

## APPENDIX.

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### *Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.*

4th April, 1850. THE REV. RICHARD HART called attention to a discovery of considerable interest which had just been made during the repairs of a large barn belonging to George Morse, Esq., of Catton Park. This barn lies to the South-east of Catton church on the other side of the road, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of land occupied by farming premises. In the walls of this barn were found a very large number of fragments of pillars and capitals, shafts, mouldings, &c., in Caen stone, chiefly of the Transitional period from Norman to Early English. One fine fragment, of which a sketch has been made, was exactly similar to a capital of one of the pillars now standing in the Close, near the Cathedral, alleged by Professor Willis to be the remains of the infirmary—the same elegant leaf and beaded pattern. Among the mouldings were some with the dog-tooth ornament; but the shafts and mouldings generally had considerable remains of Norman work about them.

These fragments were not arranged in any regular order, but appeared to have been used merely as building materials, being thoroughly imbedded in a rubble wall. Mr. Hart was inclined to infer that they were in close approximation to their original locality, chiefly from their abundance, and the identity of their style.

It was Mr. Morse's intention to preserve these fragments, as Mr. Hart requested him; but illness prevented his giving much attention to the matter, and they have nearly all been removed from the only locality where they could have had any real value.

MR. HARROD continued the reading of his Extracts from the Norwich Corporation Records, chiefly from the Sessions Books. The following description of a vagrant priest is from that of the 12th Henry VIII. :—

Memorand. that the thursday holy rode eve in the xij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reign of king herry the viij<sup>th</sup>, Robert Aleyn, yeman of my lord Cardinalls chamber, Lewes Thomas, of Norwich, Gent., S<sup>r</sup> John Doraunt, prest, and Edmund Robynson, of Norwich; and before John Marsham, Alderman, depvtie to John Clerk, Maier of the Citie of Norwich, and John Terry, Alderman, and said and witnessed the words ensuyng: that wher they were together at one Mr. Legges, in Norwich, the daye & yere aforesaid, one S<sup>r</sup> Willm Grene was then in company w<sup>t</sup> them; And emongst other coiaçons ther had, the same S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> asked of the same Rob<sup>t</sup> if my lord Cardinalls grace seid not messe before o<sup>r</sup> sovaign lord the Kyng of Inglond and the Kyng of Fraunce at Guynes, at his last being ther, &c.; And the same Rob<sup>t</sup> answered and said, nay not at Guynes; And the same S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> then sayed, I was not ther, but I herde sey, for I was then in — [*sic*] with one Richard de la Poole,\* which had on a gabirdon of scarlet, and also he hath a long berde down to the brest, and he axed of me many questions, and also wher the Kings Grace of Inglond was, and he gave me a nobill for a reward. And then the said Lewes Thomas said to the same S<sup>r</sup> William, thou art a spye of the s<sup>d</sup> Richard de la Poole; and the same

\* This was the brother of that unfortunate Earl of Suffolk whom Henry caused to be beheaded in the Tower just before he left for his French campaign. He was in the service of Louis, and was commonly known as the "White Rose."

Rob<sup>t</sup> saide, p<sup>st</sup> thou art a traytour, we xall brynge the before the Kyngs Counsell, &c. Wherupon the same S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>, before the said deputie the daye & yer above wreten exa<sup>m</sup>ed, denied that he was with the same Ric. de la Poole, or that the same Ric. gave him any peny, but that he hath herde of the same Ric. de la Poole.

The same S<sup>r</sup> William saieth that he was borne in Boston, in the countie of Lincolne, and aboute xvij yeres nowe paste, or there about, he dwellyd with Stephn at Grene, his father, at Wantlet, in the said countie of lincolne, and lerned gramer by the space of ij yeers; after that, by v or vj yeres used labour with his said father, sometyme in husbandry and other wiles with the longe sawe; and after that duelling in Boston w<sup>t</sup> one Genet a Grene, his aunte, used labour, and other wiles goyng to scole by the space of ij yeers, and in that time receyved benet and accolet in the freres austens in Boston of one frere Graunt, than beyng suffragan of the Dioces of Lincoln; after that, dwelling within Boston wth one M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>son, m<sup>ch</sup>chant, half a yere and after that, duelling in Cambridge by the space of half a yere, used labour by the day in berynge of ale & pekyng of saffron, & sometyme going to the Colleges, & gate his mete & drynke of almes; and aft that, the same S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>, with ij monks of Whitby Abbey and one Edward Prentis, went to Rome, to thentent for to have ben made p<sup>st</sup>, to which order he coude not be amitted; and after abiding in lashington in the countie of Essex, used labour for his levyng w<sup>t</sup> one Tho<sup>m</sup> Grene, his Broder; and after that, the same S<sup>r</sup> Will. cam to Cambridge, & ther teried iij or v wekes, and gate his leving of almes; and after, dwelling in Boston ayen, laboured with dyv<sup>s</sup> psones by vij or viij wekes; and after that, dwelling in London in holborn with one Rickerby, a fustean dyer, about iij weks; and after that, the same William resorted to Cambridge, & ther met ayen w<sup>t</sup> the said Edward Prentise; and at instance and labour of one M<sup>r</sup> Cony, of Cambridge, the same Will.

Green and Edward Prentise opteyned a licence for one yere, of M<sup>r</sup> Cappes, than being deputie to the Chauncellor of the said univ<sup>s</sup>itie, under his seal of office, wherby the same Will. & Edward gatherd toguether in Cambridgeshire releaff toward ther exhibicon to Scole by the space of viij weks; and after that, the said Edward deſted from the company of the same Will<sup>m</sup>. And shortly aft that, one Rob<sup>t</sup> Drap, Scoler, borne at Feltham in the Countie of Lincoln, accompanied w<sup>t</sup> the same Will<sup>m</sup>, and they forged & made a newe licence, & putte therin ther bothe names, and the same Sealed w<sup>t</sup> the seale of the other licence g<sup>n</sup>ted to the same Will. & Edward as is aforeseid; by which forged licence the same Will. & Rob<sup>t</sup> gatherd in Cambridge Shire & other Shires. And at Coventre, the same Will. & Rob<sup>t</sup> caused one Knolles, a tynker dwellyng in Coventre, to make for them a case of tynne mete for a seale of a title which the same Rob<sup>t</sup> Drap holdde of makby Abbey. And after that, the same Will<sup>m</sup> & Rob<sup>t</sup> ca<sup>m</sup> to Cambridge, & ther met w<sup>t</sup> one S<sup>r</sup> John Manthorp, the which hadde ben lately before at Rome & ther was made prest. And the same Robert Draper copied out the bulle of orders of the said John Manthorp; and at the desire of the same Will<sup>m</sup> Greene, by the said copie forged & made a bull of orders of deken, subdeken & p<sup>r</sup>stehode for the same Will<sup>m</sup>; and the same Will<sup>m</sup> tok waxe & leyd & p<sup>r</sup>st it to the prynte of the seale of the title that the said Rob<sup>t</sup> had at Makby aforeseid, & led the same forged seal in the casse of tynne aforesaid, & with labells festned y<sup>e</sup> same to his said forged bull. And sithen the same Will<sup>m</sup> hath gathered in dy<sup>v</sup>s Shires, as Northampton, Cambridge, Suffolk, & Norfolk, alway shewyng & feyneng hymself that he hadde ben at Rome and ther was made preste, by colour wherof he hath receyved almes of d<sup>v</sup>s and many psones.

*2nd May.* THE REV. JAMES BULWER stated that a large ancient mound existed at Burgh next Aylsham, near the Old

Hall, belonging to J. H. Holley, Esq., and that recently the ditch surrounding it had been partially cleared and a number of antiquities of the Mediæval period found. Two of ten large jugs of the fashion of that period, an iron axe-head, and an iron arrow-head having large flat wings, there discovered, were exhibited. Mr. Bulwer had not heard of any remains of earlier date having been met with: he inclined to believe the earthwork itself was of very early date.

THE REV. JOHN GUNN reported the discovery of some mural paintings in Fritton Church,—St. Christopher, St. George, and other paintings of a somewhat remarkable character.

THE REV. W. T. SPURDENS exhibited some small roundels of brass, about four inches in diameter, found five or six feet beneath the surface of the earth at East Ruston, with seven others. One side of the roundel was perfectly smooth, the other covered with dints, as if from some weapon having been thrust or cast at it.

MR. FITCH exhibited a splendid massive gold signet ring of the fifteenth century, in a most perfect state, which he has recently added to his collection. The device is a buck's head caboshed, very finely and deeply cut.

THE REV. JAMES LEE WARNER laid before the Meeting a drawing of one of the six female figures which occupy the North side of the screen at Houghton near Walsingham. Beginning at the North, they are as follows:

1. Sĉa Anna, holding a book teaching a child.
2. Sĉa Maria Salome, with her two children, viz.,  
     St. James, with *qu.* a wallet, and  
     St. John, with the chalice.
3. Sĉa Maria: she wears a crown surrounded by a nimbus, and carries the Infant Saviour.
4. Sĉa Maria Cleophe, with her four children, viz.,  
     St. James, with Fuller's bat.  
     St. Joses, with a palm.

St. Judas, with a boat.

St. Simon, with a fish.

5. S $\ddot{c}$ a Elysabeth, leading St. John Baptist, with his emblems.

6. S $\ddot{c}$ a Emona, presenting an open book to a young female.

The title of this last, written in Church Text, is indisputable; but it is not so clear who is represented. It has been suggested that it is intended for a person mentioned in the Apocryphal Gospels; but a fuller account of S $\ddot{c}$ a Emona is still a desideratum.

The other saints are on the South side:—

1. S $\ddot{c}$ s Gregorius, with dove at his ear.
2. S $\ddot{c}$ s Jeronimus Cardinalis, in cardinal's cap, and lion at foot.
3. S $\ddot{c}$ s Ambrosius Episcopus, in mitre and chasuble.
4. S $\ddot{c}$ s Augustinus Episcopus, in mitre and tippet.
5. S $\ddot{c}$ s Silvester, with a leper at his feet from whom a scroll issues, written, "Silvestere Sancte me tua salva prece."
6. S $\ddot{c}$ s Clemens.

MR. S. W. RIX, of Beccles, communicated the discovery of ancient earthworks at Darrow or Deerhaugh Wood in Denton. They appeared to him to be of early date, and to consist of a large circular hill enclosed by a ditch, and having a large enclosure with bank and ditch on one side of it. This wood is on the outskirts of the parish next Alburgh.

5th July, 1850. MR. BARTON, of Thrextton, sent an extract from a note found among the papers of the late Dr. Newdegate, of Ipswich, relative to an ancient monument in Holt Church. "In repairing the chancel at Holt was found a hollow place in the South wall, between Mr. Hobart's monument and the window towards the East (which is in the vestry), which contains an arch and two persons, a man and a woman, in a very antique dress and praying posture with hands lifted up, much broken and shattered; the stone tender. They have been

painted. No inscription or arms. . . . The place is covered over to preserve these antiquities from being lost."

MR. HARROD, in a Paper on Painted Glass read by him at this Meeting, gave an account of the remains of the original paintings in the East window of St. Andrew's Church. The window is of the Late Perpendicular period, of five lights, of which the two outside ones alone retain any considerable portion of their original glass. The light to the left had Abraham's Sacrifice (which Blomefield describes as "the man stoned for gathering sticks on the Lord's Day!"), and three periods of the story were given: at the bottom, Abraham, Isaac, and servants, were represented preparing for the journey; above, Abraham dismisses the attendants, he and his son proceeding on their journey alone; still higher, Abraham's uplifted hand is stayed by the angel, and the ram appears to replace Isaac on the altar. The light on the other side has the raising of the brazen serpent. The lower portion is much damaged, and little can be made out except portions of a writhing figure here and there: above, Moses stands prominently forward pointing to the elevated figure of the serpent. Mr. Harrod stated that he had described the painting of Abraham's Sacrifice as it originally appeared, but great part of the lower portion of the subject is gone, and he had recently discovered it among many fragments of various dates in the East window of St. Stephen's Church, where portions of a painting of the Crucifixion were also to be seen, which he believed also came from the St. Andrew's window. In the central light at St. Andrew's there is now a small and curious picture, evidently from some other window, one probably of a series,—a Dance of Death. Death seizes a Bishop, fully robed, by the right arm, who averts his head as he falls upon the left arm of Death, which is extended to receive him.

12th December, 1850. MR. HARROD called attention to the very valuable information contained in the Rolls of Early

Subsidies in the office at Carlton Ride, which had been brought to his notice by Mr. Hunter, who informed him that up to the present time they had been wholly untouched by any one engaged in the investigation of Norfolk Antiquities. Mr. Harrod laid the following specimen before the Meeting,—a Return of a Fourth Payment of a Subsidy of Edward VI., from Lynn.

*Fourth Payment of the Subsidy granted 2 & 3 Edward VI.,  
made 6th Edward VI.*

King's Lynne & S<sup>o</sup>. Lynne.

Thomas Wayters, maiore, ibm, in bon . . . . .	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
Thomã Guybon, armiġ, . . . . .	”	”
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Some, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
W <sup>m</sup> . Lovering, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	lxxv <sup>li</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> .
Ralph Downes, ,, . . . . .	xxij <sup>li</sup> .	xxij <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Palmer, baker . . . . .	xxxv <sup>li</sup> .	xxxv <sup>s</sup> .
John Hull, draper . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Swayne, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Pke, fishmonger . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Will <sup>m</sup> Judyde, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Jervysse, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Curtysse ,, . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Henry Baker, gent. . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Symon Rutland, yoman . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Day, m <sup>l</sup> chaunte . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Dynsdaille ,, . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Geoffrey Stell, brewer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Frauncisco Welbye, m <sup>l</sup> cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Katna Pmytter, vid <sup>l</sup> . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Andrea Myln <sup>l</sup> , brewer . . . . .	xxv <sup>li</sup> .	xxv <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Mowthe, m <sup>l</sup> chaunt . . . . .	xxv <sup>li</sup> .	xxv <sup>s</sup> .
John Dewke, maryn <sup>l</sup> . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Pellys, m <sup>l</sup> chaunt . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .



Mgt. Myller, vid . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Makunkder, m̄cht . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Rich. Baxster, maryñ . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Simon Myller, m̄cht . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Richardson, inkeper . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Peter Johnson, shomaker . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Segrave, vid . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Edw <sup>d</sup> . Some, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Reyff, m̄cer . . . . .	xij <sup>li</sup> .	xij <sup>s</sup> .
John Kempe, turner . . . . .	xxij <sup>li</sup> .	xxij <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Tailler, m̄cer . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Christ <sup>r</sup> . Gawnte, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Lodovic Jackson, drap <sup>y</sup> . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Yowill, baker . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Collys, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Agnes Dockett, vid . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Geo. Amyas, m̄cer . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Henry Dewplacke, draper . . . . .	xxx <sup>li</sup> .	xxx <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Howltone, m̄cer. . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Baker, at Nowton . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Backhouse, m̄cer . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
John Wattes, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Will <sup>m</sup> . Symson, yoman . . . . .	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xl <sup>s</sup> .
Agnes Hall, vid . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Rich. Johnson, m̄cer . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . May, butcher . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
John Kyng, curyer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Page, roper . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Francis Bastard, gent. . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup> .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
Milachius Cogelay, gent. . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Browne, gent. . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Geo. Reyfflay, m̄cer . . . . .	xxv <sup>li</sup> .	xxv <sup>s</sup> .
Will <sup>m</sup> . Willyamson, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Spence, m̄cer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Sprynghold, ferm̄ . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .

John Oynghooke, micer . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
Barnard Revenson, Ducheman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
John Ducheman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Vincent Johnson, Ducheman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
David Cabrethe, Skott . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
Hy. Lyndall, Flemyng . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
W <sup>m</sup> . Garroke, Ducheman . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .	j <sup>s</sup> .
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Myllys, Skot . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Jacob Tolman, Duchman . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .	j <sup>s</sup> .
Andrea Sckytt „ . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .	j <sup>s</sup> .
Peter Gosnay „ . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .	j <sup>s</sup> .
John Wallyne „ . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Raulande Thorman „ . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Cornelius Anodryan „ . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Henry Cornelys „ . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
John Lucas, Frenchman . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Peter Johnson, Ducheman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Rob <sup>t</sup> . „ Skott . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .	j <sup>s</sup> .
Mich <sup>l</sup> . Growte, Frenchman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Ja <sup>s</sup> . Davyson „ . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .
Ja <sup>s</sup> . Levynz, Ducheman . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> .	ij <sup>s</sup> .

Mayor . . . . . 1	Brewers . . . . . 2	Farmer . . . . . 1
Esquire . . . . . 1	Yeomen . . . . . 2	Widows . . . . . 5
Merchants . . . . . 6	Innkeeper . . . . . 1	Dutchmen . . . . . 13
Mercers . . . . . 22	Shoemaker . . . . . 1	Frenchmen . . . . . 3
Drapers . . . . . 3	Butcher . . . . . 1	Fleming . . . . . 1
Fishmonger . . . . . 1	Mariners . . . . . 2	Scots . . . . . 2
Bakers . . . . . 2	Roper . . . . . 1	Undescribed . . . . . 1
Gentlemen . . . . . 6	Currier . . . . . 1	

Mr. Harrod read some extracts from a transcript of a Norfolk Chronicle in the Additional MSS. at the British Museum, proving that it was a Chronicle of Langley Priory.

MR. W. M. FELLOWS communicated a discovery of gold and silver coins washed up on the beach at Scratby, near Yarmouth. The coins exhibited were:—1. A gold coin,

called a Rider, of James I., having him on horseback in armour, plumed; the horse bearing the arms of Scotland on the housings, and a plume on his head. "JACOBVS 6, D. G. R. SCOTORVM." "1594" under the horse. *Reverse*: the arms of Scotland, crowned. "SPERO MELIORA." 2. Gold coin of Henry III. of France. *Obv.*: the arms of France, crowned. "HENRICVS III. D. G. FRAN. ET. P. REX." *Rev.*: "CRISTVS REN. VINCIT IMP. 1587." 3. Silver crown-piece of John George I., Elector of Saxe. *Obv.*: half-length of the Elector in armour, bare-headed, his left hand on a helmet, a drawn sword in his right resting on his right shoulder. "† IOHAN : GEORG : D. G. SA : RO : IMP : ARCHIM : ELE. 1613." *Rev.*: a head in profile. "E. AVGVST. F. E. D. S. I : C : E. M.:" and an outer border of eighteen shields of arms.

THE REV. J. GUNN stated that gold and silver coins had been frequently found along that part of the coast; and Mr. Fellows subsequently said that gold coins have been found as far North as Palling, and as far South as Pakefield.

MR. HARROD brought to the notice of the Committee a very remarkable aperture existing at the back of the sedilia in the South wall of the chancel at Hargham, near Attleburgh. As he seated himself in the sedilia, a small arched opening was in close approximation to his left ear: this opening went to the outside of the wall, but not directly, so as to serve for a squint; but with a curve so that it could only be used for the purpose of speaking or hearing through. Externally it has been bricked up.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF NORWICH stated that fragments of two small statues in stone—one, a bishop; the other, a female, with hair falling over the dress in long braids—had been recently found in pulling down a wall by Heydon's Chapel, and were placed in the vestry of the Cathedral. They were of very good execution, but so much mutilated as to preclude identity.

10th July, 1851. THE REV. JOHN GUNN reported the discovery of a Roman kiln at Caister, near Yarmouth, and exhibited two mutilated urns found in it.

MR. DAWSON TURNER exhibited drawings by Mr. Winter of painted glass in Martham Church, and also of some at Mulbarton Church belonging to the Martham windows, and which had been removed to Mulbarton by a former incumbent on his removal from Martham to Mulbarton.

Mr. Turner also exhibited drawings by Mr. Winter of remains of a house of the Elizabethan period, found in pulling down some buildings at the back of a house in Regent Street, Great Yarmouth, belonging to Mr. Cory.

A pair of curiously-carved bellows were exhibited by Mrs. THURSTON, with an inscription,—

“Do your part as well as I,  
And you’l have fire by and by.”

MR. EWING exhibited some fragments of a Roman mortarium and other Roman pottery, found at Eaton Nursery.

MR. FITCH exhibited a small heart-shaped silver locket, containing a silver-gilt profile of Charles I., found in Martham churchyard.

JAMES GAY, Esq., of Thurning Hall, exhibited a fine glass bead, recently found in the gravel at Wood Dalling. No other remains discovered.

The silver-gilt cup and cover of Castleacre Church were exhibited by the REV. J. H. BLOOM: inscribed, “The gift of Elenor Gybbon, 1598.” Annual letter “Q.” [1593, in Mr. O. Morgan’s list.]

6th November, 1851. MR. HARROD stated that in clearing the chancel of St. Peter’s Mancroft Church, to lower the floor and substitute benches for the cumbrous pews which before disfigured the church, it was discovered that the floor of the stalls of the choir was laid over a vault excavated to a depth of four or five feet; and that the outer wall of this

vault supported the screen dividing the choir from the nave and side aisles. What appeared the most remarkable circumstance in the discovery was this, that in this outer wall a range of earthen jars, placed on their sides, were inserted, with their mouths to the vault: there were about a dozen of them, three feet from each other. Mr. Harrod suggested that they were so placed to promote the dryness of the wall and vault. A plan was exhibited, and one of the jars was placed in the Norwich Museum.

Since this discovery similar ones have been made at Fountain's Abbey and other parts of the country, and many conjectures ventured on the cause of the peculiar position of the earthen jars, but none which appear founded on any stable ground.

The choir of St. Peter per Mountergate was similarly provided; and the Roman urns discovered in Ber Street, of which an account will be found in the Norwich Museum Catalogue annexed to this volume, were placed in a wall in a similar manner.

Mr. Harrod reported that Sir Thomas Beevor and himself had lately visited Mr. Wythe, of Middleton, and in the course of two days had laid bare a great portion of the site of the church of the nunnery at Blackburgh, a plan of which he laid before the Committee. The site has been long ploughed over. Two fragments of an effigy of a female, apparently of the fifteenth century, in the choir, and a number of stone coffins in the North transept, were almost the only objects found, except fragments of the pillars and mouldings of the building.

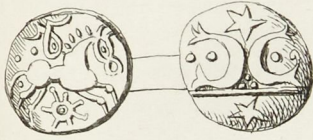
Mr. Harrod also placed on the table a plan of the Conventual Buildings at Yarmouth, as disclosed on the clearing of the site for the erection of schools, and drew attention to the great similarity in arrangement between these buildings and those at Sutton-Courtenay, described in the fifth volume of the Journal of the Institute.

MR. PLOWRIGHT, of Swaffham, sent for inspection a nutmeg-grater, of white wood, in the form of a shoe. This form is not uncommon, but the ornamentation appeared so good as to deserve an illustration (see plate, fig. 6.) It has "E. E. 1666," rudely cut on the bottom, near the toe.

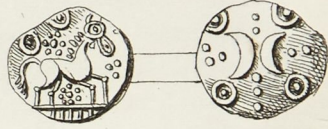
*4th December, 1851.* MR. HARROD read a letter in the Paston series, addressed by Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, to Sir Wm. Knevet, Sir John Paston, Sir Robert Clere, the King's Attorney, Philip Calthorpe, Richard and Robert Southwell, on the 4th September, 1491, in which the Sir Henry Grey, of Ketteringham, about whose Will such unsuccessful inquiry has been made (see Vol. III., p. 282) is mentioned, with some particulars relative to himself and his family. It is written on behalf of her "right servant Thomas Martyn;" and is to the effect that, understanding Sir Harry Grey, the very owner and possessioner of the Man<sup>r</sup> of Ketryngham, was then in great age and of right sickly disposition, and that after his decease the right and title thereof should of right belong to Thomas Martyn, his nephew and heir of blood, and heir by reason of entails; she addresses these parties because it runneth in report that Sir Harry is in purpose to disinherit him, and the said Thomas is of kin and alliance to divers of them, and to many other gentlemen within the shire, and also the said Sir Harry and Thomas, his nephew, were "of her lord's near blood." It does not appear that her or their exertions had much effect, as Sir Henry left the manor to the Heveninghams.

MR. FITCH exhibited rubbings of the brasses of Sir Peter Reade, in St. Peter's Mancroft Church, Norwich. They consisted of the figure of a man in armour, with a square brass beneath his feet inscribed to Sir Peter Reade, who is there stated to have died in 1568. The armour in which the figure is attired is supposed to be that of about 1470. These brasses becoming loose, the backs of them were ex-

1



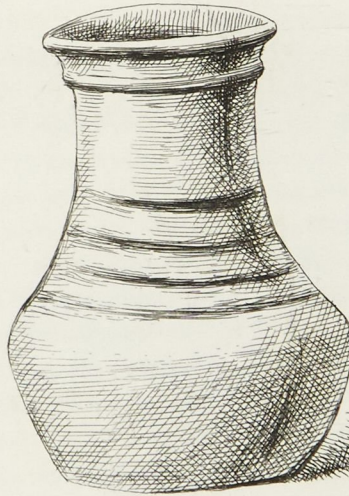
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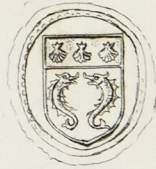
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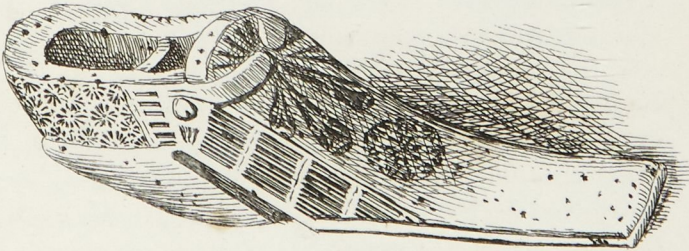
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4



6



NORFOLK ANTIQUITIES.

amined, and found to be portions of a much larger and finer brass, of Flemish work of about 1520. The head and the cushion on which it rested, part of the dress, and the hands of a male figure, probably a Flemish merchant, executed with great skill, were readily made out. Sir Peter Reade's brass is engraved in Cotman's *Brasses*.

8th January, 1852. MR. FITCH exhibited a very fine specimen of a bronze sword, of the Celtic period, found near East Dereham, but was able to give no particulars of the mode or place of its discovery.

5th February. ROBERT RISING, Esq., of Horsey, forwarded a sketch of a small Roman urn, found, in trenching some ground for planting at the back of his residence, in 1848. Not a hundred yards from the spot, a Second brass coin of Vespasian was also found. R. An eagle and globe. Dimensions of urn: height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter of base and mouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of neck, 2 inches; greatest diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. (See plate, page 354, fig. 3.)

Mr. Rising further communicated that he was in possession of two querns: one found about four feet underground, in a very perfect state, three years ago; the other, some years before.

W. J. BOLDING, Esq., of Weybourne, communicated the discovery of an immense quantity of fragments of Celtic and Roman Pottery, in trenching the site of "Salthouse Broad," on the North-east coast between Cley and Weybourne, a few feet beneath the surface. A deputation of the Committee, at Mr. Bolding's invitation, subsequently visited the spot, which is separated from the sea by the sand-bank known as the "Marram Hills," when a hill adjoining, called "Greenborough Hill," was excavated, and also found to have numerous fragments of Roman pottery, a few Roman bricks, and considerable traces of fire.



4th March. THE REV. C. R. MANNING reported the result of an examination he had made of the large collection of pits on the heath at Weeting, near Brandon, commonly known as "Grimmers," or "Grimes Graves." This examination appeared fully to confirm the opinion that they were the remains of a British village.

MR. HARROD called attention to the great confusion which existed in the generally-received version of William Worcester's description of the Norwich Cloisters in his *Itinerary*, arising, as he believed, from the incorrectness of the transcripts. That by Nasmith, in 1778, reads: From the door to the infirmary to those arches in which the marriages hang (*in quibus maritagia dependent*) was made by John of Ely, Bishop of Norwich, and his friends; and further on: From the marriages (*A maritagiis*) with the door of the refectory and the lavatories by Geoffry Simonds, Rector of the Marsh.

Blomefield had previously adopted the same reading, and had supposed a boss over the refectory door to represent a marriage, and that to be the place where "marriages" were solemnized.

This, however, left it very doubtful where John of Ely's work ended and Simonds' began; and further, in spite of Blomefield's learned dissertation on marriages, "ad ostium ecclesiae," this was not a very likely spot for them to have been celebrated. On inspecting the boss referred to, it was found to represent Adam and Eve, with the tree of knowledge between them.

He suggested, therefore, that the reading of the MS. should be *manit<sup>g</sup>ia* (towels.) The arch "where the towels hung" was the one left of that containing the refectory door, the lavatories being to the right.

Mr. Harrod subsequently read a letter from Mr. Collett, the librarian of Caius College, who had kindly inspected the original MS. in the Corpus Christi Library, at his request, informing him of the correctness of his proposed emendation.

1st April. THE REV. EDWARD POSTLE exhibited a collection of early deeds relating to an estate at Colney, of which the most curious were two having twisted rushes pressed into the wax of the seals round the impressions: both bore date early in the fifteenth century.

MR. FITCH exhibited a deed, dated 1586, relating to an estate at Tharston, having a similar addition to the seal.

Mr. Fitch reported that nearly 300 silver British coins had recently been found in an urn at Weston. MR. GODDARD JOHNSON, MR. FITCH, and the REV. E. ALSTON exhibited a few of the coins and a fragment of the rude Celtic urn which had contained them, and Mr. Goddard Johnson subsequently made the following communication respecting them:—

“In March last, some men, making a ditch through a field belonging to H. Custance, Esq., came upon an urn containing about three hundred coins of the Iceni. They broke the urn, and made the fragments up with the soil in forming the bank.

“About a hundred and fifty of these coins have passed through my hands, from which I have allowed twenty to be selected for the British Museum.

“Among the coins were two consular denarii: one of the Antonia and the other of the Cassia family.

“This discovery is of the greatest interest; for not only does it confirm the appropriation of British coins of the types found to the Iceni, which had been made by numismatists, but it adds to this class of coins some new types.

“The most common type is a rude representation of a horse on one side; on the other, two crescents placed back to back. On some, in about the proportion of one in twenty, is a rude profile of a human head, and, in a few instances, the figure of a wild boar. Beneath the horse, in numerous instances, are the letters ECE., or ECEN., believed to be a contraction of “ICENI”; on others, in the like position, CEA., T., ATD., ATED., or ANTD. Where the first letter is A the hind leg of the

horse forms one of the limbs of the letter. Two new types may be specially mentioned: one with, *Obv.*, two small crescents back to back with branches or leaves. *R.* A horse with head to the left, all the other coins having the horse's head to the right. The other coin is so much worn on one side as to make it impossible to describe: the *R.* is a horse with head to the right; above it, the letters *CAV.*, *CAN.*, or *CAM*; beneath it, *DURO*. Blomefield states, on the authority of Gale, (Vol. V., p. 210) that coins have been found at Taseburgh with *IC. DURO. T.* The same reference is given in the *Numismatic Journal* as authority for their having been found at Caister. It is still a matter of doubt what the meaning of these inscriptions may be.

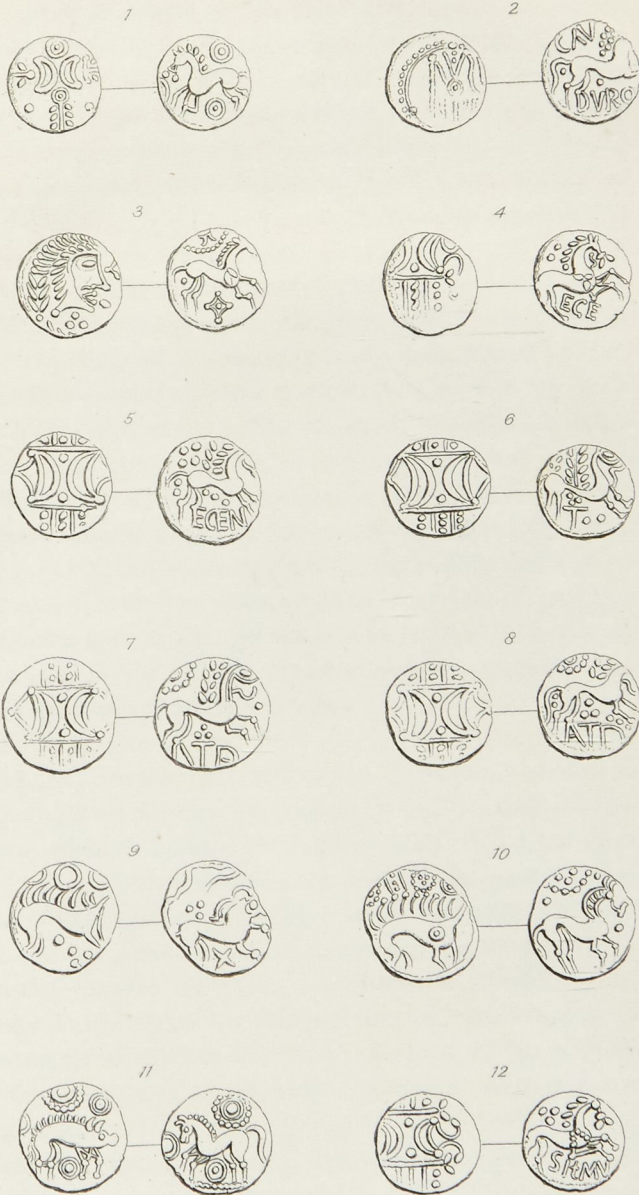
"The number of the Iceni coins thus found was the largest on record; and the Society is indebted to the Numismatic Society for the loan of a plate illustrative of these valuable relics.

"About forty coins of the same character were found at March, Cambridgeshire, six of which were engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. I., p. 87.

"Long before the discovery of the Weston coins, I had three of that class, one of which was found at Middleton, near Lynn, having a horse on the concave side, and the boar on the other. Another, of the same type, was found at Walsingham. The third, which is of copper, appears to have been plated with silver, some of which yet remains. This shows how very early forgeries were practised.

"I supplied the gold coin of the Iceni, found at Oxnead, figured by Mr. Hawkins in his *Silver Coins of England*, Plate I., No. 2, and offered another to him for the British Museum, which he declined. It is somewhat remarkable that the only two gold coins of the Iceni known, should have passed through my hands. (See plate, p. 354, figs. 1 and 2.)

"The plate lent us by the Numismatic Society contains, in addition to the coins found at Weston, the figure of one



COINS OF THE ICENI.

*found at Weston in Norfolk.*

of the coins attributed to the Iceni in the possession of Mr. Huxtable (fig. 12). It appears to read *SITMV*, which is thought by Mr. Beale Poste to denote *Sitomagus*, one of the towns of the Iceni. The coin marked 11 in the plate is also from Mr. Huxtable's collection, and was engraved from its evident affinity to the Weston coins.

“GODDARD JOHNSON.”

MR. W. M. FELLOWS communicated that the workmen employed in laying the pipes for the Yarmouth Water Company through the parish of Ormesby, had, at the depth of three feet from the surface, come upon an old brick drain, six to eight inches square; and beneath it, about eighteen inches deeper, a lead pipe running in the same direction, about an inch-and-quarter bore. They ran in a South-easterly direction from the old Manor-house, at the distance of 500 yards from it. MR. HARROD referred to a similar discovery at Kenninghall some years since, when many feet of lead pipe were taken out of the ground about midway between the palace at Kenninghall and the curious conduit-head at Boyland Hall, about two miles distant.

27th April. MR. BRANFORD, of Horningtoft, communicated that, in clearing the Great Wood at that place, a number of curious earth-works had been discovered; and MR. HARROD stated that Mr. Carthew and himself had paid a visit to the spot, and that the earth-works consisted of a bank and ditch enclosing a small circular space, with one of somewhat greater size of a horse-shoe form adjoining it. Foundations of some regular building of rubble-work, and a well in a very perfect state, were within these earth-works. The whole contents of the earth-works and enclosures were about an acre.

Tradition says, “there was once a great castle here, and something is buried in that well.”

*6th May.* MR. GODDARD JOHNSON exhibited a deed belonging to the Trustees of the Great Hospital, dated 1622, and executed by Sir Henry Appleton, of Bemflete, Essex. The seal was an impression of a gold signet ring found at Sprowston, and now in the collection of Mr. Fitch. The arms on the ring did not appear, however, to be those of Appleton, but were said to be those of Arnold. They are two dolphins hauriant combatant, on a chief three escallops of the first. Blomefield noticed them in the windows of Cromer Church; and they also appear on a roll of Norfolk Arms in the Heralds' College, but with no name affixed to them. (Fig. 4 in plate at page 354.)

MR. W. M. FELLOWS sent a drawing of a seal ring, found at Ormesby, with a merchant's mark upon it, consisting of a cross with the letters C. W. affixed to the limbs of it.

*2nd September.* THE REV. GEORGE MUNFORD forwarded, for the inspection of the Committee, a very minute and valuable Dissertation on the Norfolk Churches mentioned in *Domesday*.

MR. FITCH reported the discovery of some Roman urns in digging the foundations of a warehouse adjoining Messrs. Chamberlin's establishment, in the Market-place, Norwich, at a depth of full thirteen feet from the surface. Two of the urns were exhibited; and MR. GODDARD JOHNSON stated that a brass coin of Diocletian had been found at the same time.

*4th November.* THE REV. JOHN GUNN informed the Committee that Mr. Rising, of Horsey, had handed to him a brass, formerly on the tomb of Erasmus Paston in Paston Church; and that another had been found in the possession of a blacksmith at North Walsham; both of which he had caused to be restored to their original positions on the tomb.

*3rd March, 1853.* T. W. KING, Esq., York Herald, communicated a valuable paper on the Cinque Port jurisdiction, from manuscripts in the Herald's College.

*7th April.* MR. FITCH exhibited a gold ring of the sixteenth century, recently found, bearing the arms of Kervyle of Wiggshall, with a mullet.

THE REV. JOHN GUNN laid before the meeting a small perforated stone, apparently a hammer-head, or for slinging, lately found at Lyng Easthoe.

*2nd June.* THE REV. C. R. MANNING exhibited a small British arrow-head, of white silex, found by himself outside a tumulus at Weeting, Norfolk; where at the same time another large tumulus was opened, but nothing discovered in it.

*4th August.* MR. HARROD stated that on a recent inspection of the font at Aylsham, figured and described in Vol. II., p. 83, he had discovered that the shield described by Mr. Yates as containing the monogram "I. H. S.," had originally contained the arms of Erpingham, an inescutcheon with an orle of martlets. The martlets had been defaced and the monogram cut upon the scutcheon. The manor was given to Sir Thomas Erpingham by Henry V. in 1414. In 1460 it was settled to fulfil the Will of Henry VI.

THE REV. JAMES LEE WARNER read extracts from a poem printed by Wynkyn de Worde, of which a copy exists in the Pepysian Library. It contained a minute account of the position of the wells at Walsingham.

*1st September.* THE REV. JAMES LEE WARNER reported that excavations had been made at the West end of the Priory Church at Walsingham, by which the West entrance and the bases of some of the pillars of the nave had been

disclosed; and MR. HARROD exhibited sketches of some of these.

*6th October.* THE REV. C. R. MANNING exhibited a bronze lance-head, found at Thorpe next Haddiscoe. It is constructed with a loop on each side, and is of similar type to one in the Norwich Museum.

*8th December.* HUDSON GURNEY, Esq., communicated the following copy of a document he had received from Sir Henry Ellis, relative to labourers' wages, as fixed by the Justices of the Peace in Norfolk in the 9th Henry VI. (1430-1.)

Ordinacio facta per Justiciarios Pacis in Com. Norff.  
super stipendiis Artificiarum, servien. et labor' Anno  
nono Regis Henrici Sexti.

It is ordeyned that a plowman, a shepherd, a carter, a maltester, the best shall take 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. in the yere, and mete and drynk and clothyng, and the secondary, 10<sup>s</sup>. and mete and drynk.

A woman servant of husbondrye, the best shall take 10<sup>s</sup>. and mete and drynk and clothyng.

A laborer, a dycher, a waller, an hegger, a dawber, shall take in the wynters day 1½<sup>d</sup>., and in the somers daye 2<sup>d</sup>.; and a secondary laborer, a waller, an hegger, a dawber, shall take in the Wynterday 1<sup>d</sup>., and in the someresday 1½<sup>d</sup>. and mete and drynk.

A Baylly of Husbondrye shall take in the yere 20<sup>s</sup>. and mete and drynk and clothyng.

A Thatster shall take in the Wyntersday 1½<sup>d</sup>., and on the somersday 2<sup>d</sup>. and mete and drynk.

Masons, leyers, reders, tylers, sall take on the Wyntres dayes 2<sup>d</sup>., and on the somersday 2½<sup>d</sup>. and mete and drynk.

A Carpenter and Sawyer shall take on the Wyntersday 2<sup>d</sup>.,



and on the Somersday 3<sup>d</sup>. A secondary Carpenter, a sawer, shall take on the Wyntersdaye 2<sup>d</sup>., and on the Somerseday 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>d</sup>. and mete and drynk.

The thressyng of a qŕt<sup>r</sup> Whete, Rye, Mestelyon, peson, and benes and the syeng of the same 4<sup>d</sup>. withoute Mete.

The thressyng and the syeng of a qŕt<sup>r</sup> Barly and Ote 2<sup>d</sup>. wyth oute Mete.—From the *Cottonian MS.*, Domit. A. xv.

23rd February, 1854. THE REV. C. R. MANNING exhibited a portion of a wooden frame, found *in situ*, in unblocking a double-splayed circular window in the chancel of Framingham Earl Church. It is pierced with eyelet holes in different directions, evidently for the purpose of affixing some kind of lacing as a substitute for glass. Fragments of similar frames were found in the other double-splayed windows, but very much decayed. He thought that the material thus employed might have been canvass, which is mentioned by the late Mr. Hudson Turner (*Domestic Architecture*, p. xxx.) as having been used in Westminster Abbey in 1270. Mr. Harrod suggested the use of cords, and Mr. Albert Way has since given his opinion that “the holes were for cords to be passed through to keep the birds out, the rain being sufficiently excluded by the double splay. Contrivances of this kind appear to have been termed fenestralls, *fenestralia*. Horman, in his *Vulgaria*, says, that ‘glasen wyndow is to let in the lyght and kepe out the winde. Paper or lyn clothe straked acrossse with losyngys, mak fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes.’ Possibly the ‘losyngys’ in this case imply a net-work of cords stretched across to preserve the paper or linen from damage.” The discovery of this curious frame may therefore raise the question, whether double-splayed windows are always necessarily Saxon, or whether they were not in some cases adopted in Norman architecture, as a means of excluding rain where glass was not provided.

MR. BARTON sent for inspection a bronze fibula of the

Anglo-Saxon period, recently found at Thrextton. It is engraved at page 354, fig. 5.

MR. HENRY DAVENEY forwarded an extract from family papers relating to a funeral in 1693, containing some curious items:—

A noate of what moneyes I [Charles Daveney of Colton] layd out about my Grandmother Randolpfs ffeunerall. She was buried Jan. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1693.

Att Norwich.

Jan. 1. p <sup>d</sup> . to M <sup>rs</sup> . Greene for Sugar Rowles 10 . . . . .	00	13	04
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . to M <sup>rs</sup> . Hawkener for eight quarts of Sack att 01 <sup>s</sup> . 08 <sup>d</sup> . p <sup>r</sup> quart . . . . .	00	13	04
It. payd her for 4 quarts of white wine at 01 <sup>s</sup> . 04 <sup>d</sup> . p <sup>r</sup> quart . . . . .	00	05	04
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Southgate for a herse to cary her to Pulham . . . . .	01	10	00
I <sup>tm</sup> . expended for 3 horse meales . . . . .	00	02	06
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Hawkener for five glass bottles . . . . .	00	01	03
I <sup>tm</sup> . Jan. 5 <sup>th</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . Nath. Knights for his mare Journey to Pulham . . . . .	00	01	00
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Mayes for gloves & winding things, as appears by his rec <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	03	10	00
Payd the Clarke of the p <sup>ish</sup> for making of the grave in the Choncell, and he is to lay downe the bricks there agen for y <sup>e</sup> same . . . . .	00	06	00
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . M <sup>r</sup> . Booty, y <sup>e</sup> minister y <sup>t</sup> buryd her, what he s <sup>d</sup> was his fee . . . . .	00	01	00
I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> . att the Crowne in Pulham for the bearers & other rela- cions & friends . . . . .	00	06	00
I <sup>tm</sup> . to the Surrogate and Register . . . . .	00	12	04

July, 1854. THE REV. S. W. KING gave an account of an examination of the site of a deposit of Early British urns at Hempnall. Mr. King's Paper will appear in a future volume. The Committee desire to record that information was given at the Society's office of this discovery, and arrangements made for carrying out a proper examination of the ground by neighbouring farmers, a class of men who have, unfortunately, until very recently, taken but little interest in our pursuits, although so many of our ancient remains

were in their charge; this, and other recent instances, however, serve to show that we may begin to calculate upon their co-operation in our investigations.

THE REV. C. R. MANNING offered the following notes on the description of the Northwold Sepulchre:—

*Correction to page 132.* The costume of the soldiers at the foot of the Easter Sepulchre at Northwold, is of the time of Richard II. The date is therefore *circa* 1380, and not 1480, as stated in the text.

“R. G.” at page 130, is the well-known Richard Gough, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and author of the “Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain.”

26th October. MR. GODDARD JOHNSON stated, that on the 10th instant, as some men were making a drain in Ber Street, Norwich, near Mariner’s Lane, they discovered five gold coins of Edward III., called Ryals, or Double Nobles; their circulating value being at the time of issuing, 13s. 4d.; their weight, 119½ grains, or five pennyweights.

Their *Obverse* represents the king in a ship, having a drawn sword held upright in his right hand; a shield with the arms of England and France in his left; lions and fleurs-de-lis alternately on the gunwale of the vessel.

Their *Reverse* bears a cross fleury highly ornamented, having a lion with a crown over it in each quarter, and the letter “E” in the centre.

The legend on the *Obverse* is—

✠ EDWARD DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT.

“Edward [by the] Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine.”

*Rev.*: ✠ IHC AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER MEDIV. ILLOREM. IBAT.

“But Jesus passing through the midst of them went his way.”

St. Luke iv. 30; or John viii. 59.

On another of these coins, the field of which is the same

as the former ; viz., the king in a ship, &c. &c., the legend is—

✠ EDWARD DEI GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB.

Here, it is to be observed, the king assumed the title of King of France, and omitted that of Aquitaine. The change of the titles occurred in A. D. 1336.

The legend on the *reverse* is the same as on that of the first-mentioned coin.

In the Treaty of Peace with King John, Edward renounced all claim to the title of King of France; and accordingly it was omitted upon his coins until 1369, when he resumed his claim.

These were the only two varieties in the five coins found.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 16, *note*. For boars' heads, read bears' heads.

Page 54, *note*. Omit the word "maternal."

Page 321, line 12. Omit the words, "where his brass still remains."

Page 329, line 9. Insert, after "Ingham," "where a portion of his brass still remains."

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The Committee have determined, in consequence of the numerous omissions they have been obliged to make in the Appendix, that, for the future, a portion of Extracts from their Proceedings shall be given in each Part.