

## A P P E N D I X .

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

*March 31st, 1859.* C. J. PALMER, Esq., of Yarmouth, exhibited a silver badge and chain, with the arms of Thetford on one side, and those of the Williamson family on the other. Sir Joseph Williamson was M. P. for Thetford in 1679, 1680, and 1700, a Privy Councillor, and Under Secretary of State to Charles II., and a great benefactor to Thetford.—(See Martin's *Thetford*, p. 270; *General History of Norfolk*, ii. 912.

MR. FITCH exhibited a silver ring, found at Brooke, set with an uncut gem, and inscribed “✠ DEUM TIME.” Date, fifteenth century.

*April 27th 1859.* MR. FITCH exhibited a small bronze bottle or umpulla, found at Drayton; and a silver pin, probably for the hair, found concealed in a staircase of an old house at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in 1823.

*June 1st, 1859.* MR. FITCH exhibited two rings and a gold coin of Edward III. found in the Close, Norwich.

MR. MANNING exhibited an encaustic tile of the fifteenth century, from Shimpling Church, Norfolk, with the letter  in a border.

*July 29th, 1859.* MR. MANNING exhibited a rubbing of the indent of the brass of Bp. Underwood, from St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, since published in this volume, p. 14.

*September 28th, 1859.* SIR J. P. BOILEAU, Bart., President, exhibited a number of silver coins, found in a fence in the parish of Cranworth, in 1855. They consisted of half-groats and pennies of Henry VII. and VIII.—(Presented to the Norwich Museum.)

*October 27th, 1859.* MR. FITCH exhibited a penner and ink-bottle of bronze, with chain for suspension, probably of foreign workmanship: seventeenth century.

MR. HARROD exhibited a MS. relation "how Sir John Wyndham came to the estate in Norfolk, to the year 1667."

*December 1st, 1859.* SIR T. B. BEEVOR, Bart., reported the discovery of some urns, probably Saxon, in a field on his property at Hargham. From twenty to thirty were found, with calcined bones, but no remains of implements. They were much broken.

A communication was received from B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., respecting supposed Saxon architecture in the belfry of East Lexham Church.

MR. FITCH communicated from John Evans, Esq., Secretary of the Numismatic Society, a note on the quarter-noble of Edward III., (third gold coinage) of his twentieth year: exhibited by him June 1st. Mr. Evans remarked "that the coins of this coinage are much rarer than those of the subsequent issue of his twenty-seventh year. They may be distinguished from these latter by their weight. The right weight of the *noble* of the twentieth year being  $128\frac{2}{3}$  grains Troy, and that of the noble of the twenty-seventh year only 120 grains. This piece weighs  $31\frac{3}{4}$  grains. The quarter-noble of the previous coinage, that of the eighteenth year, is extremely rare; its weight is about  $34\frac{1}{2}$  grains. There is nothing remarkable about the inscription or type of this coin; its condition is, however, very fine."



*January 5th, 1860.* MR. MANNING produced a rubbing of the brass of Sir Adam Clifton, 1367, from fragments preserved in the Church Chest at Methwold.—(Since published in this volume, p. 18.)

*March 1st, 1860.* A silver penny of Edward II., struck at Canterbury, and found at Halvergate, was presented by the REV. A. S. ORMEROD; from whom also a tracing of a palimpsest brass was communicated, "FRATER WILLMS JERNEMUT," a half-length figure of a priest, *c.* 1430.

*March 29th, 1860.* A communication was read from F. WORSHIP, Esq., and C. J. PALMER, Esq., reporting the discovery of a bag of groats of Henry VIII. on the Denes at Yarmouth, the sand-hills having been blown away by the storm of wind of February 28th, 1860.

*May 31st, 1860.* MR. GRIGSON exhibited a bronze ring found at Binham, with cipher L<sup>S</sup>J, temp Henry VIII., (?) and a silver thimble, inscribed "FERE GOD ONLY."

*June 28th, 1860.* MR. FITCH reported the discovery of Roman pottery at Lyng, with a large brass coin, probably of Trajan.

MR. MANNING reported the discovery of a mural painting on the south wall of the nave of Rushall Church, near Dickleborough, representing two bishops consecrating a third in a church; a female figure at the side, and the letters S. N. above: apparently of the date of the thirteenth century.

MR. MANNING also exhibited some impressions of the seal of Trinity Hospital, Walsoken, from Mr. Cocks, of Hatfield Broadoak, Essex, who possesses the original.

*July 26th, 1860.* MR. MANNING exhibited a gold British coin, found in the neighbourhood of Acle, and obtained at Yarmouth: the same type is engraved by Ruding, plate A. 78.

*August 29th, 1860.* The Secretaries reported that in the alterations making in the Church of St. Peter per Mountergate, a number of jars were found, at regular intervals, underneath the stalls in the chancel, placed on their sides, similar to the arrangement previously discovered in St. Peter's Mancroft Church. Each jar had a handle.

*June 6th, 1861.* MR. MANNING exhibited an iron ornament, gilt on one side, found seven feet below the bridge at Hoxne, Suffolk, with the horns of a "bos longifrons." It is probably the cheek-piece of a horse's head-gear, and may be of Danish origin. Illustrations of similar ornaments will be found in the *Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 607.

*August 1st, 1861.* MR. FITCH produced a gold signet-ring, exhibited some years ago,\* found at Sprowston, and explained that the arms upon it, hitherto unknown, corresponded exactly with the arms of Alexander Shipdam, Rector of Blofield, on his gravestone in that church; he died 1670. The same arms, Two dolphins hauriant combatant, on a chief, three escallops, of the first, appear in Cromer Church.

MR. FITCH also reported the discovery of a fine mural painting of St. George and the Dragon, covering the whole west wall of the north aisle of St. Gregory's Church, Norwich. The date appears to be about 14—.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a silver hoop ring, with the word †A †G †L †A; a talismanic word used as a charm. (See *Catalogue of Lord Londesborough's Rings*, p. 23.)

*August 29th, 1861.* MR. MANNING exhibited a silver penny of Henry II., found with about five hundred others of Henry II. and III., in an urn, in ploughing a field at Hockwold.

\* Vol. iv. p. 360.



MR. FITCH reported the discovery of a mural painting of St. Christopher at Westfield Church; and exhibited a half-noble of Richard II., found at Reepham.

October 3rd, 1861. MR. FITCH exhibited a very fine flint celt, found at Heckingham Common; length  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches; weight 2lb.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

October 31st, 1861. MR. MANNING exhibited a silver heart-shaped locket, worn as a memorial of Charles I., and believed to have formerly belonged to the family of Gooch, Baronets, of Suffolk. It has the following inscriptions:

*Outside*, "QUIS TEMPERIT A LACRYMIS, JANUARY 30, 1648," [old style] with an eye and tears. *On the Reverse*: "I LIVE AND DY IN LOYALTY," with a heart pierced with arrows.

*Inside*, is a medallion of Charles I., and on the opposite half, "I MORNE FOR MONARCHIE," with another weeping eye. Similar mementos are described in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xvi. p. 294.

November 27th, 1861. MR. GRIGSON exhibited the following certificate of marriage between John Bagg, of Cockley Cley, and Mary Carter, of Northwold, signed by J. Shadwell, (father of the poet) 1656:

Norf: February 5, 1656.

Know all men by these p'sents y<sup>t</sup> John Bagg, of Cockley Cley, single man, and Mary Carter, of Northwold, single woman, were then married before me John Shadwell (one of the Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Peace for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> County) according to the forme and effect of y<sup>e</sup> late act in y<sup>t</sup> case made and provided. Witnessse my hand and sele the day and yeare first above written: and that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> marriage was celebrated in y<sup>e</sup> p'sence of Simon Bagg, father to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Bagg, and John Carter, father to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mary Carter.

J. SHADWELL.

*Seal*: arms of Shadwell, Party per pale, on a chevron between 3 annulets, 4 escallops; a crescent for difference: impaling, a chevron between 3 bugle-horns.

*June 5th, 1862.* MR. MANNING exhibited an impression of a leaden seal, found several years ago, at Thorpe Parva, near Scole, of the thirteenth century. The inscription is nearly illegible: "s'ror . . . . T . . . . . s."

*July 31st, 1862.* MR. FITCH exhibited a leaden half-pound weight, found in Norwich, with the arms of Norwich and of the Commonwealth.

MR. DAVENEY sent for exhibition a damask napkin, with the arms and titles of James II., being one of a set of nine napkins and a table-cloth.

*August 27th, 1862.* MR. FITCH exhibited a gold British coin, found in St. Benedict's parish, Norwich, 1862.

COLONEL KEPPEL sent for exhibition some earthenware bottles, ornamented with figures, found at Cainiros, in the island of Rhodes, by marines and blue-jackets of H. M. S. "Foxhound," on the fifteenth of May, 1862, in the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—(Presented to the Museum.)

*October 30th, 1862.* MR. FITCH exhibited a large earthen vase or pan, filled with earth, iron scorixæ, and charred wood, apparently of Roman date, found with another in digging the foundations of Mr. Caley's house in London Street.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a gold ring, found at Heigham, and lately added to his collection.

This beautiful ornament is thus inscribed—✠ IE SVI : ICI : EN LIV— and ✠ AMOR : VINCIT : OMN—Three quatrefoils or florets are elegantly introduced at intervals. The bezel, which is considerably raised above the hoop, is set with an uncut ruby. Date, fourteenth century. The *chanson* first mentioned



occurs thus on other personal ornaments of the period—*Je suis ici en lui d'ami*, and the word DAMI is doubtless here to be understood. The second, *Amor vincit omnia*, is likewise not



without precedent. In the prologue to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, it will be remembered that the dainty Prioress, Madame Eglentine, wore on her arm a string of beads of coral:—

“ And thereon henge a broche of gold ful shene  
On which was ywritten a crowned A,  
And after, *Amor vincit omnia*.”

February 5th, 1863. MR. MANNING exhibited a leaden seal, dredged up at Lynn, with the device of a lion, and the inscription, “✠ SIGILL'M GODEFRIDI FILII PETRI:” also some specimens and fragments of pilgrims' signs from the same place.

MR. FITCH communicated a discovery of Roman remains in the garden of the Rev. W. Frost, at Thorpe Hamlet. A great number of large stones, with burnt earth, were turned up, with fragments of large urns, and of an amphora; iron spear-heads; bronze fragments, apparently the edge of a large [leathern?] shield; a bronze ring-shaped fibula; bronze scoriæ; and second brass coins of Nero. Subsequently, a Roman bronze lamp, and an iron bit were found. The site is on the top of a hill.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a drawing of a stone effigy in East Tuddenham Church, of a knight in mail, c. 1300; and of two poppy-heads from the same church.

*March 31st, 1863.* MR. FITCH exhibited a second brass coin of Faustina the Elder, (died A. D. 141) found at Heigham, on the same spot with the leaden coffin and the bronze rings, engraved in this volume, (*ante* p. 215.) Also a wedding ring, inscribed "NOE THING CAN BE TO DEERE FOR THE."

MR. FITCH reported the discovery of another mural painting on the walls of a window in Norwich Cathedral, a diaper of two roses from one stem.

*July 30th, 1863.* MR. FITCH exhibited a gold ring, lately found at Dereham.

*October 1st, 1863.* The Secretaries called attention, by desire of the Ven. Archdeacon Hankinson, to the state of North Creake Abbey, which is likely to be placed in ruins by storms. It was thought desirable that some of the Committee should visit North Creake, and obtain photographs of the remains, at the expense of the Society.

The following communication, respecting some mural decorations disclosed in Thrigby Church, was received from MR. A. W. MORANT.

"At the end of July I had occasion to examine the Chancel of the Church of St. Mary at Thrigby in this county, and observing traces of colour on the walls, spent some little time in clearing off portions of the white-wash, which was in numerous layers, and my trouble was rewarded by the discovery of a very neat and interesting Diaper, completely covering the whole of the walls of the chancel, the general appearance being good, but as the pattern is continued on the splays of the windows without any border, but bent round the angles, the effect is somewhat marred.

"The pattern consists of a lattice-work of bars divided longitudinally into two colours, red and white. The lozenge-shaped spaces are alternately of salmon colour and white, and the lattice is so contrived that red comes against the



white spaces and white against the salmon colour. At the intersections of the lattice are small circles, and in each lozenge three of the circles contain a Lombardic *M* and the other a Lombardic *T*. The salmon-coloured spaces are each charged with a lion's face white, and the white spaces with a red, or Lancastrian, rose.

"The pattern finishes at the level of the wall-plate of the roof with a rude trellised edging about a foot in depth.

"On the walls were indications of three Consecration Crosses, one quite perfect: it is a red cross pattée on a white ground, the cross being inscribed within a circle bordered indented red and white, and the white spaces are each ornamented with a conventional plant.

"The Diaper is not sufficiently in order to admit of its being all preserved; but it is intended to leave exposed one large portion, which will serve as an average specimen of the whole."

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*January 28th, 1862.* (General Meeting.) The following "Suggestion respecting Parish Registers" was communicated by the REV. C. R. MANNING.

THE subject of Parish Registers, and the amount of genealogical information still locked up in many of them, is one to which the attention of antiquaries, and the public generally, has been frequently drawn of late. It is felt that such a large mass of materials for family history, lying scattered over the country in the church chests of our many thousand parishes, ought to be made accessible for genealogical purposes, and ought not to be exposed to the risk of destruction by fire, or damp, or neglect, without copies being preserved in some shape. The instructions of the Archdeacons, and the care of the clergy who have the custody of these records, have, no doubt, effected much improvement