

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.

January 2nd, 1849. MR. F. CUBITT laid before the Committee a large and careful drawing of the Barn near Wolterton Manor-house, East Barsham, mentioned at p. 406 of our last Volume; and stated that, although he had made many inquiries, he had been unable to discover from whence the stone-work had been removed; but the tradition in the neighbourhood was, that it had formed part of the neighbouring Priory of Walsingham.

MR. CARTHEW has since made further inquiry, and he believes this work to have formed part of the steeple of the Church at East Barsham, which has long been destroyed.

SIR J. P. BOILEAU exhibited a small plain Roman-British Urn, of a dark brown earth, found at Burgh Castle, the only perfect specimen at that time known to have been found there. Very recently, a small Vase has been dug up between the Camp and the Church, which has deservedly excited great curiosity; and the Committee have thought it desirable to insert an engraving of it, made from a drawing by Miss Turner, in the present volume. The painted ground of the vessel is dark brown, and the body of it is encircled with an ornamental pattern, representing a tendril with foliage attached, each leaf inclosing three berries. This pattern will be instantly recognized by all who have investigated the



URN FOUND AT BURGH CASTLE IN THE SPRING OF 1851.
ABOUT 4 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND.

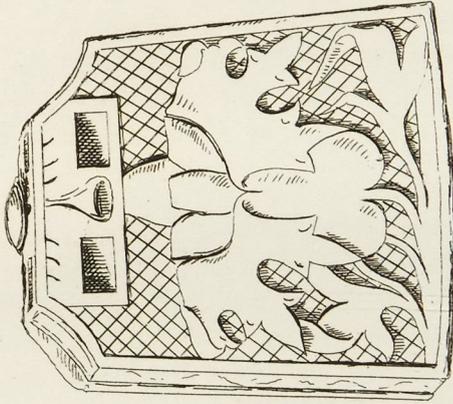
SIZE TWO THIRDS.

Roman Antiquities of Britain as frequently occurring on the vessels of that period. In Mr. Artis's "Castor," Northamptonshire, are to be found several varieties of it; and Mr. Jewitt, in his Description of Remains at Headington, near Oxford, gives an engraving of a vessel with a similar pattern. But the striking feature is the female head on the mouth of the vessel, with the rude representation of hair on the other side of the neck. Doubts have been suggested, from the appearance of this head, about the vase being Roman; but a careful examination will show that it is a genuine antique, and has not been in any way altered from its original form: indeed, so far from there being reason to doubt its age from the appearance of the head, a gentleman of great eminence in antiquarian pursuits states, in a letter to Mr. Harrod, that he has had recently some undoubted Roman terra-cottas offered him, ornamented with patterns of a similar class to the head on this vase. There are some small fragments of heads represented in one of Mr. Artis's Castor plates, which may have been parts of similar vases; but, as a whole, this specimen is considered to be unique. It is now in the possession of Mr. Panchen, carpenter, Yarmouth.

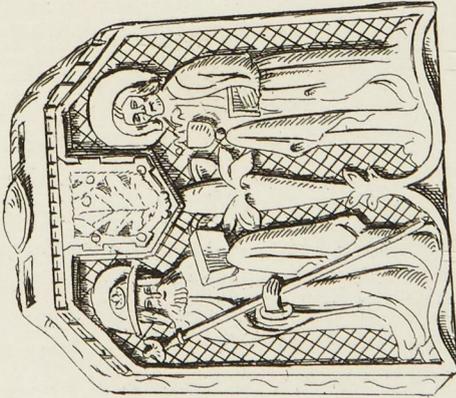
MR. FITCH stated that a Stone Mould, for casting representations in relief of a Chalice and Wafer, had recently been found on the property of R. Kellett Long, Esq., of Dunston: this has been since engraved and described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Mr. Fitch also stated, that fragments of Urns, including a rudely-formed lid, were still frequently found at Drayton. In one urn a portion of an Iron Dagger had been placed. On a careful examination of the various fragments brought to light at this place, it appears the vessels deposited were all of one period, namely, Anglo-Saxon.

MR. COPEMAN, of Loddon, sent for the inspection of the Committee a very elegant Box of Yew. It was found in the outer clay wall of a very old cottage in Loddon, at a place



BACK.



FRONT.

H. Harrod.

CARVED WOODEN BOX IN THE POSSESSION OF JAMES COPEMAN ESQ^R OF LODDON.

HALF SIZE OF ORIGINAL.

called the "Gravel Pits," which was pulled down by the owner, one Noah Crisp, in 1841.

This curious specimen of mediæval art has been thought worthy of an illustrative plate. On the front panel, St. James and St. John are represented. It opens by a hinge at the bottom of the box, and is closed by a spring at the top, on which a button acts. This button and spring appear more modern than the box itself, which was originally, in all probability, closed by a strap, for which there was a catch behind fixed in a, now vacant, hole; under this are traces of wax, as if the strap had been sometimes sealed by way of additional security. That it was intended to hang from the girdle seems certain, from there being holes for the straps right and left of the button, on the top, and at the back; and we may infer, from the prominent figure of St. James the Less, that it was for the use of a pilgrim; and, from the care with which its fastenings were constructed, that it was intended for some valuable deposit, such as a letter of confraternity, an indulgence, a brief, or, possibly, relics.* Whatever indications the interior might have contained when found, were soon after wholly obliterated, by the finder painting it a bright green: the exterior was luckily suffered to remain untouched.

* May not this suggestion serve to explain its use? Mendicants obtained at some of the religious houses little images, with which they travelled through the neighbouring villages, collecting alms for them, and receiving remuneration for their trouble. In some instances, the bargain was, that they paid so much for the hire of the image, and made what they could by the benevolence or superstition of the rural public, among whom they travelled with it. The arrangement seems very much to have resembled that in vogue in the present day, between Italian boys and the owners of the hurdy-gurdies or barrel-organs. Arrived at a village, his garb, and the little box pendant at his side, marked the mendicant as the dispenser of a blessing. On touching the spring at the top, the front panel fell, and disclosed a little image of some popular saint, frequently of "our Lady of Health." This, the devout beholder, having paid his mite, was permitted to kiss; and he rose from the devotion, and went on his way, persuaded, that, if not a wiser, he was at all events a healthier man.

February 7th, 1849. MR. C. MARSHAM exhibited a small plain Roman-British Cup, which had just been found in the garden adjacent to his house, Rippon Hall; and Mr. Harrod exhibited some drawings, by Mr. G. Jones, of the adjoining parish of Marsham, representing urns of the same class, and found in that neighbourhood; and he stated that a Roman road might be easily traced, crossing the Aylsham turnpike at Marsham, near the ninth mile-stone from Norwich, and that it ran in a nearly direct line towards Brampton; that urns and fragments of urns were from time to time found on each side of it for a considerable distance. Three of these are now in the possession of Mr. Howlett, of Marsham, discovered in a field near the above road, and which are clearly Romano-British, although less elegant in form and more rude in workmanship than those delineated in the drawings.

THE REV. JAMES BULWER exhibited a small antique object formed of clay, hollow within, and bearing a rude resemblance to an animal's head, found in the Camp at Caister, near Norwich, many years since. Two horn-like projections at the top, with a hole between them apparently for the mouth, and three holes in front for the fingers, suggested that it might be a cowherd's whistle. Four distinct and not unpleasing notes were produced, by blowing into the upper aperture and closing and opening the others with the fingers.

MR. HARROD stated that Mr. Carthew had called his attention to a very curious slab of stone, recently found, at the depth of fourteen feet, in digging up the foundations of some old houses near the Duke's Palace Bridge, Norwich. On one side appear the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk, supported by two lions in high relief, the shield being surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet, and the motto, "Sola virtus invicta," on a straight label beneath it. The back of the stone is covered with incised work of the fifteenth century: the pattern is elaborate, and has small figures of angels with candles, censers, &c., under decorated canopies

on the panels. One angel, larger than the rest, bears a soul in his arms. A portion of an inscription appears along one side: "Hic requiescit pe..." This stone has therefore been a portion of a large incised monumental slab, a thing of rare occurrence in our Norfolk churches.

Much of the stone used about the Duke's Palace was brought from St. Benedict's Abbey, and the slab in question probably came from thence. But to which of the palaces of the Dukes of Norfolk, the earlier or the later one erected on this same site, this stone was brought, is by no means easy to determine; nor to which duke the armorial bearings belong. Blomefield states that the old palace was pulled down in 1602, and a "noble grand house" erected in its place, by "Henry Duke of Norfolk." This is obviously a mistake, there being no Duke of Norfolk at that precise time; but Mackerell states, with more probability, in his *History of Norwich*, that 1672 was the date of the latter erection. The then Duke, whose name was Henry, was not a Knight of the Garter; and his son and successor, although a knight, bore for his supporters a lion and a horse, as they now remain.

For whom then were these arms intended? Our member, Mr. King, the York Herald, has obligingly furnished the reply. They must have belonged, he says, to one or other of the following parties: to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was attainted in the time of Edward VI., but pardoned in the 1st of Mary, and had the order of the Garter restored to him in 1553. He bore on his Garter-plate, of which a tracing is extant in the College of Arms, 1st, Howard, with the augmentation; 2nd, Brotherton; 3rd, Warren; and 4th, Mowbray, supported by two lions argent. He died in 1554. Or to Thomas Howard, his grandson and successor in the Dukedom (son of Henry Earl of Surrey, beheaded in 1546), who was made a Knight of the Garter in 1559. He too was beheaded in 1573. His Garter-plate is not extant, but from one of Vincent's MSS. (No. 172, p. 16) in the College of

Arms, it appears that he had the same arms, quarterings, and supporters, as his grandfather.

If Mackerell's date therefore be correct, these arms must have been part of the ornamentation of the older palace, pulled down in 1672; and the appearance of the surface of the slab corroborates this conjecture. The stone remains in the possession of Mr. Blakely, at his factory, the River House, Duke's Palace, near the spot where it was found.

March 1st, 1849 The REV. C. BOUTELL exhibited a drawing by Miss Blencowe, of a fine Monumental Effigy, of Purbeck marble, formerly in West Walton Church. It had been broken at some former period into several pieces, almost all of which Mr. Blencowe found in various parts of the parish, and caused the effigy to be restored. It appears to represent an abbot, and the style and embellishments mark it to be Early English. A more detailed notice of it, with an engraving, will appear in the next Volume of the Society's Papers.

April 11th, 1849. The REV. JOHN GUNN pointed out to the Meeting some of the peculiarities in the construction of the Churches of St. Julian, Norwich, and Framingham Pigot, in this county, which led him to assign a very early date for their erection, and his observations were illustrated by exterior and interior views of the latter Church.

MR. HARROD read a letter from Mr. Greville Chester, from which the following notices are extracted:

"I have a very perfect denarius of Alexander Severus: *Obv.*, IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.—*Rev.*, the Emperor in military costume, holding a Globe and the Hasta, P.M.T.R.P. VIII. COS. III. PP. This coin was found at Gillingham, from which parish I have also three pennies of Henry III., all coined at Canterbury. Mr. Last, of Beccles, has one of the pattern or proof groats of Edward I., found at Thurton: it is gilt,

and has a hook attached to it, having probably been used as a personal ornament. I am told that, many years ago, a great number of Roman coins were found in the sand on the sea-shore near Wells, in Norfolk: enough, it is said, were discovered to fill a peck measure. One of them, belonging to Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk, reads, DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO; veiled head of the Emperor. R. MEMORIA FELIX. Two eagles standing on either side an altar; in the exergue, P.T.R. Second brass. There were many coins of Maximianus. A Constantine in second brass reads, R. MARTI PATRI PRO PUGNATORI; in the field, TF; in the exergue P.T.R. A third brass, Constantine, reads, R. SOLI INVICTO COMITI; the radiated *head* of the sun. Of this type I formerly had a coin, found at Cockley Cley. Celts of stone appear to be frequently found at Oxburgh, and I have a large stone bead, found there, which was preserved by an old woman as a remedy for rheumatism. At Gooderstone (between Cley and Oxburgh), just above the water-mill, a human skeleton was discovered some years ago, with many "whet-stones," as the labourer called them: were not these celts? The place where this discovery was made is called Stone Street, and many coins, and half a quern, were found close by."

MR. FITT, Fakenham, exhibited a number of coins, beads, fragments of figured tiles, and a valuable gold ring, of mediæval date, found in the churchyard at Whissonsett.

MR. A. MASTER placed in the room two painted figures of wood, formerly belonging to a clock in the South transept of Norwich Cathedral. The costume is of the time of James I. Each figure has a battle-axe in its hand, with which, by a very simple arrangement, they struck a bell suspended between them, one taking the first stroke, the other the second, and so on alternately until the number of the hour was completed. From an early period a very complicated clock existed in the Cathedral, which probably was replaced by the one to which these figures belonged. An elaborate description

of the necessary materials for the construction of this first clock is among the early Sacrist Rolls of the Cathedral, and we trust will appear in print whenever Professor Willis's promised Monogram of the edifice is published.

MR. GUNN presented a Cast from a Corbel Head in Yarmouth Church, the features of which bear a great resemblance to the portraits of Edward I.

MR. BARTON exhibited a Roman Gem, unset, found in a barrow at Threxton.

MR. FITCH sent for examination three ancient Gems, set in silver rims: these had been used as personal seals in the fourteenth century. They are etched in the accompanying plate. No. 1, the seal of Sir Gilbert de Hulcote, found many years ago in the Castle at Norwich: the device, a sea horse; the legend on the metal rim, "Sigill' Gilberti de Hulcote." The plate shews the elegant pattern on the silver back of this seal. No. 2, the best executed of the gems has a Bacchanalian figure, with a bunch of grapes in his extended hand: the inscription, "LECTA TEGE." This was found in the neighbourhood of North Walsham. No. 3, is a blood-stone, very rudely cut, and, in the opinion of Mr. Hudson Turner,* was a mediæval attempt at counterfeiting an ancient gem. The subject appears to be a cock; the legend on the silver rim is "+ JOHANNES CHRISTI AMICE." This was found at Thwaite, in Suffolk.

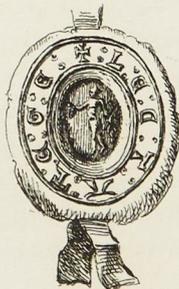
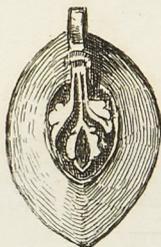
A conjecture long prevailed that these gems, in mediæval times, were considered as amulets; and this notion has been fully confirmed by a communication from Mr. Thos. Wright, to the Society of Antiquaries,† of certain inventories of such gems, enumerating their virtues according to the devices they bore. Mr. Wright stated that such inventories existed of as early a date as the twelfth century: those appended to his paper are of the thirteenth century, and still later date. Whatever might be the superstition of the period, one is

* Journal of Archaeological Institute, 1848, p. 6.

† *Archæologia*, XXX. 438.



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KNIFE HANDLE FOUND IN LONDON STREET. NORWICH.
& THREE PERSONAL SEALS.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF R. FITCH ESQ^R

scarcely prepared for the depth of ignorance which Mr. Wright indicates, when he says that "these gems were some times even regarded as *natural* productions!" A splendid one, which belonged to the Monastery of St. Alban's, is described by Matthew Paris as of great efficacy for women in child-birth. In the inventories above alluded to, a gem representing Pegasus or Bellerophon is stated to be good for warriors, and to give them boldness and *swiftness in flight*; another, with the figure of Andromeda, had the power of conciliating love between man and woman. Hercules, slaying a lion or other monster, was a "singular defence to combatants." Mercury rendered the possessor wise and persuasive. One other of these illustrations may be of use to our members: "A stone, on which was engraved a long-bearded man sitting on a plough, with a bending in his neck, and four men lying down, and holding in his hands a fox and a vulture, if suspended about the neck, enabled you to *find treasures!*"

MR. EWING stated that Sedilia, of the Perpendicular period, of good character, had just been discovered in the South wall of St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, and that the authorities intended to preserve them.

June 12th, 1849. MR. EWING drew attention to an omission in Cotman's plate of the Brass of John Marsham, in St. John's Maddermarket Church, namely, the omission of the crucifix at the end of the string of beads in the hands of the figure. A rubbing of the brass was produced, showing the existence of the crucifix.

MR. DAWSON TURNER read some interesting extracts from an Account-Book, having this memorandum in the first page:

"This was the account-book of my Godfather, Robert Walpole, Father of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, when he came up to Parliament without his wife and family.

"HOR. WALPOLE."

MR. HARROD read extracts from the City Accounts of the time of Henry VI., showing the enormous expenditure incurred in a City Law-suit at that time, and naming the recipients of bribes on such occasions. This the Committee hope to publish in a future volume of the Society's papers.

September 6th, 1849. MR. FITCH exhibited the handle of a knife, or dagger, found in a well during some recent alterations in London Street. It is formed of a light close-grained wood, and represents a lady in a reticulated head-dress, holding a bird in one hand, and a monkey in the other. It is etched in the accompanying plate.

Mr. Fitch brought also a cutting from an old Magazine, being a Letter from Mr. Arderon to the Editor, stating that a ring and staple remained in the River Tower of Caister Camp, in March, 1751. It was argued from this fact, that a large stream flowed up to Caister at the time of the Roman occupation; to which it was replied, that had a ring and staple been inserted there in Roman times, and exposed to the atmosphere, the iron would hardly have remained perfect to so late a period as 1751; and that it was much more likely that the ring and staple had been inserted in later times, for some purpose connected with the cultivation of the adjacent lands.

MR. DASHWOOD, of Stow Bardolph, sent the following notes, requesting their insertion in this Appendix.

Bexwell. Under this parish, mention is made in Blomefield's History of a Lordship held by Rainold, the son of Ivo, which eventually came to the Wesenhams. I have met with part of a roll, being the Compotus of Richard Plesele, Bailiff of the Manor of *Robert Wesenham* and *Joan*, his wife, for 47 weeks, from the Feast of All Saints in the 8th of Richard

II., to the Feast of St. Michael in the 9th year of the same reign.

The profits of the Manor for the period are given at £7. 4s. 9d. Among the items occur the following :

40s. received for 10 quarters of corn, sold to Morice Baker, of Lynn, at 4s. per quarter.

8s. 6d. received for 1 qr. 4 bushels of maslin, or mixed corn, at 4½d. per bushel.

Barley, sold at 4½d. per bushel.

White peas, at 4d. per bushel.

Green peas, at 8d. per bushel.

Black peas, at 5d. per bushel.

A calf, at 20d.; a hog, at 4s.; and

13 little pigs, at 5s. 11d.

G. H. D.

Denver. Mention is made by Dugdale (*Hist. of Imbanking*, p. 174) of a causeway of gravel, sixty feet broad, extending from Denver, through March and Eldernel, to Peterborough, in length twenty-four miles, which he takes to be a Roman road. This road was a few months' since cut across, in widening a drain running on the South side and parallel to the course of the old Bedford river. The spot is about a mile from Salter's Lode Sluice, in this parish. The road is very much barrellled, in the centre it is about three feet below the present surface; it extends about nine yards on either side, and at the extremities of the section is not less than five feet below the surface. The bed of gravel is, in the centre, of considerable thickness; the workmen cut through about three feet without coming to the bottom, whilst at the sides of the road they cut quite through it. It is of fine gravel and set very hard, so as to have been very difficult to break up, but there was no appearance of any other material having been used with the gravel. It has been cut across some time since in the parishes of March and Whittlesea, and is, I am told, clearly to be traced in many places.

G. H. D.

Stow Bardolph. Some labourers raising gravel in a field about a quarter of a mile East of the River Ouse, at Stow Bridge, lately struck upon two urns of coarse ware, and apparently unburnt. They were described as nearly the size of a small pail, inverted, and having under them a quantity of black mould and bones. Unfortunately, both were broken to pieces, and many parts taken away, before I was made aware of the circumstance; so that scarce two of those eventually brought to me will fit together, and I cannot therefore give the form of the vessels. As far however as I can judge, they were of a not unusual type. The only ornamentation consists of indents such as might be made with the end of the ivory pen-holder I now use, with the appearance of what in heraldry would be called *guttée*.

The field, about eighteen acres, has long been under the plough, and there is no present appearance of a barrow; although the field generally rises from its boundaries some six or eight feet above the road and surrounding lands. Among the bones, parts of the cranium, vertebra, and ribs are to be found. There is no appearance of the action of fire upon them.

G. H. D.

The REV. W. SPURDENS suggested that it might be useful to register under the head of *Reminiscences*, well-authenticated facts, and sent the Society the following notes.

“In the year 1798, on removing the mound of earth by the road side near Meyton Bridge, six urns were discovered, of coarse but well-baked earth, containing fragments of calcined bone; but I heard of no coins, when I walked over to see them at Mr. Drake’s, of Meyton Hall. In 1810, several similar urns were found in the marl-pit at Coltishall, as you ascend the hill towards North Walsham. These I saw at the house of a Mr. Pightling, now occupied by Mr. Jarrold. And I heard a short time since of earth-works, described to me as indicating a camp of some kind, on the hill above the

Bure, between Coltishall and Hautbois Church; which the state of my health has hitherto not afforded me an opportunity to explore. In 1826, two urns, with the usual mortuary contents, were found, apparently a Roman deposit, on the ascent of the hill from Bacton wood-mill to Edingthorpe Heath, just without the bounds of North Walsham. I saw these, but could hear of no coins, beads, &c. The spot is within a few rods of the river Ant.

“All these circumstances tend to show what complete possession, or rather military occupation, the Romans had of all our streams.”

N.B.—The dagger and spear, or javelin head, among the antiquities found at Cressingham, it should be stated, were of bronze.

Page 384, *note*: for *posthorse*, read *porthorse*.