## NOTICES OF THE

## Churdy of St. Alidyolas, breat dummoutly.

COMMUNICATED BY

A. W. MORANT, ESQ., F.S.A., F.G.S., \&c.

Having, formerly, been for some years local architect to the Church Restoration Committee at Great Yarmouth, and taking great interest in the work, not only professionally, but also as an antiquary, it affords me much pleasure to place before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society a short paper on the architectural history and principal points of interest of the noble Church of St. Nicholas, which, until 1715 , was the only place of worship of the Established Church in that town. Of most unusual dimensions, it has lately been proved to cover more ground than any other parish church in England, measuring in length 230 feet by 108 feet in breadth ; its internal superficial area being 23,085 feet, whilst the areas of its rivals are as follows :-
feet.
St. Michael, Coventry . . . . . . . 22,080
St. Botolph, Boston . . . . . . . 20,270
St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne . . 20,110
Holy Trinity, Hull . . . . . . . 20,036
St. Saviour, Southwark . . . . . 18,200
[vol. vii.]


At the re-opening services, about three years since, 4,000 persons were accommodated on the floor. On looking at the ground plan of the church, and the elevation of the west front, which accompany this paper, one cannot fail to observe the great width of the aisles and the comparative narrowness of the nave: features so entirely at variance with the usual arrangement. But the cause of this is obvious: the original small nave and tower were preserved, and the increased accommodation required was obtained by greatly widening the aisles. The same peculiarity exists at the neighbouring church of St. Andrew, at Gorleston.

Founded and built by Herbert, Bishop of Norwich (1096 -1119, ${ }^{1}$ ) in connection with the adjacent Benedictine priory (a cell to that of Norwich,) and of which only the refectory now remains, it probably at first consisted of nave, central tower, transepts, and chancel ; and the Rev. John Gunn believes that, when excavations were made during the alterations in 1847, he saw indications of two apsidal chapels opening from the eastern sides of the transepts as at Norwich Cathedral and Thetford Priory-buildings of Bishop Herbert's period. This church is said to have been completed in 1119; but all that can be seen of this date is a portion of the central tower below the bell chamber, the lower part of the tower having been cut away and cased to form the piers of the tower arches in the Decorated period.

The Norman portion of the tower is very rudely constructed of beach boulders, pieces of stone, and what look like large sun-dried bricks, but which are considered by the officers of the School of Mines, London, to be pieces of tufa or trass of the Rhine, from the vicinity of Andernach, probably brought to Yarmouth as ballast ; and there are small quoins of freestone. In the stages above the level of the apex of the original roof of the nave, as will be seen on reference to


ELEVATION.-WEST FRONT, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.
the western elevation of the church which accompanies this paper, is an arcade of eight arches, with shafts, caps, and bases, the two arches in the centre surmounted by another arch with billet moulding; the space between this arch and the two beneath being partly filled with herring-bone-work. In the next stage, on each face, are two circularheaded windows perfectly plain, and above these are eleven small arched recesses, ranged in a row, cut out of the material supposed to be tufa; each measures nineteen inches in height, ten inches in width, and has a rabbet one inch in width and depth round the edge of the opening; they do not appear to have pierced the whole thickness of the wall, and I am not able to offer any conjecture as to the use for which they were intended.

About 1190 (transition into Early English) the present arcade was formed in the old walls of the nave, which was also lengthened one bay, and lean-to aisles about twelve feet in width added, the nave being twenty-three feet wide. The string-courses, which supported the plates of the roof, and the corbelled eaves-courses still remain to prove this assertion. The west gable end of the nave, the two arches of the chancel arcade adjoining the tower, and the large arch between the south transept and south chancel aisle are of this date. The upper stage of the tower was now added, and it is worthy of notice that the south and west sides were faced with ashlar, being seen from the town; and the other two sides, not being so seen, were only built of rubble. There are three lofty windows in each side, with shafts at external angles of the jambs. The angles of the tower also have shafts.

Early in the thirteenth century still further room was required, and the church was again considerably enlarged in the complete Early English style. The nave aisles were pulled down and rebuilt, and, instead of lean-to roofs, pitch roofs of most unusual span, viz., 39 feet wide, were erected. The west front of the aisles is of this date, and, according
to Mr. Seddon, the architect employed in the restoration, closely resembles that of Llandaff Cathedral. It appears that the south aisle was erected first, as its details are of earlier character than those of the north aisle. The chancel was soon after extended eastwards, and aisles added of the same width as those of the nave. The spacious south porch, the fine tower piers, and arches, and the arch between the north transept and the north chancel-aisle were then constructed, and are of the style usually known as Geometrical Decorated, which prevailed in the latter part of the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth centuries. Up to this time the transepts had remained of their original dimensions, as is clearly shown by the windows in the gables of both nave and chancel-aisles. These were opened out during the recent alterations, and found never to have been glazed, but only provided with shutters. The transepts were lengthened in the Flowing Decorated style, and later in the fourteenth century were raised to the same height as the aisles.

In 1330, the town being probably in a very flourishing state, it was determined to make a great addition to the church, and a new building was commenced at the west end, which is described by William of Worcester, in his Itinerarium, as being 107 feet long and 47 feet wide; this was intended to be called the "Bachelors' Aisle." It was slowly carried out ; but in 1348, a fearful plague having devastated the town, the work was discontinued and never recommenced; it was allowed to fall into ruin, and the stones were used for many purposes at various times, such as building the fortifications in Queen Elizabeth's reign, filling in the pier at the harbour's mouth in 1650, and in building St. George's chapel in 1715. Little or nothing being known of the character of the intended building, the churchwardens allowed me in November 1860 to make excavations. Fortunately the foundations were tolerably perfect; and they shewed that the new work was intended to be a fine west front, with two
towers, and a magnificent entrance forty feet in width. It was also designed to be very lofty and massive, the walls being eight feet in thickness, and the dimensions given by William of Worcester proved to be correct. Before filling in the trenches stone posts were put down at all the principal angles of the building, and by this means its ground plan can easily be traced. About the year 1400, considerable works were executed, probably to the roofs. The ceiling of the south aisle was panelled and ornamented with bosses and shields of arms. ${ }^{1}$ A wooden spire and four pinnacles covered with lead were also added ; the height of the spire is said to have been 186 feet. This was pulled down in 1803, the tower boarded over, and a telegraph erected upon it. The present spire was built in 180\%. No work of any importance was executed after the commencement of the fifteenth century, except that the tracery of most of the windows was replaced during the Perpendicular period, a parvise built over the porch, two arches formed in the chancel walls communicating with the east end of the chancel aisles, and a stone reredos erected.

After the dissolution of the monasteries the church was allowed to fall into comparative decay. In 1646 a stonecutter was paid " for defacing some gravestones with crosses." " In 1649 the chancel and aisles were divided from the rest of the church by building up the arches communicating with the nave and transepts, and these remained so built up until 1865. The chancel was appropriated to the Independents, who broke a door through the Crowmer monument in the wall of the north aisle of the chancel; they were, however, ejected at the Restoration. The liability to repair the chancel became a matter of dispute, and in 1784 the east end fell down, and the east wall was rebuilt, so as to shorten

[^0]the chancel about ten feet. In later times many mutilations were perpetrated, and a large sum of money, $£ 14,000$, was spent in building useless buttresses and hacking off nearly all the external mouldings of the buildings, destroying all the beauty and interest of the exterior, which was then covered with plaster, the mouldings being roughly copied.

Until 1845 the interior also had a most miserable appearance, some idea of which can be formed from the beautiful engravings of Le Keux, in Neale's Vieus of Churches, 1824, vol. i. For some years past works of restoration have been proceeding: the church has been reseated, the roof of the south aisle redecorated, and the south porch restored, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Hakewill. In 1862 Mr. J. P. Seddon was appointed architect, and he rebuilt the chancel proper, thoroughly restored the tower, erected a new parapet and pinnacles to it, and has prepared plans, which have been approved, for the complete restoration of the whole building.

Within the church are yet several objects of interest, although it has been almost despoiled of its antiquities. The sepulchral monuments in particular have been most miserably treated, for we are told by Mr. C. J. Palmer, in his Histury of Great Yarmouth, vol. ii. p. 124, that in 1551 the corporation ordered all the sepulchral brasses in the church to be torn from their stones and sent to London, there to be cast into weights for the use of the town; and in 1560 the churchwardens followed the example, and actually took gravestones out of the churchyard, and sent them to Newcastle to be converted into grindstones. It is to be hoped that these are solitary instances of monuments having been sacrificed for profit, although it was a common practice at certain periods to deface and destroy them.

In the chancel are remains of two wall paintings, one on the north side of early date representing some knights in chain armour, and the other, at the back of the sedilia in the south chancel aisle, the upper part of an angel. There were
formerly altars at the east end of each chancel aisle: the aumbries still remain.

The reredos of the high altar was richly carved out of clunch, and painted and gilt; and from numerous fragments found during the recent restorations, it is evident that it must have been exceedingly beautiful. Doorways, still remaining on either side of the altar, led to a space behind $:^{3}$ whilst above were many niches in which had evidently been figures.

An altar stone, with its five crosses, was for a long time laid face uppermost on the floor of the north aisle of the chancel, but has lately been placed under the communion table.

In the north aisle of the nave, under a handsome crocketed canopy, is a tomb, with a cross on the slab, commonly called the " Prior's Tomb."

In the vestry, now parted off from the north transept, is a curious reading-desk, so constructed that whilst it revolves, its six shelves remain level.

The old churchyard is very large, being about eight acres in extent; it is said to contain about six thousand gravestones, few of which however are above a century old. Copies of the greater part of the inscriptions were made by Mr. John F. Cooper, who was by turns lawyer's clerk, schoolmaster, and astrologer; in many instances he added anecdotes of the persons commemorated. The inscriptions fill several folio volumes, which are preserved in the Public Library at Yarmouth. The late Mr. Dawson Turner's Sepulchral Reminiscences ${ }^{4}$ also contains a record of the greater number of the burials, both in the church and churchyard.

In a populous town like Yarmouth, and in a church so capacious as this, it may readily be supposed we should find

[^1]a number of chapels, altars, and lights; accordingly, the laborious Swinden has enumerated the following as being mentioned in wills, \&c.

| St. Mary de Arnburgh <br> (This was at the east end.) | St. Lewis <br> St. Eligius |
| :--- | :--- |
| St. Catherine | St. Thomas the Martyr ${ }^{5}$ |
| St. Christopher | St. George ${ }^{6}$ |
| St. Lawrence | King Henry ${ }^{7}$ |
| Holy Trinity | St. Margaret |
| St. Olave | St. Edmund |
| $\quad$ (In the north aisle.) | St. Parnel |
| Our Lady of the Porey's | Jesus |
| Chapel | St. Michael. |

And we find in addition the chapel of St. John Baptist, which was built anew about 1484-5, as will be seen from the very interesting Compotus of Brother Dionisius Hyndolvestone.

In 1529, James Londisdale bequeathed to St. Clare's Chapel, 3s. $4 d . ;^{8}$ and John Barton the elder, in 1536, willed to be buried under "Seynt Clare's Chapel in the churche of Seynt Nicholas." ${ }^{9}$

Each of the above chapels, it is presumed, had its altar, and the will of Robert Nycolson, dated 1528, contains the

5 The churchwardens received in 1495 the fees for breaking the ground for graves in St. Thomas's chancel, and in Our Lady's chancel. These were probably the north and south aisles east of the transept, in fact, the aisles to the chancel proper.

6 "A new east window made in St. George's isle." "The north window at the altar before St. George's image." From these notices, the east end of the north chancel aisle would seem to be signified.
${ }^{7}$ 1506. $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{d}}$ to thermyte of K. Herry's chapel xvjs. 1507, to Fr William for kepyng K. Herry's chapel xiijs iiijd.-Churchwardens' Accounts, Tanner's MS.

[^2]

CHURGH OF ST. NICHOLAS, GREAT YARMOUTH.
View of East End as it appeared in 1862.


CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, GREAT YARMOUTH.
View showing intended Restoration.
following. "İt I wyll have an honest secular pryst to syng. for my Sowle won holl yer? ${ }^{?}$. The won halffe yer at the aut of Seynt Nycholas, the other at the aut of Seynt Cryspyn ' Chryspynyan in Yermouth Chyrch." The altar of St. Peter is also mentioned, 12 Rich. II. See Appendix II., No. 54.

I am not able to find any printed explanation of the meaning of "Our Lady of Arneburgh." Manship states that the chapel was built by Roger de Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olave's, about 1370, and in the will of Alice de Rokelond, dwelling in Heigham next Norwich, dated September 1377, is the following bequest. "Ĩ lego capelle bt̃e Marie de Arneburgh Jernemuth unũ anulū cū pẽ̃ vocat saffer. ${ }^{1 "}$ Geoffrey Codde, cheeseman, of Yarmouth, gave by his will, dated 1418, " $12^{\text {d }}$ nouo opi sct̃e Marie dicte ecctie."

There was a famous church of Our Lady at Ardenbourg in Flanders, to which in 1340 Edward III. went on a pilgrimage immediately after the battle of Sluys. ${ }^{2}$ At this battle, " commonly called the Battle of Swine, the townsmen of Yarmouth," says Manship, "did him most worthy service." I offer as a suggestion that this chapel in the church of St. Nicholas was founded to commemorate the one in Flanders, which was probably attended by many of the Yarmouth merchants on that occasion and when trading in Flanders.

The Lights are thus described-
Before the great crucifix. (Will of Jeffry With, 31 Edw. I.) St. Mary's Light. ${ }^{3}$ (Will of Beatrice Mount, 1280.)
Corpus Christi Light. (Agreement 26 Hen. VI.)
For eight candles burning on the perch in the chancel of

[^3]St. Thomas of Canterbury, within the church of St. Nicholas. (Will of Margaret de Beverle, 43 Edw. III.) Candle next before the crucifix hanging in the nave. (The same Margaret de Beverle, 1395.) St. Thomas's Light. (Will of Stephen de Stalham, 1362.)

Further we find, in 1522, "the light of Jesus Messe"; ${ }^{4}$ and in 1523, "ye lights of Jesus messe, seynt georgys messe, and seynt clares messe." ${ }_{5}$

Guilds. Swinden enumerates no fewer than nineteen guilds in Yarmouth; they probably were not all held in the Church of St. Nicholas, and may not all have been in existence at once. The following list shows the names of such as have been preserved, with the dates at which they are mentioned in wills, \&c.-

The Brown Rood Guild.
The Guild of St. Crispin and Crispiana. 1525.
St. Christopher in St. Nicholas Church. 7 Rich. II. and 1390.

St. Erasmus. 1479- . Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII.
St. George in St. Nicholas Church. 1382-1436.
Our Lord's Ascension. 1390.
The Holy Cross. 1430.
St. John. 1430.
The Lesser Guild of the Holy Trinity of St. Nicholas Church.
St. Margaret.
St. Mary de le Père. 1462-1515.
St. Mary de West Town ultra pontem. 1479. Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII.
St. Mary in Ernesburgh (or Arneburgh.)
Our Lady of St. Nicholas Church.
The Holy Ghost. 15 Edw. IV. Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII. St. Peter in St. Nicholas Church. 1388-1395.

## The Greater Guild of the Holy Trinity. ${ }^{6}$

St. Nicholas. 1479.
Further, we find St. Clare's Guild mentioned in 1529. ${ }^{7}$
These guilds, except the Merchants' Guild, were finally dissolved in the 37 th Henry VIII., and the Commissioners authorised by Act of Parliament having, on the 1st of April in that year, viewed the chapels, chantries, \&c., in Yarmouth, and heard evidence, empowered the corporation to apply the issues and profits arising from the sale of their goods and chattels to the use of St. Nicholas's Church, or to the haven and fortifications, as should be determined by them.

These notices, compiled originally to be read at the church to which they relate, on the Society's excursion to Yarmouth last summer, could be considerably extended, but I have from pressing business engagements been obliged to confine them to nearly their original limits. Some most interesting documents have however been placed at my disposal, and these will be found in an Appendix.
It remains for me to record my obligations, and those of the Society, to the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, by whose liberal permission the documents from the Cathedral Treasury are now first made public ; to W. T. Bensly, Esq., LL.D., who kindly transcribed from the originals the Compotus of Brother Dionisius Hyndolvestone, and the extracts from the other Rolls; and to Walter Rye, Esq., for having obligingly supplied me with the Certificates of Guilds, or Brotherhoods, tempore Richard II. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. Nall of Yarmouth for the use of the blocks showing the east end, \&c., as it remained until recently, and also as proposed to be restored.

[^4]In conclusion, I sincerely trust that the churchwardens and restoration committee may obtain sufficient funds to enable them to continue and complete the restoration of so fine and interesting a church; and as the amount required is very large, $(£ 20,000)$ I venture to ask the assistance of the members of the society to aid so important an object.

## A P P E N D I X.

## I.

Foundation of Yarmouth Church, by Herbert, Bishop of Norwich.-Regr. 1. fo. 17 penes Dec. et Cap. Norw.

Erat autē tunc temporis in arena Maris apđ Jernamudam q̃dā paruula Capella constructa in qua diuina nō celebrabant ${ }^{\text {an }}$ nisi $t \bar{m}$ tempore piscatōnis Allecium eo qđ non erant ibi nisi $q^{\text {antuor }}$ vel $q^{i} n q$, domuncule ad recepconem piscatoz $\mathfrak{p} p a r a t e$ Sepedcūs Epūs a Rege Henrico vt in eadem arena Ecciam construere posset licenciam impet "c uit petita licencia 't optenta Eccłiam ibidem edificauit constituens in ea Capellanum ad diuina iugit ${ }^{\text { }}$ celebranda 't sibi necessaria de suo $\ddagger p^{i}$ o adinuenit. Processu vo temporis illi de Portub; ibidem accedentes padictum Capellanū inde vi 't armis eiecerunt cogitantes de eadē eccłia suam facere voluntatem. Qđ audiens antedictus Epūs sup iniuria sibi in hac pte p Portenses illata dn̄o Regi tunc temporis in Normānia existenti, littas destinauit quo audito phfatus Rex Jittas suas dn̄o Rogo Bigoto custodi Norfolce in phmissis direxit vt ipe assumptis secum viris de Comitatu, ecctiam de Jernemuta, memorato Epō restitùt 't Portenses ab eadem si nc̃ce esset cum potencia remout cui cū mandatum sibi a Rege directum exequi voluit Portenses vi armata restitunt, in quo quidem conflictu quibsdam de Portensibz gladio trucidatis, reliquis in fugam versis dcūs

Epus ab eodem Rogo Bigoto in possessionem ecctie sepedc̄e est denuo restitutg qui expostfc̄o ecctiaz Jernemude antedcām $\mathfrak{Z}$ eccłiam sc̄i Leonardi cum Capella sc̄i Michis Monachis suis Norwyce dedit pit' 't concessit.

And there was at that time on the sea shore at Yarmouth, a certain small Chapel built, in which divine service was only celebrated during the season of the herring fishery, for there were not there more than four or five small houses provided for the reception of the fishermen. The beforesaid Bishop (Herbert) besought King Henry (I) for a license that he might build a church on the same sands. The desired license being asked for and obtained, he built a church there, placing therein a Chaplain to celebrate divine service always, and found of his own goods the necessary things. But in the course of time, the men of the Ports happening to come there, put out from thence by force the aforesaid Chaplain, thinking to do with the same church as they pleased; which the aforesaid Bishop hearing, upon the injury done to him in this respect by the Portsmen, wrote to our lord the King, then being in Normandy: hearing which, the aforesaid King directed his letters in this matter to Lord Roger Bigot, Sheriff of Norfolk, that he, taking with him the men of the County, should restore the Church of Yarmouth to the said Bishop, and remove the Portsmen from thence with force if necessary. When he wished to carry out the command given him by the King, the Portsmen resisted him by armed force, in which conflict indeed, certain of the Portsmen being slain, and the rest driven to flight, the said Bishop, by the same Roger Bigot, was put once again in possession of the aforesaid church; who soon afterwards gave and granted the church of Yarmouth aforesaid, and the church of St. Leonard with St. Michael's chapel likewise, to his Monks at Norwich.

## II.

Norfolk Guild Certificates, 12 Rich. II. Bundle 308. Record Office, Rolls' Yard, London.
No. 43.
Hugo ffastolf $\mathfrak{t}$ alie divse psone ville Magne Jernemuthe ex devocōe sua inveniunt unū cereū ad deferend ante Presbiam quotiens erit ad corpore xpi ad visitandū aliquā psonā infirmā infra villam $\hat{p} d c a m$ et in ista forma dēm cereū invenerunt $p$ quadraginta annos ultimo elapsos et hent in manibz tre centū solidos.

No. 44.
Societas Sc̄i Johis Baptist ${ }^{?}$ de Magñ Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd nullas hēnt constitucones ordinaciones aut pvisiones $n^{c}$ aliquod jurament ${ }^{?}$ est int illos $\mathfrak{p} s t i t u \bar{u}$ set $p$ illoz̨ cōem concensum inveñint $p$ totum annū vnū cerē̄ ardentem coram ymagine Sci Johis $\hat{p} d c i$ in eadm Jernemuth.-Redditus aut possessiones non heñt $\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{c}}$ aliquod de catall in cõi.

No. 45.
Societas Sci Xpofori de magna Jernemuth non est Gilda eo qd nullas int se hēnt constitucoes pvisiones aut ordinacoes nec aliquod juramentū est int eos $\hat{p} s t i t u \bar{u}$ set annuatim in festo gloriosi martiris $\mathfrak{p} d c i$ conveniunt ${ }^{\prime} t$ quilibet illož exponit $x l^{d}$ in subsidm sustencacōem unig altaris cum ornamentis eidem altar ${ }^{2}$ ptinentib; $\mathfrak{Z}$ uni9 capellani ad dēm altare de die in diem diurna celebrant et si quis die societatis isto anno ad sumptus $\hat{p} d \cos$ solvit anno sequent si voluerit potest se retaere ${ }^{t} t$ a dēa societate recedere.-Redditus 't possessiones non hent in bonis hen̄t $x^{\text {li }}$ videlt in pecunia numata ad expendend in pios usib; pdcis.

No. 49.
Societas Sutoz̨ bē marie de Arneburgh de Magna Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd nullas hēnt constitucoes ordinacóes aut pvisiones nee aliquod iuramentu est int eos pfatū set p illoz coem concensum inueniet $p$ tot $\overline{\mathrm{u}}$ annū unū cereū ardentē coram ymagine bē marie antedēe in eadem Jernemuth Redditus aut possessiones non hent nee aliquod de catall in coi.

No. 51.
Societas Corpis xp$i$ de Magn̄ Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd non habent pvisiones ordinac̃ones aut constitucones $n^{\text {c }}$ aliquod juramentū est int illos prestitu set p illoz̨ consensum coĩem invenint $\mathfrak{Z}$ sustentāt honeste lumen circa corpus $x \tilde{p} i$ annuatim in die corpis xp p Redditus 't possessiones non hent $\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{c}}$ aliquod catall in coid.

## No. 54.

Johes de Halle de Magna Jernemuth ' $\mathcal{A}$ alii tres homines ${ }^{\text {t }}$ quatuor mulieres conveniunt anũatim in ecctia Sci Nichi dēe ville in festo Sci Petri in cathedra ' $t$ ibidem in dēa eccłia unam candelam cere in honore Sci Petri cotidie ardentem ad unam missam celebrat ${ }^{9}$ in ecclia p̂dca ad altare Sci Petri ' istam deuocionem continuave? $p$ decem annos elaps $t$ amplius ${ }^{7}$ habent in denariis datis ex devocone $£$ sustentacone candele pdce iiij ${ }^{\text {li }}$ que sunt in man̄ pdci Johis de Halle ' Willi yve Nullam aliam ordinaconem hn̄t nee nichil aliud faciunt q, sup ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{dcm}$ est.

No. 55.
$\mathrm{C}^{9}$ tificatio fāa in Canc ${ }^{9}$ dni Regis apud Westm ${ }^{9} \mathrm{xxx}$ die Januar ${ }^{2} \mathrm{a}^{\circ}$ xij${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p}$ psonas inferius script ${ }^{?}$.
Jernemuth.
Me ${ }^{d}$ qd Johes Elys Nichs Drayton Hugo atte ffen 7 alie divse psone Burgenses ville Magne Jernemuth convenire solent in ecctia sc̃i Nichi ville p pdce in festo Šci Georgii Martiris annuatim ab anno Regis nunc primo usqj ad phsens Et ibidem dẽe psones dare solebant ex eoz pia devoc̃oe c? tas sumas pecunie ad eoz voluntatem ad sustentanđ unū capellanū divina in Capella Sci Georgii ibidem p aia ${ }^{2}$ bz dn̄i $\bar{n} r i$ Regis $\mathfrak{Z}$ pgenitož suož $\mathfrak{Z}$ dcaž psonaž oim fideliu'qz defunctoz̨ singulis diebz celebrantē et etiā ad invenienđ duos cereos $\mathfrak{Z}$ duas candelas ardentes in capella p̂đca tempore misse ibidem celebrand $'$ ad alia ornamenta $£$ altari Sce Georgii necessaria in honorem 't laudē dei oipotentis invenienđ ' $\mathfrak{Z}$ de dēis pecunią̨ sumis sic dati Robtus atte Gappe Robtus Holyn Thomas Marche 't Robtus Toppecroft hēnt in manibs circa viginti libras salvo 't secur' custodienđ quousq; p eoz̨ aiaž salute potint securius $\ddagger$ videre.

## III.

Compotus Fratris Dionisil Hyndolueston custodis celle Magne Jernemuth de recfiptis et expense euisdè celle A festo sc̃i Micћis Archi anno regni Rege Ricĩ tercij post cōquestū secūdo usqz ad idē festū ex tūc pȳ seqũes Anno regni Rege Henrici Septimi post conquestū p̂mo. Et Dñi Joћis Bonewell priore anno sexto.

Redde 't ffirm-De Reddū et firma cū firm triū camã̃ infra phorat̄̄ de xxvij ${ }^{\text {s }}$. $\mathrm{j}^{\text {d }}$. ob. xxiiij ${ }^{\text {s }} \mathrm{j}^{\text {d }}$. ob. $\mathfrak{t}$ nō plus $q z$ Johes Rus detinet p redditu gardini sui nup Jacobi Gase $p$ trib; añis iijs. pcelle patent in dorso.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{ch}} \mathrm{p} ;
$$

pvents ecctie-De decimis psonalibz $\mathrm{xx}^{\text {li }} . \mathrm{xj}^{\text {s. }}$. De oblacoibz iiijor $p^{\text {incipaliu }}$ festiuitatū cū alijs in quibz solent pochiani offerri) cū collecta paschali $\mathrm{xj}^{\text {li }} \cdot \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot \mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$. De oibz missis $p$ defūctis $p$ ānū iiij $^{11}$. xijs $j^{d}$. De Reddū oblat ${ }^{9} \mathrm{p}$ belle mannos in anniûsarijs quoz̨dā defūctož put patet p redditale viijs. $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$. oも. De oblačibz sponsaliũ $p$ ānū liiij${ }^{\text {s. }}$. vj ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. De oblacơib; purificacionū xxix ${ }^{s}$. $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$. It lxvij crismalia ${ }^{1}$ de quibz xxx vendūtr $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{s}}$. reliqua sūt disposita ad suppellicia
${ }^{1}$ Chrisome. The Chrysome (chrismale) was the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after their baptism, and before they were anointed with the chrism, or baptismal oil. When the mother was churched, or purified, she made an offering of the chrysome to the priest, and by a constitution of the English Church, made in 1236, it is directed, "Let the chrysoms be made use of for ornaments of the church only." Upon which Johnson (in Eng. Canons) remarks, that "chrysoms might be used for the making or mending surplices, amits, albes; or the wrapping up the chalices, covering the crosses, \&c."-

## III.

The account of Brother Dionysius Hyndolveston, keeper of the Cell at Great Yarmouth, of the receipts and disbursements of the same Cell, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the second year of the reign of King Richard the Third after the conquest, to the same feast then next following in the first year of the reign of King. Henry the Seventh since the conquest, and in the sixth year of Sir John Bonewell, Prior. (1484-5.)

Rents and Farms.-From the rents and farm, with the farm of three chambers within the priory, of $27 \%$. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$., 24s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$., and no more, because John Rus detains for the rent of his garden, late James Gase, for three years, 3s. The Parcels appear on the back.

The sum appears.
Revenue of , From personal tithes, £20.11s. From offerings the Church. at the four principal feasts, with others on which the parishioners are accustomed to offer, with the Easter collection, £11. 10s. 5 d . From all the masses for the dead for the year, £4. 12s. 1 d . From the return of offerings by the bell-men on the anniversaries of certain dead persons, as appears by the rental, $8 s .2 \frac{1}{2} d$. From offerings at marriages for the year, 54 s .6 d . From offerings at churchings, 29 s .5 d . ; Also sixty-seven chrisms, ${ }^{1}$ of which thirty were sold for 58 .; the rest are disposed of for

Haines's Manual of Monumental Brasses, i. ccxx. In the will of John Drewe, vicar of Walton St. Mary, Suffolk, dated 1449, is the following bequest: "Item lego omnes vestes voc' crysymmys dicte ecclesie pro superpellic' inde faciend'.,' John Everard, alias Skynner, Chaplain of St. George's Colegate, Norwich, by his will dated 1420, gave to the same church "xix Crysme clothes ad faciend vnu' vel duo sup'pellic' ad deserviend' in eadem ecclesia."
[VOL. VII.]
${ }^{\text {I }}$ in donis date predicantibz confribz $\mathfrak{z}$ aliis. De Certis missarū lxxij ${ }^{\text {. }}$. ${ }^{\mathrm{j}}$. ob.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{c}}-\mathrm{xly}^{\mathrm{li}} \cdot \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{d}} .
$$

Pquisita-De legatis mortuoz viij ${ }^{\text {s }}$. vj ${ }^{\text {d }}$. De mortuariis venditis $\mathrm{xxx}^{\mathrm{s}}$. De capella bte Marie de Arnburth vidtt de pixide eiusđ $\mathrm{x}^{1 \mathrm{i}} . \mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{s}}$. vijd $^{\mathrm{d}} . \mathrm{q}^{\text {an }}$ De pixide bte Anne iijs. De Colūbari sup ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ voltā eiusdē capelle ${ }^{\text {çcit }}$ iij ${ }^{\text {xij }}$ pipiones expenf in familia. De trunco sc̃i Nicћi 't aliis trūce in ecctia 't pixidibz $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$. viijd. De pis-
 croci vendite xiiijs. iiij ${ }^{d}$. De lana vendita $c^{i} \mathrm{cit}^{\ominus} \mathrm{x}$
 vendite xiiijs. viij ${ }^{\text {d }}$. De xviij ${ }^{\text {ci }}$ ouibz matricibs ${ }^{\circ}$ t ij Arietibz vendite $x x v j^{s}$. viij ${ }^{d}$. It de xxx Agnellis vendite $x v j^{\text {s }}$. iij $^{d}$. It̃ de vj vernetibz pinguibz vj Arietiby pinguibz 't uno Agnello nichil qz occisi 't expenf in familia. Itē de vije porcellis deciālibus xiiij anserulis vijte Anatibz iiijxx pullis galliną 7 viij pullis colūbaž deciāliū nichil qz expēf in fāilia. De cera vendita ls. De Johe Aston $p$ firma manerij


2 "The practice of dividing the produce of a boat (in the Herring fishery) into doles, which are then shared between the owners and the crew according to an agreed scale, is of very ancient origin, and is still practised. The expenses of the voyage agreed upon at a fixed sum, according to the size of the boat, are deducted from the value of the catch, which is calculated upon the medium price per last, and the balance is divided into doles, the number of which also depends upon the size of the boat. Of these doles, one was set aside for the church and town; the one-half, which was called 'Christ's half dole,' was paid in lieu of the tithe of fish to which the minister was entitled, and the other half was called the 'Towns half dole,' and was applied towards the support of the haven and pier by a bye-law made in 1488, and confirmed in 1593."-Palmer's Manship, ii. 88.
3 Veinets. I am unable to find the meaning of this word in Du Cange, or any dictionary, but from the context I venture to suggest that a vernet was either a hoggett, or two year old sheep, or a wether. Dr. Bensly has kindly searched the other Rolls, and informs me that no other instance of the word occurs.
surplices, and in presents given to preachers, our brethren, and others. For certain masses, $72 s .2 \frac{1}{2} d$. Sum total, £45. 2s. 10 d .

Perquisites. From legacies, 8s. 6d. From mortuaries sold, 30 s. From the chapel of Blessed Mary of Arneburth, that is to say, from the box of the same, $£ 10.5$ s. $7 \frac{1}{4} d$. From the box of blessed Anne, 3s. From the dove-cote above the vaulting of the same chapel, about three dozen pigeons used in the household. From the chest of Saint Nicholas and other chests in the church, and from the boxes, $2 s .8 d$. From the fishery and the part of Christ, ${ }^{2} £ 9.4 s .10 \frac{1}{2} d$. From saffron and saffron roots sold, 14s. $4 d$. From wool sold, about ten stones and a half, 22s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. From eight fat vernets ${ }^{3}$ sold, 14s. 8 d . From eighteen ewes and two rams sold, $26 s .8 d$. Also from thirty lambs sold, $16 s .3 d$. Also from six fat vernets, six fat rams and one lamb, nothing, because they were killed and used in the household. Also from seven tithe pigs, fourteen goslings, seven ducks, eighty pullets, and eight young tithe doves, nothing, because they were used in the household. From wax sold, 50 s. From John Aston, for the rent of the manor of Thurverton ${ }^{4}$ of $£ 7.13$ s. $4 d$. per annum,

[^5]'t nō plus hoc año sexto indenture sue qz allocatū eidē ppt inundacơnẽ aque $\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{s}}$. viij${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. It de pellib3 ouiū vendite $\mathrm{xvj}{ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.
$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{{ }^{\omega}}-\mathrm{xxxvj}{ }^{11} \cdot \operatorname{vj}^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot \operatorname{viij}^{d} \cdot q^{{ }^{\prime n}}
$$

De Capella sc̃i Joわis Baptiste de nouo edificata in orientali angulo cimiterij ecctie Sc̃i Nicholai Jernemuth Magno $\mathfrak{p} d \bar{c} e$ De pixide Sc̃i Wandregisilij ${ }^{5}$ et de trunco Regis Henrici $\mathrm{xv}^{\text {li. }}$. $x \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{ix}^{\mathrm{d}}$. $\mathrm{q}^{\mathrm{u}}$. It de $M^{1} M^{1}$ 't di $\mathfrak{t}$ CCC allecibz oblate ad beatã Mariã ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ p̂dcm regē Henricū $x v j^{\mathrm{s}}$. iiij${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. It de Ramis diûsą̨ saliciũ crescentiū in cimiterio īm $\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{s}}$. viiij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. It de CCC fagotte 't aliis focalibz aridis vendite apđ Thuruton ix ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. viij ${ }^{d}$. It $q$ j planke vendit ibm $\mathrm{xj}^{\mathrm{d}}$. It $p \vee$ petris de playster paryce vendit $\mathrm{xx}^{\mathrm{d}}$.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\omega} \text {-xvij }{ }^{1} \cdot \operatorname{viij}^{s} \cdot q^{\alpha^{m}}
$$

$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch}}$. to $^{1}$. recepti. $\mathrm{Cl}^{\text {li }} \cdot \mathrm{xx}^{\mathrm{d}}$.

Supexpens-In Supexpens compoti phcedente—xvjii. $\mathrm{ij}^{\text {s }} \cdot \mathrm{xj}^{\mathrm{d}}$.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{c u} \mathrm{p} j
$$

Expense.-In Stipendio unig sacerdote pochial vidłt Galfridi Waryn $\mathfrak{t}$ Rogeri Englisћ cū alijs diuf coadiunātib; tempe vacacois 1 xvj . In vino $p$ ecctia ${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$. hospitib; xlviij ${ }^{\text {s }}$. vj ${ }^{\text {d }}$. In seruisia empta $c \bar{u}$ xij ollis petinis cū seruisia Johis fferro ${ }^{\text {in }}$ viij $^{5}$. ob. In viijxx et $x$ barellis 't $j$ fiyrkyn berise $x j^{\text {li }}$ 。 $\mathrm{ix}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{iij}^{\mathrm{d}}$. In xlj cūbz iijb; 7 dĩ frumenti empti ad diusa p̂cia cū multura

5 St. Wandragesilius was abbot of Fontenelle, A.D. 666. The church of Bixley in Norfolk is dedicated in his honour.
£7. 6s. $8 d$., and no more this year, the sixth of his lease, because $6 s .8 d$. is allowed to him on account of inundation of water. Also for sheepskins sold, 16 d .

$$
\text { Sum total, £36. 6s. } 8 \frac{1}{4} d \text {. }
$$

From the chapel of St. John the Baptist newly built in the east angle of the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, aforesaid. From the box of St. Wandragesilius, ${ }^{5}$ and from the chest of King Henry, £15. 12s. $9 \frac{1}{4} d$. Also from two thousand and a half and three hundred herrings offered to blessed Mary and the aforesaid King Henry, 16s. $4 d$. Also from the branches of various willows growing in the churchyard there, $6 s .8 d$. Also from three hundred faggots and other dry fuel sold at Thurverton, $9 s .8 d$. Also for one plank sold there, 11d. Also for five stones of plaster of Paris sold, 20 d .

Sum, £17. 8 s. $0 \frac{1}{4} d$.
Sum total of receipts, $£ 100.1$ s. $8 d$.
Super Expenses.-Balance of preceding account,
£16. 2 s .11 d .
The sum appears.
Expenses.-For the stipend of a parish priest, viz., Geoffrey Waryn and Roger English, with various others assisting in the time of the vacancy, 66s. In wine for the church and for guests, 48 s .6 d . For beer bought with twelve stone jars with beer, of John Ferror, 8 s. $0 \frac{1}{2} d$. For eight score and ten barrels and one firkin of beer, £11. 98.3 d . For forty-one coombs three bushels and a half of wheat bought at different prices with the cost of grinding the same,
eusdē lxxyj ${ }^{\mathrm{s}}$. iij ${ }^{d}$. It in pane empto cū $\mathrm{M}^{1} \mathrm{M}^{1} \mathrm{M}^{1}$ $M^{1}$ Synggynbrede ${ }^{6}$ vij $^{5}$. ix $^{\text {d. . In repacóe vasoz pan- }}$ doxatrie 't pistrini iijs. vija. In lardario et diete empte in foro cū sale farina $\tau$ spẽbz $x v i i j{ }^{1 i} . ~ x y j j^{s} . ~ i j^{d}$. In repače vasož coquine et lardarii $\mathrm{iij}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$. In Stipendiis famulorū cū liberatur eoz vj ${ }^{\text {li }}$. $\mathrm{xv}^{\mathrm{s}}$. In Regardis datis p̂dicātiby cantoribz clerice histrionib; 't opariis pochianorū ñroz xxiiij${ }^{\text {² }}$. In Elemosina data frīb mendicant Hospitalariis ${ }^{7}$ Indulgenciariis lepsis $t$ aliis pauperibz viijs ${ }^{\text {s }}$. In cirpis ad ecctiam $\ddagger$ hospiciū $v^{s}$. iij ${ }^{d}$. In cordis ad campanas viij ${ }^{d}$. In empcione ' $\mathcal{t}$ repacóe utensiliū pmptuarij $\mathfrak{t}$ hospicii $n^{1}$ hoc año. It $p$ cōpleto par armoç vidtt Salett body armys legge fete 't ganletts $x x j^{\text {s }}$. iij ${ }^{\text {d }}$. It in repacoe uni9 salsarii argentei fracti cū addicoe argenti ad ide $i j^{s} j^{d}$. In aliis repacionibz vidtt domoz ${ }^{7} t$ muroz $\mathrm{xxxj}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$. In repacoib; facte apud Thurverton vidtt sup ${ }^{\text {an }}$ longā domū in medio curie īm put pz p billā firmarii cū aliis expens itm lxxiiijs. iij ${ }^{\text {d }}$. It lotrici barbitonsori ' ' factori cere $\mathrm{xvj}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$. ob. It $\mathrm{p} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{li}} . \mathrm{I}^{2}$ di incensi siue thuniamate $x^{d}$. In candelis de cepo $p$ eccliā ${ }^{〔}$ hospicio $v j^{s}$. iiij $^{d}$. In viij lagenis olei ad lāpade to marie de viij. ${ }^{5}$. nichil qz ex deuocōè dnī poris. In p̂bende equo̧̧
 iijd. In reddū solute $p$ terre $\bar{n}$ ris in Thuruton 't aliis villis $c^{i} c u \bar{i}$ acentibj ${x x^{s}}^{s} \cdot \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}} \cdot \mathrm{q}^{\text {ch }}$. It $p^{i}$ ori $s c \tilde{i}$

[^6]76s. $3 d$. Also in bread bought together with four thousand singing breads, ${ }^{6} 7$ s. $9 d$. For the repair of the utensils of the brewery and bakery, 3s. $7 d$. For provisions bought in the market, with salt, flour, and spices, $£ 18.16 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. For the repair of utensils of the kitchen and larder, $3 s .10 \mathrm{~d}$. In wages of servants with their keep, £6. 15s. In presents given to preachers, singers, clerks, players, and workmen of our parishioners, 24 s . In alms given to mendicant friars, hospitallers, ${ }^{7}$ indulgentiaries, lepers, and other poor persons, 8s. In rushes for the church and monastery, $5 s .3 d$. In ropes for the bells, $8 d$. In utensils bought and repaired of the store house and monastery, nothing this year. Also for a complete suit of armour, viz., salade, body armour, legs, feet, and gauntlets, 21s. $3 d$. Also in the reparation of one silver saltsellar broken, with additional silver to the same, $2 s .1 d$. In other repairs, viz., of the houses and walls, 31 s . 10 d . In repairs done at Thurverton, viz., to the long house in the middle of the yard there, as appears by the bill of the farmer, with other expenses there, 74s. 3d. Also to the washer, barber, and wax maker, $16 s$. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. Also for two and a half pounds of incense, 10 d . For tallow candles for the church and monastery, $6 s .4 d$. For eight flasks of oil for the lamp of blessed Mary, of 8 s.; nothing, because out of the devotion of the Lord Prior. In provender for the horses and shoeing them, 4 s . 3 d . In certain fuel, $£ 4.17 s .3 d$. In rent paid for our lands at Thurverton, and other towns surrounding, 20 s. $6 \frac{1}{4} d$.

[^7]Olaui $p$ Arreragiis redditg de $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{d}} . \mathrm{q}^{\text {an }}$ sibi debit q iiij ānis $\hat{p}$ cedentibz $x x j^{d}$. It $p$ custodia 't pastura ouiū arietū ${ }^{q} t$ vernetū in fowleholme ${ }^{8} \mathrm{ix}^{5}$. vj ${ }^{d}$. In ncc ${ }^{\text {a }}$ iis $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{i}}$ or ${ }^{\text {liij }}{ }^{\mathrm{s}}$. iiij $^{\mathrm{d}}$.

$$
S^{c h}-l x v j^{j^{i}} \cdot x i j^{s} \cdot q^{u} .
$$

Pensiones-Dño priori lxvj". viijd. Celerario $\mathrm{xl}^{\mathrm{s}}$. In oblacoib; cōvents in festo Sc̃e Trinitate cū aliis expens' ibm xliijs. $x^{d}$. In Roga Sc̃i Nic̃hi vij's. $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$. In duabz pensionibz duož scholariū vidtt fratre Joれis Helgey 't frís Witli Gedney xxvs. In medietate deciē solut' dño Regi Ricardo cica festū Sc̃i Joћis bap ${ }^{\text {te }} \mathrm{xl}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
 iiijs. In expens meis v̀s9 mocsteriū ad reddend copotū xijd. Itẽ in expens' cū conducc̃óe equoz triplici vice vers9 dn̄m epñ̃ contra frēs minores de iniusta tumulac̃e triū occisož de navi dñi Rege vocat le Elzabeth $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{s}}$. v . . In pargameno 't scriptura cōpoti viijd. In die cōpoti iij${ }^{\text {d }}$. iiij${ }^{\text {d }}$. It in pargameno ad inventaria et evidencias belle mãnoz $\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{an}}-\mathrm{xij}^{\mathrm{li}} . \mathrm{iij}^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot \text { ob }^{\text {b }}
$$

fforinseca-Circa capellā Sc̃i Joћìs baptiste in orientali angulo cimiterii. In cera cū duabz clauibz ad ostiũ eiusdē capelle $i j^{s}$. In pictura $\mathfrak{t}$ deauracoẽ ymaginū $\operatorname{Sc̃i}$ Wandragesilii 't Rege Henrici sexti $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$. In ope ferreo in cera cū clavē $\mathfrak{t}$ feūra trunci fixi in terra ibmí iij's $x^{\text {d }}$. In expen $\oint$ Suffraganei dnỉ Epĩ't suoz

[^8]Also to the prior of St. Olave, for the arrears of a rent of $5 \frac{1}{4} d_{\text {. }}$. owing to him for the four preceding years, 21d. Also for the keeping and feeding of sheep, rams, and vernets, in Fowleholm, ${ }^{8} 9 s .6 d$. In necessaries of the prior, $53 s .4 d$.

$$
\text { Sum, } £ 66.12 s .0 \frac{1}{4} d .
$$

Pensions.-To the Lord Prior, 66s. 8 d . To the Cellarer, 40s. In oblations of the convent in the feast of the Holy Trinity, with other expenses there, 43 s . 10d. In Roga of St. Nicholas, 7s. 2d. In two pensions of two scholars, viz., brother John Helgay and brother William Gedney, 25s. For the half of a tenth paid to our lord King Richard, at the feast of St. John Baptist, $40 s$. $5 \frac{1}{2} d$. In the going and returning of our brethren to the monastery, 4 s . In my expenses towards the monastery to render the account, 12d. Also for expenses with the hiring' of horses three times to the Lord Bishop, against the friars minors, concerning the unlawful burying of three men killed of the ship of our Lord the King, called the Elizabeth, 10 s . 5 d . In parchment and writing the account, $8 d$. On the day of the account, $3 s .4 d$. Also in parchment for the inventory and evidences of the bell-men, $6 d$.

Sum, £12. 3s. $0 \frac{1}{2} d$.
Foreign Expenses.-About the chapel of St. John Baptist, in the east corner of the churchyard. For a lock and two keys to the door of the same chapel, $2 s$. For painting and gilding the images of St. Wandragesilius, and of King Henry VI., 5s. 2d. For ironwork for a lock and key, and making a box fixed in the ground there, $3 s .10 \mathrm{~d}$. For the expenses of the suffragan of the Lord Bishop and his atten-
chea dedicacionē eiusdē capelle xviijs. iiija. In duabz lagenis olei 't dì ad lampadē eiusdē $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$. iij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. It p candelabro pendente supra altare $\mathrm{ib} \overline{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{xij}^{\mathrm{d}}$. It ad repacõem portus ultra $v$ barellos berise 't $\mathrm{ij}{ }^{\mathrm{xij}}$ panes 7 ult ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ labores duoz hoim $p$ sex dies ibñ $x^{s}$. It $p$ ij baliste ${ }^{9}$ cū viij camere ${ }^{1}$ ad easd $p$ defensione loci vij ${ }^{5}$.
Sm ${ }^{\text {an }}$-xlix ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ vij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ oĩm Expensay
iiij ${ }^{x x} j^{1 i}$. iiij $^{\text {s. }}$. vij ${ }^{\text {d }}$. ob $q^{\text {an }}$.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ oĩm expensay
cū supexpenf
iiij ${ }^{\mathrm{xx}} \mathrm{xvij}{ }^{1 \mathrm{i}}$. vij${ }^{\mathrm{s}}$. vj ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. ob. $q^{\text {an }}$.
Receptū excedit expensas liiij ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} . \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}} \cdot \mathrm{q}^{\text {w }}$
que sūma colligenda $\mathrm{e}^{?}$ de tenentib;
carnarii cū residuo sūme que sequit
in fine huig.

Remanencia-iiij cūb 7 j b̄z frumenti. Ît xj barellys berise. It iij good fatt wedderys. It in befe viij ${ }^{d}$. It xviij lenggys 't di. It $x j$ saltfysshys 't dì. It ij lagene mellis. Ît half a barel half ful of vynegre. It a rumlett halfful of good bereegre. It vij dokys and $j$ drake. It $v$ hennys and j cok. Itẽ j Capon. If a doseyñ chekonnys. Itẽ in focalibz $i j$ chald ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ 't di of see coole. It C 't di wode fagott. It CCCC 't di fyrr fagott? It $M^{1} M^{1} M^{1}$ Turvys 't eo vltra. I? CCC red herynggys. Itē vltra ista no ande qde tenentes carnarii debent iiij ${ }^{\mathrm{li}} \cdot \mathrm{xv}^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{jj}^{\mathrm{d}}$. ob quã sūmã successor potest recupar ad com̃odū si velit.
${ }^{9}$ Part of town defence.
${ }^{1}$ Chamber. The cannons of this period were composed of two parts, the barrel, and the chamber which contained the powder and ball, and was dropped into a recess at the breech and secured to it. Each gun was provided with several chambers, so that as soon as one was discharged another was ready to be affixed.

## 241

dants, about the dedication of the same chapel, 18 s .4 d . For two and a half jars of oil for the lamp there, $2 s .3 d$. ; also for the candelabrum hanging above the altar there, $12 d$. Also for the reparation of the harbour, besides five barrels of beer and two dozen loaves, and besides the labour of two men for six days there, 10 s. Also for two cannons ${ }^{9}$ with eight chambers ${ }^{1}$ to the same, for the defence of the place, 7 s.

Sum, 49s. $7 d$.
Sum total of all expenses, £81. $4 s .7 \frac{3}{4} d$. Sum total of all expenses with the balance,

$$
£ 97.7 \text { s. } 6 \frac{3}{4} d .
$$

The receipts exceed the expenses, $54 s .1 \frac{1}{4} d$., and the sum to be collected of the tenants of the charnelhouse, with the residue of the sum which follows at the end of this.

Things Remaining.-Four coombs one bushel of wheat. Also eleven barrels of beer. Also three grood fat wethers. Also in beef, $8 d$. Also eighteen and a half lings. Also eleven and a half saltfish. Also two jars of honey. Also half a barrel half full of vinegar. Also a rumlet half full of good malt vinegar. Also seven ducks and one drake. Also five hens and one cock. Also one capon. Also a dozen chickens. Also in fuel, two and a half chaldrons of sea coal. Also one and a half hundred of wood faggots. Also four and a half hundreds of fir faggots. Also three thousand turves and more besides. Also three hundred red herrings. Also besides these things, let it be noted that the tenants of the charnelhouse owe £4. 158 . $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., which sum the successor can recover to his use if he wishes.

## (In dorso.)

Pcelle Reddit9 in Jernemuth.
, Robtg Swolle de xiij's. iiij ${ }^{\text {d }}$. p ãnũ $\mathrm{vj}^{\text {s }}$. viij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. ${ }^{\text {'t nō }}$ ply hoc año sexto. Cristiana Wydewell p tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Bartholomei Etyce vj ${ }^{\text {d }}$. Sowhtleta Joћes Cowper alias Slabson $p$ tenet ${ }^{\circ}$ nup Joћis pyle apd cap ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Saraceni viij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.

Prior fratrū carmelitarū $i j^{\text {s. }}$.
Thomas Eloyce $\ddagger$ tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Joћis Philyp Spycer xviij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.
Joћes Rus $£$ orto siue gardino nup Jacobi Gase de xij ${ }^{d}$. p ānū $n^{1}$ hoc anno tcio ${ }^{\circ} t s^{c} d_{3}$ iij $^{s}$.
Thomas Bemont $p$ tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ suo ad capellā bte marie de Arnburth ot ante pedē ponte
Rottg Barettp tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Wiłliffolsham Coke xij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.
Johes Caleyce 't Johes Baxter p firma duoz gar-

In Northleta dinoc ibm in Barette rowe $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$.
Robtg Rake $p$ tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ suo in le Conge iiij ${ }^{d}$.
Edmūd9 Seman $p$ una pcella tene ${ }^{\text {ti }}$ nup Willi Pertryk capHani $x^{d}$.
Joties ffelde p alta pcella eiusdē tene ${ }^{t i}$ viij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.
Johes Trãme Wever $p$ tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Petri Davy $x_{i j}{ }^{\text {d }}$.
Wiłtms ffysh p tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Johis Andrew tāner xviijd.
Johes Gardener $£$ tene ${ }^{\text {to }}$ nup Willi Spycer postea Emme uxore p̂dci Witti ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.

## (On the Bach.)

Parcels of the Rents in Yarmouth.
Robert Swolle, of 13s. 4d. per year, 6s. 8d.,

In the South Leet. and no more, this being the sixth year. Christiana Wydewell, for the tenement late of Bartholomew Elyce, 6d.

John Cowper, alias Slabson, for a tenement late John Pyle's, near the Saracen's Head, $8 d$.

The Prior of the Carmelite Friars, $2 s$.
Thomas Eloyce, for tenement late of John Philip, Spicer, 18d.
John Rus, for a garden late James Gase's, of $12 d$. per year, nothing this third year, and so he owes, 3 s.
Thomas Bemont, for his tenement before the foot of the bridge to the chapel of blessed Mary of Arneburgh, $\frac{1}{2} d$.
Robert Barett, for tenement late William Foulsham, Coke, 12 d .

In the North Leet.

John Caleyce and John Baxter, for rent of two gardens there in Barett's row, 2s.
Robert Rake, for his tenement in the Conge, $4 d$.
Edmond Seman, for one part of a tenement late of William Pertryk, chaplain, 10 d .
John Feld for the other part of the same tenement, $8 d$.
John Trañe, wever, for tenement late Peter Davy's, $12 d$.
William Fysh, for tenement late of John Andrew, tanner, 18d.
John Gardiner, for tenement late William Spicer's, afterwards of Emma wife of the said William, $1 d$.

Joћes Pennyng capHtan9 p firma came supiore jux ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ portas cimiterii ex pte occidte $i{ }^{\text {ij }}{ }^{s}$.
Wiftms Beyham capellang p firma came inferiore $\mathrm{ib} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{xvj}$.
Robt9 pu9 capłtang 't Thomas Eleyns. forth capHtan9 p fir ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ cam̉e Secūdarij iijs.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{ch}}$-xxvj${ }^{\text {s. }}$. $\mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$. of. $\mathrm{v} \mathrm{\bar{n}}$ allocandi sūt $\mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{s}}$. quos Joћes Rus detinet $p$ duobz ānis precedentibj. Et sic $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$ - $\operatorname{tantu} \mathrm{xxiiij}{ }^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$. ob.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ xxiiij ${ }^{\mathrm{s}}$. $\mathrm{j}^{\text {d }}$. ob.
[Indorsed Cöpot9 $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{i}}$ ore Jernemuth $\mathrm{A}^{\circ}$. D. J. Bonwelt $p^{\text {iore }} 6^{\circ}$. $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{s}}$. Supp ${ }^{\text {ioris. }}$ ]
1354. Compote fřis Roĝi de Włtertoñ Prioris Celle Jernemuth [mutilated.]

Recept $£ 21226$.
(inter alia.) De capella Sc̃e Mar ${ }^{9}$ in occidente $\operatorname{xxxiij}{ }^{\mathrm{li}} \nabla^{s} \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
De ymãgie Sc̃i Nichi et Alijs trunce in eccłia lxxxxiijs ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.
Expenf.-(inter alia.) In vino empto. et roga Sc̃i Nicћi. et ij tabernactis in ecctia fc̃is. et factur ${ }^{2}$ j . . . . . . Sc̃e Mar ${ }^{2}$. et stipenđ cłicoz̨ cū alijs ncc ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{ij}$ s in ecctia, $\mathrm{xj}^{\mathrm{li}} \mathrm{ix}^{s} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
1387. Compote fr̃tr̃s Johĩs de Hoo Custodis celle magne Jerñ.

Recept $£ 20561 \frac{3}{4}$.
Expense. (inter alia.) In expēsis fctís çca nouā CapeHta viijliち. viijssõ. iijd.
1405. do. do.

Recept $£ 137171$.
(inter alia.) Đ Capella bt̃e Marie in Cimiterio xix ${ }^{1 i} \mathrm{xj}^{\mathrm{s}}$ iij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.

John Pennyng, chaplain, for rent of an upper chamber near the churchyard gates on the west side, $3 s$.

William Beyham, chaplain, for rent of the lower chamber there, $16 d$.

Robert
parvus chaplain, and Thomas Eleynsforth, chaplain, for rent of the "Secundary's" chamber, 3s.

Sum, 26s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$., whereof are allowed $2 s$. , which John Rus detains for the two preceding years.

And so the sum total is only 24 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. Sum, 24s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$.

Indorsed.-Account of the Prior of Yarmouth in the sixth year of Sir John Bonwell, Prior. The Sub-prior's part.

Đ magna cruce ad hostium Austral, xvj. ${ }^{\text {. }}{ }^{2}$
Đ trunco sc̃i Nichi et alijs trunce in Ecctia $x j^{5}{ }^{\mathrm{vj}} \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
1413. do. ffris Witli de Syltoñ Custodis celle Jerneñ, \&c.

Recept ${ }^{\text { }} £ 10408 \frac{1}{4}$.

1442. do. Joћis Molet Prioris Celle, \&c.

Recept $£ 82161 \frac{1}{2}$.
(inter alia.) Đ Reliquijs, $\mathrm{ix}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
Exp̃nf. (inter alia.)
In expnf facte in ecctia s. Cera Cirpis cordis 't repacione magne fene ${ }^{\text {str }}$ in oriental pte cancelle cum regarde predicant ${ }^{\text {? }}$, xliijs $x^{d}$.

[^9]Itm in factura celle in dormitorio cū alijs repacionibz f $\mathrm{c} i$ is in eodmí, Cxvjs ${ }^{\text {d }}$.

In repac̃e murozz claustri cu factura clibani t $j$ gurgite cum arundine argift ' $t$ stipendijs laborāt ${ }^{\prime}$ p repacooe j dom9

1443. Same Prior. Recept $£ 1041910$.
1444. Compotus dñi Joћis Heulond Prioris Ecctie Cath sc̃e Trinite Norwic post mortem ffris Joћis Eglyngton nup P'oris Celle Magne Jernemuth, \&c.

Recept ${ }^{2} £ 721310 \frac{1}{2}$.
(inter alia.) De oblacơibz iiijor ${ }^{\text {in }}$ ncipaliū festoz ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ alioz $q^{i} \mathrm{~b}$ \% solent pochiani ex deuocõe offerr ${ }^{9}$ cū collect ${ }^{?}$ 甲 Rowett $\tau$ pascatt xviij ${ }^{\text {li }}{ }^{\text {iij }}$.

Expenf. In repacoibz fãis vidett in $j$ pclos in pmtuario ${ }^{t}$ alijs in pistino brasino ${ }^{t}$ circa Molendinū xviijs $x^{d}$ ot $^{\hbar}$.

In mediet? vnig $x^{e}$ solut dño Regi ad fm̃ Annũce beate Marie, $\mathrm{xl}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{o}^{\mathrm{z}}$.

In exequijs frris Joشis Eglyngton $\ddagger$ Cista cariag eiusdñ 't eeieia dat ${ }^{9}$ Paupib; ${ }^{\text {t } t ~ a l i j s ~ e x p e n s ~}{ }^{9}$ circa fenat ${ }^{7}$ eiusđ xxix ${ }^{8}$ viij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.
1445. Compotus ffris Joћis ffolshm Prioris Celle magne Jernemut, \&c.

Recept ${ }^{9}$ £91 19.
Expens ${ }^{2}$. (inter alia.) In Repacoibz aule claustri 't murozz cin mfte alijs puis repacoibz $\mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{ll}} \mathrm{V}^{s} \mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{b}}$.

In vitriacoẽ camere pore sup dormitorī̄ cū ferrura eiusđ, xxvij ${ }^{\text {s }}$ viij ${ }^{\text {d }}$.

In scriptura libri Thome Alquini sup Marcũ, xxijs.
1446. Same Prior.

Recept ${ }^{?} £ 96194$.
Expenf. (inter alia.) It̃m dat ad picturā cuigdā ptice ī ecctia 't collectoribz coìs ponte i villa vijs iiij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.

It̃m Joћi Grygg in grosso p plawncheryng xiiijs vjd.
It̃m eidñ $£$ repacoe dom9 fonte aqueducty in coqina ac multe alijs repacóibz fc̃is in stabulo et pistrino, xij ${ }^{\text {s }}$ viij ${ }^{d}$.

İ Rōto Dvn＇t Joћi Welman p repacõe fonte aqueduct9 clibani in pistino ac murož in gardino juxta cimitoriū， xviij ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$ oち．

1451．Same Prior．Recept $£ 86117 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
Expenf．（inter alia．）In stipendio Ctici Capelle bẗe Marie viij ${ }^{\text {s．}}$

In expenf facte in ecctia s．cirpis＇t corde cū regarde $\stackrel{\text { pdicanciū }}{ } \mathrm{xvij}{ }^{s} \mathrm{iij}^{\text {d }}$ ．

In castigac̃one＇t refo ${ }^{\text {c rcoñe }}$ impugnanciū citac̃em dñi Ep̃i ${ }^{\text {＇t }}$ pupplice rebellanciū in ecctia Jernemuth，viiij ${ }^{s} x j^{d}$ ．

Penf．（inter alia．）It̃m confratribz in fest ${ }^{\text {nc }} \mathrm{c} i \mathrm{Nichi}, \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{s}}$ ．
In roga Sc̃i Nic九i $x^{s}$ ．
1453．Same Prior．Recept $£ 84185 \frac{1}{2}$ ．
Expenf．（inter alia．）Itmin dat ${ }^{9}$ ad reparac̃onem portus $x i j{ }^{5} x^{d}$ ．

Pen£．（inter alia．）In expen§ dñi Regis $\mathrm{v}^{\mathbf{8}} \mathrm{viij}^{\mathrm{d}}$ ．In pensione scolariū xviijs ${ }^{\text {i }}{ }^{d}$ ．

1470．Compotus ffratris Joћnis Bonewell P＇oris celle Jernemuth．

Recept ${ }^{2} £ 4952 \frac{1}{4}$ ．
1484－5 printed at length，pp．230－245．
1490．Compotus ffratris Thome Hoo Custodis Celle Magne Jernemuth．

Recept ${ }^{2} £ 3748 \frac{1}{4}$ ．
1502．Compotus ffris Joћis Attleburgh Custodis Celle Magne Jernemuth，\＆c．

Recept ${ }^{9} £ 7117$ 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.
（inter alia．）De decimis psonalibz xix $^{\text {li }}$ iiij $^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$ oڭ．De xxxviij ${ }^{\text {s }} \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$ ．x $\quad$ lijs ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{vij}^{\mathrm{d}}$ ． oblacoibz in qũiqz festis viz die oiñ scǭ̃．Die Sc̃i Nicholai． xlix ${ }^{8}$ viij ${ }^{d}$ ．

$$
v^{s} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}} \text { ot. }
$$

Die natiuitatis Dñi．Die purificacois be marie．
iij ${ }^{1 i}{ }^{i i j}{ }^{s} v^{d}$ ．
Die pasche xti $x x j d$ oも．（sic in orig．）
[vol. vii.]

De alijs festis in quibz solent offerre ex deuocoe $l^{9}{ }^{8} \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$ of . De sex gilđ eiusđ ville xxjs vij ${ }^{d}$ ob .

De obacơibz in nauibz $\mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$ oђ. De capella bẽ Marie $v^{\text {li }}$ viijs $^{s}$ iiij $^{\text {d }}$ ỡ. De Cera vendit' in eađ capella 't in ecclia $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{li}} \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{s}}$ iijd. De capella boni Henrici $\mathrm{xxxij}{ }^{\mathrm{s}}$ vij${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$. De reddit ${ }^{\text { }}$ oblac ${ }^{\text {p }} \mathrm{p}$ Belmaños iiijs $\mathrm{xj}^{\mathrm{d}}$.

De tribz cadis allece oblat p Westyrmen ad imaginem bẽ Marie de Arnburgh nichil qz expenf in domo.

Expenf. (inter alia.)
In donis histrionibz 7 nautis in nauibz viij ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
It̃m vitriar ${ }^{2}$ p repacõe fenestre oriental cancelle $\mathrm{v}^{5}$ viij ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$.
Iẗm p repaconē fenestrą̨ in aula plur dormitor ${ }^{2}$ iij $^{9}$ vij ${ }^{d}$.
It̃ plūbatoribz opantibz sup Cācellā ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ aulam, iij $^{s}$ ix $^{\mathrm{d}}$.
1504. Same Custodian.

Recept ${ }^{?} £ 7^{\prime \prime} 23$.
(inter alia.) $Đ$ septem gildis eiusdem ville $x x j^{s} \mathrm{ij}^{\mathrm{d}}{ }^{\circ}$ §̂.
Expenf £82 $29 \frac{1}{4}$.
(inter alia.) In repac̃ ffenestraz in aula ' in Capella Sc̃e Marie, vjs. Iťm plumbatoribz opant? sup Cancellam't aulam vij ${ }^{\text {s }}{ }^{\text {iiij }}{ }^{\text {d }}$.

In repacõe Organoz̨ in Capella bẽ Marie, iijs iiij $^{d}$.
In repacoe Cancelle $\mathrm{xxxj}^{\mathrm{s}}$. Itm laborantibz in Cimitio $t$ in gardinis $i j^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{vj}^{\mathrm{d}}$.
1528. Compotus ffr̃is Willi Reppis custodis, \&c.

Recepte £69 122.
Supexpen£. In supexpen£ compotoz p̂ceden ut patet in pede Compi pcedent $\mathrm{xxxv}^{\text {li }} \mathrm{xj}^{s} \mathrm{iiij}^{\mathrm{j}}$.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For an account of which see a paper by T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, in Norfolk Aichcology, vol ii. page 149.
    ${ }^{2}$ Churchwardens' Accounts.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ In Tanner's extracts from the churchwardens' books, we find mentioned, "the Vestre behynd the high Altar."
    4 8vo. Yarmouth, 1848.

[^2]:    ${ }^{8}$ Maryett, 9.
    ${ }^{9}$ Ibid. 35.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Heydon, 144.
    ${ }^{2}$ Froissart, Johnes's Translation, edition 1805, i. 211.
    ${ }^{3}$ In 1523 John Myght bequeathed sixpence to "our' ladys lyght in bason of our" ladyes chancell" (Harman, 12) ; and Robert Stevynson in $1529^{\circ}$ gave a similar sum, "to the lyght of our' ladyes Chaunsell ther' vja."

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ This was, says Swinden, the Merchants' Guild, granted and constituted by King John's charter.
    ${ }^{7}$ Maryett 16.

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Blomefield makes no mention of a manor of the prior and convent of Norwich at Thuriton in his account of that parish, vol. viii, p. 59; but he tells us, quoting from the Norwich "Domesday," that the temporalities of Norwich priory were 28 s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., and that Robert Thurgarton aliened to the priory of Norwich a cottage and six acres of land here and in Toft. There are in Reg. III. (penes Dec. and Cap. Norw.) several royal charters; the earliest, dated 8 Edw. II., the last, 1 Hen. V., relating to lands, marshes, and meadows in Thurverton. From Blomefield's account of the revenues of the prior and convent, vol. iv., p. 369, note 3, we learn, "the manor of Thurverton, valued at £10. 10s. and $4 d$. per Annum, was sold to Sir Nic. Hare, knt., by the King's Licence, being left out of King Edward's Charter for that purpose."

[^6]:    ${ }^{6}$ Singing Breads. The altar breads before consecration. These were of two kinds ; the larger, called singing breads, used for the sacrifice ; the smaller, called houseling breads, used for the communion of the people. See Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, edited by Mr. Peacock, for Early English Text Society, p. 69.

    7 Hospitallers were persons authorized to beg money for the building and maintenance of hospitals, churches, \&c. There is some interesting information concerning indulgences in the Journal of the Aich. Inst., xvii. 250. In Regr.

[^7]:    Rackhythe, fo. 138, is the following: "ffat licencia colligendi pro Incendio Roberti Portelonde de Aylesham cuius vniuersi substancia fere combusta fuit in festo Inuentionis sancte Crucis vltimi elaps' cum diebus Indulgenciarum.' Robert Portlond it is presumed was an Indulgentiary.

[^8]:    ${ }^{5}$ The Foldholm and Skeetholme marshes in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth are at this day part of the estates of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

[^9]:    ${ }_{2}$ Bartholomew Elys, burgess of Great Yarmouth, in his will dated 1424, directed his body to be interred in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, "juxta crucem ex parte aquiton' eiusdem ecclesie."-Hyrning, 133.

