

## King Street

7). No 1 King Street belonged to the Wharton family in 1619. From the 1680s it belonged to Sir John Turner, a vintner and one of the most influential merchants of the town. From there he commissioned Henry Bell to build the Merchant Exchange next door (now the Custom House). Sir John's nephew, Sir Charles Turner, was married to Mary Walpole, sister of Britain's first PM, Sir Robert Walpole. This alliance contributed to members of the Turner family acting as mayors and MP's for King's Lynn from 1678 to 1768, but gradually the family moved away to become country gentry. One of the last remaining in town was Charles Turner, Collector of Taxes, Alderman and Mayor, but he was so unpopular that he became a major cause of the demise of the family's influence.

8). No. 3 King Street belonged to the family of George Hogge, coal, wine and timber merchants, who also owned a brewery at Setchey. The Hogge family were another of the town's elite merchant families and they also built the mansion which stands at 21 Tuesday Market Place.

9). No. 27 King Street (next to St George's Guildhall) went through a number of owners during the 18th and 19th century. These included Benjamin Nuthall (a wine merchant and banker who was twice mayor), Thomas Audley (a merchant banker), Bagge & Bacons the bankers, and the Everard family. The Everards (who also bought the Hanse House in 1751) took over the bank in 1826, but also dealt with wine, timber, coal and brewing. They sold the business and house in 1861.

## Tuesday Market Place

10). 21 Tuesday Market Place (now the offices for the solicitors Fraser Dawbarns) was once the mansion of the Hogge family. Along with the Bagge, Everard and Self families the Hogges were active in the town's political life during the 18th and 19th centuries.

## About Us

**The Marriott's Warehouse Trust** was set up in 2013 to promote knowledge and appreciation of the rich historic built environment of King's Lynn. The Trust has an permanent exhibition of models depicting some of the town's remarkable historic buildings and a display focusing on the town's medieval trading relationship with the Hanseatic League. The Marriott's Warehouse restaurant is run independently on a licence from the Trust by Bella Warehouse Ltd.

**King's Lynn U3A** has over 300 members from King's Lynn and its surrounding villages. It is a self-financing, self-learning organisation for anyone no longer in full time employment. Everyone is welcomed and new members quickly find others with similar interests.

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King's Lynn U3A

[www.u3asites.org.uk/kingslynn/home](http://www.u3asites.org.uk/kingslynn/home)

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# King's Lynn Merchant Houses



A free self guided walk



Marriott's Warehouse  
Trust



# Nelson Street

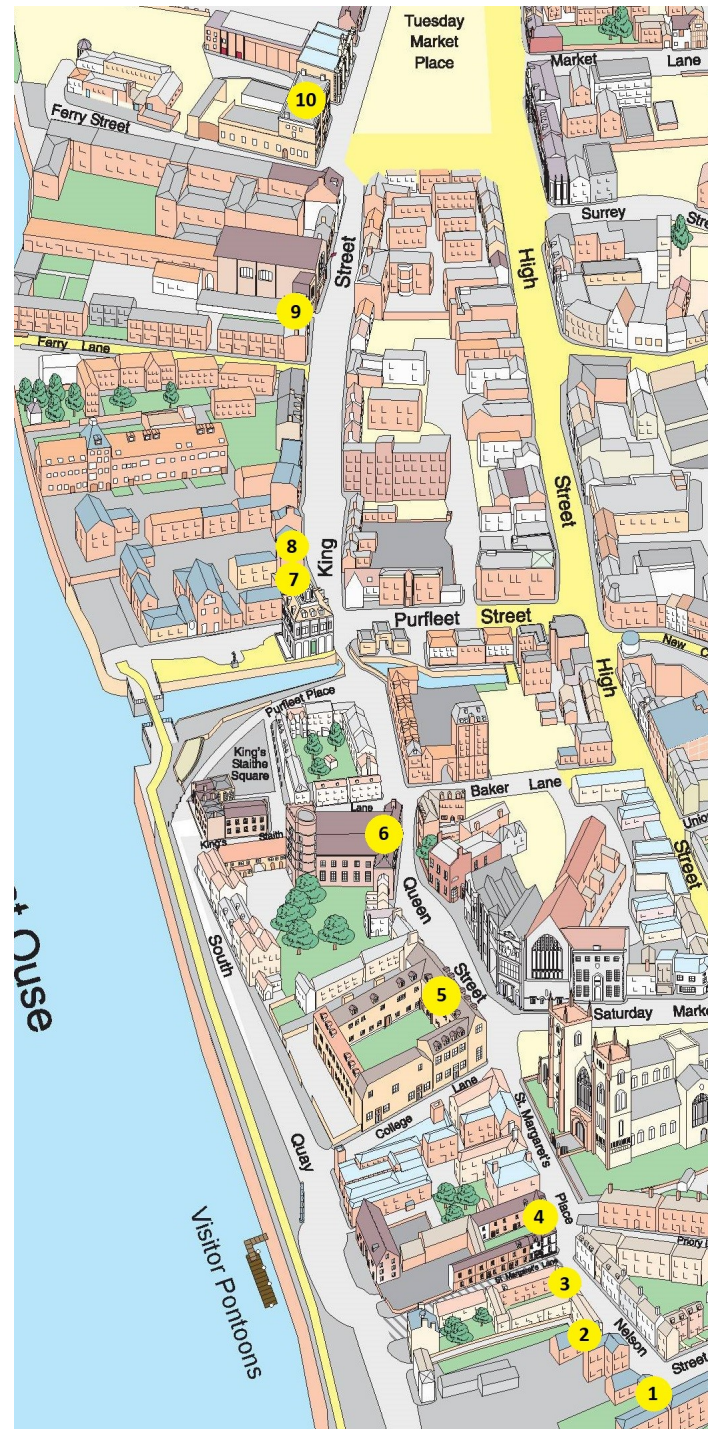
1). No. 15 Nelson Street (Lath Mansion), an imposing 18th century, 3-storey mansion, overshadows its medieval and 18th century neighbours. The home of the Browne merchant family it passed through several generations by men with the first name Samuel. Samuel Browne V, the last of the dynasty, married Hester Case, another daughter of the wealthy lawyer Philip Case. A memorial to Samuel and Hester, erected by their daughters, can be found in St Nicholas Chapel. Lath Mansion and the adjoining counting house are both Grade II\* Listed.

2). No. 9. Nelson Street was partly redeveloped from 1768 and was the home of Thomas Bagge who married the heiress Pleasance Case. She was the daughter of lawyer and Mayor Philip Case. The wedding, which took place in King's Lynn Minster, was witnessed by novelist and diarist Frances 'Fanny' Burney. Through the marriage, the Bagges inherited wealth and property, including estates in Gaywood and Stradsett. The Bagge were prominent merchants and brewers in King's Lynn's social and political life from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Like many merchant families, they eventually moved away to become country gentry.

3). Hampton Court is built around a central courtyard, the southern wing of which was a 14th century merchant's house. A warehouse was added to the west and a street range to the east in the 15th century. During this period the building was owned by the Amfles family, whose merchant mark (a greyhound with an 'A' on its back) can be found in the right-hand corner of the main entrance. By the 18th century the building, which had seen a northern wing added in the 17th century, had been split into smaller apartments for sea captains.

# St Margaret's Place

4). Much of the Hanse House complex was built c1480 as a trading post of the Hanseatic League (it is the only surviving



example in the UK). Its warehouses were used to store goods arriving from Europe and beyond, as well as providing accommodation for its German merchants. In 1751 the Hanse sold the building to Edward Everard, who replaced the eastern street range with a fine Georgian merchant's house.

# Queen Street

5). Thoresby College was built by 1511 with funding from Thomas Thoresby to house chantry priests. These priests were intended to pray for the souls of departed members of the Trinity Guild (their guildhall is now King's Lynn Town Hall). The southern wing had become domestic offices after the Reformation saw the dissolution of religious guilds in 1548. The building became a mercantile establishment and by the 18th century the northern wing had been remodelled into a house. The Great Hall to the west on the quayside became a warehouse and the eastern wing probably contained shops. In 1830 the property was in the hands of Mr Towell, and Kendle & Towell (merchants of corn cake) were to be found on the premises.

6). Clifton House has late 13<sup>th</sup> century origins, the remains of which survive in the building's undercroft. The house, with its 5-storey watchtower and long line of warehouses stretching to the quayside, is the most remarkable merchant premises in Lynn. The Elizabethan tower was probably the work of wine merchant George Walden, who owned the property in 1575. In 1708 (the date on the rainwater head) the house is believed to have been remodelled by Henry Bell (architect of the Custom House and The Duke's Head) and occupied by Simon Taylor, another wine merchant. The classical renovations were typical of the period for updating a building's street facing façade and include the mahogany barley twist columns on either side of the front door. The house is named for William Clifton, a ship-owner and merchant, who occupied the property in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.