelson, "is at Teneriffe!" How it was there lost is thus described by Sir William Hoste, then a midshipman on board the *Theseus*. "At two o'clock Admiral Nelson returned on board, being dreadfully "wounded in the right arm by a grape-shot. I leave you to judge of my situation " when I beheld our boat approach with him, who I may say has been a second " father to me, his right arm dangling by his side, while with the other he helped

corporation, by Admiral Dickson and all the naval officers then on shore, and by many of the principal inhabitants, Nelson repaired to the Parish church, there to return thanks to Almighty God for having preserved him amidst so many dangers, and permitted him to return in safety to his native land. Miss Knight, who had been consigned by her mother, Lady Knight, when on her death bed at Palermo, to the care of the Hamiltons, and who had accompanied them to Yarmouth, informs us that when Nelson entered St. Nicholas' church the organ played "See the conquering hero comes"! The troops then in the town assembled on the plain before the hotel, salutes were fired, bands played, and every means were used to express the joy of the inhabitants and their admiration of the great captain. In the evening Nelson dined with the mayor, Samuel Barker, Esq., and at night there was a general illumination. On the following day Nelson wrote to the Admiralty, expressing his desire to serve again immediately *j* his health being re-established, and it not being his wish "to be for a moment out of active service." The Yeomanry cavalry, under the command of Capt. (afterwards Sir E. K.) Lacon, had the honor of escorting Nelson out of the town. Before his departure he left £50 with the mayor to be distributed among the necessitous poor; and a request was made by Mrs. Suckling* to allow her to call the hotel in future the *Nelson Arms*. "That would be absurd," said the hero, "seeing that I have but one." *f* and *Nelson's Hotel* was substituted. *x* Suckling's widow married, in 1801, William Wood; and went to reside at Horsley Down in Surrey. In 1803 *Nelson's Hotel* was purchased by William Roe, and after many

himself to jump up the ship's side, and with a spirit which astonished everyone, told the surgeon to get his instruments ready, for he knew he must lose his arm. Nelson, before his departure from Yarmouth, left five guineas for the town clerk, and one guinea for the mayor's officer, in return for his "burgess letter."

* Her husband had claimed some relationship to Nelson, whose mother was Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, Rector of Barsham near Beccles, by Anna., daughter of Sir Charles Turner of Warham.

f Nelson often joked about his bodily infirmities. "The admiral has made a signal to retire from action," was reported to him at Copenhagen. "I can't see it," said Nelson, putting the telescope to his blind eye, "fire away."

X There was, it is said, an ostler at this Inn, also named Suckling, whose *soubriquet* was "Battle Suckling," because he was ready to fight anybody.

subsequent changes of ownership became, in 1817, vested in John Atkinson, on whose death it was sold and divided. Part of the *Wrestlers* is now reconverted into a liquor shop, called the *Anchor of Hope*.

It was a very old custom for the bailiffs, and subsequently for the mayor, to give a dinner on the occasion of every Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery. In 1552 an allowance of £21 was made for this purpose, "over and besides counsels' fees and their horsemeat;" which payment was increased in 1572 to twenty nobles. The dinner was to consist of ten dishes in the first course, two dishes in the second course, with proper "intermesses." Afterwards it was ordered that all justices, the coroners, the town clerk, the barristers, and attornies attending the court, two ministers, the grand jury, and strangers coming to the town on account of the sessions, should be invited. Before the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act it was customary on the first day of the sessions for the recorder to breakfast with the mayor; some of the justices and the town clerk being invited to meet him. The mayor then went to church in state, accompanied by the recorder and some of the magistrates, all in their robes of office, and after divine service he proceeded to the Tolhouse hall, where he opened the courts and commenced the business; and in the evening the "sessions dinner" was held either at the *Wrestlers* or the Town hall. Since the passing of the above act and the discontinuance of any allowance to the chief magistrate, sessions dinners have been rare. The Black Friday dinner, which always took place at the *Wrestlers*, has already been mentioned (p. 74). This hotel was also frequented by political and literary societies. In 1780 a club was formed which met monthly at the *Wrestlers*, for the purpose of choosing books for circulation among its members and to partake of supper. Hence it was called *The Monthly Book Club*. * In 1792 a *Church and King Club* was formed, the members of which agreed to dine together at the *Wrestlers* on the 29th of May annually. At their first meeting, among many loyal and patriotic toasts were the following:

* It had successively for its secretary the Rev. Richard Turner (for fifty years), George Penrice, Esq., M.D., the Rev. Mark Waters, and the Rev. Bowyer Vaux. The history of this club, with a list of all its members from its formation, was printed in 1865 for private circulation.

“The Honor of Suffolk, Lord Thurlow, whether in or out of power; Prosperity to every branch of the Townshend family; May all the people of Great Britain, enjoy and defend the blessings of the constitution, in defiance of pain.”* Among the many distinguished visitors who from time to time put up at *Nelson’s Hotel*, may be mentioned the Duke of Cumberland, who after the death of William IV became King of Hanover. He remained at this hotel for several days in 1813, accompanied by Capt. Portier as equerry, when on his way to the continent. On his arrival he was waited upon by the mayor (Sir Edmund Lacon), and by the military and naval officers in command. His personal appearance is described as unprepossessing; the black patch over the left eye, which he had lost in an engagement near Tournay, giving additional sternness to his haughty countenance. He was the only one of the royal princes who was personally unpopular. After a short stay he embarked in the *Nymphan* frigate. The Officers of the East Norfolk Regiment when assembled for training usually messed at *Nelson’s Hotel*. On grand guest-nights, towards the close of the entertainment, the band of the regiment which had been stationed outside was brought into the dining room and marched round the table playing a lively air.*f*

The house at the north-east corner of *Charlotte Street* was held under the same title as the *Wrestlers* until 1751, when it was sold by the assignees of Killett to Engle Knights, merchant, and Edmund Middleton. It was afterwards a public house called the *Anchor of Hope*, vulgarly *Anchor and Hope*, and subsequently the *White Hart*.*t*

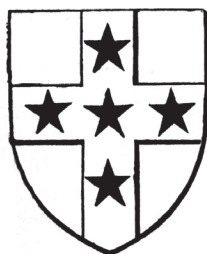
North of Row, No. 19, fronting *Church Plain*, stood a large and stately house, demolished in 1868, which in the last century was the property and residence of the WARDS, a family of great wealth and influence

* In allusion to the notorious Thomas Paine, the republican and atheistical writer, punning and sentimental toasts being very much in vogue at this time. Paine, who was a Norfolk man, having been born at Thetford, died at New York in 1809.

f *Teste me ipso* in 1823.

t This is an ancient sign, the *White Hart* being the favorite badge of Richard II., and was probably introduced into Yarmouth when that monarch paid a visit to the town. The sign has usually represented a white hart, “lodged,” as heralds call it, having a golden collar and chain; but a waggish painter found it easier to depict the form of a human heart painted white on a black ground.

in Yarmouth, who descended, according to *Dugdale [Add.M.S.S., B.M.]* from one of great antiquity in Norfolk. The first of the name who settled in Yarmouth was Toby Ward, the great great grandson of John Ward of Kirby Bedon, who lived *circa* 1363. Edward Ward, the elder brother of Toby Ward, succeeded to the family estate at Bixley, and was the immediate ancestor of Sir Edward Ward of Bixley, created a baronet in 1660. The latter married Susannah, “y^e only child of Mr. William Randall, a very rich merchant of Yarmouth, and all his wealth came to her; not only increasing S^r Edward’s estate, but also administering to the further improving y^e splendor of his seat at Postwick by beautifying ye canal, gardens, and courtyards. There is a grand avenue opened and carried from the church up to the hall, and right before it towards y^e finest of the three fronts, is erected a very curious iron pallisado not inferior to any in y^e county “ (*Postwick and Relatives*, p. 17). At the Norfolk election in 1714, he supported Sir Jacob Astley and Mr. De Grey, and was the only voter at Bisley. He died in 1736, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward Ward, who died unmarried in 1742, aged 21. Sir Randall Ward, the second son, died in 1762 s.p. when the baronetcy became extinct. Susan, the only surviving daughter of Sir Edward Ward, married in 1764



Neil, third Earl of Rosebery, K.T., and on the death of her brother, Sir Randall, she inherited the large property of her family, including the Postwick estate¹, which still belongs to the earldom. Lady Rosebery died at Bixley hall in 1771. The above-named William Randall died in 1719, aged 55, and lies buried in St. Nicholas’ church, under a sepulchral slab, which bears his arms —*gu.*, on a cross *arg.*, five mullets *sa.*, * as does a hatchment.

* A younger son of the first-named Edward Ward was a goldsmith in Cheapside and owing to a “peculiar fortuitous circumstance” became very wealthy. Standing one day at his shop door, as was then the custom, he asked a sailor who was staring at the display of jewelry, whether he wanted to purchase anything, to which the man replied he did, but must first sell what he had in his bag. Being invited into the back shop the sailor astonished Ward by pouring out a number of rough diamonds. A bargain was soon struck, and Ward invited the sailor and some of his messmates to supper at a tavern, where they were all very merry; and before parting the sailor

¹By 1982 the Roseberry’s estate at Postwick had diminished to a mere 12 acres. The rather plain house and grounds was then for sale for £100,000.

To return to the Yarmouth family, Toby Ward married Thomasine, daughter of Edward Fisher of Great Witchingham in Norfolk, by whom he had a son and heir, Thomas Ward, who left three sons, Augustine, Joseph, and Edward. On the breaking out of the civil war, Jeffery Ward, Joseph Ward, Richard Ward, and Dionis Ward brought in money and plate for the use of the Parliament. In 1648 Jeffery Ward signed the Solemn League and Covenant; and in 1650 he filled the office of bailiff.* He was re-elected in 1661; but an Act of Parliament having then been passed “for the better guiding and regulating of corporations, prescribing certain oaths which Ward refused to take, he was dismissed by the commissioners appointed by the crown to enforce compliance, and they nominated George Tillyard,*f* merchant, in his stead, as being a person well affected to his Majesty Charles II. and his government.” Ward conducted the brewery which had then been established;*t* and died in 1664, having by his will bequeathed £100 to the Children’s hospital. George Ward filled the office of bailiff in 1671 with Sir Thomas Medowe, and they had the honor of

promised to bring another bag of similar stones the next morning, which he did and parted with them on the same easy terms. Ward then became a money lender and was resorted to, among others, by Lord Dudley, who had greatly impaired his fortune. The jeweller suggested that his lordship might be accommodated without loss, by a match between the lender’s son, Humble Ward (named after his maternal grandfather, Richard Humble of Surrey), and the grand-daughter and sole heir of Lord Dudley. The marriage was arranged and the jeweller’s son became the husband of Frances, daughter and sole heir of Sir Fernando Sutton, who on the death of her grandfather became Baroness Dudley in her own right; and her husband was created by Charles I. Baron Ward, and he was the ancestor of the Lords Dudley and Ward.

* Toby Ward was chosen Assembly Clerk in 1654.

f Tillyard married Tabitha, daughter of Walter Bullard. The latter died in 1653. The Tilyards of Norwich, in 1772, obtained a grant of arms—*or.* on a fesse *vert.* betw. three lions’ heads erased *sa.*, five ermine spots *arg.*; and for a crest a lion’s head erased *sa.* collared *vert.*, rimmed *or.* on the collar five ermine spots *arg.*

t In 1665 Margaret Ward released her right in some of this property, which was then in the occupation of Richard Nightingale. There had been a brewery in this locality from a very early period. In the 17th century John Victor had a brewhouse on the east side of Middlegate street, which passed from his son to John Woodroffe, whose only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married William Salter of Norwich. This brewery was absorbed by that of the Wards, which continued gradually to increase until, in the present century, it has become one of the largest out of London.

entertaining at dinner King Charles II. and his retinue. In May following the Duke of York, afterwards James II., who had accompanied his royal brother to Yarmouth, defeated the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter off Southwold; the guns, during the engagement, being, it is said, distinctly heard at Yarmouth. The bailiffs and corporation, immediately sent the victorious duke a present of “one hogshead of white wine, three tierces of claret, six sheep, six lambs, one chest of lemons, one hundred fowls, and some fresh fish.” The wounded seamen who were brought to Yarmouth did not fare so well, for they were quartered upon poor people who had great trouble in getting paid. George Ward was constituted the first Mayor of Yarmouth by the charter granted in 1684, an account of the reception of which has already been given (p. 73).* In the memorable year of 1688, the charter under which mayors had been elected being surrendered, the old practice of electing two bailiffs was revived, and George Ward was the first chosen *j* and many of the corporators who had been arbitrarily dismissed by James II., under a power contained in such charter, were now reappointed. He died in 1690, aged 55. George Ward the younger filled the office of mayor in 1728; and in 1734 he contributed £10 towards the purchase of the gold chain. He died in 1755, aged 74. *f* Gabriel Ward, the nephew, and devisee under the will of the first-named Jeffery Ward, married Mary, daughter of Robert Mackye, merchant. He filled the office of bailiff in 1689 and 1700, and died leaving a son, Robert Ward, who at the Norfolk election in 1714 voted for Sir Ralph Hare and Erasmus Earle. He was chosen mayor in 1729, in which year the corporation contributed £50 for the relief of the English captives at “Merquinez.” *J* He inherited the old family house on Church plain,

* Shortly afterwards the mayor accompanied by some members of the corporation waited upon the Earl of Yarmouth at Oxnead, “to console with him for the loss of his countess.” See p. 73 *ante*.



f The monogram which he used was engraved as a seal. *t* George Ward of Great Yarmouth, first cousin of Robert Ward, besides considerable property in Yarmouth had estates at South Walsham, Upton, Ranworth, Panxworth, Rackheath, Fishley, and elsewhere in Norfolk, which on his death in 1755 he devised to George Ward, the eldest son of the above-named Robert Ward, in strict tail male; who on attaining his majority took up his

depicted in Corbridge's map,* which he removed, and built on the site the stately house recently taken down. He died in 1741, aged 64.^f He married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. William Beevor, Rector of South Walsham St. Lawrence, Norfolk (grandfather of the first Sir Thomas Beevor), "by whom he had two daughters and co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married John Laeon, Esq., son of Edmund Laeon, Esq., of Otley in the county of York, who thereupon settled in Yarmouth and became the founder of the Yarmouth family of that name. **J** John Laeon, the second and youngest son of this marriage, resided in the house on Church plain until his death, unmarried, in 1811, aged 53, after which his sister, Miss Judith Laeon, resided there until her death in 1817. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk. With the

residence upon Ms South Walsham estate. The testator by a codicil bequeathed some of his china and plate to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Love, and he directed that his gold watch and seal and diamond ring should go to the person entitled to his estates; and he gave the sum of £3 to be distributed among such poor persons as his executors should judge most proper, living in the north ward. He gave to Elizabeth Banford Pearson "a large china punch bowl and a silver punch ladle which was Mrs. Banford's;" and he gave to Elizabeth Hastings his "silver pint mug." Robert Ward, who died at Wells, Norfolk, in 1849, aged 78, is said to have been the last of the Wards of Yarmouth.

* It is represented as having a gable at the south end; the remainder of the house being of two stories, the second in the roof with three dormer windows. The adjoining house to the north, fronting the plain, is also depicted. It was a public house called the *Lamb*, afterwards the *Anchor of Hope*, and was taken down in 1868. A lofty white-brick wall now bounds the site of these houses and also of two other buildings, which stood between the Mansion house and the above row. Behind this wall, and extending to George street and occupying each side of the row are the present brewery premises, which have, been greatly extended since the time of the Wards.

^fHis will contains the following curious legacy :— "I give and bequeath to my good, friend, Charles Franks, my best full-trimmed suit of black cloaths, and I desire my executors will buy him a handsome mourning ring to remember me with."

^jMartha, another daughter of the Rev. William Beevor, married Edmund Laeon, Esq., of Otley, by whom she was the mother of John Laeon above mentioned, who consequently married his first cousin,

last-named Robert Ward, the family became **extinct** in Yarmouth.* Subsequently the above-mentioned house was for some years occupied by Matthew Gunthorpe, Esq., who there commenced a collection of pictures of which a catalogue was privately printed, *f*

Two half-timbered houses remained standing on the south side of this row until 1868; and at the south-west corner was a house having a stone tablet let into the front bearing the date 1835 and the letters H. E. the initials of Henry Thompson and Elizabeth his wife, by whom it was erected. He was a member of the corporation during the civil war, but immediately after the beheading of Charles I. publicly resigned his office, as did many others. When this house was demolished in 1865, to allow the present tun room to be erected on the site, several fragments of carved stone, apparently the remains of some ecclesiastical structure which had been used as mere building materials, were discovered; especially two stone cups and some fragments of a fine quatrefoil corbel moulding.

In a house in Row, No. 19, there resided in 1803 the Rev. Rice Hughes, domestic chaplain to Earl Powis, and at that time curate to the Rev. Richard Turner. At a public meeting held at the Town hall to take into consideration the means of national defence, the fiery Welch-man made a speech in which he declared that he would not “skulk

* There is a pedigree of Ward of Yarmouth in *Bib. Harl. Cod.* 4756, fo. 67. They bore gyronny *as.* and *m.*, a cross patonce *ermineois*; which arms appear on the sepulchral stone of Robert Ward in the Parish church—imp. *per pale or.* and *arg.* on a chief indented *sa.*, three lions ramp. *or.* for Beevor. So this was legalised piracy, and this not the only pirate ship owned by members of the Norfolk family of Ward settled in Virginia, but returned to this country after the war of independence.

*f*The name is derived from a parish in Norfolk. When a very young man he commanded a private ship of war in the service of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise at the Port of Great Yarmouth,” called the *Lively*, with which in 1792 he captured a smuggling vessel laden with 40 casks of spirits and 500 lbs. of tobacco; and soon afterwards another having on board 240 casks and more tobacco. In the following year Capt. Gunthorpe obtained a Letter of Marque which enabled him to cruise against the enemy, and soon afterwards he captured the French ship *L'Isabella*; and subsequently made many prizes. Retiring from the service he took up his residence in Yarmouth, where he gained a large circle of friends by his conviviality and hospitality. For some years he held the second commission in Sir E. K. Lacon's troop of yeomanry cavalry. There is a portrait of him.

¹This was legalised piracy. The *Adventure*¹ was another ship owned and sailed by the town, that seized booty for Yarmouth. See Volume 2, page 160 for more detail.

under the privilege of his order,” but was ready to place himself “at the head of the first column that marched to meet and chastise the invading enemy.” Carrying his feelings, as he himself said, into the pulpit, he a few days, afterwards preached a sermon at St. George’s chapel, in which his zeal again outran his discretion, and he received notice to quit the curacy. In vindication of his conduct he published the sermon, which he entitled *National Danger a Test of Virtue*, which was to be had “of the curate only, at his house in the Wrestlers’ row.” In a very intemperate preface he declared that although he had a wife and five children dependent upon him for support, he would not “compromise his conscience and his privilege, as a British subject, of freedom of opinion and speech for the paltry pittance of a stipendiary slave.” Subsequently he hired a chapel, then used by the Anabaptists, in which he invited the inhabitants to engage seats; and he also opened a school in Middlegate street, to which he asked them to send their children, assuring them that “all his industry and talents as a clergyman and a tutor should be fully exerted for the reciprocal advantage of the town and his own family,” but the inhabitants did not see it in the same light, and Mr. Hughes had to take his zeal and his talents elsewhere.

Row, No. 20, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, named *Swan Row*, because at the south-east corner there is a public house called the *Swan with two necks*; a bird of this extraordinary formation being still depicted on the sign board,* which house in the 17th century was the property of William Gosh, a wealthy brewer, and was then called “*The Three Flower de luces.*” *f* He died in 1681, aged 63; having in 1679

* A supposed corruption of the swan with two *nicks*, or distinguishing marks made in the beak with a hot iron. The 22 Edw. IV. made it felony to steal a “marked” swan. Swans were originally kept by the Yarmouth corporation, as they still are by the authorities at Norwich. In 1583 one Loveday was ordered to obtain a swan marls; for the town; and a swanard was appointed whose duty it was to mark the cygnets with the town swan-mark; and in 1641 he was required to make a return of all cygnets marked by him. The Vintners Company in London marked their swans on the Thames with two nicks; hence a two-nicked swan was an appropriate sign for a London tavern. Royal swans were marked with five nicks.

*f*This sign, popular in the old days when the glories of Poitiers, Cressy, and Agincourt were fresh in men’s minds, is now nowhere to be found. It was first used when Edward III. assumed the royal arms of France in 1340.

served the office of bailiff. Leaving no issue he devised his large property to his nephews, John Nicholls and William Cosh; and by them the above-mentioned house was conveyed to Francis Morse, who in 1740 sold it to William Browne, Esq. This row, in which there are still some very old houses, was called *Barrett's Row* so far back as 1485.* At the north-east corner is an old house partially rebuilt, now a chemist and druggist's shop, which with the two next houses to the north were, in the 17th century, the property of Joseph Cotman, Esq., and remained with his descendants until 1766, when the Rev. John Cotman of Broome, his great grandson, sold them. The house (No. 3) was at that time a public house called the *White Bear*; and the back premises abutted in part upon those of the *Wrestlers* and the *Buck*.

The premises now occupied by Mr. Wm. Norton Burroughs, as wine and spirit vaults (No. 2), were in the 17th century the property of Richard Brightin, already mentioned p. 125, and were with other property the subject of a settlement made in 1741 on the marriage of the daughter of Christopher Brightin, his brother and heir, with the Rev. Barry Love. In 1774 the above property was purchased by Thomas Proctor, and in 1812 was conveyed by him to William Burroughs, who had married Lydia, only child of Richard Proctor by Annie his wife, daughter of William Norton by Lydia his wife, daughter of John Playford by Mary his wife, who was the daughter of one Holtaway and Mary Anne his wife, the latter dying in 1754, aged 100 years. William Burroughs died in 1832, aged 60, when the above property devolved upon the present

possessor (see p. 94), of whom there is a portrait by Watson, of London, painted in 1847. On an old glass drinking cup, still preserved in the family, are engraved the arms of Proctor—*org.* a chev. betw. three martlets *sa.*, *imp.*

az. three swords, one in pale point upwards surmounting



* Robert Barrett was bailiff in 1488. He was one of the twelve persons appointed in 1491 to reform the ordinances. In 1701 Henry Barrett was bailiff. In 1787 a Mr. Barrett died in his 100th year.

¹Palmer's Addenda: Barrett - William Barrett in 1642, purchased of Robert Crowe, (see vol i, p.357) two dwelling houses and other property and on a seal appended to the transaction are the arms of Barrett, given later in this volume (i) p. 242, quartered with those of Crowe (p. 357) and also with a coat of a Lion *rampant guardant*.

the other two in saltire point downwards for Norton; and on a similar glass there is engraved this coat—az. a chev. *erm.* betw. three fleurs de lis *org.* for Burroughs, imp. the above arms of Proctor. Among the public houses possessed by Brightin bearing signs not now met with were *The Apple Tree*, the *Shoemaker's Arms*, and *The Three Hammers*.

Row, No. 21, from *George Street* to *Charlotte Street*. At the south-east corner, facing Charlotte street, there is an old house with a cut-flint front and stone dressings (No. 60), bearing on a tablet the date 1577.

On the east side of *Charlotte Street* there was in the 18th century a public house called the *Glutton*, afterward the *Crown*, which was the property of CHRISTOPHER BERNARD. This name was of long continuance. Oliver Bernard's executors had in 1349 a legacy of 20s. under the will of Simon de Stalham "to be distributed to the poor, for the soul of the said Oliver deceased," which evinces a singular solicitude on the part of the testator for the welfare of another man's soul. Robert Bernard, an alderman named in the charter of Charles II, filled the office of mayor in 1691, and died in 1699, aged 68, leaving a son, Leonard Bernard, who died in 1712, aged 48. The above-named Christopher Bernard, his son, was elected mayor on the 29th August, 1740, but died upon Michaelmas day before he could be sworn into office, aged 41. He lies "buried in the chancel of the Parish church, under a slab whereon are his arms—*org.* a bear ramp. *sa.* muzzled *or.*, and for a crest, demibear *sa.*, muzzled and collared *or.*—Motto, *Bear and forebear*. He died intestate, leaving his two sisters his co-heirs, one of whom, Sarah, married Richard Porter; and their daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1763, aged 22. They appear to have been a short-lived race. There was also a family who wrote their name BARNARD. Philip Barnard filled the office of bailiff in 1534. Robert Barnard was a member of the corporation named in the charter of Charles II. Christopher Barnard of Yarmouth purchased in 1739 the Manor of Shottesham, which had long been a possession of the D'Oyley family.

Row, No. 22, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*. At the south-west corner*, facing Charlotte street, is an old house, having the

following letters in iron on the front, E.^{C.I.}, probably the residence of Egilius Call, who, in 1634, was a strenuous opposer of the exaction called “ship money.”*

At the south-east corner of this row there is a house, No. 9, Market place, now an ironmonger’s shop, which at the commencement of the nineteenth century was the property of “William Worship, Esq., an ancestor of the present family of that name, *f*

When Louis XVIII., under the assumed title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth on the 30th of October, 1807, he was taken to this house, which was then occupied by Admiral Billy Douglas. *t* He came on shore from the Swedish frigate *Freya*, in the admiral’s barge, being accompanied by the Duke D’Angouleme and the Duke de Berri, and attended by the Counts d’Avaray and de Blacas (afterwards dukes), the Counts Etienne de Damas, and Nantouillet, the Chevallier de Riviere, M. D’Estelle, L’Abbe Eleurien, L’Abbe Connor, and some others. Louis on landing was received by Admirals Douglas and Essington, Capt. Curry of the flag-ship, and Mr. Brooks of the Alien Office. The carriages of the admirals conveyed the royal exile and his suite to the above house, where breakfast was served; at which were also present Sir Samuel Hood, Admiral Russell, and several naval captains. The

* House-marks very generally prevailed during the 16th and 17th centuries. They usually contained the initial letters of the names of the builder and his wife, and sometimes a merchant’s mark; both serving to identify the house. The date of the year was also frequently introduced; and some had great elegance of design. The *Hausmarke* is frequently found in Germany; and the *bolmoerk* in Denmark and Norway.

f There is an excellent portrait of him by Vandermyn, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Francis Worship, Esq. Vandermyn, a painter of considerable excellence, was introduced at Norwich by Mr. Bartlett Gurney, and was extensively employed; but he was so attached to his pipe and his beer, that he would not put them aside when at work; and this habit was detrimental to him in many ways. He died in London in 1783. There is a well-engraved portrait of him by Bassett. His son, Robert Vandermyn, was a good painter of still life; but a man of dissolute habits. He died in the Bridewell at Norwich, to which he had been committed as a vagrant.

t So christened. He was Port Admiral of Yarmouth; and was esteemed as a bluff but brave and good sailor; and many amusing anecdotes are told of him. His son also attained the rank of admiral; one of whose daughters married the Rev. Augustus Bellman, Rector of Moulton, Norfolk.

Count D'Artois, afterwards Charles X., then called MONSIEUR as being heir presumptive to the throne of France, had come down from London to meet his royal brother.* He was attended by the Prince de Conde, the Duke de Bourbon, and the Duke de Grammont. What a gathering! Louis was the first King of France who had been in England since the battle of Poitiers in 1356. His good appetite and polished manners soon put his English hosts at their ease, and during the meal the king displayed his gallantry by presenting a rose to Miss Douglas, making at the same time a happy simile between the sweetness and delicacy of the flower and the corresponding characteristics of the young lady. *f*An eye witness describes the royal exile as being then a portly man, dressed in a plum-coloured coat, with a full shirt frill and ruffles. Driven from Rome by the jealousy of Napoleon, the Bourbons took up their residence at Warsaw, but the Emperor of the French, uneasy at their presence in Germany, required the King of Prussia to forbid their continuance there. Again homeless and houseless Louis had recourse to the Emperor Alexander, who placed the ducal residence of Mittau at his disposal, and there the royal fugitive was joined by his queen and the Duchess D'Angouleme. After the Peace of Tilsit, all hopes of a restoration by means of Russia were at an end; and Louis unwilling longer to continue the guest of a sovereign who had made peace with Napoleon, quitted Mittau, and accompanied by the Duke D'Angouleme proceeded to Riga and embarked for Gottenburg. They were well received by the King of Sweden who placed a frigate at their disposal, and having been joined by the Duke de Berri, Louis set sail for England. On arriving in Yarmouth Roads he received a request from the English cabinet to proceed at once to Scotland, where Holyrood palace would be prepared for his reception. This he flatly refused to do, saying he came not as a fugitive requiring an asylum, but as a king, desirous of living under the protection of the

* The Comte d'Artois had obtained an asylum at Holyrood in 1795, and returned there when dethroned in 1830.

f A few years after the above event Miss Douglas married Capt. Brandby, R.N., who was drowned in his yacht off Hamble on the Southampton water in 1831. She is now (1871) in her eighty-eighth year, and resides at Hamble.

laws of a friendly country. The English Government would not however endanger any possible future policy by recognizing Louis as King of France, and consented only to receive him under his assumed name of Count de Lille and chief of the house of Bourbon. From Yarmouth Louis addressed a letter to George III., commencing with *Monsieur, monfrere et cousin*) which he dispatched by Count d'Avaray, his favorite minister. Subsequently he drew up a statement of his reasons for coming to England, which he transmitted to Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), then virtually prime minister. In it he refers to his refusing a royal salute from the Swedish frigate on disembarking in Yarmouth Roads, as a proof that, he came voluntarily as Count de Lille, and not as King of France. On leaving Yarmouth Louis took the road to Ipswich, but for want of horses could get no farther than Yoxford, where he supped.*

Mr. Green, the author of the *Diary of a Lover of Literature*, says, under date 30th Nov., 1807. "At the *White Horse Inn* I had a very near and distinct view of Louis XVIII. He bears a most striking resemblance to the picture of his brother, Louis XVI. I watched him, not without emotion, very attentively, yet not disrespectfully; but could discover, either in his countenance or deportment, no particular marks either of dignity or sorrow; his countenance rather sallow; his eyes of a dark hazle; buttoned up in a plain brown coat; his hair "dark without powder; his linen not over clean; altogether quite a Frenchman; unusually full about the mouth, lips, and chin—to be standing in Brook street, and viewing in this way and in this condition the representative of the BOURBONS,—seemed like enchantment."

Louis proceeded to Gosfield park in Essex, a seat of the then Marquis of Buckingham, which had been placed at his disposal, *f*

* Mr. Bagot and Mr. Ross were sent down by Government to receive Louis XVIII., but having been delayed on the road, they drove into Yarmouth when the Most Christian King was leaving it, the carriages passing each other. As soon as their horses were refreshed, their heads were turned towards London (for no others could be had), and the travellers overtook the king at Yoxford, where after supper they had an interview with his majesty.

f The Royal Family of France received great hospitality, and many acts of generosity from the Grenvilles; but the Bourbons conceived they were conferring

When it became apparent that the residence in England of the Royal Family of France was likely to be protracted, the Marquis of Buckingham obtained from Sir George Lee his house at Hartwell in Buckinghamshire,* of which place the English Government took a lease, and it became the residence of Louis and his swarm of followers for seven years. In August, 1808, the queen, as Countess de Lille, embarked on board an English frigate, intending to land at Yarmouth but was carried to Harwich, and immediately joined the king at Hartwell; where many of the customs of the old French court were kept up. Once a week the royal family dined in public, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood being allowed to walk round the table during the repast; and in the drawing room the king's sofa was placed on a dais, and he was accustomed to hold levees. The queen died at Hartwell. On the 28th of March, 1814, when the royal family were at prayers, two carriages, each drawn by four horses, were seen rapidly approaching the house. They contained deputies from Bordeaux, bringing intelligence that the English army had entered that city, and that Louis XVIII. had been proclaimed. Capt. Slaughter, R.N., quickly followed with more deputies, who were ushered into the library, and there the king signed the celebrated document, said to have been suggested by Talleyrand, accepting and promising to uphold constitutional government in France. The pen used for the signature is still preserved at Hartwell.*f*

Rather than receiving favors, and they are accused of having treated the marquis, after the restoration, with great coolness. Louis XVIII. had however a lively recollection of good things which he had enjoyed in England; for he was not long in Paris before he sent to Stowe for a cask of ale, which was duly forwarded.

* Hartwell house is a venerable mansion standing on a gentle slope near the high road from Aylesbury to Oxford. Originally erected in 1570 by Sir Thomas Lee, it remained in the possession of his descendants. The late owner, the eccentric Dr Lee was the frequent opponent of Mr. Disraeli in his contests for representation of the county of Buckingham

f Community in misfortunes failed to produce unanimity either among the members of the royal family or their numerous household. Lord Liverpool complained bitterly of their quarrels, and of the assumption by Louis of regal functions over his followers. The minister had to remonstrate with the Count d'Artois; and to denounce the conduct of Count d'Artois, which had on many occasions been so objectionable that threats had to be used of sending him out of the kingdom, and of

During the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century when there were but few houses outside the town wall, many of the rooms over the shops in the Market place were let as lodgings; and were frequently occupied by military and naval officers. Admiral Lord Gambier lodged for some time at a house adjacent to the one at which Louis XVIII. was received. In July, 1807, Lord Gambier commanded the largest fleet that ever assembled in Yarmouth Roads¹. It comprised one hundred king's ships and four hundred transports, containing troops under the command of Lord Cathcart. This formidable armament sailed for the Baltic, and fought the second battle of Copenhagen. On the 28th of October following, Lord Cathcart landed with the news of the bombardment and capitulation of that city, and immediately posted to Windsor to wait upon the king.*

Row, No. 23, from *George Street* to *Charlotte Street*, There are still some old houses remaining in this row.

Opposite Rows, No. 23 and No. 25, extending westward to the North quay, is the *Conge*, which has already been mentioned as having been the most ancient part of the old town and the place where the provost resided (p. 8). Since that period the then open space on the north side has been enclosed and built over, so that the *Conge* is now much, *f*

stopping the handsome allowances made to the exiles by the British Government. The conduct of the French Princes when restored to power is well known. A literary lady, long resident in Yarmouth, was at Montauban when Napoleon landed at Cannes. In an unpublished M.S. diary she gives a graphic account of the extraordinary scenes to which she had been a witness, — "Except the king," she says, "who is respected even by Bonapartists, and the Duchess D'Angouleme, who is universally loved and pitied, there is not one of the royal family spoken of but with contempt." The Duke de Berri was especially despised for his insulting and arbitrary conduct.

* Lord Gambier was of a serious turn of mind, and his habits of life contrasted strongly with the license which then generally prevailed in the navy. Irritated against his chief for some supposed neglect, Admiral Harvey termed him a "Psalm singer," for which he was tried by court martial and dismissed the service. He however was reinstated and lived to be a K.C.B.

f In 1752 many of the houses in the *Conge* were in a ruinous state, and a committee of the corporation was appointed to consider what could be done with them; and in the same year a piece of waste ground on the north side of the *Conge* was granted to Alderman William Browne.

¹It seems that July 1807 marks the end of Yarmouth's dominance as a great naval port. At that time the navy's ships were still all under sail, there was usually a favourable wind at Yarmouth, and safe mooring offshore in the Yarmouth Roads. James Paget's father Samuel was the last naval victualler in Yarmouth to make a good living from supplying the navy. The position had been very rewarding, but during his office it became valueless. Under steam, the naval warships began to use Portsmouth as a base.

At or near the Conge was the residence of JOHN PERBROWNE, a man of great local, and, indeed, of some national importance in the early part of the 14th century. He filled the office of bailiff thirteen times between 1312 and 1339, and also represented the borough in parliament, and was occasionally summonsed to attend the king in council to advise on naval affairs. Edward II., in the syxth yere of his reygne, did constitute two Lord Admiralles for the naveyes of this realme of England, the one called the Lord Admirall of the northern naveye, which stretched from the Temes mouthe to the northe ptes. of this land, and the other called the Lord Admirall of the western naveye, which “ stretched from the Temes westward. And of this northern naveye John Perebrowne, one of the burgesses of Great Yarmouth, was constituted lord admirall, whoe occupied that office sixe yeres together after his first election. Then after thend of these sixe yeres, the said John Perebrowne conteyned his place and office thirteen yeres more, even unto thend of the said Kinge Edwarde the Seconders reigne. Afterwards also yt appeyeth by the recordes in the Tower, that Kinge Edwarde the Thirde, in the first yere of his reigne, did appoynte and contignewe the said John Perebrowne in his former place and office.* In 1333 he was commissioned as Admiral of the north sea fleet for the Scottish war, with power to punish and chastise all sailors and others in the fleet, and to impress four ships of war, men, mariners, armour, and other necessaries for the expedition.” In 1340 Edward III meeting withe the Frenche Kinge’s navye aboute Sluys on the coast of Flanders with the navye of Englande, John Perebrowne, Admiral of the north, did there greate service, and the shippes of this towne of Greate Yermouthe, were comended for their service, above all the English navye at that time. Also in the roll remaining in the king’s great wardrobe, is remembered the great and commendable service performed by Yarmouth when King “Edward III. won Calaise in 1347, this towne sent to him forty-three ships well furnished, manned with 1,075 mariners, which was almost double the number of ships sent by London, which was but twenty-five in all. *f* It was for these services that Edward III. showed great

f See *Calendarium Rotulorum Parentium*. *F.*, p.p. 13, 16, 64.

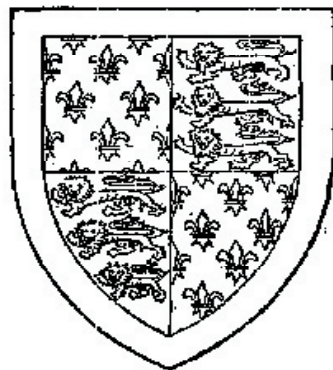
favor to Yarmouth, and permitted the royal arms of England to be dimidiated with those of the town. Shields with the arms of Edward III and of his sons, the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, were all placed on the ceiling of the south aisle of St. Nicholas' church, where they still remain¹. In 1326 Perbrowne* ,



EDWARD III.



LANCASTER.



* Roger Perbrowne was presented to the Rectory of Brandon Parva in Norfolk in 1327 by Sir Robert de Morley. He was probably a son of the Yarmouth admiral, as the patron was well acquainted with Yarmouth men and a few years later commanded the North-sea fleet. In 1340 Perbrowne exchanged this rectory for the Vicarage of Hemsby, and so got nearer to Yarmouth. Five centuries later two Yarmouth men became Rectors of Brandon Parva (viz), the Rev. Charles Reynolds and the Rev. Samuel Tolver Preston. Sir Robert Morley commanded the North-sea fleet at the famous battle of Sluys, at which the French were utterly defeated; and says

¹These remained until the church was burned out in an air raid in 1942.

accompanied by Sir John Sturmy,* Admiral of the north, in 1324, was ordered to attend the king in council; and in the following year he was directed to select forty vessels to proceed to Scotland. Perebrowne farmed the king's customs on all wool exported.*f* He was bailiff when the lord chancellor visited Yarmouth to endeavour to adjust the differences between this town and Lowestoft. When here the lord chancellor exercised his criminal jurisdiction by committing to prison a felon for stealing beans. Perebrowne's daughter, Alice, married Sir John le Grose, Knt., of an old Norfolk family seated at Crostwick. She resided in Yarmouth, and died of the plague in 1349; having devised her rents in Yarmouth, which she had from her father, to Thomas de Begeville, Lord of Winterton, and also bequeathed to him a bed, considerable value being then attached to such articles of household furniture. She desired to be buried within the churchyard at Winterton. Le Grose bore quarterly *arg.* and *az.*, on a bend over *all sa.*, three martlets of the first. Begeville bore *sa.*, an escutcheon, and orles of martlets *or*:

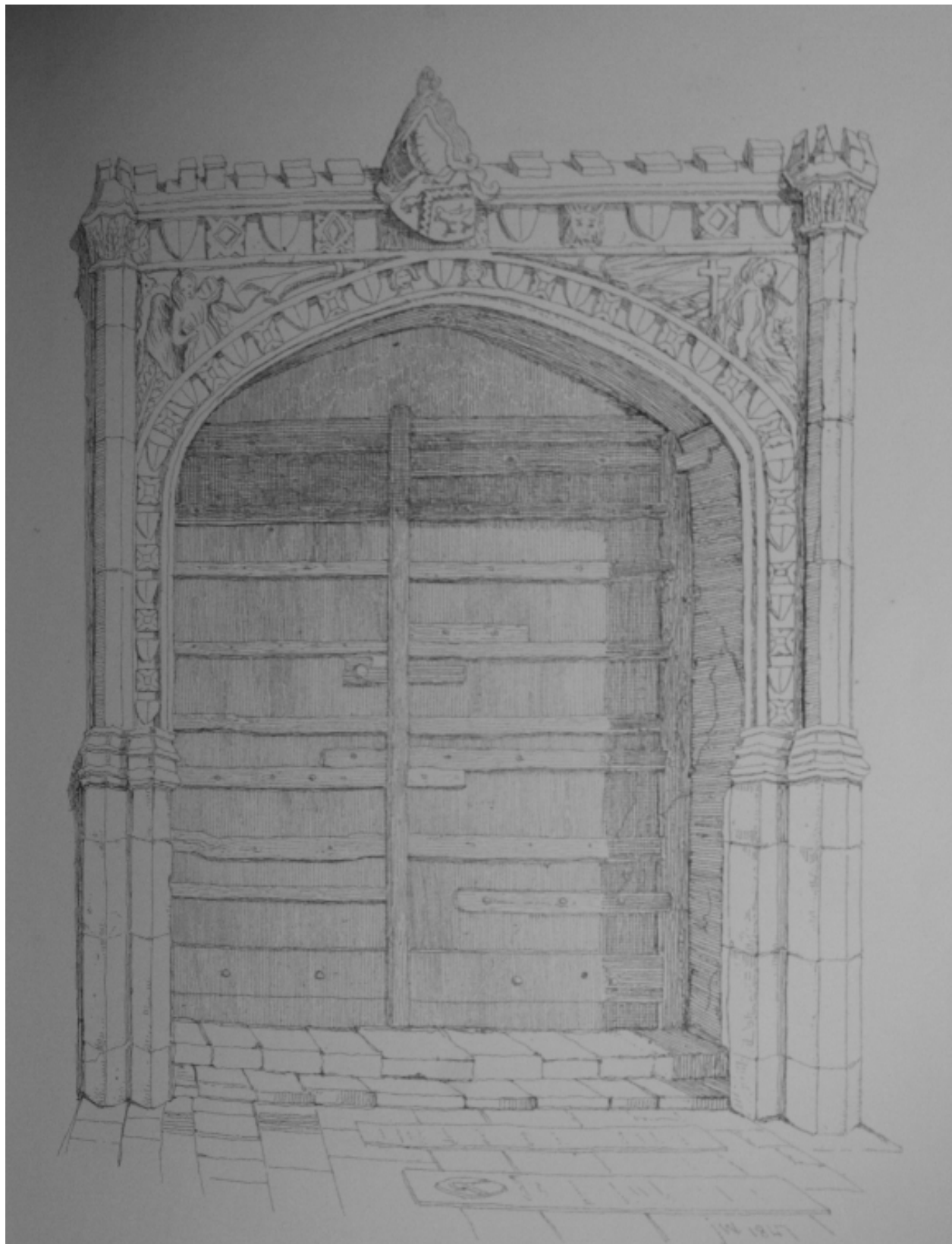
At the north-west corner of the Conge was a house, which in 1593, was conveyed by Robert Smyter to John Bartilmews,*t* which before that had been the property of the CROWMER family.

Nash, the men of Yarmouth "so slashed and sliced them that their best mercy was fire and water, which have no mercy" His shield of arms, as has been stated, is on the ceiling of St. Nicholas' church. During the occupation of Calais by Edward III., a duel *d'I'outrance* was arranged between Sir Robert de Morley and Lord Burnel as to a disputed claim to the right of blazon, but their dispute was adjusted by the authority of the king. It is in remembrance of this proposed encounter that when the Calais clock strikes each hour the effigies of two knights in brass, mounted and armed, begin to move and tilt away at each other, so long as the hammer with which they are connected by wires continues in motion. Musgrave's *Brittany*, p. 6.

* He was of an old Norfolk family holding lands at Surlingham, Stratton, and other places. He bore *sa.*, a lion pass, *arg.*, *F.*, p. 160.

f *Abbreviatio Hofulorum Originalium. F.*, p. 64.

t Peter Bartilmew, a herring packer in the 15th century, used this mark. The name is probably the same as Bartholomew, of which there was a family at Watlington in Norfolk, who bore *sa.*, a bend *erm.* betw. two goats' heads couped *arg.*, barbed and attired.



CROWMER MONUMENT. YARMOUTH CHURCH.

1867



Robert Crowmer¹, who flourished in the 15th century, was a man of wealth and importance, if we may judge by his monument still remaining in the north chancel aisle of St. Nicholas' church. He filled the office of bailiff no fewer than nine times between 1470 and 1497. He married Joan, daughter of John Wiltshire, and impaled her arms, *per chev. az. and arg.*, in chief six crosses *patee or.*, with his own arms—*or. a chev. engrailed wavy arg. and m. between three crows sa.**

They appeared upon his tomb, where there was also a shield bearing his merchant's mark.^f The tomb was surmounted by a square embattled canopy, in the centre of which was another shield of his arms, as above, with helmet and crest. When the Independents obtained possession of this part of the church they utilized this monument by removing the tomb altogether, and using the canopy as an architrave for a door which they opened through this monument into the churchyard. That nothing should be wasted, the stones bearing the shields of arms and merchant's mark were turned round and the names of the bailiffs and churchwardens cut upon them, and they were then placed over the vestry

* This is *canting* heraldry. The *crows* speak for themselves, and the *chev. under* represents *mer*. These are the arms of the ancient family of the Crowmers of Kent, and it may be inferred that he was descended from them; especially as his wife was of a good Kentish family. Weever informs us that she was one of the persons buried in Yarmouth church for whose souls prayers were to be made.

^f It was a practice during the 14th and 15th centuries for the principal merchants to adopt a peculiar mark by which their respective goods were distinguished, and with which they sealed as with a coat of arms. "Every man," says an old writer, "may take hym a marke, but not armys without a herawde or purcyvante." The devices adopted were generally a combination of a cross and the user's initials; thus serving as monograms. A large number of these marks are recorded in the "Book of Entries" from 1538 to 1631, which is still preserved in the Record room.

"We find Smith and Brown
In every town";

and these families were numerous in Yarmouth. John Smith, who was a herring packer in the 15th century, used this merchant's mark. See *P. C.*, p. 95, where there is a plate containing twenty-eight merchants' marks. As in the case of Crowmer, these marks were sometimes used even by those entitled to bear arms. Traces of many things that have passed away from amongst us, still linger among the Teutonic nations. Thus the merchants of Wentzburgh still seal with a mark peculiar to each, containing their initials.

¹Palmer's Addenda: Books for some years after the invention of printing, were so valuable as to be specific bequests. Edmund Crowmer, Burgess, in 1520, bequeathed his copy of *Dives et Pauper*, to Master Doctor Gregory. Some copies of this rare work were sold from the library of the late Sir Robert Tite in 1840, for a large price.

door in the north aisle, where they remained for nearly two centuries *j* and it was not until they were removed in 1847 that their original use was discovered.* The door through the monument is now closed.

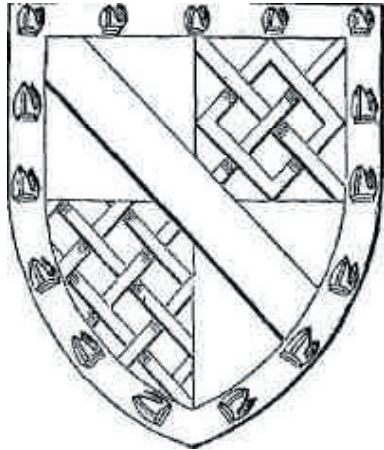
At the north-east corner of the Conge is a house in which Mr. Richard Moyse resided during his mayoralty in 1764. It is now divided into several occupations.

In 1611 Margaret Cubitt, widow, gave several tenements in the Conge for the use of the poor. The family of CUBITT has been of long continuance in the Hundred of Flegg in East Norfolk. The first person so named of whom we have any record, joined the insurgents under John Lytster (so called from having been a dyer of cloth at Norwich) in 1381, and became one of their leaders. *f*This “mighty rascally rout of rebels,” as Manship calls them, “hearing of the ungracious feats” done by others elsewhere, bent themselves to commit all kinds of “villany in like manner in Norfolk.” Resembling the locusts which GOD sent as one of the plagues of Egypt, they, he says, overspread the country, spoiling it with their arrows which flew “thicker than winter hail.” On the morrow of St. Botolph they entered the town of Yarmouth, doing there great damage, breaking the prison, delivering the prisoners, and committing other villanies; yet were they the next day by three of the clock wholly by the townsmen overcome and enforced to flee, leaving many of their dead carcasses behind them, “which did sufficiently prove the valour of the men of Yarmouth.” More successful at Norwich, they exacted large sums from the citizens and seizing the persons of several men of distinction, held them as hostages. They then took counsel together and sent their leader Cubitt

* *F*, p. 92 and *P. C.* p. 129. The will of Edmund Crowmer, a Burgess of Yarmouth, was proved in Norwich in 1520. In it he bequeaths to John Crowmer his son “a pryntyd boke of the Cronycles, his sword, and his daggarre;” and *to* “Master Poetor Gregory his booke called *Dives et Pauper*”. Books were scarce in those days, and were thought worthy of special bequests. The annexed engravings of the canopy to this tomb, and of the fragments of the tomb itself are from the accurate and artistic pen of Mrs. Bowyer Vaux, and appear by her permission.

*f*This formidable upheaving of the people was, it may be remembered, principally caused by the imposition of a general poll-tax upon all persons above sixteen years of age; and the rude levying of which at Dartford in Kent, led to an insurrection of the commons under the blacksmith who called himself Jack Straw.

and some others, in whom they had confidence, to the king, with a large sum of money, desiring letters of “manumission and freedom.”



Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, whose shield of arms still adorns the ceiling of *St. Nicholas** church, was distinguished by the personal energy with which he suppressed this dangerous revolt.

“Right heavily upon their heads
 “He laid his head—in steel;
 “And did with trusted partisan,
 “Their absolution seal.”

Meeting with, three of the rebel leaders on their way to treat with the king; he struck off their heads, which he placed on poles and carried in triumph to Wymondham. He then attacked the

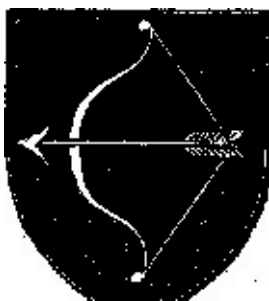
insurgent camp near North Walsham; and after a short, sharp and decisive fight compelled “the commons” to flee before him, following up the fugitives with great slaughter. Lytester was taken, hanged, drawn, and quartered; one quarter being set up on his own house in Norwich, one in the city, another at Lynn, and the fourth at Yarmouth.*

The family of Cubitt have held lands at Honing from a very early period. In a Rentall for the Manor of Honing Smallburgh in Honing,” appear the names of Andrew Cubitt and Thomas Palmer. William Cubyt, Rector of Hackford, gave in 1479 a drinking house and two acres of land for a yearly obit to be kept in the church. Robert Cubitt was Abbot of St. Bennet at Holme in 1487; John Cubitt died Vicar of Irstead in 1496, and was a benefactor to the parish. John Cubitt was Vicar of Barton in 1497. Robert Cubitt married Beatrice, daughter of Andrew Fountains of Narford circa 1570. *f* Benedict Cubitt, son of Robert Cubitt, was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1566 and 1578. Benedict Cubitt, his son, was bailiff in 1588. Thomas Cubitt, son of

* See *F.* pp. 73, 153 and *M.* p. 143.

t “William Cubitt, twice Lord Mayor of London, and for many years M.P. for Andover, was born at Buxton in Norfolk in 1791. In early youth he served for a short time in the royal navy; but subsequently became a builder, in which trade he acquired a large fortune.

the latter, settled at South Repps in 1620, having married Diana, daughter of John Housegoe of Lynn; and their son, John Cubitt, married Mary Neave of Yarmouth. He was a member of the corporation in 1626, and opposed the attempted change of local government. In 1635 he was appointed to the disagreeable task of collecting ship money in the first and second north-mid wards.* He was named an alderman in the charter of Charles II., and in 1664 was elected bailiff, but before his term of office expired he died of the plague, and Nathaniel Ashbye was elected to supply his place until the new bailiffs should come into office at the ensuing Michaelmas.*f* Andrew, his son, married Elizabeth,



daughter and sole heir of William Lynn, lord of the Manor of Bintree in Norfolk,*t* by whom he had a son, Benjamin Cubitt, who was the common ancestor of the Cubitts of Catfield and Honing in Norfolk, and Fritton in Suffolk. They bear *sa.*, a bow and arrow *arg.*; and for a crest, a man's dexter arm clothed in armour, holding an arrow fessways *ppr.* In 1640 Thomas Thompson gave two tenements in the Conge for the habitation of four poor widows. He served the office of bailiff

in 1614, and in that capacity, presented the king, on behalf of the town, with one hundred *jacobuses* in token of respect. The churchwardens in that year distributed one thousand tokens among those, who received Holy Communion; which tokens were not of much intrinsic value, for the whole cost was but 2s. 6 d. Thompson was again bailiff in 1623. He was commended by the Bishop of Norwich for his careful and religious discharge of his duty in discovering and surprising ungodly and dangerous conventicles, of which good service the bishop intended, as he informed him, very speedily to acquaint the king. Acting as he says under the advice of the judges of assize, the bishop then required the

* In 1647 John Cubitt, a member of the corporation, was dismissed from office, he having "removed his habitation out of the town" for one whole year; thereby escaping the grievous burthens which the town had to sustain during the civil war.

f William Cubitt, in 1627, gave by will £10 to the poor.

t See Byche's *Visitation*.

bailiffs to send to him, under strong and safe guard of the constables, seven men and one woman (whose names are appended to the letter), and suggests that the sabbath day would be the most meet for the finding of them. He asks by what means Thomas Cayme¹, who was the leader of the wicked company previously arrested, had been set at liberty, although this man had taken upon himself “to pray against the bailiffs amid their authority at the assembly when they were commanded to cease.” He also required to be informed of the number assembled when found by the bailiffs’ officers—who was their expounder—what his text was—and the matter whereof he treated—what was said when the officers came upon them—and whether the assembly was broken up by a prayer and the effect of it. In a postscript the bishop quaintly says, “You, Mr. Bailiffs, are like lords the judges trusted with the execution of this great business, and therefore it will deeply concern you to see that no tricks by arrest of their persons or otherwise be used to defeat the king’s service; to-morrow is your day, fittest for performance of this duty, and you must be secret and wary that it be not talked of ‘till it be done.” Notwithstanding the urgency of this letter, the bailiffs did not act upon it, wisely considering that the bishop’s letter was not a legal and sufficient warrant. By his will, Thompson gave 50s. per annum for two sermons to be preached yearly at Sherringham.

In the immediate vicinity was *Gurney’s Conge*, already mentioned. A person rejoicing in the name of Orias Philippo¹ had a house opposite the east end of the Conge, in front of which, in 1687, he had leave to place posts with a penthouse over them.*

Row, No. 24, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called the *Blue Anchor Row*, from a public house at the south-east corner, fronting the Market place. *f* At the south-west corner there is a public-house formerly called *The Spread Eagle*.

* This was the way in which shop fronts were first brought out to the foot-way or pavement. Elisha Philippo² was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1675. He and Isabel his wife both died in 1678, and lie buried in St. Saviour’s church, Norwich.

Onias, his brother, died in 1693, aged 67. They bore *org.*, a chev. betw. three roses *gu*.

f An anchor is the well-known symbol of hope, and blue is her emblematic color.

J The eagle, dedicated by the ancients to Jupiter, was always considered the king

¹ Although the name of Phillippo has not been noted in Yarmouth, it still remains relatively local, as the practice nurse at Fleggburgh in 2000, was of that surname, but she and her husband reside at Stalham, where he is a plumber, currently much in demand, a highly remunerative trade.

² Palmer’s Addenda: In 1637, Stephen Cayme and Margery his wife, and Ann Cayme his sister, had license to pass to Rotterdam and see their mother and return in two months. - Effectively a “Visa”.

Row, No. 25. This row leads from the south-east corner of the *Conge* to *Charlotte Street*. It was formerly called *Fighting-Cock Row*, from the sign of a public house facing the *Conge*, afterwards called *The Coach and Horses*, and now the *Golden Lion*. In a house adjoining lived a man with the strange name of Midsummer Calf. It has also been called *Doughty's Row*. * In front of this row, towards the west, is the open space called the *Conge*, already mentioned. The public house called the *Dolphin Tavern*,^f and also a granary in the *Conge* belong to the church.

Row, No. 26, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*. At the north-east corner of this row there is an old house, with a modern front, very substantially built in the style of the early part of the last century. Here resided Parson Custance, surgeon, who died in 1781, aged 45. **J** In 1814 the above-mentioned house was the residence of William Taylor, Esq., a popular surgeon; and in 1822 it was purchased by James Pearson Smith, Esq., M.D. § The next possessor was Mr. Harry

of birds. The Romans, and in modern times the Trench, bore it on their standards. An eagle displayed was, adopted by the Emperors of Germany as an emblem of their power, and it had two heads denoting a dominion over both east and west.

* The name of Doughty has been of some continuance. William Doughty of Yarmouth voted *for* Astley and De Grey at the Norfolk election in 1714, in respect of a freehold at Scratby,

† This was an old sign.

A "poet," writing in 1764, complains,

"Nor for my notes, however clear,

"Will the gay *Dolphin* give me beer."

The dolphin was considered a sacred fish by the ancients, and was consecrated to the gods. See the story of Orion as related by Ovid. In this country it was formerly considered a delicacy; and was also used as an armorial bearing,

He was at that time filling the office of chamberlain. A new election had to take place, and Mr. James Matter was chosen. He had a son drowned off Ushant in 1799 from a French privateer captured by H. M. S. *Clyde*; and another son, Thomas, also an officer of the *Clyde*, died at Plymouth in 1801. John and Parson, the two eldest sons, also died in the naval service of their country. Martha, the widowed mother, died in 1830, aged 85. A family of this name, seated in Norfolk from the commencement of the sixteenth century, bore *or.*, an eagle displayed *gu.*, charged on the breast with a star of six points of the first. John Custance¹ of Yarmouth voted at the county election, in 1714 for Sir Ralph Hare and Erasmus Earle.

§ He was the son of Simon Smith by Mary Alice his wife, daughter of Mr. William Mallet² He married in 1814 Anne, only child and heir of Mr. Wm. Bell of Ormesby.

¹ Custance, In 1874, Miss Custance of Stisted bequeathed £50 to the Yarmouth Hospital (Deneside) and £200 to the vicar to keep the tomb of her father, Parson Custance, in good repair. and the remainder for educating poor girls at St Nicholas School. J.P. Smith died in 1845, aged 72. His eldest son, the Rev. James Smith, died 1874, aged 57, unmarried.

² see 43 King Street re William Mallett the brewer, Revised History of Great Yarmouth.

Worship, surgeon, who died in 1859, aged 49. The ground floor has since been converted into a shop, now occupied by Mr. Simon Norman, cabinet maker. Adjoining to the north is a house and shop for many years occupied by Mr. Borrett Gooch, a dealer in old and curious books, of which he always had a large stock. He died in 1866 at Weston-super-Mare, aged 86.* At the south-west corner is a public house formerly called the *Griffin*, and after that the *Duke of York*. This house was purchased in 1739 by William Browne, Esq., of John Kett of Wymondham, surgeon.*f*

Row, No. 27, from *George Street* to *Charlotte Street*, formerly called *Well Row*, because about half way up, in an adjoining yard, there was a well of great depth, the water from which was considered so good that it was resorted to by all the neighbours. In this row dwelt David Service, “a poet.” By birth a Scotchman, § and by trade a cobbler, he came to Yarmouth, where he attracted the notice of Dr. Girdlestone by writing a poem called the *Caledonian Herd Boy*. He had considerable natural genius, and some power of versification, but like many other

* Dressed in a long brown frock coat, white cravat, drab knee breeches and leggings, Mr. Gooch worthily represented the bibliopolist of the last century.

*f*The KETTS of Wymondham are renowned for having produced those “arch-traitors and famous,—yes rather,” quoth Manship, “infamous rebels,” Robert Kett and William his brother, who put themselves at the head of a “rabblement of rude rascals” at Wymondham, marched upon Norwich, and threatened Yarmouth, having first cunningly surprised the two bailiffs and conveyed them to the rebel camp, from which however they escaped, and fortified the town so strongly against the insurgents that the latter could not prevail; for which the bailiffs had the thanks of the Lord Protector Somerset and the Lords of the Council in a letter dated the 26th July, 1649, long preserved in the hutch, but which has now disappeared.

§In 1639 it was ordered that Edward Wiggote’s pale in the Well Row be pulled down, and the ground laid open as theretofore.

Born at Cardross in Dumbartonshire in 1776. At his humble dwelling in the above row he exhibited the following distich :—

Old boots and shoes cheaply,
Are here repair’d neatly,
As if for brave Admiral Jervis.
For strength they’re intended,
And well they are mended
For cash paid to me.—DAVID SERVICE

“sons of song “ he was of intemperate habits and unhappy in domestic life. One of his poetical productions was a tour to all the public houses in Yarmouth, giving a description of each. He frequented them too much; and in 1816 he was placed in the stocks, being one of the last persons who underwent that punishment. He was a political song writer, and a master of vituperation; but some of his productions were not without pathos. He composed a *Tributary Ode* to Adam Glendenning, a mathematician of considerable ability and of amiable character, who died in Yarmouth in 1820, aged 52. One of his best compositions was a monody to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, whose death in childbed, in 1817, produced a profound sensation. One of the stanzas ran as follows :—

“ No smiling infant met her sight,
 “ Be paying each maternal pain ;
 “ For—ne’er to view the morning’s light,
 “ Her eyes were seal’d in endless night,—
 “ Her breath had fled in vain!
 “ Alas ! it had been sweet to give
 “ Her life to bid her infant live;
 “ To bless him with her dying breath,
 “ Had soften’d e’en the pang of death.”

Service died in 1828 in Yarmouth workhouse, aged 52, and was buried in St. Nicholas’ churchyard, where there is a stone with an inscription to his memory.

Row, No. 28, from *North Quay* to *George Street*, being the first row south of the *Conge*, and called *Conge Row*. An old house fronting George street extends over the east end of this row, upon which appears the date 1608 in iron figures. Next but one to the north-east corner of the *Conge* and fronting George street, is the *Princess Charlotte* public house, formerly called *The Fighting Cocks*, afterwards *The Moon and Stars*; and further on, fronting George street, is a public house (No. 104) called the *Grapes*. On the north side of this row there were, in 1661, some alms houses and some “ground belonging to the Hospital of the Blessed Mary the Virgin.*

*Some years ago a man, named Cockerell, in attempting to escape the police, concealed himself in a chimney in this row, where he stuck fast; and the chimney had to be taken down in order to release him.

Martha Stanninot, commonly called Queen Martha, an extraordinary madwoman (as she is styled in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, vol. 58, p. 125), who fancied herself Queen of England, resided in this row, and died there in 1788, When at church she would remain quiet until the prayer for the king, when she shrieked out "No George!" She sometimes walked to Norwich to call on the bishop; and even went on foot to London, and obtained an interview with Lord North, when prime minister, who with great quickness and pleasantly sent her home quite happy with assurance "that the next cart full of money which should come into the town was intended for her." She was supported by an allowance from the town, which she treated as a benevolence from her subjects. See Kirby's *Remarkable Characters*, iii. p. 59.

Row No. 29, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called *Half Moon Row*, from a tavern with that sign, standing at the north-east corner, which in 1788 was in the possession of William Shreeve. This row is sometimes called *Kings Head North Row*, from the tavern standing at the south-east corner.* At the west end of this row, fronting *Charlotte street*, there is a public house called the *Queen's Head*.

Row, No. 30, from *Charlotte (Howard) Street*¹ to *George Street*, called *Wheel of Fortune Row*, from a public house at the north-west corner. In a shop in *George street*, near this public house, in 1742 John Auger was shot by John Thaker, for which crime the latter was hanged. Fronting *George street*, (No. 25) is a public house called the *Golden Lion*.

Row No. 31, from *North Quay* to *George Street*, is called the *Nine*

* Charles Johnson, who kept this house for some years, died in 1828, aged 90. Elizabeth, his second daughter, in 1805, married Lieut. John Cameron, R.N., commander of the *Swan* cutter. In 1772 a main of cocks was fought at the *King's Head*, between the Gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk.;—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

f The *Wheel of Fortune* was depicted by the Greeks with two wings to typify inconstancy. The Romans cut the wings off, to denote that fortune had fixed herself with them. *St. Catherine's Wheel* was also a popular sign in mediaeval days, because it was the badge of an order of knights created for the protection of pilgrims, and therefore implied that, in the Inn which bore it, travellers were protected, and especially taken care of.

¹This was an error or misprint in Palmer's book, where it says "from Nine Parish Row to George Street". I have consequently here corrected it.

Parish Row, but for what reason is unknown.* It is at one part seven feet six inches wide. At the west end are extensive malshouses, built upon what is supposed to have been a garden belonging to the Carmelites. Beneath a modern cottage on the south side of this row, there is a small cellar or underground apartment of great antiquity. It is approached by a few steps descending from a yard on the north side, the present flooring being about four feet below the surface. On the south wall there are two low depressed arches, formed of brick and filled in with rubble; and at the east end is a niche, closely resembling a piscina, covered by an ogee arch formed of moulded bricks. The east wall is divided by two arches which appear, at some former time, to have been open, but are now filled in with bricks and rubble. The apex of each of these latter arches is above the present boarded ceiling which forms the floor of the cottage above. The bricks used are those usually called "King John's, bricks," about seven inches long and one and a half thick. In the cottage above, which is comparatively modern, there is a very ancient and spacious chimney, the opening to which has been boarded over so as to reduce it to the requirements of a small stove, the vacant space being used as a closet or cupboard; and upon removing the modern woodwork in 1865 this fireplace was found to admeasure seven feet eight inches, having a carved spandril at each end.^f Of the history of this building, which belongs to Mr. John Trueman Buston, nothing is known; but the "White Friars or Carmelites had possessions in the neighbourhood. On the opposite side of *North Quay Road* there is a house, standing back, which was for some years occupied by Mr. John Eager, dancing master and organist at St. Nicholas' church. Behind this house he built a large room for the reception of

* There is in the north-east corner of Suffolk a district called "The Parishes" or "The Nine Parishes;" comprising Elixton, South Elmham St Mary or Homersfield, South Elmham St. George on Bancroft, South Elmham St. Margaret, South Elmham St. Peter, South Elmham St. Michael, South Elmham All Saints, South Elmham St. James, and Rumburgh. Why they are called "The Parishes" is unknown.

^f In an old house at the west end of Row, No. 5, there is a chimney so ample in size at its base that within it is a seat on each side. The space thus obtained is called the *chimney-lug*.

his pupils.* Further south a narrow lane leads to *Bammant's Bowling Green*, already mentioned. In the old electioneering times this was the resort of the tory party, where the leaders made open-air harangues, and the "worthy and independent electors" indulged in beer. In 1817 a passenger steam packet was placed on the river to convey passengers to and from Norwich; and here they were embarked and landed. A rival packet was about the same time employed for a similar purpose. Both vessels, one morning in April, left Norwich at the same time for Yarmouth. On board one of these boats the fires had been made up for the purpose, as was said, of forcing her ahead of the other vessel. The engine was a high pressure one; the safety valve was closed; and the consequence was that the boiler, which was of cast iron, burst, *f* The vessel had not gone twenty yards from the Foundry bridge at Norwich, when the explosion took place; and she was rent from stem to stern. There were twenty-two passengers on board, of whom five men and three women were killed on the spot. Many were most seriously injured. On being taken to Norwich hospital one woman had both legs amputated; another, one leg. Others were wounded, bruised, and disfigured, whilst some of the passengers had marvellous escapes; one man standing over the boiler at the time of the explosion was uninjured. Diggins, the engineer, died shortly after from the injuries he received. Lieut.-Colonel Mason (then Major of the East Norfolk Militia), hurried down to the boat, intending to go by her to Yarmouth; but was fortunately too late. A Serjeant of his regiment

* In 1794 the Duke of Dorset came to Yarmouth for the benefit of his health. Here he noticed John Eager, then a poor lad, who exhibited remarkable musical talent. The duke took him to Knowle (Sevenoaks, Kent), and kept him there for some time; but unfortunately died suddenly without making any provision for *his protege*. Young Eager returned to Yarmouth, where he married a daughter of Mr. John Barnby, and pushed Ms fortunes with considerable success. In 1803 he was appointed organist to St. George's chapel; and in the following year Handel's Oratorio of *Judas Maccabeus* was performed in St. Nicholas' church under his direction. On leaving Yarmouth Mr. Eager settled in Edinburgh, where he died leaving two daughters, of the elder of whom, Mrs. Bridgeman, a good pianist, there is an engraved portrait. The younger married Mr. Lowe, professor of dancing to the royal family.

f The first steam passage boat ever built was the *Comet*, constructed by Henry Bell, and placed on the Clyde in 1812.

who got on board and was blown up, made his way to the rival packet and continued his voyage to Yarmouth.

Row, No. 32, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called *King's Head South Row*, from a tavern at the north-east corner.

Rows, No. 32, 33, and 34, divide the north or St. Nicholas' ward from the Market ward. This division is carried from Row, No. 32, across the Market place and along St. Nicholas' road to the beach; and from Row, No. 34, across North-Quay road along Quay-Mill road to the river.

The town was at an early period divided into wards or districts, which were each to be watched and *warded* by the inhabitants thereof. In 1627 it was found that some wards had become greater than others, "so that the watch being by wards could not well be kept every night by an equal number of men;" and in that year a committee of the corporation was appointed to consider the matter, and their report having been adopted, the town was divided into eight wards and sixteen vintyges, as equally proportioned as could well be. These wards were called—the first north, second north, first north midd, second north midd, first south, second south, first south midd, second south midd; the latter and the second north midd meeting in the centre of the town. This arrangement continued until the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, when the parish was divided into five wards, each returning six representatives to the town council.

By the old law every inhabitant was liable to take his turn in night watching; and did so for many years. In process of time the richer classes served by substitutes, and gradually all personal watching ceased, the several inhabitants paying a composition levied by the corporation who appointed and paid the watchmen. In 1776 it was found that a large number of householders would neither watch themselves nor pay the rate, leaving the corporation to bear the expense. The only remedy was to indict such persons at the sessions for not watching; "a course very dilatory and expensive," and the result of this state of things was an application to Parliament to enable certain commissioners to levy rates on all the inhabitants for paving, lighting, and watching the town.

In the second house on the north side of Row, No. 32, resided in the last century Josiah Curtis, who filled the office of town crier or bellman, as he was usually called, for thirty-two years. He was appointed in 1786; Samuel Bowles, his predecessor, having been suspended for "ill behaviour" in the previous year. He was the last who wore the ancient dress, consisting of a long loose blue cloth coat, open at the neck and fastened round the waist by a leather girdle, knee breeches, white stockings, and shoes with large buckles. Over his dress was slung a leather case containing his big bell, the strap being adorned by a silver escutcheon of the town arms. On his head he wore a three-cornered cocked hat. He was an officer of the corporation, and on state occasions carried a huge staff with a silver knob. Curtis had a stentorian voice and pompous manner. He prefixed every "cry," however trivial the subject, with " O yes! O yes! O yes !" (a corruption of the ancient *o ye*.—hear ye—the usual prelude to a proclamation in the olden time) and concluded with "GOD save the king." He was the son of Josiah Curtis, hair dresser and parish sexton (an odd mixture of trades), who died in 1803, aged 89, by Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1799, aged 86. Robert, another son, a cordwainer in Middlegate street, died in 1831, in his 80th year. The family are said to have greatly impoverished themselves by their excessive love of beer, which habit however does not appear to have shortened their lives. Curtis himself was believed capable of imbibing an unlimited quantity during his daily rounds. He never failed to pour a small portion of the liquor upon the ground if in the open air; but probably did not know that by so doing he was observing an old pagan custom, dating from, a very remote period, of making a propitiatory offering to mother earth.* When he had drained a mug to the bottom, he would look into it and facetiously observe that he saw Moll Thompson's mark—M. T.—(*empty*),

f Curtis

* The custom still lingers at the doors of country alehouses. *Teste me ipso.*

f He sang the old song—

" O ale ! *ab alendo*, thou liquor of life!

" That I had but a mouth as big as a whale!

" For mine is too little, to tell the least tittle,

" Of all the Jine things that belong to good ale."

Bellmen *were* probably subject to great inducements to drink. When William Smith

died in 1818, aged 74.* There is a small full-length portrait of him in his official dress “by Swanborough in the possession of Francis Worship, Esq., from which the annexed engraving is taken. The Yarmouth family of Curtis, traced their descent from the Rev. Henry Curtis, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Martham in 1683, and died in 1694. He bore chec. arg. and sa.) and for a crest a goat’s head. He left two sons, John and Nicholas. The former was a member of the corporation, and served the office of churchwarden in 1694. “William Curtis was one of those who, in 1626, were for upholding the ancient form of government in the town; and he was a supporter of Brinsley. Robert Curtis was a common councilman, named in the charter of Charles II. *f* Ives, writing in 1735, says “Dyed Aunt Curtis of Gorleston. She made my father executor and left me £50;” and a few days afterwards “we were all at the burial of Aunt Curtis;” and he describes the sale of her “household stuff,” and the distribution of her effects. John Curtis (whose father was of the Yarmouth family, and had settled as a merchant at Bristol) was M.P. for Wells. *J* was appointed in 1703, he was enjoined “to keep himself sober, and to come to church forenoon and afternoon.”

* It was a very ancient custom here, as in many other cities and boroughs, for the bellman, at the close of the year, to present the inhabitants with a copy of verses, for which he expected to receive a Christmas box. It was also usual for boys to go about at Christmas singing at the door of every house where they were likely to obtain a “box.” One of these carols began with:

“ Good master and good mistress,
 “ All in this house, I pray,
 “ Remember Christ our Saviour,

“ Was born on Christmas day

“ Dunton, in his Athenian Oracle (a former sort of Notes and Queries), says that the practice of giving presents at Christmas is as old as the time of the Romans, who observed it at their Saturnalia. That Christ’s-mass might be celebrated in honor of the Nativity, persons were allowed to go about with boxes, and the money so collected went, before the reformation, to the priests, and not into the pockets of the collectors. John Curtis, baker, in 1662 issued copper tokens for the convenience of trade.

XThe family is now represented by Mr. Charles Curtis of Lowestoft, whose father was engaged in the Lowestoft China Manufactory. He has in his possession

Row, No. 33, from *George Street*, to *Charlotte Street*. Adjoining this row, and abutting upon Middlegate street, there were many messuages, warehouses, and fish offices, which in 1698 were the property of John Harmer, only son and heir of John Harmer, merchant, from whom they passed to Thomas Manning (hosier), son of the Rev. William Manning of Middleton in Suffolk, one of the ejected ministers, who died in 1711, aged 81.* Thomas Manning^f married Sarah, daughter of William Coulson of Swanton Abbott, Norfolk, and settled the above-mentioned property upon their son, William Manning, merchant (who died in 1768, aged 72), on his marriage in 1721 with Ann, only daughter of Samuel Allison of Yarmouth, sailmaker¹, who died in 1740, aged 39. The issue of this marriage was William Manning, merchant, who inherited the wealth of his uncle, Dr. Manning, an eminent physician at Norwich. He married in 1767 Hester, daughter of George Smyth of Topcroft hall, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Churchman of Illington in Norfolk, § who was the son of Azias Churchman, by Hester his wife, a daughter of Sir John Cope. He had a house on the South Quay, but during the latter part of his life resided principally at Ormesby, where he died in 1825, aged 93. His wife

a large collection of Lowestoft china; and a circular ivory snuff box with an exquisite painting on the lid by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who presented it to the Rev. Robert Potter, Vicar of Lowestoft, with, whom he was connected, Samuel Reynolds, the father of Sir Joshua, who was a clergyman and schoolmaster at Plympton in Devonshire, having married Theophila, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Potter, by Theophila his wife, only child of the Rev. Thomas Baker, Vicar of Bishop's Nynipton in Devonshire. Mary, Sir Joshua's sister, married John Palmer, Esq., of Torrington. Mr. Charles Curtis is also possessed of two silver rings dug up in Yarmouth churchyard, one having a crucifix in high relief.

* Of this remarkable man there is an account in Wallace's *Antitrinitarian Biography*; and in the *Monthly Repertory* for 1817. After his ejection he gathered together a Non-conformist congregation at Middleton.

^fHe voted at the Norfolk election of 1714 for Sir Jacob Astley and Mr. De Grey.

J This family of Smyth came from North Nibly in Gloucestershire, and bore *sa.*, on a chev. eng. betw. six crosses pattee, fitchee *or.*, as many neurs de lis *az.*

§ The Churchmans of Illington were descended from John Churchman, citizen of London, who in 1387 purchased lands there, which continued with his posterity for many generations. They bore *arg.* two bars, in chief as many pellets, *sa*

¹Allison had a sail loft behind 55 North Quay.

died in 1806, aged 80; and they are both buried in the churchyard of Ormesby St. Michael.*

Row No. 34, from North Quay to George Street, called Quay Mill Row, because a post windmill, named the Quay mill, formerly stood opposite to it upon the ground adjoining the river. This mill, which is depicted in Corbridge's map, with the mill house, granaries, and other buildings belonging to it, remained standing until 1799, when the property was conveyed by Robert Pettit *f* and others to William Palgrave, Esq., who sold it to Mr. Howes, by whom the mill was taken down, and a dwelling house erected which, in 1810, was purchased by the late Edmund Preston, Esq., *x* who greatly enlarged the house, which he called Milmount, and laid out the grounds as a garden extending to the river; and here he was accustomed to entertain his friends annually on the evening of the Water Frolic. He was a solicitor; filled the

* "He was, we are told by his epitaph," a man whose character was distinguished by a steady and zealous support of civil and religious liberty, and adorned by the purest morality and most unaffected piety." A good portrait of Mr. Manning, when in his eighty-third year, painted by Clover, was in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Henry Fellows, who died in 1870, aged 68. He had also a portrait of Dr. Manning of Norwich.

f Mr. Pettit, probably of French extraction, was a teacher of music.

X Besides the flourishing town of Preston in Lancashire, there are of this name thirty-five places in England and seven in Scotland, which have given patronymics to numerous families. The word means "Priest's Town." At a time when the country was thinly populated, each priest had his circuit, and his residence was "the Priest's, Town." At Preston (Prestetona) in Suffolk there was an ancient family so called who migrated to Norfolk, and settled at Beeston St. Lawrence in the 17th century. They bore erm., on a chief sa., three crescents or.; and for a crest, a crescent or., with the motto *Pristinum spero lumen*. Another family of this name adopted as a motto *proesto et proestem*. The site is now occupied by the extensive store of Sir E. Lacon and Sons. It was no uncommon thing towards the close of the last century for gentlemen to have artistic designs upon their visiting cards. Blake, the painter, mentions having designed one of these cards for Mr. Cumberland of Bristol, who at that time was one of his best patrons. Both Sir Joshua Reynolds and Hogarth adopted this fashion, which even penetrated to Yarmouth, as may be seen by the annexed engraving of a card which was used by Mr. Preston early in the present century.

John Henry Druery, Esq., wrote his *Historical, and Topographical Notices of Great Yarmouth*, when in the office of Mr. Edmund Preston. The work was published by Meggy in 1826. Mr. Druery, who was a native of Gorleston, was called to the bar

office of mayor in 1818 and 1830; was a deputy-lieutenant for Norfolk; and died in 1856, aged 80. He married (first) Phillis, only surviving child of Jonathan Symonds, Esq., who died in 1805, aged 26, by whom he had two sons, James Symonds Preston, who died in 1817, aged 17, and the Rev. Henry Preston; (secondly) Frances Maria, daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq.,* of East Dereham, who died in 1822, aged 41, leaving several children; and (thirdly) Hannah, daughter of John Parr, Esq., of Cove hall, Suffolk, who died in 1861, aged 75, s.p.

Milmount house, now occupied by Samuel Nightingale, Esq., who filled the office of mayor in 1860 and 1868, was purchased by Sir Edmund Lacon and Sons, who erected a large brewery store upon the site of the garden, capable of holding about 3,000 barrels.

Adjoining the millyard there was, early in the 18th century, a large timber and shipbuilder's yard belonging to Thomas Horsley¹. *f*

* He died in 1835, aged 87. He claimed descent from Warrenne Smyth of Penshurst in Kent, who died in 1371. Third in descent from him was Thomas Smyth, who purchased an estate in Norfolk, and died in 1504, leaving a son, Sir John Smyth, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1540 s.p. Clifford Smyth, brother of Sir John, died in 1537, leaving a son, Symon Smyth, who settled at Blickling in Norfolk, and died in 1591. Fourth in descent from him was James Smyth, a Turkey merchant, born in 1640, who was drowned near the rocks of Scilly on his return from Constantinople. Richard Smyth, elder brother of James, was imprisoned three years in London and heavily fined for seditious words spoken against James II., and died in 1716, aged 71. James Smyth, grandson of the latter, married in 1741 Mary, daughter of Edmund Nelson, upon which occasion an estate at East Dereham was settled, which descended to their only surviving son, the above-named Thomas Smyth, born in 1747, who left no male issue. Louisa, one of his daughters, the wife of Colonel Dickens, R.E., died at Yarmouth in 1842. The arms borne by this family of Smyth were az., a chev. eng. betw. three lions pass. or.; and for a crest, a leopard's head erased arg., spotted so., collared and lined or. These arms were granted in 1591 to Thomas Smyth of Ostenhanger in Kent, elder brother of Symon Smyth above mentioned. He married Alice, granddaughter of John Judde, by Margaret his wife, whose mother, Philippa, was daughter of Sir Robert Chichely, brother of the archbishop. This Thomas Smyth died in 1693, and of him there are no descendants. Archbishop Chichely² was lord of the Manor of Fakenham in Norfolk, and died in 1443. *f* Deals in stacks and ships on the stocks may be seen in Corbridge's and Buck's Views. Horsley¹ is said to have built "a new bark" for himself every year. At the Norfolk election in 1714 he voted for Sir Ralph Hare and Erasmus Earle. He filled the office of mayor in 1738, and died in 1749, aged 78, "worth £40,000," as the announcement of his death in the newspapers informs us, when the family.

¹Horsley- Smith's timber yard remained in Southtown, immediately west of the thatched icehouse in 1997. In 2006, Grant Horsley is a very fine pianist and music teacher at the Yarmouth College in Southtown.

²Palmer's Addenda: Chichely - the *Stemmata Chickeleana*, with nearly 500 pedigrees, was published in Oxford in 1765.

On the south side of row no 34, were three alms houses, sold in 1842 by the guardians of the poor. On the north side were the *Cherry Tree Gardens*, formerly much frequented by the public. The garden house, still standing, but divided into two occupations, has four dormer windows; with the original round chimneys at each end. In one of the rooms on the ground floor is a painting upon a panel over the fireplace; a usual ornament in house of a similar date. Until the present century, the vinery belonging to these gardens remained standing.

Adjoining over the east end of this row, and facing George Street, is an old house with the date 1638, in iron figures on the front, and the letters TF forged into a house mark. At the north-west corner there was a public house called the *Quay Mill*, afterwards the *Hunter Cutter*, and now the *Pleasure Boat*. At the south-west corner is a house some time occupied by Capt. Grint R.N.

In an old house in George Street, now divided into two occupations, resided James Sancroft, surgeon, who died in 1840, aged 80.*

Row no 35, from Charlotte Street to the Market Place, called the Globe Row, from a disreputable public house at the south-west corner, now silenced. There was a very old house at the north-west corner, overhanging the row, and having some ornamental ironwork in front. †; and at the back, a large Elizabethan window. At the south-east corner, facing the Market Place, is an old house with a modern

became **extinct**; his only son, Samuel Horsley, having died four days previously, aged 53, s.p. His hatchment still hangs in the chancel of St Nicholas church, bearing - *gu.*, three *horses passant*, two, and one *arg.*

* He is said to have greatly resembled the paintings of Archbishop Sancroft, but he could not have been, as reported, descended from him, as the Archbishop died unmarried. Mr. Sancroft (who was the son of a respectable house painter) married Ann Leach, grand-daughter and heiress of John Haselum of Cambridge. She predeceased her husband in 1830, aged 67. Sancroft was the last archbishop¹ who kept a state barge on the Thames. In 1691, he (was) conveyed in it from Lambeth Palace to the Temple, when he was ejected. He retired to Fressingfield in Suffolk, where he died in 1693.

† This house was taken down in 1870. See the annexed engraving of it by Winter.

¹Palmer's Addenda: Archbishop Sancroft was born in 1617 at Ufford Hall, Fressingfield, a quaint old residence now used as a farmhouse with clustered chimneys and a long range of broad windows shaded by two gigantic yew trees overlapping the low eaved roof. A stately chimney piece of carved oak and some portions of the panelling and ornamental panelling still remain. There is a portrait of the Archbishop at Gawdy Hall, the seat of the Archbishop's collateral representative, Thomas Sancroft Holmes Esq. Agnes Strickland's *Seven Bishops*, p. 22; and see vol. 1 p. 260, and vol 3, p. 150.

(Note that most of the work published under the name of Agnes Strickland, was actually researched by her sister, Elizabeth, who was very shy and retiring. M.R.)

front; but behind the shop one of the original apartments remains very perfect. It is wainscotted with a richly-carved wooden chimney piece, bearing on the frieze the date, 1640, and the letters J R S initials of John Rowe and his wife.* In the latter part of the last century this house was occupied by Daniel Boulter¹. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and kept a shop in which he sold “Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and Pontipool goods in the silversmith, jewellery, cutlery, and toy line,” with “stationery wares, haberdashery, gloves, perfumery, and patent medicines.” He also dealt in “natural curiosities, antiquities, coins, medals, curious books,” and many other articles. During a long and useful life he made an extensive collection of “natural and artificial curiosities,” together with some paintings, prints, drawings, and books. The whole he called the “Museum Boulterianum,” and published a catalogue of it. He died in 1802 and was interred in the Friends’ burial ground. His collections were then dispersed, *f* There is a portrait of him which has been engraved. The above-mentioned house was, early in the present century, occupied by James Harman, hosier, and on his death it passed to Mr. Robert Breeze, ironmonger, who died in 1864, aged 77.” *J*: The Manclarke

* He was bailiff in 1622 and 1637. He was one of those who in 1648 declared for “King and Parliament,” and he subscribed £20 in money and plate towards the fund then raised “for the payment of soldiers and provision of horses, arms, and ammunition for the defence of King and Parliament;” the opposition to the royal authority being scrupulously conducted in the king’s name. He however acquiesced in, if he did not actively promote, the restoration, for his name appears among the aldermen nominated by the charter granted by King Charles II.; and in 1669 he again filled the office of bailiff.

f It is much to be regretted that the opportunity thus afforded was not embraced of forming the commencement of a town museum; but at that time the war, money making and social enjoyments were the only things thought of. He issued a tradesman’s token of superior workmanship, which is now rare (P. C, p, 103). Among other things in Boulter’s museum was “a full-sized bust of Oliver Cromwell in terra-cotta, the eyes of glass, and the whole a wonderful imitation of life.” Also a “very curious ancient pair of bellows, ornamented on the top with a variety of figures in alto-relievo, representing a fox in the habit of a Dominican friar preaching to animals, which article had been in the collection of the Earl of Yarmouth.

J He will be remembered as a table singer; which accomplishment added to the esteem in which he was held, rendered him a welcome guest at convivial meetings.

¹Boulter’s, previously Rowe’s house, became Leach’s Store. There is still some panelling and the fireplace to be seen at a level somewhat below present ground level. see Market Place, Rumble’s Revised History of Great Yarmouth.

family (already mentioned p. 167) had property in this row.* In the *Globe Row* there lived a woman who was prosecuted in 1866 for neglecting her infant, *f*

William Thomas Manclarke, solicitor, son of R. B. Manclarke, Esq., of Pulham, Town Clerk of the newly-constituted Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, died in 1871, at the early age of 34.

*f*The mother left the child locked up in her house while she went to Bungay, and it might have perished but for the exertions of a man named Money, who was the principal witness against her at the trial, and his narration of the circumstances is here given as a specimen of Yarmouth dialect—Money was a jobbing bricklayer, or in his own words, “a man vot do odd jobs to housen”—Veil you must know “as how I vos axed to go and do a, little job of bricklayerin to two or tree housen vot are in the *Globe Row*, don’t you see. Veil I went airly in the mornin, it might be “a little afore or it might be a little arter six, but it vornt much either vay; how- sumdever I hadn’t been at vork very long afore I heer’d! a child a cryin, and I saa to myself, saas I, that child musi; be in Sally’s house; howsumdever I didn’t hink much about it then, as I sposed Sally’s sister, vot lived in the next Row, knowed that the child vos left all alone, bliss its little ‘art; and I s’pected she vud come and see arter it afore Jong, and take it away to her own house, don’t you see? “as I heard that Sally vos gone to Bungay to see her chap, vot is the father o’ this ‘ere blissed babe. Veil, you know, I vent on with my vork right up to breakfast-time, and the poor little thing vos still a cryin, and ven I ceme back I still heer’d it, so I saas to myself, saays I, I’ll go and tell Sally’s sister about it, and so I goes into the next row, and the very first person I see was Polly, and I saas to hei, I saas, Polly, yar sister’s child a been a cryin ever since afore six and aint left “off once, so you’d better go and Hee arfer it, or the poor little thing will cry itself to dade; veil, all she said vos, ‘let the little brat cry itself to dade, for its no use you’re comin arter me, I shorn’t go to it nor have nothin to do vuth it, so there. Veil, I didn’t know vot to do, as the house vos locked up. Howsumdever, I vent “back to my vork, and vos at vork a long while, and the little thing vos still a cryin, “but all of a sudden like, I never heer’d it, so I saas to myself, says I, so help me, if that poor little thing aint gone and cried itself to dade. Veil, I didn’t know vot to do, as I didn’t like to bust other people’s housen open, but towards the arternoon I aee’d a vummun a comin down the row, as I knowd, and her name, don’t you see, is Ria Bowler, so I saas to Ria, says I, Ria, aint you a “sucklin on a babe, and Ria saas to me, she vos; so I saas to her, veil, that there mawther, Sally , a bin and left her poor little child ever since afore six in the mornin, and it a ‘been a cryin the whole dae, till a little vile ago, ven it stopped “all on a sudden, and I believe a cried itself to dade; so if you’ll come along o me, “Ria, I’ll bust the door open. Veil, I bust the door open, and if you’d a seen the sight that ve did you’d never a forgorit; I never shall, I do think. Ven ve bust open the door there laid the poor little thing a kinder soshin on the bed, and kivered with filth. Howsumdever, Ria didn’t care for that, for she took the poor

Row, No. 36, from George Street to Charlotte Street. At a house on the north side of this row, with a small enclosed garden in front, resided for many years Cornelius Girling Harley, who died in 1843, aged 75. Mr. Harley (son of Robert Harley of Yarmouth) was by nature endowed with a vigorous mind, and was well read in many subjects; especially chemistry, history, and geography. This was the more remarkable, as he had from his birth been afflicted with a defect in the organs of sight, an attempt to cure which in early life by an operation, had caused the loss of one eye and was unproductive of benefit to the other. In addition to this misfortune, his frame was of so weak a nature as to unfit him for many of the common employments of life; but he possessed a most active and enquiring mind, and applied himself vigorously to its cultivation. His infirmity of sight was no barrier to the acquirements of knowledge, for his friends were delighted to read to him; and they had in return the benefit of his pleasant and sage remarks. His memory was remarkably retentive, and his judgment clear and sound. Many young people, sons and daughters of his intimate friends, were also, much to their advantage, accustomed to read with him. These he attracted by his cheerfulness and kind-heartedness, while he rendered “dear up to her buzum, and if you’d a seen the gowerous manner that it seized: the vummin’s breast you never vuld have forgoritu I shornt I know. Veil, Ria saad “the babe must be tuk care on, and ven I told her Sally’s sister Tudn’t have nothin to do vuth it, she saad, then, Money, you’d better fetch a policeman, vich I did, and we all vent to the Stashun house vith the child, vich vos a sucklin all the vay. Arterwards ve took it to the Verkus, where it is now well-looked arter, I shall allus believe that if it hadn’t been for me and Ria, that child wouldn’t a been alive at this precious moment.”

The inhabitants of Yarmouth being much isolated had a patois distinct from that which prevailed in Norfolk and Suffolk, the three modes of pronunciation being different. These peculiarities of language, once prevalent to some extent in all ranks, are fast wearing away, but are still observable. Syllas Neville says that when on a journey to Scotland in 1771, he having observed to the landlord “We are going away,” another traveller said “I should have known you anywhere for a Norfolk man by your drawing out the last syllable.” “However mistaken he was,” says Neville, “in supposing me to be a Norfolk man, I will endeavour in future to avoid any improper Norfolk words or tones.” Mr. John G. Nall, who has been indefatigable in his researches on this subject, compiled an Etymological and Comparative Glossary of the Dialect of East Anglia which he appended to his Handbook to Great Yarmouth published in 1866.

good service by assisting them in their various studies; for his knowledge was very extensive. With the assistance of his young friends he was enabled to keep up a literary correspondence; and he was held in high esteem by many eminent men. He was a strenuous advocate for civil and religious liberty, and for the advancement of science. He was not wholly blind; for there were gleams of light (seen in) one eye sufficient to guide his steps. Tall and very spare in person, the shoulders rounded and the head slightly bent, scrupulously dressed in a black coat, white cravat and drab breeches, his long thin legs clad in white cotton stockings, upon which no speck could be found, with buckles in his well blacked shoes, Mr. Harley might be seen daily wending his way, by the aid of his stick, to the public library, or to the houses of his intimate friends, at which he was always welcome, for, says one of his admirers, his presence “seemed to shed sunlight around him.” His head was remarkably fine. It was completely bald except for a small fringe of hair behind from ear to ear, the white skull shining like polished marble. The brow was full of intellect; and the brown eyes deeply set, seemed, says the writer from whom this sketch is chiefly taken (a lady who had read with him for years), to look kindly on all. It must, she says have been the warm heart within from which this love beamed out, for one eye only could see, and that not clearly. Possessed of a small but, for such a philosopher, a sufficient competency, Mr Harley resided for many years in the above row, his household being managed by a most faithful and attached servant, usually known as “old Betty”, whose greatest ambition was their humble abode and all belonging to it a pattern of neatness. After many years at the row’s end, next and facing Charlotte Street, was converted into a beer house. The idle and noisy people by whom it was frequented would laugh at the “lank” figure of Harley picking his way so carefully to and from his home. Their rude jests vexed his ears, and the annoyances he met with at last compelled to remove to a house on the Church Plain, adjoining the Guildhall, and there he died suddenly without pain, and was buried in the chancel in Yarmouth Church, where there is a flat stone with an inscription to his memory. For nearly half a century he kept a daily weather journal. By his will he bequeathed £110 to the

Yarmouth hospital; made a provision for his faithful servant, who had resided with him more than fifty years; and divided the residue of his moderate fortune among those whose society he most esteemed. There is an engraved portrait of him from a drawing by J.P. Davis.*

Row, No. 37, from *North Quay* to *George Street*, called *Glasshouse How*, because early in the last century a glass manufactory was carried on here¹. *f*At the south-east corner are some very old maltings extending half way down the row on the south side. Some of these were, early in the 18th century, the property of Samuel Clifton, and afterwards (in 1752) of Charles Le Grys, who died in 1764, aged 64, *t* “a very considerable merchant,” adds the *Norfolk Chronicle*.

* The family of Harley had been of some continuance in the town, in connection with the trade of a miller. In 1770 the corporation granted a lease for 60 years of a piece of waste ground on the Denes to Mr. William Harley, with liberty to build a flour mill thereon. This was long known as Harley’s mill. Another piece was in 1775 granted to Mr. Richard Harley, who died in 1791, aged 62; soon after which event the following epitaph appeared in the *Norfolk Chronicle* :—

“ Stay, passenger, and let a tear
 “ Bedew the heaving sod;
 “ For here must rest for many a year,
 “ The noblest work of God.
 “ Yet when the dreadful trumpet’s sound,
 “ Shall cause the dead to rise,
 “ With never-fading glory
 crown’d,
 “ It shall ascend the skies. ”

*f*An advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury* for 1758 gave notice that “The “ glasshouse at Yarmouth has been at work for some time, where persons may be furnished with the best goods of all sorts at reasonable prices.” When Lord Nelson was at Yarmouth, Mr. Absolon presented the hero with two glasses of local manufacture. Glass is not now made in Yarmouth; but large quantities of stones found on the beach are shipped to Newcastle for that purpose.

t In 1737 a tallow-house belonging to him was burnt down by his servant leaving a light in a hogshead of new made candles.

One of the daughters and co-heirs of Mr. Le Grys married Benjamin Randal, Esq., who died in 1818, aged 84. A daughter of the latter married Major Stoddart, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, who, when at Limerick in 1813, died in consequence of a fall from his horse, in the arms of his brother officer, C. F. Burton, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, who himself died many years afterwards from the effects of a similar accident. The issue of the last marriage was Lieut.-Col. Charles Stoddart, whose mysterious disappearance at Bokhara (where he is supposed to have been murdered in prison),

¹Absolon’s glass factory, which later moved to Southtown.

Fronting George street on the west side there is a house, standing back, having a paved yard in front, which at the commencement of the present century was the residence of William Palgave, Esq., jun., before he removed to the house built for him on the South Quay. This house was afterwards occupied as a boarding school for young ladies. In 1852 when some workmen were digging a sawpit, in what had previously been a garden at the back of this house, they, at about five feet and a half below the surface, came to a perfect skeleton lying about six inches above the sand, which is found at a depth of about six or seven feet every where in this locality. Fragments of stone mouldings, mullions, and other carvings of an ecclesiastical character have also been turned tip here, which circumstances lead to a belief that this locality is not far from the site of the church and convent of the White Friars, of which no vestige above ground remains.



The White Friars.

THE Friars of the Order of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Mount Carmel, commonly called Carmelites,* and also White Friars on account of their dress which consisted of a white mantle with a loose hood, established themselves in the north part of the town of Yarmouth about

created a great sensation; and to ascertain whose fate the celebrated traveller, Dr. Wolfe, undertook a journey to the East, a narrative of which he published. Colonel Stoddart was well known in Yarmouth; as was also Dr. Wolfe, who preached several sermons in St. Nicholas' church. He was a converted Jew; and married the Lady Georgiana Walpole, daughter of the Earl of Orford. Another daughter of Mr. Randall married Thomas Starling Norgate, Esq.

* By an inadvertency the word *Cistercians* was used for *Carmelites*, in some copies of the preface first printed for this work. The Cistercians were a reformed Order of Benedictine Monks, who first settled at Cisteaux in the diocese of Chalons. The Carmelites established themselves in Scotland in the reign of Alexander III., and obtained considerable property in the Royal burgh of Banff, which they "fewed" to the inhabitants, many of whom were of rank and station. In 1559 the prior being, as he said in a great "stait," by reason of the then "present contrawersie," as he termed the Reformation, made over all the possessions of the convent to Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Dunlugus, a knight, of great influence, who had then a residence in Banff. He was the direct ancestor of the Lords Banff; the last of whom (the eighth) died in 1803;

the year 1278; but the precise sites of their convent and church have never been ascertained. Their possessions were large; and appear to have extended from the north part of the Market place to the river, where there was a quay called Whitefriars' quay.* These friars, although professing poverty, and holding indeed no individual property, left no means untried to obtain riches for their houses. Their constant attendance at divine worship, their perpetual austerities and labours, their preachings, and their visits to the sick and dying, acquired for them a reputation for holiness among those large classes who are ever influenced by externals. One means of gain used by them, was the granting letters of fraternity whereby, for a sum of money, rich persons were admitted to some of the supposed spiritual advantages of the brethren, without being compelled to reside within the conventual walls or observe the rules; and to them and to others the privilege of interment within the Conventual church was conceded, for which a higher price was paid than for a burial within the Parochial church;— the daily masses performed by the friars for the souls of the dead, being by many esteemed more effectual than those offered by the secular clergy, *f*

Those who purchased the “Franchise of Sepulchre,” as it was called, were sure that their bodies would come in contact with no ignoble dust; as none were buried within the conventual precincts but such as paid handsomely for the privilege, and the holy brethren themselves. *x* This privilege was obtained *circa* 1309 by Nicholas Castle, for himself and Elizabeth his wife, by Dame Maude, the wife of Sir Thomas Huntingdon, in 1330, and by Sir John de Monte Acuto

* Some account of the White Friars “will be found in the Appendix to *Manship's History*, p. 425.

f Kennett informs us, p. 626, that Edmund Rede paid the Abbott of Dorchester £20 for letters of fraternity.

X The custom still lingers in Scotland; for down to the present day members of the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches still continue to be buried within the precincts of former religious houses. Thus within the walls of the roofless and ruined Abbey of Beaulieu near Inverness, the Mackenzies of Gairloch¹, the Chisholms of Chisholm, and the Frasers of Lovat are still interred, their monuments exposed to all the fury of the elements.

¹ Palmer wrote this as Gairlock, but this is Gairloch, Wester Ross, 70 miles north-west of Inverness, where lived the Mackenzies. They have now left their family home, “Flowerdale” House, empty for about 10 years (prior to 2006).

(Montague) In 1382.* In 1377 the Carmelites received permission to enlarge their Yarmouth house; and by the end of the fourteenth century they became very rich and powerful; and, if we are to judge by their frequent appearance in the local courts, very arrogant and litigious. In 1309 William de Gaysele pardoned Friar Thomas Bamert, Friar Allan Paston, and Friar John de Martham of this order, for “every trespass committed by them upon his person;” and he agreed not to prosecute them in the Court Christian. Large sums were also gained for saying masses for the souls of the dead and celebrating obits, and annuals or anniversaries, *f*In 1363 Roger Stodeye, apothecary, gave by will four marks of silver to celebrate an annual for his soul and the soul of Agnes his late wife; and John de Beverley gave by will five marks, in 1393, for a similar object; and in the following year Petronilla his wife left the friars twenty shillings to pray for her soul. Other gifts were also numerous. In 1349 William Hutte gave two coverlets and a silver cup “with a pelican;” and John de Yarmouth, a plume bed and other furniture. In the *Continuation to Manship’s History*, p. 364, there is a list of the priors and sub-priors of this house. In a roll of the 8th Edward IV., William Stanninghall is called *Vicarius Ordinis Fratrum Carmelitorum*; and in the 12th of the same king, Henry Bokenham is

* M.S.S. College of Arms, F. 9., Interments. We know not what epitaph was placed over the grave of this knight, but the following would have been appropriate : —

“ When I was young, I ventur’d life and blood,
 “ Both for my king, and for my country’s good;
 “ In later years my care was chief to be
 “ Soldier of Him, who shed His blood for me.”

John de Montacute was Steward of the Household to Richard II., and was one of the attesting witnesses to the charter granted to Yarmouth by that monarch, as was William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. The latter was Plenipotentiary to Hainault; and in 1337 the Yarmouth navy was sent to convey the earl and others to England, which it did; and on its way home captured two Flemish, ships laden with men, money, and provisions for Scotland, having the Bishop of Glasgow on board, who died of his wounds.

*f*To observe with prayers, oblations, and alms, the recurrence of the day upon which any person had died, was termed “keeping the obit.” Anniversaries were the yearly returns of the days of the deaths of founders and benefactors; and were to be observed, in gratitude to them, with prayers for the repose of their souls.

mentioned as *Reclusus Ordinis fratrum Carmelitorum*; and in one of the 14th of the same king, Robert Carleton and Henry Bokenham are recorded as executors to the will of John Jolly, *Nuper Anachorotae Ordinis*. * John Tylney, who was prior of this house in 1435, 1437, and 1455 (both the prior and sub-prior being elected annually) is said by Bale to have adopted "a new kind of preaching," which probably fore-shadowed some of the reformed doctrines. *f* In 1509 the church and convent were burnt to the ground, there being, it was said, a deficient supply of water; *t* thereby, quoth Manship, saving a labour to those by whom, a few years later, all the conventual buildings in the town were destroyed. Thomas Denton and Robert Nottingham, in 1544, had a grant of all the property which had belonged to the White Friars; and in 1567 they obtained a licence from the Crown until the same was divided and sold.

At the north-east corner of Row, No. 37, there is a large house, the north part of which was, in 1825, fitted up as a chapel for Roman Catholics; the rest of the house being occupied by the resident priest, who at that time was the Rev. Joseph Tate. At the extreme end of the present shop may be seen two carved Corinthian pilasters in wood, which were on each side of the recess which contained the altar, These are said to have been brought from some other chapel; and are good specimens of wood carving. Here mass was celebrated for the first time in this town since the reformation. Behind this house there was a large

* By a tablet which was in the Carmelite church at Yarmouth, a copy of which has been preserved, it is to be inferred that one of these friars became Bishop of Upsala in Sweden, and lies buried at Abo in Finland.

f At Cambridge, where he filled the divinity chair with much applause, he was called John of Yarmouth. He wrote *An Exposition of the Apocalypse*, a *Compendium of Sentences*, forty-four *Sermons*, some *Scholastic Lectures*, and several tracts.

Robert Bale, of the Carmelite Order in Norwich, studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and became Prior of the Carmelites at Burnham Norton, where he died in 1503. He wrote *Annates breves ordinis Carmelitorum*. He is not to be confounded with John Bale (*biliusus Balaesus*), who was born at Covehithe in Suffolk, and became a Carmelite at Norwich, but was afterwards protestant Bishop of Ossory in 1552, and died in 1558. Of him there is an engraved portrait.

f, p.p. 21, 79. Sloane M.S.S., British Museum.

garden, extending about two-thirds of the way down the row, and at the extreme west end there was a summer house. The chapel was dismantled and the premises sold after the erection of the church of St. Mary on Regent road in 1850. The above house is depicted in Corbridge's map as it appeared at the commencement of the last century. It was then in the occupation of Samuel Artis, who died in 1748, aged 67.

At the north-west corner is an old house, now divided into two occupations (No. 5), which was the property and residence of Christopher Eaton, merchant and malster, who died in 1799, aged 76.*

Between this Row and Row, No. 45, there are two houses which were for many years residences of the FISHER family. The southward-most house, now divided into two occupations, No.56 and 57, was built about the year 1756 by William Browne, Esq., an opulent merchant and brewer. He was a native of Framlingham, and came to Yarmouth to seek his fortune, in which pursuit he was eminently successful, *f* He took an active and energetic part in the politics of the borough, putting himself in direct opposition to those who then had the rule, and who were supporters of the Walpole and Townshend interest. He entered the corporation; and in 1744 was elected mayor after the severest struggle on record; the inquest by which he was chosen, according to the custom, already mentioned, having been shut up for *ten days* before they could arrive at a verdict; by which time his opponents who had formed the majority were starved into submission.† Elated with this

* He was buried at Bradwell. In 1867 an advertisement appeared in the public papers enquiring for his heir-at-law, who still remains undiscovered. A family of this name had long resided in Yarmouth. Lawrence Eaton, a member of the corporation in 1660, was the third in succession from father to son who had the same baptismal name. In 1757 Christopher Eaton¹ was plaintiff in an action against the collector of customs, which sheds a curious light upon trade as at that time conducted. In order to encourage the manufacture and exportation of malt, and by that means the growth of barley, Government undertook to pay a bounty of 2s. 6d. per quarter upon all malt exported where the barley had been purchased at less than 24s. per quarter. As might have been anticipated, endeavours were unduly made to obtain the bounty; and Eaton succeeded in compelling payment in a case where it was proved that the barley had originally been sold at a price beyond the stipulated amount.

f Nicholas Browne was one of the churchwardens at Framlingham in 1661.

¹Christopher Eaton lived just up the street from Browne, at 51 North Quay.

success, Mr. Browne, at the general election of 1754, joined his influence in the town to that of Mr. Fuller, and personally opposed the re-election of the Right Honorable Charles Townshend, the brilliant wit and orator, and Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., son of the late prime minister.* In this he was not successful; and probably convinced of the hopelessness of

a length of time unless the following oath taken by the Serjeants, “to keep the inquest,” had been, by some means or other, violated. “*You, shall keep this inquest without meat, drink, fire, and candle (other than what is usually allowed by the town). You shall not suffer them, nor any of them, to speak to any person nor any one to speak to them, unless it is yourselves, and that only to ash them whether they be agreed of their verdict or not,*” Persons who expected to be on the inquest, and to have a “long lay,” provided themselves with provisions in their pockets, or handed the same to those of their friends who were chosen. Refreshments were also transmitted in great coats, ostensibly sent by anxious wives to comfort their husbands shut, up for the night; and when a contest was expected a system of signals was arranged, so that those outside might know the state of affairs within, and be able to advise what to do. It is believed that many men seriously, if not fatally, injured their health by this folly. The names of the superlatively obstinate men, who secured the mayoralty for Mr. Browne, deserve to be recorded; They were

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Thomas Colby | Christopher Taylor | Thomas Reeve |
| Richard Spurgeon | Pexall Forster | Edward Wilcock |
| John Ramey | Robert Gimmingham | Robert Bird |
| John Wright | John Fisher | James Milleson |

The usual formula in the corporation books annually records the election of the inquest “according to ancient custom;” and after giving the names of those chosen proceeds to say that, after being sworn, and “going together upon the said business and staying thereupon a good time, they brought in their verdict,” which verdict is then entered. The wording is unaltered whether the inquest were engaged for one hour or ten days; but the latter time was so extraordinary that a note was made of it in the margin of the council book.

* In 1732 Sir Robert Walpole “kindly proposed” that his second son, then the Hon. Edward Walpole, should be a candidate at the next election; for which “extraordinary favor the corporation thanked the minister, and made the required return in 1734. He was re-elected in 1741, 1747, 1754, and 1760, by which time he had become a Knight of the Bath, and had filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1767 Sir Edward Walpole, in a letter addressed to John Hurry, Esq. (printed in *P. C.*, p. 221), announced his intention of retiring from Parliament, and the corporation voted an address thanking him for his upright conduct and long services. He left three illegitimate daughters. The eldest married the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Keppel; the second married, firstly, the second Earl of Waldegrave, and afterwards Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, by whom she was the mother of the late Duke of Gloucester; and the third daughter married the fourth Earl of Dysart¹,

¹ It is noteworthy that illegitimacy was certainly no bar to advancement, as long as the parent was sufficiently prominent.

upsetting the “Walpole and Townshend interest in the borough,” a change came o’er the spirit of his dream, and to the infinite disgust of their quondam friends, Mr. Browne and some of his immediate supporters went over to the enemy; for which he was rewarded with the lucrative place of Receiver General of Taxes for Norfolk. In 1734, Mr. Browne erected upon that part of the North quay adjoining the river, which now forms the immediate approach to the railway bridge, a brewery plant; and, having purchased a number of public houses in the town, he for many years conducted with great profit the business of a brewer.* Mr. Browne died in 1769, aged 81. He bore for his arms, as appears by a shield on his sepulchral slab remaining in the south chancel aisle of St. Nicholas’ church, *gu.*, a chev. arg. betw. three lions’ gamb. *ppr.*; and for a crest, a hand and arm erect grasping a lion’s gamb. The same arms are on some, family plate now in the possession of W. R. Fisher, Esq., except that the gamb. are *erect*. He left one son who died unmarried; and two daughters, who eventually inherited his great wealth, namely, Mary, who married William Fisher, Esq., and Abigail, who married John Ramey, Esq. Upon a division of property the above-mentioned houses on the North quay became vested in Mr. Fisher.

It might have been supposed that in a town having such a piscatorial origin the name of FISHER would have been a common one; but it was not so. The ancestor of the family which, during the eighteenth century, became so wealthy and influential in Yarmouth, probably came from a distance. John Fisher died in 1728, leaving two sons, John, who married Margaret Seagoe, *f* and James. John died in 1769, aged 77. His

* This brewery, about the commencement of the present century, became the property of Messrs. Paget and Turner; and after the retirement of Mr. Dawson Turner from the firm, the business was conducted solely by Mr. Samuel Paget. Ultimately it, for the most part, passed into the hands of Messrs. Steward, Patteson, and Company, who sold the above brewery buildings to the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Company, *by* whom they were taken down to form the present approach to their bridge. To the north of this brewhouse were the town muckheaps, which were allowed to remain until 1776 when they were removed, and the ground divided and leased.

f The name of Seagoe is probably Scandinavian. It has been of long continuance. Sampson Seagoe voted at the Norfolk election in 1714 for Astley and De Grey. His

eldest son, John Fisher, obtained the mayoralty in 1767 after a severe struggle; the inquest being shut up for three days and three nights before they could agree on a verdict. He died in 1775. William Fisher, the second son of the second John Fisher, married, as has been stated* one of the two daughters of Mr. Browne, and ultimately succeeded to the Receiver Generalship of the County. He resided in the northwardmost of the above two houses. He was a firm and able supporter of the Walpole and Townshend influence in the borough; and filled the office of mayor in 1766, and again in 1780. Being a man of ready wit, great urbanity of manners, and "given to hospitality," he was extremely popular; and is said to have "led the corporation with a silken string" for many years. In 1792 he became the "father of the corporation," being its oldest member; and dying in 1811, aged 86, that body paid him an unusual mark of respect by attending his funeral. He left two sons, "William and James, and three daughters; Mary Anne, who married John Watson, Esq.; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Burton, Esq.; and Sophia, who married Thomas Cotton, Esq. William Fisher, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the occupation of the northward-most house, and also in the Receiver Generalship. He filled the office of mayor in 1786, 1799, and 1806; and died in 1835, aged 82. He married Ann, daughter of Benjamin Gibbs, Esq., by whom he had an only son, William, who died in 1806, aged 19; and two surviving daughters, Maria, who married Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R.N., and died in 1855, aged 65;* and Mary Ann, who died at Hammersmith

wife died in 1724; aged 28. William Seago voted at the same election for the same candidates. Mary his wife died in 1733, aged 49; and Clementina, the wife of Richard Seago, in 1770, aged 59. Richard Seago was a master-mariner, and voted in 1754 for "Walpole and Townshend. Benjamin Seago compelled the corporation in 1740, by *Mandamus*, to admit him to his freedom.

* They had two sons William Fisher Nesbitt, who died in 1834 a minor, and Philip Blundell Nesbitt, who entered a dragoon regiment, and died in 1862, unmarried. Captain Nesbitt, the father, was the second son of Richard Nesbitt, Esq., of Tiverton, who married, in 1773, Anne Blundell, who was lineally descended from Peter Blundell, the munificent founder of the Free Grammar School at Tiverton. Mr. Richard Nesbitt was Major, of the 63rd Foot, in which regiment the grandfather of the present lord chancellor also served. They were both wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and

in 1868, aged 82, unmarried. James Fisher, Esq., the second son of the above-named William Fisher, served the office of mayor in 1788* and 1797, and died in 1837, aged 81. He married Helen, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Samuel Kettridge otherwise Kittridge. *f* They had an only son, the Rev. Charles Fisher, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk, who died in 1836, aged 51, leaving two sons, the Rev. Charles James Fisher, who died at Norwich in 1851, aged 33, and James Fisher of Dalston. James and Helen Fisher had also three daughters, namely, Helen Sophia, who married. George Weller Poley, Esq.; Mary Elizabeth, who married, Edward Tompson, Esq., and secondly, Charles Fisher Burton, Esq.; and Charlotte Maria, who married the Rev. Edward Missenden Love. The arms borne

came home invalided together. William Blundell Nesbitt, his eldest son, was in the naval service of the East India Company, and died at Bombay in 1807. He married Sarah, daughter of Webb Smith, Esq., of Bath (who married, secondly, Capt. Price of the 57th Foot), and by her had an only son, Richard Blundel Nesbitt, Esq of Great Yarmouth, who was first cousin to and ultimately heir-at-law of the above-named Philip Blundell Nesbitt. This family bears *arg.*, a chev. betw. three wolves' heads erased *gu.*; and for a crest, a hand erect *ppr.*

* The "Michaelmas feast" on this occasion was unusually sumptuous, Mr. Fisher sending a yawl to Holland to bring over fruit; and a boat to Cromer for a supply of lobsters, for which delicious edible that part of the coast of Norfolk has been justly celebrated down to the present time. During his mayoralty there was a general thanksgiving for the recovery of the king. The occasion was celebrated by a sermon at church, and a dinner at the *Wrestlers*; and in the evening there was a general illumination. The trees leading from the Market place to the church were illuminated, and transparencies displayed on the church gate and railings and at the Parsonage.

f This was a Lowestoft family. John Kittridge, surgeon, died in 1757, aged 29, and Jane Kittridge in 1769. They both lie buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas' church, and escutcheons of their armorial bearings are sculptured on the flat slabs which cover their graves; Elizabeth, the other daughter and co-heir of Samuel Kittridge, married the Rev. Christopher Taylor, and died in 1797, leaving her sister, Mrs. Fisher, her heir-at-law. The latter survived her husband, and died in 1840, aged 75. Samuel Kittridge died in 1770; and Helen his widow in 1791 aged 65. The arms of Kittridge., were sa., a lion ramp.. or.; and, for a crest, issuing from a mural crown *gu.*, a demi lion couped *or.* and *sa.* Motto—*Ne pars sincera trahetur.* Mary, widow of John Kittridge, married (secondly) John Meek, Esq., and died in 1815, aged 83, surviving her last husband, who died in 1807, aged 76.

(as appears by old family plate) were *arg.*, a chev. *vair arg.* and *az.* betw. three demi lions ramp. *gu.*; and for a crest, an eagle displayed.*

Opposite to these houses is an open quay still called *Fisher's Quay*. The gardens adjoining the river which, in the time of the Fishers, were opposite to their residences, are now built upon.

Row, No. 38, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called *Ferrier's Row*, the house at the south-east corner, No. 22, Market place, having been for many years the property of a family of that name. The FERRIERS of Yarmouth descend from Richard Ferrier or Ferrour, Mayor of Norwich in 1473. Robert, his son, was mayor of that city in 1536, and left a son, Richard, who was Mayor of Norwich in 1596. Robert Ferrier, his son, was the first of the name who settled in Yarmouth, where he acquired considerable property. He filled the office of bailiff in 1643, and died in 1648, aged 52, leaving an elder son, Robert, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir George England, KG., and died in 1695, aged 66, and of him there are no descendants; Benjamin, his only surviving son, having died in 1753, aged 71, s.p.f Richard, the second son of Robert Ferrier, filled the office of bailiff in 1693, and had the honor of receiving at his house Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, on his primary visitation.† He married Judith Wilde, and died in 1695, aged 61, leaving an only son, Richard Ferrier, who enjoyed a considerable estate at Hemsby, where he had a house in which this family partially resided for generations. He took a leading part in local politics, Leading what was then known as the Jacobite or High Church party. He was Major of the Yarmouth Fusiliers (the volunteers of that day), and filled the office of mayor in 1706 and 1720. In 1708 he was returned to Parliament for the borough with Colonel the Hon. Roger Townshend,

* Anthony Fisher of South. Pickenham in Norfolk, who died in 1679, bore *gu.*, a chev. betw. three lions passant *or.* He married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Willys of Fen Ditton in Cambridgeshire, who bore party per fesse *gu.* and *arg.*, three lions ramp, counterchanged, in a bordure *erm.*

† He voted at the Norfolk election in 1714 for Sir Ralph Hare and Erasmus Earle.

‡ The bishop had previously been waited upon by a deputation of the corporation, who presented his lordship with half a tun of wine, and “desired him to take a bed at Mr. Bailiff’s.”

second son of the first Viscount Townshend, who had represented the county in several previous Parliaments. The furor excited in the nation by the injudicious prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell* by the whigs, followed by the dismissal of the Lord Treasurer Godolphin and the re-accession of Harley to power, extended to Yarmouth; and at the general election in 1710 “Capt. Farrier as he was then called, was returned at the head of the poll; having Benjamin England, Esq., for his colleague The charges for the booths were paid by the corporation, *f* He was returned a third time in 1713, and died in 1728; aged 57; when he was, says Ives, “interred in St. Nicholas’ church with great pomp and, splendour.” He is supposed by his profuseness to have greatly injured the family property. He married Ellen, daughter of Robert Longe, Esq., of Reymerstone, by Ellen his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Gournay, Esq., of West Basham, § by whom he had one son who, in a satirical poem of the day, is called Richard II. He filled the office of mayor in 1724, and died in 1739, aged 44. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Smith, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons, Richard Ferrier, who died unmarried, and Robert Ferrier, who died in 1768, and was buried in Starston church where there is a mural monument to his memory. The latter possessed considerable landed estates in Norfolk and Suffolk. Robert England Ferrier, his only son, who was of Caius College, Cambridge, married Mary Webber and dying

* There was at this period a family named Sacheverell residing at Norwich.

f The numbers were—Ferrier, 278; England, 269 Townshend, 231; Ellys, 173.

T The Longes are of, a good family in Norfolk and Suffolk. Robert Longe of Reymerstone, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Bacon, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, was father of Francis Longe, who became Recorder of Yarmouth in 1712. He married Susannah, daughter and heir of Tobias Frere of Redenhall, and died in 1724, aged 76, and was buried at Spixworth, and in the hall there the portrait of the recorder in his robes of office still remains. The Longes bear *gu.*, a saltier eng. or. and on a chief *or.* three cross crosslets of the first; and: for a crest, a lion sejant *gu.* holding a saltier engrailed *or.*

“§ The Ferrier family had an ancient seal with the coat of Gurney, which is now in the possession of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runton.

Catherine his widow married Philip Walker of Attleborough. Elizabeth his daughter married, in 1780, Robert Purvis of Beccles, surgeon, had a numerous family, two of

in 1800 was buried at Hemsby, leaving two sons, Robert, who died in 1809, s. p., and Richard, who resided in the house above mentioned, and died in 1814, aged 55, and was buried at Hemsby, leaving a son, Richard Ferrier, who for many years took an active part in the politics of the borough, and died in 1868, aged 68, leaving, three sons, the eldest of whom, Richard Ferrier, Esq., now resides at the Manor house, Boughton, near Liverpool.* The arms, borne by this family are arg., on a bend *sa.* three horse shoes of the first. Robert Ferrier was appointed town clerk in 1739 and elected mayor in 1750, when he was permitted to perform the duties of the first office by deputy. In 1753 he was required to resign his aldermanic gown, which he refused to do, and was thereupon dismissed from the town clerkship, *f* Mary, sister of Robert Ferrier, who died in 1768, married John Burton, water bailiff, by whom she had a son, Robert Ferrier Burton; and a daughter, Lorina, who, in 1778, married Nathaniel Palmer who died in 1799. She died in 1838. John Burton Palmer, their second son (who died in 1839), married Elenor Hotson (who, died in 1858), and by her had an only son, William Hurry Palmer¹, who filled the office of mayor in 1844.

At the north-west corner of Row, No. 38, is a house which was the property of the Lovedays. In 1712 it was the subject of a settlement by Thomas Loveday upon a son of the same name and Priscilla his wife, who survived and married, secondly, John Parson.

Between this Row and Row no. 40, there is an old house, fronting Charlotte street, No. 21 which bears the letters N.E.L.

Row No. 39, from George Street to Charlotte Street, called *Blowers's Row*, from the house and shop in Charlotte street, long occupied by

* He has in his possession several family portraits. Also a plan of the Manor of Burgh Castle, made by Amos Hacon in 1596; and some very ancient court books, beautifully written². He has also a seal of the last, century bearing the arms of Gurney impaling those of Smith, of Yarmouth, *gu.*, on a chev. arg., between three handfuls of barley, each containing five ears *or*, as many *him prop.*

f By the *Municipal Corporation Act*, 1835, no member of a town council, nor any partner of a member, can hold the office of town clerk.

¹ Hurry Palmer was one of the partners in Palmer's store in the Market Place. See RRH.

²An attempt should now be made to locate these, either through the family or at the

Mark Blowers, upholsterer, who afterwards went to reside at Reading, where he died in 1871, aged 80. On the north side there are some old malthouses which in the last century were the property of Barry Love, Esq.; also some fish offices the property of Jeffery Ward, which were converted into malthouses and became the property of William Manning. The house and shop at the south-east corner were, at the commencement of the present century, occupied by Mr. Beckham, a grocer, the father of Lieut.Col. Beckham.*

* He entered the army as an Ensign in the 43rd Foot in 1809, and served with that regiment in Spain; was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse; and having been made a lieutenant came home in 1814. In the same year he went with his regiment to North America, and was at the siege of New Orleans. Returning to England he was sent to join the Duke of Wellington's army, and was engaged in the advance upon and occupation of Paris. On the withdrawal of the army from France in 1818, he was placed on half pay; but soon exchanged into the 79th Foot. The army being reduced, he was again placed on half pay, and was appointed Adjutant of the Norfolk Yeomanry Corps. By giving the difference he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 66th Foot; and in 1833 purchased a company in the 1st West India Regiment, and was subsequently appointed Captain in the 19th Foot then serving in the West Indies, where he remained until the return of his regiment to Cork in 1835. In consequence of serious riots at Newport in 1839 he was ordered to Wales, and was the officer in charge of the Chartist prisoners, Frost, Williams, and Jones. In 1840 went to Malta where he served several years; and on his return in 1845 was appointed staff officer of pensioners at Preston. In 1846 he was made brevet-major, resigned his appointment in 1850, was placed on half pay in 1851, was gazetted lieutenant colonel in 1854, and in 1856 sold out of the service. He then returned to Yarmouth, where he occupied a house on the North Beach, and passed his time principally in fishing and yachting on the rivers. His daughter married Capt. Cholmondeley, then renting a house at Cantley. Having left Yarmouth, and lost what fortune he possessed, he had in his old age to endure great privations. The name of Beckham is derived from a parish in Kent¹. Roger Beckham, son of Sir Roger Beckham, Knt., sold his estates there and came into Norfolk, where his three sons settled in various parts of the county. They bore chequy *or. and sa.*, a fess erm. which arms were exemplified to them in 1562. Sarah, daughter of Robert Beckham, married William Stone of Bedingham in Norfolk, and together he devised an estate at Topcroft in the same county. The Stones were an ancient family at Bedingham. Thomas Stone, who died in 1689, was, by Audrey his wife, daughter of William Cook of Bromehall, father of William Stone, who acquired the Lordship of Bedingham by marrying Catherine, daughter and heir of William Stanhaw, who died in 1659; and Thomas, their son, and heir, married Lucy, daughter of Robert Suckling of Wooton; The Stanhaws of Bedingham were a family whose wills are recorded far, back as 1414.

¹It may be worth recording for posterity that the current favourite son of the English, at the turn of the millenium, is their football hero, David Beckham, England midfielder

Row, No 40, from Charlotte Street to the Market Place. The house at the north-east corner was for many years occupied by Robert Wall, woollen draper, a fluent speaker who took a leading part in the politics of his day. He inherited the house from his father, Thomas Wall,* and devised it to his only son, the Rev. Thomas Wall, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Edgeware in 1848, on the presentation of Dr. Lee, at the request of the inhabitants. At the south-west corner of this row some very old houses were pulled down in 1839 and rebuilt. In one of them was discovered a fragment of carved oak, which had apparently been the front part of a chest. On it is represented, in high relief, on one side, the combat between St. George and the dragon; and on the other, a stag chase, with a man on foot blowing a horn.

Row, No. 41, from *George Street* to *Charlotte Street*, called *Rose and Crown Row*, from the sign of a public house at the north-east corner, *f* The house at the south-east corner, now divided into two occupations, was at the commencement of the last century the property of Thomas Baret of Horstead. It descended to his son, Robert Baret,*t* and to his

* Anne his daughter (born in 1773), married the Rev. John Forster; whereupon Mr; Wall purchased the Vicarage of Gorleston with the intention of presenting him to it; but in 1799 he sold his preferment to Mr. Upcher. The Forsters we shall have occasion to mention farther on.

f The Tudor badge of the Rose, and Crown, was composed by impaling the Red Rose of the house of Lancaster with the White Rose of the house of York, surmounted by a crown; and, was borne by Henry VII on his marriage, with Elizabeth of York. Another heraldic principle was followed, when Henry Till, placed the White Rose of York in the centre of the Red Rose of Lancaster, in the same way as he might have placed an escutcheon of pretence for York on a shield of Lancaster. Tradesmen formerly used signs as well as publicans. Dean Davies, writing on, the 27th June, 1689, says "Went, to Mr. Chiswell (the original publisher of Burnet's, History) at the *Rose and Crown* in St. Paul's Churchyard, where I bought, some books value £14, and gave him a note to be paid at Christmas."

t This family descended from the Barets of Westhall Suffolk. John Baret of Bury St. Edmunds by his will, made in 1463 directed the bellman to go about the town on his year day; "that they that hear it may say 'God have mercy upon his soul', which greatly may relieve me." Robert Baret was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1496: Thomas Baret, son of Christopher Baret of Yarmouth died in 1721, and was buried in St. Helen's, Norwich, where there is a monument to his memory, bearing

grandson, Robert Baret, both of Horstead; and by the latter it was in 1799 conveyed to Joseph. King, who died in 1824.*

Row No. 42, from *George Street* to *Charlotte Street*, called *Jews' Row*, because a Synagogue has long been there. *f* At the north-west

the arms of Baret. The last mentioned Robert Baret (in the text) died in 1813, aged 78, and was buried in Horstead church, where there is a monument on which are his arms—*arg.*, a bend *as.* betw. three mascle buckles *gu.*, crest a helmet between two feathers by way of plume. Peter Baret married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Smith by Judith his wife, daughter of Richard Ferrier, Esq., and by her he acquired the Manor of Burgh Castle, and also an estate, which included the Roman camp, called GARIANONUM. This property descended to their only child, Lydia Baret¹, who died in 1845, unmarried. The manor and estates were then sold; and the site of the castle was purchased by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; and thus, as was said by Mr. Bancroft, minister to this country from the United States of America, in a speech delivered at the Town hall, “the castle, raised by imperial power, upon whose walls Rome planted her triumphant banners, as if to defy the world she had conquered, came an humble supplicant to the bounty of an English gentleman to be preserved from destruction,”

* Third son of Thomas King, who died, in 1767, aged 56. The latter in his will says “I give and bequeath my silver watch, shoe and knee buckles, and also my silver stock buckle unto my youngest son, Joseph.” This testator was the great-grandfather of Thomas William King, Esq., York Herald. See *ante*, p., 182.

*f*The present Synagogue was erected in 1847 on the site of a former one; but for some time past there has not been a sufficient number of inhabitants of that persuasion to form a congregation for which purpose ten males are necessary. Sir Francis Goldsmith, Bart., attended the opening of the new building. He, in the same year, contested the representation of the borough, although the then form of oath prevented Jews from sitting in Parliament. Sir Francis was defeated; but in the same year Baron Rothschild was returned for the City of London; and Alderman now Sir David Salomons contested Greenwich. It was not however until 1858 that the words “on the true faith of a christian” were omitted from the bath.

The Goldsmids were a Jewish family settled at Cassel in Germany, who emigrated to London in the last century. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid was created a baronet in 1841. Sir Francis, his son, was the first of his persuasion admitted to the English bar, and the first to take his place in the courts as one of Her Majesty’s Counsel. In 1860 he was returned for Reading.

In 1845 the ceremony of a Jewish wedding took place at the Town hall. On account of the many visitors at a Jewish wedding (all of whom are expected to give something), a large public room is frequently hired. On this occasion about three

¹Palmer’s Addenda: Lydia Baret was 85 years at the time of her death.

corner of this row there is an old house with a cut-flint front, facing George street, now in two occupations (No. 43 and No. 44), which has the date, 1592, in iron figures Upon the front and at the south-west corner there is a very old house, No. 45, with a modern front, having on the ground floor a room, now used as a shop, in which there is a moulded ceiling somewhat similar in design to the ceiling in the Nelson room at the Star Hotel.

Row, No. 43, from. *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*. This is a narrow and very gloomy row, built over at the east end and having lofty houses on each side. Sir Thomas Medowe had property in this row.

On the east side of Charlotte street there was a house the property of the Dasset family. John Dasset,* early in the reign of Charles I., took a leading part in the endeavour to change the form of government from two bailiffs to a mayor, which seems to have been the object of the court party. He preferred a petition to the king in council, complaining of “the disorderly and factious government of the town,” which resulted in the issuing of a *Quo warranto*. He died in 1637, aged 67. Upon a pillar at the south-west corner of the north aisle of the chancel, there is a small mural monument of curious workmanship, exhibiting a reclining female figure, above which is an oval of brass with a latin inscription to the memory of Hannah Dasset, who died in 1631, aged 27. Above, is a shield emblazoned with the arms of Dasset.

hundred spectators attended, by invitation. The Rabbi, Morris Cohen, delivered a discourse in English from *Genesis* ii., Verse 13; after which the nuptials took place. When the late Mr. David Falcke erected Sutherland house on the South beach for a family residence, a religious ceremony took place according to the custom of the Jews. The family with their servants, and accompanied by a few of their friends (not all of their own persuasion), assembled in the drawing room, where the Rev. Dr. Marks (the Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in St. Mary Axe, London) read some of the Psalms of David, and some portions of the Old Testament, he then addressed the family, pointed out the duties of their several stations, exhorting them to perform them, and concluded by imploring a blessing on the house and its inhabitants. According to the *Talmud*, Jewish maidens ought to be married on Wednesdays only.

* Desiring leave to erect a porch and a cellar door to his house, “in the Middle street,” as it was then called a committee was appointed to view the premises and report thereon to the next assembly; so strict were the corporation at that time in preventing any encroachments.

On the east side of Charlotte street was a house belonging to John Manby, who died in 1754, aged 67. He married Theodosia, daughter of Jonathan Calthorpe, who died in 1777, aged 84. Another John Manby married Mary, daughter of Robert Moore, yeoman, of Burgh Saint Margaret, and they had an only daughter, Virtue, who married David Absolon, linen draper.* James Manby, from Yorkshire, settled in Yarmouth early in the 18th century, and died at St. Saviour's, Southwark, leaving a son, Edward Manby of Amersham, whose son, James Manby, was in the Secretary of State's office in 1781.

Row, No. 44, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called *Angel How*, because an ancient Inn with that sign stands at the south-east corner. *f* It is one of the oldest Inns in the town. "A bulke before the house called the *Angel* was (in 1652) ordered to be pulled down." Dean Davies, writing in 1689, says "Oct. 16. Dined at Mr. Bailiff Thomas England's, and after dinner with Mr. Milbourn, spent the evening with Dr. Conant (official of the Archdeacon of Norwich) at the *Angel*" And on another occasion, "after dinner took a walk towards the haven's mouth with Mr. Crow. At our return we visited and sat some time at Lieut. Ellys', until I was sent for, with an account that Dean Sharpe and his lady were at the *Angel*, whither I immediately went". *t* The *Angel Inn* is depicted on Corbridge's map, with a sign projecting from the front;§ and a balcony to the first floor windows, which were not then brought out as they now are. It then belonged to Mr. John Sheall, and was occupied by John Moore.

* He was a common councilman, was appointed parish clerk in 1814, and died in 1831, aged 75.

f The *Angel* (derived from the Salutation or Annunciation) is one of the oldest signs both in this country and on the continent. The *Hotel de l'Ange* was the best hotel in Paris in the 16th century.

t It would be thought indecorous in the present day for a clergyman to be a frequenter of taverns, but it was not so formerly. It was customary for clergymen to resort of an evening to a tavern, and to attend his club. Congregations complained to the Commonwealth Parliament of some of their ministers for frequenting taverns. After the restoration this clergy again resorted to taverns, sometimes "more than became them," down to the commencement of the present century.

§ It remained until long into the 19th century. Upon it was represented an angel holding a scroll.

In 1767 the “publick inn or tavern known by the sign of the *Angel*,” was the property of John Smith; who, in that year, on the marriage of his “only son and heir apparent,” John Smith the younger, with Ann* youngest daughter of William Meek of Ludham, yeoman, made a settlement of the property in their favour. At this time the corner next the row was occupied as a Barber’s shop; an almost indispensable adjunct in the days of wigs and powder. In the latter part of the last century this Inn was kept by Absolom Darke, who went to Tewksbury for the recovery of his health, and died there in 1792, aged 60, probably of grief for the loss of his wife, Amelia, who expired in the previous year, aged 58. There is a highly eulogistic epitaph to her memory in St. Nicholas’ church, from the pen of James Sayers, the caricaturist and political poet, who also wrote the following epigram :—

*“At the Angel at Yarmouth—a singular Inn,
 “There’s the shadow without, and the substance within;
 “This paradox proving, in punning’s despite,
 “That an Angel, tho’ Dark, is an Angel of Light.”*

The *Angel* was for many years afterwards kept by Edward Warner, who had been head waiter. Public performers in the 18th century held their entertainments at taverns. “I went,” says Ives, in 1736, to see the famous Mr. Laisser, the conjuror, at the *Angel*” Among other uses to which Inns were applied was that of receiving subscriptions to publications. Thus when Corbridge, in 1728, proposed to publish his “Actual Survey,” subscriptions were “to be taken at Yarmouth by Mr. John Moore at the *Angel*, and Mr. Appleyard at the *Wrestlers*.” In 1813 a philanthropic gentleman, named Webb, arrived at the *Angel Inn*, with the avowed purpose of distributing a considerable sum of money in charity. He had previously visited Norwich and other places. After disposing of £200 the “confusion and inconvenience “ became so great that he was compelled to desist; and left the town after depositing a further sum in the hands of a committee for a more judicious application. King William IV., when Duke of Clarence, accompanied by his duchess (afterwards better known as Queen Adelaide), landed at Yarmouth and slept at the *Angel*. On the following morning they departed for London by road. The approach to the stables, which are at the back of this Inn, is through a passage under the south end of the house. In 1836, as the

Rev. Richard Pillans of Larling was driving his carriage into this passage, his head caught the beam, which supports the house, and the sudden jerk broke his neck and caused instant death.*

For many years previously to the election of 1865, the *Angel* was the head quarters of the tory or conservative party; *j* and from the “leads” of this house their candidates were accustomed to address the crowds assembled below in the Market place. The most eloquent of all was Winthrop Mackworth Praed¹, whose ready wit and biting satire made him very popular as a speaker. *t* Whenever he appeared “the crowd, witch’d with the moment’s inspiration; vexed the still air with laughter loud, and clapp’d their noisy approbation.”

* He was the son of William Cooch Pillans of Bracondale². His sister, Amelia, married the Rev. “William Humble Ward, who succeeded to the barony of Ward in 1833, and was father of the present Earl Dudley. The Rev. W. H. Ward was the only child of Humble Ward, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Susannah Beecroft his wife.

f It was the remark of an old politician in the opposite interest, that whenever he saw the ladies with their red ribbons begin to leave the windows of the *Angel*, he came to the conclusion that they had received a hint that the election was going against their colour.

t He was born in London in 1802, the son of Serjeant Praed, sometime Chairman of the Audit Office. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he associated with Coleridge, Moultrie, and other kindred spirits; and became a contributor to the *Etonian*, a periodical which in a collected form went through four editions. Entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, he carried away an unprecedented number of prizes for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, and for English poems. After leaving the university he became a write in *Knights’ Quarterly Magazine* and the *New Monthly*; and in 1829 he was called to the bar. At college he had advocated liberal opinions; but he now joined the conservative party, and supported their policy in the *Morning Post*. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for St. German’s. Having been appointed a revising barrister, he visited Yarmouth in his official capacity, and dining at the Michaelmas feast in 1834 he made a telling Speech. A change of ministry soon afterwards took place, “Why sit you here all the day idle,” said a friend who found him one morning at his chambers, when your country is calling for you ?” He was then, informed that a dissolution would immediately take place, and it was desired by his party that he should find a seat in the new Parliament. He turned his attention to Yarmouth, where his relative by marriage, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, was incumbent; and he and Capt. Beresford (afterwards Lord Decies) came down to canvass the electors. The latter retired in favor of Mr. Thomas Baring, and

¹Palmer’s Addenda: An edition of the poems of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, with a memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, was published in 1864.

²Mr W. Cooch Pillans had raised the driving seat of his carriage since a former trip to the Angel Inn. He had forgotten this, and hence the catastrophe. He lived for a day or two afterwards.

When addressing the multitude
 “His talk was like a stream which runs,”
 “With rapid change from rocks to roses,”
 “It slipp’d from politics to puns;”
 “It passed from Mahomet to Moses.”

“Let us have one more story,” was often heard from the crowd when they feared he was about to close his discourse. His popularity certainly greatly conduced to the return of Mr. Thomas Baring* and himself; defeating, for the first time, the Hon. George Anson and Mr. Rumbold. At the south-west corner, fronting Charlotte street, is a public-house called the *City of London Tavern*. Here in 1865 a foul murder was committed. Some foreign seamen belonging to a Dutch galliot, named *Secundus*, then delivering wheat at *Watling’s Quay* (on the west side of the haven above bridge), were drinking there at about ten o’clock in the evening when the master required them to go on board their vessel. One of the seamen, a young man named Erenshussen, refused to do so. Heusman, a comrade, endeavoured to persuade him to comply; upon which the former drew his knife, which had a sharp blade six inches long, and plunged up to the hilt into the heart of Heusman, who instantaneously fell dead. This public house was formerly called *The Green Man and Boot*. Foresters were great frequenters of ale houses; and hence the sign of the *Green Man* ;*f*but whence comes the *Boot* *f*may it not have been from the French *boute*—a cask or tub? or *bot*, a bundle of sticks? After a severe contest Praed and Baring were returned. Praed was rewarded by the Secretaryship at the Board of Control. He also “became Deputy High Steward of Cambridge University and Recorder of Barnstaple. Politics now so much engrossed his attention, that he was obliged to lay aside the pen which had dropped so many gems upon the pages of our newspapers and periodicals. Honours crowded upon him; and he seemed destined to fill some of the highest position of the state—when his health began to fail him. It was the old story; the sword was wearing out the scabbard. There was the playful fancy—the restless mind—the heroic heart—the hectic cheek—the bright eye—consumption—and death at the early age of 36.

* Mr. Thomas Baring, second son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and nephew of the first Lord Ashburton, afterwards sat for many years for Huntingdon.

*f*The sign of the *Green Man and Still*, Dr. Davy, Master of Cains College, Cambridge, considered to mean a man who sold herbs to brewers!

In the *Angel* row there was a public house, called *The Cross Keys*,* which in 1752 was devised by Robert Ward, Esq., to his son, Gabriel Ward. There was also, in 1808, a public house called the *Nag's Head*.

The house and shop at the north-east corner has for a long period been occupied by a chemist and druggist. It formerly belonged to Mr. Stacey, and was purchased of him by Mr. Francis Markland of Cheltenham, and was occupied by his son, Mr. Edwin Markland.

Row, No. 45, from *North Quay* to *George Street*, called *St. John's Head Row*, from the sign of a public house at the south-west corner, which some years since represented the severed head of the Baptist on a charger or large dish. *f* A favorite pilgrimage in former times was to the cathedral at Amiens¹ where, if the story be true, the head of St. John the Baptist (found, according to monkish writers, at Jerusalem in 1448, and transferred to Amiens in 1206), was preserved on a salver of gold having a rim of pearls and precious stones. The tenant of this house in late years was a person who bore the Saxon name of Purkis; being that of the hind who carried the body of William Rufus, in his cart, from the New Forest where the king was slain, to Winchester Cathedral where it was buried. A family of this name, have, it is said, continued to exist in the New Forest from that time to this, following the occupation of charcoal burners. In old deeds the name of this row is written "*Syngen*" the writer being guided by sound alone; proving the antiquity of this pronunciation of *St. John*. In 1796 leave was given to "box out" the front.

Christopher Harbord had a house, in this row. His only child, Hannah, married Timothy Steward, the founder of the Steward family in Yarmouth, of whom we shall have occasion hereafter to speak. Tobias Harbord, his brother, *t* voted at the Norfolk Election in 1714 for

* This well-known, emblem of St. Peter was frequently adopted as a sign by publicans who were tenants or servants of religious houses,

f Hogarth, in his picture of *Noon*, represents a tavern with this sign; and underneath are the words (frequently exhibited at such places) "Good eating."

t There was another brother, Thomas Harbord. Timothy Steward and Hannah his wife had a daughter, Hannah, who married the Rev. Peter Van Sarn, and they had an only child, Peter Van Sarn.

¹Leonard Ley visited Amiens in 1915, see memoirs; also, as photographed 2006, see RRH.

Sir Jacob Astley and Mr. De Grey. By his will made in 1755 he devised to Mrs, Steward his dwelling-house, and he also made a settlement in favor of her son, Timothy Steward, of which Charles Le Grys, Esq., and John Barney, Esq., were the trustees.

The house adjoining the St. John's Head to the south, was, at the commencement of the last century, the property of Benjamin Engle, Esq.* At the south-east corner are three houses (one now the *Golden Ball*) which in 1687 were the property of Edmund Thaxter., Esq., who married Sarah, daughter of Sir George England. His granddaughter, Mary, who died in 1723, aged 50, in her epitaph still remaining on a flat stone on the north side of the church yard (towards the wall and nearly opposite the north transept) is described as "daughter of that cruel father, Mr. Thomas Osborne, grandchild of that worthy gentleman, " Major Thaxter, widow of George Ward¹, and the loving and tender " wife of Robert Hurnard," *f*There is a tradition that this imputation on the father was recorded on the tomb of the daughter because her lover had by his contrivance been seized by a press gang, hurried on board a man-of-war, and soon afterwards killed in action. If this were so, the lady instead of dying in despair, as she ought to have done by all the rules of romance, consoled herself by marrying successively two husbands. There is a ballad (published in 1775, but of a much older date) entitled "The Yarmouth Tragedy; showing how by the cruelty of their parents two lovers were destroyed." It is too long to quote *in extenso*, but a few extracts may be amusing. It begins by stating that *Nancy*

"was a merchant's only daughter,"

"Heir to fifteen hundred a year,"

"A young man courted her for his jewel,"

"Son of a gentleman who lived near."

* He was the son of Richard Engle who died in 1690, aged 75. Benjamin Engle was for many years a member of the corporation. He filled the office of bailiff in 1693, and was the first Mayor of Yarmouth, under the charter of Queen Anne granted in 1703. *fSwinden*, p. 781; *P. C.*, p. 313.) Elizabeth, his daughter, married John .Barker, Esq., of Shropham, who died High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1766. She died in 1770, aged 60, and was buried at Shropham. There is a portrait of the wife of Benjamin Engle in the possession of the Rev. Hanbury Frere.

George Ward had the above-mentioned property; and his eldest son, George Osborne Ward, dying a minor, it descended to his only other son, Thomas Ward.

¹ In 1990, another George Ward, was the cheif officer of the Great Yarmouth ambulance station, based at Churchill Road.

From infancy

“ Their tender hearts were link’d together,”
 “Which when their parents that did hear,”
 They to their darling and beautiful daughter,
 “Acted a part that was base and severe.”

They remonstrate; telling their child that she was a match

“ For any lord in Christendom.”

The young lady could not however be persuaded to give up
 “her dearest *Jemmy*” upon which, said her father

“it’s my resolution,”
 “Altho’ I have no daughters but thee;”
 “ If that with him you resolve for to marry,”
 “ Banish’d for ever from me you shall be.”

At last in answer to her entreaties the father consented to their union if the young man would first “go a voyage,” in the secret hope that, something would occur to prevent the match.

“Then, said the father, a trip to the ocean,”
 “You shall first go in a ship of my own;”
 “And I’ll consent that you have my daughter,”
 “Whenever to Yarmouth you shall return.”

After a passionate exchange of vows and pledges

“With a sorrowful sigh he departed;”
 “The wind the next day blew a pleasant gale;”
 “All things being ready, the fam’d *MaryGal-*
ley,”
 For the Isle of Barbadoes straight away did
 sail.”

The young man being thus got rid of

“Many a lord of high birth and breeding”
 “Came to court this beautiful maid;”
 “But all their rich presents and favors she slight’d,”
 “Constant I’ll be to my jewel,’ she said.”

Meanwhile her lover had also his trials, for “a Barbadoes lady,” whose fortune was great, “fixed her eyes upon him” and endeavoured to attract him to her.

“Come, noble sailor, she said, can you fancy”
 “A lady whose riches are very great;”
 “A hundred slaves shall ever attend you,”
 “And music shall lull you each night to sleep.”

He resists the temptation, avowing that in England there was “a fair lady” who on his return would become his bride. Driven to distraction

by his refusal, the fiery Barbadoan destroyed herself, which caused
 “great lamentations,” upon, which he took ship and sailed for England.

“But when the father found him returning,” “A letter he wrote to the
 boatswain, his Mend, “Saying, a handsome reward I will give you,” “If
 you the life of young *Jemmy* will end.”

“Void of all grace, for the sake of the money,” “The cruel boatswain the
 same did complete” “As they on the deck were carelessly walking,

“He suddenly turned him into the deep.”

“In the dead of the night when all were asleep,”

“His troubl’d ghost to his love did appear;”

“Crying, ‘arise my beautiful Nancy,”

“Perform now the vows you made to your dear.”

“You are my own—pray tarry no longer,”

“Seven long years for y^r sake I did stay,”

“Hymen doth watch to crown us with pleasure,”

“The bridegroom, is ready—then pray come away.”

“She cry’d—’who is he that is under my window

“Surely it must be the voice of my dear,”

“She lift’d her head from her soft downy pillow,

“And straight to the casement she did repair.”

“By the light of the moon, then shining brightly,”

“She spied out her lover, who then thus did say:”

“Your parents are sleeping—before they awake,”

“O, my dear creature, you must come away.”

“O *Jemmy*,’ she said, ‘if my father should hear thee,”

“We should be ruin’d, pray therefore repair”

“To the sea side, where I’ll instantly meet you,”

“With my two maidens I’ll come to you there.”

“Having thrown on her clothes she did so, and then”

“Close in his arms, the spirit enfolded her,”

“‘*Jemmy*,’ she shriek’d, ‘you are colder than clay;”

“Surely you’re not the man I admire,”

“Paler than death, in the break of the day.”

“Yes, fairest creature, I am your lover,”

“Dead or alive you know you are mine;”

“I come for my vow, my dear you must follow”

“My body to join in its watery tomb.”

After telling her how he had refused gold and beauty for her sake, he continues—

“Your cruel parent has been my undoing,”
 “And now I must sleep in a watery grave,”
 “Now for your promise, my dear I am sueing,”
 “For dead or alive, your love I must have.”
 “The trembling maiden was sore affrighted,
 Amazed she stood on the brink of the sea;”
 “With eyes lifted up, she cried; heartless parents, “
 “Heaven requite you for this cruelty.”
 “Indeed I did promise you, my dear creature,”
 “Dead or alive I would be your own,”
 “And now to perform my vows I am ready
 “To follow at once to your watery tomb.
 “The maidens they heard her sad lamentation,
 “But no apparition indeed could they see;”
 “Thinking their lady full of distraction,”
 “They strove to persuade her contented to be.”
 “But still she kept crying, ‘my dear, I am coming,”
 “Now on thy bosom I’ll soon fall asleep;”
 “When thus she had spoken words so becoming,”
 “She suddenly plung’d herself into the deep.”
 “When this to her father, the maidens had told,”
 “He wrang his hands, crying ‘O what have I done;”
 “Surely I must to perdition be sold,”
 “My child thus to send to a watery tomb.”
 “Two or three days then being expired,”
 “These two unfortunate lovers were seen”
 “Link’d to each other, on the waves floating”
 “By the side of the ship on the watery main.
 “The cruel boatswain was then struck with horror,”
 “And straight did confess the deed he had done;”
 “Shewing the letter that came from the father,”
 “Which was the cause of these lovers’ sad doom,”
 “On board of the ship he was tried for murder,”
 “And at the yard-arm was hanged for the same;”
 “The father then broke his heart for his daughter,”
 “Before that fine ship into harbour came.”

After denouncing an inordinate craving for riches, this singular ballad, a copy of which is in the library of the British Museum, thus concludes—

“True love is better than jewels or treasure,”

“It cannot by riches be purchas’d I know,

“ “But his young couple loved out of all measure,”

“And this was the cause of their sad overthrow.”

Row, No. 46, from *Charlotte Street* to the *Market Place*, called *Sewell's Row*, from the house at the north-east corner, fronting the Market place, which was for more than half a century occupied as a grocer's shop by a family named SEWELL, members of the Society of Friends, the last of whom was Edward Sewell, who died at Ware in 1870, aged 79. Early in the last century the above-mentioned, house belonged to William Taylor, Esq., and afterwards to Bracey Taylor, Esq.; and was in 1767 in the occupation of Joseph Sparshall, grocer.

Row, No. 47, from *North Quay Road* to *George Street*, called *Page the Pipemaker's Row*. * Between this and the next row, fronting North Quay road, is a half-timbered house, being one of the very few now remaining in a conspicuous position. Fronting George street, No. 69, is a public house called the *Golden Ball*. *f* In 1805 it was known as the *White Swan*, and was then the property of Lieut. Edmund Bennett, R.N., and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Edward Hall, of Spackerston in Leicestershire and Ann Lumley his wife.

Row, No. 48, from *North Quay Road* to *George Street*, called *Wheat-sheaf Row*, from an old public house at the south-east corner, lately

* There was a manufactory of clay pipes In this row. When the practice of smoking was almost universal and cigars and German pipes unknown, the consumption of these “yards of clay “ must have been enormous.

*f*The *Golden Ball* is a very ancient sign. It was used by the silk mercers. Constantine the Great adopted a golden ball as the emblem of his imperial dignity. When he embraced Christianity he placed a cross upon it; and with this addition it continues as one of the insignia of royalty to the present day.

pulled down, and rebuilt, and now called the *Mitre*. * On the south side, in 1670, was a house occupied by Thomas Blackboard. Most of the buildings on the north side of this row as far as George street, and extending north to Row, No. 45, were in the 17th century the property of Sir Thomas Medowe, who had a “capital messuage” here, which had been the house of his father, who in 1631 had a grant of ground in front of the same from, the corporation. The house at the north-west corner of this row, the site of which formed part of the above property, was in 1745 in the possession of Francis Morse, merchant, who died in 1755, aged 61. He settled it upon his son, Francis Morse the younger, on his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mrs. Margaret Carter, *f* There was no issue of this marriage; and Morse in 1766 devised this house *J* with his estates at Lound, Blundeston, Flixton, Belton, and Bradwell in Suffolk, to his half-brother, Thomas Morse, whose son Thomas Morse¹, Esq., of Lound, died in 1844, aged 100.

A family of the name of Morse had flourished at Yarmouth in the previous century. George Morse was elected a member of the corporation in 1625, but, refusing to serve., paid a fine of £10. He, in 1642, gave in money £20 “for the defence of king and parliament.” In 1648 he presented the corporation with silver plate weighing 250 oz., and in 1665 he gave them £40 “to buy a basin and ewer.” In 1737 Mr. George Morse’s gift of a silver salver and tankard was exchanged

* The *Wheatsheaf* is an old and common sign, especially in country places.”

“Behold you have here, the *Wheatsheaf* so fine,”

“Its glories in autumn resplendently shine;”

“How rich are the honors of these hanging ears,”

“The crown of our labors, our hopes, and our fears.”

It was adopted by the bakers. The *Mitre* was one of those ecclesiastical signs which prevailed before the Reformation; and are still used, although all significance is now lost. It was the sign of several famous taverns and booksellers’ shops in London in the 17th century.

f He and his wife were buried at Belton, and in the nave of Belton church is a slab to their memory, bearing—party per pale, a chev. between three mullets pierced; and for a crest a demi figure in mail grasping a battle axe, with the motto *Pro Patria*.

t There was at this time a large yard to the east of this house, called *The Three Cranes Yard*.

¹*The Morse family graves are in a line along the east boundary of Lound churchyard.*

for a silver drinking cup, still in the possession of the town council, and in the custody of the mayor for the time being, and resembles the "loving cups" which possessed by most corporations, and are still used by the Livery Companies of London. Drinking from the same cup in token of amity was a custom in antiquity. The Romans inscribed on such cups "*Ex hoc amici bibunt*" The health-drinking Saxons transmitted the loving cup to the middle ages. At the tables of abbots it was called "*Poculum charitatis*" and colleges still retain what they call the "grace cup". The cup above mentioned has a cover, as had all such cups*. In 1793, the above-mentioned house was purchased by Peter Upcher, Esq., of Sudbury, who married Eliza, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Ramey, Esq., it being then in the occupation of Joseph Ramey, Esq. *f* Upcher, in 1795, devised the house and also the premises opposite, adjoining the river to his "dear and amiable wife" who died in 1799, leaving by this marriage an only child, Abbott Upcher, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the borough in 1807. *t* This house was purchased in 1861 by the town council, who pulled down the old house, which projected into the road, which was by then

* The custom was, and it is still observed at corporate feasts, in London, for the person who pledges with the loving cup to stand up and bow to his neighbour, who, also standing removes the cover of the cup, with his right hand, and holds it whilst the other drinks; a practice said to have originated in the to keep the right, or dagger hand employed, that the person who drinks may be assured of no treachery. Timpe mentions this in his "*Nooks and Corners*". There is an old Norfolk saying that "He caught him napping, as Morse did his mare" implying that an endeavour to take another unawares was doomed to disappointment. One Morse had a mare most difficult to catch. One day, seeing her lying in a ditch, and supposing her to be asleep, he exultingly exclaimed "I've caught thee napping at last", but on preparing to seize her, he found the mare was dead. Sometimes the phrase runs "as Morse caught his mare", implying a disappointment.

f He had the "patent office" of searcher of the customs, which meant good pay and no work. He was also a surgeon in extensive practice, filled the office of mayor in 1778, and died in 1794, aged 73.

t Manby, in his *Reminiscences*, says he was poetry, his productions being chaste, elegant, and tasteful, especially on subjects of sentiment, and in praise of the fair sex, and his coming of age was commemorated by a ball and supper, the like of which had never before been seen in Yarmouth."

widened, and upon part of the site the present house has been erected. The house on the opposite side of the road, with a garden extending to the river, was, in the early part of the present century, in the occupation of John Close, Esq., the stepson of Dr. Girdlestone. The house at the south-west corner of this row, standing in a garden, was, early in the present century, occupied by Captain Richard Curry, C.B., when flag-captain to the port-admiral.* It was for some years the residence of Benjamin Dowson, Esq., and is now that of Edward Harbord Lushington Preston, Esq. *f* the present mayor.

The following is the succession of mayors since the list published in the *Continuation to Manship's History*, p. 319.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1856. Charles Cory Aldred | 1863. Robert Steward |
| 1857. Francis Worship | 1864. Robert Steward |
| 1858. Robert Steward | 1865. Charles Cory Aldred |
| 1859. William Worship | 1866. Edward Pitt Youell |
| 1860. Samuel Nightingale | 1867. William Worship |
| 1861. Robert Steward | 1868. Samuel Nightingale |
| 1862. Robert Steward | 1869. Charles Woolverton |

To the east of the last-mentioned house, fronting the south, and extending nearly as far as George street, is Quay house, for many years a residence of the LACON family. *j* Daniel Sheppard, merchant, sometime previous to 1670, rebuilt the messuage then standing on this site, and in that year he sold it to Thomas Osborne, who devised it to his grandson and heir, Thomas

* He entered the navy in 1780, and after some distinguished services was, in 1806, appointed to the command of the *Roebuck*, 44; and in 1811 to that of the *Solebay*, 32; both being flag-ships stationed at Yarmouth. He resided here till the peace of 1814; and died an admiral in 1856, aged 83. Dixon Whidbey Currey, his youngest son, served with the marine battalion from their first landing in the Crimea, commanded a battery under Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava, and was acting adjutant to a detachment at Inkerman. Two days after the fall of Sebastopol he was removed to the hospital at Therapia, where he died, aged 24.

f In recognition of his services as Consul for Belgium for 28 years, he received in 1867 from the Belgian Government the decoration of the Order of Leopold.

J The site has already been mentioned as probably that of the town house of Sir John Fastolfe, K.G. Among other appointments which this valiant knight held was that of Governor of the Bastile.

Ward. The latter, in 1738, conveyed it to James Ward, who in the previous year had married Catharine Evans of Bury St. Edmund's.* He was a man of property, holding landed estates at Belaugh, Coltishall, Hoveton, and Horstead in Norfolk, and at Holton, Halesworth, Thradiston, Mutford, and Lowestoft in Suffolk. He devised the above-mentioned house to his son, James Ward, who filled the office of mayor in 1751. At that time the property extended to George street (then called Middlegate street), and he let a portion of it, with the vaults, to Government for the purpose of a custom house, he himself being collector of customs. Ward died by his own hand in 1765; and by his will devised this property to his son, James Ward of Bury St. Edmund's, of whom it was purchased by John Lacon, Esq. *J* (See p. 192.)

LACON was the name of a Roman Senator who presided over the nightly guard. He was Procurator of Gaul when Claudius made the conquest of Britain; and in honor of that event the Roman Emperor

* The Wards of Gorleston and Homersfield in Suffolk bore *as.*, a cross between four eagles displayed *arg.*; and for a crest on a mount *vert.*, a hind couchant *arg.* The above-named James Ward sealed with these arms, which had been confirmed to his ancestors by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, in 1598, a copy of which, grant is in the possession of Mr. A. W. Morant. Neale Ward, his brother, resided at Bury St. Edmunds.

*J*The death of the collector was communicated to the commissioners in London by Thomas Barber, the Yarmouth antiquary, then an officer in the custom house, in the following manner:—"We have thought it our duty to acquaint your honours of this, by express, as *no post goes out this Evening*. Mr. Negus the customer has been acquainted with the circumstance, whom we expect here in a few hours." The customer's was a patent office, with little to do beyond taking the salary. It was then held by Henry Negus, Esq., of Hoveton St. Peter, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1740, and died in 1794, aged 86. He was descended from Henry Negus, Esq., who married Sarah, daughter of John Fowle, Esq., of Norwich, barrister-at-law, by Sarah his wife, widow of William Burton, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, and eldest daughter of Sir George England, Knt. Christabel, daughter and heir of the above-named Henry Negus, married in 1789 James Burkin Burroughes, Esq., of Burlingham, and by him was the mother of Henry Negus Burroughes, Esq., many years M.P. for East Norfolk. The arms of Burroughes are *arg.*, two chevrons betw. three chaplets *vert.*; and for a crest, a griffin's head erased *arg.*, charged with two chevrons *vert.* Colonel Negus, in the reign of Queen Anne, first made the mixture, which has since gone by his name. Negus bore *mm.* on a chief nebule *m.*, three eschallops *or.*