

However, there is an alternative explanation. The present church of St. Andrew at Thorpe dates from 1882. In front of it stand the ruins of its predecessor, demolished at that date, comprising the porch tower and the south and west nave walls. The walling contains large quantities of early post-medieval brickwork; the one remaining window is in Perpendicular style, and old prints show the other windows to have been similar. The tower has Y-tracery brick bell openings typical of the 16th-17th centuries; although its basal quoins are of stone and its upper quoins are of brick, suggesting two periods of construction, the walling at the base contains the same type and amount of brickwork as the upper stages in the inner faces. In short there is nothing in the ruins to indicate a date earlier than the 16th century. According to Clarke's handwritten notes, the excavated church was dismantled at that date. It would seem a valid theory that the church of St. Andrew was removed from its ancient site on the hill to its present position near the river — a transfer perhaps connected with the then new road to Yarmouth superceding the old route over the heathland to the north. It is quite possible that some materials, such as the stone quoins, might have been reused. A similar case occurred at East Poringland five centuries earlier, when the church was moved northwards half a mile from its original position as described by Blomefield (1805, V. 443). This was confirmed by the discovery of the original graveyard during gravel extraction in 1960.

Whatever the truth of this theory, the authors believe they have demonstrated that there is really no evidence on which to base the identification of the church excavated in 1951 as St. Catherine's Pockthorpe. What is absolutely certain is that there has never been a 'St. Catherine's Thorpe'. That dedication is a myth which should now be laid to rest.

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1. NRO DS340 (182).
2. NRO BR90/3/5.
3. NRO PD228/52.
4. NRO PD228/51(W).
5. NRO MS4460 CAB II.
6. NRO MS4547, reproduced in the relevant part in *The Barrows of East Anglia* East Anglian Archaeol. 12 (1981), plate VII.
7. NRO DCN44/114.

THE EARLIEST YARMOUTH BAILIFFS

by Paul Rutledge

Henry Swinden's *History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth* published in 1772 lists the annually-chosen bailiffs or ruling officials of the borough from the 53rd year of Henry III (1268-69) onwards.¹ Down to 1285-6 these names are taken from the Assize Roll of 1286, where they are recorded from the time of the previous assize, though Swinden seems to have used a slightly inaccurate later copy.² Subsequent names probably came mostly from the main headings and

the dockets to the borough court rolls, which begin (with one earlier, undated fragment) in 1280 and cover one bailiffs' year each; many of the early rolls are now defective at the head and foot, however. From records of Central Government that have been edited and published since Swinden's day and from the surviving texts of private deeds which the bailiffs witnessed, it has become possible to add the names of twelve or thirteen sets of bailiffs appointed between the granting of Yarmouth's first charter, on the 18th of March 1208, and 1268-69, and it is probable that more names wait to be discovered. It is clear from the list that follows that immediately the charter was issued the burgesses availed themselves of the king's permission to 'yearly choose such reeves out of themselves as shall be agreeable to us and them',³ and that the name of bailiff equally quickly succeeded that of reeve, *prepositus* (provost as the older Yarmouth historians called it), with its overtones of royal control. In the first year as many as eight bailiffs were appointed, but the number seems soon to have settled down more-or-less at four. The name of just one reeve has survived.

Reeve

Abraham the reeve of Yarmouth

Easter term 1198⁴

Bailiffs 1208-1268

As stated, four bailiffs seem usually to have been appointed, though all four are not always named in the scattered sources that incidentally record them. It is very probable that, as is the case from the 1280s onwards, their year ran from Michaelmas (29th September) to Michaelmas, starting at the beginning of the annual herring fair which lasted from Michaelmas to Martinmas. In the list the undated names seem to be of the 1250s or 1260s; they are not necessarily in date order.

Gilbert son of Salerna, Herbert de Norwico, William Gerberg', William son of Alan (or William Alani), Richard de Sandwiz, Alan the younger, William de Wintonia, William Ruffus
Easter and Trinity terms 1208⁵

William son of Gelebert, Herbert de Norwic' or Norwiz, Augustine de Waxtenesham, Robert son of Henry
Hilary and Easter terms 1226⁶

Nicholas de Martham
Hilary term 1229⁷

Robert de Stokeby, William de Ornig', Stephen Oligrand
17th Nov. 1234⁸

Geoffrey son of Wido, Richard son of Ailwin
Michaelmas 1242⁹

William Rose, John Beneyt, William Turkild and Thomas de Horseye
in period 1251-56¹⁰

Alexander son of Alan, John Beneyt, Geoffrey Whit, William Rose, William Hamerose
undated¹¹

Alexander Aleyn, Thomas de Horseye, Thomas Wimer, Richard Randolf
undated¹²

Thomas de Horsey, Robert Thirkyl, Thomas Wymer, William de Munesle
undated¹³

Thomas de Horseye, Robert Thirkild, Henry Aleyn, Robert de Goseford
undated¹⁴

Thomas de Horseye, William Gerberge, William de la Mawe, John Bruman
undated¹⁵

Thomas de Horseye, Richard de Beverle, John de Gosforthe
in period 1263-69¹⁶

John Beneyt, John de Baketon, William Aleyn, William de la Mawe
undated OR 1274-5¹⁷

Bailiffs 1268-9-1285-6

These are recorded in the Assize Roll dated the 1st of July (the octave of St. John Baptist) 1286.¹⁸ They are there dated to the regnal years of Henry III and Edward I, which run 28th Oct.-27th Oct. and 20th Nov.-19th Nov. respectively. Swinden repeats this dating by regnal

year only, but the lists of Yarmouth bailiffs printed on the basis of this information by Blomefield, Palmer and Le Strange¹⁹ assume that Michaelmas (29th September) within each regnal year marks the beginning of the term of the bailiffs named for that regnal year. The first bailiffs named in the assize roll would thus begin their year of office at Michaelmas 1269, towards the end of the 53rd year of Henry III which ran 28th October 1268-27th October 1269. This assumption is questioned by the survival of the heading to the borough court roll of Michaelmas 1282 — Michaelmas 1283,²⁰ which names for that year the bailiffs hitherto assigned to 1283-4, and by the reference in the court roll of 1280-1, under date 6th November 1280,²¹ to William Gerberge bailiff, who has hitherto been listed for the year 1281-2. It seems, in fact, that the assize roll indicates the regnal year into which the greater part of the bailiffs' year fell, but that their year began in each case the Michaelmas just before the regnal year commenced. The dates in the list that follows have been adjusted accordingly. This, however, produces a further difficulty because the assize roll names the bailiffs for 12 Edward I (which we now believe to be the bailiffs' year Michaelmas 1283 — Michaelmas 1284) and then those 'which now are' on 1st July 1286, leaving a gap of one year. The heading of the borough court roll of Michaelmas 1285 — Michaelmas 1286 confirms that the assize roll is correct for this year.²² The gap is filled from a lease, undated but with term beginning at Christmas 1285, which lists three of the same men as in 1283-4 but with Richard de Beverle as the fourth in place of Richard de Drayton.²³ The similarity of names to those of the previous year probably explains the omission in the Assize Roll.

The names that follow are transcribed from the assize roll and they correspond, with minor variations of spelling, to those printed by Swinden, save that he makes the names of 2nd Edward I identical with those of 3rd Edward I, whereas the assize roll gives William Mylet in the earlier year and John de Goseford in the latter year, the other bailiffs being the same. The names of 1284-5, as stated above, are not found in the assize roll or in Swinden.

- Thomas de Horseye, Oliver Wyth, Thomas Thurkild, William de la Mawe
53 Henry III, Mich. 1268 — Mich. 1269
- Roger Talebot, William Aleyn, Robert Thurkilt, Richard Randolf
54 Henry III, Mich. 1269 — Mich. 1270
- William Gerberth, John de Goseford, Henry Aleyn, John Beneyt
55 and 56 Henry III, Mich. 1270 — Mich. 1271 and
Mich. 1271 — Mich. 1272
- John Beneyt, John Brunman, Richard Randolf, William de Acle
1 Edward I, Mich. 1272 — Mich. 1273
- William de la Mawe, William Aleyn, John Beneyt, William Mylet
2 Edward I, Mich. 1273 — Mich. 1274
- William de la Mawe, William Aleyn, John Beneyt, John de Goseford
3 Edward I, Mich. 1274 — Mich. 1275
- Robert Wyth, William Gerberth clerk,²⁴ Richard de Beverle, Nicholas de Monesle
4 Edward I, Mich. 1275 — Mich. 1276
- William de la Mawe, William Gerberg' clerk, John Beneyt, John de Goseford
5, 6 and 7 Edward I, Mich. 1276 — Mich. 1277,
Mich. 1277 — Mich. 1278, Mich. 1278 — Mich. 1279
- John Beneyt, Nicholas de Monesle, William de Acle, Alexander Fastolf
8 Edward I, Mich. 1279 — Mich. 1280
- William de la Mawe, John Beneyt, William Gerberg' clerk, William Fastolf
9 Edward I, Mich. 1280 — Mich. 1281

- William de la Mawe, Henry Rondolf, John Fastolf, William Gerberg' clerk
10 Edward I, Mich. 1281 — Mich. 1282
- William de la Mawe, William Gerberg', John Fastolf, John Gerberg'
11 Edward I, Mich. 1282 — Mich. 1283
- Nicholas de Monesle, William de Drayton, John Wyth, Richard de Drayton
12 Edward I, Mich. 1283 — Mich. 1284
- Nicholas de Monesle, William de Drayton, John Wyth, Richard de Beverle
Mich. 1284 — Mich. 1285
- Alexander Fastolf, John Wyth, Henry Rondolf, Stephen de Ho
Mich. 1285 — Mich. 1286

Bailiffs 1286-7-1289-90

Swinden now has a gap of two years, his list recommencing with bailiffs for 1288-9. However, it is clear from an examination of the borough court roll for the year Michaelmas 1287 — Michaelmas 1288 that the bailiffs he names for 1288-9 really served in this year. They are named as bailiffs on the contemporary docket on the roll and the date is there given as 16 Edward I, that is to say 20th November 1287 — 19th November 1288.²⁵ Like the bailiffs listed in the Assize Roll, their term began the Michaelmas just before the start of the regnal year in which they are described as holding office. Other names are now known for 1288-9,²⁶ and one name has been discovered for the year 1286-7.²⁷

- William Gerberge (rest unknown) Mich. 1286 — Mich. 1287
- William Gerberge, John Wyth, Alexander Fastolf, Henry de la Mawe
Mich. 1287 — Mich. 1288
- William de Monesle, William de Drayton, John Fastolf, John Elys
Mich. 1288 — Mich. 1289²⁸
- Alexander Fastolf, Richard de Beverle, John de Fordele, Henry de Drayton
Mich. 1289 — Mich. 1290

The names listed by Swinden for 1289-90 are confirmed by the main heading to the borough court roll for that year,²⁹ and there is no reason to question the dating of the subsequent names.

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1. Swinden, 659-69 and 922 following.
2. Swinden, 659.
3. Swinden, 43-48.
4. *Pipe Roll Society*, new series vol. 31 (1955), 111. It is possible that Osbern the reeve, witness to a Yarmouth deed of between 1175 and 1186, was reeve of the town. J. R. West ed., *St. Benet of Holme 1020-1210 . . . register*, Norfolk Record Soc., vol. 2 (1932), no. 226.
5. *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls*, vol. v 1207-9 (1931) 168,225.
6. *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls*, vol. xii 1225-6 (1957), 437, 455.
7. *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls*, vol. xiii 1227-9 (1959), 305.
8. *Calendar of Close Rolls 1234-7* (1908), 12. Ornig' is Horning.
9. H. L. Cannon ed., *The Great Roll of the Pipe for the 26th year of Henry III* (1918), 197. Geoffrey son of Wido is evidently the same as Geoffrey Whit in the next entry but one.
10. British Library, Cotton Galba E ii — St. Benet's Cartulary, fo. 123v.
11. Quitclaim to Biddlesden Abbey, British Library Harl. Charter 85 A. 4.
12. Norfolk Record Office (hereafter N.R.O.), Norwich Cathedral Archives (hereafter N.C.A.) DNC/44/131/12.
13. N.R.O., accession Millican 10/11/69 Q183A, note by Peter Le Neve.
14. Bodleian Library, MS Charters Norf. a. 5, 591; N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/11.
15. N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/10.
16. British Library, Cotton Galba E ii — St. Benet's Cartulary fos. 146r-147v.

17. N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/14. These are either pre-1268 bailiffs or those of 1274-5 if John de Baketon is the same as John de Goseford.
18. Public Record Office, J I/1/577.
19. Francis Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, vol. xi (1810), 222-3; C. J. Palmer, *Continuation of Manship* (1856), 293; Hamon Le Strange, *Norfolk Official Lists* (1890), 148-9.
20. N.R.O., Yarmouth Borough Archives (hereafter Y.B.A.), Y/C4/4.
21. N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/2, m. 6r.
22. N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/7.
23. N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/17.
24. Gerberth (Gerberge) was a royal clerk; see *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1281-92* (1893), 485. No doubt he is styled clerk to distinguish him from William Gerberge vintner (N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/9, m. 9r).
25. N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/9, main heading and mm. 7r., 1v., and 12v.
26. N.R.O., accession Millican 10/11/69 Q183A, note by Francis Blomefield.
27. N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/8, m. 3r.
28. In two deeds (N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/16 and DCN/44/131/20), dated 18th Nov. and 30th Nov. 1288, the first names John Elys as bailiff and the second names John de Hordelee. These must be the same man, as Elys is again named as bailiff in April 1289 (N.R.O., N.C.A., DCN/44/131/19). Hordelee may be an error for Fordele as in the next year.
29. N.R.O., Y.B.A., Y/C4/11.

THE NORFOLK EXCAVATIONS INDEX

by Neil Beagrie and David Gurney

Introduction

The Archaeological Records Section, R.C.H.M.E.

The Archaeological Records Section of the National Monuments Record (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England) was created in 1963 to serve as the national repository for archives relating to archaeological monuments in England. As well as being the repository for the Royal Commission's archaeological archive, the Section holds collections of photographic, textual and graphic materials covering all aspects of archaeological activity, as well as copies of original archive materials held elsewhere.

The Excavations Index for England

Since 1978 The Archaeological Records Section has been compiling an index of archaeological excavations carried out in England. The Index has four main objectives:

- 1) To compile a list of all sites that have been excavated.
- 2) To locate the original documentary and visual archive from excavations.
- 3) To show which excavation reports have been published.
- 4) To locate the finds from excavations.

To date (January 1988), the Index comprises some 20,000 records covering 44 of the 47 counties of England: of the 3 counties remaining to be compiled Dorset and Suffolk should be completed this year and London in 1989. The Index will then have covered the whole of England and is expected to include some 25,000 to 30,000 records.

As well as forming part of the publicly consultable records of the National Monuments Record the Excavations Index will have an integral role in defining the collection policy of the Archaeology Section. The ability to retrieve information from the Index on any of its fields will