

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE DUTCH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION AT HADDISCOE.

Towards the west end of the nave of this church there is a slab of Purbeck marble with an inscription in Dutch round it in Old English lettering, very roughly cut, and now difficult to read with any great exactness. Various interpretations have been given, and that best known is given in the 1883 edition of White's *Norfolk*, where it is spoken of as being "to the memory of a Dutchman, by name Jan Piers Piers, who was master of the dykes in this neighbourhood." Fortunately Tom Martin, the antiquary (who died in 1771), took a rough drawing of the stone, and a copy of this is given on page 26 of W. Rye's *Early Inscriptions in Norfolk*: this reads as follows:—"hier leyt begrave harbele jans pier piers de dyckgrave Wyt sterf år v° xxv de ii dach in descember." In the left centre of the stone a shield has been roughly carved, and on it are what appear to me to be two crossed pikes or bills: this gave me the idea that "harbele" might be the Dutch "heirbijler," i.e., pike-man or bill-man. As we learn for example from the 1523 Muster Roll for the Hundred of North Greenhoe, published by the Norfolk Record Society in their first volume, the men required from each parish were divided into "archers" and "bylmen." I was fortunately able to submit the inscription, and a copy of the device, to Mijnheer J. Janszen of The Hague, and he was kind enough to let me have the following translation:—

Here lies buried
Harbele Jan Pier Piers,
The dike reeve,
Who died in 1525
The 2nd day of December.

In reference to the name "Harbele," he says that my suggestion appears probable in connection with the device on the shield. As the character of the lettering makes it certain that the inscription belongs to the 16th century, one is left to wonder how this Dutch pikeman, who was also the dykeman for the causeway over the marshes called Haddiscoe Dam, came to settle in this country. Was he a Lutheran, who, with his family, fled from the fires kindled by the monks in the Netherlands? It seems probable, for a fellow-countryman must have written the Dutch inscription. He may have been a forerunner of the "Douchemen," who were allowed to settle in Norwich in 1565, and who fled from the later wholesale

massacres and cold-blooded ferocities of the Duke of Alva. We may conclude, having regard to the position of the stone in the middle of the church nave, that Jan Pier Piers was a man both respected and honoured.

ERNEST A. KENT.

MEDIÆVAL GLASS IN NORFOLK.

In *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. xxiv., part iii., I gave a list of churches in Norfolk containing ancient glass. Through the kindness of the Reverend W. B. H. Chandler and Mr. E. A. Kent I am enabled to add the following:—

Blickling	Harling, West	Seething
Buxton	Norwich—	Snettisham
Cantley	St. Bartholomew	Southacre
Cranwich	St. Clement	Sprowston
Cressingham, Great	St. Lawrence	Starston
Dunston	St. Martin-at-Palace	Sustead
Ellingham	St. Simon	Tilney All Saints
Felthorpe	Cathedral, Jesus Chapel	Woodton
Hainford	Pulham St. Mary Magdalene	

REV. CHRISTOPHER WOODFORDE.

NEW BRASS AT WEST RUDHAM.

An inscription plate, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins., to Henry Russell, 1606. Now mounted on a wooden block on the west wall of the nave. Blomefield mentions this brass as being on the floor of the nave. No trace of the slab now remains.

**HENRY RUSSELL LAE OF WEST RVD
HAM ESQ: DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
3. OF SEPTEMBER 1606. IN MEMORY OF
WHOME THOMAS RUSSELL HIS NEPHEW
HATH LEFT THIS TO POSTERITY**

This brass is not recorded by Farrer or Mill Stephenson, and was first noticed by the writer on August 12th, 1932.

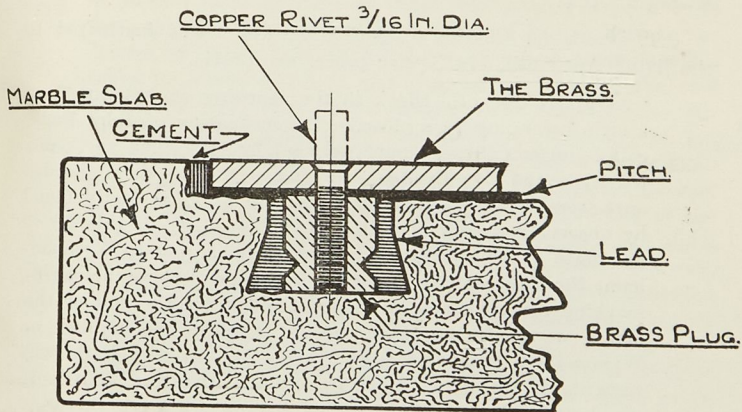
Nothing appears to be forthcoming as to the person commemorated, and one cannot say for certain whether he belongs to the same family as the Russells mentioned on the new brass at Wood Dalling.

RONALD H. CLARK.

THE RELAYING OF BRASSES.

The method of relaying brasses adopted by Major Glendenning and the writer in the case of the brass described on pages 95—101, and in other cases, may be of interest to those having brasses in their care, and is as follows:—

- 1.—Chip the matrix until the brass lies about $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. below the surface of the marble.
- 2.—Chip and undercut in the marble the holes for the rivet plugs.
- 3.—Place the brass plugs in position and run in molten lead to secure the same.



- 4.—Place the brass temporarily in place. Mark off the rivet holes, drill and tap for the rivets.
- 5.—Screw the rivets into the plugs.
- 6.—Run hot molten pitch over the matrix.
- 7.—Place the brass in place in the molten pitch and press down heavily.
- 8.—Tighten rivets, cut off to length, rivet over and trim off flush with the face of brass, using a keen chisel.
- 9.—Clean away the superfluous pitch.
- 10.—Fill in neatly the voids surrounding the brass with cement mortar, the colour to be carefully chosen to match the marble. A little black oxide of manganese mixed with the cement darkens it to the usual colour of the marble used.

H. O. CLARK.

A ROGATION-TIDE PERAMBULATION.

The Parish of Great Melton possesses a book of some interest, which was written by William Selth, Rector, 1723-40. Among the contents is the account, printed below, of a Rogation-tide Perambulation, which took place on May 19th, 1726. The title page of the book reads as follows:—

“A Book of Account of several matters, relating to the Living of Great Melton, Designed for ye Benefit of my successors—by William Selth, Rector.

“An Appendix Regarding St Michael's of Coslany Living in Norwich—Page 160.” [Then, in another hand-writing]

“April 21st 1742. Rec^d this Book of M^r Smith Executor to M^r Selth. C.T.”

C.T. stands for Charles Tucke, A.M., who “was instituted to the living April 8th, 1741, “nec prece, nec pretio.”

Vide End
of this account.

These inclosures (formerly common & extending to ye lane from Melton to Hetherset) were made ye property of a particular person long time since.

1st call'd
Moor-Field.

“At about five oth' Clock in the morning we set out from a stile belonging to a close in the occupation of John Back, call'd Burfer's Close, thence we went forward upon ye Comōn till we found five Crofses. the 2 or 3 first of them divided ours from Wramplingham bounds; the 5th ✠ is easily found by observing a sort of valley yt leads to it; & this 5th ✠ lies close under a hedge of inclosures belonging to Wymondham. thence we went close under ye hedge of these inclosures, marking several trees as we went along. at the end of this hedge we made our way straight towards ye Gibbet on Wymondham Comōn, & after having gone a very little way towards it we found a 6th ✠. thence diverting a little to the left hand, as a little Valley led us, we were carry^d to the end of some inclosures belonging Edward Lombe Esq^r (formerly comōn, now inclosed & made part of a farm, call'd the Wong).¹ these inclosures we had on our left hand, and consequently they are all in Melton bounds. We accounted our bounds extended a yard or two beyond the out holl of the ditch all the way to John Green's farm. We found in our way a 7th, & 8th ✠ & at ye gate of Jn^o Green's house, or rather leading into his yard a 9th ✠. these crofses as also the road or way we went forward in for a great way farther divide ours from Hetherset bounds. Well! from John Green's gate just mention'd, we went thro' a sort of a lane call'd the procesfion way, till we crofsted the comōn road, or lane leading from Melton to Hetherset. at ye crofing this lane we went thro' widow Lewis's grounds taking them into our bounds; as we did also a whole field thro' which lies a thorow-

¹ *Wong*—the Anglo-Saxon word for *field*: it frequently occurs in Norfolk field-names.

2^d call'd
long-mea-
dow-field.
3^d little-
field.

Tyth in this
parish paid
to ye Impropr-
iator of little mel-
ton.

fare or comōn road; thence pasing thro' some other grounds we came to another little field which we also toak in, & a 3rd after that, all except a small peice of land sown with barley; which said peice we excluded out of our bounds, pasing down a small moire & leaving ye said peice of land on our right hand. thence We crofs'd a meadow belonging to Jn^o Ficklin as tenant, M^r Lombe as Landlord.

Pasing thence by a peice of Glebe in Beñ Utting's occupa- tion leaving that & some other small peices on our left hand (among which was also another peice of glebe in M^r Brandon's occupation) we came into ye bottom of Church-field. thence (taking into our bounds a Barley-close of Thō Clarke's of little Melton which it seems pay tyth to ye Impropriator of ye said little Melton) we came into another large close of the said Thō Clarke's (out of which $\frac{1}{3}$ of tyth is paid to the Rector of great Melton) call'd ye 13 acres. there being a peice of Glebe which is the 2^d Land at entering the said close, we took that, & ye hither peice with it into our bounds; and so pasing up the moire of ye said glebe we, by leaving the remainder of the said close on our right hand excluded it out of our bounds. When we came to the end of this moire, a dispute arose whether ye next close of the said Clarke's should be taken into our bounds. One John Darby was for excluding it, but could find no procession way. Another (one Frañ Clarke) was for including it, & proceeded accordingly; and I am since inform'd yt Thomas Jary, a very aged man in ye town, says Clarke was right.

Coming out of these grounds, we enter'd upon a Beck or Comōn called great Melton little Beck Comōn. there at ye end of some inclosures call'd ye Thyrens (M^r Lombe, owner; Ficklin, Tenant) we found a 10th ✕. thence proceeding & leaving these Thyrens, as also this whole little Comōn on our left hand, we came to ye great Beck, as 'tis comōnly call'd NB. we came under the hedge of an inclosure call'd Wranklin's, which inclosure being in Baburgh we left on our right hand. Well! at this great Beck there was an 11th ✕. from this Beck we proceeded northwards in a small lane which divides Baburgh and our Melton. At the end of the said lane we went straight forwards down some inclosures of M^r Lombe's (John Tunny Tenant) taking them into our bounds; thus we went straight forwards 'till we came to ye river, then we turn'd sharp to ye West keeping close to ye river's side, which is a boundary to us; and therefore all ye grounds from our first going down to the river in Jn^o Tunny's lands are all in our bounds 'till we come to a small house next Wramplingham, which is indeed our almost only town—or poor-house; all the grounds I mean which are on this South side of the river.

NB. When we came at Marlingford Mill, the out-load of it being partly in our bounds, the miller according to custom drew up the sluice gate. and observe farther yt M^r Kerrison a Tenant in a great farm there, much land whereof lies in our bounds, gave 2^s 6^d for entertainment in drink, it being alleg'd as customary that he should give a firkin of ale.

Well! when we came at our town-house as aforesaid, we left ye river & turn'd up South-ward upon a common, a very small part of which belongs to us; the rest to Wramplingham & Barford. There we found a 12 ~~x~~. thence we pafsed a little S.E. & by S. After that we came thro' grounds several of M^r Ransom's, and Cornelius' including most of 'em in our bounds; and so pafsed on 'till we came to the same stile from whence we set out.

NB. The stile does not belong to M^r Back's close, called Burfer's, as was said above; but to the close next to it. There were in company, doing this useful parochial duty

A Barrel of Beer, allow'd upon this occasion $\frac{1}{2}$ free gift of ye Rector $\frac{1}{2}$ paid by ye Churchwardens. The Rector gave besides to ye Children & others 3 doz. penny-cakes.

Edward Lombe Esq^r
W^m Selth, Rect^r
John Back } Church-
R. Broakes } wardens
Heñ Cornelius
& many others.

This is a true account of matters as well as I can recollect 'em.

NB. I took some minutes by ye way. W.S.

W^m Selth, Rector."

At the conclusion of a terrier dated 1709, transcribed into the book by the Rev. William Selth, the following passage occurs:—

"These are all the Lands that the Parson is now in p^ent possession of, but we know not but that there may be other Lands belonging to the said Rectory concealed or withholden. There was not twenty years since an Acre of Land called Lamp's Acre, lying in the Churchfield belonging to the said Rectory, & enjoyed time out of mind by the Parson; But the late Incumbent Thomas Browne refusing to pay Rent of 6^s p. ann. demanded by the King. The said acre of Land was seized on to the King's Use & pafsed away to Thomas Low & by him to James Browne in whose possession it now is."

"Lamp's Acre" was evidently the ancient endowment for a Light in the Church.

At the end of the same terrier of 1709 there is a curious note of the "Customs in the said Parish."

"For an Orchard a Penny.

For Lactage 2^d

For a Farrow Cow one Penny.

These are all the Customs in the said Parish."

REV. N. W. PAINE.