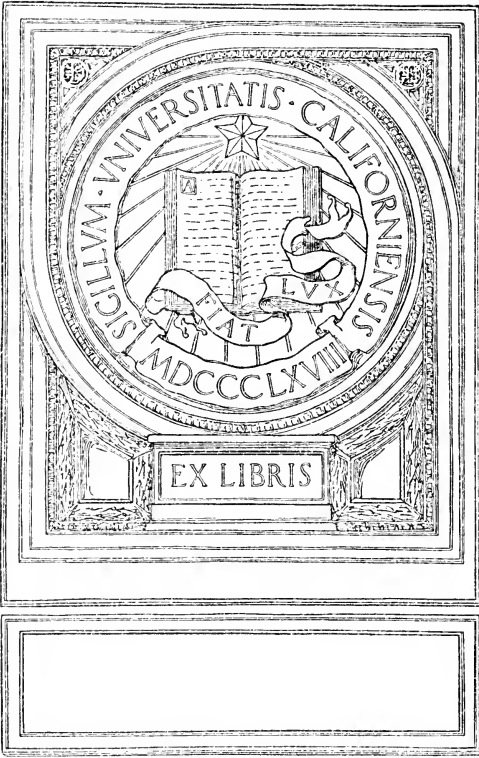


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SCANDINAVIAN NAMES
— IN NORFOLK
—

Hundred Courts, Mote Hills,
Toothills,

AND

Roman Camps and Remains
in Norfolk

SECOND EDITION

(with over 200 additions to the three
pamphlets published by me in 1916)

BY

WALTER RYE

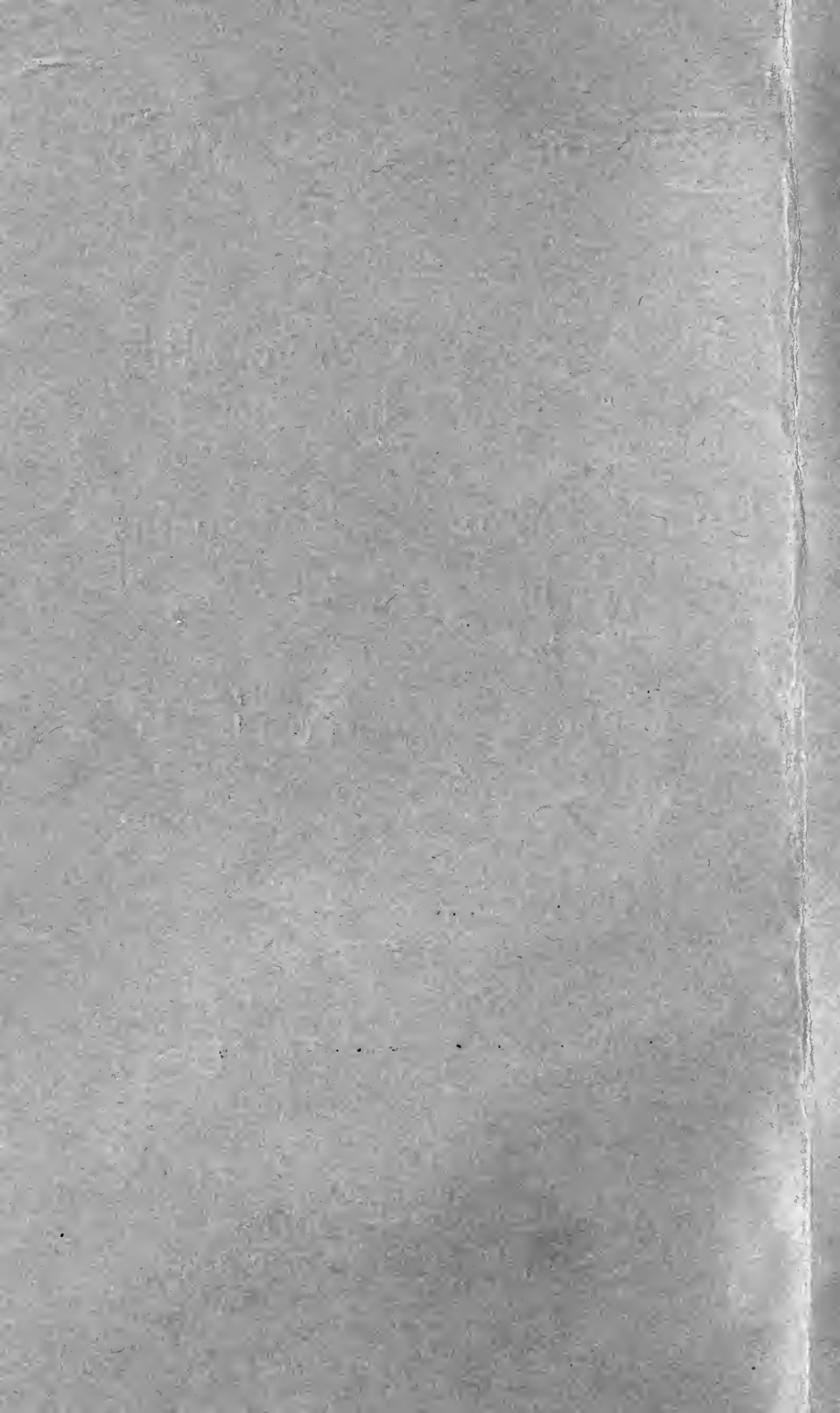
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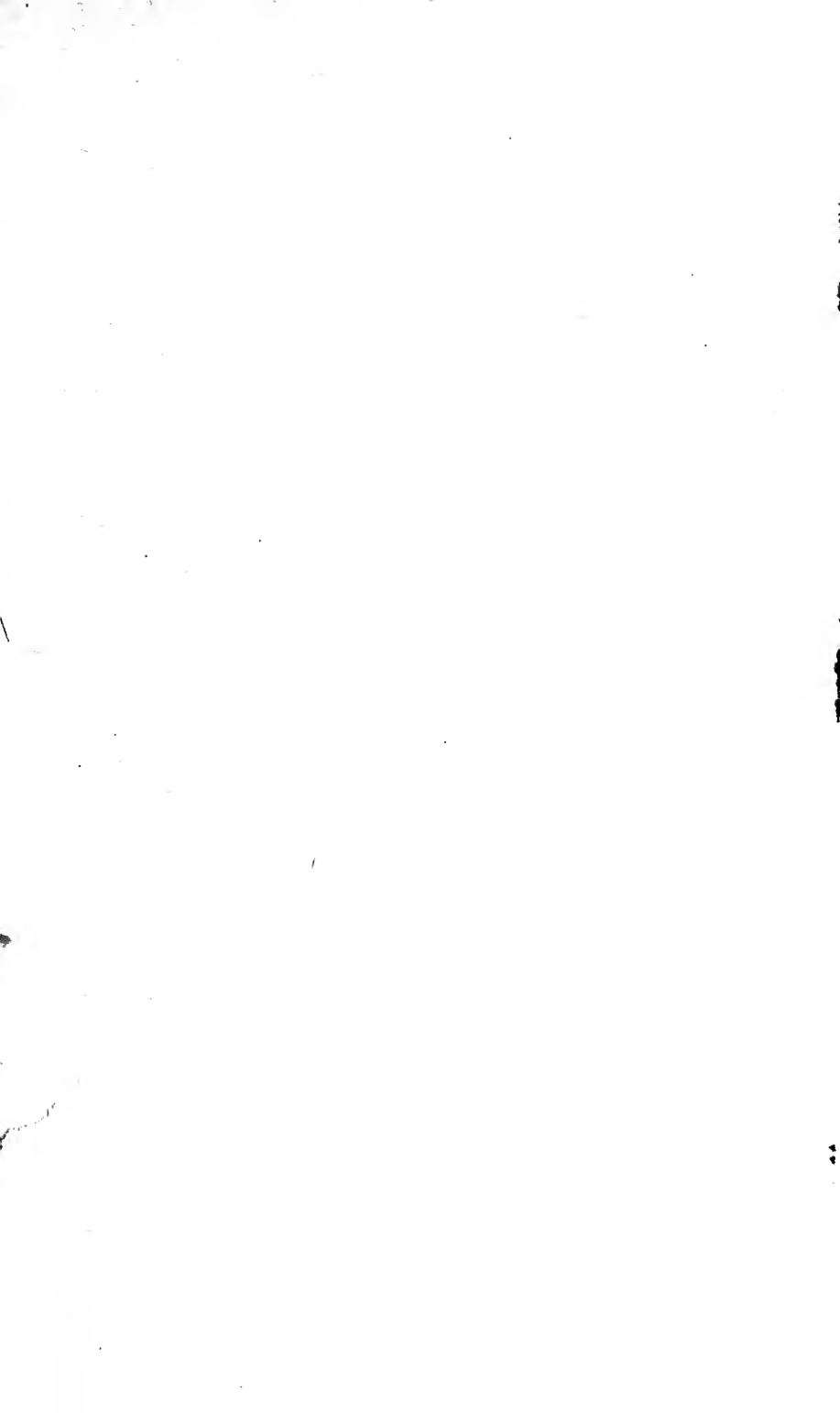
Norwich :

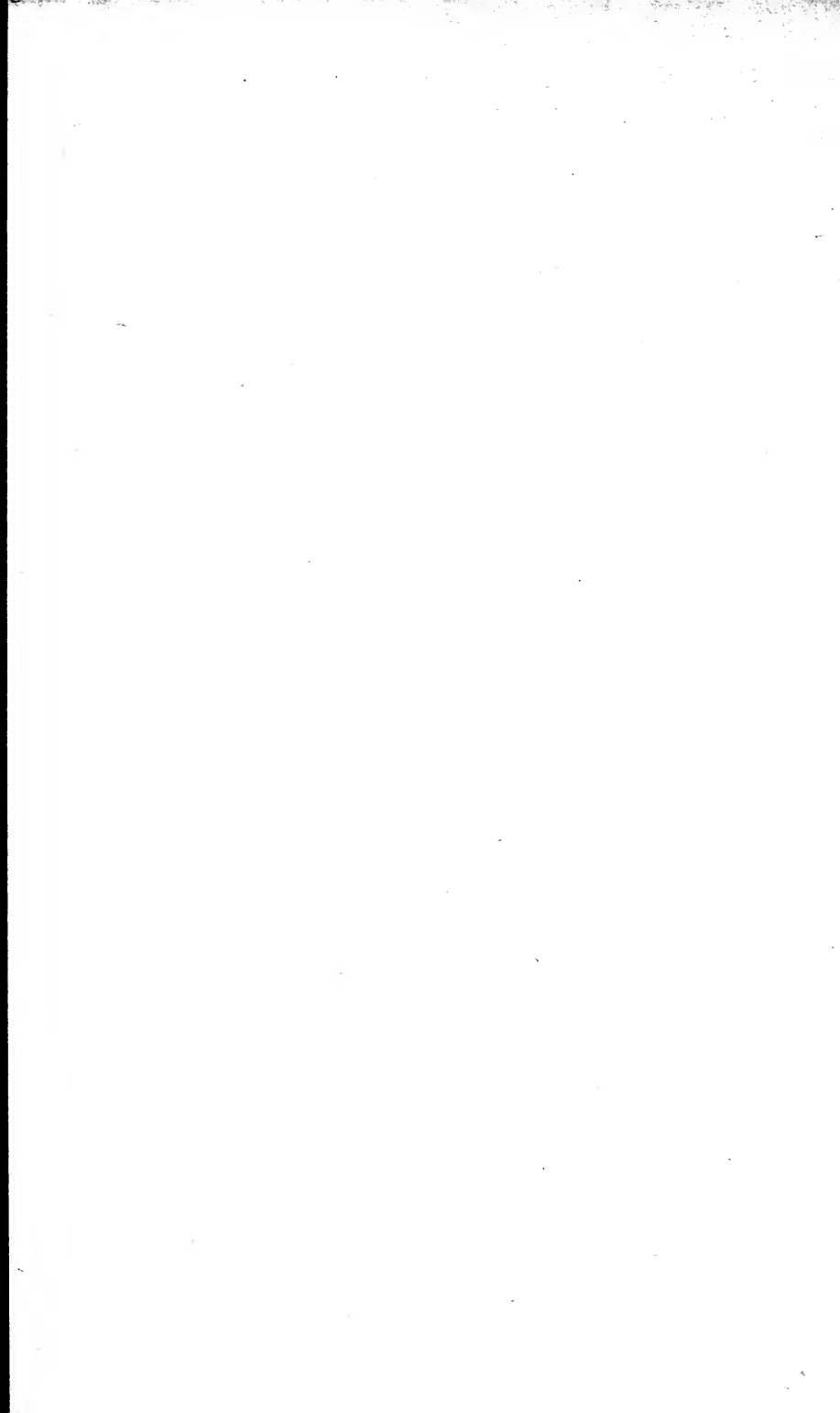
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FIRST EDITION, 1916.

As I am not likely to live to use myself the notes I have made on the subjects mentioned in my prospectus (see p. 4 of cover) I have thought it best to print them in a short and cheap form for the use of others.

I shall be greatly obliged if my readers will send me any corrections or additions, or give them to the City Librarian at the Public Library, Norwich, for insertion in an interleaved copy I am lodging there. (I received none in answer to this appeal).

SECOND EDITION, 1920.

I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. W. G. Clarke, F.G.S., the Hon. Sec. of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, for having kindly added to this part. I received many valuable additions from the Rev. J. F. Williams of Beachamwell Rectory, Swaffham, all of which are incorporated in this edition.

W.R.

SCANDINAVIAN
NAMES
IN
NORFOLK.

My views as to the probability of an ante-Roman Scandinavian settlement in Norfolk and elsewhere, were, 30 years ago, set out on pp. 4 et seq. of my "Popular History of Norfolk," and I see no reason to modify them.

No one has attempted to explain away the points I made that many places in England with Scandinavian prefixes, *e.g.*, Brancaster and Doncaster, have had Roman affixes put on to them which shows that the Romans found the prefixes and added the affixes. Or that London had its prototype in a still existing Danish village, and that all along the river-bank places like Tilbury, Kew, etc., whose derivations have baffled the old style of derivation-mongers, may still be found in Denmark.

Round Norwich this is very marked, and the whole subject wants closer attention given to it than it has hitherto had.

2 SCANDINAVIAN NAMES IN NORFOLK.

The following Scandinavian personal names are still to be found in Norfolk :—

Abel	Grumbold	Raven
Agard, Aggard or Haggard	Hacon	Rudrum
Algar	Hagon	Seago?
Bacon	Hammond	Skyles
Bagge	Harrod?	Skoyles
*Balders	Harrold	Snare
*Baldings	Holm	Snelling
*Baldry	Hubbard?	Swan
Balis	Hubbersty	Thorgrim
Barrett	Jermin occurs in	Thorold
Bugg	Denmark as	Thurgar
Craimer	Jermün	Thurlow
Fiske	Kabell	Thurston
Fisker	Kemp	Thirkettle
Frey	Ketill	Thirtle
Frost	Knowt	Trorey
Garneys	Lock	Tuck?
Gierling	Loynes	Ulfketel
Grimmer	Nekar	Ulph?
	Nelson	Watling

The terminations of names of existing villages bearing Scandinavian names are in the outer margin. Those indented are place-names I have noted from various books and records, and I have added about 120 new names to those hitherto known.

Some notes as to the actual identities (78) either in whole or in part of the names of certain of our Norfolk villages with the existing Danish villages will be found on pp. 45-6 of my "Popular History," on p. 7 of which, tables are given specifying 53 other of our villages which bear Scandinavian prefixes or affixes, as by, etc.

By.

Alby
Aldeby
Ashby (Flegg)
Ashby (Loddon)
Ashby (Shropham)

* The village of Baldeswell is doubtless named after one of the name of Balder.

Barnoldby (Pat. Cal., ii., p. 269)
 Bawburgh, called Bawby (Pat., 1358, p. 31)
 Billingsby (see Feet of Fines, Ric. & John, p. 113)
 Billockby
 Colby
 Filby
 Gunby Gate by Gunton (Bl. viii., p. 71)
 Hemsby
 Herringby
 Iybey near Wood Dalling
 Kirby Bedon
 Kirby Cane
 Kirby Hill near Overstrand
 Maltby or Mautby
 Oby or Ouby
 Ormesby
 Rollesby
 Scalby in Heigham (Bl. iv., p. 505)
 Scratby
 Squenceby manor in East Flegg (Rot. Hun. p. 509)
 Stokesby
 Threskelby near Wiggenhall St. Germans (6 Edward II., p. 54)
 Thrigby
 Tyby Hamlet in Wood Dalling
 Tytheby in Eynsford (D.D.B., p. 270)
 Wilby

Flegg Hundreds.

Forth or Frith.

Barford als' Barforth (Fines, 12 Eliz.)
 Belyngforth (Bl. v., p. 39)
 Cringleford was originally *Kryngylforth*. See account annexed to Roll 5, Henry V., relating to the Lathes Manor there belonging to St. Giles' Hospital (City of Norwich Muniment Room.)—Danish work has been recently found in Cringleford Church.
 Horsford used to be called Horsforth (T.B.L.)
 Conesford in Norwich
 Thursford used to be called Thursforth

4 SCANDINAVIAN NAMES IN NORFOLK.

Conyford Plantation, near Stiffkey, is in a situation where no ford in the usual sense of the word is possible

Frith, several of the surname in 1348 (Terrington near Tilney)

Frothbridge was the name by which Freebridge Hundred was known in 1348 (Mis. Inq., ii., No. 2072).

Gay.

Lyngey Close in Kempton

Swangey near Hargham

Wormegay or Wrongay

Grave.

Aiegrave (Fines)

Bargraves, Over and Nether, in Felthorpe

Bertigrave (Fines)

Burgrave in North Elmham (Pat. Cal. 1382)

Chedgrave

Dudgrave (Fines)

Flaxgrave in Felthorpe

Hargrave near Felthorpe

Hengrave, or Hingrave, in Alderford

Illegrave (Feet of Fines, John p. 373)

Lambsgrave (Fines)

Saltgrave (Lete, p. 303)

Saltgrave in Runtun (North Erpingham, p. 222)

Wingrave (Fines)

Haugh or Haw.

Ashmanhaugh

Banham Haugh (In particulars of Sale, 1906)

Belhawe near Arminghall (Bl. v., p. 420. N.

Tour, p. 742)

Belaugh

Bishopshaugh near Old Buckenham (Bl. i., p. 369)

Bylaugh

Cowhawe in Lakenham (Bl. N. iv., p. 322)

Easthaugh or Eastoe

Grasshawe, hamlet in Ashmanhaugh

Greenhaw le at Magdalen Chapel (Temp. Ed. I.)

Greshaugh in Wymondham (Bl. ii., p. 499)

Greshaugh in Bacton
 Grishaugh near Pulham (Rye's Index to Norf.
 Topography, p. 252)
 Gunshaw in Needham
 Haw hill near East Dereham
 Haw wood near Themelthorpe
 Herringshawe Manor in Dillington (Bl. x., p. 47)
 Hawe, the, at Banham (Bl. i., p. 350)
 Levishaugh in Buxton
 Micklehaugh, south-west of Banham
 Senhaugh? (Bl., p. 309)
 Strumpshaw
 Westhaugh near Plumstead

Hoe or Howe.

Aerkhowe (Burnham Court Rolls)
 Barrow (Munford, p. 55)
 Barrow Lowes near Ormesby (Eliz., Norf. Re-
 cords, p. 276)
 Bassinghoe, Burnham
 Blakehoe near Kypon (Bl. ix., p. 526)
 Blundhowe (Burnham Court Rolls)
 Below for Belaugh
 Blethow at Walsingham (Bl. ix., p. 282)
 Boyshowe Marsh (Pat. Cal. iv., p. 613)
 Cowhawe in Lakenham (Bl. N. iv., p. 522)
 Carrow
 Clerkhoe in Burnham
 Cuneho Bridges near Bacton
 Darrow near Alburgh
 Darrow Wood at Denton
 Darrow Wood at Shelfanger
 Easthaugh, Easthoe
 Easthoe in Lyng
 Escow, a lost village, once in Hemesby (Bl. xi.,
 p. 164)
 Farrow Shaw by Ditchingham
 Fifhowe in Wercham (Bryant's Clackclose)
 Forehoe Hundred
 Fromow Farm near Drayton (Bl. i., p. 117)
 Gallow Hundred
 Gannowe Gap in Freethorpe

6 SCANDINAVIAN NAMES IN NORFOLK.

- Greenhaw Mill Hill near Norwich (Bl. iv., p. 78)
 Grenhow (Norwich Deeds, p. 87)
 Greenhoe Hundred
 Gorthowe in Freethorpe
 Greenhow Hill in Gowthorpe (at Cringleford
 in 1529)
 Grimeshoe Hundred
 Gronenhowe-on-the-Hill (washed away off
 Bacton)
 Guneho near Bromholm (Bl. xi., p. 22)
 Haddiscoe
 Howe (Bl. viii., p. 26)
 Hymmyngshow Field in Thetford, 1720
 Howe Hill in Upper Sheringham
 How or Hoe Hill near Ludham
 How Hill near Trowse Bridge (Hudson i., p. 323)
 How Hill in Beachamwell
 How Hill in Holkham Park
 Howhill Field at Great Field at Mileham (Carth.
 ii., p. 402)
 How Hill, Northwold
 Hoe's Manor in Shelfhanger
 Howe near Norwich
 Howe, or Hoe near Dereham
 Hoe Hill near Calthorpe
 Howe Pasture near Wymondham
 How Pits near Blakeney
 Howland Plantation near Rainham
 Humbriggesho in 12 Ed. III. (Dashwood's Seals
 pl. 9)
 Kyppehow in Wereham (Bryant's Clackclose)
 Lampythowe in Thetford in 1338
 Langho in Bacton
 Linghowe (Burnham Court Rolls)
 Limpenhoe
 Manneshowe in Paston (No. 858 in Dugdale's
 Charters of St. Benet's)
 Marrow Hill at Barmer
 Mill Hoe near Thurgarton
 Muckle Howe (Burnham Court Rolls)
 Pillow Green near East Bilney
 Pirnhow Hall, Hindringham
 Pirsehow near Ditchingham

Popenhoe in Walsoken (Bl. ix., p. 125)
 Pristow Green near Tibenham
 Row How Hill in Roughton
 Sallows
 Scales How in South Lynn (Bl. viii., p. 542, and
 Pat. Roll, Richard III.)
 Scarrow Bridge near Calthorpe
 Scottow
 Sennowe
 Sparrow (Sparhoe) Hill near Morston
 Sparrow Hills in Merton
 Stanhoe near Colney (Bl. v., p. 4)
 Stanhoe
 Sunderwood Howe
 Thohowe in Paston
 Wylderhowe (See St. Benet's Charters, No. 850)
 Thurningho (Close Roll, 1286)

Holm.

Asardesholm near Potter Heigham (Dug. Mon.
 v., p. 70)
 Asketel Holm (see inq. p.m. of Aylmer de
 Valence)
 Barilholm in Ludham (Charter Rolls, 1235)
 Beaumondes Holm in Great Ringstead, 22 Rich.
 II.—(Ministers Accounts, pp. 360-1)
 Bisshoppis Holm in Great Cressingham
 Blaventysholm near Reedham in 22 Edw. IV.
 (Harl. Ch. 417. F. of F. 31 Henry VI., Fines
 Cal., p. 426)
 Brakeholm in Bromholm, Chanters (Dug. Mon.
 v., p. 59)
 Brereholm near Bacton (18 Ed. II., Cal., p. 313)
 Bromholm Abbey
 Brotherholme Marsh in 1767
 Burnham probably Burnholm. There is a
 Bjorneholm in Denmark and also a Dypdale,
 and there are Scaldshead Hills in Burnham.
 Catsholm in Methwold
 Coldholm is a marsh near the junction of the
 Thurne and Ant
 Coldham Hall is probably a corruption of the
 same name

- Cowholm, sites of both Norwich Cathedral and St. Benet's Abbey
- Crosholm in prato de Len (Fines, Rich. I.)
- Destholm Marsh in Strumpshaw (Bl. vii., p. 225)
- Dodholm in Flegg (Bl. iii., p. 477), probably in Winterton (see Norris's Happing, p. 47)
- Dritholm (Fines, No. 1313)
- Earlham originally Earlholm
- Earsham Church said to be within a Danish camp, if so, possibly was once Earsholme
- Flotholm in Hellesdon (Bl. x., p. 427)
- Foldholm—salt marsh on Breydon Water
- Foulholm, or Fugilholm (St. Benet's Chart, No. 860)
- Foulholm (Fines Mich, 36 Eliz., p. 525)
- Frysseholm near Burnham Deepdale (Ancient Charters, A 553)
- Frotholm in Halvergate
- Fullholm Manor in Burgh in Flegg (Norris Charters, D 81 f)
- Geilholm (Bromholm Charters, Dugdale)
- Girtelholm in Freethorpe
- Gortesholme near North Walsham
- Greneholm in Great Cressingham
- Holme-by-the-Sea
- Holme Hale
- Holm, St. Benet's Abbey at
- Holme, or Welholme Chapel in Tharston (Bl. v., p. 392)
- Holmes on Brunstead Marshes
- Holm Common near Honing
- Holm Hill in Tharston (Bl. v., p. 306)
- Holme, Little near Methwold (Vict. Hist., Roman, p. 297)
- Holme Marsh in Rushall (Bl. iv., p. 512)
- Hogholm, Gresholm, Perholm, said to be low-lying tracts by Candler (Norf. Arch. ii., p. 61) but no localities given
- Holme next Runcton
- Kevesholm Meadow Marsh (Index to Norf. Top. p. 171)
- Kineholm (Feet of Fines, 10 Rich. I., No. 272)
- Lambholme in Freethorpe

- Lokholme in Bawburgh (Bl. ii., p. 392)
 Mayors Holmes in Thetford, 1554
 Rough Holme in Gressenhall (Bl. ix., p. 515)
 Runcton Holme
 Runham originally Runholm (asserted by the late
 Rev E. Gillett)
 Ravensholm in Hardingham (Bl. x., p. 225 and
 F. of F., p. 105)
 Rowholme Marsh in Wheatacre (Inq. p.m. 5 Hy.
 V., vol. iv., p. 30)
 Saylholm, old name for Sileham (Bl. v., p. 333)
 Skeetholm Marsh on Breydon Water
 Slevesholm Priory otherwise Sleesham (Index
 N. Top., p. 27)
 Strodeholm Marsh in Wheatacre Burgh (Bl. iv.,
 p. 512)
 Therholm (Burnham Court Rolls)
 Thornholm in Eccles (Bl. ix., p. 296)
 Totesholm in Feltwell (Bl. ii., p. 189)
 Welholme in Tharston (Bl. v., p. 306)

Hope or Hoop.

- Walhop, a lost village in West Norfolk. *See*
 Close Roll 1214, m. 19
 Weybourne Hope

Howe. *See ante* under Howe

Nab at Burgh Margaret

- In Wayland Wood (Norf. Arch. ix., pp. 311,
 327-8)
 Wunestunes Nab (Fines 133)

Ness.

- Foulness by Cromer
 Maltby Ness, a lost village near Cromer. *See*
 Close Rolls, 1310, p. 191
 Ness, a lost village near Winterton (Bl. xi., p.
 199)
 Ness, a lost village near Cromer?
 Rackness Hospital in South Acre. (Dug. Mon.
 vi., p. 169)
 St. Edmund's Ness (Close Roll, 1326, Cal. p. 613)
 Skateness near Blakeney

Winterton Ness

Blakeney is said to be a corruption of Blackness

Repps.

North Repps Hundred

South Repps Hundred

Repps St. Peter

Repps by Bastwick

Scald.

Scaldshead Hills in Burnham

Scald Hill in Bawburgh

Sco. (See Munford, p. 101).

Esco, a hamlet to Martham

Haddiscoe

Lascoe Plantation in Colney

Sco Ruston

Sco, lost village near Hemsby (Norris, p. 118)

Sett.

Fornsett

Heryngsett Manor 9 Hy. VII. (Inq. p.m. 916)

Hethersett

Letheringsett

Stradsett

Tattersett

Watersett Manor in Bexwell (Bl.)

Watlingsett—the old name for North part of Diss

Whissonsett (Scandinavian cross found at)

Stead is sometimes taken as a Danish affix.

Strand.

Overstrand

Oystrond Bridge at North Walsham (Court Rolls

30 Hy., VIII.)

Sidestrand

Sty (See Munford p. 87)

Berchenstie (Early Fines)

Corpusty

Didlestie (Early Fines)
 Grenestie (Early Fines)
 Humstie (Early Fines)
 Medelesties (Early Fines)
 Peddersty, a path in Saxthorpe (Lothian MS.)
 Peddersty and Saltersby in Beachamwell
 Sidesternstie (Early Fines)
 Thevestye way in Thetford
 Weymersty in Thetford

Thorpe.

Aileswithorpe now Gayton Thorpe
 Algarsthorpe
 Algarsthorpe Chapel in Melton All Saints (Bl. v.,
 pp. 17-23)
 Alethorpe
 Appethorpe, Mitford, D.D.B.
 Applethorpe, Forehoe, D.D.B.
 Ashwellthorpe
 Baconsthorpe
 Baconsthorpe—old name for Besthorpe (Bl. i.,
 p. 496)
 Bagthorpe
 Bansthorpe, a hamlet of Attleboro (Bl. i., p. 526)
 Banthorpe Hall near Flordon
 Battlesthorpe by Stiffkey (Bodl. Charters, p. 184)
 Old name for Battledore
 Besthorpe
 Bowthorpe
 Broomsthorpe or Brunsthorp (Early Fines)
 Burhthorpe belonged to Carrow Abbey, 1291
 Burnham Thorpe formerly Brunthorpe
 Rythesthorp in Mileham (Rot. Hun. i., p. 435)
 Calthorpe
 Cleythorpe, old name for Cley
 Cockthorpe
 Crownthorpe
 Custhorpe or Sculthorpe p. 382
 Dikethorpe in Windham (Bl. ii., p. 499)
 Easthorpe Manor in West Harling
 Edingthorpe

- Eidesthorpe near Mundesley (Inq. p.m. of John de Warrenne, 21 Ed. III., No. 50)
- Elvesthorpe said to be D.D.B. for Ingoldisthorpe
- Felthorpe
- Flockthorpe in Wymondham (Bl. ii., p. 499)
- Folthorpe Manor in Hardingham
- Fosthorpe near Foston (Mundford p. 107)
- Fortesthorp now in Shouldham Thorpe
- Fotesthorp D.D.B. for Foston
- Freethorpe
- Fundaletorp (see Norwich Deeds ii., p. 57)
- Galthorpe, or Glocesthorpe, Manor in Swardeston Bl. v., p. 50)
- Garboisthorpe (F. of F., Rich. I., No. 175)
- Gatesthorpe or Gasthorpe
- Geysthorpe—hamlet of Guist (Bl. viii., p. 216)
- Gayton Thorpe
- Gloresthorp or Gowthorp (Bl. v., p. 39)
- Glosthorpe
- Gowthorpe or Glocesthorp in Intwood (Bl. v., p. 39)
- Gunthorpe
- Haddiscoe Thorpe
- Halthorpe by Ingham
- Hecham Thorpe (Early Fines)
- Herlingthorpe, Hackford Hall (Bl. i., p. 300)
or Harlingthorpe or West Thorpe
- Hidichesthorpe (Bl. i., p. 724)
- Honingham Thorpe
- Ingoldisthorpe
- Kinesthorpe, a hamlet of Buxton (Bl. vi., p. 445)
- Kinesthorpe Kynburle (F. of F., Ed. I., No. 212)
- Markesthorp, a lost coast village in North Erpingham (N.E. p. 111, and in 7 Ed. I., see Appx. to Rye's Index)
- Morningthorpe
- Pensthorpe near Cley
- Pockthorpe by Norwich
- Pockthorpe by Lyng (Ordnance Map)
- Pockthorpe by Wramplingham
- Pokethorpe in Filby (Early Fines)
- Pockthorpe in Foulsham (Ordnance Map)
- Pockthorpe in Thompson

- Pockthorpe in Barnham Broom
 Pothorpe by Horningtoft
 Rainthorpe Hall
 Saxthorpe
 Sculthorpe
 Shouldham Thorpe or Garbridge Thorp
 Swainsthorpe
 Stivekey Thorp (Fines 18 Hy. III., No. 540)
 Themelthorpe
 Thorpe Abbots
 ,, Fakenham
 ,, by Haddiscoe
 ,, Market
 ,, by Norwich
 ,, Parva
 ,, in Cossey (Rumburgh Priory (Suff.
 Deeds)
 ,, near Shipdham
 ,, Heath, Wretham
 Thorpland by Wallington
 ,, by South Runcton
 ,, by Fakenham
 ,, by Runcton
 Tokethorp Manor, Norwich (Bl. iv., p. 45)
 ? same as Tokethorp in Wrampingham
 (D.D.B., p. 202)
 Tolthorpe Manor, Norwich (Blo. iv., p. 45)
 Tunethorp (Early Fines)
 Twyvelthorp (Close Roll, 8 Ed. II.)
 Westhorp—old name for Hackford Hall
 Bl. i., p. 169)
 Westhorpe. See Harlingthorpe
 Wretham Thorpe, now Wretham
 Wyresthorp in Mileham (Carthew i., p. 169)

Thwaite.

- Thwaite in South Erpingham
 Thwaite near Loddon
 Thwaite in Paston
 Thwayt Green near Brissingham

Toft.

- Bircham Tofts
 Buckenham Tofts

Caltofts in Redenhall
 Horningtoft
 Humbletoft, Thomas, of Gressenhall
 Rockland Tofts
 Toft Monks
 Toftrees
 Tofts, West, in Grimshoe
 Toft Close, Thetford
 Toftwood, East Dereham
 Toft Common near Westfield
 Wypoft an *alias* for Wallington (Bryant's
 Clackclose, p. 362)

Wick or Wich.

Ashwick
 Barwick
 Bastwick, Repps-cum-
 Berwick Manor in Barmer (Bl. vii., p. 3)
 Bolwick Hall, Marsham
 Browick in Wymondham
 Bywick Park in Swanton Morley (Bl. x., p. 55)
 Cakewick in Wyndham (N. Tour, p. 362)
 Casewick
 Chiswick Farm near Wallington
 Cranwick
 Crostwick or Crostwight (2)
 Dudwick in Buxton
 Frowick Court (Bl. i., p. 520)
 Guestwick
 Godwick
 Gunneswyk in Paston (St. Benet's Chart., p. 858)
 Hallwick in Thetford
 Hardwick (Bl. v., p. 218)
 Hardwick by Lynn (Bl. viii., p. 479)
 Hardwick Street in Banham
 Kenwick Hall near Clenchwarton
 Keswick by Bacton
 Keswick by Norwich
 Keswick m near Tilney (Pat. 1374)
 Northwick, Thetford
 Norwich
 Oxwick
 Postwick

Postwick, by Yarmouth
 Sidersterne Wyk in Tattersett (N.A.M. i., p. 61)
 Wattonwick in Watton
 Westwick
 Westwick, in Norwich
 Westwick, Thetford
 Wick Corner on the Little Ouse, below Thetford
 Wicken Green near Castle Acre
 Wicken Green near Tittleshall
 (With the above read : Wickhampton, Wick-
 lewood, Wickmere.)
 Woodbastwick

Other Scandinavian Names.

Baldeswell, for Balderswell
 Grime's Graves, Weeting
 Grime's Manor House in Snitterton
 Tommy and Mary Grims Hole in Mulbarton
 Grimmer Hole, Close, and Breck, all in Wretham
 Grimmer Plumstead
 Grimston
 Guthlac Stows Cell
 Hammer Hill, Hamfer Hois, compare with Ham-
 merfest and the London Hammersmith
 Kettleston
 Kettle Brigg in Wretham
 Kettleshall in Gunton
 Kettle Hill Plantation near Blakeney
 Kettles Hill near Roughton
 Ketteringham
 Heathenman Street, Thetford. Heathen Men or
 Danes?
 Thurketeliard (unidentified, an early place in
 Rye's Deeds)
 Breydon Water may be a corruption from the
 Danish Bredeholm. It cannot come from
 "don," a hill, as there are no hills near
 Wensum may be the Danish Wensholm
 Bure may come from the river which gives a
 name to the Danish Burfjord. The water-
 man's name for the Bure is the "North
 River," and the North River is a term used
 in the Sagas

Eelsfoot. There is an Eelsfoot on the south side of Nordfjord in Norway.

Barwick	Lammas
Filby	Ludham
Gissing	Lopham
Gresham	L yng
Elsing	Ryburgh
Horscy	Sall
Horstead	Saxthorpe
Kelling	Thursford, this has been said to be Thorsford or Thorsfjord

and a list of others (set out on pp. 4-5 of my "Popular History.")

Ramsgate
 Ravensgate, an old road across Mousehold (See N. and N.A.S., xv., p. 91)
 Ringstead. See Barrett Ringstead
 Ringland Hills
 Skelding (Scalding?) Hills, Sheringham
 Skottesmuth
 Skotteswent in Burnham
 St. Olave's Parish in Norwich.—A Scandinavian or Runic stone found there
 Thurspitt in Burnham
 Thurstan, Beeston

Armstrong viii., p. 325 gives a ridiculous engraving of a "Danish figure" drawing a sword, supposed to be the boss of a shield. What is this?

For identities of the names of places still in Denmark with other Norfolk villages see my "Popular History of Norfolk," p. 13. They are

NORFOLK.	DENMARK.
Acre	(Aaker)
Aldborough	(Aldbjergh)
Barmer	
Bracondale	(Bregnedale)
Brandon	(Branden)
Brunstead	
Carrow	(Karhow)
Colby	(Kolby)
Corpusty	(Kurrup)

NORFOLK.	DENMARK.
Cromer	(Kroemmer)
Dalling	(Delling)
Dereham	(Darum)
Elsing	(Helsing)
Felbrigg	(Felborg)
Forehoe	(Fœrhoi)
Filby	(Fielby)
Gallow	(Galthoe)
Gissing	(Gesing)
Greenhoe	(Grœnhœi)
Honing	(Hanning)
Haddiscoe	(Hedeskov)
Hilgay	(Hilgehave)
Holme	(Several in Denmark)
Holt	(Holt)
Horning	(Horning)
Horsey	(Horse)
Horstead	(Horsted)
Humbleyard	(Humblegaard)
Irstead	(Eirested)
Kelling	(Kyelling)
Kimberley	(Kimmerlve)
Kirby	(Kirby)
Knapton	(Knappa)
Lammas	(Lammes)
Langham	(Langholm)
Loddon	(Lodne)
Lopham	(Lopholm)
Ludham	(Luddeholm)
Lyng	(Lyng)
Lynn originally	} (Laen)
Len	
Marshland	(Marslund)
Meels by	(Miels)
Burnham	
Pulham	(Pollholm)
Rising	(Risinge)
Ryburgh	(Ryborg)
Salhouse	(Sahlhuus)
Sall	(Sal)
Saxthorpe	(Saxthorp)
Scarning	(Skjerring)

NORFOLK.	DENMARK.
Snoring	(Snorren)
Sustead	(Southsted)
Saham	(Söholm)
Stratton Straw- less	(Strædn Strelev)
Thorpe	(Thorp) many
Tivetshall pro- nounced Titsel	(Tidsel)
Toft	(Toft) many
Westwick	(Vestervik)
Windham	(Vindeholm)
Worsted	(Orested)

Besides which I consider as still existing, many which occur up the rivers, *e.g.*, up the North river and its tributaries, Filby, Ludham, Brunstead, Salhouse, Horning, Irstead, Lammas, Corpusty, and up the Yare, Carrow.

I also gave on page 7 the names of 53 villages of which the first parts occur in present Danish villages, *e.g.*, Ranworth, Hoveton, Horstead.

Two maps, one showing the distribution of what I think are Scandinavian names and another of the place names ending in *ingham* and *ington* will be found on the same work opposite pp. 8 and 12. On p. 20 is a list of Norfolk surnames which seem to me clearly Danish, which I repeat here on p. 2.

Yet Dutt in his "Highways and Byways in East Anglia" (1901), p. 98, actually says: "There are few traces in Norfolk and Suffolk of the permanent settlement of the old Viking raiders." (!)

HUNDRED COURTS, MOTEHILLS AND TOOTHILLS in NORFOLK.

It is noteworthy that the names of not less than nine and probably twelve of our thirty-two Norfolk Hundreds are distinctly Danish, viz :—

Flegg, East and West	Holt
Forehoe	Humbleyard
Gallow	Loddon
Greenhoe	Lopham
Grimshoe	and possibly Blofield, once

Blofeld and Freebridge, which reads to me Frithbrigg, and this seems to suggest a Danish Territorial Division of the County as they all either bear Danish affixes or their whole names are from Denmark.

Under the title of "Open-air Hundred Courts in Norfolk" Sir G. L. Gomme contributed a paper to the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, vol ix., p. 62, but it was entirely founded on Blomefield's "Norfolk," and did not even give all the information to be found in that work, and indeed there is no trace that he made any independent investigation as to Norfolk. Even this compilation was not careful for he omitted Blomefield's notes on the Hundreds of Guiltcross, Henstead and Shropham. It was, however, useful in drawing attention to the subject and bringing Blomefield's notes together, but altogether omits any reference to the earliest instance in our records of the County Hundred Court or Shire Mote which is given in Blomefield iv., p. 28, under the date of 1150, and which was held in the garden of the Bishop of Norwich before William Martel, the King's Steward Bishop Turb, and most of the Barons of Norfolk and Suffolk

The detached tower near the Erpingham Gate may have been used for the bell of the Folk Mote just as a similar tower outside St. Paul's, London, was used. The "bell house," I have little doubt, was the origin of the surname "de Belhouse," sometime Atte Bellhouse—a bearer whereof passed his surname on to the manor of Belhouse in Essex.

I point out later that St. Martin-at-Palace Gates on the South side of the river, was sometimes called St. Martin-at-Montem, and may have been the site of a Mote hill and that on the North side of the river, St. Miles-at-Plea was also called "at-Motstow," and will venture a suggestion that they were the assembly places of two communities and that the name "at-Plea" may show that the Hundred Courts were held here, which is more likely than that it referred to the Bishop's Pleas being held here, just as Hungate used to be said to be derived from the Bishop's hounds!

I have an idea too that Mark Knights showed somewhere that "Tome" was a synonym for mote which would give yet another possible derivation for Tombland. The old derivation of Tombland from Churchyard has recently had a fillip given to it by the discovery of several skeletons found when digging the foundations for the elegant pottery urinal outside the Ethelbert Gate, of which it can only be said that it is less offensive than that which used to stand outside the Erpingham Gate. I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that the Tombland is not as I once suggested the toom or empty land, but timberland, the place where timber was stacked. He also (p. 60) would like us to believe that Rede (council) has been corrupted into Red, and has given the name to the Red well, and that the Red Mount at Lynn was also the site of a Mote Hill. This was, however, just about the time he began to suffer from the Shakespeare-Bacon sickness, and I do not think need be taken seriously.

I have here set out notes of all I can find in print and elsewhere on Norfolk Hundred Courts, and have made some suggestions as to the sites of those which have not yet been fixed.

***Blofield Hundred.** (Bl. viii., p. 208)

No suggestion has hitherto been made as to the site, but possibly the earthworks known as Gargytt

* It is noteworthy that there is no other place of the name in England, and I shall be grateful if anyone can say if there is one in Scandinavia.

Hills, once on Mousehold Heath, described by me in the Transactions of the N. and N. A. S., xvi., p. 91, may be the place. It is noteworthy they are just South of "Ravensgate," which may be Danish, or the site of the Bishop's Manor House at Thorpe may have been the place.

***Brothercross Hundred.** (Bl. vii., p. 2.)

Blomefield suggests that the site was at the ford over the river, at Burnham, but gives no reason for his views.

Either Burrow Dykes by South Creake or Cobb Hill at Burnham Westgate would seem to be equally likely.

Cawston Hundred. This occurs in 1322.

(Pat. Cal., p. 347).

†**Clackclose Hundred.** (Bl. viii., p. 168. Norf. Tour, p. 66).

The Court is said to have been held at the Hill at Stradsett.

Clavering Hundred. (Bl. viii., p. 1.)

No suggestion is made.

The name of the Hundred is sometimes spelt "Knavering." Either Howe or Stockton would seem a probable site, or Totenhill in Wormegay (vii., p. 494).

‡**Depwade Hundred.** (Bl. v., p. 123).

No suggestion has been made except that Dr. Jesopp thought the place known as "Old Groggrams" which stood in the open field, Forncett, might be the site.

*Once held with Gallow—for "Brother" which I apprehend has no reference to fraternity *see* Brotherick (in Cumberland), and Brotherton (in Yorks). Also Brotherholme Marsh, 1769.

†For "Clack" *see* Clackheaton (Yorks), Clacton (Essex), Claxton (Durham, Yorks, and Norfolk), and Claxby (Lincoln).

‡For "Dep" *see* Deptford (2) Essex.

Either Long Stratton where there is a Moated House or Tasburgh would suit, and in 1465, "hill diggers" opened Nonmete Hill in Fornsett which would also be a possible site.

***Diss Hundred.** (Bl. i., p. 2).

No suggestion is made.

The Hundred was once called Winfarthing Hundred. Possibly Winfarthing itself (i., p. 185) or Bressingham which had a moated "Swan Hill" (p. 50) was the site of the Mote Hill.

†**Earsham Hundred.** (Bl. vi., p. 347).

The Court is said to have been held at "the Camp" near the Church where there is a small mound and a large court.

Erpingham Hundred (North). (Bl. vii., p. 71).

Court said to have been held at Gunby Gate, possibly near Gunton. In *Norf. and Norwich N. and Q.*, ii., p. 213, says the Gallows were held at Starts Hegg.

Erpingham Hundred (South). (Bl. vi., p. 240.

Norf. Tour, p. 173).

It is suggested that the Hundred Court was held at the Park Gate, at Cawston, and "Warepound money" is mentioned.

It will be remembered that the "Hundred of Cawston" is mentioned in 1322, see *Patent Calendar*, p. 347.

But for the positive statement in *Blomefield I* should have thought that Burgh, by Aylsham, with its moated site, would have been more probable.

Both of these sites are on the line of Purdy's "Roman" road (see *Proc. Pre-Historic Society of East Anglia*, vol. i., p. 472).

*For Diss *see* Dissington (Northumberland).

†For "Ears" *see* Earswick (Yorks).

Eynsford Hundred. (Bl. viii., p. 182).

The Court is said to have been held at Reepham.

This is also on the site of Purdy's "Roman" road mentioned under Erpingham (South).

Misc. Inq., ii., No. 927, refers to Eynesford Hundred in Kent. There is a place of that name in Kent but not a Hundred.

Flegg Hundred (East and West). * (Bl. xi., p. 144).

No suggestion is made by Blomefield.

Possibly Burgh St. Mary, which has a circular foundation, described in *Norf. Arch.*, v., p. 296, may be the site.

***Forehoe Hundred:** (Bl. ii., p. 532. *Norf. Tour*, p. 362).

The Moat Hill is said to be the large circular mound close to Browick or Brawick Hall, near Wymondham. It is close to the railway on the other side.

†Freebridge Hundred. (Bl. viii., p. 327 and ix., p. 1).

Blomefield says (viii., p. 419) the Court was held at Flitcham Burgh, where there is a tumulus on the road to Shernbourne. This was called Frothbrigg Hundred in 1348 (*Misc. Inq.*, ii., No. 2072). Beloe (*Norf. Arch.*, xii., p. 311) calls it Frida Bridge and says there is a Friday Bridge at Elm.

I think it comes from Frithbridge, but that later (3 Eliz.) the Queen's bailiff held a Court under an oak at Gaywood, near Lynn, and was called Gaywood Oak Fee, and that after this it was held at an oak at Wiggenhall St. Germans, called Fitton Oak (p. 328).

Freebridge itself used to be called Frithbregg, which sounds Danish.

*For "Fore" see Forsbrigg (Staff.), and Foremark (Derby.).

†For "Free" see Fresby (Leicester), Freeford (Staff.), Freethorpe (Norfolk).

Gallow Hundred. (*Once held with Brothercross*). (Bl. vii., p. 1. Norf. Tour, p. 503, and see Close Roll 1373).

Blomefield says that in 5 Henry IV. the Court was held at Fakenham Dam, which place might probably have been called Gallestow (p. 2).

And that later (3-10 Eliz.) at Longfield Stones a place I cannot now identify.

The place name Galehoges occurred at Dunton Field (Norf. Arch., ix., p. 66).

***Greenhoe Hundred (North).** (Bl. ix., p. 264. Norf. Tour, p. 561).

Blomefield says the Court was held at Wareham. There is said to be a "square" Danish fort (?) called Rayfield, but excavations in 1914 showed Roman remains and nothing to suggest that it was Danish.

The N. Tour says that it was held on the farm of "Honeld Crondale" as Parkin suggests, but I can neither trace the reference nor the place.

Warboro' Hill is in this Hundred and so is Burrow Farm at Binham, and either Wighton Heath or Crabbe Castle would be likely sites. For "Warepound Money" see *ante* South Erpingham.

Greenhoe Hundred (South). (Bl. vi., p. 1).

Blomefield seems to suggest the site by stating that "even to the last century the Hundred Court was held on the Greenhills or Tumuli, lying by the London road to Swaffham.

There is a place called "Barrows" in this Hundred.

A Greenhoe Hill is in Gowthorpe where the Hundred Court of Humbleyard was said to have been held.

*For "Green" see Greenstead (Essex) and Greenwich (Kent). As to the latter it should be noted that it is next to Deptford the root word of which also occurs here in Depwade.

Grimshoe Hundred. (Bl. ii., p. 148).

Blomefield suggests the camp 2 miles east of Weeting, which is "Grime's Graves." The large mound in the eastern part of the plantation was opened by the "Pre-Historic Society of East Anglia," in 1914, and proved to be a barrow.

Guilthcross Hundred. (Bl. i., p. 213).

Blomefield says the Hundred Court was always held at Kenninghall (p. 214) and this seems very probable, but the site may be where the Peddar's Way crosses the Attleborough-Thetford turnpike.

***Happing Hundred.** (Bl. ix., p. 287).

The Court was probably at Happisburgh where it is said there was a Roman fort. (Arch. xxiii., p. 362). Or at the Devil's Ditch or Mound at Wayford Bridge.

†Henstead Hundred. (Bl. v., p. 417).

Blomefield thinks the Court was at Caistor.

Holt Hundred. (Bl. ix., p. 536).

Blomefield has no suggestion, but Ingmote Hill near Holt seems very suggestive, and so does Kettle Hill near Blakeney and Burgh.

‡Humbleyard Hundred. (Bl. v., p. 1., N. Tour, p. 394).

It is said that the Court used to be held at Swardeston which used to be called Hombleyard or the Low Yard. It has been suggested that the Court was at Greenhow Hill at Gunthorpe.

Humble is a Danish place name.

*For "Hap" see Happisburgh (Norfolk), Hapton.

†For "Hen" see Henstead (Suffolk).

‡For "Hum" see Humbleton (Yorks), and Humbletoft in Gressenhall (Norfolk), though the last may only mean a hop yard. It is, however, unlikely that hops should give their name to a whole Hundred.

Launditch Hundred. (Bl. ix., p. 456, N. Tour, p. 818).

Blomefield says the Hundred Court was held where the "Launditch" crossed the Norwich road.

Mileham would seem more likely, or Tuttle Hill near Stanfield—or even Swanton Morley where there is a moated site—again there is a Pilates Hill in Swardeston (Bl. v., p. 50).

Loddon Hundred. (Bl. x., p. 152).

No suggestion, but why not Loddon itself which is an old place.

I find no other Loddon in England, but there is a Lodne in Denmark.

***Mitford Hundred.** (Bl. x., p. 194, N. Tour, p. 852).

The Court was held at Streteman's Dike in the North Street of East Dereham (Bl. x., p. 195). For plan, see Tom Martin's Notes, vi., p. 57.

Afterwards at Brock or Brook Pit (p. 195).

†**Shropham Hundred.** (Bl. i., p. 360 and 521, and Norf. Tour, ii., p. 917).

Blomefield (p. 521) says that at the time of Elizabeth, the general Hundred Court was held at Ketelbrigge, East Wretham, but on the previous page he says the Warepound or Frowick Court was the superior Court and was held by a tree which was on a hill in the street, and was commonly called the Scolding Court as it had to be over by sunrise or the whole rents were forfeited for the year. It may be that it was originally held at Tutt's Hill in Kilverstone (i., p. 54), but Mr. Clarke tells me this is in Rushford in the Guiltcross Hundred.

*For "Mit" see Mitford (Northumberland).

†For "Shrop" see Shropshire.

***Smithdon Hundred.** (Bl. x., p. 285).

The Court is said to be held at the "Barrow" (which is diked round), in Bircham Magna (p. 286).

Afterwards at Frenge (Fring), 36 Henry VIII.

There are also

Barrow Common,
Howe Hill by Brancaster.

Totts or Tofts Hill and the barrow at Bircham Magna may be the same as suggested by Blomefield.

†**Taverham Hundred.** (Bl. x., p. 398 and 416).

Blomefield says the Court was at Frettenham Hill (Bl. x., p. 398). The tumulus on the Common, which was called "Court Hill," was examined by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society in 1855, but no ancient remains were found (see *Trans.* vi., p. 357), and the high ground on the left of the Norwich main road at the corner of the way to Horsford would be more likely. This, however, is not on the Common.

The great mound of Horsford Castle would to my mind fit Blomefield's description better (see plans in *N. and N. A. S. Proc.* xv., p. 290), the more especially as no trace of stone work has even been found at the site of the so-called "Castle."

†**Tunstead Hundred.** (Bl. xi., p. 79).

No suggestion has been made, but I think that Swan Hill at Smallburgh is very likely to have been the place.

Miss Hoare points out that the Hundred Court was at Bradfield Common near the church. See appx. and map on p. 34.

Tunstead itself is probably Danish, as the prefix Tuns occurs in Denmark.

*For "Smith" see Smeethcote (Shropshire), Smethwick (Staff.).

†For "Tav" see Tavistock (Devon).

‡For "Tun" see Tunstall (Norfolk, Suffolk, and Yorkshire),
8 in all.

***Walsham Hundred.** (Bl. xi., p. 90).

Blomefield is silent.

The site may have been at Reedham, Upton or Acle.

†**Wayland Hundred.** (Bl. ii., p. 271).

No suggestion hitherto.

Probably at Saham Toney.

Mr. Clarke thinks it may have been in Wayland Wood.

Other places which may have been Motes or Hundred Hills :

Bail Hill, Wymondham.

Bonnetts Moat (?) near Tivetshall.

Hare Hill—Causes held at, by the Abbot of Holm, 1284 (Bodleian Chart. p. 245).

Ingmote, near Holt.

Leete Hill or Thirboro' Hill in Stockton.

Moothill in Hunstanton (Beloe).

Mote Hill in Wymondham (Norf. Arch. ix., p. 63). Motstow.

St. Miles at Plea was called at Motstow (Bl. iv., p. 84), see Kirkpatrick (p. 45), who places it on the Redwell Plain.

St. Martin Coslany or at Oak is said by Kirkpatrick (p. 113) to have had a Tote Hill, and he cites at p. 72 a way called Tothille but thinks it came from the recent personal name of Tut or Toyt. Mr. Hudson, however, in his note to p. 69 points out that St. Martin del Hille was St. Martin at Palace and queries whether there was not once another Tothill here. I think he is right for I find it called St. Martin ad Montem in 1451 (Regr. Wilby, fo. 109). He also (ii., p. 246) refers to St. Martin's, Tut-hill, 1397.

*For "Wal" see Walcote (Norfolk), Walsham, North and South (Norfolk), Walsoken, Wallington, Walpole and Walthorpe (Norfolk), and Walsham (Suffolk).

†For "Way" see Wayford (Somerset).

Ravenshill, 8 miles from Langley (Blickling MSS.)

Swanhill (moated) at Smallburgh.

Swan Hill at Sall.

Swan's Lodge near Kelling.

Swan Hill at Hautbois.

Swan Hill at Cressingham (i., p. 49).

Swan Hill in Coltishall }
Swanton Morley } both with moats.

Swannington

Scolding Court (see under Shropham *ante*).

Toot and Tut Hills.

Tottenhill in Wormegay (vii., p. 494).

Tutt's Hill in Kilverstone (Shropham Hundred, i., p. 54). Another in Snarehill in Rushford (Guiltcross Hundred).

Tuttle Hill in Stanfield (Launditch Hundred, x., p. 5).

Tuthill Plantation, Walsingham.

Totty's Hill, south of Antingham.

Tutt Hill, said to be the top of Thetford Moor.

Toothill near Beachamwell.

Warepound or Frowick Court in Shropham (see also p. 21).

Warepound money at Cawston (see under South Erpingham) and see Warborough Hill.

TUMULI AND EARTHWORKS, ETC.

Aldeby—earthwork between the church and the bottom.

Several large irregular hollow places with large banks.

Martin calls them the Mardells.

Aldeburgh—Tumulus at East Aldeburgh (i., p. 89).

Binham

Broome (Norf. Arch., x., p. 206 and 388).

Coltishall

Eaton

Eccles

Frettenham

Gorgate Hill—Mousehold

Grime's Graves.

Kempston.

Rainham (South)—Norman (?) barrow.

Swaffham Heath.

I will here add a list of some strange sounding place names in Norfolk.

ntioch in the new field of Tilney.	Devil's Bottom, East Winch
ylmerton, Streeky	Devil's Ditch, Launditch, Weeting, East Harling, Beechamwell, Loddon
aron Duel Stone by Topcroft	Devil's Dyke, Launditch, Weeting, East Harling, Beechamwell, Loddon
arrow Common near Brancaster	Devil's Punchbowl, Croxton
arrow Hills near Lexham	Devil's Back near Edingthorpe
arrow by Swaffham Heath	Drunken Grove, Massingham
arrowford old name for Barford	Duffins Dale, Norwich
artholomew Hills by	Fiddler's Dyke, Shelfanger
Southacre	Foulmere, near Wretham
attledore Hill near Stiffkey	Frankfort, near Sloley
edlam Barn near North	Frogs Hall in N. Walsham, Mattishall, Northrepps, Mundesley
Elmham	Gallow
eggars Bush near Breccles	Galley
lood Hills near W. Somerton	Gannoch Hill, Lynn
lood's Dale Lane near Barton	Gannoch Hill, Norwich
loody Furlong, Caistor	Hell Lane, near Bunwell
ruggs Grave near Horsford	Hellsmere Hole at Carleton Forehoe
umstone Hill, Upwell	Hellhoughton
unn's Bank	Hezicus Lane, near Salthouse
unn's Hill near N. Walsham	Hobs Hole near Pensthorpe
utter Hills near	Holland Hills near Barnham Broom
Nortwich	Honey Beck near Thornage
amp Corner near Bawburgh	Honeypot Hill, Ashwicken
andlestick Hill near	Honeypot Wood, Wendling
Letheringsett	Honeypot Hill near Shropham
ats Pits by Kelling	Hungry Hill near N. Repps
atts Corner by Smallburgh	Hungry, Swanton
atwood near Aylsham	Ingmote Hill near Holt
hristian Hill by Babingley	Jedlowes Mills Farm near Aldburgh
link Hill by Caister	Justice Green by Wheatacre
link Hill by Yarham	Kettlebridge, compare Ketteringham
rabbe's Castle, Wighton	
radle Hill near Stanhoe	
reaking Hill near Bittering	
utthurst Plantation near	
Merton	
arrow Wood Earthworks in	
Denton	
eadman's Grove near	
Edingthorpe	

- Klint, said to be Dissmere
 Leech Pit near Stiffkey
 Lizard Common, Wymondham
 Mousehold Heath
 Mousehold Closes in Hockering
 Mousehold Farm near Ryston
 Musewell Mere near Ryburgh
 Marrow Hill by Barmer
 Marrowbone Hill near
 Heigham
 Paradise, Carrow
 Paradise, Lynn
 Paradise, Stradsett
 Peddars Way, Winch, called
 Peddars Wynch
 Pigs Grave, Swanton Novers
 Pigs Pond, Tatterford
 Pilates Hill in Swardeston
 Pockthorpe, besides the Norwich
 there are places in Foulsham,
 Lyng and Wramplingham.
 Poppylot Farm, Feltwell
 Rodbrig Lane, Shipdham
 Rutica Barn near W. Dalling
 Saddlebow in Wiggenhall
 Scotismuth ship of (in Pat. Roll,
 1414)
 Shepmansgate (?) near
 Dersingham
 Shuck's Lane
 Shucksforth, Saham Toney
 Skinniford near Horning
 Snare Hill near Rushford
 Summer Green near Pulham
 Summerfield, otherwise
 Southmere
 Sunderland near Southmere
 Summerhill near Heacham
 Summerwood near Heacham
 Sumerberge (?) in
 Mitford Hundred
 Tollernape in Gateley
 Walsey Hill, Cley
 Washingford Mill near
 Burgh Apton
 ? Wasingford in Loddon
 Hundred (D.D.B., p. 203)
 Waterwell town in Marshland
 (Pat. Cal., 1346) perhaps
 Well by Gayton
 Wardeford Bridge, perhaps War-
 ford or Weyford Bridge
 Wenkell Ditch, Palling
 Wiffle Green, Melton
 Woeful Green, Skeyton
 Wolsey Hamlet near Diss
 Wreek Hills Camp, so-called
 (Norf. Arch., xxiii., p. 361).
 Woodhouse at Thursford
 Woodhouse at Silfield

APPENDIX TO THE HUNDRED COURTS.

The most fruitful result of the publication of my first part was the discovery of the site of the Hundred Hill of Tunstead Hundred by Miss Christabel Hoare, which appeared in my last part.

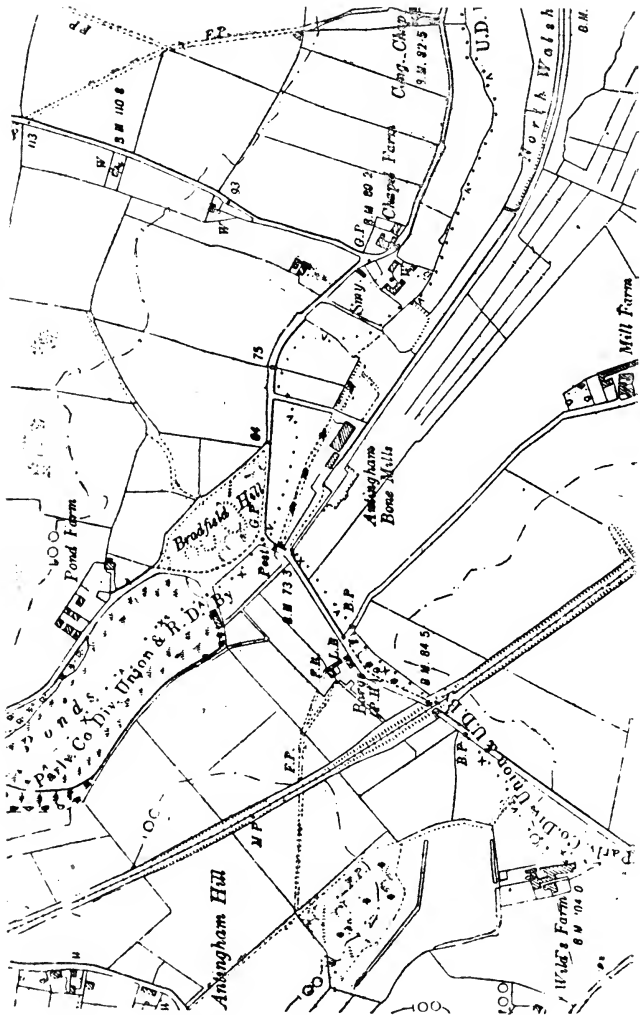
I had conjectured (p. 22) that the Swan Hill at Smallburgh was very likely to have been the site, but Miss Hoare wrote to me

“In searching the Gimmingham Manor Records at Ganton, I recently came across two presentments which seem to fix its site in the parish of Bradfield, on the very extreme boundary of Tunstead and North Erpingham Hundreds. This seems curious, but no doubt you know of similar cases. I will give you the extract verbatim, so that you can judge of its value. [There are two exactly similar entries, the one dated April, the other August, 1614].

The Gimmingham Inquest amerce “Edmund Barret Thomas Capuurn Wyllm Prymrose [and many others] that [they] doe wrongfully fetch within their Parish of Antingham the Comon of Thorpe Called Oldfid heath Contrary to the decree mad in the Duchie Camb [chamber] in H 8, *the comon in Bradfild on the South syd of Tunsted Hundred hill* and also other seurall grounds in the same towne *eastward of the said hill*, we payne them no more so to do upon payne of Xs of evey of them.”

“I have not had an opportunity to go to Bradfield since coming across the above extract, but I have no doubt that you will be able to identify the site of the Hundred Hill, which I conjecture must have been somewhere in the vicinity of Bradfield Church, which you will remember stands on what may well be called a hill in Norfolk! The small patch of Common on the North of the road from Bradfield Church to Swafield may well be the remnant of Bradfield Common which as stated above lay East and South of the Hill, and the rest of it probably stretched South of the Church and away down towards the Barge Inn.”

I at once inspected the site and found a very respectable little hill commanding a good view of the valley of the Ant, as shown in the map on the next page.



HAND LIST OF REFERENCES

TO ALL PRINTED ACCOUNTS OF

ROMAN CAMPS

AND

REMAINS IN NORFOLK

In Mr. Haverfield's excellent treatise in the Victoria County History, he discards and disproves many alleged Roman remains, but includes 136 instances referred to in the following index which is chiefly to his work. The plain references in brackets () are to his treatise.

To these I think I may say I have added about 72 more. They are those to which I have prefixed an *. The new places are Bayfield, Cranwich, Grimston, Walton, Warborough Hill, Warham Camp, Wereham.

I am glad to see that he shows that most of the alleged maps of the Roman roads are purely conjectural, and are more likely to mislead than to help the student. Recent investigators like Mr. Tingey, Mr. Purdy, and the Rev. Dr. Astley‡ have not only been more cautious in their statements, but have paid their readers the compliment of giving their reasons for their conclusions. Mr. W. G. Clarke doubts if the tumuli at Coltishall, Ditchingham, Earsham, and Wighton, and the torques found at Ashill, Foulsham, Foxley, and Heigham are Roman, and thinks them earlier.

I must take this opportunity of again thanking Mr W. G. Clarke, who is rapidly becoming the main-spring of Norfolk antiquarian research, for many helpful suggestions and additions to this list. I have also to thank Mr. F. Leney, of the Castle Museum, for many corrections and additions.

‡ Dr. Astley himself is not infallible, as when he speaks of the Peddars way beginning at Brancaster and ending at Brandou. ("Memorials of old Norfolk," p. 85).

Not being a specialist, but an indexer only of the subject, I will only point out what seems to me a very curious fact, viz., that starting up the Bure valley we find a very large proportion of Roman finds or alleged finds, viz., at

Horning	Rippon Hall	North Walsham
Haynford	Marsham	Colby
Coltishall	Oxnead	Baconsthorpe
Hautbois	Burgh-by-Aylsham	Bessingham
Mayton Bridges	Felmingham	Wood Dalling
Buxton	Scottow	

The map given here shows on a reduced scale all the sites of Roman or alleged Roman finds in the County, and adds several not mentioned in Mr. Haverfield's map in the Victoria County History of Norfolk. It has been compiled by Mr. D. Payler.

The most important are the sites at Burgh-by-Aylsham, the importance of which he does not seem to realise, and the Roman villa at Grimston found since his work was published. His map also omits, perhaps intentionally, to mark West Dereham, Saham Toney, Ovington, Carbrooke, and Mileham.

With his remarks as to alleged and conjectural Roman roads I cannot agree too strongly; the early gueswork maps are most misleading. Personally I doubt all, except the main road through Scole and Long Stratton, Tasburgh, and Caistor to Norwich, and should rather think the main road north of Norwich ran out the lines of the Holt road to Burgh, though there were probably bye-ways to the cluster of places on the upper Bure, which form the thickest and closest group of Roman finds (11) in the County.

I cannot think that either the straight Peddars Way or the equally straight west and east trackway which cuts the Roman cemetery at Brampton and would seem to cross the Peddars Way near Massingham were ever Roman roads in the generally recognised sense, and expect they were only straight military tracks or guide ways. It will be noticed that the few Roman finds near the Peddars Way are nearly all some distance off it to the west, which makes it probable that Mr. Haverfield's conjecture that the military road ran to Hunstanton and not along the Peddars Way is correct.

Again after leaving Oxnead, the Roman finds on the west and east road are not on the direct road to Wayford Bridge which is supposed to be its objective, but parallel with it and to its south.

This may be accounted for by the fact that the direct line would at that time be covered by the wide waters of the Broad country. Both of these trackways may in fact only have served as guide ways and not for heavy traffic.

Before leaving the subject of the Roman occupation I would remind my readers that, some years ago, it was pointed out in the local press that Norwich, Lynn and Bury St. Edmund's were so placed that they formed an equilateral triangle of 42 miles, thereby suggesting the county had been at one time surveyed by triangulation.

Measuring as carefully as I could I was unable to find that this was the case as far as the mileage was concerned, but it is none the less the fact that the three towns do practically form an equilateral triangle, and what is more strange is that Thetford, Old Lynn, Norwich and Warburgh Hill form a perfect square, and that if we bisect the angle at Warburgh Hill and continue it south it goes through Thetford to Bury St. Edmund's.

Then if we construct a triangle from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's, having Thetford at its base and then construct a similar triangle on the east end of the square from Warburgh, its hypotenuse goes straight to the great Roman Castle at Burgh, and passes through Burgh by Aylsham, Brampton, Buxton, and other villages where Roman remains have been found.

These, however, are merely rough guesses, and it may be as well if someone with more skill and patience than I possess will test these and see if there is anything in them.

Meanwhile, I must point out that Mr. P. A. Nash, late of the City Surveyor's Office, who had much experience of Roman work at Bath, has recently, to my mind, proved to demonstration that Norwich, with its old boundary and crosses, was laid out by Roman surveyors, and Mr. W. G.

Clarke, who has also gone into his proofs, is also thoroughly satisfied with them. In all, therefore, his contention that Norwich is the Venta Icenorum is correct. The difficulty made that so few Roman remains have as yet been found at Norwich is of no great value for we do not know that the Venta Icenorum was ever a very important city, and the boundaries and crosses may only have been laid out for future use if the city had ever developed.

What is more important is that he is able to show that a prolongation of one of his triangles takes us to the great camp at Caister, and that a similar prolongation from the camp at Tasburgh cuts a line of churches which are in a perfectly straight line.

This work is so minute and has been so carefully done that it must satisfy any impartial person. At present, I understand, he has not tested his methods and work, beyond the neighbourhood of Norwich, but it is much to be desired that he should do so and say if the Bury, Norwich and Lynn triangle theory has anything in it. Personally, I am not equal to do so, even if it would be fair to him as he is really the discoverer of the idea, for the older suggestion is very vague and may not hold water after all.

The possible results of a triangulation in the way he has begun are very great and may put an end to all the wild guessing as to the Iter Antoninus, which has amused bygone antiquaries.

If, as I understand, our local Society (the N. and N.A.S., or F.T.B.) does not care to take the matter up, surely the Royal Society of Antiquaries might help him to do so, or enough money might be subscribed locally to pay for publication.

APPLETON. *Coin of Antoninus Pius (Blomefield viii., p. 331) and Norfolk Tour.*

[It is a very curious coincidence that Mr. Haverfield, who rightly pointed out that I had erred in the first entry of my former list of Roman antiquities, should now omit this which should have been the first entry in his own list!]

- ASHILL. Villa and pottery in a well (pp. 294-5), illustrated with plan.
Mr. Haverfield considers that the remains at Saham Toney may be connected with these.
 *Torque found here (*Norf. Arch. v.*, p. 193) and remains at Highwood and Ashill (*id. viii.*, p. 295).
- ATTLEBOROUGH. Disc of burnt clay with inscription. Probably not Roman (p. 313).
- BACONSTHORPE. Possibly villa (p. 297). Hoard of coins (p. 307). Brick at (p. 297).
See Miss Hogg's account in N. & N.A.S., ix., p. 25.
- *BACTON. Gold Roman coin found at (*Norf. Archy. i.*, p. 193).
- BAWDESWELL HEATH. *See Sparham.*
- *BAYFIELD. Urn found at (Norwich Museum, No. 335).
- BEACHAMWELL. Hoard (1846), &c., Samian saucer (p. 313), *et loc cit.*
- BEESTON REGIS. Supposed traces of ironworkings (p. 313), *et loc cit.*
- BERGH APTON. Both Venta Icenorum and Garianonum have been located here, and Roman occupation asserted. Now doubted (p. 313).
- BESSINGHAM. Pottery and bones found 1870 (p. 313), *et loc cit.*
- BICKERSTONE. Alleged Roman bricks; "very doubtful" (p. 314), *et loc cit.*
- BILLINGFORD. Alleged road and urns; "very doubtful" (p. 314).
- BRADESTON (now Brundall). Q.v., urns containing ashes were found when "Chapel Field" was removed in 1820 (*White's Norf.*, p. 185, and see Daveney in *East Anglian i.*, p. 134).
- BRAMPTON. Samian ware and urns (Sir Thos. Browne's find in 1667, p. 314, *et loc cit.*)
 Dawson Turner's alleged finds here disproved.
- BRANCASTER. Fourth century fort (p. 304), *et seq.* Plans, coins, etc. Gold ring inscribed "Viva in Deo" (Norwich Museum, No. 403).
 *Fragments of pottery (Norwich Museum, No. 33).

BRANDON. Bronze vase (p. 314). *Mr. Clarke thinks this is the Suffolk Brandon.*

*BRESSINGHAM. Roman remains in (see *Martin's Church Notes*).

BRETTENHAM. Blomefield (*i.*, p. 441) puts *Combretonium* here. *Mr. Haverfield makes no comment on it, and it seems only one of Blomefield's wild guesses.* Roman remains at (p. 314). Blomefield says Roman coin including a *Vespasian* and some urns.

*A fish shaped bronze lamp figured in *Proceedings of Pre-historic Society of East Anglia*, v. i., p. 381.

BRUNDALL. Dwellings, etc. (p. 297). Pottery, etc. (see *ante Bradeston*).

Mr. Haverfield does not mention the alleged Roman dock, set out in Dr Beverley's pamphlet.

BUCKENHAM [Ferry]. Roman pottery found in making railway, and see *N. Archy. iv.*, p. 315.

**Mr Haverfield's reference to Harrod's alleged earth-works (Norf. Arch. xi.*, p. 139) should be to *New Buckenham*.

BURGH. *As it may well be thought some of the Norfolk place names ending with "burgh" may point to a Roman occupation I append a list of them, and also of the "boroughs."* Some of the list, *Tasburgh* and *Smallburgh* certainly have traces of Roman work (see also *Caistor*).

<i>Alburgh</i>	<i>Ickburgh</i>
<i>Aldborough</i>	<i>Mamsburies in Felthorpe</i>
<i>Attleborough</i>	<i>Mickleburgh Hill</i>
<i>Bawburgh</i>	<i>Narborough</i>
<i>Burgh by Aylsham</i>	<i>Oxborgh</i>
" <i>Apton</i>	<i>Oxburgh Hill in</i>
" <i>in Flegg</i>	<i>Letheringsett</i>
" <i>by Hingham</i>	<i>Ryburgh</i>
<i>Burgh a lost village in Wol-</i>	<i>Smallburgh</i>
<i>ferton (Blo. ix.</i> , p. 195)	<i>Burgh Common,</i>
<i>Burgh Parva</i>	<i>Swanton Morley</i>
" <i>South</i>	<i>Tasburgh</i>
<i>Dickleburgh</i>	<i>Wheatacre Burgh</i>
<i>Happisburgh</i>	<i>Whinburgh</i>
<i>Hilborough</i>	

BURGH OR BORO'.

<i>Blackboro' Hill near Middleton</i>	<i>Ruberry Hill near Blakeney</i>
<i>Greenboro' Hill</i>	<i>Thirnboro' Hill near Stockton</i>
<i>Ingleboro' Hill</i>	<i>Warboro' Hill</i>
<i>Muckleburgh Hill near Weybourne</i>	<i>Warboro' or Welbury Hill, Stiffkey, 9 miles off the other.</i>

BURGH-BY-AYLSHAM. Pottery; "perhaps waifs from the adjoining parish of Buxton" (p. 314).

Dawson Turner's urn found at, 1845.

**Recent finds (Norf. Antiq. Mis. N.S. i., p. 103).*

*BURGH ST. MARGARET. Alleged Roman site (Archæ. xxxii., p. 364).

BUXTON. Pottery on the edge of Brampton parish (p. 314). [This is one of Sir Thomas Browne's finds].

[*Confusion has arisen by the great find at Stow Heath, said to have been at Buxton, also see Rippon Hall.*]

CAISTER-BY-NORWICH. Probable town at (p. 314).

[Plan, photograph, and full description, pp. 288-9, 290-3].

[*Roman bath*] (?) *ill.*, p. 291.

**A gold torque was recently dug up at. Tom Martin gives a very rough sketch of the walls and plans in his MSS. See also Markshall, which is only a mile off.*

CAISTER-BY-YARMOUTH. "Perhaps village," (p. 293)

Roman find of coins, etc. (p. 294).

**Kiln and urns (Norf. Archæ. iv., p. 352).*

CALDECOT. "Romano-British burials alleged" (Norf. Archæ. xii., p. 20).

CARBROOKE. The "Roman" spearheads are pre-Roman bronze (p. 314).

CARLETON ST. PETER. Hoard of coins (p. 314).

CASTLEACRE. *Haverfield doubts for the reasons he gives (pp. 314-5) that the earthworks thought by Blomefield, Bloom and Fox to be Roman are so, and that the Roman coins he mentions were found there.*

CASTLE RISING. *Haverfield also doubts (p. 314) if the earthworks called Roman by Woodward and Harrod are so, and points out that the coin of Constantine referred to by Spelman was only found in the neighbourhood.*

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CASTON. Two hoards of coins found here in 1816 and 1820 (p. 315), and see *Archæologia*, xx, p. 577.

CATTON. Cinerary urn and bronze tweezers.

CAWSTON. Bronze coin found here, 1728 (p. 315) quoting Blomefield, vi., p. 268.

**Bronze ornament found at (Norwich Museum, No. 439)*

COCKLEY CLEY. Third brass of Constantine.

*COLBY. *Goddard Johnson (2 pt., No. 15), says that on Colby Common, about 1814, a labourer found a Roman urn embedded in the marl, and used as a pitcher till broken. (MS. in Norwich Public Library).*

COLNEY. *The "Roman" pottery in the Museum is thought by Mr. Haverfield not to be Roman. But see Norf. Archy., vi., p. 216.*

"Roman urn" at Dawson Turner's (see Blomefield)

COLTISHALL. Fibulæ and coins found here (p. 316), *et loc cit.*

**Earthwork mound on the hill between Collishall and Hautbois.*

*CRANWICH. Roman mortarium found by W. G. Clarke.

CREAKE, NORTH. Two urns with 2000 brasses of Constantine (p. 316), *et loc cit.*

CREAKE, SOUTH. *Roman remains (Arch. xiv., p. 444).*

CROWNTHORPE. Silver and thumb ring (p. 316); quoting *British Archæological Journal*, vii., p. 159 and xi., p. 79.

DENVER. Alleged fen walls and bronze statuette of Mars (p. 316).

**Causeway mentioned by Dugdale opened (see Norf. Archy. ii., p. 425).*

DEREHAM, WEST. Roman pottery and hand bricks (p. 316).

DISS. Coins near rectory (p. 316).

DITCHINGHAM. Coins, hoards and urns (p. 316).

**Tumuli at (Norf. Arch. v., p. 361).*

DOWNHAM HEATH. Second brass coin in Norwich Museum (p. 316). Mr. W. G. Clarke thinks this was found in Suffolk.

DRAYTON. "Doubtful traces" (p. 316).

**Roman urns, etc. (Norf. Arch., ii., p. 364, iii., p. 416 and vi., p. 379).*

*DUNBURY HILLS in Gillingham. Mr. R. Dashwood, the present owner, tells me this should be Dunburgh, that is a Roman locality.

DUNHAM. Pottery and coins, Roman tiles (?) and enamelled brooch (p. 316).

*DUNSTON HALL. Two urns found at. *Norf. Tour* (p. 752).

EARSHAM. "Alleged pottery" (p. 316).

**Earthworks at (Norf. Arch., vi., p. 154 and ix., p. 67). Roman urns at (Norf. Arch., iv., No. 447, p. 313).*

EASTON. Large hoard (?) found in urn (p. 316).

**Pottery, etc. (Norf. Arch., iv., p. 352), and see Norwich Museum, No. 447.*

EATON by Norwich. Samian pottery before 1850 (p. 316).

**(Norf. Arch., iv., p. 352).*

**Urn found at (Norwich Museum, No 336).*

**Pottery with maker's stamp—Marcelus, 2nd century A.D. (Norwich Museum, No. 367).*

ECCLES. "Roman coins alleged" (p. 316).

EDINGTHORPE. *Urns found on heath (Norf. Arch., iii., p. 427).*

ELMHAM, NORTH. Mound (p. 396).

T. Martin says: Hoard of Silver coins at, many Roman silver (p. 316), with buried urns, etc., a quantity. Haverfield (p. 316) doubts Roman coins, and thinks the cemetery wholly post Roman. A fine urn illustrated (p. 312). He (Haverfield) thinks British urn, though it bears a Roman inscription, which he thinks may have been added.

**See many more impressions of Roman coins, sketches of Roman ashes in lachrymatories, urns and piles of hypocaust, Tom Martin.*

EMNETH. Hoard of coins near a supposed Roman road (p. 317).

FELMINGHAM. Hoard of bronzes and pottery (p. 307 and 317, illustrated p. 309).

[*This is the celebrated find at Stow Heath, often mis-called Buxton Heath.*]

Much that was found here has been removed to Smallburgh Hall by the Jickling family.

FELTWELL. Hoard of coins of early middle period (p. 317).

**Silver denarius of Sabina, found in 1874; now in the possession of Mr. A. D. Euren.*

FINCHAM. Coins found at (p. 317).

*FOULSHAM. *Torque found at (Norf. Arch., v., p. 193).*

*FOXLEY. *Gold torques found at (Arch. Ass. Journal ii, p. 349).*

FRAMINGHAM. "Roman tiles in Chuch." Requires confirmation (p. 317).

FRENZE or FRINGE. "Perhaps Villa" (p. 297-3); (a pavement broken up, p. 297). [See Archy. xxiii., p. 370].

*GAYTON THORPE. *Tom Martin mentions what he calls a Roman road with vallum (Norf. Arch., xvi., p. 219).*

GELDESTON. Internment near the Waveney (see figs. 29-30, p. 318). Urn found in rebuilding chancel, now in British Museum. "Mr. C. H. Read tells me it is not Roman."

**Glass urn found at (Norf. Arch. iv., p. 314), Norwich Museum, No. 347. Bracelet found at (Exc., i., p. 19).*

GILLINGHAM. Roman coin (p. 318).

GLANDFORD. See Bayfield.

*GREENBOROUGH HILL [near Weybourne]. *Roman pottery at (Norf. Arch., iv., p. 355).*

*GRIMSTON. *Roman villa discovered at, in 1905, by Dr. Philip Laver, Colchester, and described by Henry Laver, Esq., F.S.A. (Norf. Arch. xvi., p. 219, with views and plates).*

HAPPISBURGH. Mr. Haverfield doubts the "Roman fort" said to have been here (Archy. xxiii., p. 90, the conjectural maps), and I agree with him, except they are possible as coming from Smallburgh.

HARLING, EAST. Urns found in Church are mediæval (p. 318).

**A quern of Niedermendig lava, found here by W. G. Clarke (Prehist. Soc. Trans., i., p. 490).*

*HAUTBOIS. Roman tile in Church.

HAYNFORD. Bronze statuette (fig. 31, p. 318).

HEDENHAM. Kiln and wasters, burial urn (p. 318). (*See Norwich Museum, No. 348.*)

**Roman kiln at (Norf. Arch. vi., p. 149).*

HEIGHAM. Interments and urns (p. 318). Coins, etc. (Norf. Arch., vi., p. 386).

**Ringed torque at (Norf. Arch. vi., p. 215), urn at (v., p. 386).*

**Roman lead (?) coffin at (Norf. Arch. vi., p. 213).*

HEMPNALL. Burials east of Church; "very doubtful if Roman." (p. 318).

Remains of a Roman road (Arch. xxiii., p. 211) Ancient cemetery (Norf. Arch. v., p. 49).

HETHERSETT. Bronze statuette of Hercules; alleged Roman road; "very doubtful." (p. 318).

*HOCKWOLD. *Roman urns with coins found at Blackdyke (Prehist. Soc. Trans., i., p. 433); "Edward Elliot had this and gave it to the Boileaus."*

HOLKHAM. Alleged Roman remains at the Rabbit farm; "probably not Roman" (p. 318).

*HORNING. *Church Broom Hill, near was supposed to be a Roman camp (Norf. Arch. xi., p. 35).*

HORNINGTOFT. Alleged Roman earthworks and road; "no reason to think either Roman" (p. 318).

HORSEY. Coin of Vespasian. An "urn probably not Roman" (p. 318).

HOWE. Gold coin of Nero. Brick and flanged tile in Church wall (p. 318).

HUNSTANTON. Three Roman urns found 1879 (p. 318)

46 ROMAN CAMPS & REMAINS IN NORFOLK.

ICKBURGH. "Talbot and Gale put Iciani here, others Sitomagus." "No Roman remains have ever been found" (p. 313, also see p. 44).

*Tom Martin (vol. iii.) says a large close, called Hall Close, on the high ground has some aspect of a Roman fortification.

INGOLDISTHORPE. Coins found (p. 318). (See Blo. x., p. 339).

*KEMPSTON. *Martin, vol iii., thinks the name is derived from camp, and says that on the summit of a hill are several large intrenchments and hollow places much too wide to have been used as a ditch.*

KESWICK. Roman coin dug up at the Hall—illus. by M.A.T. in Dawson Turner's copy of Blomefield.

*KETTERINGHAM. Tumulus with Roman pottery on road from Carleton to Hethersett (*Norf. Tour, p. 85*).

KIMBERLEY. Largish fibula (p. 318). *See Norwich Museum, No. 421.*

KIRBY CANE. Jewelled buckle, spearhead and swords (Harrod's Directory, 1868). Kiln pottery, etc. (p. 318) at "Pewter Hill."

Lakenheath mentioned on p. 318 is in Suffolk not Norfolk.

LYNFORD. Urns found, 1720, 1735, and 1859 (p. 319). (Blo. ii., p. 263).

LYNG. Pottery and coin (p. 319).

LYNN. Mr. Haverfield says that Richard's story that Catus Decianus founded Lynn is an "old wild fancy" (p. 318).

**A coin of Hadrian found in cutting new channel of Ouse (p. 318).*

*MARKSHALL, near CAISTOR. *Supposed Roman landing-place (illus.) by H.J.D. Astley (Norf. Anti. Mis. (N.S.), i., p. 39). Burial urns (Arch. cxviii., p. 436). The burial urns were found 1816 and illus. by M.A.T. in Dawson Turner's illustrated copy of Blomefield.*

MARSHAM. Black urn, etc. (p. 319), (*Norf. Arch. iii., p. 418*) and other urns by the Roman road. This is Purdy's Roman road.

*MAYTON BRIDGE. *Urns found at (Norf. Arch. ii., p. 426).*

MELTON MAGNA. Hoard found 1887. Alleged Roman tiles in Church window splays "requires confirmation" (p. 319).

METHWOLD. Roman dwelling (p. 297).

MILEHAM. Silver dish (illustrated, p. 310). Haverfield doubts if the earthworks are Roman (p. 319).

MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH. Hoard of bronze coins (p. 319)

MOUSEHOLD. (*Norf. Arch. viii., p. 324*).

*NARBOROUGH. Bones and armour found by Sir C. Spelman, see Blomefield (vi., p. 148).

NARFORD. Haverfield (p. 319) would like more evidence "as to alleged Roman bricks, and Sir Andrew Fountain's Roman vase of brass dug up in the Hall yard."

**Tom Martin saw it, and gives a sketch in vol iii, when he calls it a brazen cantharus holding about a Winchester quart.*

**Roman remains found at Narford (Blomefield vi., p. 236).*

NEWTON BY CASTLEACRE. Roman coins (p. 319).

NORTHWOLD. Republican coin found at (p. 319).

NORWICH (1) St. Augustine's Gates—Bronze lamp found before 1760 (p. 319).

(2) Market Place and Dove Lane—Urns and coins under Chamberlin's warehouse, in 1852. (See Norwich Museum, No. 37c).

(3) London Street, at Caley's—Urns, etc., and said to be Roman, in 1862. (*Norf. Arch. vi., p. 384*).

(4) Near Cathedral—Pottery. (Also see *Norf. Archy. xi., pp. 319, 365*).

(5) Ber Street—Alleged Roman pottery (p. 319). *Urn, 1st century, A.D. (Norwich Museum, No. 369)*.

(6) Thorpe Hamlet—Roman coins, etc., in grounds of the Rev. W. Frost. He lived up Telegraph Lane, the first house on the right. (*Norf. Arch. vi., p. 385*).

(7) Thorpe Hamlet—Pottery in the grounds of Mr. Farrar Ranson (p. 321). Ranson's house abutted on Colman Rd., about a quarter of a mile from the last.

(8) Mousehold—"near the back of Cooke's house."

To these instances of Roman occupation, given by Mr. Haverfield, may be added (see also Eaton)—

- *(1) The alleged Roman bridge at Fyebridge (see *Norf. Arch.* xiii., p. 229).
- *(2) The coin of Julia, wife of Septimus Severus, found at St. Leonard's Priory in 1828. The alleged narrow red bricks in some of the ruins there and the "Black Well," which has been thought of Roman work.
- *(3) Copper minim of Carinus, A.D. 283, recently found at the "Nest" (see *Norf. Anti. Mis.* (N.S.) p. 95).
- *(4) The recent pottery found in and near the Castle Mound. See Mr. Tench's paper on Norwich Castle Mound (*Norf. Archy.* xvii., p. 44).
- *(5) The coin of Antonius Pius, A.D. 140-143, found in St. Faith's Lane (Norwich Museum, Nos. 58-12).
- *(6) Two Roman coins found in excavating Waterworks (*Norf. Anti. Mis.*, 2nd ser., p. 98).
- *(7) Urn found at Stone Hills, Dereham Road (Norwich Museum, No. 371).
- (8) Fibula found at St. Giles (Norwich Museum, No. 424).
- (9) On the ordnance map above the Unthank Road nearly opposite "Eaton Villa," bronze mould and spearhead found 1846 (see ante).
- (10) (D) Gold coins found in 1854 opposite St. John Sepulchre, but these on the large scale ordnance map are said to be of the reign of Edward IV.

ORMESBY. Hoard of alleged Roman small bronze ornaments in the Fitch Room. (Norwich Museum, No. 447) "The date of the objects is open to question" (p. 320).

OVINGTON. The alleged Roman camp and pottery doubted by Mr. Haverfield (p. 320).

Martin gives plan of it, vol. iii.

**Roman urns at (Norf. Archy. vii., p. 352).*

OXBURGH. Roman coins, etc. (p. 320).

**T. Martin, vol. iii., gives several sketches of spear heads and celts, but these are clearly not Roman.*

**Danes' graves, Roman remains (Norf. Tour, p. 650).*

- OXNEAD. Roman hoard of coins in an urn here (p. 320).
 [Probably part of the find of Sir Thomas Browne.]
 *A large brass of Antoninus found by me near the
 keeper's bridge near the Hall.
- PASTON. *Bronze disc found at.* N.A.M. (N.S.), p. 102.
- PENSTHORPE. Romano-British finds at, 1837, 1849 and
 1880. N.A.M. (N.S.), pp. 79-81 (urn illustrated).
- PORINGLAND. Gold ring, etc. (pp. 311-320, illustrated
 p. 311).
- POTTER HEIGHAM. "Many potsherds and mounds of
 wood ashes" (p. 320).
 [But I expect it was a mediæval pottery which gave the
 village its first name.]
- QUIDENHAM. Bronze coin found, 1723 (p. 320).
 *Remains (*Blom. Norf. i.*, p. 337).
- REDENHALL. Roman pottery at Gawdy Hall (p. 320).
 [*Norf. Archy. iv.*, p. 311].
- REEDHAM. "A permanent occupation here" (p. 298).
 *Coins found (*Norf. Arch. iv.*, p. 135). *Alleged Roman
 pharos (iv.*, p. 315). *In Dawson Turner's copy of
 Blomefield. Coins of Claudius, Vespasian, Antoni-
 nus and Faustina.*
- RIPPON HALL, [Buxton]. (*Norf. Arch. iii.*, p. 418).
 Roman urn at (p. 320).
 *"*A plain Romano-British cup*" found here, also Roman
 urns found on Roman road crossing Aylsham turn-
 pike (see *Norf. Arch. iii.*, p. 418).
- RUDHAM, EAST. "Alleged hoard of coins" (p. 320).
 *In 1799, *Norf. Tour*, (p. 553).
- RUSHWORTH. Roman urns found at (see *Dawson Tur-
 ner's copy of Blomefield.*)
- SAHAM TONY. Samian pottery and 3 pigs of lead, "as-
 sumed to be Roman." "These remains may be con-
 nected with the villa at Ashill" (p. 320).
 *Roman flue at (*Norf. Archy. vii.*, p. 349).
- SALTHOUSE "BROAD." *Pottery found at: tumuli and
 earthworks (p. 304).*
 This is on the North Coast and is not to be confused
 with Salthouse Broad. I know of no authority to
 call the coast locality a "broad."

SANTON. *Fragments of Castor and Upchurch ware found by Mr. W. G. Clarke at eastern foot of Bromehill, not far from Caldecote (Norf. Anti. Mis., 2nd ser., pt. 3, p. 98).*

*A "Scandinavian" brooch found at, by Rev. W. Greenwell (*Suff. Arch. Trans.*, 1870).

*Denarius of Vespasian found at, by W. G. Clarke.

SCOLE. Coins, etc. Paved ford at (?) (p. 320).

*Roman interments at, plate showing weapons and tools (*Prehistoric Soc. Trans.*, i., pp. 321-3).

*SCOTTOW. Roman urn found at, in 1777, four hundred yards from Scottow Hall. (Tom Martin's note).

SCULTHORPE. Samian pottery at (p. 320).

*SEDFORD. *Part of large glass bowl, human remains, sickle, fragments of mortaria and Samian ware at (Prehistoric Soc. Trans. ii., p. 56). Roman, and other remains found by H. Ingleby (N. Archy. xix., p. 117).*

SHADWELL. Urns, coins, etc. (p. 320).

SMALLBURGH. "The pottery, beads, etc., found here are post Roman" (p. 320).

The Roman pottery at present in the Hall was moved here from Stow Heath.

*SNETTISHAM. (*Norf. Excursions, ii., p. 24*). "Roman Chisels" (Hearne). *A large quantity of Roman pottery found (Clarke).*

SOUTHERY. Roman vessels and coins (p. 321).

*SPARHAM. *Tom Martin, vol. iii., gives a plan of a place abutting the Lynn Road on Bawdeswell Heath, where certain bones were found, and refers to some old brazen armour, which might have caused them to turn green.*

SPORLE. (?) Funeral urns, beads, spearheads and boss of a shield, illustrated in Dawson Turner's copy of Blomefield.

STALHAM. Roman pottery at (p. 321).

STONE, ETC. *Stone Bridge, Wretham.*

Stone hill near Cromer.

Stone hills near Heigham.

Stonehouse Heath near Harling.

Stony Hills plantation.

Some of these may relate to paved Roman roads.

STOW HEATH. *The great barrow at. Mr. Haverfield refers to this under Felmingham, (p. 307).*

STRATTON, LONG. (*Norf. Tour, p. 111*). Urns, coins, etc. (p. 321).

*A Roman Consular denarius found 12 years ago.

STRATTON STRAWLESS. *Supposed to be a Roman street (Hearne).*

SWAFFHAM. Brooch or fibula, etc. (p. 321) [fig. No. 33]. "The bronze handle of a bucket, presented to the British Museum by Greville Chester, seems to be a very late date and probably a 5th century import." (Haverfield, p. 321).

TASBURGH. Martin and Nash say the Church itself stands on a Roman fortification.

"The earthwork here is pre-Roman (Haverfield p. 321). He, however, admits that the coin of some Antonine Emperor was found inside it.

*[He omits the find of skulls near the Hall (see *Norf. Ant. Misc. (N.S.), p. 79*), and other Roman finds there, including a coin of Hadrian, (id).

THARSTON. "Coins of the lower Empire" (p. 321). "*Perhaps an error for Thurton.*"

THETFORD. "Roman coins, recorded by Sir Thomas Browne, Blomefield and Tom Martin" (p. 321).

"The lamp alleged to have been found in 1827 under the Red Mound (?) is said by the Curator of the Norwich Museum to have been brought from Carthage and presented by Stanley, Bishop of Norwich."

*Roman coins found at (*Eastern Counties Magazine i., p. 177*).

THORPE HAMLET (p. 321). See under Norwich.

THREXTON. Samian and other pottery and Roman coin in 1857 (pp. 321-2). Key, figured (at p. 298)

*Uncut Roman gem found in a barrow (*Norf. Arch., iii., p. 122*).

THURTON. Roman coins, presumably a hoard of "third brass" (p. 322).

UPWELL FEN. Hoard in two urns in 1837 (p. 322).

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW. Alleged aqueduct and bricks found about 1725. "Needs confirmation very much" (Haverfield, p. 322).

WALSHAM, NORTH. Roman remains found near (Archæological Journal, i., p. 381).

[*This may relate to the Felmingham find (see Felmingham and Stow Heath.)*]

WALSINGHAM, OLD. The "Roman" urns here are English" (Haverfield, p. 322).

WALSOKEN. Two Roman coins found near the Roman bank (p. 322).

WALTON. Third brass of Caius (p. 322).

*WARBOROUGH OR WARBURY OR WELBURY HILL, NEAR STIFFKEY. *Alleged Roman camp at (Arch. xxiii., p. 363).*

*WARHAM CAMP. *Roman remains found in 1914. (See Reports on Earthworks, 1915).*

WAYFORD BRIDGE. Lathe turned urns (p. 322).

**Roman stirrup found in bed of river Ant in 1905.*

WELLS. Hoard of bronze coins on shore (p. 322).

WELNEY. Engraved pewter dish and vessels found 1864 and 1863 (illustrated, p. 310).

Hoard of coins 1718 (p. 322)

*WEREHAM. *Patena found at (Norwich Museum, No. 378).*

WESTON. Hoard of coins (p. 322).

WEYBOURNE. Pottery and kiln at "Salthouse Broad" (p. 322).

WHEATACRE BURGH [Burgh St. Peter]. Roman occupation remains here doubted (p. 322).

WIGHTON. Coins here (p. 322).

**Crabb's Castle (Bl. ix. p. 206; Norf. Tour, p. 615).*

*WILTON. *Coin of Heraclius and his son (Norf. Antiq. Mis. iii., p. 376).*

WITCHINGHAM. Roman remains

**Font (?) or cistern of stone (Tom Martin's Notes).*

WOOD DALLING. Samian ware, coffin, etc. (p. 322). (See drawing in Dawson Turner's copy of Blomefield).

*WRETHAM, WEST. *Hoard of Roman coins in a pot, full details from "Norwich Mercury" of 1760. Roman remains (Martin's Church Notes). "Found at Corkmere."*

WYMONDHAM. Salmon conjectures this to be Sitomagus "but no Roman remains here" (p. 322) .

*YARMOUTH. *Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, by John Ives, 1774.*

**Silver denarius of Antoninus, A.D. 135-161 (Norwich Museum, No. 103-151).*

Though it is by no means certain that the East to West trackway across Norfolk on which I read a paper before the Prehistoric Society on 23rd March, 1914, is Roman I have thought it best to reprint such paper and its map (see p. 56).

A few years ago the late Mr. R. J. W. Purdy, of Foulsham, who was one of our most observant local antiquaries (and to whom was also due the investigation of the very interesting moated mound at Burgh-by-Aylsham), informed me that there was a road called by some a Roman road, and still traceable from East Gate Corner at Cawston across the main Norwich and Holt road, about half-a-mile south of the tenth milestone from Norwich, which is about 440 yards from the Woodrow Inn, and then runs across the fields to a little south of the Botany Bay farmhouse, and at an angle across Marsham Heath and the Burnt Plantation practically to Allison Street, and so across the Cromer road through the grounds of the Old Rectory, now known as Marsham Hall. I must own to having been sceptical at first, but after several visits, and after the ground of the Burnt Plantation had been opened in several places, through the kindness of Mr. Wood, the owner, I can no longer doubt that a perfectly straight road or trackway could be traced for a trifle over a mile (shown by double lines on page 56). It only consists of a slight layer of gravel and stones over the natural peaty soil, but it does exist and is very marked, and the portion of it over the field opposite Botany Bay, looking towards Booton, stood up till last year quite clearly from the soil of the field, and the colour of the corn, etc., grown over it was distinctly different from that of the main crop in the field. At sunset, too, one could see the little ridge quite clearly, though it is fast being ploughed away.

The importance of the discovery of this straight base line of over a mile is very great. Producing such line westward on the Ordnance Map, we find that if there had been a road on that line it would have run through the earth works at North Elmham and on to Old Lynn; and if produced eastwards it would have crossed the Cromer road just at the spot where the late Mr. Goddard Johnson alleged a Roman road did cross it.

The line still further produced east would cut the Aylsham road and the railway a little south of the spot at Brampton where coins and urns were found when the railway cutting was being made, and through the spot where Sir Thomas Browne found, in 1667, the urns which he describes in his "Urn Burial."

Still continuing the imaginary line east, it crosses the Bure almost exactly at the spot where the present foot or keeper's bridge stands, and where a Roman coin (a large brass of Antoninus) has just been found, and so along south of Burgh-Mound (where we recently found Roman pottery) and south of Stow Heath, where so many Roman remains were found, and across the high street of Burgh near the church (where Goddard Johnson said the Roman road crossed), towards Scottow and Sloley, through Stoneyhills Plantation (a suggestive name), direct to the so-called Roman Camp at Wayford Bridge.

There can be no imagination about the fact that the line from Old Lynn to Wayford Bridge is an absolutely straight one, and that there are still traces of a straight actual main road along such line for a little over a mile in the middle of it, at and near Marsham Heath, and that it cuts a Roman cemetery at Brampton.

Whether this straight line was in the remote past laid out merely to form a guide from the West to the East is a matter to consider, and it would be most interesting if the local members of this Society would look up the actual line itself and see if they can find out if there are any traces of Roman pottery, etc., on it.

I have just been told that an old inhabitant of Marsham was told by his father that the trackway across the Burnt Plantation to the Aylsham road was in actual use before the Inclosure Act.

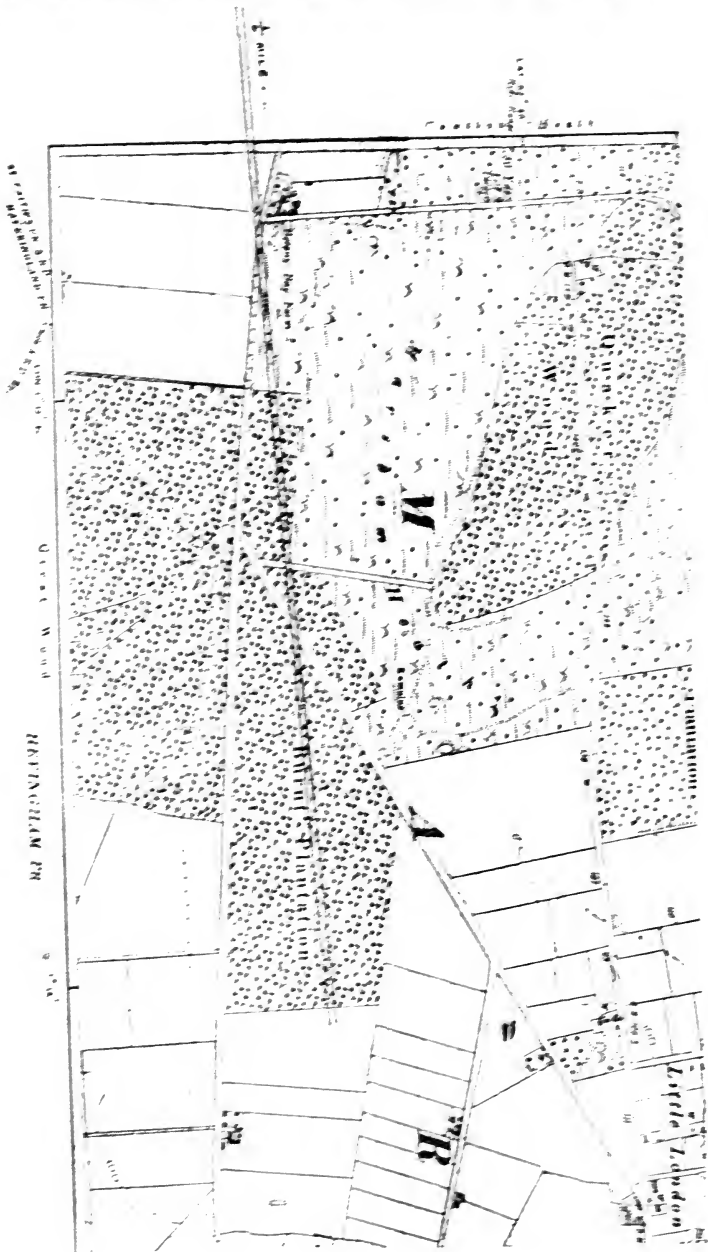
As for the eastern half of the suspected road, I rather think that it did not follow the actual, or what I may term the guide or laid-out line much further than Scottow, but

that the road ran more southerly, but exactly parallel with it through Scottow churchyard till it crossed the North Walsham road a few yards north of the Fairstead and the Three Horseshoes.

It is a most significant fact that at this spot there is still an almost straight road, now called Anchor Street, which runs east (parallel with my imaginary line) for a little over a mile (crossing the East Norfolk rail) by Sloley Farm almost to the Union Workhouse. There the present road to Smallburgh Hill angles off to the north, but if the line of Anchor Street is produced west over four fields we take up another straight piece of the old road which I suspect to have been Roman. From this point it seems to me that the Roman road ran round the edge of the great and then impassable marsh, and passed by Toad's Green and Low Street and the Manor House to Wayford Bridge and the Roman Camp.

Whether the great earthworks at Smallburgh Hall itself had to do with an occupation camp there I leave to others. It is certain that near the Manor House at Low Street Roman remains have been found, and also querns near Smallburgh Hall. (The fine Roman urns, etc., now at Smallburgh, are those found on Mr. Postle's land at Stowheath just mentioned.)

If I am right that the Roman road ran through Scottow Church, it would account for the Roman urn which was found in 1777, 400 yards from the front of Scottow Hall (Tom Martin's MS. Notes in my collection).



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