THE MEDIEVAL CARMELITE PRIORY AT NORWICH

A Chronology

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

This booklet contains references and information derived from a number of sources about the Carmelite friary of Norwich which have been collected together in chronological order (Part II). Finally, in Part III contains a bibliography of the sources used.

Fr. Richard Copsey, O.Carm.
PART II A: CHRONOLOGY

(Unless otherwise indicated, all Carmelites mentioned in this chronology were, at the time, members of the community of the Carmelite Priory, Norwich)

1256 Bale claims that the house was founded in this year. [Bodl. Libr., Ms. Bodley 73, fo. v verso].
Also Bale notes that friars came from Burnham Norton to found the house in Norwich. [Bodley 73, fo. 79v].

This date is confirmed by copies of some early charters relating to the priory which exist in Norfolk & Norwich Record Office, Ms. Book of Pleas, fos. 50-50v (and also in a copy of this book in P.R.O.). These extracts have been edited in J. Kirkpatrick, History of the Religious Orders and Communities and of the Hospitals and Castle of Norwich, ed. D. Turner, (Yarmouth, 1845), 152-3, 166-7.

“Know all men present and to come, that I, Philip, the son of Warin, son of Adam Arnald, have given and granted, and by my present charter confirmed, to Master William de Southfeld, archdeacon of Norwich, and to his heirs and assigns, all my messuage in the city of Norwich, with all buildings contained in it in Cowgate,...”

[1256, 27 Sept] Kirkpatrick states that this charter was read and delivered by the hands of Philip, the son of Warin, son of Adam, in a full court of Norwich, on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Matthew, in the forty-first year of the said king Henry.

“To all people who shall see or hear this present writing, Master William de Southfeld, archdeacon of Norwich, greeting. Know ye all, that that whole messuage which I bought1 of Philip Cowgate, the son of Warin, son of Adam Arnald, in the city of Norwich, with all the buildings in the same messuage contained. If the friars of Carmel there shall not inhabit the said messuage, or, after they have begun to inhabit it, shall leave it with a purpose2 of not dwelling there longer, it shall revert to the said Philip and his heirs, freely, quietly, and entirely, without the contradiction of me, or my heirs, or successors, or assigns,...”
1 In the Friars’ Exemplification of 24 April 1533: “Quod mihi dedit et commisit, Philippus...” 2 animo or omnino. [Kirkpatrick, 152-3].

From these charters, it appears that the Carmelites took over a messuage as a place of residence. This messuage was granted by Philip Cowgate to Master William Southfield, archdeacon of Norwich, in order that it might be used by the Carmelites. The messuage was to revert to Cowgate or his heirs if the Carmelites did not inhabit the site or if they later left it. [Kirkpatrick, 153].

Blomefield has “Philip, son of Warine, son of Adam Arnold, or Ernold, of Cowgate, in Norwich, merchant” Blomfield explains that the east part of the city, in Edward the Confessor’s time, was a marsh, extending from Pokethorp-gate to the city walls by Consford-gates. The entrance to it was by Pokethorp and from the cows feeding and entering there, it was called Cowgate; the marsh joining to that on the other side of the river was called Cows-holm or Cows-Marsh. In this holm, the cathedral was built; the south part of it, which joins the holm, was called Cows-ford because the river was fordable to cattle to pass over; this is now corruptly called Consford. Philip de Cowgate settled his messuage with all the buildings and yards thereto belonging, lying between the messuage of Ralph the chaplain, then vicar of Wrottyng, on the south part, and the messuage formerly Robert de Holveston’s on the north part, and extended in length from the highway called Cowgate which lies west to the ditch of the said messuage towards the east. [Blomefield, 414-5, n7]. The site of the friary was on the east side of Cowgate street where it stood between the church of St. James and the river. [VCH. 431].

Bale further claims that, after the death of his wife, Philip Cowgate joined the Order and became a lay brother. He died on 23rd April (no year given) and was buried in the friary. [Bodley 73, fo. 51v: Harley 3838, fo. 20v] As Bale was a member of this community, he would seem to be recording a local tradition. Founders’ list: "Nordovici fundator frater Philippus Cowgate, eius quondam urbis civis ac pretor, anno Domini 1268”. [Egan thesis, 278].

1272, 29 June “On the Feast of St. Peter & St. Paul, in the early morning when the monks rise to say the first psalms, there was an earthquake. The tower of Trinity church fell.” [Annales Ecclesiae Norwicensis by Bartholomew de Cotton, a monk of Norwich, in Wharton, Henry, Anglia Sacra, (London: Richard Chiswel, 1691), i, 399].

1272, 11 Aug “In the same year year, on the day following the feast of St. Lawrence, the citizens of the city attacked the monastery and burnt a large part of the buildings.”
[Annales Ecclesiae Norwicensis by Bartholomew de Cotton, a monk of Norwich, in Wharton, Henry, Anglia Sacra, (London: Richard Chiswel, 1691), i, 399].

1272 William of Dunwich, citizen of Norwich, bequeathed one mark to the Carmelites. [Testm. Autograph in Guildhall: Kirkpatrick, 187].

Undated (Kirkpatrick says the hand is of Henry III or Edward I’s time, i.e. 1260-1300): the friars agreed to return any offerings that they might receive from parishioners of the cathedral priory.

“To all the faithful people of Christ, to whom the present writing shall come, the Friars of Mount Carmel, in Norwich, greeting in the Lord. Know ye all, that by the tenor of these presents, we have obliged ourselves, for us and our successors (sub religione Sacramenti nostri,) under our solemn oath, that we will not knowingly receive any oblations from the parishioners of the churches of the lord prior and the convent of Norwich, namely, of the churches of St. Martin before the gates of the bishop in Norwich, of St. James, and of St. Paul, to the damage of the churches aforesaid. And if anything of oblation shall be received by us of the said parishioners, we will presently restore it to the said churches. In testimony of which thing, we have caused our seal to be affixed to the present writing, and have procured the seal of the consistory of Norwich to be affixed.”

Kirkpatrick notes that the friars’ seal is lost; but the label to which it was fixed remains, whereon is written part of a line of the same hand with the deed, and seems to have been designed at first for the beginning of the said deed, namely: “Fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater Rogerus;” so that one Roger was probably at that time prior of the White Friars. The seal of the consistory remains and it is the same with that which is affixed to William Dunwich’s wife’s will, namely, a church. [Reg. 1, E. Cath. N. fo. 260: Kirkpatrick, 157-8].

1277, 27, 28 March There was a royal alms of 20s. for two day’s pittance. [PRO E 101/350/23, m. 1: Egan, K., The Establishment and Early Development of the Carmelite Order in England (Ph.D. Thesis, Cambridge University, 1965), 129].

1277, March-April There was a royal alms of 40s. for four day’s pittance. [PRO E 101/350/23, m. 1: Egan, K., The Establishment and Early Development of the Carmelite Order in England (Ph.D. Thesis, Cambridge University, 1965), 129].

1285, 1, 2, 3 April There was a royal alms of 30s. for three day’s pittance. [PRO C 47/4/2, fo. 25v: Egan, K., The Establishment and Early Development of the Carmelite Order in England (Ph.D. Thesis, Cambridge University, 1965), 129].
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1290  Roger de Tybenham, chaplain, left a bequest of 4 shillings to the Carmelites (and to other orders of friars). [Autograph in Guildhall: Kirkpatrick, 185].

1292  Sir Oliver Ingham, knight, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

c1300  Dame Lora Argentein, wife of Sir Reignald Argenteyne, who lived tempore Edward the first (1273-1307), sister of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was buried in the church. [P.L.N.N.: Kirkpatrick, 171].

1304-5  William Tutte was presented at the leet for having taken away a certain boundsmark placed between the friars of Mount Carmel and Richard atte Grene. [Rot. Lete, 33 Edw I: Kirkpatrick, 155].

1319  Joan, widow of Sir Robert de Castone, knt., in his will left 10 marks to the Carmelites, out of money arising from the sale of her messuage in St. James’ parish, for two annuals to be celebrated for her own and husband’s souls. She made a similar bequest to the Austin Friars. [Rot. Cart. 13 Edw 2: Blomefield, 417 & Kirkpatrick, 175-6]. Kirkpatrick notes that the Carmelites afterwards obtained this messuage for the enlargement of their place.

1321  Dame Alice Everard was buried in the church. [Blomefield, 417].

1322, 20 July  "Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Master Thomas Buteturte, parson of the church of Tuytishale, and Richard de Hebersete, parson of the church of Beghton, of a messuage in Norwich, adjoining the dwelling place of the prior and Carmelite friars of Norwich, to the said friars, for the enlargement of their dwelling-place." [Cal. Patent Rolls, 1321-1324, (London: HMSO, 1904), 183].

1326, 18 Jan  There was a royal alms indicating a community of 50 friars (at 4d. per head). [PRO E 101/381/14: Egan, K., The Establishment and Early Development of the Carmelite Order in England (Ph.D. Thesis, Cambridge University, 1965), 129].

1332, 10 Feb  "[Licence for the alienation in mortmain] to the prior and Carmelite Friars of Norwich of a plot of land there one hundred feet long by sixty feet broad by Richard de Hedersete, chaplain, and of a like plot by Adam de Shotsesham, chaplain, for the enlargement of their dwelling house." [Cal. Patent Rolls, 1330-1334, (London: HMSO, 1893), 252].

1334, Tues 20 Sept “To all, etc. Friar Thomas de Salthous, prior of the Carmelite Friars of Norwich and the convent of the same, greeting. Whereas, we have for enlarging our mansion purchased one messuage sometime of Richard ate Grene, lying between our mansion north, and the river of Wensum and the messuage sometime of Alane de Cattone south, whereof the east head abutteth on our aforesaid messuage, and the west head abutteth on the king’s highway; and the same head extendeth itself directly over against the street which is called Fishergate to hold to us and our successors, which said messuage is held immediately of the prior and convent of Hikeling, by the service of forty-pence yearly. We therefore, for having the licence of the same prior and convent for purchasing and entering upon their said fee, do grant and acknowledge for us and our successors to hold the said messuage of the aforesaid prior and convent and their successors, by the service of forty-pence aforesaid, to be paid them yearly.”
N.B. The licence of Richard, prior, and the convent of Hickling, for the friars to purchase this messuage, is entered the same day in the roll. [Rot. Cart. 8 Edw III: J. Kirkpatrick, 154].

1343, 15 Aug  The community entered the new choir. [Bodley 73, fo. v verso].

1344  The new cemetery was dedicated by fr. John Paschal, O. Carm., who had just been consecrated bishop of Llandaff. He was acting as suffragan to the bishop of Norwich. [Bodley 73, fo. v verso].

1345, 6 Jan  "Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Master Richard Kyng, John de Berneye and John de Cheveleye to the prior and Carmelite Friars of Norwich, for the enlargement of their dwelling, of a plot of land, 21 perches long by 4 perches broad, and the reversion of another plot, 14 perches long by 13 perches broad, which Beatrice late the wife of Richard de Herpyngham and Joan, her daughter, hold for their lives." [Cal. Patent Rolls, 1343-1345, (London: HMSO, 1902), 377].

1345, 13 Feb  "Pardon to the prior and Carmelite Friars of Norwich for acquiring in mortmain for the enlargement of their dwelling a lane in the city of Norwich, called 'Seint James Went,' 20 perches long and 10 feet broad, from the bailiffs and commonalty of the city who have the wastes of the city of the king's grant and
hold them in chief as is said, and entering therein without licence; and grant that
they may retain the same."

“Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland,
to all, etc. Know ye, that of our special grace we have pardoned to our beloved in
Christ, the prior and friars, etc., of Norwich, the transgression which they
committed, by acquiring to themselves and successors, for the enlargement of
their mansion, a certain lane in the said city, called ‘Seynt Jame’s Wente,’
containing twenty perches in length, and ten feet in breadth, of the bailiffs of the
same city, without our licence, etc.; and do grant, that they may have and hold the
said lane for enlargement of their said mansion for ever; the statute of not putting
lands to mortmain, etc. notwithstanding. Witness myself, at Westminster, the
thirteenth of February, in the year of our reign of England nineteen, and of France
the sixth.” [Kirkpatrick, 155].

Undated:
The friars agreed to pay 2s. annually to the cathedral priory since they had
acquired property in one of the parishes and there was a consequent loss of
offerings from the servants of the friary.

“Know all men (by these) presents, that whereas certain matters of discord have
been moved between the prior and convent of the cathedral church and the prior
and convent Carmelites, by occasion of the acquiring and occupation of
messuages, late being in the parish of St. James, in the city of Norwich, which the
said prior and convent of the friars of the order of Carmelites of the said city have
lately included in their close and mansion, and of the subtraction of the oblations
and other parish-rights of the servants of the said friars in their conventual-house
with them there dwelling, belonging to the said parish church of St. James and to
the parish church of St. Martin, at the gates of the palace of the bishop of
Norwich, in Norwich, etc. Now it is with mutual consent agreed, namely, that the
said prior and convent of the Carmelites and their successors shall yearly pay to
the said prior and convent of the cathedral church of Norwich and their
successors, two shillings of sterling, for the said messuages so included, etc.”
[Kirkpatrick, 158].

1348

From the 1st January to 1st July, 57,104 persons died, besides religious, died of
the plague in Norwich city. The prior and convent of the Carmelites composed a
prayer for those Carmelites and others who died of the contagion.

“Deus immensae bonitatis ac sempiternae clementiae, pietatis affectu pro aliis
rogare cogimur, qui pro nostris peccatis nequaquam sufficimus; confisi tamen de
tua gratuita benignitate humiliter deprecamur, ut per meritum passionis unigeniti
atque dilecti filii tui, Jesu Christi, et per merita piissimae matris ejus, ac omnium
sanctorum atque sanctarum, animas fratrum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium
defunctorum, a penis liberare digneris, qui liberasti tres pueros de camino ignis ardentis et de manu regis iniqui, per eundem Christum dominum nostrum. Amen.” [Weever’s *Funeral Monuments*: Blomefield, 175].

1349 There is mention of William, prior of the Carmelites. [Rot. Cart.: Kirkpatrick, 180].

1351, 17 March Frater Hugh Dowdale was described as ‘dictis ordinis humilis professor’, when he was granted spiritual benefits by the Carmelites of Norwich for his gifts of £100 towards the cost of a new dormitory, a set of vestments worth £22, a censer, two phials and a basin of silver worth £7, a stone gate worth 10(?) marks and because he had begun and completed at his own cost the south aisle of the church. [P.R.O., Ms. E 135/2/50, fo. 26; in A. Little, *op. cit.*, 9]. Note: Hugh Dowdale was one of seven knights (*equestris ordinis strenuissimi milites*) who joined the order during the time John Folsham was prior provincial (1342-8). Hugh was one of three who joined the Carmelites at Norwich. [Brit. Libr., Ms. Harley 3838, fos. 31-31v].

1353 A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [*Bodley* 73, fo. 79v-].

1360 A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [*Bodley* 73, fo. 79v-].

1361 Dame Alice Wythe was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1371, 23 March Robert de Erpyngham in his will (proved 8 June 1371) left the following bequest: “Item lego fratribus Carmelitis de Norwic. v marcas ad celebrandum pro anima mea.” [Norwich Consistory Court Wills, Heydon 1370-1383, fo. 9].

1373, 20 Feb John de Banham de Langhale in his will (proved 4 March 1373) left the following bequest: “Item lego cuilibet ordinum mendicancium in Norwic. scilicet predicatorem, minorum, Carmelitarum et Augustini xx d. ad celebrandum pro anima mea et animabus omnium quibus [tentor?].” [Norwich Consistory Court Wills, Heydon 1370-1383, fo. 25v].

1373, 3 Feb Sir Geoffrey Wyth of Smalbergh, knight, in his will (proved 3 Feb 1373) requested: “et corpus meum ad sepeliendum infra conventuum fratrum ordinis beate Marie de Monte Carmeli Norwic’.” [Norwich Consistory Court Wills, Heydon 1370-1383, fo. 35: *Kirkpatrick*, 168].

1374, 23 Feb John de Berneye, in his will left the following bequests: “Item cuilibet altero ordinum fratrum dicte civitatis (Norwich) xx d.
et cuilibet ordinum fratrum in villa magna Jern. 1 marcas. ...
et cuilibet ordinum fratrum in villa Lenn’. 1 marcas. ...
et fratribus Carmel. apud Sniterle 1 marcas.
et fratribus Carmel apud Brunham 1 marcas
Ita quod sanitis istis ordinis oraverint ipse receptores pecunia sapienter ad celebrandum specialiter pro anima mea [......] patris matris meae [etc.]”
. [Norwich Consistory Court Wills, Heydon 1370-1383, fo. 42].

1375, 19 June “Simon permissione divina Cant. Archiepiscopus tocius Anglie primas et apostolice sedis legatus privilegiorum prioribus et fratribus ordinis beate Marie de monte Carmeli provincie Anglicane a sede apostolica indultorum una cum reverendis fratribus episcopis London., Bathon. et Wellen. cum illa clausula quatenus vos vel duo aut unius vestrum per vos vel alium seu alios conservatoris ab eadem sede sub forma in literas apostolicas nobis inde directas discripta quorum tenor subsequitur deputatus, discretis viris magistro Thome Yonge officio curie nostre Cant. et Johanne Appelbi decano ecclesie sancti Pauli London. salutem et mandatis apostolici firmiter obedire querelam relig. virorum prioris et fratrum dicti ordinis civitatis Norwicensis graven recepimus continentem quod fratres Nicolas Gyst et Ricardus de Blakenere comnonachi ecclesie cathedralis Norwicensis, dominus Johannes Stowe capellanus, Willielmus Norton clericus, Johannes Clerk de Reynham, Simon de Sutbury, Absandre Gees et Johannes Daus de la Fermereye et aliorum complices et fautores qui plures corpus cuiusdam Alicie Perris paroch. dum vixit ecclesie sancti Gregorio Norwicensis defuncto in sua ultima voluntate legitima sepulturam apud eodem religiosos viros et eorum ecclesiam dum vixit eligentur, obstulerunt, asportarunt et illud alibi sepelierunt sepeliri ve fecerunt preter et contra voluntatem ipsius Alicie supradicto et privilegia sedis apostolice dictis religiosis indulta et nonnullas alias molestias manifestas et notoris et presertim circa ius sepeliendi corpora apud ipsos sepulturos eligencium eisdem ut presertim concessum irrogarunt et irrogare non cessant principie et manifeste adeo quod nulla poterunt [togmersacione] celari in eorum malefactoris animarum pericum dictorum religiosis [providerum] et privilegiorum suorum violacionem manifestam ac sedis apostolice contemplum notor.[permissionem]que exemplum et scandalum vehemens plurimorum super quibus a nobis postularunt ordinum privilegiorum onorum exigenciam sibi de oportuno nostris remedie provideri. Nos autem premiisorum ...... seu execucione ad presens c..cis et literis de ..is vicendae non valentes de .......
Datus apud Lambeth .xix. die mensis Junij, Anno Domini millesimo ccc. lxxv. Et nostro .... primari. [Reg. Sudbury, Canterbury, fo. 3] Incomplete transcription only.
1376 John de Saxlinghamthorp, chaplain, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 168].

1376, 18 Nov The Carmelites agreed to give 1/4th of all burial offerings to the respective parishes.

“To all the faithful people of Christ, who shall inspect or hear these present letters:-Friar Walter de Dysse, prior of the house of the friars of the order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel, in the city of Norwich, and the convent of the same place, send greeting, and (desire that) firm credit be given to these presents. Know ye all, that, whereas between the reverend and religious men, brother Nicholas de Hoo, prior of the monastery or cathedral church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, and the convent of the same monastery or church, (in proprios usus canonice obtinentes) who have canonically obtained to their own proper uses certain parish churches, and amongst the rest (those) of the saints Vedast, Margaret in Fybriggate, All Saints, St. Saviour, Paul, James, Martin (at the gates of the bishop,) Giles, Gregory, Stephen, Sepulchre, John of Berstrete, Peter of per Mountergate, Cuthbert, Mary the Little, Holy Cross, Margaret of Newbrygge, George of Muspol, Olave, Martin of Costayne, and Etheldred, in Norwich, of the one part; and us, Friar Walter, the prior and convent of the aforesaid house of the other part, on occasion of the sepulture of the bodies of the parishioners of either sex, of the same prior and convent of the cathedral church at our same house, choosing to be buried; and of the fourth part of the funeral obventions, and others of the same persons so choosing, there has been a great (gravis) or grievous matter of question or complaint. At length, the divine inspiriation mediating, we have (conquievimus) acquiesced in this matter, by the present letters obligatory to remain for ever, namely, that when, and so often as it shall happen, that a parishioner of the same religious men shall be buried in our house, we, the prior and friars aforesaid, and our successors in the same, prior and friars in their times, successively for ever, shall faithfully and entirely (avoiding fraud, deceit, and malice) without delay, truly pay a free and entire fourth part of all obventions, to be applied to us or to our house for future, on occasion of the said parishioners. And as the preachers and the minors, and as much as by force of the Clementine constitution, which beginneth “Dudum,” by the law itself, they are bound, obliged, and constrained, and not in other manner, we will be bound, obliged, and constrained to the payment of the aforesaid fourth part, (modo et his quibus supra persolvendam) which is to be paid them as above-mentioned, according to the whole exigence and tenor of the said constitution, speaking of the friars-preachers and minors, and we bind ourselves and our successors, priors and friars in the same, and the house itself effectually by (these) presents. In testimony of all which things, we have affixed the common seal of our house or our chapter to these presents. Given in our chapter-house at Norwich, the eighteenth day of the month November, anno domini one thousand three hundred and seventy-six.”
A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].

In the will of Walter de Berneye of London, (proved 3 ides May 1379) there occur the following bequests:

“Item fratribus Carmelitis ibidem (London) c s.
Item fratribus Carmelitis et sancti Augustini ibidem (Norwich) equaliter iiiij li.
Item fratribus de monte Carmeli Oxonie et Cantebreggie equaliter c s.
Item fratribus Carmelitis et sancti Augustini Cantur., Lenne, Jernemute & Gipwic. Singulis domibus xxs.” [Register Simon Sudbury, Canterbury, fo. 101].

“The church was dedicated by fr. Thomas Scrope or Bradley, Carmelite bishop of Scutari, and suffrangu to Lord Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich.

This must have happened soon after the prior general, Michael Aiguani of Bologna, began his visitation of the province. The general remained during most of the year and was present at the provincial chapter in Lincoln.
1385  Thomas de Bumpstede, citizen of Norwich, left 5 marks to the Carmelites. [Reg. Harsike, fo. 56: Kirkpatrick, 187].

1389  In a return of all the gilds in the country, there occurs the entry relating the Gild of St. Mary established by the candlemakers in the Carmelite church at Norwich: "Each pays 12d. to the making of 3 candles to burn at the high altar on the Feast of the Purification." [P.R.O. c47/41/189: printed in Westlake, H. F., The Parish Gilds of Medieval England, (London: S.P.C.K., 1919), 203].

1389  A document records that the south-east corner house of Fishergate was said to be against the gates of the Carmelite Friars. [A.E.N.: Kirkpatrick, 178].

1391  Sir William de Bradefield was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 168].

1391  Alice, sometime wife of Sir Martin Everard, knight, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 168].

1393  Magister Walter Disse, Carmelite from Norwich and apostolic delegate, was made vicar general for the Norwich convent by John Raude, the Carmelite prior general. This would have involved him in making the formal visitation of his convent on behalf of the prior general. [Bodl. Libr., Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 78]. Note: A series of his lectures of his Super quosdam psalmos psalterii Davitici lecturam, Lib. 1, were read publicly at Cambridge and Norwich. [Bodl. Libr., Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 71v].


1397  A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].


1402  Dame Elizabeth, third wife of Sir Thomas Gerbrigge, first married to Sir John Berry or Barry, she was the daughter of Sir Robert Wachesham. [Blomefield, 417].
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1404, 14 kal June (Feast of St. Dunstan) In the will of Thomas Emund of Aylesham, chaplain, (proved 11 Jan 1407) there occurs the bequest: “Item fratribus Carmelitis xxx d.” [Reg. Arundel, Canterbury, i, fo. 540v]

1409, 31 May In the will of Gerard Bocher of Norwich, (proved 17 May 1413) there occurs the bequest: “Item lego cuilibet ordini fratrum mendicancium xxx d.” [Reg. Arundel, Canterbury, ii, fo. 190v]

between 1400-15 Thomas Netter gave an address at the Carmelite studium Norwich, probably to the theology students there. Bale records the title as Collacionem in lecturam suam super summas in concursorio seu studio Norwicensi: "Ascendit Petrus in superiors domus, Actuum .10o. Reverendi patres et magistri sicut ab ymis notatur egressus per hoc quod ascendit." [Bodley 73, fo. 204].

1413, 7 May In the will of John Heyward, rector of St. Edward’s, Fishergate, Norwich, (proved 31 Aug 1413) there occurs the bequest: “Item lego cuilibet ordini fratrum mendicancium in civitate Norwic. xl d.” [Reg. Arundel, Canterbury, ii, fo. 195]

After 1413 Thomas Taverner of Walsingham petitioned the Chancellor to compel John Thorpe, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich, to give up his son Alexander, aged 13 years, whom he was detaining contrary to wishes alike of Thomas and the said son. [Early Chanc. Proc. bdle 4, No. 104: VCH, 432].

1415, 24 June In the will of Sir Robert Berneye occurs the bequest: “Item cuilibet domui fratrum Norwici xx s.” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1945) iii, 409]

1415, 20 Sept In the will of Isabella Aylesham of Norwich, occurs the bequest: “Item cuilibet alii ordini fratrum in Norwico mendicancium vj s. viij d.” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1945) iii, 408].

1415, 24 Nov In the will of John Plumpton of Norwich occurs the bequest: “Item lego cuilibet ordini fratrum in Norwico mendicancium xl d.” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1945) iii, 412].

1416, 10 May In the will of Edmund Goos, barkere of Norwich, occurs the bequest: “Item lego cuilibet ordini fratrum mendicancium in civitate Norwici existencium xxx d.” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1938) iii, 418].

1416, 26 Sept In the will of Isabell Ufford, countess of Suffolk, proved 28 Oct 1416, occurs the bequest: “item a chescune maison dez quatre orders de freres en Suff” et Norfolk’
Carmelites of Norwich

cynk marczy pur annuellez chauntez pur malme et pur lez almes desuis nomez.
...item a Esmon Stapulton’ xi li.”
One of the executors was: “...sire Miles de Stapulton’ chivaler.” probably the
father of Emma Stapleton, (see below). [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. &
York Soc., 1938) ii, 95, 96].

1417, 1 May In the will of Edmund Thorpe, who asked to be buried in family vault in
Ashwellthorpe, occur the bequests: “Item lego fratribus carmelitis civitatis
Norwici centum solidos inter eos equaliter dividendos et priori eiusdem conventus
viginti solidos ad orandum pro anima mea et animabus Iohanne et Margarete
uxorem mearum et omnium anteecessorum meorum et omnium fidelium
defunctorum. Item lego priori et conventui predictis centum solidos ad opus
domus sue secundum discretionem prioris predicti convertendos ad orandum ut
supra. Item lego fratri Iohanni Thorp’ eiusdem ordinis sacre theologie doctori ad
orandum ut supra centum solidos.”
“Item lego Isabelle Tyltey filie mee unum anulum aureum ornatum cum saphiro,
qui fuit anteecessorum meorum, et unum ciphum magnum cum cooperculo
vocatum Belle qui est in custodia magistri Roos fratriss carmelite Norwici.”
And in a codicil dated 2 June 1417:
“Et outre ceo jeo vuille qe frere Johanne de Thorp maistre en divinitie eit et enjoie
lez profitz del chapelle de nostre Dame de Asshewelthorp par tant de temps qe
mez enfeffez et executours averont mez terres en lours mains ovesqe le charge de
reparacion dez maisons queux appurtient au dite chapelle pur depreier et chauntier
pur lez foundours et ancestres selone la tenur de fundacion.”
[Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1938) ii, 143, 144, 149].

1418 A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].

1418 William Appleyard, citizen of Norwich, left twenty shillings to the Carmelites.
[Ex Probat. in Guildhall: Kirkpatrick, 187].

c.1420 John Hawteyn, a young Carmelite was imprisoned for six months in Norwich
convent after running away from Maldon priory and being brought back by his
relations. He later pleaded that he had been accepted under age. However, this
was years later and at the time he was claiming an inheritance from the Paston
family. [See entry for 1443 & Paston letters].

1421, 1 April Thomas Netter, the Carmelite provincial, granted various permissions to Lady
Emma Stapilton, daughter of Sir Miles Stapilton, a recluse at the Carmelite house,
Norwich. The following Carmelites were named as her guides and spiritual
directors, the prior magister William Thorpe, magister Adam Hemlyngton, the
Lady Emma Stapilton, Carmelite recluse and sister in religion, died at Norwich and was buried in the chapel. [Bodley 73, fo. 51v].

John de Erlham, citizen and merchant of Norwich, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 168].

c.1425 Letter of Thomas Netter, provincial:

XXXVII. Ex epistola eiusdem Thome Walden ad priorem Norwici magistrum fratrem Wilhelmum Thorpe ut restituat monachum suo monasterio quod temere dimisit: "Karissimo suo, salutem et spiritum consilij sanioris. Nescio quid primum dicam, etc."

Et sequitur multum postea: "O ergo dulcis magister, predulcis frater, pater, et fili hactenus amantissime, quis corde ingenuo hanc improbitatem incussit, etc."

Et diu postea sequitur: "De ceteris rescripts dilecto magistro fratri Johanni Kenyghale. Vale dilecte magister. Scriptum Londoniensii." [Bodley 73, fo. 101v]

1425, 29 March In the will of John Wakering, bishop of Norwich occurs the bequest: “item cuilibet ordinum fratrum in Norwico xl s. ad orandum pro anima mea;..” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1938) ii, 313].

1426, 17 Oct In the will of William Toly, priest of Norwich (proved 22 Oct 1426) occur the bequests: “Item lego cuilibet ordinum mendicancium in Norwico xl d. Item lego fratri Willielmo Suffeld ordinis fratrum Carmelitarum xld.” [Norwich Consistory Court Wills Register Hynning, fo. 148: Surflete, fo. 3v]

1427, 1 Feb In the will of Elizabeth, former wife of Richard Wilbey, citizen of Norwich (proved 13 March 1427) occur the bequests: “Item lego fratibus Carmelitis in Norwic. 13s. 4d. Item lego Johanni Gedeney eiusdem ordinis x s. ad celebrandum unum trentall. pro anima mea, anima dicti Ricardi et animabus omnium quibus teneor.” [Norwich Consistory Court Wills Register Hynning, fo. 153v]

1429 Sir Richard Carbonell, knight, left a bequest: “Item.- To the Carmelite Friars, twenty shillings.” [Reg. Surfield (?) fo. 67: Kirkpatrick, 187-8].

1430 Sir Thomas Gerbrigge was buried in the church, beside his third wife, Dame Elizabeth (see 1402 above). [Kirkpatrick, 171: Blomefield, 417].
1430-1 In the yearly accounts of the monastery of the cathedral church, there were regular payments by the Carmelites. For example, in the account of the precentor, 9 Henry VI: “Received of the Carmelite Friars, at the feasts (or synods, as it is in another account) of St. Michael and Easter, for (or in lieu of) the profits formerly arising from the parishioners who dwelt in the messuages, some time of John Pulham and Richard Erpyngham, in the parish of St. James, included in their (clausurum) close (or precinct), and for the offerings of their servants, two shillings.

Item.- For the rent of a certain shop, some time of Richard Thedham, in the Flesh-market of the commonalty of Norwich, paid for (or in lieu of the profits of the parishioners who dwell in) one messuage, some time of the Lady de Castone, included within their close, in the parish aforesaid, two shillings.”


Note: see further entries 1462-3.

1431, 15 Jan In the will John Wodehous 15 Jan 1431 occurs the bequest: “Item volo quod conventus fratrum carmelitarum civitatis Norwici prima nocte teneant ibidem exequias mortuorum et de mane missam pro fidelibus defunctis et ipsa missa finita habeat ille conventus quinque marcas et volo quod sint ibidem duo cerei ardentis, unus ad capud et alius ad pedes, ponderis utriusque xv librarum, qui continue ardeant a principio exequiarum usque ad finem misse, et ipsa missa finita amoveantur dicti duo cerei et alii duo novi ibidem imponantur et ardeant continue nocte dieque et sic quolibet die finita missa deleantur antiqui cerei et duo novi loco illorum renoventur.” [Reg. Chichele, Canterbury, (Cant. & York Soc., 1938) ii, 437].

1433 Sir Edmund Barry, knight, was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, and also Dame Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerbrigge. [Weever: in Kirkpatrick, 168].

C.1434 Around this time, Thomas Scrope completed his translation of Philip Ribot’s “The Institution and Proper Deeds of the Religious Carmelites”. The work was dedicated to the prior, Cyril Garland. [Brit. Libr., Ms. Harley 3838, fo. 108].

Note: This translation survives in Lambeth Palace Library Ms 192 and is currently being edited for publication by Dr. Valerie Edden. A modern translation of the work appeared recently, see Felip Ribot, O.Carm., The Ten Books on the Way of Life and Great Deeds of the Carmelites, trans. Richard Copsey O.Carm. (Faversham: St Albert’s Press, 2005).
1437, 29 May In the will of Robert Bateman, armiger, dated 29 May 1437 at Flixton and proved on 1 July 1437, there occurs the bequest: "Item lego cuilibet domum fratrum mendicancium viz. Norwic. et Donwic. ad celebrandum per anima mea ijs. vj." [Brit. Libr., Lord Frederick Campbell Charters, xii, 14b].

1437 Elizabeth, first wife of William Calthorpe, daughter of Sir Reignald, Lord Hastings, Waysford, and Ruthin, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1440 Christina, the wife of Peter Savage of Norwich, was buried in the chapel of the Holy Cross, before the image of the Blessed Anne there. [Reg. Doke, Norwich, fo. 154: Kirkpatrick, 168].

1442 Mention is made of “the anker of the Carmels”. [Kirkpatrick, 177]. Note: This was Thomas Scrope, the Carmelite.

1443 The following were members of the community at this date and gave evidence when a Carmelite John Hawteyn sought a dispensation from his religious vows: "Petrus de Sancta Fide, prior domus fratrum Norwici ordinis beatissime Marie de monte Carmeli, Henricus Wychyngham, Johanne Taverham, sacro pagine professores, Wilhelmus Gostwyk, theologie bachalarius, Ricardus Watyr, sacre theologie lector, Simon Casteletor et Robertus Carleton, eiusdem domus ordinis beatissime Marie de monte Carmeli Norwici..." [Brit. Libr., Charter L.F.C., xx, 3].

1443 Friar Thomas, a recluse of the order of Friars Carmelites is mentioned. [Reg. Doke, fo. 5: Kirkpatrick, 177]. Note: This must refer to the Carmelite, Thomas Scrope.

1443, 18 Sept When John Paston was ill, his wife, Margaret Paston, wrote to him, mentioning: “… and sche sent iiij. nobelys to the iiij. Orderys of Frerys at Norweche to pray for yow, …” [The Paston Letters, ii, 55].

1445 John Aylemere was buried in the Carmelite church. [62 Stafford: Index of Wills recorded in the archiepiscopal registers at Lambeth Palace (London, 1919), 5].

1445 Thomas Bumsted, senior, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the anchorite living in the convent of the Carmelites at Norwich. [Reg. Wilbery, fo. ?: Kirkpatrick, 177]. A further reference to Thomas Scrope.

1448 A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].

1450 John Keninghale built a spacious new library. [Bodley 73, fo. i(v)].
1452, 6 April A group of people began to cause disturbances in the neighbourhood. [Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, (1872), i, no. 179 (p. 238); no. 201 (p. 278-9)].

“Item xlth of the same felechep come rydyng to Norwiche jakked and salettyd, with bowys and arwys, byllys, gleves, un Maundy Thursday, and that day aftyr none when service was doo, they, in lyke wyse arrayid, wold have brake up the Whyte Freris dores, where, seying that they came to here evesong; howbeit, that they made her avaunt in towne they shuld have sum men owt of town(?), qwhyke or deede; and there made a gret rumor, where the mayre and alderman, with gret multitude of peple, assembled, and therupon the seyd felischep departid.” [The Paston Letters, ii, 268].

“Item, xlth of the sayd riottys feloshippe, be the comaundement of the same Robert Lethum, jakket and saletted, with bowes and arowys, billys, and gleyves, oppon Mauyndy Thursday, atte iiiij. of the clokke atte after nonne, the same yere, comyn to the White Freres in Norwyche, and wold have brokyn thyr yates and dorys, feynyngh thaym that they wold hire thayre evesong. Where they ware aunswarded suche service was non used to be there, nor withyn the sayd citee atte that tyme of the daye, and prayd them to departe; and they aunswarded and sayd that affore thayre departyng they wold have somme persons ouute of that place, qwykke or dede, insomuch the sayd freris were fayn to kype thaire place with forsse. And the mayr and the sherriffe of the sayd cite were fayn to arere a power to resyst the sayd riotts, which to hem on that holy tyme was tediose and heynous, consedryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght. And theroppon the sayd ryoters departid.” [The Paston Letters, ii, 309-310].

1457 John Saberne of Norwich, hayreman, willed that his body should be buried in the holy sepulture of the regular or conventual church of the Carmelite Friars of Norwich. [Reg. Brosyard, fo. 92: Kirkpatrick, 168].

1459 William Norwyche, senior, citizen of Norwich, rafman, asked to be buried near the sepulchure of Walter Norwyche, his father, and of Agnes, William’s late wife. [Reg. Brosyard, fo. 210: Kirkpatrick, 168].

1459? John Mulicourt was buried in the church. Blomefield claims that he lived with the Carmelites (corrody?). [Blomefield, 417].

1461, 13 Oct In a letter from Richard Calle to his master, John Paston, there occurs the passage: “Item, to sende worde howe we schall doo with the geere that wee toke out at the Wyght Freris, wether it schall be sent to you or nought.” [The Paston Letters, iii, 316].
In the yearly accounts of the precentor of the monastery of the cathedral church, for 2 Edw IV: “... (as for 1430-1)... and for the canonical fourth part and for mortuaries, according to the composition, six shillings and eight-pence.” [Compt. Precentoris, E. Cath. - 2 Edward IV: Kirkpatrick, 161]. The almoner also received twenty pence yearly from the Carmelites for the canonical fourth part and for mortuaries, according to the agreed composition. [Compt. Elemosin., E. Cath. - 2 Edward IV & 1 Ric III etc.: Kirkpatrick, 161]. In a similar fashion, the refectorarius received eight-pence for the same. [Compos. Refect. E. Cath. 1496: Kirkpatrick, 161] And the infirmarius received of the precentor, three shillings and four-pence for his part of the friars’ composition money. [Compos. Infirm. 1515: Kirkpatrick, 161].


John Causton, alias Julians, citizen of Norwich, grocer, left a bequest: “...and to the order of Carmelites, thirteen shillings and four pence.” [Reg. Betyns, fo. 161: Kirkpatrick, 188].

There is mention of Br. John Castleacre, priest, anchorite. [Blomefield, 421].

Margaret Furbisshour, widow, in his will left: “Item. To the anker of the White Freres, ten shillings.” [Reg. Jekkys, fo. 39: Kirkpatrick, 177]. Note: This is probably to John Castleacre (see above).

In the expenses at the funeral of John Paston:
“... The iiiij. orders of fryers, viii l. ...”
“... To the iiiii. Orders of fryers that rede ageyn the cors--.”
“... To William Reynolds for lodging of Master Prowet, the Prior of the White Freres, the parson of Mautby, Sir Thomas Lynds and others, by ii. nyghtis, vid.” [The Paston Letters, iv, 226, 227, 229].

An extract from the will of Agnes Paston reads: “Also I bequeath to the Whight Fryers of the said city of Norwich, for I am there a suster, to help to pay hir [their] debts, xx li., which I will be gathered of the arrerage of my lyvelode. Also I bequeath to the auter of Gracion of the said House, whereas mine husband and I have a perpetuall masse, a vestment which they have for a prist to judge in or [of?] rede satern. Also to the mendinge of the chappell of our Ladie within the
said place, whereas Sir Thomas Gerbrege, my grandfather, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, be buried, and Clement Paston my son.” [The Paston Letters, iv, 253].

1467  John Gedge of Norwich, fuller, was buried in the church and left twenty shillings for the repair of the church. He asked for Br. Edmund Haverlond to sing mass for him. [Reg. Jekkys, fo. 73: Kirkpatrick, 168 & Blomefield, 417].

1468, end of July  Lady Eleanor Butler (né Talbot), daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury and sister of the Duchess of Norfolk, born c.1436, died on 30 June 1468 and was buried in the friary. She was the widow of Sir Thomas Butler. It was later claimed that she had entered into a precontract of marriage with Edward IV which rendered his later children illegitimate. It is claimed that she was a benefactress of the Carmelite friary...

1470  “1.  Account of payments to Robert Spery, servant of Vyol, and others, for working at the Frerys in June and July; also for varnish, lead, earthen pans, yellow ochre, oil, bristles to make brushes, etc. for painter’s work. 
Endorsed: ‘Vialles byll comprisid in the iij. rolles of stuff and werkmanship to A. P. [Agnes Paston] place and the Freris, which, as Clargynet understondith, is paid to Viall.’
Memorandum: j. copy of this bill remayneth amonges the billes of werkmanship at the White Freres and Baretts place, and a noder among the billes of plate and Vialles plegis.
Bill indented, 15th Aug. 10 Edw. IV., between William Paston, Esq., and Thomas Vyall of Norwich, painter, relative to the pledging of certain coralbeads and plate to the former, for £5.
Account of rents owing to one Vyall for certain persons ‘at the Freris,’ during August, September and October. Total, 32s. 10d.
Endorsed: Viall’s reckoning written in the roll of the Freris werke not paid, and must be allowed of the £5 that was lent to Viall not yet content again.
Memorandum: one copy of this bill remaineth amongs the bills of workmanship at the White Freris and Baretts place, and another bill amongs the bills of plate and pledges.” [The Paston Letters, v, 82].

c. 1470-1  Richard Walter, prior of the White Friars, Norwich, applied (c.1470-1) to the archbishop of York, chancellor of England, for a writ directed against William Burnham and John Hard, also Walter Fornfeld and Richard Anyell, sheriffs of Norwich. The application alleged that there had been a corrupt verdict in a case of debt brought by Burnham and Hard in the Guildhall in Norwich in 1467. [P.R.O. C1/33/103].
1473  A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].

1473  Katherine Bylham, widow, left: “Item.-To every order of the mendicant friars in Norwich, ten shillings: to be divided to each of the friars *juxta ratam, ... portione.*” [Reg Gel...: Kirkpatrick, 188].

1475  John Butte, alderman, left a bequest: “Item.-To each house of the Mendicant Friars, forty shillings.” [Reg. Gel.. fo. 107: Kirkpatrick, 188].


1479  William Gladen of Norwich, public notary, was buried in the church and gave forty shillings to the house, and to every friar, being a priest, two shillings and to every other friar eight pence. [Kirkpatrick, 168].

1479  Richard Calthorpe and George Calthorpe, sons of Sir William Calthorpe, were buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1479  During his visit to Norwich, William of Worcester recorded the details of the Carmelite church:

"The Cloister of the Church of the Carmelite Friars at Norwich
The cloister alongside the choir of the church of the Carmelite Friars at Norwich is 35 yards or 60 paces long on the south side, and according to my steps, 60 paces measured at different times.
Carmelites’ Church
The passage beneath the belfry, between the gate of the choir and the door called the Parclose is 23 paces long. The nave of the church is 46 paces long on the south side and -- on the north side; its width is 36 paces." [William Worcestre Itineraries, ed. John H. Harvey, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1969) 324-7]. There is a plan of the church facing page 398.

1479, 10 July In his will (proved 27 April 1483), Sir Thomas Brewe, knight, left the following bequests:
“Item. I bequeth to the iij ordres of ffryers in Norwich that is to say to iche ordre to pray for my soule x s.
Item. I bequeth to bachelor [Richard] Watyr of the Whyte ffryers in Norwich to syng and pray for my soule yerly duryngef his lyf iij marcs.
and to ffryer Thomas [blank space – must be Waterpitt] in the same hows so that he kepe and excyse his scole after my decesse be the space of v yere, yerly iiij marcs also.” [Reg. Lyhert, Norwch, xii, fo. 242].


1480 John and Thomas Calthorpe, sons of Sir William Calthorpe, were buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].


1482, Feb 4 In Margaret Paston’s will, there occurs the bequest: “Item, to iche of the iijj. houshes of Freres in Norwich, xxs. Item, to the anker at the White Freres in Norwich I bequethe iijs. iiiijd.” [The Paston Letters, vi, 49].

? “Complaints of John Paston against his uncle William: … Item the seid William gate in to his possession a charger of silver in value x. marke, and iij. bollys of silver that were in kepyng of Bacheler Water a Frier Carmelit of Norwich, to th’entent that a certeyn coost shuld have ben doon upon the liberarye of the Friers Carmelites aforesaid for the sowlis of William Paston, Justice, and Augnes, his wiff; which charger and bollys the seid William yet withholdith and kepith to his owne use, and therfore the seid charges ar not fulfylled.” [The Paston Letters, vi, 77].

1485 King Richard II confirmed all the houses, lands, and privileges of the Carmelites. [Blomefield, 416].

1486, 15 Aug. Thomas Waterpitt, the prior of Norwich, presented the agreement of the mayor, aldermen and citizens to be the patrons of the Norwich house to the provincial chapter meeting at Burnham Norton. This petition was granted by the provincial, John Vynde (Carm.) and the definitors in a document dated 11 May 1488. (see below)

1488, 11 May “To the man of discretion to be extolled, the mayor of the city of Norwich, to the aldermen, sheriffes, merchants, and the rest of the con-citizens of the same city, present and to come, for ever. Your continual orators and poor servants, Friar John, prior-provincial of the order of Blessed Mary, the mother of God, of Mount
Carmelites of Norwich

Carmel, and the (diffinitores) judges of the provincial chapter of the order aforesaid, celebrated in the town of Brunham, anno domini one thousand four hundred and eighty six, on the feast of the assumption of the glorious virgin, (wisheth) all manner (reverentiam) of worship and honour, and to live in him always who saveth those that hope in him. (Rocolendi viri,) honourable men, we acquaint your worship that Philip Cowgate, a citizen and sometime a merchant of your very noble city, was the first founder of our convent in the same; who being departed from this valley of tears, we have not been able to find unto this present any one whom we so lawfully might or may call founder as the merchants and other con-citizens of your city, even as (vivae vocis oraculo) by word of mouth, Friar Thomas Waterpytte, Bachelor of Divinity, Prior of the said convent of your aforesaid city, has more fully signified to your worships, upon whose supplications and instances, for the reverence of the virgin and mother of God, special protectress and patroness of the same order, (vestrae devocionis circumscripta probitas) the strict soundness of your devotion favourably (consenserit) consented. That thenceforth the name of founder of the aforesaid convent should be ascribed to your very worthy persons, for whom, for reward (thereof) together with the benefits to us, and for the profit of the friars exhibited by you, we have decreed that prayers be poured out with the rest of the founders of other convents, to be done for ever. Oh! how happy and how holy a purpose and great indication of a christian mind! What can be thought of more blessed, what more holy, than in this mortal body to do that thing without delay, whereby the (consortium) fellowship of eternal felicity may be obtained? which cannot be done, if, whilst in the body, any one neglects to purchase the very delectable suffrages of the church. Witness Augustine, de Civitate Dei, thus (applaudente) approving, (Frustra hoc homo post hoc corpus inquirit, quod, hoc corpore potitus, sibi comparare neglexit,) in vain does a man seek that thing after this body, which, whilst in this body, he neglected to obtain. We therefore by our authority, by the tenor of (these) presents, do admit you all as united, and accept for founders of our convent of your aforesaid city for ever. And, as much as with God we can, we grant you a perpetual participation of all the masses, fastings, watchings, preachings, abstinences, indulgences, labours, and of all other the good things which the clemency of (our) Saviour shall vouchsafe to be wrought by our brethren, in the province of England; humbly praying God, that he will remove from all things that are hurtful, and grant you all things which may profit. These things are done, the year, the day, and place above-mentioned, and by the venerable men, John Wellys then mayor, and John Pynchemore and John Castre, sheriffs, and also by the aldermen and all the citizens, approved, ratified, and granted. In testimony of all which things, to the one part of this indenture, remaining with the aforesaid mayor and the rest of the con-citizens, in the common chest of the aforesaid city, the aforesaid prior and convent have caused
Carmelites of Norwich

their common seal to be affixed. And to the other part of the same indenture, remaining with the aforesaid prior and convent, the mayor, sheriffs, and the rest of the con-citizens before-mentioned have affixed their common seal of the city. Dated the leventh day of the month of May, anno domini one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, and in the third year of the reign of king Henry the seventh, after the Conquest.” [Autograph in Guildhall Civitatis: J. Kirkpatrick, *History of Religious Orders in Norwich*, (Yarmouth, 1845), 161-4]. Note: Provincial at this chapter was John Vynde.

1488  John Dengayne, gentleman, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1488  Robert Smart, esq., was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171]. Note: Blomefield has 1418 for this and the previous entry, which is clearly a misprint. [Blomefield, 417].

1488-9  “In the langable rental of the fourth of Henry the seventh, these friars are charged (in St. Edmund’s parish) two-pence half-penny for divers tenements which they had purchased.” [Kirkpatrick, 157].

1492  In the will of Margarete Odeham of Bury, dated 1492, there occurs the bequest: “Item I bequethe to every hows of ffryeris in Cambredge, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to eche of ths howses vj s. viij d.” [Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeacon of Sudbury, ed. Samuel Tymms, (Camden Society Old Series, vol. 49, 1850) 73].

1494  Sir William Calthorpe, kn., in his will proved in 1494, desired that he might be buried in the Carmelite church:
“I will that my body be buried in the Whyte Frerys, at Norwich, where the place of my sepulture is made; and the day of my buryelle, I wylle be disposed to pore pepyle, to praie for my sowle, forty marks in pence; and more if nede be. Also I wylle that the Whyte Fryerys aforesaid have ten marks for the repaire of their churche and place; and they to pray for my sowle and frendys sowlys. Item.- I wyll that Fryer Thomas Waterpepe synge for my sowle, and my wyfe’s and frendys sowlys, by the space of three years, at the auter where my sepulture is: and that, after the gospelle, he seye opynly at every masse, De profundis, for my sowle, &c.; and he to have six marks per annum for his labour.” [Reg. Wolman 1494: in Kirkpatrick, 169].

1494  Johan Blackdam, widow, in her will left: “Item. To the anker of the Whyt Fryeris wythinne Norwich, into th’anker’s house, ther next entreines, twelve pence.” [Reg. Multon, fo. 6: Kirkpatrick, 177]
1495  Dame Margery, wife of Sir John Paston, daughter of Sir Thomas Brews was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1495  John, son of Sir William Stoarer, was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].

1497  John Bysshoppe, of Norwich, left a bequest: “Item.-To each house of the Mendicant Friars, twenty shillings.” [Reg. Multon fo. 81: Kirkpatrick, 188].

1498, 3 May  The mayor and citizens absolved the Carmelites from all city tolls and customs of their own property, whether carried by land or by water. [Kirkpatrick, 164-5: VCH, 432].

“To all faithful people of Christ, to whom the present writing shall come, the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonality of the city of Norwich, perpetual founders of the house and church of the Friars Carmelites in Norwich, everlasting health in the Lord. Know ye that we, the aforesaid mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty (intuitu caritatis) in the way of charity, and for perpetual memory of the thing, have given and granted to the prior and convent of the house and church aforesaid, and to their successors, that they and their successors for ever by quit of all toll and custom towards us and our successors, and all our officers, of and for their carriages in and through the whole city, for their own proper things, in any manner from henceforth to be conducted or carried, as well by land as by water, in and through the whole city, for the sustentation of their house. Provided always, that if the aforesaid prior and convent, or their successors, under colour of this grant (provocant seu provocari faciunt) shall procure, or cause to be procured, any person to bring or carry into the aforesaid city, by land or by water, under the name of the said prior and convent, or of their successors, any goods or chattels which shall not belong to the special sustentation of the aforesaid house, to defraud the before-mentioned mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty, and their successors, of their toll and custom; and this shall be proved before the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, and two or three of his brethren, by two or three credible persons of the aforesaid city; then the present grant shall be void and held for nothing. In testimony of which thing, the common seal of the city of Norwich is appended to the presents. Dated in the guildhall of the said city, in a full assembly there held, on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the thirteenth year of the reign of king Henry the seventh, after the conquest.” [Lib. Congr. C., fo. 30: Kirkpatrick, 164-5].

1498  Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Pigott was buried in the church. [Kirkpatrick, 171].
1498, 3 Feb  In his will dated 3 Feb 1498 (proved 18 April 1499), John Perott of Holt made the bequest: “to each of the four orders of friars at Norwich to pray for his soul, 20d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 62].

1498, 26 Feb In his will dated 26 Feb 1498 (proved 3 July 1499), William Lombe the elder of Wymondham made the bequest: “To each house of friars in Norwich, 2s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 87].

1498, 13 July In his will dated 13 July 1498 (proved 11 May 1499), John Cuttyng, senior of Redenhall, made the bequest: “To the Austin Friars,Dominicans and Franciscans of Norwich, 5s. each, and to the Carmelites of Norwich 10s, that is 5s. for their prayers and 5s. for the repair of their house; ...” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 47]. Note: see following entry -

1498? Waterpitt was still prior when, as Bale reports, he rebuilt the convent, which had become seriously delapidated, 'ad aureum reduxit statum'. [Brit. Libr., Ms. Harley 3838, fo. 110].

1498, 5 Nov In his will dated 5 Nov 1498 (proved 27 May 1499), John Belyott, chaplain of Wymondham, made the bequest: “to the Austin Friars and Carmelites of Norwich 2s. each.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 58].

1499, 21 Jan In his will dated 21 Jan 1499 (proved 10 July 1499), John Barnard, esq., of Gunton, made the bequest: “To each house of friars at Norwich, 12d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 93].

1499, 11 Feb In his will dated 11 Feb 1499 (proved 2 July 1499), John Clyff, rector of [East] Raynham St. Mary made the bequest: “to the four orders of friars, to say Placebo and Dirige, 10s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 83].

1499, 10 March In his will dated 10 March 1499 (proved 27 April 1499), Robert Drury, senior of Harleston, made the bequest: “Five priests of the Austin Friars [of Norwich] shall have 20d. each to say a Dirige and a Mass, and each order of friars besides, under the same condition, 20d. p.a. for five years in the of the Five Wounds of Christ, and another five years to all the orders of friars in the worship of the Five Joys of Our Lady, each place to have 20d. in the form aforesaid.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 46].

1499, 22 March In his will dated 22 March 1499 (proved 23 May 1499), William Byllern, priest of Norwich, made the bequest: “to each order of friars in Norwich, 5s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 51].
1499, 2 April  In his will dated 2 April 1499 (proved 6 July 1499), William Salman, chantry priest of Huntingfield, made the bequest: “To each of the four orders of friars within this limitation, 6s. 8d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 88].

1499, 4 April  In his will dated 4 April 1499 (proved 24 June 1499), Henry Bert of Horstead made the bequest: “to each house of friars in Norwich, 12d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 81].

1499, 9 April  In her will dated 9 April 1499 (proved 22 May 1499), Marion Bungay of Redenhall made the bequest: “to the four orders of friars in Norwich when it may be received from her debts, 13s. 4d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 49].

1499, 10 April  In her will dated 10 April 1499 (proved 2 May 1499), Alice Pope, widow of Eye, made the bequest: “to the four orders of friars of Norwich for one hundred masses, 40s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 101].

1499, 23 April  In his will dated 23 April 1499 (proved 3 July 1499), Bartholomew Northern, clerk of Norwich, rector of Blickling and of Rollesby made the bequest: “He will have celebrated in the city of Norwich on the day of his death or the next day as many masses as may be provided by his executors, and to each secular priest and each friar so celebrating he bequeaths 4d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 85].

1499, 26 April  In her will dated 26 April 1499 (proved 19 June 1499), Matilda Gobel, widow of Norwich, made the bequest: “to each order of friars in Norwich, 20d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 68].

1499, 30 April  In his will dated 30 April 1499 (proved 20 June 1499), Thomas Pope of Foxley made the bequest: “to the four orders of friars, 10s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 68]. Note: Probably a bequest to Norwich.

1499, 21 May  In his will dated 21 May 1499 (proved 1 July 1499), Thomas Massenger, rector of Shimpling made the bequest: “To the Friars Minor of Norwich 40d., and to each other convent of mendicant friars there, 20d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 82].

1499, 24 May  In his will dated 24 May 1499 (proved 16 July 1499), John Reynold, grocer, of Norwich, made the bequest: “to each of the four orders of friars of Norwich, 10s.; to the same four friaries to keep a general Dirige and a mass for his soul, 4d. to
Carmelites of Norwich

every priest and 2d. to every novice there present; ... To each of the four orders of friars of Norwich to sing and to say a trental for his soul and his friends’ souls, 10s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 95].

1499, 21 June In his undated will (proved 21 June 1499), John Roo of Hethel made the bequest: “To each house of friars in Norwich, 10s.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 80].

1499, 21 July In her will dated 21 July 1499 (proved 24 July 1499), Olive Mundis, widow of Norwich, made the bequest: “to each of the four orders of Norwich, 20d.” [Register of John Morton, (C.Y.S., 2000) iii, 97].

(Undated, c.1500) Christine Boxforth, widow, of the parish of St. Margaret, of Fibriggate, (asked to be buried) in the north side before the image of our blessed lady. “Item.-To the White Friers for my burial twenty shillings.” [Kirkpatrick, 170: Blomefield, 417].

1502 Margaret Ratcliff, alias Curteis, widow, gave 6s. 8d. to the friars and a legacy to St. Barbara’s guild held in the White Friars. [Blomefield, 418].

1503 John Osteler of Norwich, fishmonger, otherwise called John Patherton, was buried in the church, and he gave to every friar, being a priest, four pence; and to every novice, being no priest, two pence; and to the repair of the church, twenty-six shillings and eight pence; and eight marks to them to pray for his soul, &c. [Reg. Archid. N.: Kirkpatrick, 169].

1503 Elizabeth Aslake, “wydow, late the wyffe of Thomas Aslake, esquier, in the chappel of our lady, in the south parte of the chirch of the White Freres, in Norwiche” [Reg. Popys, fo. 261: Kirkpatrick, 169]. Blomefield adds; “by the image of St. Lawrence.” [Blomefield, 416].


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1504, 4 Oct  "fr. William Buckingham was given the status of a jubilarian but he may not make use of it until he has reached his fiftieth year and then, whatever years he has lived less in the Order since his profession, he was given a dispensation for them." Note: It is likely that William Buckingham was a member of the community at Norwich. [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 257]

1504, 5 Oct  "The prior of the convent of Norwich had two letters of confraternity for certain of his friends." [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 258]

1504, 6 Oct  "A letter of confraternity in full form was granted to the benefactors of the convent at Norwich."
Same day. Fr. Thomas Norwich was made lector on the testimony of the prior of Norwich.
Item. Fr. Robert Drye was given an exemption from the night and day offices except for mass and vespers and double feasts.
Item. Fr. William Walsingham was solemnly made a jubilarian and received confirmation of all rights and other concessions.
Item. The most worthy William Pigot was given a letter of confraternity for himself and his son.” [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 258-9]

1504, 10th Oct The formal visitation of the house took place. [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 259]
Note: There would have been a formal opening ceremony probably beginning in the chapel with a mass to the Holy Spirit and a sermon from the prior general. Then he would have interviewed the officials and members of the community individually to enquire into the general state of the house. The visitation would then have ended with an address from the prior general and further prayers. Sadly, the register does not record what happened or his findings.

1505, 18 Feb  Whilst the Prior General, Peter Terrasse*, was staying at London during a visitation of the province, 'the prior (John Whytyng) and magister Thomas Waterpitt' asked for and received an order from the Prior General forbidding any of the brothers to leave the house and to live in other convents without the permission of the General or the prior. [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 271].

1505, 18 Feb  John Whytyng was prior of Norwich and baccalaureus when the Prior General, staying in London, gave an order against the new prior of Cambridge that each year the said prior should produce three nobles until he had paid of the sum owing to Whytyng from the convent at Cambridge for the time when he was prior of the said convent. [Hermits from Mount Carmel, 272].
1505, 11 Dec  Eleanor, Lady Wyndham, in her will, left 53s. 4d. to a friar from the Carmelite, Dominican or Franciscan houses to sing and pray for her soul for a year. [Testamenta Vetusta, ed. Nicholas Harris (London, 1826) 470].


1508  A provincial chapter was held in Norwich. [Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 79v-].

1510, 26 Dec  In the will of Thomas Doughty of Hanworth, co. Norfolk, dated 26 Dec 1510, proved 11 Feb 1511, there occurs the bequest: "Item I bequeath to iij ordirs of ffrreres in Norwych, in which iij ordres I am brodir, vs." [Brit. Libr., Addit. Charter 45541].

1510  There is mention of “The ankyr at Wyght Freres”. [Kirkpatrick, 177].

1511  Thomas Walters, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by Margaret, “sumtyme his wiff,” and he gave to the repair of the same place forty shillings. [Reg. Johnson, fo. 212: Kirkpatrick, 169].


1512  “Jamys Hamond of Rakheith, [asked to be buried] before the ymage of oure lady.” [Kirkpatrick, 169].

1516  The guild of St. Barbara met in the friary. [Blomefield, 176].


1520's  Bale described the library at Norwich as the 'most beautiful in the Order.' [J. Bale, Script. Illustr. Bryt., i, 489].
The guild of St. Barbara met in the friary. [Blomefield, 176].

“John Hemyngham, clerk, parson of Kesewyk, within the White Freris, in Norwich, at the Jemowe dore, by my mother. To which place I bequeythe all my goodes that are there, and also the money arising of the sale of two tenements.” [Reg. Alablaster, fo. 217: Kirkpatrick, 170].

Sometime before 1524, John Bale, Carmelite, compiled this list of those buried in the house. (The last three names by Bale were added in a later hand).

**Hij sunt viri illustres qui sepeliuntur in conventu Norwici**

Frater Gilbertus de Norwico episcopus Hamerensis obijt anno Domini .1287o. .30a. die Octobris.
Frater Johannes Leycester archiepiscopus Smirmanensis obijt anno Domini .1424o. .vi. Novembris.
Frater Thomas Scrope reclusus et episcopus Dromorensis sepultus est in ecclesia parochiali .1491o. .xv. Januarij apud Lestoste [Lowestoft]

Magister frater Umfridus Necton obijt anno Domini .1303o.
Magister frater Robertus Walsyngham obijt anno Domini .1310o.
Magister frater Galfridus Stalham
Magister frater Johannes Tyteshale obijt Romane [entered in right hand margin]
Magister frater Galfridus Aylsham obijt anno Domini .1346o. .v. die Januarij.
Inceptor frater Adam Saxlyngham.
Magister frater Hugo Virli. [entered in right hand margin]
Magister frater Johannes Folsham prior provincialis Anglie anno Domini .1348o. xvij. Aprilis.
Magister frater Ricardus Enges obijt anno Domini .1361o. 4a. die Julij.
Magister frater Wilhelmus de Sancta Fide obijt anno Domini .1372o. xxv. Aprilis.
Magister frater Thomas Ryburgh obijt anno Domini .1382o. 24a. die Julij.
Magister frater Robertus Pulham.
Magister frater Walterus Dysse legatus apostolicus obijt anno Domini .1404o. 21a. Januarij.
Magister frater Adam Harlynge obijt anno Domini .1408o. xxv. die Februarij.
Magister frater Thomas Kenyng obijt anno Domini .1421o. xxv. die Augusti.
Magister frater Robertus Roose obijt anno Domini .1420o. 16a. die Decembris.
Magister frater Johannes Thorpe doctor ingeniosus obijt anno Domini .1440o. xi. Augusti.
Magister frater Henricus Wychyngham obijt anno Domini .1447°. xiiiia. die Marcij.
Magister frater Johannes Kynynghale prior provincialis Anglie obijt anno Domini .1451°. 28°. Aprilis
Magister frater Petrus de Sancta Fide obijt anno Domini .1452°. 8°. die Novembris.
Magister frater Nicolaus Greye obijt anno Domini .1458°. vij°. die Apriliis.
Magister frater Adam Beston.
Magister frater Thomas Watyrpet obijt anno Domini .1508°. 18°. die Junij.
Magister frater Robertus Love prior provincialis Anglie anno Domini .1517°.
Magister frater Wilhelmus Wroxham obijt anno Domini .1383°. in conventu Calisie .1383°. 23°. Augusti.
Bachalaurius frater Wilhelmus Raymundus anno Domini .1386°. prima die Augusti.
Bachalaurius frater Henricus Myleham
Bachalaurius frater Ricardus Watyr anno Domini .1485°. v°. die Marcij.
Bachalaurius frater Wilhelmus Wursted obijt anno Domini .1494°. xi°. die Septembris.
Bachalaurius frater Thomas Penyman

Frater Philippus Cowgate primus fundator conventus/ ante ingressum ordinis, 23 die mensis Aprilis, magnus mercator. [Date added later]
Frater Wilhelmus Crongethorpe miles, Alicia consors ante ingressum ordinis, obijt anno Domini .1332°. 2°. Julij. [Wife’s name added later]
Frater Hugo de Uvedale miles ante ingressum ordinis obijt anno Domini .1390°. x°. Aprilis.
Domina Emma Carmelita reclusa et soror in religione obijt anno Domini .1422°. 2°. Decembris.

[The following names are clearly added later].
Magister frater Johannes Whytynge anno Domini .1524°. 24°. die Junij.
Magister frater Symon Pykerynge anno Domini .1525°. xxiiiia. die Febuarij.
Bachalaurius frater Robertus Browne anno Domini .1525°.
[Bodl. Libr., Ms. Bodley 73, fo. 51v: also in Kirkpatrick, 172-5]

1524, 25 May  In the funeral expenses of Sir Thomas Lovell, of Enfield, Middx., who died on 25 May 1524, occurs the following bequest: "To the four Orders of Friars at Norwich, four at Lynne, two at Thetford, and four at Cambridge, 28l." [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. J. Brewer, (London: Longmans, 1872), iv (1), 155].
1526  Bishop John, bishop of Lidensis, ordained in St. Thomas’ chapel in the Carmelite church. [Bloemfield, 422] Note: The only assistant bishop officiating in Norwich at this time, who is seems to correspond in the Handbook of British Chronology is John Underwood, bishop of Chalcedon. [p. 286]

1527, end of year or early 1528 John Bale returned to the house after his journey through France and Italy. [Brit. Libr., Ms. Harley 1819, fo. 39v].

1529  The will of Margaret Beaumond, who was buried in the church, contains the following items:
“Item.-I wyll that the howse of Whyte Fryers aforesaid shall have the use of the profightes of my messuage, garden, and appurtenances, in the paryshe of St. Austen yerely, duryng ninety-nine yeres; on condition that they celebrate for my soule, etc. every yere four tymes, namely at Mighelmas, Cristmas, Eastre, and Whitesentyde, in their sayde howse, a dyrge and a messe. And that at iche of them they have a peny candell brenynge byfore the blessed sacrament of the aultare there; and also, that the prior shall distribute amonge the said Whyte Fryers a pitance to the value of two shillings. The residue of the saide profightes, etc. to remain to the use of the aforesayde howse, they repayring the said messuage, etc.; and at the end of the term to be sold by the then feoffees, and the money given to the sayde fryers, to pray for my sowle, etc. And if the said friers, during the said ninety-nine yeres, shall fail in observing the premises, the church of St. Austin to receyve the profightes upon the same condicions.” [Reg. Palgrave, fo. 110: Kirkpatrick, 170].

1529  The guild of St. Gation met in the friary. [Blomefield, 176].

1531-2  In the accounts for St. Gile’s Hospital, Norwich, there is the entry: “Paid to the Friars Carmelites, in Norwich, for making five quarters of barley into malt, two shillings and sixpence; and paid for the carriage of the five quarters of malt from the house of the said friars, in Norwich, to the said hospital fourpence.” [Comp. Hosp. S. Egid. 23 Hen VIII: Kirkpatrick, 181].

1533, 24 April Sir Alan Percy (d. 1560), brother of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, laid claim to the priory as being founded by his ancestors and not the mayor and citizens. But this assertion was denied by the Carmelites. [Blomfield, 414].
“To the worshipful man, the prefect or mayor of the city of Norwich, to the aldermen, sheriffs, and merchants, and the rest of the con-citizens of the same city, present and to come, your always humble orators and perpetual poor servants, Friar Thomas, doctor of sacred divinity and prior of the convent, in Norwich, of the friars of the order of Mary the Mother of God, of Mount Carmel, and all the friars of the said convent, greeting, and to live always in Him who saveth those who hope in
Him:- because lately, when we humbly appealed to you, that you would acknowledge our place (for) your foundation, by yearly visiting it, whereby it might be the more publicly known to all and singular the inhabitants of this city, that they, by this name (namely of founder) do more particularly above others participate of our suffrages, it was reclaimed by the honourable man of illustrious family, the Lord Alane Percye, (germani fratris) brother of the late Lord Henry Percye, Earl of Northumberland, who, before (omnia vestrum senatu) your whole assembly, openly protested that it could not be done by you without the greatest injury, not only of the said noble earl, his brother, but also of the whole family, alleging that our place was in old time founded by his progenitors, which indeed, that it was not so, but by one Philip Cowgate, merchant, and your con-citizen, was found by our evidences then produced and examined. Wherefore, by you (as it is always the part of a most righteous judge, inclined to embrace the truth, without respect of any, though a great person) it was requested that, from the evidences themselves of our foundation, we would transfer a copy and exemplar into a certain charter, confirmed by our common seal, and commend the same into your hands, (unde obstrepentibus quibuscunque respondeatur,) that you may always have it in readiness, therefrom to answer all those who clamour to the contrary. Which said request, whereas it is godly and just, would be not only ungrateful but unjust, if we should deny it to you. Our first foundation, therefore, so far as from our evidences and charters can be collected, we have taken care to transfer to you into this charter, under the form here following:–

‘Know all men present and to come, that I, Philip, son of Warin, the son of Adam Ernold have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to Master William de Southfeld, archdeacon of Norwich, and to his heirs and assigns, all my messuage in the city of Norwich, with all the edifices contained therein, which lies between the messuage of Ralph the chaplain, vicar of Wrottyng, towards the south, and that messuage which Robert de Holverstone some time held, towards the north, the length whereof extendeth itself from the king’s way, called Cowgate, on the part of the west, unto the ditch which is next the same messuage, on the part of the east.’– Thus far in the first charter.

But that it may be more fully known to you, for what use and under what conditions the aforesaid Philip committed, gave, and granted the messuage aforesaid, to the said Master William de Southfeld, we think it no trouble to transcribe for you also, that which is written immediately in a certain charter, in this manner:–

’To all who shall see or hear the present writing, Master William de Southfeld, archdeacon of Norwich, greeting, etc. (as before recited.’)

Hitherto, out of the second charter, which heirs and successors of the aforesaid Philip we know not to this day, nor ever acknowledged others to be, than you the mayor, senators or aldermen, merchants and sheriffs, con-citizens of the famous
city, which, indeed, certain indentures between us and the mayors our predecessors, made anno domini one thousand four hundred and eighty-six, in our provincial chapter, celebrated at Brunham, on the Feast of the Assumption of Blessed Mary, do testify so to be, whereof the one part also remaineth with you, sealed with our common seal, the other part in exchange with us, confirmed with the common seal of your city; where it is evident that you, by your predecessors, by the unanimous consent of all the citizens, did freely and thankfully accept to your persons the title of the foundation, and willed that it should henceforth be ascribed to you. We trust therefore, yea, we beseech in the Lord, that, for the opposition or reclaim of any persons, ye shall not waver, hesitating in this matter, foreasmuch, as now at length we have explained our foundation so manifestly out of our most ancient evidences, satisfying your desires in all things. For the truth and force whereof, by the unanimous consent of the whole convent, we have caused our common seal to be appended to these presents, anno domini one thousand five hundred and thirty-three, on the twenty-fourth day of April.”

[Autograph in Guildhall Civitatis: Kirkpatrick, 165-7].

1534, April

**Oath of Obedience:**

"All friars of every monastery must be assembled in their chapter house, and examined separately concerning their faith and obedience to Henry VIII, and bound by an oath of allegiance to him, Queen Anne and her present and future issue. They must be bound by oath to preach and persuade the people of the above at every opportunity. They must acknowledge the king as the supreme head of the Church, as Convocation and Parliament have decreed. They must confess that the bishop of Rome has no more authority than other bishops. They shall not call the bishop of Rome pope either privately or publicly, or pray for him as such. They shall not presume to wrest the Scriptures, but preach the words and deeds of Christ sincerely and simply, according to the meaning of the Holy Scripture and Catholic doctors. The sermons of each preacher must be carefully examined and burnt if not Catholic, orthodox and worthy of a Christian preacher.

"Preachers must be warned to commend to God and the prayers of the people, first the King as head of the Church of England, then queen Anne with her child, and lastly the archbishop of Canterbury, with the other orders of the clergy. Each house must be obliged to show their gold, silver and other moveable goods, and deliver an inventory of them. Each house must take an oath under their convent seal to observe the above orders." [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, (London, 1883), vii, 590].

1538, 5 Sept

The Mayor and Alderman of Norwich wrote to Thomas Cromwell:

"Understand that on 29 August the Austin Friars in Norwich was dissolved. Suppose the other three orders will be dissolved likewise. " [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, (London, 1893), xiii, (2), 282 (p. 114)].
1538, 21 Sept  The Duke of Norfolk wrote to Thomas Cromwell:
"Intended yesterday to have ridden to Norwich to take the surrender of the Grey
Friars, but was ill and so sent his son of Surrey, his treasurer, and others of his
council, who have taken the surrender and left the Duke's servants in charge. Thinks
the other two friars should be enjoined to make no more waste: the Black Friars
have sold their greatest bell. ..." [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, (London, 1893),
xiii, (2), 399 (p. 154)].

1538, Sept  "ii. The houses of friars that have no substance of lead, save only some of them
have small gutters.
" White Friars in ... Norwich ..."
[Letters & Papers, Henry VIII, (1893), xiii, (2), 489 (p. 190-1)].

1538, 7 Oct  Letter from the Duke of Norfolk to Thomas Cromwell:
"... The White and Black Friars of Norwich presented a bill, enclosed, for Norfolk to
take the surrender of their houses, saying the alms of the country was so little they
could no longer live. Promised 'by this day sevennight' to let them know the King's
pleasure: begs to know what to do and what to give them. They are very poor
wretches, and he gave the worst of the grey friars 20s for a raiment, it were pity
these should have less. ..." [Letters & Papers, Henry VIII, (1893), xiii, (2), 554 (p.
216)].

1538, Oct  A few days after, an impostor, John Pratte a servant of Ralph Salter of Harpley,
came to the White Friars, when the prior and the community were at dinner. He
asserted that he was the Lord Privy Seal’s (Cromwell’s) servant, and had a
commission from him to suppress the house. The prior asked to see the commission
who, when it was not produced and being convinced that Pratte was a cheat, he
brought him before the major’s court. Whereupon Pratte confessed to the fraud and
admitted that he had hoped that the prior would give him money. He was sentenced
to be taken about the town on the following Saturday with the words on paper “For
false feynging to be the kynge’s comyssioner” and afterwards to have both ears
nailed to the pillory, and then cut off. [Letter & Papers Henry VIII, xiii (2), 443
(39): in VCH].

“At the court held on Saturday, the twelfth of October, in the thirtieth year of Henry
the eighth, that one John Pratte, servant with Rauff Salter of Harpley, coming to
Norwich, on Wednesday last, did, on the Fryday, go to the White Freres, and found
the prior and his bretheren at dyner; and after the accustomed words of humanitie
betwene the said pryor and the said John had, the prior demaundd from whence he
came, whereunto the same John sayd, ‘I am my Lord Privye Seallis’ servaunt, and
late come from his lordship.’ And then the prior asked him the cause of his comyng,
and he made answer,-'I have a commission from my Lord Privye Seal, to suppress this house.' The prior desired the sight of his commission, and the said John sayd:-'That Master Godsalff had it;' and further sayd,-'that they should be dispatched of their house on Monday next, at the furthest.'-But it seems the prior, upon further examination, found him to be a cheat and so caused him to be brought before the court, where he confessed that he did it, purposing to have put the prior of the same place in such fear, that he, by reason thereof, should give him a reward of forty shillings, or four pounds. But on Saturday, the nineteenth of October, according to sentence passed on him, he went about the market with a paper containing-'For false feynyng to be the kynge’s comyssioner.’ And, after, both his ears were nailed to the pillory,” etc.” [Lib. Cur. 31 Henry VIII: Kirkpatrick, 181-2].

1538, (c. 10 Dec) Letter of Richard Ingworth, bishop of Dover, to Thomas Cromwell: "Since he was last with him, has received to the King's use ... the Black and White in Norwich, ... Most of the substance was sold, stolen or pledged before his coming, and little left either in plate, lead or implements, yet he has so ordered that both plate and lead has come to light." [Letters & Papers, Henry VIII, (1893), xiii, (2), 1021 (p. 436)].

1538, (Dec) 'Lead of the Friars' Houses.
Account of lead 'collecte by the visitor' in Norwich, Yarmouth, Dunwich, Orford and Maldon. Total 48 fodder 3 qrs. 'All this lyeth near the water meet to be carried to London or to any other place.' All lead that lay safe on churches lies still unmolten 'but only such as lay in despair and part was gone of it, such is in slabs and marked with a crown for the King and indentures of the same made.' [Letters & Papers, Henry VIII, (1893), xiii, (2), 1023 (p. 437)].

1538, 15 Dec Letter from Sir George Lawson and others to Thomas Cromwell:
"Have received his letters with the King's order concerning the lead and bells of the houses of religion contained in their commission. Have already committed the custody of them to substantial persons and have sold none. York, 15 Dec." [Letters & Papers, Henry VIII, (1893), xiii, (2), 1064 (p. 454)].
**PART II B: PRIORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CARMELITE HOUSE, NORWICH**

**Priors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Philip de Cowgate]</td>
<td>1283?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger</td>
<td>Time of Henry III-Edward I (c.1260-1300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas de Salthouse</td>
<td>20 Sept 1334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Folsham</td>
<td>1348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>23 Edward III 1349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Disse</td>
<td>18 Nov 1376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Wichingham</td>
<td>1381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Ivory</td>
<td>1386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Titleshale</td>
<td>1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Thorp</td>
<td>after 1413-before 1417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Rose</td>
<td>1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thorpe</td>
<td>1 April 1421-1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyril Garland</td>
<td>c. 1434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter of St. Faith</td>
<td>1443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Keninghale</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Water</td>
<td>1467-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Waterpitt</td>
<td>15 Aug 1486 until Dec 1504 (prob)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Whytyng</td>
<td>18 Feb 1505-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subpriors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew Acton</td>
<td>1 April 1421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II C: NOTES ON THE CARMELITE HOUSE

1. **Distinctions**: Norwich was the senior house for the Norwich *distinctio* (region) which included Burnham Norton, Blakeney, King's Lynne and Yarmouth.

2. **Study House**: Norwich was also the study house for the students of this distinction.

3. **Burials**: Other lay persons buried in the friary for whom no date is known: [From Weever: where dated they have been added in Part IIA]
   - Dame Eleanor Boteler,
   - Dame Alice, wife of Roger de Boyland;
   - Sir Bartholomew Somerton, knight, and Dame Katherine his wife;
   - Sir William Cronthorp and Dame Alice his wife; [see Bale list of Carmelites c.1524 above]
   - Sir Oliver Grosh, knight;
   - John, father of Sir Ralph Benhall, knt.;
   - Dame Jone, wife of Sir Thomas Morley;
   - Robert Banyard, esquire;
   - Sir Oliver Wigth, (Wythe) and Sir Peter Tye, knights;
   - Margaret Pulham;
   - Dame Elizabeth Hethersete;
   - Dame Katherine, wife of Sir Nicholas Borne;
   - Jone, wife of John Fastolphe;
   - Thomas Cronthorp (Crownthorp or Crongethorp) and Alice his wife;
   - Sir Walter Cotet;
   - Hankinson of Lancashire;
   - Clement Paston, esq., obit 14....;
   - Cecily, daughter of Sir William Calthorpe;
   [Kirkpatrick, 171].

4. **The buildings**:
   a) **The Church**:
      i) The passage beneath the belfry, between the gate of the choir and the door called the Parclose is 23 paces long. The nave of the church is 46 paces long on the south side and -- on the north side; its width is 36 paces." [William Worcestre Itineraries, ed. John H. Harvey, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1969) 324-7]. There is a plan of the church facing page 398.
ii) The south aisle was completed by frater Hugh Dowdale (see 17 March 1351)

b) Chapels:
i) The chapel of the Holy Cross (1440)
ii) The chapel of Our Lady in the south part of the church (1503)

c) Altars:
i) Altar of St. Gracian (Gation?: see guilds) (1440)

d) Statues:
i) The statue of St. Lawrence in the south side of the church (1510)
ii) Image of Our Lady on north side (c1500): image of Our Lady (1512)
iii) The statue of St. Anne in the chapel of the Holy Cross.
iv) The statue of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of the Holy Cross (1440)

e) Lights:
i) The light to Our Lady (1492)
ii) Our Lady’s light at the high altar end (1521)

f) Vestments, etc.:
frater High Dowdale gave a set of vestments worth £22, a censer, two phials and a basin of silver worth £7. (see 17 March 1351).

g) Belfry: This is mentioned in sale of site, 1542.

h) Cemetery:
Also mentioned in 1542.

i) Cloister:
“The cloister alongside the choir of the church of the Carmelite Friars at Norwich is 35 yards or 60 paces long on the south side, and according to my steps, 60 paces measured at different times.” {William Worcester, see above}.

j) Dormitory:
frater Hugh Dowdale gave £100 towards the cost of a new dormitory. (see 17 March 1351).

k) Other:
frater Hugh Dowdale gave a stone gate worth 10 marks(?). (see 17 March 1351).

5. The guilds:
a) The guild of St. Mary, formed by the candlemakers, is mentioned in 1389. This guild provided three candles to burn on the altar at the Feast of the Purification.
b) The guild of St. Barbara met in the friary in 1502, 1516, 1522. [Margaret Radely, (alias Curteys) of Norwich, widow, gave to the said guild of St. Barbara six shillings and eight-pence].
c) The guild of St. Gation met there in 1529.

6. Anchorites: There are numerous mentions of anchorites at the friary (see individual entries):
Carmelites of Norwich

a) 1441, 1 April Lady Emma Stapilton, daughter of Sir Miles Stapilton, a recluse, was granted various permissions by Thomas Netter, the provincial, and assigned a number of spiritual directors. She died on 2 December 1422 (see entries above).

b) 1442 Mention of “the anker of the Carmels”.

c) 1443 Friar Thomas, the recluse of the order of the Carmelites of Norwich, is mentioned.

d) 1465 Brother Thomas Castleacre, priest and anchorite.

e) 1466 Bequest of 10s. to “the ancker of the White Freris”

f) 1494 Bequest of 12d. to “the anker of the Whyt Fryeris wythinne Norwich”

g) 1510 Mention of “the ankyr at Wyght Freres”.

Blomefield claims that there were two anchorite’s cells, one for a man and the other for a woman. The latter was under the chapel of the Holy Cross, which is still standing (1805) although converted into dwelling houses. The former stood by St. Martin’s bridge, on the east side of the street, and a small garden belonging to it adjoined the river. [Blomefield, 420-1].

7. Library:

1 Corrogationes Promethei
   Alexander Nequam: Stegmüller Bibl. 2.1161; Hunt Nequam 131.

2 Quaestiones naturales Adelardi per dialogos, ipso et nepote interlocutoribus

3 Euclides de oculo)
   Idem de visibus ) uterque libellus sublatus
   Optica and Catoptrica; as De visu (Ponatur ab oculo...) and De speculis (Visum rectum esse...) they follow Euclid's Elements in e.g. Cambridge Gonville and Caius Coll. 504 and Oxford Bodl. Auct. F.5.28 (3623).

4 Damascenus de vera fide

5 Suetonius de Caesaribus

6 Alredi Rievallensis historiola
   Leland saw another copy at Kirkham, which is one of Rievaulx' nearest neighbours. A. Hoste Bibliotheca Aelrediana (Instrumenta Patristica 2, 1962) 129 suggests that it may be an extract from De bello standardi.

7 Ricardus medicus de signis

8 Aluredus de motu cordis
Alfred of Sareshel (Shareshill): printed by C. Baeumker in *BGPM* 23.i-ii (1923).

9 Geometria Wiberti pseudo apostolici

10 Liber Nicolai de Linnea de judiciis tabulis et aliis astronomiae tractatibus
Nicholas of Lynn O.Carm. (*BRUO* 2.1194), presumably the Kalendar for AD 1386-1462 which he wrote in succession to Walter Elveden's, with related tables, ed. S. Eisner, Athens (Georgia) 1980, very likely with similar pieces as e.g. in Brit. Libr., Ms. Harley 321.

11 Rhetorica Aristotelis
12 Aristoteles de coloribus
13 Terentius vetus codex
14 Albritius de origine deorum furto sublatus

15 Apuleius de deo Socratis

Kerr records some further books which still survive and which he claims were at some time in the Norwich house:

16 Cambridge, Univ. Lib., Ff.6.28 *Historia sancti Cyrilli*, etc. (manu J. Bale). s.xvi in. inscribed "possidet Johannes Bale studens philosophice facultatis in alma universitate Cantabrigiensis"
John Bale, B.D. Cambridge 1528-29; died 1563.

17 London, Brit. Libr., Harley 211 *Orationes*, etc. (partly in English). s.xv in. inscribed "Doctor Thomas Waterpytte dedit Ricardu Cake"
Thomas Waterpytte was prior c.1486-1491: Richard Cake was rector of Bradfield 1503-1512.

18 Oxford, Bodleian, Bodl. 73 *Collectanea Carmelitica* (manu J. Bale). s.xvi in.

19 Oxford, Bodl. Libr., e Mus. 86, *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*. s.xv in. ?


Among other books known to be in the library, there were:

21 Radulphus Camertianus, *De Futuris Eventibus*, Lib. 1.
8. **Seal:**

    common seal

Circular, nearly 2 inches in diameter: a castle showing, as Blomefield says, that the convent was patronized by the city: under this, the Virgin Mary holding Our Saviour in her arms. On each side are two friars in their habits, two of whom have labels from their mouths:-

- on one is:- Ave : fili : pater
- on the other:- Virgo : divina : mater


[Noted by Peter Salt, 1992: from document in Norwich Guildhall?].

9. **Papal bulls etc:**

a) A letter from cardinal Pandulphus dated 5 May 1396 in which pope Boniface IX granted the Carmelites in the English province permission to eat meat. This letter was given to two doctors in theology Thomas Colby and John Hawley. The original was kept in Norwich. [*Speculum carmelitanum* (1507) 66v]
PART II C: POST-DISSOLUTION HISTORY OF THE SITE

1542  Henry VIII granted, among other things, the site of the friary of the White Friars in Norwich to Richard Andrewes and Leonard Chamberlain in fee, paying four shillings yearly. [Pat. 34 Henry VIII, pars 4: Kirkpatrick, 182].

1542, 20 June  The king granted a licence for Richard Andrewes to alienate the property to John Spenser and his heirs. . [Pat. 34 Henry VIII, pars 4: Kirkpatrick, 182].

“Henry VIII by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and on earth supreme head of the Church of England, to whom these present letters come, greeting. Know that by our special grace and for twelve shillings paid into our hanaper, we have granted and given licence, and by these presents do grant and give licence for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to our beloved Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlyn, that as by fine levied before our Justices of the Bench at Westminster, that they may be able to give and to grant to John Spencer and Margery his wife, the whole house and late Priory of the Carmelite Friars, commonly called the White Friars, within the City of Norwich, lately dissolved and the whole church, belfry and cemetery of the same house and late priory of the Carmelite Friars and all messuages, house buildings, plantations, orchards, gardens, curtilages, ponds, vineries, land and soil of the same house and late priory of the Carmelite Friars within the said City of Norwich, and all walls, embankments and limits whatsoever pertaining to the said house and late priory of the same Carmelite Friars, and site and environment and precinct and all rights, profits, emoluments whatsoever in the premises, or in any parcel of the same which they held from us in Chief, to have and to hold to the same John and Margery and heirs and assigns of the said John from us and our heirs by due service and customary rights for ever; and we give special licence to the same John and Margery that they may be able to receive from the aforesaid Richard and Leonard, the house, priory, messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid and other premises with appurtenances and to hold similarly to the heirs and assigns of the said John from us and our heirs by services aforesaid for ever. Not wishing that the aforesaid Richard and Leonard and their heirs and assigns of the same John by reason of these presents be disturbed, molested or in any manner aggrieved by us or our heirs, Justices, eschaetors, sheriffs or other bailiffs or ministers of us or our heirs whomsoever. In testimony of which we have caused these letters to be made patent. Witness me to this at Westminster 20th June in the 34th year of our reign.”

[Document held by Jarrolds, the printers: translation in Peter Salt, p. 4].
Carmelites of Norwich

Blomefield has: “...soon after it was divided, and that part which lies against the river, next the bridge called Whitefriars bridge in the parish of St. Martin at the Palace gate, where the anker’s house stood, was sold off, and the original site all lying in St. James’ parish, from the aforesaid part of St. James’ church, and backward quite to the city walls and river, continued in the Spencers till they sold it to the Southwells.

1545, 20 Feb In the grant in fee to John Eyer for the sum of £761 12s. 8d., there were a number of properties, among which was:

1561, 15 Sept Francis Southwell, esq., Thomas Spencer and John Spencer had the queen’s licence to alienate the premises to William Gilderne and his heirs. [Kirkpatrick, 183].

1562 In the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, John Spenser held all the capital messuage and site of the Carmelites in Norwich in capite by knight’s service and his son and heir was Leonard Spenser. [Eschaet. 4 Elizabeth I: Kirkpatrick, 182].

1568-9 In the 11 Eliz I, in an assembly of the city, it was ordered:
“That the four surveyors, appointed to talke with William Gilderne for the purchase of the Whigthe Fryers, to the use of the cittie, should make their report.” However, Kirkpatrick could find no more mention in the city records and assumed that the proposed purchase did not proceed. [Kirkpatrick, 183].

[There is some confusion in the following information, as Kirkpatrick notes, and it is not clear how the ownership of the property was held].

1579-80 In 22 Eliz I, the queen granted a licence of alienation to William Gilderne, for conveying the property to William Drury of Melton and his heirs, and the family owned it for many years. [Pat. 22 Elizabeth I, pars, 1: Kirkpatrick, 183].

1580-2(?) William Drury died and passed the property to his son(?), Robert Drury. (see below 1653)

1582, 26 Oct On the demise of Robert Drury of Rougham, the property came into the possession of Hamond Claxton of Norwich. (see below 1653).
1635, 8 August The parishioners of the parish of St. Martin of the Palace claimed some part of the site of the monastery, as part of their parish. At a court on this day, the differences between the parishioners of St. James’ and St. Martin’s at palace, touching the friars, was referred to the aldermen of the ward of Fibrigg and to Mr. Throkmorton, if in town. Kirkpatrick found no more mention of the matter. [Kirkpatrick, 184].

1639, 8 Nov In an inquisition on the death of William Drury of Besthorp, who died on 8 Nov 1639, it was found that he died seized of the white friars’ dissolved monastery, in Norwich. [Coll. P.L.N.N.: Kirkpatrick, 183].

1653 By a deed of a certain messuage, etc., parcel of the priory of the White Friars, it appears from the recitals that ‘John Drury of Great Melton, gent., granted the late priory, and all the church, steeple, and churchyard of the same house, and all other messuages, houses, yards, ponds, etc., in the circuit and precinct of it, together with all walls, etc., to Robert Drury of Rougham, in Norfolk, esq., who on the twenty-six October, in the twenty-fourth year of Elizabeth (i.e. 26 Oct 1582), demised the whole to Hamond Claxton of Norwich, esq. from Michaelmas foregoing, for one thousand years.”

? The property passed to Anthony Mingay of Norwich, gent.

1634-5 Anthony Mingay granted the remainder of the 1,000 year lease to William Brereton, the elder. [Kirkpatrick, 183-4].

c.1700 “Of late years, it was in the possession of Mr. John Chambers.” [Kirkpatrick, 184].

1725 The property was in the possession of Mr. ... Chambers, son of John Chambers. “At this time, several buildings still remained: particularly one in the midst, wherein the people of one sect of the Anabaptists have their place of meetings and a burying ground adjoining.” [Kirkpatrick, 184].

1805 Blomefield adds: “There are now no ruins of this house remaining, save Friars-hall, with their kitchen under it, now the Anabaptists meeting-house, and the chapel of the Holy Cross at the west end thereof, under which part the anchoress had her anchorage, the chapel being over it; there is part of the cloister now turned into a cellar at a publick-house; the church stood near St. James’, there being only a passage between the church-yards, but its site is now all built on.” [Blomefield, 423].
Carmelites of Norwich

1843 The owner built a square of houses, “in the room of the old cloister, which he pulled down.” Salt notes that there is still a vaulted room surviving, called the crypt, which might be part of the old cloister. [Salt, p. 2 (Brief history)].

Present The site is currently owned by Jarrold Printing and they have formed a small printing museum in the original crypt area. This crypt is mostly early fourteenth century, with traces of some earlier thirteenth century work. The brick vault is early 1500. It was used for a time as a smithy and, early this century, was the basement of a public house. An archaeological dig was done in 1978 around the area. [Salt, p. 2 (brief history)].

The free standing archway (supposed to be the door of the anchorite’s cell, whose garden ran down to the river), was bought at the Dissolution by Anthony Mingay, a grocer and one-time mayor of Norwich, who set it up as the front door of his hall at Arminghall, about three miles south of Norwich. He took both the South porch and its inner door. When a drawing was made of the hall in 1890, it had deteriorated and been converted into two cottages. It was demolished in 1910. The inner door was lost, but the South Porch was moved to another site at Bawburgh, about five miles west of Norwich. Here it remained until the 1970’s when it was offered for sale. Norfolk County Council bought it and incorporated it into their new magistrates’ court (200 yards from its original site), where it became an inner archway on the stairs. [Peter Salt, p. 2 (brief history)].

One of the the bodies buried on the site, in his original lead-lined coffin, is now an exhibit in the Church Museum in St. Peter Hungate. This was discovered in the 1950’s during construction on the site.
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