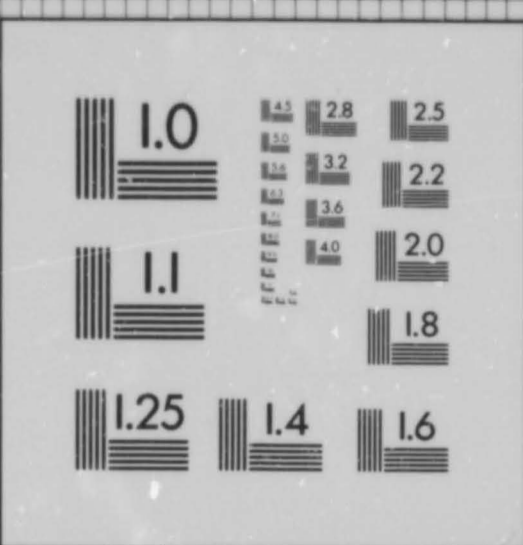


10 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 1234567890

8 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

6 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

4 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890



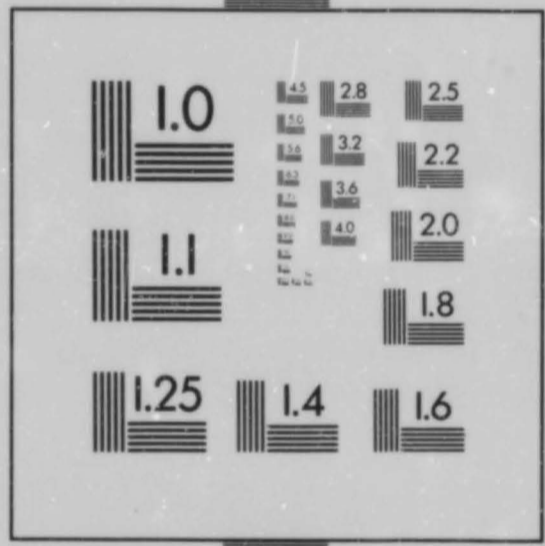
100mm

10 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 1234567890

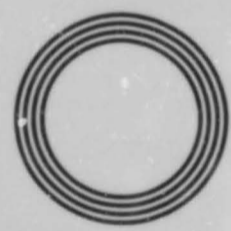
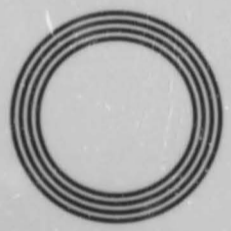
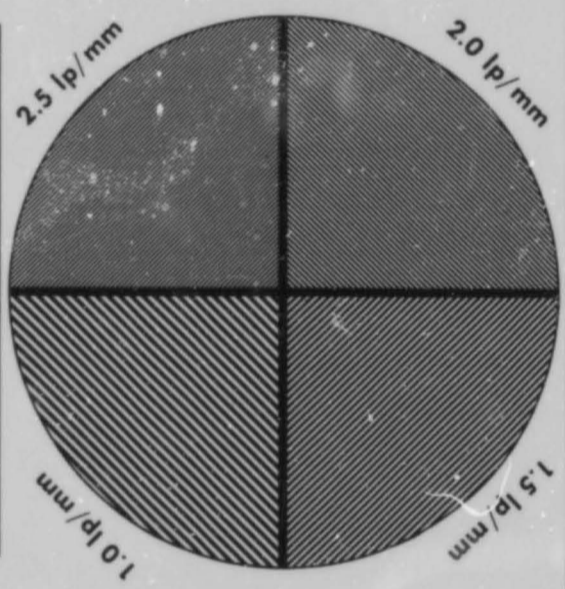
8 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

6 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

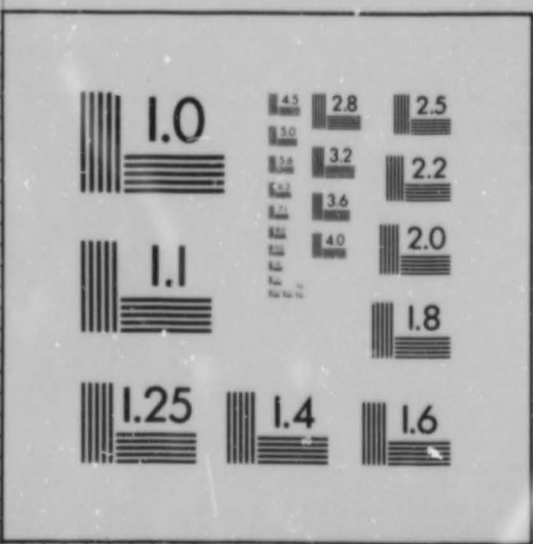
4 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890



2.5 lp/mm



**IMAGE SYSTEM TEST TARGET**  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

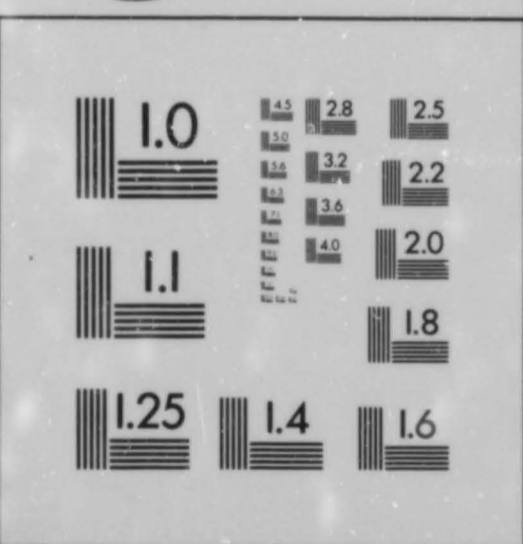


10 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
 1234567890

8 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

6 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

4 PT. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890



# **Two Medieval Churches in Norfolk**

**by Olwen Beazley and  
Brian Ayers**

with contributions from  
Steven Ashley, Jon Bayliss,  
Elisabeth Crowfoot, Carolyn Dallas,  
Val Fryer, Frances Healey,  
Stephen Heywood, Mike Heyworth,  
Julia Huddle, Irena Lentowicz,  
Sue Margeson, Christine Osborne,  
Penelope Rogers, Ann Stirland and  
Margot Tillyard

illustrations by  
Sam Brown and Hoste Spalding

and photographs by  
Kirk Laws-Chapman and Martin Smith

**East Anglian Archaeology**  
Report No.96, 2001

**Archaeology and Environment Division**  
Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

1: A2

EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
REPORT NO.96

Published by  
Archaeology and Environment Division  
Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service  
Union House  
Gressenhall  
Dereham  
Norfolk NR20 4DR

in conjunction with  
The Scole Archaeological Committee

Editor: Peter Wade-Martins  
Managing Editor: Jenny Glazebrook

Scole Editorial Sub-committee:  
Brian Ayers, Archaeology and Environment Officer, Norfolk Museums Service  
David Buckley, County Archaeologist, Essex Planning Department  
Keith Wade, Archaeological Service Manager, Suffolk County Council  
Peter Wade-Martins  
Stanley West

Set in Times Roman by Joan Daniells and Jenny Glazebrook using Corel Ventura™  
Printed by Witley Press Ltd., Hunstanton, Norfolk

© ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT,  
NORFOLK MUSEUMS AND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

ISBN 0 905594 33 9

For details of *East Anglian Archaeology*, see last page

This volume is published with the aid of a grant from English Heritage

**Cover photograph**

Watercolour (1852) by C.J.W. Winter of medieval glass from north aisle east window of the church of St Martin-at-Palace, Norwich. This aisle collapsed in 1851. The whereabouts of the glass is unknown. This watercolour, and another depicting a sower, are housed at Norwich Castle Museum.  
Photo: Kirk Laws-Chapman

1: A3

## Contents of Microfiche

### St Martin-at-Palace

M I	Coffin Handles and Fittings by Type	A5
M II	Coffin Fragments Catalogue	A8
M III	Compendium of Coffins and their Fittings	A11
M IV	Table 7 Details of Tiles	A12-13
M V	Table 8 Details of Bricks	A14
M VI	Skeletal Inventory	B1
M VII	Documentary Evidence:	
	(a) Clergy	C9
	(b) Boy Bishop	C12
	(c) Freemasons	C12
	(d) Dissent	C13
	(e) The Documents	D1-F13
M VIII	Report of Trial Excavation 1986	F14
M IX	Table 3 Technological Material	G2

### St Michael, Bowthorpe

MA	Note Concerning Phasing	G3
	Amalgamated Contexts - not Graves	G3
MB	Amalgamated Contexts - Graves	G4
MC	Objects from Graves	G7
MD	Bone and Antler Objects	G8
ME	Nails etc.	G8
MF	FE Objects	G10
MG	Stone (non-building)	G10
MH	Painted Plaster	G11
MI	Architectural Fragments	G11
MJ	Glass	G12
MK	Non-ferrous Metal Objects	G12
ML	Flemish Floor Tiles	G13
MM	Other Brick and Tile	G14



Period 3 S.F.5146.204 (Fig.26)  
 Period 3 S.F.5325.498  
 U/S S.F.5403.u/s x 3  
 U/S S.F.5404.u/s x 2  
 U/S S.F.5406.u/s x 3  
 U/S S.F.5412.u/s

TYPE 15 U/S S.F.5403.u/s (Fig.26)  
 P4 S.F.5414.Vault 770

TYPE 16 Period 4 S.F.5384.688  
 Period 5 S.F.5001.103 (Fig.26)

TYPE 17 U/S S.F.5403.u/s (Fig.26)

TYPE 18 Period 4 S.F.5353.524  
 Period 4 S.F.5367.685 x 3  
 U/S S.F.5403.u/s  
 U/S S.F.5404.u/s (Fig.26)  
 U/S S.F.5406.u/s  
 U/S P4 2 from watching brief vault

TYPE 19 Period 4 S.F.5060.305 x 2  
 Period 4 S.F.5066.317  
 Period 4 S.F.5251.680 x 7 (Fig.27)  
 Period 4 S.F.5360.582  
 U/S S.F.5225.u/s  
 U/S S.F.5256.u/s

TYPE 20 Period 4 S.F.5251.680 (Fig.27)

TYPE 21 Period 4 S.F.5387.561 x 2 (Fig.27)  
 Period 4 S.F.5137.204

Miscellaneous Grip Fragments  
 Period 4 S.F.5014.171  
 U/S S.F.5365.u/s x 2

Miscellaneous Grip plate Fragments  
 Period 4 S.F.5387.561  
 Period 4 S.F.5012.171  
 U/S S.F.5365.u/s x 2

Miscellaneous Furniture Fragments  
 Period 4 S.F.5251.680 x 10  
 Period 4 S.F.5255.688  
 Period 4 S.F.5382.713  
 Period 4 S.F.5384.688  
 Period 3 S.F.5022.204  
 Period 5 S.F.5197.230  
 U/S S.F.5257.u/s

Breast Plate Fragments  
 Period 4 S.F.5087.360 Small fragment  
 Period 4 S.F.5252.685 Numerous small  
 fragments.  
 2 pieces have  
 cut out designs of  
 lozenges and scrolls.  
 Several other pieces  
 appear to have

floral/foilage  
designs. Very ornate.

Period 4 S.F.5260.694

Numerous small  
fragments, largely  
too small to discern  
decoration. Some  
pieces appear to have  
scroll or curved  
linear designs.

Period 4  
Vault S.F.5412.770

Fragments, possibly  
with stylised garment  
folds.

1:A7

MII. Coffin Fragments: Catalogue

- (Figs 22, 23 and 32)
- Period 4 S.F.5367.685      Small fragment  
-  
Shank only remaining  
-  
Fabric remains; possible fragment of baize.  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5386.524      Small fragment  
-  
Flat head pin or very small stud - diameter of  
head 3mm (see also S.F.5398 below and copper  
alloy pins (in report) S.F.5215)  
-  
-  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5388.561      Small fragment  
-  
1 large  
-  
Fabric remains  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5023.204      6 small fragments  
-  
Small  
Possible circular pattern  
Heavy, coarse woven cloth  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5123.204      7 fragments - possibly ash  
Medium  
Small  
1 fragment has a design of 8 studs possibly  
part of a letter (?M) with three studs together  
forming a full stop.  
Possible fabric remains  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5126.204      1 fragment  
-  
Small  
Semi circle with hole for fifth stud  
Coarse cloth  
-
- Period 4 S.F.5134.202      1 fragment - possibly elm  
Medium  
Small  
Pattern unknown  
Fabric remains  
-



Period 4 S.F.5182.171 1 fragment  
 -  
 Fragment has one nail hole and one possible stud hole.  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 Period 4 S.F.5222.473 2 small fragments  
 -  
 Small  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 Period 4 S.F.5329.498 3 fragments  
 -  
 Large  
 1 fragment has interrupted linear design  
 2 fragments with one stud only.  
 Possible fabric remains  
 1 fragment has incomplete construction nail close to stud head.  
 Period 4 S.F.5332.473 10 fragments  
 Fig.22  
 -  
 Small/large  
 5 fragments appear to have a recurring trefoil pattern executed in small studs. 5 fragments have large studs, one piece with four in close set linear design. Other 4 fragments have 1 stud only.  
 Coarse woven cloth.  
 2 detached small studs.  
 Period 4 S.F.5344.770 Large fragment  
 Medium  
 -  
 -  
 Very well preserved wool.  
 Decorative border of 2 parallel lines of nails following shape of coffin. Only example of decorative nail work.  
 U/S S.F.5250.u/s 1 fragment  
 -  
 Large  
 Close set linear  
 Fabric remains  
 -  
 U/S S.F.5398.u/s 29 fragments  
 Thin  
 Large  
 Interrupted linear designs + 1 fragment has lozenge of 4 studs and further piece has part of dot in circle/floral motif.  
 Coarse woven fabric overall.  
 6 fragments of strip circa 55mm wide with parallel lines of studs. Several construction

1:A9

nails in situ. 1 fragment has copper alloy pin with spherical head driven through wood from outside. 1 fragment of strip has open weave fabric on back. 1 fragment has one small stud - possibly intrusive.

U/S	S.F.5399.u/s Fig. 23a	11 fragments Thick Large Close set linear Fine cloth or baize Stud work on top and side of fragment
U/S	S.F.5400.u/s	21 fragments Thick/thin Large 8 fragments with close set linear design, 1 with studs along top and side. Thick wood, 10 fragments with interrupted linear design and possible dot in circle/floral motif. Thin wood. The fragments on thick wood have baize while the fragments on thin wood have remains of coarser, woven fabric. Therefore two separate coffins. Various construction nails in situ.
U/S	S.F.5407 u/s Fig. 23b	2 fragments - Large Each fragment has single stud Well preserved remains of coarse, open weave cloth. 1 construction nail in situ.

Fragments not small found at time of excavation:-

Period 4 S.F.	-590	Several oak fragments - - - Fabric remains S.F.5313, identified as 'warp knitting' used for coffin lining.
---------------	------	--

3 fragments of coffin 567 - possibly elm.

M.III Compendium of Coffins and their Fittings

COFFIN <u>258</u>	Type 7 grips (S.F.'s 5038 and 5039)
COFFIN <u>293</u>	-
COFFIN <u>294</u>	-
COFFIN <u>567</u>	-
COFFIN <u>680</u>	Type 1 grip (S.F.5251) Type 19 fitting (S.F.5251) Type 20 fitting (S.F.5251) Miscellaneous fittings (S.F.5251)
COFFIN <u>683</u>	-
COFFIN <u>685</u>	Type 18 grips (S.F.5367) Stud work with remains of baize (S.F.5367) Coffin plate fragments (S.F.5252)
COFFIN <u>694</u>	Type 12 grip (S.F.5263) Type 13 grips (S.F.5264) Coffin plate fragments (S.F.5260)
COFFIN <u>705</u>	-
COFFIN <u>717</u>	-
COFFIN <u>770</u>	Type 15 grip (S.F.5414) Decorative nail work - the only example of this form of decoration from the site. Wool covering.
COFFIN <u>771</u>	Seen in watching brief only
COFFIN <u>772</u>	Seen in watching brief only
COFFIN <u>773</u>	Seen in watching brief only
COFFIN <u>774</u>	Seen in watching brief only

MIV. Table 7. Floor and roof tiles in Period II, IV, & V and in C

- PERIOD II -	- PERIOD IV -	- PERIOD V -
Context 521-F.T. glazed) PII.	Context 152 R.T. unglazed.	Context 103 F.T. glazed.
550-F.T. glazed).	164 F.T. glazed.	105 F.T. glazed & F.T. unglazed.
Period I 743-R.T. glazed .	171 F.T. unglazed.	109 F.T. glazed.
	199 R.T. glazed.	121 F.T. glazed.
	204 F.T. glazed.	123 R.T. glazed.
	206 R.T. glazed & unglazed [Med].	124 F.T. glazed.
	213 F.T. glazed, R.T. glazed,	131 R.T. glazed R.T. unglazed.
	R.T. unglazed.	134 R.T. unglazed.
	215 F.T. glazed, F.T. unglazed.	136 R.T. glazed.
	223 F.T. unglazed.	139 F.T. glazed, R.T. unglazed, F.T. unglazed.
	247 F.T. unglazed.	156 F.T. unglazed.
	249 F.T. glazed.	158 R.T. glazed
	267 F.T. unglazed.	175 F.T. glazed, F.T. unglazed.
	272 F.T. glazed.	177 F.T. glazed.
	276 F.T. glazed.	184 F.T. glazed.
	285 F.T. glazed.	226 F.T. glazed.
	317 F.T. glazed.	233 R.T. glazed.
	324 F.T. glazed.	251 F.T. glazed.
	346 F.T. glazed.	332 F.T. unglazed.
	375 R.T. unglazed.	334 F.T. glazed, F.T. unglazed, R.T. unglazed.
	376 F.T. glazed, R.T. glazed.	342 F.T. glazed.
	387 F.T. glazed.	345 R.T. unglazed.
	441 R.T. unglazed [Med].	395 R.T. glazed.
	457 F.T. glazed.	418 R.T. unglazed.
	460 F.T. glazed.	424 F.T. glazed, F.T. unglazed, R.T. glazed.
	487 F.T. glazed.	479 F.T. unglazed.
	496 R.T. glazed.	481 R.T. glazed, R.T. unglazed, F.T. unglazed.
	500 F.T. glazed	494 F.T. unglazed.
	507 R.T. glazed.	505 R.T. unglazed [Med].
	524 F.T. glazed.	
	528 F.T. glazed.	
	561 F.T. glazed.	
	562 R.T. unglazed [Med].	
	571 F.T. glazed.	
	579 F.T. glazed.	
	582 F.T. unglazed, R.T. unglazed.	
	586 F.T. glazed, F.T. unglazed.	
	669 F.T. glazed.	
	673 F.T. glazed.	
	677 F.T. glazed.	
	680 F.T. glazed.	
	688 R.T. glazed.	
	708 F.T. glazed.	
	716 R.T. glazed.	
	718 F.T. glazed, R.T. unglazed [Med].	

KEY;

F.T. = Floor-tile

R.T. = Roof-tile

(All glazed Floor-tiles are Flemish)

(All unglazed Floor-tiles are Post-Medieval)

(All unglazed Roof-tiles are Post-Medieval except [206] & [505], [718], [562], [441], [213])

(All glazed Roof-tiles are RT2 type, Medieval) see P.J. Drury.)

MV. Table 8. Brick Presence Analysis Chart

Period IV	Context	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Period IV	152	1	
	171	1	
	195	3	
	199	1	
	213	6	
	249	3	
	256	1	
	267	2	
	272		3
	324		1
	454		1
	586		1
	673	1	
		TOTAL 19 (34.5%)	TOTAL 6 (10.9%)
Period V	103		2
	104		1
	109		1
	110		1
	114		1
	118		3
	136	1	
	139	1	
	251	2	
	315		2
	334	1	2
	395	1	
	418	1	
	424	1	
	479		1
	481	1	
		TOTAL 9 (16.4%)	TOTAL 21 (38.2%)

MVI. St Martin-at-Palace Church, Norwich, Skeletal Inventory

SK 125

7 vertebral bodies  
16 vertebral arch halves  
left clavicle  
5 left, 2 right ribs  
left ulna  
both pelves  
both femora  
both tibiae  
both fibulae  
fragments of radius and/or ulna  
Age Neonate (birth 6 1.5 years)

SK 169

skull  
mandible  
small fragments of cervical and thoracic vertebrae  
2 segments of sacrum  
rib fragments  
both humeri  
right radius  
right ulna  
3 right carpals  
1 left, 2 right and 2 unsided metacarpals  
2 hand phalanges  
both pelves  
both femora

1: B1

both humeri

both patellae

both tibiae

both fibulae

5 left, 1 right tarsal

6 foot phalanges

The bones are broken and fragmented.

Dentition

The teeth are all loose - 1 broken molar crown, 1 premolar, 1 incisor and 1 lower molar.

Age Old adult

Sex Female

Pathology

Both patellae (kneecaps) have spurs of bone along their anterior superior edges at the insertions of the Rectus femoris.

SK 257

both pelves

left femur

both tibiae

a fibula

9 tarsals

7 metatarsals

2 phalanges

Age Child (4.1/2 - 5.1/2 years)

SK 259

3 cervical vertebrae

12 thoracic

5 lumbar

l: B2

1 sacral segment  
sternum  
both clavicles  
both scapulae  
11 left, 11 right ribs  
both humeri  
both radii  
both ulnae  
3 left carpals  
5 left, 5 right metacarpals  
2 hand phalanges  
both pelves  
both femora  
right patella  
both tibiae  
3 left, 3 right tarsals  
6 left metatarsals  
6 foot phalanges  
1 fragment of animal bone

Age Old adult

Sex Female ?

Stature 164.90cm + 4.24 cm (5'5" + 1.5")

Pathology

The whole skeleton shows evidence of degenerative disease as is often the case with an older individual. There is bony lipping around the glenoid and clavicular surface of the right scapula, around the lateral end of both clavicles (also associated here with some pitting, along the inferior rim of the right calcaneus



(heel) and around the tubercles of some ribs. Bony lipping also occurs on the body rims of thoracic vertebrae 11-9, and thoracic 6. The latter and thoracics 5 and 4 demonstrate wear, pitting and elongation of their anterior body rims. The rib articulations on thoracics 12-10 show wear and pitting, as do the superior articulations of one of the broken thoracics. On the left humerus, the lesser tubercle is uneven in appearance with pitting and remodeling of bone. This also is probably associated with age. The left scaphoid in the hand is eburnated (polished) on the surface for the trapezium.

The left femur demonstrates evidence of severe stress on the greater trochanter at the insertions of piriformis and gluteus minimus, and of the ilio-femoral ligament on the neck. The acetabulum of the right pelvis is very splayed, and both acetabulae show stress at the capsular insertions. The right patella is very spurred. Both cuboids (in the feet) have marked pitting on their articulations for the cuneiforms, and a large spur of bone at the insertion of the calcaneo-traumatic event of the right hip may have caused a poor walking pattern giving rise to marked stress at the right knee, left hip and both feet.

The right tibia has considerable periosteal reaction at the distal end on the lateral and posterior surfaces, with a considerable amount of new bone.

SK 295

2 vertebral bodies  
3 vertebral arch halves  
left scapula  
rib fragments  
1 humerus  
left femur

right tibia

8 phalanges

broken shafts of other longbones

Dentition

1 milk incisor crown

Age Infant (3-9 months)

SK 322

skull fragments

3 thoracic vertebrae

5 lumbar vertebrae

sternum

left clavicle

both scapulae

1 left, 5 right ribs + fragments

left humerus

both radii

both ulnae

2 right carpals

2 right metacarpals

5 hand phalanges

left fibula

Dentition

1 loose lower molar, cracked and broken.

Age Adult

Sex Male ?

Pathology

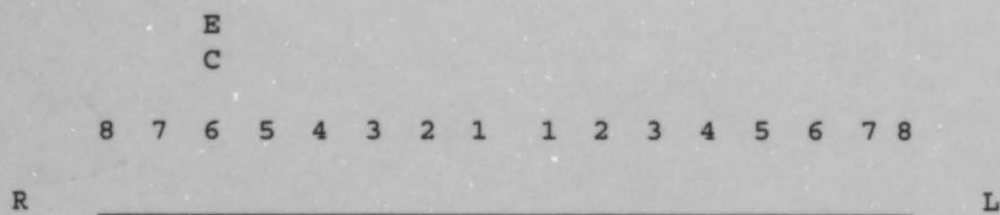
There is bony lipping around the inferior rim of the left humeral head. There is heavier lipping of the lesser tubercle and of the greater tubercle along the bicipital groove. A disruption of the insertion of the subscapularis muscle on the lesser tubercle is indicated, and may be due to a dislocated shoulder.

The spine is fragmented, but the inferior body rim of lumbar 5 is surrounded by severe lipping. This occurs less severely on the superior body rim of lumbar 4. Other fragments of lumbar vertebral body also demonstrate this heavy lipping. Lumbar 5 is also compressed. This is all degenerative, as is the ossification of costal cartilage on a rib fragment (indicated by a large spur of bone extending from the sternal end). Also, one hand phalanx has a bony spur on its proximal, dorsal rim. Another phalanx has some bony lipping on its distal, dorsal rim.

SK 323

skull

Dentition



There is a large carious lesion in the mesial/occlusal crown of right 6, exposing pulp cavity.

Age Young adult

Sex Male ?

SK 339

skull

mandible

4 vertebral arch halves

3 vertebral bodies

left clavicle

both scapulae

7 left, 4 right ribs + fragments

left humerus

Dentition

The loose crowns of five milk molars and one milk incisor.

Age Neonate (birth  $\pm$  2 months)

SK 374

skull fragments

mandible

23 vertebral bodies

20 vertebral arch halves

1 vertebral arch

both scapulae

1 left, 5 right ribs + fragments

both humeri

both radii

both ulnae

both pelves

both femora

both tibiae

both fibulae

19 phalanges

1:87

7 metacarpals and/or metatarsals

Dentition

Two loose milk incisor crowns

Age Infant (3-9 months)

SK 410

The fragments of at least 8 thoracic and 3 lumbar vertebrae

1 sacral segment

left clavicle

left scapula

3 left, 1 right rib + fragments

left humerus

left radius

left ulna

8 left carpals

5 left metacarpals

15 hand phalanges

left pelvis

left femur

both patellae

both tibiae

both fibulae

7 left, 7 right tarsals

5 left, 5 right metatarsals

17 foot phalanges

1 sesamoid

Age Old adult

Sex Male

1: A9  
Stature 180.83cm  $\pm$  3.94cm (5'11"  $\pm$  1.5")

Pathology

Fragments of lower lumbar bodies demonstrate severe lipping around their rims. This occurs less severely on some thoracic vertebral bodies. Some thoracic body fragments exhibit Schmorl's nodes, and some of the inferior and superior articulations have wear and pitting. The clavicular surface of the acromion of the left scapula is pitted and eburnated. The first left metacarpal has slight lipping along the ventral edge of the distal articulation.

The left tibia has a large spur of exostosis on the medial shaft just below the medial condyle.

Both first foot phalanges have small lesions or pits in their proximal articulations.

SK 465

skull

mandible

7 cervical vertebrae

11 thoracic vertebrae

5 lumbar vertebrae

3 sacral segments

sternum

right clavicle

right scapula

6 right ribs + fragments

right pelvis

right femur

right tibia

right fibula

2 left, 2 right tarsals

2 left metatarsals

Dentition

R	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	L
	<hr/>																
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Loose teeth - two premolars

Age Old adult

Sex Male

Pathology

The right clavicle exhibits a lesion and remodelling of bone at the region of insertion of the costoclavicular ligament. This may be related to activity.

Schmorl's nodes run through the spine from lumbar 2 to thoracic 7.

Lipping occurs around some of the rib tubercles and around the rim of the distal condyles of the right femur.

There is some slight periosteal reaction on the shaft of the tibia along the medial side.

There are flowing osteophytes along the left side of the spine on lumbar 5 and thoracic 12, and on the right side from thoracic 9 upwards as far as the condition of the vertebrae allows one to see. This, and the production of extra bone at various sites over the skeleton, particularly the muscle insertions on the bones of the leg and feet suggest the possible presence of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH). As it is not marked it may indicate the early signs of this disease.

1: A11  
SK 470

skull

mandible

5 cervical vertebrae

3 thoracic vertebrae

2 lumbar vertebrae

1 sacral segment

manubrium

both clavicles

both scapulae

1 left, 2 right ribs + fragments

both humeri

both radii

both ulnae

5 left, 4 right carpals

7 left, 5 right metacarpals

11 hand phalanges

both pelves

both femora

both patellae

both tibiae

both fibulae

6 left, 7 right tarsals

5 left, 5 right metatarsals

10 foot phalanges

hyoid bone

1 immature metatarsal

1: B11



Dentition

			E								E								
			A								A								
			C								C								
R	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	L		
			C	C							C		C	C					
													E	E					

In the maxilla, right 6 and left 4 have rotted down to the roots. Left 1 has a carious lesion in the distal neck. In the mandible right 6 has a large carious lesion in the distal neck, and left 3 in the mesial crown. Right 5 has staining on the distal crown, and left 5 and 6 have both rotted down to the roots. The maxilla displays evidence of abscesses from the large holes in the bone around the roots of right 6 and left 4.

There is a moderate amount of calculus around the teeth.

Age Middle-aged adult

Sex Male

Stature 175.73cm  $\pm$  3.94cm (5'9"  $\pm$  1.5")

Pathology

The right clavicle, in the region of the coronoid tubercle at the outer end, has remodelled and deformed bone which is probably the result of an old, healed fracture. A large lesion perforates the bone at this point, and the angle of the entire acromial end has been altered by the fracture and consequent remodelling of the bone. The insertions of deltoid and trapezoid are very marked on both clavicles, at the acromial ends. The clavicular surface of the acromion of the right scapula has pitting and some remodelling, particularly of the distal epiphysis - the meso-acromion (Stirland 1984). This is probably related to the clavicular fracture and suggests the trauma occurred as the

meso-acromion was fusing in the mid-teens. The underside of the meso-acromion is slightly pitted with some lipping along the lateral edge.

The first and second right ribs both have severe bony build-up and remodelling in the region of the tubercles. Four other rib fragments have areas of remodelling along their bodies, all indicating old fractures. These fractures are probably associated with the trauma which caused the pathology to the right shoulder and which itself was probably the result of a severe blow to the region, or fall.

The individual also shows signs of degenerative pathology. Both humeri have wear and a smoothing of the bone along the superior edges of the greater tubercles up to the heads. The lesser tubercles show some bony build-up and remodelling of bone.

The right scapula has some bony lipping around the rim of the glenoid, and the pelvis also has this around the rim of the acetabulum.

Both patellae (though more marked on the right) have small spurs of bone on their anterior sides along the area of insertion for the rectus femoris. Both have bony lipping around the rims of their articular facets. Both tibiae have lipping around their proximal articulations, and both femora around the distal condyles.

The axis (the second cervical vertebra) has some spurring on the dens and pitting on some articulations.

SK 485

skull (calvarium only)

1 left femur shaft

1 right femur shaft

Age Adult

Sex ?

SK 513

skull

mandible

5 cervical vertebrae and fragments of thoracic and lumbar  
manubrium

left clavicle

both humeri

both radii

both ulnae

1 left, 1 right and 1 unsided metacarpal

2 hand phalanges

fragment of pelvis

both femora

fragment of fibula

also, 1 humerus shaft

Dentition

Loose teeth - 3 upper molars and 2 lower molars

One lower 8 has a carious lesion in its occlusal surface.

All the teeth have severe calculus.

Age Adult

Sex ?

SK 518

1 cervical vertebra

4 lumbar vertebrae

2 right ribs + fragments

both humeri  
left radius  
left ulna  
3 right metacarpals  
3 hand phalanges  
right pelvis  
both femora  
left tibia  
left fibula  
4 left, 5 right and 1 unsided tarsal  
5 left, 5 right metatarsals  
16 foot phalanges  
also, a fragment of left femur  
    1 left metatarsal  
    1 immature humerus

Age Adult

Sex Male

Stature 172.48cm  $\pm$  3.94cm (5'8"  $\pm$  1.5")

Pathology

The left tibia has some lipping anterior to the interconylar eminence on the medial articulation (on the knee articulation). Both femora also have lipping around their distal condyles.

The sacro-iliac joint of the pelvis is pitted.

Both calcanei are spurred on the heel, and the left fourth metatarsal has a large spur on the articulation for the third metatarsal. The right fourth metatarsal has wear on the same artciulation. The first metatarsals have small pits in their

proximal articulations.

The spine demonstrates a pseudo pathology i.e. an apparent pathology which is in fact post mortem damage. There are lesions in the bodies of lumbar 2-4. They start at the posterior margins and in the upper two vertebrae have destroyed the whole of the central part of the body. Close inspection reveals this to be post mortem damage, and not caused by infection as one might at first suppose.

SK 566

skull

1 femur

1 patella

both tibiae

1 fibula

Dentition

3 loose milk molar crowns

Age Infant (6-12 months)

The skull has some skin and hair remaining.

SK 576

6 thoracic vertebrae + fragments

left scapula

4 left, 3 right ribs + fragments

both humeri

1 right metacarpal

1 hand phalanx

1 pelvis

left femur

Age Child (3.1/2-5.1/2 years)

1:02

SK 590

There are at least three adults in this group, one of which is female, one male and one of unknown sex. There are also the remains of three immatures. One is aged birth-6 months, one is 1.1/2-2.1/2 years and the other is of unknown age but is older than the other two. The bones are in a fairly poor state of preservation though some can be attributed to a female skeleton (skull and small delicate bones). These have been recorded at the end of the inventory for SK 590 after the listing of the other bones in this group.

1 skull, probably male + skull fragments

1 maxilla with the following dentition

R 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 L

1 mandible with the following dentition

R 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 L

2 left and 2 right radii

1 left and 2 right ulnae

1 right and 1 left humerus

2 sacra, one of 4 broken segments and one of 3 segments

1 right fibula and 1 shaft fragment

1 left tibia and 1 shaft fragment

1 right femur

2 left pelves

1 left and 5 right ribs + fragments

1 left clavicle

3 lumbar vertebrae  
2 thoracic vertebrae  
1 cervical vertebra  
1 left and 1 right tarsal  
3 left and 5 right metatarsals  
2 left, 2 right and 1 unsided metacarpal  
2 hand phalanges  
loose teeth - 2 incisors, 1 large upper molar, 1 lower molar

Immature Bones

1 skull fragment  
2 left and 1 right scapula (including 1 pair)

1 right femur                      From a larger child -  
1 right tibia                      possibly associated with  
1 humerus                              the single scapula.

1 right humerus                      Smaller than the above.  
1 right radius                      Radius length = 97mm  
1 tibia                                Age = 1.1/2-2.1/2 years

1 left humerus                      Smaller than both of the above  
1 radius                              Humerus length = 72mm  
Age = birth-6 months

Fragments of animal bone

SK 590 (continued)

skull  
mandible

1: C4

left clavicle  
 1 scapula  
 rib fragments  
 both humeri  
 both radii  
 left ulna  
 3 left carpals  
 5 left metacarpals  
 2 hand phalanges  
 both pelves  
 both femora  
 both tibiae  
 both fibulae  
 5 left and 4 right tarsals  
 2 left and 1 right metatarsal  
 2 foot phalanges

Dentition

R	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	L
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			A														

Loose teeth - 2 upper and 2 lower molars, 2 premolars, 2 incisors and 1 canine

One loose molar has a carious lesion in the neck. There was an abscess around the root of mandibular right 6.

Age Adult

Sex Female



SK 686

skull

left scapula

right femur

1 patella

right tibia

right fibula

4 left, 3 right and 3 unsided tarsals

2 left, 3 right metatarsals

1 foot phalanx

Age Adult

Sex Female

Pathology

The left scapula has quite severe lipping around the rim of the glenoid.

The right calcaneus has slight lipping around the posterior articulation.

The right talus (of the foot) has a ring of lipping all around the calcaneal facet and around the facet for the fibula. There is a marked patch of eburnation (polishing) on the superior surface on the lateral side with some grooving. There is a very marked Steida's process, and lateral to that at the back of the bone there is an apparent pseudo articulation. The latter has a fracture line along the top of it. This may be due either to a post marginal fracture of the tibial articular surface with a resulting shift of the talus giving rise to eburnation, or a rupture of the ligament. However, the pathology looks too serious to be due to the latter.

SK 691

skull

mandible

sternum

left clavicle

rib fragments

right humerus

right radius

right ulna

3 left, 7 right carpals

1 left, 5 right metacarpals

1 hand phalanx

both femora

both tibiae

also, some very small bone fragments of a foetus

a fragment of animal bone

Dentition

All the teeth are loose, chipped and broken - 4 canines,  
7 incisors, 5 premolars, 7 molars and 2 partly developed 3rd molars.

Age Young adult

Sex ?

Pathology

The right humerus has a lesion of about 1/3cm diameter in  
the capitulum which is probably osteochondritis dissecans.

SK 695

left humerus

left radius

left ulna

2 left and 1 unsided carpal

1 left metacarpal

left pelvis

left femur

left tibia

Age Adult

Sex ?

SK 746

both pelves

2.1/2 sacral segments

5 lumbar vertebrae

both tibiae

right humerus

also, 1 other left tibia

Age Young adult

Sex Male

Pathology

There are Schmorl's nodes on the bodies of lumbar 1-3.

References

Stirland, A., 1984 A Possible Correlation Between Os ACromiale and Occupation in the Burials from the Mary Rose. V<sup>o</sup> European Meeting Siena 1984, Palaeopathology Association. Siena University.

## MICROFICHE VII Documentary Evidence

### Miscellaneous parish matters

#### Clergy

The chaplains of St Martin-at-Palace, or curates as they were known after the Reformation, were expected to live in the parish, but it appears that they provided their own accommodation. William Chaplain of St Martin leased his tenement, at an unspecified date in the thirteenth century, from the Cellarer of the Cathedral Priory for 6d. a year (101). William Frank, chaplain, who died in 1433 owned a messuage north of Palace Plain, (102) and Thomas Lesyngham, chaplain, by his will of 1469 ordered his tenement to be sold (103). Things were different after the Reformation. The Rev. Mr Beckwith, incumbent 1781-1807, wrote that he resided 'upon my Cure, but not in a house belonging to the Cure - There is none' (104). He lived close to the church in a large house on St Martin-at-Palace Plain (it was rated higher than any other in the parish) (105). It was not until 1861 that a parsonage house was finally built on land long owned by the parish near the Bishop's Palace Gates (106). This still stands.

The unvarying income often received by the Infirmarer from St Martin-at-Palace probably means that it was let to a priest on a fee-farm basis, leaving him to collect what he could from tithes, marriage and burial fees, altar offerings and payments for commemorative masses (107). That there was a dispute between the parish chaplain and the Infirmarer seems clear from an entry in the Obedientiary's Roll for 1434 recording a payment for prosecuting a brief against the Farmer of the Church of St Martin at the Gates (108). The cause of disagreement is not known,

though the drop in the infirmarer's income from the church from £4 to 53s. 4d. from 1440, the date of the next roll to survive, probably means that the lease had been renegotiated by then.

The parish chaplain's primary duties were of course spiritual. In 1416 the clergy of St Martin's, Stephen Scheder and two assistant chaplains, Ralph and Thomas Lynes, must have been lax in this respect, for they were commanded at the Visitation of that year to conform with the regulations for divine services laid down by the Prior and Chapter. Moreover five parishioners added their complaint that Stephen Scheder did not live in the parish (109).

An incumbent had other obligations. A surviving lease of the church of St James Pockthorpe, which was appropriated to the Precentor, requires the priest to provide bread and wine for the communion and rushes for the floor (110); and at a time when monks were serving St John Timberhill, the Infirmarer paid for wine for masses, candles for processions and marriages, the Paschal candle, contributions towards a church-ale and parish banquet, and finally, alms for the poor (111).

The financial position of the perpetual curate appears gradually to have improved. In 1603 he received only £8 a year (Jessopp 1888, 178). However in 1634 Archbishop Laud commented on 'ye weakness of the (Cathedral) Quiere' and suggested that 'such small Benefices or Cures within ye Citty or Suburbs as are in ye Churches guift should as they fall voyd, be given to ye Petty Canons respectively' (112). The Minor Canons were indeed paid very little (only 50/- by 1779) (113), but by 1784 the curate of St Martin's ministered to two other churches besides his own.

The contribution from St Martin's to the joint salary remained low, in spite of being augmented from 1743-1813 with

£1800 of royal bounty (114). It was £70 in 1869 (Bayne 1869, 79), £145 at the end of the nineteenth century and £170 in 1937 (115).

Successive appointments to St Martin-at-Palace are to be found in the Chapter Books, and a few of the later leases survive (116). For example in 1807 the church was granted and 'to farm let' to Charles Freeman Millard, Clerk Gospeller, ... 'as long as he continues a minor Canon or Gospeller of the said Cathedral Church'. He had to pay the portion of six shillings and eight pence to administer the Sacraments and preach sermons 'and also upon condition that he repair and amend the Chancel belonging to the said church'.

Visitation records throw a little light on the behaviour of the perpetual curates. One of the earliest implies that the surplice was torn and dirty, (117) and the earliest Clerk's account from 1622 included a charge for washing. In 1602 and 1613 ministers were presented for neglecting their duties of preaching monthly sermons and reading weekly from the Homilies (118). They were not required to celebrate communion very frequently. It occurred six times in 1622, four times in 1784 and five times in 1805 (119). The number of communicants dropped from 130 in 1603 (Jessopp, 1888, 166) to 20 or 30 in 1784 from a total of 167 dwellings (120).

The other sacrament reported on by Mr Beckwith in 1784 was baptism. 'It is usual,' he wrote, 'to baptise the Children of the Poor at church without Sponsors from ye impossibility of them procuring any which if it were to be insisted upon they would probably be never baptised at all' (121).

### Boy Bishop

In his will 1506 John Blomfield, notary, after providing for the silver and gilt crismatory, ordered the making of a 'Roobe off worsted made to the honor of Seynt Nycholas for the bishop to were his day and night in the parysh ... lined with purpill saten' (122). In the late medieval period the choir-boys of the Cathedral of Norwich elected one of their number to reign as 'bishop' from St Nicholas Day until the feast of Holy Innocents (Blomefield IV.41). Like a bishop he progressed round 'his' churches, taking services in each and ending with a sermon in the Cathedral (123). It was a serious custom, to which the Infirmerer donated 3d. on St Nicholas' day (Dugdale 1821, IV.8 and Watkin 1948 II, lxii).

### Freemasons

A number of freemasons held riverside properties immediately north of St Martin-at-Palace church in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries (see Tillyard 1987). Among them were John and Robert Antell, Robert Everard, William Harmer and John Wild or Weld (124). In the mid-sixteenth century Thomas Ilward or Aylward held the central property in the block north of St Martin at Palace Plain (125). It is not known whether any of them worked on the church, though the Infirmerer employed Robert Everard for the south chancel window of St Gregory, another of his churches, in 1453 (126). Most of the windows of St Martin-at-Palace have been renewed at some time, although, as at the Cathedral, the stone may have been cut 'in the ancient forms' (127). J.H. Hakewell's designs of 1850 for new tower, south aisle and south chancel aisle windows survive (128).

### Dissent

The following section lists a few indications of opinions held by clergy and parishioners which differed from those prevailing at their time. For instance Blomefield points out that Joan of Clopton, Sir Thomas Erpingham's wife who died in 1404, made no mention of saints in her will (129), and concludes that she, like her husband was of 'Wycliffian tendencies' (Blomefield IV, 38).

The dealings of Thomas Conyers with the rebels of 1549 and the activities of a man of the same name two years earlier have already been mentioned (p.50).

1549 was the year when the clergy were officially allowed to marry and the register of St Martin-at-Palace of that date records the marriage of Edward Multon presbyter and Christian Lany. The participants did not appear before the special Consistory Courts held in 1554 after Queen Mary had reversed the ruling, so their subsequent history is not known. Married clergy were deprived of their benefices automatically, and a cure elsewhere was only given them if they repudiated their wives and underwent penance, usually in the Cathedral. It is recorded that three of the wives had to perform theirs in St Martin-at-Palace church (Williams 1959, 85-95).

Lady Calthorp, who died in 1550, left money for seventy sermons to be preached, mainly in Norwich, within three years of her death (130). One of the preachers named was Thomas Rose, a well-known divine, who narrowly escaped to Geneva during the reign of Mary (Blomefield III, 276).

Henry Austen, who in the third quarter of the seventeenth century owned a property and dyeworks north of St Martin-at-Palace church (131), is probably the man associated with a sect of Anabaptists who met at a house in St Simon and St Jude in 1669 (Jewson 1962, 14).



A group of dissenters obtained a faculty in 1753 for the building of a 'conventicle' in St Martin-at-Palace parish (132). Those who purchased the land which was then leased to James Wheatley 'minister of the Gospel' for life, included a yarn factor, a printer, a worsted-weaver, a peruke maker, a dyer, an upholsterer and a token 'gentleman' (133). Responding to a Visitation question about Dissenters in 1784, Mr Beckwith wrote 'They go under the Denomination of Methodists. Their Rank in this Parish is of the lower Class - They are not increased to my knowledge. They assemble in an House called the Tabernacle or, of late, Lady Huntingdon's Chappell. I presume it is licensed. The names and Lives of their Teachers I cannot speak to; as they are a very fluctuating Body under the direction of Wesley as I have been informed' (134). The chapel, built by Thomas Ivory, was pulled down in 1970 and a garden now occupies the site.

## The Documents

### Contents

		Frame
I	The Chancel	D2
II	The Church	D7
III	The Tower	D12
IV	South Porch	E6
V	North Porch	E7
VI	Churchyard	E8
VII	Pre-Reformation Altars and Ornaments	E11
VIII	Late Altars and Altar Rails	E14
IX	Later Ornaments	F2
X	Font	F4
XI	Vestments	F5
XII	Books	F7
XIII	Royal Arms	F10
XIV	Painted Texts	F11
XV	Bible	F12
XVI	Seating	F12

I. Chancel

Date

- 1416 Visitation: John Wake, John Lynes, Robert Brook, John Estann and John Stokes appeared and said that the Rector of the church was negligent in maintaining the light in the chancel and that the parish chaplain did not spend the night in the parish. (NRO DCN 67/1)
- 1421/2 Maintenance. In the chancel of St Martin-at-Palace a plumber for 3.1/2 days with 200 and a half of Lednayl and 100 and a half of threepenny nail 3 lbs and a half of solder, including food 3/10.1/2d. (Inf. Roll DCN 1/10, 14)
- 1427/8 To the making of an aumbrey or piscina (sacrarium) for the chancel of St Martin at the Bishop's Gate 2/- (DCN 1/10, 15)
- 1428/9 To whitening the chancel of St Martin at the Gates of the Palace 20d. (DCN 1/10, 16)
- 1429/30 To mending the glass windows in the chancel of St Martin at the Gates of the Palace 20d.  
(DCN 1/10, 17)
- To John Plomer for repairs to the chancel of St Martin at the Gates of the Bishop for 2.1/2 days  
14d
- To the same for 6lbs of sowd 21d
- For 200 nails 8d  
(DCN 1/10, 18)
- 1440/41 To a stonemason for blocking up windows (pro obstruccionem foraminum) in the chancel of St Martin at Bishop's Gates 18d
- To a plumber for blocking up windows in the said

- chancel roof, including solder 3/3d  
(DCN 1/10, 22)
- 1453/4 Paid John Plomer and his mate for repairs to the  
chancel of St Martin at Bishop's Gates, for one  
stone of lead 12d.; for 4 lbs of `sowde' (solder)  
14d., for 200 `lednayle' 8d., for fagotts 3d., for  
their food 18d., as appears on the schedule.  
(DCN 1/10, 23)
- Paid Robert Upton for 60 `Estrychebords' for the  
ceiling (`celatina') of the chancel 40/-  
(DCN 1/10, 23)
- 1467/8 In repairs to the chancel 16d  
(DCN 1/10, 27)
- 1468 Will of William Harbald, chaplain of the parish,  
who requested burial in the chancel. He left 10/-  
to the reparation of the `parclos' (the chancel  
screen) together with 8d. to the light of the  
Blessed Mary and 4d. to the light of St John.  
(These are the saints habitually found on a rood).  
There was also 16d. for the lamps.  
(NCC Wills, 127 Jekkes)
- Thomas Baldwyn, cooper, left money to make a  
parclose in the church on the south side to `match  
the one on the north'. (DCN, f11A)
- 1505 Thomas Daywell, clerk, requested in his will that  
he be buried `before the Image of Sainte Martyn in  
the chauncell of the chirche of Sainte Martyn'.  
The two new clerestorey windows he left money for  
were to light the rood. He wished also to be  
made `one new lectorne for the qwere ther and

1:03

one double cloth for the lectorne with one Image  
of Sainte Martyn of the one side and upon the  
other side Mary Maghdeleyn my Selfe kneling to the  
one Image and Robert Shyone to the other'.

(NCC Wills, Ryxe 193)

1507 Cecily Ilbert widow left 4d. to the 'Common light  
upon the parke (the roodscreen) ther.'

(NCC Wills, Ryxe 417)

1539 Infermarer spends 7/9d. on repairs to the chancel.

(DCN 1/10, 35)

1606 Visitation. 'The chauncell windowes wanteth  
glazeing.' (ANW 3, 12)

1684 Visitation. 'Some stones in either Corner of the  
gable of the Chauncell are wanting.' (ANW 4, 67)

1685 Churchwardens' Vouchers. Blacksmith: 'for 4 Irons  
to hold up ye boake (balk of timber) in the  
Chansell weigh 14 pound....'

Carpenter: 'For a boak east end of the North face  
7.9, 16 fout long...'

... For 12 dealles and 10 foot of 3.4...' (PD 12, 48)

1699 Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'tenter shilings for forty  
two words ricting one Richard Maid Ston in the  
cancell of the north'... (PD 12, 48)

1712 From Kirkpatrick's description of the church: 'In  
ye corner of ye East end there are a great many  
Roman bricks, near half a yard long and a foot  
broad... In ye East window of ye Church is an  
Escutcheon of Arms Viz. Calthorp imp. Blenerhasset.  
And a large old Fun. Escoch: is in ye Church wch  
was hung up on ye North Side of this Window. viz.  
(there follows a description of the arms). The

said Blenerhasset's Helmet remains fixed up and his  
Crest thereon & higher hangs his Sword'.

(Fitch MSS Kirkpatrick 5 (M54))

\* Sir Thomas Erpingham who lived in the parish requested in his  
will of 1428 to be buried in the Cathedral 'before the cross clepyd  
the brown rood' and 'myn armure and harnoise of werre to my propre  
persone apertenynge to be offered up to the Holy Trinity on the day  
of my enternement.' He left 26/8d to the 'hiegh autier' of St  
Martin's.

(Lambeth Palace Library Register Chichele ii, 378)

- 1739 Churchwardens' Vouchers. 'In Mending the Chansill  
Door... 9d.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1785 Visitation: 'Stone Coping at the east end to be  
repaired.' (ANW 4, 88)
- 1787 Visitation: 'Coping wants repair of South side of  
East Gable - Stone work of East Window much  
decayed.' (ANW 4, 89)
- 1789/90 Bill for 'New lead in Chancell Windows' and for  
Mortron up the lights'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1813 Visitation: 'East End wants plastering and Coping  
reprg.... Glass in the windows in general to be  
put into a complete state of repair'. (ANW 4, 92)
- 1847 Parker described the chancel-arch as 'lofty but  
plain, and dies into the piers without caps...  
The roof of the chancel is the original open  
timber-work;... The two eastern angles of the  
chancel have very decided long and short work,  
with Roman-like tiles above; but these  
appear to be old materials used up again'.  
(Parker 1847, 168)

1851 9th Aug. The north pier of the chancel-arch collapsed while a major restoration of the church was in progress.  
Most of the chancel and the eastern end of the north aisle were destroyed.  
A pencil drawing made in early August from SSE shows E. gable of the nave and chancel roof still entire and a ladder and scaffolding at the East end.  
(Nch. Castle Album 41.98, 23)

To be inserted: Report of Norfolk Chronicle 16th August 1851.

Dilapidation Report (ANW 16/4)

The architect's report showed that the piers had been constructed of flintstone and mortar only, that the chancel arch had long been cracked and that the gable above was three feet thick.

1852 The Dean and Chapter had agreed on August 1st 1850 to give £25 'towards the improvement and enlargement of the accommodation of the church of St Martin at Palace.' Now, in spite of their resolution to give no outside help because work on the South transept of the Cathedral was costing so much, they granted St Martin's a further £50. The sums were in fact paid at the same time - 2nd July, 1852.

(DCM 24/7pp 167d, 185d, 188d)

1852 May 14th. Church reopened 'after being restored and in great part rebuilt.'

(Mackie's Norfolk Annals III, 13)

1860 £25 paid on a bill for 'Stripping and Releying Chaunsell Roof to Nave of Church As Per Contract'.

(PD 12, 48)

II. The Church i.e. the Nave and Aisles

- 1038-47 Acc. to Whittingham date of original stone church built by Stigand.
- 1300 A school for reading and singing was held at the west end of the nave. (Blomefield 1806 4, 368)
- 1400/1 Possible date of commencement of a building programme indicated by ex-gratia payment by Infermarer. 'Ac. ecclie. Sti. Martini ad portas de gra. iiis. iiiid.' (DCN 1/10, 11)
- 1492 Will of Isobel wife of Robert Lyston lorimer .. 'to ye high Altar of St Martyn before ye paleys yates iiis. iiiid. to ye performauce of ye newe Ele of ye Sowthsyde of ye qweer of ye seyde chyrch xx<sup>s</sup> to be expended be ye good Advyse of Sir Wyllyum Calthorp knyght and of Walter Aslak and of myn executors.' (NCC Wills, Wolman, 171)
- 1504 Will of Richard Catte dyer requests burial in the North 'ele'. (NCC Wills, Popy, 482)  
There was a Gild of St Anne in S.Aisle chapel (Blomefield).
- 1505 Will of Thomas Daywell, clerk. 'And I bequethe to the same chirche xx s. I will have made ii wyndowes in the clerestories of the saide chirche of Sainte Martyn oone upon the north side and a nother upon the sowthe side Ayenst the endes of the Rodelofte..' (NCC Wills, Rix, 32)



- 1529 Will of Thomas Balkey requests burial 'in the  
suthe yle there nexte Master lystones Stole, and  
I bequethe to the brekinge of the grounde there vis.  
viiid.' (NCC Wills, Heywood, 145)
- 1539 Will of Willyum Harmer, fremason, requests burial  
'in the wyd Alye.' (PCC Wills, PRO Prob. 22.36,  
Crumwell 19)
- 1587 Visitation:... 'the glasse windowes in the church  
and chancel to be amended.' (ANW 3, 1)
- 1602 Visitation: 'The windowes of the church are broken  
in divers places hereof in the glasse.' (ANW 3, 10)
- 1696 Visitation: 'The grave in the church where Herbert  
Ives was buried wanteth covering... The Ile of the  
church must be .... whited ... The pavement of one  
of the Iles decayed towards the north.' (ANW 3, 12)
- 1609 Visitation: 'The church to be Comely Whited.'  
(ANW 3, 16)
- 1614 Visitation: 'The glasse windowes of the church  
there want glasing.' (ANW 3, 20)
- 1617 Visitation: 'The church to be Comely whited.'  
(ANW 3, 20)
- 1622/3 Churchwardens' Account for the Year records 5s. 0d  
spent 'towards mending glase wyndows.'  
(NRO PD.12, 48)
- 1669 Repairs to windows. A 'plummer' was paid for  
'lead, solder, charcole', a smith supplied 16  
'crampes' for the windows and the glazier supplied  
93 'new quareles of glase.' (NRO PD.12, 48)
- 1669 'The North side of the Rof of the Church' was  
repaired with '72 fout of oke bord', and the lead  
relaid there with the addition of 3 (cwt) 3 (qrs)

- 10 lbs. of 'new leade more than youre owne.'  
(PD.12, 48)
- 1672 Whitewashing etc. '7 Lodes of Lyme and 1 tray of mortar' used. (PD.12, 48)
- 1682 Visitation: 'The leads are defective in some places.' (ANW 4, 58)
- 1684 There was both new lead work and 'glassin work' this year. Also a buttress (unspecified) was repaired. (PD.12, 48)
- 1686 Visitation: 'To glaze the windows and brush over the Church.' (ANW 4, 69)
- 1687 'To morteren of 28 Panes of glase.'  
The church was whitened this year. (PD.12, 48)
- 1692 'To work done... about paven ... and other work in the church... for Stone, Sand, brick mortar, hear mortar ... morningg drafts ...' (PD.12, 480)
- 1695 Visitation: '... the Church wants whiteing.'  
(ANW 4, 70)
- 1695 '... for the stonkutter 2s 6d.' (PD.12, 48)
- 1699 'Recd. 30s in part for whiteing the Parish Church of St Martin at pallace,' and recd. '20s. for Church witing.' (PD.12, 48)
- 1709 Visitation: 'To white ye Church.' (ANW 4, 75)
- 1735 92 'Quarrills of glas' supplied for window repairs  
(PD.12, 48)
- 1748 'New Lead for St Martin's Church' cost £29.18.0, less the allowance for 'Old Lead' £19.19.0, so £9.19.0 was paid. (PD.12, 48)
- 1767(c) Visitation: 'several places of ye Lead defective.'  
(ANW 4, 86)

- 1785 Visitation: 'S. Isle to be repaired... foundation at the east end and Buttress on the N. side to be repaired... one Buttress on the S. side ... to be repaired.' (ANW 4, 88)
- 1787 Visitation: 'Stone Munlons to three South Windows very bad - some of the lower parts of windows want glazing - East End of South Isle wants repair. East End of the North Aile wants underpinning - Butment on the North Side repairing and underpinning - West Window of North Isle wants new Munlons - West End of the South Aile wants Stone Coping - Butment to it should be repaired - ' (ANW 4, 89)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Bricklayer's bill: 'To building butteris and Repairing of Isle Winders and Pointing and Pinning up of Grownd.'  
 Mason's bill: '... taking down window South Front and cutting away part of the old Wall to receive the new Window, ... New Portland Coping over the North West window, resetting with stone fresh worked... New Portland Coping over South West window... Large west window (tower).  
 Glazier's bill: 'To Takeing of the old Glass out of the Old South Window... New Leaded for the New Window ... 37' New Common Quarry Glass for ye New Window .. 2'.1/2 New Leaded at ye South Window Next ye Porch ... South window next to the Porch 74 New Quarries ... Mortron up one light ... 44.1/2 New Leaded at ye West Window North Ile ... Mortron up 12 lights...' (PD.12, 48)
- 1788 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Plumbers bill £1.16.1.3/4 mainly for work on gutters. (PD.12, 48)

- 1789 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Bricklayers' bill: `to  
Repairing of the Out Side of the Church' ... inc.  
`lime, Black Dust and hare... To Clening and  
Stopping of breeches and White washing the in Side  
of the Church.'  
Carpenter's bill for repairs to the roof.  
Glazier's bill for work `to window over the Pulpit,  
36 New Queareys ... Mortron up lights ... New lead  
in Chancel windows ... Mortron up lights....'
- 1790 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Bricklayer's bill `to  
Paving the Church Ally.....' (PD.12, 48)

### III. The Tower

The tower was judged by Carter and Whittingham to have been built in the late fourteenth century. According to a drawing of 1850 it was 19 foot square. (PD 12, 38)

- 1333 The will of Richard Berton, cook, points to an earlier tower. He left to the clerk of St Martin 4d for 'pulsacion' i.e. ringing the bell(s). (DCM 5.130d)
- 1445 Edmund Burt left money for the 'emendacion.' of the bells. (Lambeth Palace Library. Register Stafford 63)
- 1468 12d. left to the bells by the Chaplain of the parish William Harbald. (NCC Wills, Jekkes 127)
- 1587 Visitation: 'The glasse windowes in the Steple to be amended'. (ANW 3, 1)
- 1613 Visitation. Jurors present 'that the little bell there is Cracked and not fitt to be ronge'. (ANW 3, 17)
- 1615 Visitation. 'The sownd windowes of the steeple there are greatly decayed.' (a later insertion noted their repair). (ANW.3, 20)
- 1623 'Item for menden of the bell clapper iiis iiiid'
- 1630 Blacksmith's bill for 'the Clocke mendinge, ... for Worke donne for the great bell....' (PD 12, 48)
- 1669 'Four Haspes and Brades for ye dyell  
16 Crampes for the windowes  
4 Barres and Brads for the Stepel windowes  
For Turning the Claper of the Bell ... etc.  
1 bushill of hard for use of Skafiling ...  
a frame for the diall plate, makeing the diall plate

- a pese to mend the ould diall plate  
 ... for the seckon bell  
 one split deall for the Clock ...  
 18 fout of 5.3 for the Clocke and Clock house  
 a wheell for the Gt. bell ... 5s 6d.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1670 2 punches and verells and keyes to carry the clock  
 hammer. (PD 12, 48)
- Undated. A bill (in round figures) for the removal of the  
 bells and recasting with the addition of new metal,  
 and for work on the bell-frames and floors in the  
 tower. A door and a ladder were supplied and the  
 clock strike repaired. (PD 12, 48)
- 1671 Memorandum: that whereas there were antiently but  
 three bells in St Martin's at ye Palace, and they  
 very untunable, in the yeare of our Lord 1671, the  
 biggest Bell was taken downe, wch. with the  
 addition of mettall, was made into three small  
 ones, so that now we have a very desent and  
 tuneable Ringe of five Bells.  
 Jn. CHAPMAN. Ste WOOD. Church wardens.  
 (NRO from register 1639-1709 transcribed by the  
 Society of Genealogists)
- 1674 Visitation. `The boards of the belfry towards  
 the Church are broken and lye very indecently  
 and unhandsomely.' (ANW 4, 33)
- 1678 More bell maintenance this year.
- 1684 Work in connection with the `little bell' and the  
 `flye of the clock'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1685 Sexton's Account: `23 April for Ringing for the  
 triumph over ye Rebels 26 July for Ringing, 6 Feb.

for Ringing . . . . .

... for beer for ye workmen about ye Steeple 1. 6d'  
(PD 12, 48)

1685 Blacksmith's bill 'for ye Clock manding'...  
(PD 12, 48)

1689 Bill for Carpenter's 'Worke and stufe'. Three and a half days were spent on a new clock frame made of oak and spar (pine). The old mechanism took a day to remove and a cart was used to bring it back from the smith's. Counting work on the bells and half a day putting the Sundial up, the total expense was £3.11.05. In addition a new 'Clocke wait avoid. 5 6" cost 9/6 and the clock itself £12. 5. 0.'  
(PD 12, 48)

1712 Notes by the antiquarian John Kirkpatrick: '... the Steeple hath lately had good cost (about A hundred pounds as I am told) bestowed upon it: being before much out of repair. One of y<sup>e</sup> Buttresses of it was new rebuilt from y<sup>e</sup> ground besides other Reparations. Here is a Peal of five pleasant Bells, formerly there was but three, for not many years since, y<sup>e</sup> old Tenor a large Bell was taken down & thereof (w<sup>th</sup> some little addition) were made y<sup>e</sup> present Treble second & third Bells of y<sup>e</sup> Peel. The Treble hath 22 ins of height & 2 f 2 diameter. The Tenor (a very neat old Bell) is 2 f 7 high & 3 f 3 wide and round it this circumscription in old capitals: Nos societ scis: semper Medicina. I know (not) what y<sup>e</sup> Bellfounder meant by it, it seeming to be a piece of two different verses.'  
(Fitch MSS, Kirkpatrick 5 (M54))

- 1727 View of church from SE on Corbridge's map. The tower is shown with three storeys, buttressed and battlemented. The ringing chamber has a small square window or clock face on the south side and the bell-chamber large simple gothic windows on the south and east with transverse wooden louvres. Kirkpatrick's view in the prospect of the City from the NE accords with this and shows a similar feature in the middle storey on the north side.
- 1735 Repairs to y<sup>e</sup> Stocks and Wheels and Stageing in y<sup>e</sup> Steeple'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1737 Mackerell: 'It has a square stone tower which contains five the most tunable bells in the whole city'. (Vol.I, 369)
- 1739 Repairs to the sound holes.
- 1740 Repairs to the clock.
- 1745 Blomefield: 'This church hath a square Tower, Clock and 5 Bells.' (Blomefield 1745, 748)
- 1748 Four 'Cramp Irons' at 4d each to the 'Steple' and four 'hcldfasts'. Seven days work involving cradle, staging deals & poles. (PD 12, 48)
- 1749 For 'ye Stageing etc. and Repairing ye Steeple... Inclosing East Side ye Steeple ye Sound Holes...' (PD 12, 48)
- 1783 Norwich Mercury, Saturday May 10th: 'Wednesday while the workmen were taking down St Martin's steeple, a great part of it fell down; fortunately, however, no damage was done, as the scaffolding was erected on the contrary side, on which were seven men at the time of its falling.'



- 1784 Terrier: There were `Four bells, one being lately sold, and three of the other four are to be sold forthwith towards defraying the expenses of repairing the Church steeple, and the remaining Bell is to be put up in some convenient part of the Church to give notice of divine service'.  
(Tillett, Scrapbook, Local Studies Library)
- 1785 Visitation: `Steeple not finished, 5 bells down.'  
(ANW 4, 88)
- 1785 Churchwardens' Vouchers: to a chain for hanging bell 3/-. Carpenter's bill for repairs to the tower including: `116 feet of 4 x 3 fir for Tempery Roof at 2d. £0.19.4... 360' of 3 x 2.1/2 fir for Spars.... 149' of 3/4 deal ... 144' of deal etc.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1787 Visitation: `South west Corner of Tower underpinning. Tower should be finished at the top.' (ANW 4, 89)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Book: `To Mr. Chamberlain for measuring the Work £1.1.0.' (PRG 13)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Carpenter's bill: `taken down the Roofing of the Tower... Flooring in Tower.. 6 x 4 Oak used at the Vault ... To a large window frame .. 3 large sown (sound) windows in Tower £3.6.0. Whole deals for ye lover on Steple. 42' of 6 x 5 oak for The Belle frame'.. 78' Whole Deal for Flooring and Sealing... 91' of Trunck guttering .. Plumber's bill: 2C 2Q 4 lb. sheet lead for Flashing of Steeple and C25 0 27 ditto ditto.... New Steeple Window... 2 Sound Hole

- Windows.... Drying oil for Sound Hole Windows...  
Mason's bill: `Altering large window in ye West  
front... to 32 portland quoins for the Tower of the  
Church... 65 foot 3 Cube of Portland Coping for  
the Tower... Coping for large West window and  
`Drying oil for Sound Hole Window'. `2 Sound Hole  
Windows'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1787 Bricklayer's Bill: `To raising of Skaffolds and  
finishen the Steple.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1789 16th March. Visitation paper: `west window of  
Tower stopped up with bricks, rubbish to be removed  
from North Side Tower... Top of Tower, at present in  
an unfinished state, should have Battlements or  
4 Turrets at the Corners to terminate it.'  
(PD 12, 35)
- 1789 5th October. `At a meeting of the Parishioners  
this day... the Churchwardens are desired to put  
up four Turrets upon the tower of the said Church  
and also a Vane the same being thought by the said  
Parishioners to be very necessary to finish the  
said Tower.' (PRG 13)
- 1789-91 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Blacksmith: `to a hoop for  
the ball of the Spire 4d'.  
Bot. of G. Olley `A Copper Vane £1.5.0'.  
Plumber: `1.1/2 lb of White Lead for the Vane Gothic  
(twice) 1/2 lb. Primering for ye Vane Iron. To  
Painting and Guilding the Vane. To painting and  
Guilding the Ball... To 1/2 lb. of Prusia Blue ...  
£4.10.0'.  
Carpenter: `To a post for the Vane of the Tower,  
14', with 40' fir for Breases' (stays).

- Stonemason: 'To four Crockets £7.7.0'
- Bricklayer: 'to Jobs done in Side of the Steple and top... to Breaking out A Door Way to Steple'
- Carpenter: Wood supplied for 'Brackett, door Case and Lintile.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1801 Terrier: 'and one Bell in the Steeple'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1818 Churchwardens' Book: Sexton was paid for ringing the 'passing bell at the funeral of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1828 Sillett's view shows the door at the inner end of the south face, the bottom 2/3 of the 3-centred west window blocked up, the upper windows 2-centred with wooden transverse boarding, and quoins quite large and irregular. (Colman & Rye Library)
- 1847 J.H. Parker: Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute 1847: 'The tower-arch is lofty Perpendicular; the tower itself is modern.'
- 1850 Drawings of proposed new belfry windows, signed John Henry Hakewell. Plan of church gives N-S measurement of tower as c.19'. Buttresses were proposed. (PD 12, 38)
1851. Pencil drawing taken immediately before collapse. Tower (as in Sillett view) has 3 low storeys. No window or clock-face in central one, S. side. Long and short work regular small stones; possible indication of larger ones remaining in lowest storey. No parapet, four plain tall crockets, pole still *in situ*. (Nch. Castle Album 41.98, 23)
- 1857 On Christmas Eve the parishioners agreed to an additional rate of 2d to pay for a new bell to be

cast by Mr. Thomas Hurry. This produced £15.16.1.  
(PD 12, 44L)

- before 1874 Photograph, showing the four tall plain four-sided pinnacles and the decorated pole, topped by a vane.  
(Colman and Rye Lib)
- 1873,4 Plan and specification of work, including work on tower by R.M. Phipson. (PD 12, 39)
- 1875 The parishioners proposed that the plan and specification submitted by Mr. R.M. Phipson be accepted. (PD 12 39)
- 1900, 1905 Photographs. (Local Studies Library)
- 1966 Repairs to tower described as urgent in April. The repairs cost £487, with £46 for professional services (M & S Gooch) and £22.3.0 paid to Norwich City Council for the erection of road barriers. This was partly offset by grants from the Diocesan Board of Finance of £119. 5. 3, and from the Friends of Friendless Churches of £100.

#### IV. South Porch

- 1453 Probate of will made in March 1431 by William Frank, chaplain ordering the burial of his body 'in austral. porticu.'  
(NCC Wills Surflete 121)
- 1445- Dates of Bishop Lyhart whose rebus was formerly  
1472 to be seen, probably on the door of the two-storeyed structure (Pevsner 1977, 244). Cattermole suggests this may indicate the completion of a building programme by about 1450.
- 1606 Visitations: 'The porch wanteth paveing' (this was done the same year). (ANW 3, 12)
- 1682,4 'Several stones wanting over the Church portch.'  
(ANW 4, 58, 67)
- 1684 Tradesman's bill for 'mending the Rofe of the south porch.' (PD 12, 48)
- 1745 Blomefield describes the south porch as 'leaded'.  
1787 Visitation. 'South Porch the Coping and Butment bad.' (DCN.ANW 4, 89)
- 1789 Visitation. '... west side porch to point, Buttresses of Porch have been lately rebuilt but done in so vile a manner that they should be taken down and rebuilt again with Stone Quoins and not with bricks...' (DCN. PD 12/85)
- 1828 Sillett engraving shows simple moulding of arch, and the window above of two lights and broader than high. (Local Studies Library)
- 1839 Visitation: Stonework of the porch needed attention.  
(ANW 5, 19)
- 1847 'The porch has a room over it, the cut

flint-work remarkably good.' (Parker 1847, 168)  
1850 Visitation: 'Porch to be re [?paired] and part of  
wall rebuilt.' (ANW 5, 50)

1851 Rebuilt as part of the original restoration  
undertaken this year.

A pencil drawing made in early August shows the  
south porch dismantled to the ground with the  
exception of the west wall.

(Nch. Castle Album 41.98, p.23)

#### V. North Porch

c.1720 Clearly visible on the Kirkpatrick NE prospect of  
the City. A single storey structure, tall and  
narrow, the roof tiled or leaded.

1745 No reference in Blomefield.

1785, 87, 89 Not mentioned in any of the Visitations of these  
years.

1791 Churchwardens' Vouchers record work on repairing a  
North Doorway and renewing a pediment over it  
covered with lead. (PD 12, 48)

1850 Plan of proposed work shows intention to block the  
north doorway. (PD 12, 38)

1873 Plan of new seating arrangements shows slight  
remains of north porch. (PD 12, 39)

VI. Churchyard

- 1587 Visitation: 'The churchyarde banckes to be repaired in the stone worke ... The churchyarde to be cleanlie kepte and presently to be made cleane.'  
(ANW 3, 1)
- 1614 Visitation: 'They want churchyard gates .... The stiles of the churchyard are decaied.'  
(ANW 3, 20)
- 1615 Visitation: 'The churchyard is filthilye anoyed with excrement.' (ANW 3, 20)
- 1622 Visitation: 'The churchyard walles are decayed and wanted turnepikes or gates to keepe out the cattell.' (ANW 3, 25)
- 1690 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Carpenter's bill for work on gates. (PD 12, 48)
- 1692 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Mason's bill 'a bout paven ye parish street...'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1735 Two summonses dated 20th August and 17th September: The churchwardens are summonsed to appear at the next sessions for not cleaning the Church Street in St Martin's Pallace. Both endorsed 20th October when 5/4d was received 'in discharge of ye within presentment N. Lodge, Clerk of ye Peace.'  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1785 Visitation: 'North east Gate to be cop'd'.  
(ANW 4, 88)
- 1789 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Mason's bill: 'To repairing Church Walls' (using Red Bricks).  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1791 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Mason's Bill 'Repairing

Church Wall and Repairing Pavement'.

(PD 12, 48)

- 1792 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Carpenter's Bill `... to mend the Church Gates.. and Little Gate on north side'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1802 Churchwardens' Accounts: one of many payments to the Constables 'for keeping the churchyard clear of boys.' (PRG 13)
- 1813 Visitation: Churchyard Wall to be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt. (ANW 4, 92)
- 1817 Churchwardens' Book: Pd. Constables 5/- for keeping the doors of the church when the plain silver was exchanged for the poor. (PRG 13)
- 1821 Churchwardens summonsed for bad repair of streets in parish. (PRG 13)
- 1832 Visitation: `Tomb `Colcock' to be repaired'. (ANW 5, 5)
- 1850 Visitation: `The Churchyard gates to be put back. Wall of churchyard in a bad state - to be repaired'. (ANW 5, 50)
- 1854 Meeting: `Under the Burials Act of 16 & 17 Victoria, a meeting of the Rate Payers of the Parish was held on 26th June. The use of the churchyard being discontinued, it was resolved to concur with several other Parishes ... in providing land for a new common Burial Ground'. (PD 12 44L)
- 1855 Vestry Meeting: It was resolved that the Churchyard Wall `be repaired by Mr. Barker in a sound and workmanlike manner with well-made blue mortar and faced flints.' (PD 12, 44L)
- 1874 Vestry meeting: `It was proposed that the Churchyard



be levelled and the stones laid down as soon as funds could be obtained for that purpose, anyone objecting, the stones may remain standing.'

(PD 12, 44L)

- 1888 Burial: A Special Licence was obtained from the Secretary of State, Home Department, for the burial of a woman, Miss Rachel Bailey, in the churchyard, in the 'Family Grave provided it could be opened without disturbing Soil that has already been buried in, and that the Coffin be embedded in a layer of powdered Charcoal 4" at least in thickness and separately entombed in brick or stonework cemented in an airtight manner'. (PD 12, 63)
- ?1900 Picture postcard showing trees in the churchyard. (Tillett, 17)
- 1912 Estimate for unclimbable railing for approach to South Porch door £9. 7. 6 (Messrs. Barnards).  
Receipt for division railing between Tower and West Wall £12. 5. 0 together with drawings of unclimbable railing and spiked railing for boundary wall. (PD 12, 42)
- 1913 Vestry Meeting: Deficit of £11.12.0 reported largely due to cost of Railings. (PD 44, L)
- 1922 Vestry Meeting: 'constant damage to the Churchyard walls.' (PD 44, L)

VII. Pre-Reformation Altars\* and Ornaments

\* Almost all testators left money to the High Altar.

- 1417 Visitation: `And at that Visitation it was ordered that the parishioners should .... repair one broken gilt patten and also one broken silver patten similarly, under pain of a 40/- fine at the next visitation to the use of the Lord Almoner... an inquisition was made as under: John Wake, John Lynes, Robert Brook, John Estann and John Stokes appeared and said that the Rector of the said church was negligent in maintaining the lamp in the chancel...' (DCN 67, 1)
- 1417 John Lynes, lister : `to repairing `les torches' of the church....' (DCN Roll 1m 3d)
- 1422 Thomas Westwyk, worsted-weaver: 'To the light of the Blessed Mary xiid.' (DCN 67 1d)
- 1468 William Harbald, Chaplain of the parish: `to the lamps xvid., to the light of the Blessed Mary viiid., to the light of St. John ivd.'  
(NRO Wills, Jekkes 127)
- 1471 John Chittock: `for emendyng the church and reparation of ornaments 10 marks'.  
(NRO Wills, Jekkys 251)
- 1496 Thomas Aylward: `to the light of St Martyn xiid, to the light of ye Sepulchre xiid., to the lyght of our Lady xiid.' (NRO Wills, Multon 27d)
- 1504 Richard Catte, dyer: `to the high auter to the use of Sir Thomas Daywell parysshe preste for tithes 10s. (NRO Wills, Popy 482)

- 1505 Thomas Daywell, clerk, requested burial 'before the Image of Sainte Martyn in the chauncell of the chirche.' He also left money for a new lectern 'with one Image of Sainte Martyn of the one side and upon the other side Mary Maghdeleyn, my Selfe kneeling to the one Image and Robert Shynbone to the other.' (NRO Wills, Ryxe 32)
- 1506 John Blomfield, notary: 'to be provided and made a Crismatory of silver and gilt with Mary and John made Thereupon to the value of 40/-' .... 'To the gild of St. Thomas 3/4, to the Gild of St. Anne 3/4'. (NRO Wills, Ryxe 448)
- 1507 Cecily Ilbert, widow: 'to the Common light, upon the parke ther ivd., to the light of St. Anne ivd.. (NRO Wills, Ryxe 417)
- 1526 John Chambre requested burial before the image of 'St. Christoffer'. (NRO Wills, Hayward 115)
- 1527 William Norfolke pewterer requested burial 'before the altar dedicate in the honour of the holy name of Jesus.' (NCC Wills, Briggs 88)
- 1550 Will of Dame Jane Calthorpe: 'Item I geve and bequeth to the parishners of the paryshe of Sanct Marten at the paleys gate in Norwyche my pleyne gylte goblett wythout a cover to serve for the communyon in theyr paryshe churche undre this condycion folowing that is to saye that they or enye of them shall not sell or gyve nor otherwyse put awaye the same goblet from that use And if they or enye of them shall sell geve or otherwyse put awaye the same goblett then I woll that this my gyfte and bequest thereof shal be thereby voyed and

that then yt shall be lawfull for myn Executors...  
to demaunde and recover the sayed goblet agayne...'  
(NCC Wills, Corant 9)

1550 Table of Benefactors formerly over South door:  
`1550, Lady Calthorp gave a Silver Cup and Velvet  
Carpet, which is adorned with Roses and Lilies, and  
the Holy Name of JESUS, and this, Sicut LILIUM  
inter spinas, sic Amica mea inter Filios, 2Chap.  
Solom. Song, Verse 2.'

1553 Valuation of Church Goods: `Robert Loveday,  
Gentleman, and James Lynne, Churchwardens with the  
consent of thole inhabitants, hath alienated and  
sold these parcelles of plate folowinge, viz.  
Eight scoore fower ounce and half quart at  
iiii s viii d. the ounce £38. v. xi  
Whereof they have and shall bestow upon reparacon  
of the Church there £12 )  
Also payd for a bible x s. )  
also they must paye for such ) £12. xvi.viii  
necessaries belongynge to the )  
Church accordinge to the Kinges )  
Majesties Injunctons vi s viii d. )  
And so remayneth in our handes £25. ix. iii  
Which money is put to honest men of ye parishe by  
yere for to reliff the poore people in the parishe  
there yerely.

(NA VI, 366: PRO E315/506).

VIII. Later Altars and Altar Rails

- 1602 Visitation: 'To provide a new and a decent cloth for the Comunion table.'  
(ANW 3, 10)
- 1614 Visitation: 'They want a stope or pott to bring the wyne for the Communion table.'  
(ANW 3, 20)
- 1622 Visitation: 'The frame of the (communion) table is decayed'.  
(ANW 3, 25)
- 1624 Churchwardens' Voucher: 'For maken the tabell Fram and the Leffe For the ayles and the brackets for the tabell'.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1684 Visitation: 'There want a decent bason to collect the offerings in at the Comunion. The Railes to be sett before the Comunion table are misplaced.'  
(ANW 4, 67)
- Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'For the Timber for the Ralles at the Alter and the nayls. Carpenter work Turner work... bringing back a [ ] of the Ballesters... smith painter ... £5. 3.2'.  
'100 white pavements'  
'for the free Stounes att ye Altar'  
(freemason's bill): 'for 34 foote of Stepe £3. 5.0'  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1737 Mackerell: '.... the Altar, up two little steps...'
- 1767 Visitation: 'Pews and Rayles to be newpainted.'  
(ANW 4, 86)

1791  
probably

Terrier: 'At the Alter. One silver Flagon, One  
Silver Salver, One Silver Cup and Cover. A Cloth  
for the Communion Table, One Table Cloth and  
Napkin, One Large Prayer Book, four kneeling  
Cushions, Two Brass Candlesticks'.

(MF PR 70A)

IX. Later Ornaments

- 1725 John Wild, worsted-weaver, left a quarterly payment of 5/- for the parish clerk in order that 'every quarter or four times in a year' he should 'well and sufficiently scour or clean the Brass Branch of Candlesticks which I have given or intend to give to be hung up and used in the said parish church ... so as this Branch at all times after my decease be preserved and kept in the said Church Clean and in good repair.' \* (NCC Wills, Gregson 384)  
\* A rent charge of £1 per year for cleaning the Candelabra was payable on a property on Quayside which was sold by Spelmans in 1884. The property then consisted of a Painter's Shop in Thoroughfare Yd with four cottages to the rear and a Grocer's Shop on the Quay. There was a way through from the yard to Palace St. (PD 12, 63)
- 1801 Terrier: In the Middle Isle. One large Brenck inscribed 'The Gift of Mr. John Wild late of the Bishop's Precinct ... 1726.' (PD 12, 34)
- 1731 Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'Bot.... A Silver flagon weight 45oz 15. £16.8.0. paid for engraving 2.0.' (PD 12, 48)  
(Mr. Sam. Wade advanced the whole sum and he was paid off from the Renter Income of the Parish house. This took five years at £3 p.a. with a final payment in April 1736 of £1. 10. 0.)
- 1788 Churchwardens' Account Book: 'To the silversmith for taking the bruises out of the Church plate. 1.6' (PRG 13)

- 1791 Terrier: At the Alter; Two Brass Candlesticks.  
(MF PR 70 A)
- 1810 Churchwardens' Account Book: 'Two candlesticks for  
the Pulpit £14. 15. 9.' (MF PR 70 A)
- 1860 Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'T.Dixon, Watch Maker,  
Jeweller and Optician,  
To Silver Communion Service Repair'd, Polished etc.  
etc., £3' (PD 12, 48)
- 1916 Churchwardens' Account Book: presentation of 'A new  
and handsome Fair Linen Altar Cloth and Credence  
Table Cloth.' (PD 12, 44)



X. Font

- 1417 John Midelton, dwelling with Thomas Erpingham,  
Knight asked to be buried between the Principal  
Cross and the font. (DCN Roll 1A m3d)
- 1622 Visitation: 'They want a comely and decent cover for  
the font.' (ANW 3/25)
- 1624 Churchwardens' Voucher: 'Item for maken the koffer  
For the foont nayles and (?)glewe'... (PD 12, 48)
- 1673 Visitation: '... and the Cover to the font is very  
indecent.' (ANW 4,33)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Voucher: Mason's bill 'To Supplying  
and Working old Stone to Repair the Font.'  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1873 Architect's plan shows font in lower part of church  
between the two doors. (PD 12, 39)

XI. Vestments

- 1416 Visitation: ... 'It was ordered that the parishioners should have .... one surplice, one rochet ...' (DCN 671)
- 1469 Will of Thomas Lesyngham, chaplain: 'To Dom William Amyott, chaplain, my best surpice, to Dom William Haziloyse, chaplain, another surplice.'  
(NCC Wills, Jekkes 132)
- 1494 Will of Sir William Calthorpe, Knight: '... to ye reparation of vestments in the same Chyrche xls.'  
(Notes and Queries II, 210)
- 1506 Will of John Blomfield, notary: 'a Roobe off worsted made to the honor of Seynt Nycholas for the bishop to were his day and night in The parish of Seynt Martin ... lined with purpill saten'.  
(NCC Wills, Ryxe 448)
- 1529 Will of Thomas Broke of London, gent: 'a Cope of whyte saten according to the orfres of ye grene cope ther with the swannes to the value of xxx s.'  
(NCC Wills, Attmere 43)
- 1587 Visitation: 'The Surples to be amended and new washed'. (NCC Wills, ANW 3 1)
- 1622 Clerk's Account: 'for washing the Surplis 6d'.  
(NRO PD 12, 48)
- 1623 Clerk's Account: '... washing the surplis 6d'.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Detailed account for making new Clerk's gown. (PD 12, 48)
- 1789 Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'Bt. of Samuel Stone

Woollen Draper at the Lamb and Star London Lane, 3  
yds. superfine Mulberrry Grain Cloth. £3.3.0'  
(? for Clerk's gown). (PD 12, 56)

c.1791 Visitation: 'New surplice wtg.' (ANW 4 90)

1792 Churchwardens' Account Book: 'To 14 yds. Hollands  
for Surplice £2.16.0... for making Surplice, 10.  
6d.' (PRG 13)

1808 Churchwardens' Account Book: A new Clerk's gown  
cost £4.8.1. (PRG 13)

1838 Visitation: 'New surplice to be provided....'  
(ANW 5 16)

XII. Books

- 1347 Infirmarer's Roll: 'For a book of the new feast and a book of St. Anne xvid.' (DCN 1/10 5)
- 1416 Visitation: 'And at that visitation it was ordered that the parishioners should have one ordinal, one manual [both service books], one book of saints, two breviaries, [containing the daily Office]...'  
In a later hand: 'John Coke chaplain one book of saints'. Perhaps this records a donation. (DCN 67/1)
- 1469 Will of Thomas Lesyngham, chaplain. He left 6/8d to the fabric of the church and a missal.  
(NCC Wills, Jekkys 132)
- 1505 Will of Thomas Daywell, clerk:... 'Item one newe lectorne for the qwere ther and one double cloth for the lectorne.' (NCC Wills, Ryxe 32)
- 1588 Visitation: 'To amend the booke of common prair in The decaied places.' (ANW 3, 1)
- 1602 Visitation: 'To provide doctor Beeson's Book'.  
'The Regre (Register?) book in parchment to be conserved with the other and to be subscribed by the minister and churchwardens according to the Canon.'  
  
'To exhibit a true Inventorie of all the ornaments and goodes of the church the xxv June.' (ANW 3, 10)
- 1606 Visitation: 'The book of common prayer must be new mended and new bownd.'  
  
'They want the bookes of prayers for the 24th of march and fyfth of August.  
They want the degrees of marriage.  
They want both the Tombes of homilies.' (ANW 3, 12)

- 1609 Visitation: `They want Bishop Jewels...<sup>1</sup>  
They want both thomes of homelyes'. (ANW 3, 16)
- 1614 Visitation: `They want Prayers for the 5th August  
and 25th March.  
They want the table of the degrees of marriage  
prohibited.  
The Service book there is decaied'. (ANW 3,20)
- 1615 Visitation: `The booke of common prayer is  
altogether insufficient.  
They want the book of prayer for 24th March.  
They want the degrees of marriage'. (ANW 3, 20)
- 1620 Visitation: `They want a table of the degrees of  
marriage'. (VIS 5, 1)
- 1622 Visitation: `They want both the tombes of  
homilies'. (ANW 3, 25)
- 1682 Visitations: `The booke of homilies is wanting'.  
(ANW 4, 58)
- 1684 Visitation: `The table of degrees is wanting'.  
(ANW 4, 67)
- 1685 Churchwardens' Voucher: `Recd. of Mr. Chapman £1.3  
for a Service Booke and bookes of Homilyes for St.  
Martyns the Palace Church by me Wm. Oliver'.  
(PD 12, 52)
- 1705 Visitations: `There want a Register bill p. anno  
and  
1706 1704 and a table of degrees of kindred.' (ANW 4/72,73)
- 1776-74 Visitation: `no Reagr. bill `72'. (ANW 4, 86)
- 1775-83 Visitation: `New Common prayerbook wanting'.  
(ANW 4, 87)
- 1785 Visitation: `Bible and Clarks Prayer Book wtg'.  
(ANW 4, 88)
- 1787 Visitation: `homilies w. no hood Jewels works bad'.

- (ANW 4, 89)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Voucher: `Dr. to W.S. Robberds. The Book of Homilies 14/- and 5 Quir Broad folio Book Bound Ruff Calf 12/-.<sup>2</sup> (PD 12, 48)
- 1791 Churchwarden's Voucher: `Binding David's Psalms in Rough Calf. 4/-' (PD 12, 48)
- 1796 Churchwardens' Book. `Paid for New Prayer Book £2. 2. 0. (DCN PRG 13)
- 1813-24 Visitation: `New prayer Book to be provided for the Clerk'. (ANW 4, 92)

<sup>1</sup> When the parish deeds were deposited in the Record Office in 1969 by the Rev. M.J. Menin, among the items he suggested should not be kept was `Defence of the Apologie: Iewell (Printed, with chain) 1609'. (PD 12, 68)

<sup>2</sup> This was presumably the Churchwardens' Book DCN PRG 13.

XIII. The Royal Arms

- 1606 Visitation: 'They want the Kinge's arms'. (ANW 3, 12)
- 1609 Visitation: 'They want the Kinges Maiestie's arms'.  
(ANW 3, 16)
- 1617 Visitation: 'They want the King's armes, for those  
that they have are of printed paper and nothing  
worth'. (ANW 3, 20)
- 1624 Churchwardens' Voucher:... 'For meanden the perement'.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1749 Churchwardens' Voucher: 'To John Stark Junr. Dr. to  
Painting and Guilding ye Kings Armes £3.13.6d.'  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1749 Churchwardens' Voucher: 'To a Tabernacle fream for the  
Kings Arms cont. 15 feet att 9d. 11s. 3d.  
2 plates and Screws 2 Hold fasts 1/-'. (PD 12, 48)

**XIV. Painted Texts**

- 1624 Churchwardens' Voucher: `For naylen on 2 longe  
Krestes....' (PD 12, 48)
- 1624 Churchwardens' Voucher: `Item for ye X Commandements  
writing & for ye [?] pillers Colleringe & the Rest of  
the writinge Rec. 35s of the Churchwardins Georg Trew'.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1682 Visitation: `The ten comandments are defaced and must  
be new writt'. (ANWW 4, 58)
- 1709 Visitation: `To new paint ye [?] Creed'. (ANW 4, 75)



XV. Bible

- 1553 Valuation of Church Goods: 'Also payd for a bible xs.'  
(NA VI, 366)
- 1618 Visitation: 'They want a bible of the lardgest volume'.  
(ANW 3, 21)
- 1620 Visitation: 'They want a bible of the last  
translation'. (VIS 5/1)
- 1622 Visitation: 'The bible wanteth claspes'. (ANW 325)

XVI. Seating

- 1530 Will of Thomas Balkey: Requests burial 'in the suthe  
yle there next to Master lystones Stole'.  
(NCC Wills Heyward 145)
- 1712 Kirkpatrick: 'This church is very commodiously and  
decently Seated wch. was done when Mr. Ben: Austin was  
Churchwarden'. (d.1709).  
(Fitch MSS Kirkpatrick 5, M.54)
- 1749 Churchwardens' Voucher: '... 2 Seats and Deals for ye  
Sexton 9/3. Repairing 2 Seats One for Mr. Worship ye  
other On ye North Side, 6/5'. (PD 12, 48)
- 1767 Visitation: 'Pews and Rayles to be new painted'.  
(There are two other injunctions to repaint the pews  
before 1725). (ANW 486, 87)
- 1787 Churchwardens' Vouchers: Carpenter's bill includes  
'4 x 3 Oak joises for ye Pew'. Plumber's bill: (a  
window) '3 foot new leaded by Mr. Pye's Pue'.  
(PD 12, 48)
- 1789 Churchwardens' Vouchers: 'work to window over the Pulpit' -  
presumably the north clerestory window. (PD 12, 48)
- ?1791 Terrier (in the Register): 'Lower part of ye Church  
Eleven forms...' (MF PR 70 A)

- 1801 Terrier: 'In the lower part of the Church .... Eleven long and Short Forms...' (PD 12, 34)
- 1850 Plan of proposed restorations included new seating. (PD 12, 38)
- 1851 Architect's Report after collapse: 'Pewing ready as soon as Church in a fit state.' (ANW 16, 4)
- 1863 Newspaper cutting: 'The building was thoroughly restored and reseated some years ago.' (Tillett)
- 1873 Two versions of plans for new vestry and proposed rearrangement of seats to hold 398 adults and 48 children. Pulpit against north chancel arch pillar, desk opposite on south. (PD 12, 39)

49

Report of trial excavation - 4th December 1986

Trial excavation was undertaken by Brian Ayers, Field Officer (Norwich), Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Jayne Bown, Research Assistant, Norfolk Archaeological Unit. It consisted of the digging of one pit adjacent to and east of the western of the two freestanding north aisle piers in the nave (Fig.1).

The observed deposits were as follows:

a stone plinth for the pier extending 0.23 metres below the timber floor and (most probably) overlying

1) a loose layer of flint rubble (both quarried flint and large pebbles) with considerable quantities of creamy-coloured mortar. Some of this mortar adhered to flint. Occasional fragments of plain white plaster were recovered and very occasional fragments of medieval brick. The deposit extended beyond the confines of the trial pit in all directions and overlay:

2) a very hard surface of chalk dipping slightly to the east but extending beyond the confines of the trial pit in all directions. It, in turn, overlay

3) a hardpacked deposit of orange-brown sand and common small flint fragments. This was possibly a redeposited natural level or natural itself. After investigation it was decided not to remove this layer but a soil sample was taken. The top of the deposit was 0.47metres below the timber platform (which overlies much of the nave) and was at least 0.13 metres deep. The trial pit therefore terminated 0.60 metres below the existing surface.

Assessment

Comparison of the absolute height O.D. of level 3, the hardpacked sand and gravel (a calculated O.D. of  $\underline{c}$ .3.60 metres) with other observations of levels of the natural sand and gravel terrace in the St Martin-at-Palace Plain area would indicate that

the deposit within the church is at the approximate height where natural could be expected. It is therefore probable, but not certain, that the depth of archaeological deposits within the nave area of the church is 0.50 metres on average.

The layer overlying the sand and gravel was hardpacked chalk, almost certainly a floor surface, or similar, of some considerable extent, which predates the arcade of the north aisle as does the rubble above (this last not certain as the interface between the rubble and the pier plinth was obscured by a Victorian brick sill). No deposits overlie the rubble (within the area of wooden flooring; it must be overlain by deposits in the aisle and central aisle), the insertion of the pews apparently entailing excavation to a depth commensurate with a deposit contemporary with or immediately predating the aisle arcade. As the aisle is understood to be of 13th century date on art-historical grounds it seems likely that all post-13th century deposits have been destroyed.

In summary, therefore, the archaeological problem probably consists of 0.50 metres of deposits, all contemporary with or predating the 13th century. While it is clearly unsound to generalise from one small localised excavation it seems likely that an area archaeological investigation would reveal the development plan of the early church for a relatively small amount of soil removal within the general parameters of excavation already deemed necessary for the conversion of the building. All archaeological deposits will probably be destroyed in those areas earmarked for excavation in the design specifications.

B.S. Ayers,  
Field Officer (Norwich)

EF No.	Context No. and Period	Weight	Identification
5015	182 (V)	2g	Fuel ash slag (with copper, tin and traces of zinc)
5027	223 (IV)	53g	Copper alloy fragment (copper with traces of tin and lead)
5082	323 (IV)	4.6g	Smithing slag
5136	167 (V)	86g	Iron nail, Iron oxide concretion
5173	418 (V)	32g	Clinker
5175	334 (V)	5g	Licharge fragment? (lead and copper)
5179	368 (IV)	847g	Smithing slag
5180	461 (V)	81g	Smithing slag
5185	431 (V)	24g	Smithing slag
5186	107 (V)	1231g	Iron oxide concretion
5188	461 (V)	10g	Clay fragment, hearth
5202	422 (V)	85g	Smithing slag
5205	416 (V)	19g	Clinker
5219	424 (V)	12g	Smithing slag
5230	505 (V)	9g	Clinker
5231	505 (V)	5g	Clinker
5241	626 (IV)	37g	Copper alloy object (copper with traces of tin and lead)
5352	571 (IV)	53g	Fired clay fragment, daub ?
5357	582 (IV)	300g	Smithing slag
5368	630 (II)	38g	Smithing slag
5389	713 (IV)	116g	Smithing slag
5392	251 (V)	227g	Smithing slag
5397	418 (V)	9g	Clinker

Table 3 Technological material (microfiche)

**MA. Note Concerning Phasing**

The excavation was originally phased into four periods. Late in the post-excavation work, however, it was decided that the levelling deposits allocated to Period I and the first stone church allocated to Period II were related features and that the periods should be amalgamated, creating three periods as in the report and fiche lists.

This decision was taken, however, after most of the archive had been sent for microfiching. Thus record cards have the earlier phasing. For clarity, therefore, those using the Archive are reminded that the following conversion operates:

First Phasing	Final Phasing
Period I	Period I
Period II	Period I
Period III	Period II
Period IV	Period III

**Bowthorpe 5352 CST**

**Amalgamated Contexts - not Graves (not illustrated)**

<u>Context</u>	<u>Context type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amalg. S.F.No.</u>	<u>Individual S.F.Numbers + Notes and Dimensions</u>
1042	'oven' fill	III	55	55 - incomplete nail 57 - " " 59 - Fe.Obj./nail 61 - incomplete nail 67 - at least 1 incomplete nail 70 - ?incomplete nail
1045	'oven' fill	III	53	53 - incomplete nail 54A - nail 90 mm x 10 mm 00 head 54B - incomplete nails 56 - incomplete nail 58 - " " 68 - ?incomplete nail 71 - incomplete nail 72 - " "

MB. Bowthorpe 5352 CST

Amalagamated Contexts - Graves etc. (not illustrated)

<u>Context</u>	<u>Context type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amalg. S.F.No.</u>	<u>Individual S.F.Numbers + Notes and Dimensions</u>
32	Grave fill	II	65	65 - incomplete nail 66 - " " 74 - coffin handle 112mm x 16mm x 11mm 148A - complete nail - no dimensions as buried in wood 148B - as 148A 148C - at least 15 incomplete nails 149 - frag. decorated Pb plate. Possibly coffin furniture. 150A - complete nail - no dimensions as buried in wood 150B - nail 57mm x 11mm 00 head 150C - at least 17 incomplete nails 150D - two pieces ?Pb plate. As 149.
8	Grave fill	III	17	17 - incomplete nails 18 - incomplete nail 19 - " " 20 - " " 21 - " " 22 - " " 23 - " " 24 - " " 25 - coffin handle - 114mm x 14mm x 11mm 27 - incomplete nail 28 - " " 29 - " " 30 - " " 32 - " " 33 - " " 35 - " " 36 - " " 37 - nail - 21mm x 10mm 00 head
29	Grave fill	III	48	48 - at least 2 incomplete nails 50 - incomplete nail 51 - at least 1 incomplete nail 52 - incomplete nail 62 - ?incomplete nail 63 - nail - 14mm x 8mm 00 head 64 - incomplete nail 155 - at least 7 incomplete nails

<u>Context</u>	<u>Context type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amalg. S.F.No.</u>	<u>Individual S.F.Numbers + Notes and Dimensions</u>
30	Coffin	III	81	<p>81 - several frags. decorated ?Pb sheet. Possibly coffin furniture.</p> <p>82 - as 81</p> <p>83 - 8 Cu alloy studs/nails. Shanks - 8mm long.</p> <p>84A - as 81</p> <p>84B - 7 Cu alloy studs/nails, 2 piercing subcircular decorative feature with hole at centre.</p> <p>85A - as 81</p> <p>85B - 2 Cu alloy studs/nails, 1 through feature - as 84B.</p> <p>85C - 2 pieces of ?Pb sheet with fabric preserved in corrosion products.</p> <p>86 - As 81 - one piece pierced by Cu alloy stud/nail and has fabric preserved as 85C.</p> <p>87A - frag. of corner of coffin with 3 Cu alloy studs/nails <u>in situ</u>.</p> <p>87B - frag. wood with 1 Cu alloy stud/nail.</p> <p>88 - 1 Cu alloy stud/nail.</p> <p>89A - frags. of coffin joined with Fe nails and with Fe fittings - 3 butt joint frags.</p> <p>89B - 4 Cu alloy studs/nails, 3 <u>in situ</u>.</p> <p>90 - 2 Cu alloy studs/nails.</p> <p>92 - coffin handle - 184mm x 19mm x 18mm.</p> <p>92 - adhering to a large piece of decorated ?Pb sheet with at least 2 Cu alloy studs/nails.</p> <p>151A - Nail 83mm x 16mm 00 head.</p> <p>151B - at least 6 incomplete nails.</p> <p>151C - 25 Cu alloy studs/nails, 2 of which appear to be gilded.</p> <p>151D - 45 frags. of decorated ?Pb plate - as 81. 6 pieces with preserved fabric.</p> <p>151E - 2 frags. decorative feature - see 84B.</p> <p>151F - 2 coffin handles, one with ornate attachment plate with preserved fabric.</p> <p>151G - 6 frags. of Fe strip with ornate ends.</p> <p>151H - 9 frags. of Fe strip, 3 with preserved fabric.</p> <p>151I - Fe obj. - 52mm x 11mm 00.</p> <p>151J - twisted wire frag. - 120mm x 5mm 00.</p> <p>152A - coffin handle attachment attachment plate.</p>



<u>Context</u>	<u>Context type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amalg. S.F.No.</u>	<u>Individual S.F.Numbers + Notes and Dimensions</u>
				152B - 12 frags. of Fe strip with ornate ends, 5 with preserved fabric.
				152C - 4 frags. of Fe strip, 1 with preserved fabric.
				152D - 6 Cu alloy studs/nails, 3 attached to wood.
				152E - 10 Cu alloy studs/nails through frags. of decorated ?Pb plate.
				152F - 82 frags. decorated ?Pb plate as 81.
				152G - 4 incomplete nails.
				152H - 5 Fe objs. possibly decorative elements.

MC. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Objects from Graves

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
rot ill.	Glass	II	S.F.147.45	2 frags.	Post-Med.clear window glass.
" "	Silver	II	S.F.116.1097	-	Edward III farthing
" "	Fe	II	S.F.146A.45	-	93 small nails/tacks each approx. 16mm x 7mm 00 head.
" "	Fe	II	S.F.146B.45	-	At least 22 incomplete nails.
" "	Fe	II	S.F.146C.45	62x27x2	?Plate with nail adhering.
" "	Pb	III	S.F.96.23	82x22x2	Folded strip.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.153A.39	-	6 complete nails, all 50mm x 11mm 00 head.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.153B.39	-	At least 16 incomplete nails.
" "	?Pb	III	S.F.153C.39	-	Decorated plate, possibly coffin furniture.
" "	Cu alloy	III	S.F.153D.39	-	At least 2 shroud pins.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.154A.47	-	Coffin handle.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.154A.47	-	Decorative plate - ? name plate.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.154D.47	-	3 Fe frags.
" "	Fe	III	S.F.154E.47	-	13 incomplete nails.

MD. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Bone and Antler Objects

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Fig. 55	Bone	III	S.F.44.25	61x24x4	Spoon/spatula
not illus.	Antler/Fe	III	S.F.158.1	75x17x3	Implement handle frag.

ME. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Nails etc. (not illustrated)

<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Head</u> <u>dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Fe	I	S.F.60.1004	-	-	incomplete
"	I	S.F.112.1074	-	-	"
"	II	S.F.69.1017	46	12?	
"	II	S.F.98.1017	-	-	incomplete nail/obj.
"	II	S.F.101.1017	-	-	2 incomplete
"	II	S.F.109A.1063	46	16?	
"	II	S.F.109B.1063	39	18?	
"	II	S.F.137.1091	-	-	At least 3 incomplete.
"	II	S.F.138.1052	-	-	incomplete
"	II	S.F.143.1017	-	-	"
"	III	S.F.9A.1001	80	8?	
"	III	S.F.9B.1001	84	9?	
"	III	S.F.9C.1001	80	8?	
"	III	S.F.9D.1001	-	-	At least 3 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.15.9	68	16?	
"	III	S.F.16.12	168	16x11	?wall nail.

<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Head</u> <u>dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
"	III	S.F.31.1018	-	-	At least 1 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.41.1037	-	-	"
"	III	S.F.45.25	-	-	At least 2 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.46.25	72	9?	
"	III	S.F.49.25	-	-	incomplete
"	III	S.F.76.1043	-	-	At least 2 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.94.24	-	-	2 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.102.1050	-	-	incomplete
"	III	S.F.103.24	-	-	"
"	III	S.F.104.24	-	-	"
"	III	S.F.119.1001	59	12?	
"	III	S.F.140.1047	-	-	At least 2 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.141.1086	-	-	At least 2 incomplete.
"	III	S.F.156.10	-	-	

MF. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Fe Objects (not illustrated)

<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
I	S.F.113.49	1x26?	Fe Disc.obj.
I	S.F.114.49	17?	Thin obj.
II	S.F.8.1020	30x19x6	?stud/staple
II	S.F.132.1917	1x19?	Obj./?button
III	S.F.9E.1001	-	Part of a decorative feature - key stone design with ?scrolls.
III	S.F.10.1018		Horse shoe frag.
III	S.F.13.1	123x13x3	Handle frag.
III	S.F.14.14	85x13x13	Bar frag.
III	S.F.40.1037	-	Obj./?nail
III	S.F.42.21	99x28x12	Bar frag.
III	S.F.97.1050	70x8x6	Obj.
III	S.F.107.24	80x18x12	?Coffin handle frag.
III	S.F.108.24	121x22x16	Coffin handle
III	S.F.117.1001	-	?Coffin handle frag.
III	S.F.118.1001	130x13x2	?Handle frag.
III	S.F.120.1001	132x38x9	?Decorative element from ?fence or railing.

MG. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Stone (non-building) (not illustrated)

<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Stone	II	S.F.142.1017	55x6?	Slate pencil

MH. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Painted Plaster

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
not illus.	III	S.F.77.24	51x39x20	Cream/buff fabric. White over wash. Faint stripe of purple/red pigment.
" "	III	S.F.105A.24	-	3 frags. Pink/buff fabric with white inclusions. White over wash.
" "	III	S.F.105B.24	-	2 frags. Buff/white fabric with white inclusions. White over wash.
Fig. 55	III	S.F.105C.24	-	Buff/grey fabric with white inclusions. White over wash. Red cross/star motif.

MI. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Architectural Frags.

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Fig. 57	Limestone	II	S.F.110.1060	320x270x180	
Fig. 56	"	II	S.F.111.1060	478x200x260	
Fig. 57	"	III	S.F.1.1	120x60x105	Head-hood mould stop
not illus.	"	III	S.F.2.1	132x103x73	?moulding
" "	"	III	S.F.3.1	123x85x48	
" "	"	III	S.F.6.1	184x150x103	2 edges chamfered
" "	"	III	S.F.7.1	143x115x115	
" "	"	III	S.F.12.1	114x105x70	? Mullion frag.
" "	"	III	S.F.47A.19	290x195x105	
" "	"	III	S.F.47B.19	265x272x160	
" "	"	III	S.F.78.1043	190x106x40	
" "	"	III	S.F.79.1042	285x160x112	
" "	"	III	S.F.80.1044	230x172x70	
" "	"	III	S.F.91.1044	80x92x70	Mullion frag.
" "	"	III	S.F.99.1050	100x76x94	
" "	"	III	S.F.100.1050	155x150x68	
" "	"	III	S.F.133.24	230x160x105	
" "	"	III	S.F.134.24	198x150x184	

## MJ. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Glass

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Fig. 55	III	S.F.95.24	39x34x2	Painted-flower design. Window glass.
not illus.	III	S.F.121.1099	2 frags.	Window glass - painted - tapering linear design.
" "	III	S.F.122.1099	2 frags.	Window glass - painted - linear design. One grazed edge.
" "	III	S.F.124.1116	16x9x3	Window glass - painted - linear design.
" "	III	S.F.125.1117	39x32x3	Apex of quarry. 2 grazed edges.
" "	III	S.F.126.1116	26x15x3	Window glass - painted. Broad band of paint.
" "	III	S.F.139.1119	50 frags.	Med/post med. clear window glass.
" "	III	S.F.157.10	24x23x1.5	Window glass - ?med. Highly devitrified.

## MK. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Non Ferrous Metal Objs.

<u>Fig.Ref.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>S.F.Number</u> <u>followed by</u> <u>Context No.</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Notes</u>
not illus.	Pb	II	S.F.75.1023	62x25x2	Sheet/strip frag.
Fig. 55	Cu Alloy	II	S.F.115.1091	21x5x2	Decorative strip frag.
not illus.	Pb	III	S.F.11.1021	2 frags.	Cut and bent strip.
" "	"	III	S.F.123.1001	44x20x2	Strip frag.
Fig. 55	Cu Alloy	III	S.F.136.1120	82x11x8	Large ?Tag
not illus.	"	III	S.F.144.1016	38x27x2	Buckle.
" "	Pb	III	S.F.145.1012	116x107x2	Pierced sheet frag. ?roof flashing.

ML. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Flemish Floor Tiles

Abbreviations

MG = Mottled green glaze

G = Green glaze

CWS = Clear glaze over white slip

Period	Context	Dimensions in mm	Description
I	49	2 frags.	CWS
II	1017	108x65x31	CWS
III	1	127x127x30	Complete CWS
III	1	2 frags.	Corner frags. CWS
III	1	52x22x26	Possibly pavier's waste. MG
III	9	85x68x30	Frag. of triangular tile. MG
III	9	80x40x33	MG
III	10	64x41x27	Corner frag. CWS
III	12	93x42x32	Corner frag. CWS
III	12	67x30x30	Corner frag. MG
III	13	3 frags.	3 corner frags. CWS
III	13	62x60x30	MG
III	13	90x36x29	Corner frag. MG. One edge with glaze splash.
III	13	65x45x33	Corner frag. of triangular tile. Possibly paviers waste. G. Edges have splashes of glaze. One broken edge has glaze dribbles, possibly the result of cracking during firing.
III	21	172x88x30	Complete triangular tile. G
III	21	95x40x31	Corner frag. Possibly paviers waste. CWS
III	22	55x54x27	CWS
III	23	2 frags.	CWS
III	23	53x42x28	Corner frag. of triangular tile. G. Edges have glaze splashes.
III	23	2 frags.	2 frags. of tile. Very highly fired and cracked - glaze bubbled. Probably intended to be CWS, but glaze mottled olive green with yellow on one edge. Possibly paviers waste.
III	23	54x24x33	Corner frag. G. Edges have glaze splashes.
III	23	50x13x30	CWS. Possibly paviers waste.
III	24	124x125x26	Complete. CWS. One edge glazed.
III	24	50x43x29	Corner frag. CWS
III	25	86x55x29	Corner frag. MG. Edges have glaze splashes.
III	39	93x72x27	Corner frag. CWS. Edges have glaze splashes.
III	1044	90x75x30	G
III	1065	54x54x31	G. Glaze splashes on base.



MM. Bowthorpe 5352 CST Other Brick and Tile

Abbreviations

PT = Peg tile

UT = Unglazed floor tile

M/PMB = Medieval/Post medieval brick

<u>Period</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> <u>in mm</u>	<u>Description</u>
I	49	75x65x25	Roman tile frag.
I	52	4 frags.	Roman tile.
I	52	150x138x40	UT. Corner frag. Pinky/yellow fabric.
I	1019	15 frags.	PT. 2 frags have holes surviving.
I	1074	4 frags.	Frag. of very abraded floor tile.
I	1074	-	One frag. very soft and abraded brick/tile.
II	1017	6 frags.	PT. 1 frag. with hole surviving.
II	1092	68x25x20	Small frag. medieval English floor tile - green glaze - c. 14th century.
III	1	126x110x65	M/PMB. Brown/grey fabric.
III	1	121x100x50	M/PMB. Pinky/yellow fabric.
III	1	2 frags.	PT. Sand marks on base. One with knife bevelled edges.
III	1	2 frags.	Post medieval pan tile. One has ?pitch along one edge.
III	9	73x25	UT. Small frag.
III	10	60x45x12	PT. Sand impressions on base.
III	13	2 frags.	PT. Sanded on base.
III	13	40x43	M/PMB. Small frag.
III	13	31x25x24	Small frag. of burnt/overfired brick.
III	21	36x34x10	M/PMB. Pinky/purple fabric.
III	23	2 frags.	UT.
III	23	53x45x15	PT.
III	25	55x38	Frag. of floor tile.
III	1012	6 frags.	PT. Sand impressed bases. 2 have parts of holes surviving.
III	1016	140x125x50	Frag. of medieval brick with 'squint' corner. Cut edges. Pinky/brown fabric.
III	1016	70x51x13	PT. Corner frag. Part of hole survives.
III	1016	39x35x12	PT. Sand impressions on base.
III	1021	48x32x21	Frag. of medieval English floor tile - green glaze - c. 14th century.
III	1044	249x100x16	PT. Half of tile. One peg hole survives. Sand impressions on base.