

one would expect the value for the metal to be about 0.5% P. Since the hardness of the metal is about 200 HV one would expect the phosphorus in the metal to be nearer 1% and the bulk of the ore to have contained 4.0% P₂O₅.

There is no doubt that this material had been struck off ferritic blooms and that it represents the type of metal being made at West Runton in the Saxo-Norman period. It would be cold short (brittle) and excellent for nails.

¹Norfolk Arch., 1967, Vol. 34 (II), 187-214.

Venta Icenorum

BY R. W. FEACHEM, F.S.A.

VENTA ICENORUM is situated on the outskirts of the Norfolk village of CAISTOR ST. EDMUND. As other Romano-British towns are referred to when appropriate by the English names of the places that succeeded them, we should expect VENTA ICENORUM to be known as CAISTOR ST. EDMUND, but it so happens that in this one instance several different names have been and still are in use as English alternatives for VENTA ICENORUM. The following list, selected at random, is enough to demonstrate the contending elements—CAISTER and CAISTOR, ST. EDMUND and NORWICH—and variations, and to point to the need for a generally agreed definitive version.

Caster, or Castre¹

Caster, near Norwich²

Caister³

Caister, near Norwich⁴

Caister-next-Norwich⁵

Caister by Norwich⁶

Caister-by-Norwich⁷

Caister St. Edmunds⁸

Caister St. Edmund⁹

Castor, by Norwich¹⁰

Castor, near the city of Norwich¹¹

Caistor¹²

Caistor, near Norwich¹³

Caistor-next-Norwich¹⁴

Caistor by Norwich¹⁵

Caistor-by-Norwich¹⁶

Caistor St. Edmunds¹⁷

Caistor St. Edmund¹⁸

On the first edition of the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1882) the village appears as CAISTER ST. EDMUNDS; but a quarter of a century later, on the second edition, it became CAISTOR ST. EDMUNDS on the authority of the then Rector, A. S. Morse. Now (November 1967), the Clerk to Forehoe and Henstead Rural District Council has laid down that the correct spelling for the village and for the parish is CAISTOR ST. EDMUND. It is upon such statements as this that the Ordnance Survey depends for versions of names used on maps, and CAISTOR ST. EDMUND should appear on all Ordnance Survey maps published after receipt of the Clerk's information.

There are Romano-British towns at Caistor in Lincolnshire and at Caister-on-Sea (-next-Yarmouth, *et al.*) in Norfolk, and there is Castor in Northamptonshire. The elements of confusion are present. It is high time that VENTA ICENORUM should be made to conform, and consistently be known as CAISTOR ST. EDMUND.

- ¹W. Aldis, *Gentleman's Magazine* (1807), 913.
²T. Amyot, *Archæologia*, xx (1821), 412.
³I. A. Richmond, *Roman Britain* (1955), 19, fig. 1: O.S. *Map of Roman Britain*, 3rd ed. (1956), on map: A. L. F. Rivet, *Town and Country in Roman Britain* (1964), 76; J. S. Wachter, in *The Civitas Capitals of Roman Britain* (1966), Fig. 10: M. J. T. Lewis, *Temples in Roman Britain* (1966), 1—"Caister always means Caister-by-Norwich".
⁴J. Boileau, *Arch. Journ.*, iv (1847), 72.
⁵D. Atkinson, *J.R.S.*, xix (1929), 196; W. Bonser, *A Romano-British Bibliography* (1964), 279.
⁶O.S. *Map of Roman Britain*, 2nd ed. (1931), 10: I. A. Richmond, *op. cit.*, 78, 106; A. L. F. Rivet, *op. cit.*, 89, 92; M. J. T. Lewis, *loc. cit.*
⁷V.C.H., *Norfolk I* (1901), 288; F. Haverfield, *The Roman Occupation of Britain* (1924), 193, 216, 274; I. A. Richmond *op. cit.*, 2nd ed. (1963), 78, 105; W. Bonser, *op. cit.*, *Indices*, 55.
⁸H. Allcroft, *Earthwork of England* (1908), 324; O.S. *Map of Roman Britain*, 3rd ed. (1956), 27; A. L. F. Rivet, *op. cit.*, 83, 157, 176; W. Bonser, *op. cit.*, *Indices*, 55.
⁹W. A. Dutt, *Norfolk* (1949), 61.
¹⁰W. Wilkins, *Archæologia*, xii (1796), 135 note n.
¹¹W. Gibson, *Archæologia*, xviii (1817), 436.
¹²R. E. M. Wheeler, *Antiquity*, iii (1929), 182; S. S. Frere, in *The Civitas Capitals of Roman Britain* (1966), 91, 94; J. K. St. Joseph, *ibid.*, 24.
¹³D. A. Y., *Gentleman's Magazine* (1841), 484; R. Fitch, *Arch. Journ.*, xiv (1857), 176, 287.
¹⁴J. Evans, *Num. Chron.* ns xiv (1874), 43; D. Atkinson, *Ant. Journ.*, x (1930), 63.
¹⁵R. E. M. Wheeler, *loc. cit.*, Plate f.p. 183; O.S. *Map of Roman Britain*, 2nd ed. (1931), on map: J. K. St. Joseph, *J.R.S.*, li (1961), 132; S. S. Frere, *Britannia* (1967), throughout.
¹⁶R. E. M. Wheeler, *loc. cit.*, 182; I. A. Richmond and O. G. S. Crawford, *Archæologia*, xciii (1949), 9, 48; R. R. Clarke, *East Anglia* (1960), throughout; D. F. Allen, in *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (1961), 262; S. S. Frere, in *The Civitas Capitals of Roman Britain* (1966), 87, 89; I. A. Richmond, *ibid.*, 78, Fig. 14; J. K. St. Joseph, *ibid.*, 21, 24, Plate III: J. S. Wachter, *ibid.*, 62, 67; I. D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain* (1967), Map 11.
¹⁷F. Haverfield, *op. cit.*, map at end; O.S. *Map of Roman Britain*, 3rd ed. (1956), 29; R. P. Wright, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* (1965), 69.
¹⁸O.S. 1-inch sheet 126 (1954); O.S. ¼-inch sheet 14 (1962); I. A. Richmond, in *The Civitas Capitals of Roman Britain* (1966), 78; I. D. Margary, *op. cit.*, 268 and Map 9.

'Thomas Damet and the Historiography of Great Yarmouth' (Norfolk Archaeology XXXIII (1963), 119-30)

BY PAUL RUTLEDGE, M.A.

SINCE the above paper was published suggesting the substitution of the name of Thomas Damet for that of Henry Manship senior as the author of the anonymous late sixteenth-century work entitled "Greate Yermouthe. A Booke of the Foundation and Antiquitye of the saide Towne, and of Diverse Speciale Matters concernge the same" (printed by C. J. Palmer in 1847), new evidence has come to light. The original manuscript of the book has been discovered among unsorted papers at No. 4 South Quay, Great Yarmouth, and has been transferred by the Borough Librarian and Curator, Mr. A. A. C. Hedges, to the Yarmouth Borough Archives.¹ It was purchased by the Library in 1887 at the sale of T. Proctor Burroughs, a local antiquary, who must have acquired it at or soon after Palmer's sale in 1867.²

Besides fly leaves added in binding, the manuscript consists of 140 paper leaves measuring 20.5 by 30.2 cm. in nine gatherings. The binding is of limp vellum, probably of the seventeenth century, subsequently strengthened by cloth pasted to its inner face. The gatherings are held in place by slips cut from a late medieval legal treatise. The same watermarks, a crossbow and the initials GZ, run through the manuscript. They are attributed by Briquet to a Venetian paper maker and are dated by him to 1590.³ The evidence of the watermark strengthens the date of c. 1594-99 that I have already suggested for the compilation of the work.