

ante 1958 An inhumation burial was found at Quince Cottage, *c.* 200 yards N of the traffic lights at the junction of the A20 with the Wrotham-Meopham road. 2 AS sceattas were near the neck, dated *c.* A.D. 720 by the BM.

Wye I. Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 55 SE. TR 070465. *Arch Cant*, I (1858), 47. *GMLA*, II (from 1858), 249. Davis (1865), Pt. II, pl. 44. *VCH*, pp. 368–69, 387. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), (one skull, of a large male from the top of the hill).

1858 During repairs to the high road between Wye and Dover, at the foot of a hill *c.* 1 m. from Wye, a grave was opened containing a male skeleton, shield-boss, sword, drinking cup and some smaller objects. The objects were rescued by Larking.

A spearhead resembling a Roman pilum was also found in a grave at the foot of the hill. C. R. Smith and Larking investigated a group of tumuli at the top of the hill, most of which were already disturbed. One contained the bones of a child, whose skull had fallen to pieces; another a large male skeleton, laid full length on the back, head to the SW, with a spearhead on the right shoulder and a small iron knife on the breast.

The BM purchased the collection of a Mr

Durden, which included the following series from Wye, said to have been excavated in 1858 and later. (N.B. there was some confusion in his notes, and some of the objects may have come from Sarre.) 4 circular gold pendants, a fragmentary silver pendant, 2 carbuncles (1 set in silver), 3 rings of silver wire, on which beads were once strung, a silver finger-ring, a string of beads of amethyst, green and red pastes, 2 bronze pins, a knife and an iron spearhead. 'In the same grave [presumably with 2 of the pendants] were found a glass cup or wide-mouthed bottle, having coarse appliqué loops rising from the base and a thin thread around the neck.'

All the graves are within a very small space either on the downs or near the road—all within the 300' and 500' contour. They may therefore be counted as one barrow group.

Wye II. ?Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. K 55 SE. TR 069470. *Arch Cant*, LI (1939), 215–16.

1939 A barrow was dug by 2 members of Wye College on the chalk ridge, an extension of Wye Downs, forming the southern boundary of the old racecourse, 1½ m. SW of Faussett's excavations of 1757–59. It had been disturbed and only a few bone fragments were found. There is nothing to date the barrow, but it is likely to have been AS.

LANCASHIRE

Crossmoor. Doubtful. La 52 NW. SD 4438. H. Fishwick, *St Michael's on Wyre* (1891), pp. 2–3. *VCH*, p. 262.

1889 Some workmen excavating gravel at Crossmoor in Inskip came upon an earthen urn of extremely rude workmanship, almost black in colour, 10' deep. 'It had evidently been a cinerary urn, as near to it were found portions of a sword and a large dagger. The shape of the urn was round, narrowing from the base and then broadening out, and again contracting at the mouth; the rim of the mouth was ornamented with curved lines. This probably dates back to the IX or X'. However, Fishwick gives no reason for this dating.

Hasty Knoll, Wigan. Doubtful. La ? 103 NE. SD 5605. *Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, New Ser. XII (1871), 87. *VCH*, p. 261.

1770 A 'British' barrow, called the Hasty Knoll, made of small stones taken from the bed of the Douglas, was destroyed. 'In the knoll there were found numerous fragments of iron, various military weapons, such as our ancestors buried in the graves of their heroes, and under all a cavity 7' in length, filled with black earth and the decomposed remains of one of the fallen chieftains.'

Manchester. ?Cremation burial. La 104 SW. SJ 842994. *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, V (1887), 295; LXVI (1956), 42.

1850 A 'cinerary urn' was found at Red Bank (Victoria Station). It was first described as 'of the late British period', but the woodcut shows an AS urn with horizontal incised lines and 2 rows of portcullis stamps above the shoulder.

Ribchester. Cremation burials. La 54 SW. SD 6535. J. N. L. Myres, letter (5-v-1957). C. W. Phillips, note in OS records. Museum: Ribchester.

ante 1957 There are 2 fragmentary AS urns now in the Roman Museum at Ribchester. 'Their find spot is not recorded, but the curator, Mrs Tyson, says that the Museum has never received other than locally found antiquities'. The urns are (I) 'part of a very stylish V *Buckelurne*; a thoroughly continental type, with a series of very pronounced circular hollow bosses set under heavy semicircular solid arches with other round hollow bosses in the spandrels'; and (II) 'part of a stamped urn without bosses that need not be as early as (I)'.

Baggrave, Hungerton. Inhumation burial, ? secondary in barrow. Le 32 NE. SK 6908. Douglas (1793), pp. 27–28, 88. Nichols (1800), III, Pt. I, 289. *VCH*, pp. 236–37. Cottrill (1946), p. 18.

1784 A labourer accidentally opened a barrow at Baggrave, and Archdeacon Burnaby found an iron shield-boss, a spearhead and fragments of others, 'a bone of some animal not particularly ascertained, evidently turned in a lathe, and used as a button to connect the drapery', several iron segments forming 2 hoops *c.* 6" diam., and some rivets of thin bronze (from a bucket?). Burnaby presented Douglas also with the lower jaw 'of a young subject'. Douglas conjectured that there was more than one burial, but this is by no means certain. The only object now extant is the bone disc, ornamented with incised circles.

Barkby Field (Queniborough). Inhumation burials. Le 25 SE. Area SK 636098. Nichols, (1815), I, Pt. II, Appendix, 135–36. *VCH*, pp. 231–32. Brown (1915), IV, 777.

ante 1815 2 AS spearheads were found in a ridge of sand in Queniborough, next to Barkby Field.

A few years later, other objects were found 'in a bed of dry sand *c.* 4' beneath the surface of Queneborow Field, on a flat plain in the West of the Town, in a close *c.* 500 yds. from where the public highways intersect each other and where I [Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby] . . . well remember a very long rampart . . . in a direction N and S, very nigh, if not exactly, over the spot'. The objects consisted of the remains of 3 bronze bowls (one *c.* 8" diam. with triangular ears, one with an embossed rim), a Roman glass bottle, and an urn '6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " at the top, and 8" diam. in the widest part: it has been glazed within, and holds exactly 2 quarts ale measure', decorated with horizontal and looped lines and ?stamps. Since Woodcock thought an iron shield-boss had been a cap to it, the 2 objects may have been found close together. There were also a small plain accessory vessel, the remains of 3 or 4 bronze

buckles, (with cloth adhering to one of them), a long and very broad iron sword and a spearhead. Woodcock seems to regard all these later finds as coming from one grave.

Beeby. Inhumation burial. Le 32 NW. SK 664082. *Anastatic Drawing Society* (1858), p. 10, pl. lii. *T Le AS*, I (1866), 42, 64. *VCH*, p. 238. Brown (1915), IV, 777. Museum: Leicester.

1844 A labourer digging in a field called 'The Gorse Close' discovered on a ridge of land, *c.* 50 yards from the public highway, a skeleton buried 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, with 3 cruciform brooches, 2 silver 'hook and eye' clasps, and a necklace of 71 beads (1 crystal faceted, 4 other crystal, 17 amber, 32 coloured glass and 17 paste).

R. A. Smith dates this grave to the late VI, judging from the extravagant development of the horse's head foot of one of the brooches.

Bensford Bridge see *Churchover Wa.*

Billesdon Coplow. ?Inhumation burial. Le 32 SE. SK 709044. Akerman (1855), p. 29. *VCH*, p. 239. Brown (1915), IV, 777. Museum: Leicester.

1849 A large square-headed brooch was excavated near Billesdon Coplow, and probably came from a burial. R. A. Smith dates it to the mid VI.

Birstall. ?Inhumation cemetery. Le 25 SE. SK 596103. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 297; IV (1960), 135.

1958 3 AS pots, 2 decorated, were found during the building of a new school. They did not contain cremations.

1959 A sword, a shield-boss, a spear and 2 plain pots of AS date were found.

Breedon-on-the-Hill. Christian churchyard. Le 9 SE. SK 404233. *T Le AS*, XXVI (1950), 17–82, esp. 22–24, 70–72. Information from D. Brothwell. OS records.

1946 Inside the Iron Age camp on Breedon 2 or 3 rows of skeletons were excavated, in

23 graves *c.* 1' deep. The heads were to the W, the rows ran NS. All skeletons were extended, hands crossed on the pelvis; some were so close together that they appeared to be simultaneous burials. One had a cairn of stones over the head and shoulders.

1950 A coin of Cuthwulf was picked up on the bulwarks immediately W of the church.

ante 1958 Brothwell rescued the remains of about another 160 skeletons disturbed by the quarrying; they were of the same character as before and again in rows. Some other cairns were noticed, and one crouch burial. Some areas contained only children's burials, and there were a number of new-born babies. With the burials were some pieces of wood, a lump of bronze, a bronze ring with overlapping ends and a small bronze plate with a central hole and 2 lugs at the back, found near the neck.

Burrough Hill. ? Le 27 SW. SK 7510. Museum: Leicester.

1958 Leicester Museum has an AS spearhead, sword and spear from Burrough Hill; these very probably came from one of the known sites in the area, perhaps that listed under *Twynford Le.*

Caves Inn. Inhumation cemetery. Le 52 SE., Wa 23 SE. SP 535794. Cottrill (1946), p. 18. Warwick Museum records. Museums: Leicester; Oxford, Ashmolean.

ante 1935 Sotheby's sold finds, some of which were bought by the Ashmolean Museum, found during gravel digging at Caves Inn, Shawell parish, at about 536793. They had been the property of the Rev. J. E. Strickland, who presented 5 spearheads from the same place to Leicester Museum.

ante 1946 Cottrill recorded that AS objects had been found in gravel pits on both the Le and Wa sides of Watling Street. Exhibited as from the Le side were a roughly made cruciform brooch of the late VI, half a wrist-clasp of gilt bronze, with a projection to cover the gusset, a bronze wrist-clasp with embossed dots, one whole and fragments of other annular brooches, an openwork swastika brooch, and a rectangular bronze plate with slight decoration.

On the OS 6" maps in Warwick Museum it is recorded that an AS pot was found at 535794 (Shawell parish), and 2 others at 534795 (Newton and Biggin parish). Large skeletons

of unknown age have also been found in the gravel pits.

It seems possible that the AS burials were made around a Roman town/station situated here on both sides of the Watling Street.

Cold Newton see *Lowesby Hall Le.*

Croft. ? Le 36 SE, 43 NE. SP 503967. *T Le AS*, XXX (1954), 122. Museum: Leicester.

1954 4 sherds of coarse black slightly burnished AS ware were found in a sandpit at Croft.

Glen Parva. Inhumation cemetery. Le 37 SW. SP 569987. *PSA*, 2d ser. III (1866), 344–46. *T Le AS*, III (1874), 123; IV (1878), 113, 187; V (1879), 72–73. *VCH*, pp. 230–31. Brown (1915), IV, 776. Museum: Leicester.

1866 Workmen digging sand in Rye Hill Close discovered and disturbed 'some stones forming a rude arch 2' below the surface, covering the skeleton of a person *c.* 30 years old, lying NS in a grave whose walls were also made of several large stones. With it were 28 beads, strung with the claw of an animal', pierced to be worn as a charm, a faceted crystal bead, 2 'plain gilt finger-rings of large size', an ivory ring, 3 cruciform brooches, 2 flat rectangular pieces of bone with rivet holes (?the haft of a knife), fragments of a cone beaker 6" long and 2 girdle-hangers. Brown dates this burial to the early VI.

1871 Another grave was found close by; it contained a large male skeleton with a sword 2' 10" long and a spearhead 11" long. It is presumably these which are in Leicester Museum; the sword is broad and not pattern-welded. 3 further burials were found close by; one of a man lay on the right side and had a vessel of black pottery near the head; the 2 others, one of a man, contained nothing.

Glen Parva see also *Kirkdale Close, Wigston Magna Le.*

Hinckley. ? Le 42 NE. SP 4294. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

ante 1958 The Ashmolean Museum has 2 spearheads and a javelin head from Hinckley.

Hungerton. ?Inhumation burial. Le 32 NW. SK 687062. *VCH*, p. 236. White, *Directory*, p. 250 (not traced). Kelly, *Directory*, p. 535 (not traced).

ante 1907 'Perhaps the only record of a find near Hungerton is to be found on the Ordnance Map. The site is just N of the road from Keyham (which is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the W) at the SE corner of Keyholes Spinney. A spearhead and clasp were found, and probably belonged to an interment, but details are wanting.'

Husband's Bosworth. Inhumation burial. Le 50 SW. SP 648836(?). *GM* (1800), pp. 121-22; (1815), p. 210. Akerman (1855), p. 65. *VCH*, p. 240. OS records.

circa 1794 During gravel-digging somewhere between Husband's Bosworth Le and Welford Nh a gold annular brooch of the Sarre type, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diam., with filigree ornament and garnets set in meerscham bosses, was found with human remains.

The OS conjectures that it may have been found in a gravel pit in Husband's Bosworth parish, marked on the map.

Ingarsby. Inhumation burials, ?secondary in barrow. Le 32 SW. Area SK 685053. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 168. Akerman (1855), p. 32. *VCH*, pp. 238-39. Museum: Leicester.

circa 1830 When a mound of sand was being planted several skeletons with relics were turned up, but nothing was preserved except a large square-headed brooch 'of an advanced stage of decadence',—probably early VII. It is ornamented with garnets and blue paste settings. The foot is missing.

Leicester Museum has a fragment of a sword from Ingarsby.

Kegworth. ?Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Le 10 NW. SK 489265. OS records, note by D. T-D. Clark.

circa 1930 An AS pin was found in what appears to be a ploughed-out barrow.

Keythorpe Hall see *Tugby Le*.

Kirkdale Close, Wigston Magna. Inhumation burial. Le 37 SW. SP 580981. *VCH*, p. 231.

1872 Part of an urn was exhibited from an AS burial found in Kirkdale Close, c. 1 m. SE of the Glen Parva burials, and c. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Glen Parva Station.

Knipton. Inhumation burials. Le 7 SE. Area SK 823311. Cottrill (1946), p. 15. Museum: Leicester (including skeletal material).

ante 1946 'A few indications of a cemetery

were found near here'. 2 plain pipkins were exhibited in 1946.

ante 1958 Leicester Museum has human skeletal remains and pottery.

Leicester, East Gate. Mixed cemetery. Le 31 SW. SK 586048. *T Le AS*, III (1874), 122 (not consulted). *VCH*, p. 227. Cottrill (1946), p. 12. Museum: Leicester.

1866 An urn 'of rather graceful form', of grey ware with 4 incised lines around the shoulder, was found 3' deep in Churchgate. It contained burnt bones, and was covered by a shield-boss. It stood between the heads of 2 skeletons buried at the same depth. Another urn was found on the same site.

ante 1907. Another urn, with a wide mouth and rounded outline, was found in Belgrave Gate. It is ornamented with neck-lines and incised triple chevrons on the shoulder and was also cinerary.

A set of toilet articles on a ring was found in Butt Close Lane; and an annular brooch in Butt Close.

All these finds could be from one mixed cemetery.

Other finds from Leicester—e.g. a sherd of AS ware from the site of the Country Council Offices in Greyfriars Street, a plain pot from the High Street near Huntingdon Tower (?1901) and a bronze pelta-shaped ornament from the Jewry wall area are probably not funerary.

Leicester see also *Westcotes Le*.

Loughborough. Cremation burial(s). Le 17 NE. Area SK 535195. Cottrill (1946), p. 21. Museum: Leicester.

ante 1946 No details are recorded of the discovery near Loughborough of an Anglian urn, with bosses and a row of stamps, containing a cremation burial, and of fragments of at least 2 other urns.

Lowesby Hall. Inhumation burial. Le 32 NE. SK 722075. *PSA*, 1st ser. II (1853), 255. *VCH*, p. 236. Brown (1915), IV, 777. Cottrill (1946), p. 18.

circa 1839 A skeleton was found in digging for gravel near Lowesby Hall on the top of the Cold Newton Hills. It had a sword, a long spearhead and a javelin head with it.

Market Harborough. Doubtful. Le 50 NE. SP 737873. *GM* (1757), p. 21. (*GM Library*,

RB Remains, I p. 237) *Arch J*, XXXI (1874), 86. *T Le AS*, III (1874), 153-69 (not consulted). *VCH*, pp. 214, 254-55.

ante 1757 'In a gravel pit on the NE side of Little Bowden field near the River Welland were found several fragments of urns with 4 or 5 pieces of copper coin not legible; as also some little bits of brass of an uncommon form, used we suppose about the garments of the deceased'.

1873 'What was thought to be a cemetery used by both Romans and Saxons was discovered, indicating the probable existence of a villa near it. A large collection of pottery and glass, several *fibulae* of different shapes, and an iron pot-hook were preserved.'

Medbourne Field. Inhumation cemetery. Le 46 NE. SP 794932. Nichols (1798), II, Pt. II, 717-18, pl. cxi. opp. p. 657. *VCH*, p. 239.

1794 'As some persons were digging a sough near where the [Roman] coins are most frequently found [in Medbourne Field, NW of the town] they discovered, c. 3' below the surface, several human skeletons. . . . On each of the skeletons lay a large quantity of stones, many of which bore evident marks of fire. With the skull which was most perfect was a spear-like 'iron instrument or weapon c. 13" long, including the remains of a socket c. 3" . . . and also 2 or 3 fragments' of Roman Samian or Castor ware bowls. 'There were also some plain fragments of larger vessels of the colour of slate, and some small bits of a white clay layered with a kind of grit, dug up at the same time and place.'

Melton Mowbray. Inhumation cemetery. Le 20 NW. SK 756194. *PSA*, 2d ser. III (1866), 346. *Arch J*, XXIII (1866), 300-302. *T Le AS*, II (1870), 94-96; III (1874), 40, 118-20, 245, 333-34, 344, 392; IV (1875), 11. *VCH*, pp. 232-33. Brown, (1915) IV, 776. Cottrill (1946), p. 17. Museum: Leicester.

1860 Workmen digging for clay on high ground to the N of Melton Mowbray found a number of skeletons, and in one or more graves some beads, a knife, and a small urn. It was said that very many interments had previously been discovered, but the contents scattered by the workmen. A hone or whetstone from the site was exhibited.

1862 7 skeletons were found and excavated by Ingram, but nothing was with them. They lay 2' deep on the gravel, heads to the W.

1866 Further skeletons were found, again laid carefully with heads to the W. With them were 7 spearheads, 4 knives, a shield-boss, a sword, and an urn $5\frac{3}{4}$ " high, ornamented with vertical lines. Later in the year further similar objects were discovered and 'the fragment of a bucket, with pieces of pottery.'

1870 4 double glass beads and 9 discs (a few of amethyst, the rest bone) were found at Beck Mill.

Exhibited from the site in 1946 were 'a rough and degenerate urn of the Anglian bossed style', 2 plain urns, a plain mug, an iron knife, a spearhead and a shield-boss.

Oadby. ?Inhumation cemetery. Le 37 NE. SP 625994. Nichols (1807), IV, Pt. I, 323. *T Le AS*, XVIII (1935), 121; XXXII (1956), 96. *Med Arch*, IV (1960), 135.

1760-*circa* 1780 'As Thomas Ludlam and his fellow labourers were digging gravel in this lordship, they found a human skeleton, c. 3' below the surface of the gravel; in removing which they discovered some small urns. In the same grave there was also the appearance of ashes, which lay in detached heaps. . . . [In] another . . . lay 2 human skeletons in the most regular manner; one of which seemed a much younger person than the other . . . Afterwards similar discoveries became so frequent that they took but little notice of them, excepting one, which was about the year 1763; it was the skeleton of an uncommonly large man. . . . The same person informed me, that he had been a labourer there 22 years, in which time there had not been found less than four score human skeletons in the same piece of ground. Small heaps of ashes and urns he likewise observed, were as frequently found as the skeletons: in one place he found a smooth stone, shaped like a fiddle's head, with a finger-board. The urns found here had a yellow ground, flowered with white; some few of a plain rusty brown, and but a little decayed.'

1956 House-building caused the discovery of quantities of Roman pottery on the site, and a few burials. One was 3' 6" deep, head S; along the each side of the grave were 5 kidney-stones on edge. Another was 3' deep, head N, furnished with a small Castor-ware beaker—it is therefore probable that the yellow urns flowered with white found c. 1760 were also Castor ware. There were 2 burnt areas near the second burial; associated with one were fragments of an AS urn.

1959 A very fine cruciform brooch of pagan AS date was found at 623998.

It is difficult to know what to make of this site; it may be a Roman cemetery near a habitation, continuing into AS times, or succeeded by an AS village; or it may be altogether a habitation site in Roman times, succeeded by an AS cemetery (inhumation or mixed); the Castor ware pots already on the site being used as convenient grave-goods. If an AS cemetery it is very probably of the 'half-burnt' type.

Peatling Magna. ?Inhumation burial. Le 44 SW, SE. Area SP 590920. *T Le AS*, XIX (1936-37), 94-95.

ante 1936 According to Hoskins grave-gear was discovered on a site close to the village, dated to before A.D. 500; but no details of the exact site were available, and he does not describe the goods.

Queniborough see *Barkby Field Le.*

Rothley Temple. Inhumation burial. Le 25 NW. SK 568122. *Arch*, IX (1789), 370-71. Nichols (1804), III, Pt. II, 956. Akerman (1855), p. 40. *Transactions of the Leicester Literary . . . Society*, IV (1898), 212-18. *VCH*, pp. 225-27. Brown (1915), IV, 776. Cottrill (1946), pp. 18A, 20-21. Museums: London, Society of Antiquaries; Leicester.

1722 A Roman villa was discovered at Rothley, on the right of the road to Swithland. Some human bones including the jawbone of a man were found.

1784 A labourer digging a ditch in a field near Rothley Temple found among fragments of stone and lime, *c.* 2' below the surface, a florid cruciform brooch, plated with silver and gilt. A few yards away were some coins of Constantine, and a circular piece of metal, perhaps part of a brooch.

1791 A square-headed brooch was found in nearly the same place; and, at a time not specified, 2 rings (?brooches), some pieces of twisted wire and the back plate of an applied brooch.

1896 Human remains were found during railway excavations several hundred yards S of Rothley Temple, near the cross-roads, 238' O.D. The skeletons were in graves not more than 2' deep; 'the bottom in each case a layer of Charnwood Forest slates, and the body, most probably, was interred in the recumbent

posture. Several of the graves contained a large quantity of charcoal, and it would appear as though some of the bodies had been cremated and others buried in the usual way. The graves also had several kinds of pots in more or less fragmentary condition'—both AS and RB. The workmen said that in each case the skull was some distance from the skeleton. Most of them were removed with the earth to make the embankment. Among the objects found with the skeletons were a large square-headed brooch with an undivided foot, ?the foot of a cruciform brooch, another cruciform brooch complete but without side knobs, and a third, large and florid, 3 iron keys, a knife, 2 Roman coins, a spearhead, and an iron spatulate object. There is also a plain urn which may be cinerary.

Rowley Fields. Cremation cemetery. Le 37 NW. SK 571019. Cottrill (1946), p. 12. Museum: Leicester.

ante 1946 1½ m. S of the burials near Narborough Road, Leicester, pottery was found in the garden of a house in Bramcote Road, on the hill of Rowley Fields between the Fosse Way and the river. The most significant fragments, exhibited in 1946, were from the upper part of an early Anglian urn decorated with grooves and bosses, from another with slashed bosses, and fragments from a later urn with both linear and stamped decoration (4 stamps being used). There were other fragments including rims.

1958 Leicester Museum has an iron spearhead, found in the back garden of No. 9, Bramcote Road, as well as sherds of a pot found at No. 1.

Saxby see *Stapleford Park Le.*

Shawell see *Caves Inn Le.*

Stapleford Park, Saxby. Mixed cemetery. Le 20 NE. SK 814193. *Anastatic Drawing Society* (1858), p. 5, pls. xxv-xxvii. *JBAA*, XVI (1860), 311. *T Le AS*, I (1866), 159-60; III (1874), 39; VIII (1899), 74-77. *PSA*, XIII (1891), 331-35. *VCH*, pp. 233-36. Brown (1915), IV, 777. Cottrill (1946), pp. 15-16. Museum: Leicester.

1827 During gravel digging labourers found AS objects 3½' deep at a place where a slight elevation was visible. There were 4 urns of dark-coloured clay, containing bones and earth; 2 are large, ornamented with incised horizontal and diagonal lines and stamps, one has shoul-

der bosses also. The other 2 urns are much smaller and plain. There were also parts of 2 shield-bosses, an iron buckle, 4 iron spearheads and an arrowhead, a large gilt square-headed brooch, the upper part of another, a large late florid cruciform brooch, 4 flat annular brooches and one ribbed, 25 beads of glass and one of variegated clay, a thin bell shaped ornament, bronze tweezers and a pin.

1890-91 Discoveries were made during the construction of a loop line from Saxby to Bourne, at a place very close to the previous discoveries. J. C. Fox collected 6 urns, one of a large size, and fragments of about 37 more, most of them cinerary. Around most of them were heaped large-sized pebbles (cf. Thurmaston Le). Many were ornamented with stamped decoration and bosses. 2 stamped urns, one containing a bone comb, went into the possession of a Mr King. They were all said to be similar to urns from King's Newton Db and Kingston Not, and especially Little Wilbraham Ca.

There were also inhumation burials interspersed among the cremations, and at the same depth, 15" to 3' deep, resting on the gravel. All skeletons were said to have their heads to the E, and by some there were small accessory vessels.

'The fibulae from the site are an interesting and varied collection, and include, besides a variety of cruciform ones, a circular one of rough but rather unusual workmanship.' There are 2 small, defaced and perforated Roman coins, a spearhead and several lanceheads, a shield-boss, *c.* 60 beads (several amber, mostly glass, some earthenware, one striated), and a bone comb.

Stoke Golding. Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Le 35 SW. SP 396970. *Ant J*, XII (1932), 174-75. Cottrill (1946), p. 19.

1931 Pickering found a hanging bowl, with a small flint instrument and a few flint spalls, on the original level below the centre of an earthen mound 7' high and *c.* 25' diam. situated within a rectangular earthwork overlooking the Watling Street at Stoke Golding. The hanging bowl is of the same series as that from Asthall O, and therefore belongs to the VII; its diam. was *c.* 7½" and there are 3 escutcheons (2 large, 1 smaller) and a small bronze disc.

Sysonby. Inhumation cemetery. Le 20 NW. Area SK 738189. *JBAA*, XVI (1860), 311.

Te Le AS, III (1874), 39. *VCH*, p. 232. Brown (1915), IV, 777. Cottrill (1946), p. 17. Museum: Leicester.

1859 Some men digging for gravel in a field sloping W at Sysonby found several human bones, with spearheads, a ring, part of a bone buckle and a shield-boss.

ante 1946 An iron knife and spearhead were found in the churchyard.

Thurmaston. Cremation cemetery. Le 31 NE. SK 617084. Leicester Museum records. Museum: Leicester.

1954 During building work an AS cremation cemetery was found near Humberstone Lane. 95 urns were discovered, each containing a cremation, deposited without any apparent orderly arrangement. One at least was under a small cairn of stones; but most had lost some of the upper part, and could also have been covered by stones, since disturbed. In the urns were found fused pieces of bronze brooches, beads and sherds of Roman ware, also burnt, combs, tweezers, etc. usually unburnt. There was also one cremation burial without an urn, but with spear and shield-boss (unburnt).

The cemetery was in use a long time; and contains some very early urns; some perhaps made by the same potters as urns in the Girton Ca, Lackford and Icklingham Sf cemeteries; and also some very late urns very elaborately decorated with stamps in the Saxon manner.

Tilton-on-the-Hill. Isolated find. Le 33 SW. SK 745053. *Med Arch*, IV (1960), 135.

1959 An iron spearhead of AS type was found.

Tugby, Keythorpe Hall. Inhumation burial. Le 39 NW. SK 767002. *Arch J*, XVIII (1861), 76-77. *VCH*, p. 239. Brown (1915) IV, 777.

1860 Whilst removing earth in the garden at Keythorpe Hall, a skeleton was found with parts of a bronze bowl (*c.* 8" diam., 4" high, with 3 circular escutcheons, and appliques with figures of 'animals, serpents, fish and birds'), a large double-toothed bone comb (7" long by 2½" wide, with ring ornament), 'an object ornamented with silver' (thought to be the handle of a knife), 46 discs like draughtsmen, a pair of bone dice and 'a semi-globular object of a material resembling sea-horse's tooth or the root of ivory'.

Twyford. Inhumation cemetery. Le 27 SW. Area SK 730101. *VCH*, p. 236. Brown (1915),

IV, 777. Cottrill (1946), p. 17. Museum: Leicester.

ante 1946 No details are known of the discovery of AS objects found to the NE of Twyford village, except that a wrist-clasp of coiled silver wire and a bronze ring were found with one skeleton, and a necklace of beads, all amber except one of crystal, with another. Besides these a plain pot, 2 plain bronze escutcheons from hanging-bowls, 2 bronze annular brooches with the pins missing, a long-armed silver clasp, and an iron shield-boss are from this site.

'Fragments of a bronze-mounted wooden tankard' with a handle-attachment, were also thought at first to be AS. This was subsequently disproved, but there is another bucket of normal AS type from Twyford.

See also *Burrough Hill Le.*

Westcotes, Leicester. Inhumation cemetery. Le 31 SW. Area SK 574032. *T Le AS*, VI (1888), 339. *VCH*, p. 224. Cottrill (1946), p. 12. Museum: Leicester.

1887. In excavating for a new street opposite the site of Westcotes on the E side of the Fosse Way, several skeletons were found lying nearly NS, and with them were some brooches, a bronze armet, sword blades, parts of an urn of coarse 'sun-baked' pottery and 2 Castor ware pots. 2 of the brooches 'of the fiddle pattern' were perhaps a pair—one illustrated is a fine cruciform brooch—and there was also a square-headed small-long brooch, and a small Roman brooch with white inlaid enamel. There were 5 corroded brass coins, one of

Domitian and one pierced. Many other antiquities were said to have been found, but removed. It is not known if the Roman objects were found in AS graves, or if this cemetery actually gives evidence for continuity of usage.

Leicester Museum has 2 small-long brooches and a cruciform rather earlier than mid VI, part of an iron sword and fragments of pot.

Wibtoft. Isolated find. Le 48 NW, Wa 18 NW. Area SP 479877. *Arch J*, XIX (1862), 279. *VCH Wa*, p. 254. *VCH*, p. 240. Cottrill (1946), p. 18A.

1862 Bloxam exhibited from Wibtoft 'a small gold ornament of conical form set with garnets or red vitreous paste, resembling the work of the Merovingian period'. It was doubtless a scabbard ornament.

Wigston Magna. Inhumation cemetery. Le 37 SE. SP 608978. *T Le AS*, III (1874), 123; IV (1878), 113, 187. OS records. Museum: Leicester.

1795 The OS map records 'Human remains, spearheads, helmets, etc. found' on the site of the modern cemetery in Wigston Magna. Another account says there were *c.* 20 skeletons 'with some sort of furniture'.

1933 Leicester Museum has a convex plate with 2 small slots (? part of a brooch) and a large bead with white blobs, found while digging a grave in Wigston Magna cemetery, which was received in 1933.

Wigston Magna see also *Kirkdale Close Le.*

LINCOLNSHIRE

Ancaster. Cremation cemetery. Li 105 SE. SK 983433. *Arch J*, XIV (1857), 276; XXVII (1870), 4; XCI (1934), 141; CIII (1946), 20, 89; CVIII (1952), 70–72, 74–75. Brown (1915), IV, 801. C. W. Phillips, letter (8-xi-30) in OS records, CR 5644. Museums: Grantham; Lincoln.

1856 Trollope exhibited the drawing of an urn of grey earth found at Ancaster, now probably in Lincoln Museum, which had contained burnt human bones and a fragment of a comb. 2 other combs were found in the same burial ground; 2 of the 3, with triangular backs, are figured in *Arch J*, XIV.

ante 1870 Some skeletons were found at Ancaster—Trollope gives no indication of their date or if they were found with the urns—and many cinerary urns of Roman and AS date. About 40, slightly ornamented with scored patterns, were found 'a few years' before; all were filled with burnt human bones and had mostly been deposited in pairs, without a lid or any other covering. A few Roman coins were found here, and the cemetery is just outside the S gate of the Roman site. The Anglian urns are all dated *c.* A.D. 500 by Myres, and the cemetery is thought to give evidence of virtual continuity of occupation from the Roman to the AS periods. 4 cinerary urns and a smaller cup are in Grantham Museum.

1929 An AS urn, dug up at Ancaster, was presented by Hitcock to the Grantham Museum.

Asgarby. Inhumation cemetery. Li 82 NW. TF 334667. *Arch*, XCI (1934), 145. OS records. Museum: British Museum.

1811 Beads and 2 cruciform brooches from inhumation graves discovered at Asgarby were presented to the BM.

1915 Similar objects from further graves were presented. The site is in a sandpit close to Asgarby, opposite the end of a lane from Lusby. Inhumation burials were exposed by sand digging, and a good deal of pot scraped out by rabbits—possibly therefore there were cremation burials also. This information was from E. Robinson of Reigate; C. W. Phillips

could not find the exact spot, but fixed it at a sandpit 1700' SE of Asgarby Church.

Bagmoor see *Burton-Stather Li* and *Flixborough Li.*

Barrowby. Isolated find. Li 113 SW. SK 872360. *Li AAS*; *Arch N* (1958), pp. 22–23. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 297. Museum: Lincoln.

1958 A sherd of stamped AS pottery was found at Casthorpe Hills on a site which has yielded a scatter of RB pottery.

Barton-on-Humber. Inhumation burials. Li 7 SW. TA 031217. *Naturalist* (1939), pp. 257–62, 281–82; (1940), pp. 37–46. *Hull MP*, No. 208. *Arch J*, CIII (1946), 89. Dudley (1949), pp. 228–29. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1939 3 skeletons were found just under the original ground surface during excavations for air-raid shelters near the lane called Castle Dyke South. One was of a man of *c.* 45 years, found with 2 small knives. One at least of the others was of a woman, and the bones were stained green from the accompanying objects. Another was associated with a bronze cylindrical work-box with some links of bronze wire, 3 beads threaded on a bronze wire bracelet and a fine short sword of unusual pattern—perhaps a domestic implement. The third had a hanging bowl of beaten bronze 10½" diam. with 2 plain escutcheons, a cylindrical work-box with a lid, ornamented with punched dots, a set of scales and 6 ornamented weights enclosed in a wooden box, the remains of a double-sided bone comb, a large decorated bronze handle, a heavy curved piece of bronze evidently part of a trivet, a small silver piece of a buckle and a ?child's bracelet of thick bronze wire. A long gold bead was also found. 2 other skeletons, fragmentary and without grave-goods, were found later. The scales and weights would probably date to the late VI, or VII, but Hawkes suggests that the bowl is RB work of the V.

Baston. Cremation cemetery. Li 146 NE. 110137. *Arch J*, XX (1863), 29–31; XCI (1914); CVIII (1952), 96.

ante 1862 Fragments of urns and a cruciform brooch were found in a field called 'Tinker's Urn' on the W of the village of Baston and to the E of a branch of the Ermine Street.

circa 1863 Trollope excavated and discovered several groups of urns at depths varying from 6" to 16" below the surface, in the sandy subsoil. Because the urns were found at an average depth of 12" on the top of plough-ridges, Trollope concluded that the land had been ploughed *before* it was used for burials. 10 urns altogether were excavated, of dark grey soft ware, some ornamented with bosses, some with incised decoration only. The 2 illustrated in *Arch J*, XX were dated by Myres to *c.* A.D. 500 and A.D. 550-600

The urns seem to have been placed on a small layer of the finest sifted gravel, and some were surrounded by 3 or 4 stones although none had been placed above. Each urn was nearly filled with calcined bones; only 2 pairs of small iron shears and a minute fragment of a bone comb were found with them.

Belton. ?Inhumation cemetery. Li 114 NW. SK 930399. Museum: Grantham.

?1903 At least 5 very fragmentary iron knives and ? part of a spearhead are preserved in Grantham Museum. It is recorded that they were found in the Rectory Garden (that is, the old Rectory) and lent by the Rev. W. Purey Cust. On the outside of the box in which they are kept are the initials APC and the date 1903 which perhaps dates the discovery.

Branston. Isolated find. Li 79 NW. TF 025682. *Li AAS; Arch N* (1958), p. 23. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 297. Museum: Lincoln.

1958 An AS spearhead was found here.

Burgh-le-Marsh. Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Li 83 NE. TF 499650. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 143. Museum: Lincoln.

1933 'A cut has been made into the large mound called Cock Hill at Burgh-le-Marsh during the summer. . . . Unfortunately the work was not done on a large enough scale properly to expose any primary interment that there might be; but in the middle and on the original ground surface the lower part of a skeleton was found. Associated with it was a bronze buckle slide which has been dated to the late VI-early VII. . . . Since the substance of the mound contained a good deal of rubbish it is safe to

assume that in Cock Hill we have another AS barrow'. (Phillips.)

Lincoln Museum has, as well as the buckle plate, a number of AS pot fragments, and a bronze chain of the Roman period.

Burton-Stather. Mixed cemetery. Li 10 NE. SE 904163. H. E. Dudley and G. R. Walshaw, *Scunthorpe and Frodingham* (1931), p. 64. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 139; CVIII (1952), 89, 96. Dudley (1949), pp. 224-25. Museum: Scunthorpe.

1928 In an ironstone quarry between Bagmoor and Thealby, near the S end of 'Green Lane', workmen found many AS cinerary urns; most were smashed, but 2 plain urns, nearly whole, went to Scunthorpe Museum. Both contained burnt bones and one a glass bead necklace and an AS ivory 'armlet'. (N.B. Dudley (1949) says that the urns contained nothing but burnt bones and sand; but subsequently the urns were emptied and the objects discovered.)

The workmen reported that several skeletons and an iron axe were also found.

Caenby. Inhumation burials, primary in barrow. Li 44 SE. SK 970889. *Arch J*, VII (1850), 36-44; XCI (1934), 143. Akerman (1855), pp. 30-31. Brown (1915), IV, 801. Smith (1923), pp. 86-87. Museum: British Museum.

1850 Jarvis excavated the barrow at Caenby, *c.* $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due E of the Ermine Street. It was *c.* 340' in circumference and *c.* 8' high, of very regular shape and standing on elevated ground. The account of the digging is very confused; an excavation *c.* 1' deep into the rock is mentioned, said to be 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' long and 1' wide at the NW corner of the trench, and *c.* 1 yd. square in the centre—but this was not the grave. 2 pieces of bone, thought to be the humerus, first turned up; then a bronze buckle, other bronze fragments and a piece of silver with interlaced ornament. Then 'in the NE corner of the trench' a human skeleton in a sitting position was found on the original ground surface and above it the remains of a shield, with silver and bronze mounts with Style II animal ornament dated to VII, illustrated in *Arch J*, VII and now in the BM. A fragment of iron, apparently part of a horse's bit, some portions of horse's bones and teeth and a few pieces of flat iron—supposed to be the remains of a small weapon intentionally

broken—and a part of a horse-shoe were found near by.

Caistor see *Nettleton Li*.

Candlesby. ?Inhumation burials. Li 83 NE. TF 455676. W. White, *Directory of Lincolnshire* (1882), p. 230. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 145. OS records. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1882 Ancient armour, swords and shields were said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Candlesby. This sounds like an AS inhumation burial, but no information could be obtained, *c.* 1930, in the village.

ante 1934 A cruciform brooch with a shovel-shaped foot, belonging to the VI, was found at Candlesby and is in the Lincoln Museum; its associations were unknown.

Carlton Scroop. Inhumation burials, ?primary in barrow. Li 105 NW. SK 937454. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 147. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1930 Lincoln Museum had 4 brooches from Carlton Scroop; 3 were cruciform of Aberg's groups I, II, and IV, dated to *c.* A.D. 500. The fourth is square-headed, with a shovel foot. With them were apparently 2 annular brooches and a pin with spangles.

Also from Carlton Scroop are a comb; and a necklace said to have been found in a barrow with a female skeleton and bronze ornaments including a pair of small bronze tweezers. The necklace consists of 30 beads—2 red terracotta, 8 glass, 20 rough pieces of amber.

Castle Bytham. Inhumation burial. Li 139 SE. SK 991185. *Arch J*, X (1853), 81-82; XCI (1934), 147. *Ant J*, VI (1926), 78. Museum: Cambridge University.

1850 A ring brooch of silver gilt (set with 4 carbuncles and with interlaced ornamentation), beads (mostly of blue and green glass, some marked with spots and zigzag lines, with others of terracotta), a small object of jet with 2 perforations, a wire ring, the left incisor from the lower jaw of a large beaver with one end set in metal, and part of a horse's tooth, rubbed down into a conical form with a perforation through the apex, were found here with a skeleton.

Caythorpe. Mixed cemetery. Li 96 SW. SK 963492. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 146-47, 163; CVIII (1952), 76, 83, 91, 96-97. C. W. Phillips, letter (21-x-32) in OS records. C. P. Willard

(Grantham Museum), letter (16-xii-1958) to A. L. Savill. Museum: Grantham.

?1899 During iron-mining AS objects were turned up in Caythorpe, probably in the mine near the parish boundary with Fulbeck. 3 iron spearheads, and a knife (possibly also another 2 spearheads) were presented to Grantham Museum with a large cinerary urn with stamped material, a square-headed brooch (?with traces of silvering), and 4 'cups' of rough red to dark ware from Caythorpe, 2 of which had been presented to H. Preston by H. Wardall Hall in 1899.

Cleethorpes. ?Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Li 22 SE. TA 299080. *Li N & Q*, XXIII (1935), 131. *Hull MP*, No. 190. *Arch J*, CIII (1946), 88-89; CVIII (1952), 97.

1935 Excavation was made into Beacon Hill, a prominent mound 45' long, 25' wide, 10' high on a morainic ridge 50' above OD. The material was typical boulder clay. The main group of burials was BA. 5' away and about the same level was a crushed globular vase of black clay of late VI or VII date, presumably from a secondary AS burial.

Coleby (Kesteven). Inhumation cemetery. Li 86 NE, 78 SE. SK 975610. *Li N & Q*, V (1898), 113-14. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 145-46. Museum: British Museum.

1833 When the tenant, Mainwaring, was deep ploughing the Old Park to the NE of Coleby Hall, adjoining the main road, he wrote to his landlord, 'The quantity of stones I have extracted from the land would surprise you, not to mention the bones of 80 bodies with several curiosities attached to them. We find more every day, and they are scattered singly over the field and lie near the surface, I can supply you with plenty of knives and spears, and with some broken urns and brooches.'

A piece of AS carved stone was found near by. A glass ring and a bead of AS type from Coleby are in the BM.

The site may, from the mention of broken urns, have also had some cremations.

Cock Hill see *Burgh-le-Marsh Li*.

Denton. ?Inhumation burials. Li 122 NW. SK 850325. *JRS*, XL (1950), 100. *ANL*, II (1950), 189.

1948 Fragments of pottery found during iron-stone working include part of a large

urn of VI type decorated with lines and stamps.

1950 J. F. Smith excavated Denton Roman villa for the MOW. Occupation of the site was most intense between 367 and c. A.D. 385. 'At some time after the villa was abandoned or destroyed, a man was buried in a roughly-dug grave formed by extending the central hearth. A second body was buried, with a piece of VI Anglian pottery, in a grave cut through the mosaic pavement.'

Donnington-on-Bain. Doubtful. Li 55 NW or SW. TF 2584. T. Allen, *History . . . of Lincoln* (London, 1833), II, 88. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 165.

ante 1833 'In a field called Ringlands, 1½ m. NE of the village, fragments of cinerary urns, with pieces of human and other bones, partially burnt, are frequently turned up by the plough.' (Allen.) D. Petch of Lincoln Museum notes in a letter (8-iii-1958), 'The name Ringlands has not survived, none of the finds have survived and we are therefore in doubt about the position of the site and its date.'

These finds probably indicate a cremation cemetery, cf. the description of the discoveries at Hall Hill Li. It must have been situated near the parish boundary with Withcall.

1814 A small bipartite urn was found. Phillips regards the site as Roman.

South Elkington. Cremation cemetery, primary in barrow. Li 48 SW. TF 312883. *ANL*, I, No. 5 (1948), 14; II (1950), 189. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 25-64.

1946 A large number of flint nodules were turned up by the plough in a field in Cow Pasture Farm, on top of the Wolds. The site is on the municipal boundary. It was trenched and Anglian pottery found.

1946-47 Excavations were undertaken by the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee and 204 Anglian urns were found in 3 short seasons. This was thought to represent about a quarter of the cemetery. The urns were found surrounded and covered by flints within a limited area; sometimes 2 or 3 of them were jammed together. It was thought that the flints had probably been brought to the site in one operation to make a post-Roman burial mound, and that it had thereafter been used extensively for secondary burials.

All the urns contained in addition to burnt bones a number of flints, pebbles, and other extraneous matter. Personal objects found in

30 of the urns were in a badly fused or burnt condition, and consisted of bronze brooches, at least one cruciform, glass beads, iron shears, iron and bronze tweezers, knives, and other fragmentary pieces of metal.

The urns are described in detail by Myres in *Arch J*. A high proportion has simple linear or line and dot ornament characteristic of the Germanic settlers in Holland and German Friesland; but there are at least 2 fine Saxon *Buckelurnen* of the mid V and a number of simple shoulder-boss urns, either plain or occasionally with vertical or horizontal corrugation, typical of the Schleswig area. This AF pottery is difficult to date, and the associations are not helpful, but a great deal of it probably belongs c. 500. There are a comparatively small number of the late stamped wares typical of the Cambridge region. The work of the professional potter does not appear, and from first to last the community appears to have been poor and backward.

Farforth. Isolated find. Li 55 NW. TF 319785. *Arch J*, XI (1862), 172-73. C. W. Phillips, letter (7-xii-1933), in OS records, CR 9331. Museum: British Museum.

circa 1862 A bronze bound bucket was found at Farforth and presented to the BM.

South Ferriby. ? Li 6 SE. SE 994220. *Hull MP*, No. 38; No. 64, pp. 60-66. Dudley (1949), p. 234. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1909 Sheppard identified as AS many objects washed out of a cliff on the Humber shore which appears to be a Roman site. Among them were strap-ends, 'strapkeepers', buckles, etc.

ante 1949 Some objects are preserved in Hull Museum, many fragmentary, but including at least 7 brooches, some of them cruciform and one a square-headed small-long brooch.

Flixborough. ?Mixed cemetery. Li 10 SE. TA 886139. Brown (1915), IV, 768, 801. H. E. Dudley and G. R. Walshaw, *Scunthorpe and Frodingham* (1931), p. 65 and pl. Dudley (1949), pp. 226, 234. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 76, 97. Museums: Lincoln; Scunthorpe.

ante 1915 Some 'characteristic' long brooches were found at Flixborough; the horse's head foot of one in Lincoln Museum is of advanced type.

ante 1949 An urn in Scunthorpe Museum

was found 'by iron-stone workers on Flixborough Warren, c. 300 yds. S of Bagmoor Lane. The urn is 8" high, c. 9½" diam. at the widest and is of simple AF type with a band of 7 depressed lines about the neck. It had been deliberately holed in 2 places. Unfortunately, the contents were removed by the finder and no details are available except that it was found "in a low mound".'

Fonaby, Caistor. Mixed cemetery. Li 29 SW. TA 110032. *Med Arch*, I (1957), 147-48. Information from P. Gathercole, Scunthorpe Museum. Museum: Scunthorpe (including one fragmentary skull).

1956-57 During sand-digging in early summer 1956 a few burials were revealed at Fonaby, 110 yds. E of the Brigg-Caistor road. A great deal of material was dispersed among various people before Scunthorpe Museum took over watching the site in August. More than 50 find spots were recorded and over 30 of these were apparently burials with associated goods. The skeletal material was not well preserved because of the sand, but there were at least 6 crouch burials, 2 of children. The burials were usually at the base of the upper brown subsoil, sometimes just in the natural sand. At least one burial was in a stone cist, and another had traces of a shroud.

There was at least one definite cremation, and 2 small burnt areas at the base of the brown subsoil, associated with objects suggesting ritual activities—e.g. cremation urns without cremations, and some large lumps of clay. Many of the large pieces of stone about the site had been definitely burnt or at least in contact in fire.

One well-made pot, ornamented with neck-lines and with a very sharp carination, is of early date and similar to one from Flixborough Li. There are other sherds from a pot with horizontal chevron grooves, and cross-in-circle stamps. The rest of the pot is mixed in character, ranging in date from Roman to XIII. An early small-long brooch was found in a small wooden box evidently made especially for it, as well as other small-long brooches (some square-headed), and cruciform brooches of Aberg's types II and III, an annular brooch with 4 swellings, and a penannular brooch with swollen terminals with 9 little incisions, perhaps mid VI. Other cruciform brooches, enveloped in fabric, were of florid types. There were bronze clasps, both of

twisted wire and cast bronze, 3 pairs of girdle-hangers, several strings of beads including numerous of amber and one of crystal, and 2 large honey-brown beads with a white star pattern. Weapons found were a small sword or dagger, 2 shield-bosses, and some knives.

Several fragments of cloth were preserved, including some of a tablet-woven braid with a complicated diagonal weave like St Cuthbert's girdle. Most of the material was wool, including the braid.

Friskney. ?Inhumation burials. Li 101 NE. TF 4653. Pitt-Rivers Museum records. Museum: Farnham, Pitt-Rivers.

1896 Pitt-Rivers purchased from Lawrence AS spearheads and a comb. Nothing is known of the site from which they came or their earlier history.

Gainsborough. ?Inhumation burials. Li 42 NE, SE. SK 8189. BMNH records, information from letter of Mrs Rudsell (18-vi-1875). Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

ante 1875 3 skeletons were found in the 'Cliff District'; they were each lying NE at full length 'in a grooved stone and covered by another not grooved. The first stone was supported by 4 smallish ones.'

Gelston see *Loveden Hill Li*.

Grantham I, New Somerby. Inhumation burials. Li 113 SE. SK 921354. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 168; CVIII (1952), 86, 91, 97. Museum: Grantham.

ante 1934 A small bowl of dark grey ware decorated 'with firm lines forming closed panels each containing a single row of keyhole stamps' and 2 fragments of hard black ware, 'possibly from the same pot, showing parts of pendent triangles filled with stamps' were found at New Somerby, and are probably connected with inhumation burials.

Grantham II, Belton Lane. ?Cremation burials. Li 113 SE. SK 921370. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 89, 92, 97. Museum: Grantham.

ante 1952 Fragments of VI pottery were found in a sandpit in Belton Lane, including parts of a well-made pot of hard black ware, decorated with at least 3 horizontal rows of stamps separated by necklines, and also fragments of an ovoid or globular urn of hard dark

brown ware with at least one row of stamps above groups of vertical lines.

Grantham III, London Road. Inhumation burial. Li 113 SE. Area SK 916354. Museum: Grantham.

ante 1957 An AS spearhead and part of a bronze buckle with a rivet were found on the site of the Flowers Brewery (formerly Mowbrays) in London Road (Great North Road). It seems likely that these are from an inhumation burial.

Grantham see also *Saltersford Li* and *Spittlegate Li*.

Greetwell. ? Li 70 NE. SK 996716. *Arch J*, CIII (1947), 87-88; CVIII (1952), 91, 97. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1947 A hand-made jar in rough hard grey ware, with a wide flaring lip, sharply biconical profile and flat base, was found in the Roman villa at Greetwell, 2 m. E of Lincoln. Myres thinks that its fabric, and the form of the base suggest an acquaintance with RB wheel-made wares.

1952 An AS iron spearhead was found.

Hall Hill, West Keal. Cremation cemetery. Li 82 SE. TF 356640. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 149. *Ant J*, XXXVI (1956), 189-92. Museum: Lincoln.

1930 Some stamped potsherds and glass beads of the AS period were found on the surface at Hall Hill, on a bold spur overlooking the flat fenland to the S of the Wolds.

1954 The land was deep ploughed and G. V. Taylor found a great quantity of AS pottery scattered over an area of c. 2 acres. The actual cemetery appeared to be about half this size, and a few actual urns, containing cremated bones, could be distinguished. It may therefore be as large as the S Elkington cemetery. 4 large urns and some fragments from the site are described and illustrated in *Ant J*. They are (1) similar to the AF ware of S Elkington; (2) a shoulder-boss urn with stamped decoration, perhaps late V; (3) a stamped urn of mid VI; and (4) an urn with zoomorphic ornament perhaps of the late VI.

1955 An AS iron girdle-hanger was excavated and presented to Lincoln Museum.

ante 1956 Taylor had excavated 21 urns with cremations, but without associated objects. The pottery was very similar to that from S Elkington.

ante 1958 Taylor recovered further cremation burials. They were rather poor; one had a pair of tweezers and another part of a bone armlet.

Harlaxton. ? Li 122 SW. Area SK 882326. OS records.

ante 1958 'AS pots'.

Heckington. Inhumation burials. Li 107 SW. TF 141437. Yerborough (1825), p. 241 (not consulted). *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 146.

1815 Bones, a 'sepulchral' urn and socketed iron spearheads were found when the mound called Butts Hill on the S side of the village was being removed.

1821 Gravel digging in a close near by revealed more inhumations laid in order and pieces of 'armour'.

Hemswell. ? Li 44 NW. SK 931917. OS records, note by Mrs E. H. Rudkin.

ante 1957 'AS pottery (not late).'

Hibaldstow. ? Li 27 NW. SE 9603. OS records, information from Lincoln Museum. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1957 'Anglian pots on 5 sites in the Roman site on the Ermine Street.'

Hibaldstow see also *Kirton-in-Lindsey Li*.

Horncastle. Inhumation burial. Li 73 SW, SE. TF 260695. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 311. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1918 Sheppard found an AS sword and 2 fine spearheads with an AS burial.

West Keal see *Hall Hill Li*.

Hough-on-the-Hill see *Loveden Hill Li*.

Kirton-in-Lindsey I. Cremation cemetery, ?primary in barrow. Li 27 SW. SK 938007. *Arch J*, XIV (1857), 275-76; XCI (1934), 139; CVIII (1952), 73-74, 77-78, 81-83, 93-94, 97-98. Brown (1915), IV, 800. *TERAS*, XXVII (1934), 174-77. Dudley (1949), p. 227. Museums: British Museum; Lincoln; Manchester (2 urns).

1856 When Richardson of Hibaldstow was making a road on his land, just within the northern boundary of Kirton-in-Lindsey, he cut through a slightly rising mound, situated on the NS ridge called the Cliff. 50-60 dark grey

AS urns were turned up, varying in size and pattern but all filled with bones. A pair of bronze tweezers was found in one of the urns; some thin circular pieces of bronze, very much decayed but perhaps parts of brooches were in another and there was also part of a comb. A small pot was found with one of the larger urns. To the N of the urns was a quantity of stones and above them 4'-5' of soil had been heaped up to make a barrow. Some of the 1856 urns are preserved including 5 AF unstamped urns (2 not very early), 2 stamped urns, and one of very peculiar form with pinched decoration on the shoulder and foot. Myres finds the dating evidence from these rather inconclusive; the cemetery was perhaps in use before A.D. 500; certainly for all of the VI.

Kirton-in-Lindsey II. Inhumation burial. Li 36 NW. SK 945989. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 172. Dudley (1949), p. 226. C. W. Phillips, letters (8-xi-1930, 21-x-1932) in OS records, CR 5644.

circa 1920 A grave group, consisting of an iron sword, spearhead and bridle-bit, one large and 2 small knives, was found 'near the Kirton-Hibaldstow Road.' The exact site is not remembered but could be in a field close to the N side of the road near the Kirton-Redbourne boundary, where unexplained marks show on air photographs.

Kirton-in-Lindsey see also *Hibaldstow Li*.

Laceby. Inhumation cemetery. Li 21 SE. TA 203066. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 89, 98. *Ant J*, XXXVI (1956), 184-89. Museum: Lincoln.

1934 An AS burial, with a square-headed brooch of Leeds' type B1, dated to the late VI and old when buried, a knife, a spearhead and an accessory vessel of rough red ware with a few scored necklines, was found in a sandpit on the E side of the old trackway called Barton Street, near the northern boundary of the parish of Laceby.

1935-39 Other finds were made, including (1936) fragments of a double sided comb with ring and dot ornament, found alone; (1937) 3 cruciform brooches (2 lacking feet), fragments of 2 accessory vessels and a stone with wedge-shaped sections, found with a burial; and an annular brooch with transverse notching found alone; (1938) 2 iron spearheads and a knife; (1939) a square-headed brooch of the Herpes type, dated c. 600, a thin bronze disc

with broken edges, 1' 3" diam., and a small spherical bead, all found close together. The late character of these finds suggests that Anglian settlement here could only have taken place in VI or early VII. The site is bleak and uninviting; and settlers may only have come here when the more attractive sites were already occupied.

Langtoft. ? Li 146 SE. TF 108122-120128. *Med Arch*, IV (1960), 135.

1959 A scatter of AS pottery has been reported on this site.

Lincoln. ? Li 70 NE. SK 978718 (cathedral). *Arch J*, CIII (1946), 85-87; CVIII (1952), 76, 98. *JRS*, XLVI (1956), 26, 32. Museums: Lincoln; York.

ante 1880 A small undecorated hand-made pot, perhaps an AS accessory vessel, but, Myres considers, with a faintly RB air, was found in Lincoln or its neighbourhood. It is in York Museum.

ante 1887 In the collection of the antiquary Charles Warne was a wide-mouthed Anglian urn, decorated with vertical and horizontal lines, with furrowed grooves in place of bosses, of fairly early date. It bore the label 'Lincoln' and is now in Lincoln Museum; nothing is known of the circumstances of its discovery.

1906 A girdle-hanger found in Lincoln was deposited in Lincoln Museum by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

1953 In excavating a section of the Colonia Wall in East Bight, N of the Cathedral, a sherd of AS pot was found with RB and medieval sherds. It is ornamented with cross-in-circle stamps and is of a type common in the Cambridge region in the mid or late VI.

ante 1957 A bronze pin with a curled head, also from Lincoln, similar to one from Girton Ca perhaps dating to the VI, is in the Lincoln Museum.

It is considered that there is probably a cremation cemetery under the east end of the Cathedral.

Lincoln, Westwick Gardens. ? Li 10 NE. SK 954699. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 87-88. Museum: Lincoln.

1947 A small misshapen jar, with upright rim and sagging profile, in rough grey-brown ware, ornamented by horizontal incised lines and 5 stamps, was found by chance on the site of the Roman pottery kilns in Westwick

Gardens, 2 m. SW of Lincoln. The association is probably fortuitous; the pot could be VII.

Lincoln see also *North Elmham Nf.*

Louth. Isolated find. Li 56 NW. TF 331867. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 145. Museum, Louth.

ante 1933 A cruciform brooch was found while digging a grave in the town cemetery.

Loveden Hill, Hough-on-the-Hill. Mixed cemetery, primary in barrows. Li 104 NE. SK 908458. *RAAS*, XXXVIII (1926-27), 313-20. H. Preston, *Anglo-Saxon History* (Grantham Museum, 1928). *Li AAS; Arch N* (1956), pp. 17-19; (1958), p. 22. *Journal of the R.A.F., Cranwell* (July 1957), pp. 170-74. *Med Arch*, I (1957), 148; III (1959), 297; IV (1960), 127-28, 135. Museums: Lincoln; Grantham; British Museum.

1921 During ironstone workings in the parish of Hough, an AS cinerary urn containing calcined bones, an iron nail and a minute fragment of a bone comb was found.

1925 It was decided to excavate a tumulus on top of Loveden Hill, 300' above sea-level, and with a wide view. It was formerly the meeting place for the Wapentake of Loveden, for which it is fairly central. An old road to Gelston passes the foot of the hill to the NE and from it an ancient way leads up the slope.

The barrow was 28' in diam., 4' high at the centre. At the bottom was a layer of loose sandy material with many stones, and this contained all the finds. Above this was a layer of very stiff clay 1' 10" thick, and on top another clay layer deposited recently. On the N side of the barrow was a skeleton, feet to the S and nearly in the centre, lying on its back; the head placed in the pit of the stomach. Round the skeleton at intervals and more thickly at the shoulder stones were placed. There was an urn on either side of the pelvis and another by each shoulder. The latter pair seemed to contain bone dust, but this may have come from the upper part of the skeleton. Just beyond where the head should have been was a cinerary urn.

1926 Excavations were continued. On the S side of the barrow 3 more skeletons were found, heads fairly close together, trunks lying fan-wise. They were not surrounded by stones or supplied with urns. 34 urns, nearly all filled with burnt bones, were also found. In one of them was a pair of bronze tweezers, in another

a small knife blade and a bronze fragment. In a third was another pair of bronze tweezers and a spool-like object with an attached socket, ornamented like the tweezers. Most of the urns had been covered with a stone. In one place burnt bones were found enclosed in packed stones, but without an urn. At the N edge of the tumulus was a row of stones and another at the SE edge.

The burials were dated to the late VI and early VII.

ante 1955 An AS cinerary urn nearly full of burnt bones, from Gelston, is in Grantham Museum; it is probably also from the Loveden Hill site.

1955 Deep ploughing on the crown of Loveden Hill revealed a cremation cemetery extending over a large area. K. R. Fennell and helpers spent several weekends gathering potsherds, and found a concentrated group of urns buried very shallow near the barrow, with 2 sets of bronze tweezers, several glass beads and the fused remains of a brooch.

1956 During harvesting the terminal of a large whetstone, with obvious similarities to that from Sutton Hoo Sf, was found on the surface of a field. It may also be connected with the Loveden Hill cemetery. The upper part of the whetstone is carved with the representation of the head and shoulders of a man, clean-shaven. Hair and clothes are indicated by incised lines. On the crown of the head is a socket of unknown use. It was possibly only half the size of the Sutton Hoo whetstone, since it is tapered directly from top to bottom. The rock is 'a chloritic and micaceous sandstone similar to a rock from Dumfries'.

1955-59 Fennell undertook rescue excavations on Loveden Hill, and 2 areas were investigated, one to the E of the barrow excavated in 1925-26 and *c.* 120' from it; the other to the S and W of the barrow and *c.* 70' from it. In the first area were found 8 inhumation burials and over 100 cremations in urns and one in a cist. 2 of the inhumation burials had a semicircle of stones to the SE of them, resembling the arrangement in the 1925-26 barrow, and they may have been covered by a long shallow mound, since ploughed away. Over each body was a mound of large limestone blocks. The first was a male, lying with knees slightly flexed, and with an elaborately constructed circle of upright stones near the head. The second skeleton, apparently female, lay supine, head to the N. The feet were missing.

Under the body was part of a knife, and superimposed on the mound was a large flat bronze bowl 1' 6" diam. and *c.* 4" deep, with a number of small riveted hanging attachments on the rim. Between the 2 inhumations was a smaller bronze hanging-bowl with 3 circular silver-gilt escutcheons with developed trumpet-style ornament and a central void, and rings for hanging. The bowl contained a cremation burial, an iron nail and the remains of a decorated glass palm-cup. With the bowl was an iron sword 36" long, the blade 2" wide, broken into 3 equal portions. Immediately above the bowl was some twisted iron strapping from a large wooden bucket; its 2 handles, attached to strips of embossed bronze, were found disturbed. This bronze work reveals 2 main decorative motifs: an intricate circular interlace on one sheet and a narrower sheet with a repeated circular anthropomorphic motif, consisting of a full-face male figure with a stylized pear-shaped head, reminiscent of that on the Hough whetstone, grasping a double-headed serpent with heads juxtaposed to the man's head. 2 interlaced serpents hang with heads at the man's feet. Further fragments of bronze and an iron snaffle-bit were found with a bronze cauldron 14" diam. containing an iron spearhead, one of the bucket handles and a large piece of fused amber-coloured glass. A number of pennant-shaped bronze fragments from a bucket or drinking horns and a rectangular handle from a bronze pan were found near by. Another bronze hanging-bowl, old when buried, with escutcheons ornamented with a swastika motif, contained a cremation burial. Very near, but slightly higher, was a tall urn with a rippled neck, empty and perhaps associated with the burial. A small bronze bowl 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam. was also found, with 2 twisted bronze loops or rings on top, and a large stone set vertically by it to the S. All 3 bronze bowls had been deliberately stabbed through the base by a knife or spear before burial. Of the other inhumations one double burial was covered by the upper part of a column from a RB building; and a single burial had a shield-boss and 2 small bronze appliques with circular silver ends. The cist-cremation contained 2 decorated combs, a knife and the remains of a drinking-horn with a fine bronze terminal.

Over 100 cremations in urns were found in this eastern excavated area. The greatest concentration of them was in a pocket of plateau

gravels, where they had each been placed on a layer of small pebbles spread with grit to form a level surface. There was no orderly pattern and often 2 or 3 pots were crushed together, though sometimes at slightly different levels. Some of these groups were stylistically very similar and Fennell thought they belonged to the same family even if not to the same person. Some of the urns had been deliberately holed before burial, and 2 pots with functional holes had also been used. Occasionally stones covered the pots. Some of the very large pots were packed with cremated bones, others had only token cremations, a few were empty. Several teeth and cremated bones of animals were also found. Many fragments of fused glass and bronze and many bones counters were in the urns. 12 contained bone combs of various types, and there were some miniature shears and tweezers.

In the second excavated area S and W of the barrow were found over 170 cremations in urns, but no inhumations. Many of the urns contained grave-goods, including cruciform, square-headed and small-long brooches, girdle-hangers, wrist-clasps, 'counters', beads and toilet implements. A small wide-mouthed urn, with simple line decoration and stamped panels, contained an unstable cone beaker of green glass 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " high with a flared rim 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ " diam., tapering to a base $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam., and with a horizontal white trail below the rim.

The urns vary greatly in type, from a large early AF window-urn, some urns with footed bases, and others with swastika motifs, through angular-shouldered and globular pots to the 'ultimate tall baggy shapes of late VI and early VII'. Obviously the cemetery was an important one with a very long life.

Manton Warren. Inhumation burial. Li 27 NW. SE 9404. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 175; CIII (1946), 91; CVIII (1952), 98. *Ant J*, XXI (1941), 236-37. *Hull MP*, No. 208, pp. 281-82. Dudley (1949), pp. 229-31. Museum: Scunthorpe.

ante 1934 Much fragmentary stamped pottery was found in 2 places, near the later find spot of the hanging bowl; but it is not known what type of sites these were from—perhaps settlements.

1939 A hanging bowl was found by workmen digging sand in a pit on the W side of the Scunthorpe-Kirton road opposite Aldham Plantation. The bowl was given to Scunthorpe Museum 6 weeks after finding; but in

the meantime quantities of sand had been carted away, and the circumstances of discovery could not be checked. The workmen's accounts were vague; all that was certain was that the bowl, when found, was wrapped in cloth, a piece of which still adhered to the rim when it reached the museum. It is most likely that it accompanied an inhumation burial.

The bowl is 10" diam., 4" high; 2 of its 3 escutcheons remain and are ornamented with a cross pattern and enamelled in red. There are 2 prints (one interior, one exterior) for the centre of the bowl, the former with inset millefiori enamel. Kendrick dates the bowl to the VII.

Market Rasen. ? Li 45 SE. Area TF 108890. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 186. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1957 The Mortimer Museum acquired 2 mounts from an AS hanging-bowl. 'One is circular and inlaid with red enamel and bears a cross with pelta-like terminals to the arms, the other is roughly triangular, bearing a debased trumpet-pattern inlaid with red enamel.' These escutcheons have features in common with those from hanging-bowls found at Loveden Hill and Scunthorpe Li, Whitby Y and Sutton Hoo Sf.

Nettleton. Inhumation cemetery. Li 28 SE. TA 111007. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 233. *Arch J*, XIV (1857), 174; XCI (1934), 144; CIII (1946), 89, 91. Brown (1915), IV, 800. *Hull MP*, No. 208, pp. 281-82. Dudley (1949), pp. 227-28. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1852 In the library of Clare Hall was an AS urn from Caistor ornamented with no less than a dozen stamps arranged in rows. C. R. Smith does not specify, however, which Caistor is meant, and it is more probably Caistor-by-Norwich Nf, which see.

ante 1855 About half-way between Caistor and Nettleton several skeletons were discovered with beads of clay, a spearhead and a shield-boss.

1855 A human skeleton was found with fragments of iron, apparently a shield-boss, by the head, and a bronze bowl 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam. with 3 plain kite-shaped escutcheons by the feet. Hawkes supposes the bowl to be sub-Roman work of the V.

In the Lincoln Museum are some late inlaid beads from the site.

Partney. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Li 75 SW. TF 422681. *Ant J*, XXXIV (1954), 229-32. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 98. Museum: Lincoln.

1950 Workmen were levelling a hump on the main Lincoln-Skegness road c. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E of the village of Partney, when they found human bones and bronze and iron objects of the pagan AS period c. 3' deep. A few other objects were recovered by archaeologists. Clearly there was a barrow here, estimated to be 40' in diam., standing c. 90' above sea level and overlooking the valley of the River Lymn to the S. The skeletal remains preserved comprised parts of at least 2 children and 2 adults, a male and a female; there may have been more. The other finds were 2 bronze cruciform brooches, both broken (the more elaborate dating to the late VI or VII century, the other being a little older), 3 bronze annular brooches, a bronze ring, 2 bronze buckles, 3 iron spearheads, a shield-boss, a shield handle and a few undecorated potsherds.

Quarrington. Mixed cemetery. Li 106 NW, SW. TF 043447. *Arch J*, X (1853), 75. Kemble (1863), p. 217, pl. xxx fig. 16. Trollope (1872), pp. 98-100. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 94, 98. Museums: Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; Lincoln (Trollope collection); British Museum.

1826 In digging for gravel in a field called Grey Lees to the N of the road from Sleaford to Ancaster, and in the field opposite to it on the S, an AS cemetery was discovered. There were some skeletons, lying on top of the gravel, but more cremated remains in urns. Trollope illustrated 2 small plain urns, now in the British Museum, and a grey urn with a pattern of lines and dots and a narrow neck (dated by Myres to the first half of the VI), all having held burnt bones; 2 Roman brooches; one very early cruciform with side knobs missing; a flat annular brooch; 2 necklaces of amber, crystal and paste beads; an arrowhead; a spearhead (found to the S of the road); a pair of bronze clasps; 2 bronze buckles (which do not look AS); 2 bone and 2 bronze pins; an iron cheek-piece of a horse's bit (again not AS), and a bronze fragment perhaps from a pair of balances. More objects of the same kind were said to have been found.

A stone 6' long and 2' wide was said to have been uncovered here, but not lifted. Trollope thought it might have been a Roman coffin lid and set a man to look for it, unsuccessfully.

Many pot fragments and a small brass Valens were found.

1853 Yerborough illustrated a collection of objects of the AS period from Quarrington including large square-headed brooches, bronze tweezers, buckles, ring brooches, an iron shield-boss, an urn, beads of amber, crystal and vitreous pastes and the lower part of a bronze vessel.

Judging from the mixed character of the remains we may have here an example of continuity of usage of a cemetery from Roman to AS times.

Riby. Inhumation burial. Li 21 SE. TA 186078. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 148, 154; CVIII (1952), 88, 98. Museum: Lincoln.

1915-16 A VII beaker-shaped vessel in rough red ware, with a flaring rim and ornamented with continuous random stamping and one light neckline; a small bronze annular brooch; beads of glass, with one of amethyst and one of chalk; and a knife, were found during military operations in Riby Park, and probably represent an inhumation burial.

Ruskington. Inhumation cemetery. Li 97 NE. TF 076513. Trollope (1872), p. 295. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 90, 146; CVIII (1952), 88, 90, 93, 98. *Ant J*, XXVI (1946), 69; XXXVI (1956), 181-82. Museums: Lincoln; Grantham; British Museum (Natural History) (adult female skull 1936); Ruskington, Hossack collection.

ante 1871 Many human bones were found but no notice taken of them.

1871 In digging gravel 20 yds. NE of the windmill 2 skeletons were found lying one above the other, the lower one with the head to the E and upper to the W. With one of them was a spearhead of AS type.

1917 A local farmer obtained from the gravel pit 2 iron spearheads with split sockets, a carinated iron shield-boss and part of the handle, 5 iron knives, 2 iron and 3 bronze annular brooches (1 plain, 2 flat, decorated), a bronze-gilt square-headed brooch with a disc on the bow, belonging to Leeds' group B8 and late of its type, and an early RB pot. There is no record of associations. The group of objects was obtained by Dr Gibson and later went to Grantham Museum.

1936 Grave goods were found with 4 skeletons at Ruskington by A. E. Smith. The finds went to Lincoln Museum but are not

published. Details of the graves are therefore given here: (1) Adult extended, right hand on pelvis, left a little away from the leg; amber beads, bronze clasp, earthenware bead, bronze ring and fragments of glass; (2) Child, crouched on left, arm bent; bronze collar and bronze anklet (since perished); (3) Child, crouched, arm bent back to rest on thigh; annular brooches, amber and blue glass beads, iron ring, bronze clasp, silver disc with punched dots, iron knife; (4) Slightly crouched, hand back towards pelvis; nothing.

In the same year a large group of objects was found during building operations and was also presented to Lincoln Museum by Wallhead. They included 2 pairs of girdle-hangers, beads of amber, glass and crystal, 3 bronze pins, 5 annular brooches, bronze clasps and tags, 2 ivory rings, 3 cruciform brooches, 2 iron spearheads, 3 knives, 3 rings, 3 buckles, and keys—all of iron. An urn was found within the arm of a skeleton.

1938 An AS urn was found with an inhumation burial and presented to Lincoln Museum by Wallhead.

ante 1942 R. Hossack carried out extensive excavations. His collection is still in private hands; 9 of the accessory urns which he found are published in Myres' account. Most are small and undecorated, probably of the VI or later; but there are parts of 2 stamped urns. 5 annular brooches, 3 small-long brooches, an open-work swastika brooch, a florid cruciform, 3 pairs of simple rectangular wrist-clasps, a pair of girdle-hangers, small buckle-loops, other small bronze articles and fragments, an iron shield-boss and spearheads were exhibited by P. and R. Hossack in 1946; and are described by Hawkes in *Arch J*, XCI, 90. He mentions cremation urns; but presumably these were those later described by Myres as accessory, and there is no real evidence for cremation at Ruskington.

1942 and 1945 6 bungalows, with a frontage of 90 yds., were being erected northwards from the windmill on the W side of the Ruskington-Lincoln road c. 600 yds. from the Westcliffe corner. G. Knocker found graves in a drainage ditch in front of them, in the gardens of 4 of the 6 bungalows, and in the gravel pit to the W for a distance of c. 8 yds. from their western fence. 9 graves were discovered altogether, 2 unfurnished, one with only a knife. With the others were small-long, swastika and ring brooches, wrist-clasps and a pin, described in

Ant J, XXVII. Most of the graves had the heads to the W and 3 were to the E. 3 were crouch burials, and the rest of the skeletons were extended on the back.

1958 Further discoveries were made in the Lincoln road. D. Manning presented to the Lincoln Museum 3 fragments of pottery, one of which could be AS, a few small amber beads, and 2 oblong pieces of bronze with line ornament. Holderness presented a large bronze ring (annular brooch?), 10 amber beads and one of blue glass.

Salterford, Grantham. Inhumation burial. Li 122 NE. SK 926334. Museum: Grantham.

ante 1957 Grantham Museum had a shield-boss, a gilt stud and a scramasax from Salterford.

Scotter. Inhumation cemetery. Li 26 SE. SE 887006. T. B. F. Eminson, *Epidemic Pneumonia at Scotter* (1892), p. 3 (not consulted). Dudley (1949), p. 235.

1892 'Eminson records some skeletons found in the fields between the graveyard and the river, the upper part covered in by stones.'

ante 1958 With bones found on the site of the new school outside Scotter were an 'Anglian knife and other remains'.

Searby. Inhumation cemetery. Li 28 NE. TA 075060. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 234, 236; V (1861), 137-40. *JBAA*, XV (1859), 358; XVI (1860), 311-12. *Arch J*, XXI (1864), 264-65; XCI (1934), 144. Brown (1915), IV, 799-800. Smith (1923), pp. 88-89. Dudley (1949), p. 227. Museums: British Museum; Lincoln.

ante 1852 A skeleton was found at Searby with a pair of bronze girdle-hangers, 2 iron hooks, some pieces of bone and the blades of 2 small knives near the right thigh; 2 bronze rings with iron pins near the breast; and 20-30 amber and glass beads near the neck.

circa 1859 In a woman's grave at Searby was found a bronze disc brooch, silvered or tinned, 2 bronze annular brooches with iron pins (1 flat, 1 knobbed), a necklace of 46 amber and 21 variegated glass and porcelain beads, a cruciform brooch, a pair of bronze girdle-hangers with traces of gilding and a bronze pin with 3 spangles. In another grave was found a silver-gilt radiate brooch, set with garnets. Other objects discovered at the same time were a small bronze buckle, an iron

spearhead with a contracted socket, an iron key and 2 plain iron rings.

ante 1864 Maclean recorded that the finds were made on the site of a former chalk pit. He had seen many skeletons disinterred, but rarely accompanied by any ornaments other than flat ring brooches (7 annular brooches are preserved from the site in Lincoln Museum). He exhibited a cruciform brooch, possibly that found in 1859.

ante 1934 Hawkes also records 'small-long brooches, clasps, and a parallelepiped bone die marked with numbers'. At the same time Lincoln Museum acquired a pair of plain small square-headed brooches, 2 buckles, a sleeve fastener, 3 belt tags, a pair of girdle-hangers, fragments of bone, perhaps from an armlet, a bone ball (with the die), 4 iron knives and bronze and iron objects of unknown use.

The cemetery is dated by the finds to the late V or early VI.

Sleaford. Mixed cemetery. Li 106 SW. TF 066454. Yerborough (1825), p. 196 (not consulted). *Arch J*, XV (1858), 278-79; XCI (1934), 139-41; CVIII (1952), 80-81, 84, 85, 86, 89, 99. Trollope (1872), pp. 100-101. *Arch*, L (1887), 383-406. Brown (1915), IV, 797-99. *Med Arch*, IV (1960), 135. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), (many skeletons; one skull trepanned).

1824 A number of skeletons, pots and 'pieces of armour' were found.

1858 When the Grantham and Sleaford railway was being extended to Boston a number of AS skeletons were found in an old pasture in Old Sleaford, immediately on the outskirts of the town. Each skeleton, lying 18" deep, 'surrounded by darker mould than ordinary' was accompanied by shield, spearhead and knife. Trollope illustrates in all 7 spearheads, 3 shield-bosses, a pair of bronze clasps, a knife blade, a knife handle of bone, a girdle-hanger and 2 annular brooches, one flat, the other moulded.

1882 During the widening of the railway, and on the site of the modern railway station, more human remains, a cruciform brooch, a flat annular brooch, a square-headed brooch and 4 beads were found.

Thomas conducted excavations, which are described in *Arch*. He found that the cemetery had occupied a rectangular space of c. 3,600 square yds., the southern base being at least

60 yds. long. The space is intersected diagonally by the railway and Thomas was only able to dig the southern corner between the railway and the high road. The corner on the opposite side of the line had been used for digging gravel and both here and on the site of farm-buildings on the opposite side of the high road remains had been found.

The countryside is undulating and the cemetery site was not at all elevated. In all there must have been c. 600 burials, but less than 250 could be explored. For $\frac{3}{4}$ of the space excavated the graves were arranged in rows coinciding with the S edge of the cemetery, and were c. 10' from each other. Further on the interments were very irregular with barren spots where the soil was mostly gravel. Thomas thought that probably there had been tumuli here, later ploughed down. The brooches, beads, and pottery were found in burials at the W end, and iron shield-bosses and spearheads (no swords) were mostly to the E. Although the extreme SW corner was closely packed with bodies it was barren of relics.

Most of the bodies were laid on the left, head W, with knees bent and hands up before the face; the dozen or so exceptions mostly being children. One skeleton lay with the head to the E and on the right side, without grave-goods. The usual depth was c. 2' 9"; the bodies lying on or just in the subsoil of white silt. Scattered through the topsoil were fragments of pottery, charcoal and animal bones. There were 6 cremations and in other places charcoal was scattered in the graves. The head of one child had lain on the jaw of a pig, and in another grave 3 of the cervical vertebrae of a pig were immediately behind the head of an adult. On and among the bones of another child's hand lay 7 Roman coins in 2 neat piles. Several of the skulls appeared to show signs of severe wounds, received some years before death.

Of the 241 inhumation burials recorded, 55 were entirely without grave-goods, 12 had only a knife. The community would seem to have been a prosperous one although there are few really rich grave groups. Myres remarks that 'the cemetery is remarkable for its unusual and exotic grave-goods and the people who used it evidently had some peculiar continental connections.' The finds include 5 examples of cruciform brooches of Aberg's Group V, numerous clasps, girdle-hangers, annular and penannular brooches, a radiate brooch, a ring

made of the tine of a deer's horn and a bucket of unusual size. The cemetery was probably in use by the end of V and continued during VI.

1959 An AS burial accompanied by a plain pot was found at the Old Place site.

Sleaford II. Inhumation burial. Li 106 SE. TF 0844. OS records, information from Derby Museum and C. W. Phillips. Museum: Derby.

1916 An AS cruciform brooch, wrist-clasp and belt ornament were found close to Mareham Lane. The objects belong to the early VII, and probably came from a burial.

New Somerby see *Grantham Li*.

Spittlegate, Grantham. Inhumation cemetery. Li 122 NE. SK 919390. *Grantham Journal* (16-iv-1904), preserved in Grantham Museum. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 142, 167; CVIII (1952), 97. C. W. Phillips, letter (14-x-30), in OS records, CR 5644, and verbal information. Museum: Grantham.

1904 A small undecorated cup of coarse black pottery 4" diam. and 4" high was found on the left of the head of a skeleton buried c. 2' deep. Later 2 iron spears were found near the same place.

Grantham Museum has also from this site 8 spearheads, 4 knives and some shield-bosses.

There are no grave-goods at present known from this site which support the view that this site was a cremation cemetery. Phillips's informant (see *Arch J*) was H. Preston of Grantham; he reported many urns found here but this was apparently an inaccurate impression perhaps caused by confusion with remains found at New Somerby.

Stamford. ?Inhumation cemetery. Li 151 NW. TF 041076. *Arch J*, XXVI (1869), 92-95; XCI (1934), 142-43; CVIII (1952), 76, 84, 94, 99. *JBAA*, XXXV (1879), 160-61. Museums: Lincoln; Cambridge University; ?Stamford, Burghley House.

1848 An AF urn with vertical and horizontal linear decoration, dated by Myres to the early VI, was presented to Lincoln Museum from Stamford. (It may be from the 1854 site.)

1854 An AS urn was found 4' deep in a cutting for the Stamford and Essendine railway, near the Uffington Road. The contents seem to have been clay and a little mould but no bones or other relics. The urn may be that in

Burghley House, which is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " tall and of dark ware with stamped ornament and incised lines, and is dated by Myres to *c.* mid VI; but this urn may be from *Essendine R*, which see.

Later more fragments of pottery from 3 different vessels (one of red ware ornamented with lines and the other 2 of stone-coloured ware), an iron spearhead and the skull of a middle-aged man, a molar tooth of some herbivorous animal and a bone of some species of deer were found at the same place.

1879 Human remains were still being turned up.

A smallish plain urn from Stamford is in the Cambridge Museum.

Stamford see also *Helpstone Nh.*

Stenigot. Inhumation burials, primary in barrow. Li 55 SW. TF 253822. *Ant J*, XXXVI (1956), 192-99.

1954 A field in Stenigot, on a spur of ground projecting at 350' above sea level from the steep northern slope of the valley of a tributary of the Bain, was deep ploughed, and AS objects turned up. The ploughman collected objects as they appeared and then dug for more. Finally the field was disc harrowed and any detailed examination of the site made very difficult.

There had originally been a slight rise here which was probably a small, low, round barrow of chalk rubble standing on an outcrop of red chalk and capped by soil. The remains of 3 adults, 2 at least male, were identified. The other objects were a bronze plate and 2 pins for attaching it, an iron strike-a-light, a small iron knife, 3 iron blades with 'a knife section' and a perforation at one end, and numerous fragments of curved iron plate. The finds may date to the VII as a whole.

Syston Park. Doubtful. Li 114 NW. SK 941405. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 183.

1811 Glass and amber beads, perhaps AS, from Syston, were recorded in the BM (1811, 11-9) but in 1934 were not to be found.

Tetford Hill. Inhumation cemetery. Li 65 SE. TF 331762. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 297. *Li AAS*; *Arch N*, (1958), pp. 19-20. Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1958 The farmer, N. Dixon, had noticed bones on the surface of Tetford Hill for some time, but always supposed them to be sheep.

1958 When more bones were turned up by the plough he called in G. Taylor, who recognized the outlines of 8 graves and excavated 6 of them. The soil filling all of them was a red clay with pieces of chalk. The first 2 graves were ovoid in shape, orientated EW, head W. Grave 1 was 5' long, 2' 6" wide, U-shaped in section. The skeleton was partly ploughed out. In the middle of the grave on the N side was a hog-backed iron knife. Grave 2 was 4' long, 2' wide, 1' deep; the body was on its back, head facing right, right arm by the side. The left arm was on the chest, and had apparently held a hog-backed iron knife. The legs were crossed and pushed up to fit into the short grave. Grave 3 was also ovoid, 5' x 3' x 1' 3" deep; its orientation was 300° (mag.), and it contained nothing. Grave 4 was ovoid, 5' 6" x 4' x 1' 8" deep, with a U-shaped section, orientation 305°. It contained nothing except for traces of iron at the W end. Grave 5 was oblong in shape with rounded corners, 8' x 4' wide. It was not excavated. Grave 6 was also oblong, 6' x 4' 6" x 1' 6" deep, in section a flat-bottomed U, orientation EW. Only 2 long bones on the southern side, and an iron object, perhaps a ferrule, towards the E end, were found in it. Grave 7 was not excavated. Grave 8 was square, 3' 6" x 3' 6" x 6" deep. Only one small scrap of bone was found, in the NW corner of the grave together with 'fused' pieces of iron and bronze, scraps of wood and other pieces of iron. In the SE corner of the grave were 2 bronze links, a Roman coin (Constantius I, 330-335) and a fragment of another (unidentifiable). Near the NW corner of the grave, outside it but under the plough line, was a piece of jet.

200 yds. W of this group of graves a skeleton was completely ploughed out, and from the undisturbed soil below it came sherds of RB pot and many oyster shells, some over 12" below the bottom of the grave. 300 yds. E of the excavated graves 2 small ovoid graves were ploughed out, and some fragments of pottery and iron were found on the surface among the bones.

The skeletal material is badly preserved owing to the nature of the soil. The indications are that the cemetery is of considerable size.

Thealby see *Burton-Stather Li.*

Thimbleby. Inhumation burial. Li 73 SW. TF 2470. W. E. Macmillan, letter (26-iii-1938) in

OS records, CR 9331/2. C. W. Phillips, letter (6-iv-1938) in OS records, CR 9331/2 (167 A-D).

ante 1936 Macmillan purchased a long brooch and 2 bow brooches (dated *c.* 550 and a pair) from Thimbleby, probably this place in Lincolnshire. The long brooch is a 'somewhat later type with the horse-shoe motif at the base'.

Threekingham. ?Inhumation cemetery. Li 115 SE, 124 NE. Area TF 089361. Yerberorough (1825), p. 349 (not consulted). *GM Library, Topography*, VII (from 1789), 178. W. A. Cragg, *A History of Threekingham* (1913), p. 3. C. W. Phillips, letter (29-v-1933), in OS records, CR 8858.

'In every garden, homestead and sides of the roads on the S side of the village, a great many human skeletons have been dug up. I may truly say hundreds of skulls in my time. In Mr Lote's garden 25 skeletons.

1780 'Opposite the Green 80 skeletons; in my garden and orchard 100 skeletons and skulls in one hole.' (J. Cragg.)

1771-88 Yerberorough also records the skeletons, and says that the bones 'with a deal of rusty iron, mouldered to dust when exposed to the air, so that it was impossible to form any idea of their original shape'.

1826 'In the spring . . . *c.* 100 skeletons were dug up by the road sides on the Green, seemingly of large boned picked men. In one place 8 skulls lay together as if the bodies had been buried in a circle.' (J. Cragg.)

In Lincoln Museum is an AS spearhead from Threekingham, presented by W. A. Cragg. There is no record that it was connected with these burials.

Waddington. Inhumation cemetery. Li 78 all. TF 976640. *Li AAS*; *Arch N* (1956), p. 19. Museum: Lincoln.

1947 11 inhumation burials were found at Waddington. H. Priestley presented the Lincoln Museum with beads, mostly of red and yellow earthenware and blue glass, from a female burial, said to have been the only one. These show that the burials were of the AS period.

Welbourne. ?Inhumation burial. Li 96 NE. SK 9854. Brown (1915), IV, 800. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 185. Museum: Alnwick Castle.

ante 1915 An AS square-headed brooch

and clasps were found by the Roman Road called High Dyke in Welbourne.

South Willingham. Cremation cemetery. Li 54 SE or NE. TF 2083. *Arch J*, XIII (1856), 411; XCI (1934), 139. C. W. Phillips, letter (21-x-30), in OS records, CR 5644.

1856 A number of cinerary urns were found in a sand pit *c.* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Roman Road from Caistor to Horncastle. 2 urns of yellow clay and one of dark grey ware were drawn by Trollope; but neither drawings nor urns are extant.

Willoughton. Inhumation burial. Li 36 SW. SK 938928. *Ant J*, XII (1932), 452-53. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 144-45.

circa 1932 'Mrs Rudkin . . . picked up a twisted piece of highly patinated bronze on a ploughed field at Willoughton. This was the last remains of a hanging-bowl hopelessly ruined by agricultural implements. No es-cutcheons have survived. From the same site came parts of a bronze buckle and another bronze fragment of AS age.' A settlement site is known at Willoughton; but these remains are more probably from an inhumation burial.

Winceby. Doubtful. Li 74 SW. TF 311695. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 145, 158. D. Petch (Lincoln Museum), letter (8-iii-1958), to A. L. Savill.

1931 Skeletons were found during road-widening operations on the Horncastle-Spilsby road just W of Winceby. The place is called Round Hills Holt, and there may once have been barrows, but locally the name seems to be Round *Heads*. 2 iron spears and wooden bowls were found; the former were kept by the foreman, the latter were too decayed for preservation. As this was the site of the battle of Winceby Field, 1643, the relics were probably of that period.

Phillips, however, says that 'iron bowls' were with each skeleton; if correct, these were perhaps AS shield-bosses.

Witham Common. ?Inhumation cemetery. Li 139 NW. SK 937200. W. Stukeley, *Memoirs*, II (Surtees Society, Vol. 76, 1883), 345-46.

1740 'Mr Wyng informed me, in digging up a bit of the Roman road on Witham Common, they found the bodys of 3 men buried with long knives by them.'

1741 'Mr Wyng brought me one of the instruments [13" long] found by the Roman road on Witham Common. Many bodys dug

up there close by the Roman road. Everyone had such an instrument by his side. I take them to be Scotch durks or daggers.'

May 7, 1746 'Mr Wyng informed me of an iron spearhead found among human bones and an earthen jug in Postwitham field. There was another body near it. . . . May 20, Mr Down gave me the pilehead; 'tis very slender, 14 inches and a half long. There were no nails to fasten it to the shaft, which was only stuck into it.'

July 31, 1746 'Mr Wyng gave me a brass pin, like a style or bodkin, found in digging gravel at Postwitham, where human bones and urns and spearheads were found. Mr Wyng tells me it was dug up 6 yds. deep under a rock of stone, so that it may possibly be ante-diluvian.' (Stukeley.)

Wold Newton. Cremation cemetery, primary in barrow. Li 39 NW. TF 242936. *Arch J*, VI (1849), 184; XCI (1934), 139.

1828 Some workmen, digging material for mending roads, found an ancient cemetery, described as in a large tumulus composed entirely of gravel. The wolds on which it is situated are composed of chalk. Upon this 'tumulus' was another of smaller size, a 'long barrow' in which more than 20 urns had been deposited in a line the whole length of the

mound, mouths upwards. They lay 3' from the surface, at irregular distances, some close together, some 3'-4' apart. 3 only were preserved, they were hand-made and rudely scored with lines and circles. They were half-filled with ashes, calcined bones and black greasy earth.

Phillips considers this an AS cemetery.

Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir. Mixed cemetery. Li 122 NW. SK 847330. *RAAS*, XVIII (1885), 132-34. *Arch J*, XCI (1934), 147. Museum: Grantham.

ante 1885 During ironstone working 'numerous cinerary urns, broken pottery, weapons, brass rings, and buckles, glass beads, and what was erroneously described . . . as brass cavalry trappings have been proved . . . to be AS fibulae. These fibulae were found in the Brewer's graveyard . . . and consist of a pair . . . each of 5½", one of 4" and one of 2¼" in length—all of massive brass [cruciform brooches]'. There were also 2 flat circular thin brass fibulae *c.* 1½" diam. with the pins belonging to them, but detached.

ante 1930 'During ironstone working by the Stanton Ironstone Co. an AS inhumation cemetery was cut through. 10 skeletons were found on the E side of Sewestern Lane, and there were others.'

MIDDLESEX

Hanwell. Inhumation cemetery. Mx 15 SE. TQ 159798. M. Sharpe, *Antiquities of Middlesex* (1905), p. 45. M. Sharpe, *Middlesex in British, Roman and Saxon Times* (1919), pp. 112-13, pl. opp. p. 131. Vulliamy (1930), pp. 230-31, 233. Museums: London; Gunnersbury Park (one spearhead, now lost).

1886 During gravel-digging in a pit owned by a Mr Seward, on the site of the County Schools, Oakland Road, *c.* 7 graves were discovered 4' deep. Associated were 3 gilt-bronze saucer brooches (2 with debased interlaced design), found on the breast; over 50 iron spearheads were said to have been found near by.

1910 Vulliamy records '2 singular pierced lead discs or cakes, *c.* 2" diam., said to have been found with Saxon pottery at Seward's gravel pit at Hanwell.' This must be the same site.

1910 A bone and a number of AS potsherds were in the Garraway Rice collection labelled 'From Boston Road, Hanwell.'

London, Drury Lane. ? London TQ 38 SW. TQ 304812. *Ant J*, XVII (1937), 432.

1937 An AS urn was found almost at the corner of Drury Lane and Great Queen Street. It was *c.* 12' below the present surface. No other remains were reported to have been found, except a complete human lower jaw, found 40' away with perhaps no connection with the AS deposit. It is of a woman 30-35 years old. The pot is almost complete and this makes it probably that it was deliberately buried, but it is possibly from a habitation site. The urn is 4¾" high, of coarse reddish-brown ware, with a faint vertical fluting all round the lower part from shoulder to base. The nearest parallels are urns from Sr. It probably dates from the end of the pagan period.

Other finds in London (e.g. a comb in Queen Victoria Street; one V and one VI pot near the Guildhall; a square V buckle with chip-carving at Smithfield; a necklace of blue glass beads from Whitechapel Mount in the Society of Antiquaries Museum; and a cruciform brooch

from Tower Street) were unassociated. See Vulliamy (1930), pp. 231-32, etc.

Northolt Manor. Inhumation burials. Mx 15 NE. TQ 142840. *Med Arch*, V (1961), 211, 213, 225-230.

1953-58 During the excavation of the kitchen area of Northolt Manor 3 AS graves, more probably isolated burials than part of a cemetery, were found. The first was cut NE-SW, 2' deep into the clay, and contained the semi-flexed skeleton of a male *c.* 17 years old, lying on the left, with a single blue glass bead beneath the jaw. The second grave, 4, to the E, was orientated NS and had been disturbed. It contained a small bronze ring with overlapping ends and a fragment of bone plate with circle-and-dot decoration. Grave 3 lay 45' to the N, and was dug WE, only 3" deep into the clay. It contained the supine body of a man *c.* 30 years old, with a long seax of the broad type with a copper inlay, of the late VII or early VIII, and the tip of an iron knife.

No other graves were found, but a fragment of a pattern-welded blade (which could be medieval) lay 90' to the S in a medieval level. There was also a narrow slot cutting across the foot of grave 3, which could have been a child's grave.

Though evidence of date is lacking, 2 post-holes close to graves 1 and 3 could have been for marking-posts.

Shepperton I, Upper West Field. Mixed cemetery. Mx 24 SE. TQ 067673. *PSA*, 2d ser. IV (1868), 118-19, 191. *Arch. J*, XXV (1868), 171-72. Vulliamy (1930), pp. 227-30. Museum: Guildford.

1817 An AS urn, with grooved necklines and eyebrow bosses, was found during gravel digging in the Shepperton pit.

1853 A skeleton was found 'all doubled up', the knees opposite the chin, in Upper West Field (presumably the same site). Near the head was a pot, which was smashed.

1868 8 human skeletons were found lying 3' deep (2' into the gravel) heads to the W. 3 were side by side, *c.* about 1 yard apart, the

rest promiscuously. Near the shoulder of the central one of the 3 was a late bronze small-long brooch. An iron spearhead was found near by. Those of the skeletal remains preserved sufficiently for examination were of a 'fine type of a man' and a small elderly female.

A large urn was found 4 yds. to the E of the skeletons, but was broken to pieces by the workmen. One labourer said he had destroyed many crocks like it; he thought they all contained bones, but none had any coins.

Later, another skeleton was discovered, lying supine, head W, 3' 6" deep, the face covered by a shield-boss, the hands lying on an iron sword 35" long. Near the left shoulder was a spearhead. A little to the N was an imperfect urn containing calcined bones, and 'a small vessel of fictile ware' was found *c.* 50 yards to the W. Some 'ornamental work' was also found in the gravel.

The urns and other remains were all pronounced AS; the pottery V or VI.

Shepperton II, Walton Bridge Green. Mixed cemetery ? secondary in barrows. Mx 25 SW. TQ 092665. Douglas (1793), p. 94. *PSA*, 2d ser. IV (1868), 119-20. *Arch*, LXIX (1917), 30. Vulliamy (1930), p. 228. Whimster (1931), pp. 94-95. *Sr AC*, XLII (1934), 38. Museums: British Museum; London.

circa 1750 'There was a range of barrows near Walton Bridge, on the Thames at a place called Windmill Hill. Several of them were opened "when the stone bridge was building. The foreman of the works was in possession of a boss of a shield, some spearheads and earthen vessels, taken from these barrows, which I have made drawings of, and which were similar to those I have heretofore described in other *tumuli*".' Some of the barrows at least must have been AS.

ante 1793 The barrows had been completely levelled.

An OS note says that Walton Bridge Green used to be known as Windmill Hill.

1867 An urn containing earth and calcined bones, a small green glass bead and a 'small portion of a bronze ornament' was found in gravel at Walton Bridge Green. 2 other urns were later found near by; both contained calcined bones. Many other were said to have been destroyed.

There is a spearhead in the London Museum which may be from this site.

Shepperton III, War Close. ?Inhumation cemetery. Mx 24 SE. TQ 080667. J. Aubrey, *Monumenta Britannica*, III, fol. 154 (photostats; referred to in OS), (not consulted). OS records.

'... Warre Close; in this close within these fourtie yeares have for certaine been digged up heaumes and sparres, and swordes and a world of men's bones.'

?**Twickenham.** Inhumation burials. ?Mx 20 SE. Unlocated. *PSA*, XXIV (1912), 327-29. Brown (1915), IV, 633-34. Vulliamy (1930), p. 230. Museum: British Museum.

1912 There were said to have been found at Twickenham a circular openwork gold disc, probably a pendant, ornamented with plaited gold wire and set with garnets, a sword 34½" long, a tall shield-boss and a small accessory vessel. The objects belong to the VII.

There is, however, considerable doubt as to the actual provenance of these finds; Vulliamy had in his possession a letter from the original owner implying that they were discovered near the bank of the river on the Sr side.

Walton Bridge Green see *Shepperton II Mx*.

Upper West Field see *Shepperton I Mx*.

Windmill Hill see *Shepperton II Mx*.

NORFOLK

Alburgh. Doubtful. Nf 107 NW. Unlocated. *E Agln*, I (1860), 89. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 243.

1860 'As some men were digging for the foundation of a new Station House at Alburgh, near to the Dove, Wortwell, in the meadows by the roadside, they came upon 11 or more human skeletons, close together, but in every direction. Nothing that I [Hampnall] could learn was found with them, but a rude-looking weapon much resembling an old billhook or butcher's cleaver.'

Bale. ?Cremation burial. Nf 17 NW. TG 011367. *PPS*, I (1913), 486. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 188, 235. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1913 A tall biconical vessel with late slipshod stamped decoration was exhibited as coming from this parish.

Bawdeswell. Doubtful. Nf 37 SE. Unlocated. W. Rye, *Roman Camps and Remains in Norfolk* (1920), p. 50. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 244-45. Norwich Museum records.

'Apr. 26, 1743 I saw the place on Sparham or Bawdeswell Heath where Some Humane Bones were lately dug up and in the Norwich, Ipswich and other Newspapers, said to be fresh with hair on the Sculls and the Ligaments of the Joints compacted, but No Such matter appeared upon Inspection, for they have been buried Many Years, and the Green Marks on the skull of one of them... were caus'd I verily believe by some old Brazen armour, buckles or some such thing lying against it, and caus'd it to cankerfret as we say.' (Martin).

Martin gives a sketch plan of the site, now unfortunately unidentifiable. The *Norwich Mercury* (1743) described the site as on Sparham Heath; and on topographical grounds this seems more likely.

Beechamwell. ? Inhumation burials. Nf 70 NE. TF 757049. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1915 2 sherds of AS pottery were found near skeletons, probably pagan AS burials, in Decoy Piece.

Brettenham-Bridgham. Inhumation burials. Nf 103 NE. TL 939845. *Saga Book*, V (1907), 234-35. *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, 2d ser., Pt. II (1907), pp. 4-6. *PPS*, II (1914), 56; VII (1934), 427. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 215; XXX (1952), 158. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1905 A human skeleton was found in the field next the site of the 1907 discoveries, standing upright in a pocket of sand in the chalk.

1907 Some labourers planting trees in Brettenham Parish, close to the boundary with Bridgham, found a skeleton 18" deep, with a spearhead with the remains of an alderwood shaft, a knife, a flat-headed iron stud from a belt or a shield, a carinated shield-boss and 2 ribs from a shield. The remains of a Roman rubbish pit of the II were found for some distance around.

In the adjacent field, bronze brooches, rings, keys, a thimble and coins of the later emperors from Vespasian onwards were found.

ante 1939 Clarke and Green excavated on the western side of the plantation, near the site, but found nothing.

ante 1948 A fine square-headed brooch of the VI was found at Bridgham and is now in Norwich Museum; it is not certain that it came from this site.

Brettenham (Shadwell). Cremation cemetery. Nf 103 NW, SW. TL 935834. *PAI* (Norwich, 1847), p. xxviii. *JBAA*, II (1847), 63. W. Stukeley, *Family Memoirs*, III ('Surtees Society', 80, 1887), 197-98. Bryant (1901), 'The Hundred of Giltcross', pp. 99-100. *PPS*, III (1920), 319. *Nf Arch*, XXVI (1937), 125-28, 145; XXVII (1939), 208-209, 229-30; XXX (1952), 158. Museums: Cambridge University; Maidstone (G. Burton MSS).

1753 In excavating a sandpit, more than 100 urns were said to have been found, but only *c.* 13 were whole, and all of these differently made. One was very small and contained nothing but sand. G. Burton describes the site as being 'between Rushforth and Brettenham in Suffolk, and *c.* one furlong E of the great

Roman road [the Peddar's Way] and within a stone's throw of the river'. This is difficult, since no site of Peddar's Way can be between Brettenham and Rushford.

1763 A stamped urn, full of burnt human bones, now in the Cambridge Museum is labelled 'found at Brettenham field near Rushforth' and is probably from the same cemetery.

ante 1851 More than 100 cinerary urns were discovered 'near the encampment at Shadwell', 'in a hill of sand' when a sandpit was dug at the Home Farm, a little W of Peddar's Way, in connection with the building of Shadwell Hall. This is probably the site of the 1753 discoveries.

Fused glass beads are the only grave-goods known.

Of the 4 urns surviving, one is an early biconical urn with a raised finger-tipped collar, one transitional between a shoulder-boss and a stamped panel urn, and a biconical vessel of dark burnished ware with small bosses and stamped decoration, and the fourth a little bag-shaped vessel, of accessory type.

Bridgham see *Brettenham Nf*.

Brooke. Mixed cemetery. Nf 88 NW. TM 294995. *VCH*, p. 339. Smith (1923), pp. 83–84. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 188, 216. Museum: British Museum.

1866–69 AS objects were found at Brooke, on a site not now known. 'Among the grave-goods in the BM are . . . cruciform brooches . . . square-headed brooches [one with a disc attached to the bow, evidently damaged by burning]; a long brooch with a triangular foot; a small brooch with a trefoil head; several ring brooches; a pair of wrist-clasps; part of a girdle-hanger; 2 shield-bosses; several spear-heads; glass beads, 2 shoe-shaped studs [late VI] . . . and 2 complete urns'—one of decadent bag shape, with a single horizontal line of stamps above groups of 2 or 3 lines in chevrons.

The cemetery was probably in use throughout the VI; evidently inhumation was the dominant rite, but 'the condition of some of the brooches indicates that cremation was also practised.'

Broome. Mixed cemetery, primary in barrows. Nf 98 NE, SE. TM 346931. *PSA*, 1st ser. III (1856), 287. *Nf Arch*, V (1859), 361–62; XXVII

(1939), 245. *P Sf IA*, III (1863), 414. *VCH*, p. 336.

1856 Woodward exhibited '3 rude urns', said to be of the AS period, found on Broome Heath.

1859 Most of the barrows which had existed on the heath on the borders of Broome and Ditchingham had been carted away. One was excavated, and from 3' down fragments of charcoal appeared in the fill. 6' from the top was a large human skeleton, lying on a bed of gravel at the level of the natural soil, head SW. Adhering to the skull was a small quantity of reddish-brown hair. One side of the skull was stained green, probably from some bronze object which was not found. This burial was thought by Chester to be AS, and the 'reddish-brown' hair recalls the fragments of shaggy cloaks found, for example, in the Snape Sf burial.

In other barrows charcoal was found, but no bones or human remains noted.

1861 An AS cinerary urn, a large part of another and a barbed flint arrow-head were exhibited from 'Broome heath, near Bungay, where are still to be seen earthmounds.' (These may be the objects exhibited in 1856.)

Brundall I. Cremation cemetery. Nf 64 SE. TG 317085. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 189–93, 235–36. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1880–1900 At least 7 urns, one full of cremated bones and containing a bronze ring-brooch, were found in the grounds of Dr Beverley's house in Brundall Gardens. The site is *c.* 50' O.D. or a little higher, and not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the R. Yare. It is very close to the church, and *c.* 400 yards from a Roman building of uncertain character producing pottery from I to IV. The AS pottery from Brundall shows that the cemetery was used from the mid V by settlers from the Elbe and Weser region and continued in use until the VI century when elaborate stamped wares were used.

Brundall II. ?Mixed cemetery. Nf 64 SE. TG 330079. *Nf Arch*, XII (1926), 195–96; XXVII (1939), 236.

1820 When St Clement's Chapel on the brow of the Upper Chapel Field was destroyed and the ground around it levelled, many human remains were found, and also a number of urns, containing ashes. Some of the urns were removed by S. P. Routh, and were used to

ornament his garden walks; but when Johnson enquired *c.* 1885 none were to be found, and it is not known if they were AS or Roman.

circa 1885 Johnson occasionally noticed human bones in a sandpit near the old chapel, probably cast down from the grave-yard when the chapel was destroyed.

1932 In making a new tennis-court at 'Water Meadows' S of Station New Road and on the brow of the hill overlooking the Yare, a skeleton was found lying NS in an area of disturbed sand and loam 1' 6" to 2' deep. An iron javelin head lay by the feet, and at the waist was an iron knife. In the same disturbed area, *c.* 12' by 4', were burnt stones, wattle and daub, Niedermendig lava, coarse RB pottery and some Caistor ware—probably the remains of an RB hut.

The skeleton was probably an outlier of the pagan AS cemetery ancestral to the chapel grave-yard.

Old Buckenham. ? Nf 95 NE. TM ? 0691. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle.

ante 1900 An AS urn, with shoulder bosses, grooved necklines and a narrow neck, is recorded as from Old Buckenham, but may be from one of the other sites in the vicinity.

Caister-on-Sea. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 66 NE. TG 517123. *Nf Arch*, XXVI (1937), 180–82; XXVII (1939), 236; XXX (1952), 158; XXXI (1957), 406. *ANL*, V (1954), 66. *JRS*, XLV (1955), 139. Museums: Norwich Castle (skeletal remains); British Museum (Natural History), RCS collection (one calvarium).

1932 A base silver sceatta was found in cutting a trench in the main street. It had a Runic inscription, and was probably minted in Frisia in the VII or VIII.

Rumbelow excavated on the Roman site and found several inhumation burials unaccompanied by grave-goods. At the foot of the hill, near the Filey road, the bodies were 6' deep. Northwards up the hill they were so shallow that they had been disturbed by the plough.

About 200 yards from this site, sewerage works made possible the excavation of 'one of the many undisturbed places of interment on the S side of the road'. The bodies had been buried in graves dug into the surface of the pre-glacial sand, which was covered by 3' of discoloured sand and road make-up. The bodies were fully extended, face up, and with feet to

the E. The distance between them was about that between churchyard graves.

1946–47 Further extended graves were found, again without grave-goods.

1954 C. Green excavated for the Ministry of Works, and dated the cemetery from the VII to the IX. 150 inhumation burials were excavated in the earth above the Roman road leading from the S gate to the harbour, and to the E of it. Grave-goods were almost entirely lacking. One skeleton had an iron finger-ring; another a penny of Ecgberht, *c.* 825–35, under the head; and a third a spearhead.

There were also at least a dozen 'pseudo ship-burials' not filled with earth but covered with a piece cut from a ship's side. Several if not all of these were of VII date, and silver sceattas were found close by.

2 interments of similar date were found inside the Roman town, in the ruins of the hotel.

Caistor-by-Norwich (St Edmund's). Mixed cemetery. Nf 75 SE. TG 235032. *JBAA*, II (1847), 63; X (1855), 106. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), p. 23; (1910), p. 50. *PSA*, 2d ser. I (1859–61), 106. *VCH*, p. 334. *East Anglian Magazine*, IV (1939), 127. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 216–20. D. Turner, Drawings, etc. IV (BM Add. MS 23027), fol. 92. Museums: Norwich Castle (including cremated remains of *c.* 10 skeletons); Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum.

The site is on rising ground SE of the E gate of the Roman town; now partly covered by a plantation. Parts of the area were seriously disturbed by ploughing and rabbiting.

1814 A few urns were unearthed during agricultural work. An AS urn 'from the Roman encampment' (from Caistor or Markshall cemetery?) illustrated by Anna Gurney, was said to have been found with many others.

ante 1847 2 urns then in the library of Clare Hall, Cambridge, were said to come from Caistor. Which Caistor is not specified; it could have been *Caistor Li*, which see. One was ornamented with a large variety of stamps.

ante 1853 2 urns from Caistor were in Norwich Museum; one with 5 bulbous projections and vertical lines contained fragments of bones. The other was ornamented with neck and eyebrow lines and stamped ornament. There was also a pair of tweezers found in an urn.

ante 1855 An early cinerary urn from Caistor was exhibited.

ante 1860 A shallow bronze bowl found at Caistor was exhibited by Fitch. It resembles a vessel found at Wingham, but had lost its handles.

1937-38 502 cremations and 57 inhumation burials (in 37 graves) were excavated by Commander Mann, who considered that there had been at least 1000 burials, many later destroyed. The early cinerary urns of Anglian type were scattered widely over the area; the later stamped Saxon type urns and inhumation burials were concentrated in the centre and had destroyed many previous cremation burials. The cremations, some of which were associated with miniature toilet implements, are dated from the late IV to the mid VI. The inhumations were poorly furnished and are probably as late as the VII. One rich burial had a Kentish type food pot, a bronze torque and anklet, and 250 large flints; it might also be VII, but had been looted. Beads, knives, tweezers and a glass tumbler—the latter with a cremation burial—were also found. Leeds possessed an early saucer brooch from the site, with a running spiral; it is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

Great Carbrooke. Inhumation burials, ? secondary in barrows. Nf 72 SE. TF 951022. *VCH*, p. 333. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 236-37. D. Turner, Drawings, etc., II (BM Add MS 23054), fols. 7, 9.

circa 1844 In a mound on 'The Battlefield' on the site of the Commandry of St John of Jerusalem, S of the church, a late cruciform bronze brooch was found.

1856 In a small mound called 'The Knight's Hill' Greville Chester found a necklace of amber and paste beads 3' below the surface.

The evidence concerning objects of other periods said to come from Great Carbrooke is very doubtful, and so this record cannot be relied on. (Clarke.)

Castle Acre. Cremation cemetery. Nf 47 NW. TF 797156. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 172. *Nf Arch*, V (1859), 361; XII (1895), 100-104; XXVII (1939), 193-96, 218-20. *PSAN*, 2d ser. IV (1890), 277; 4th ser. VI (1933), 60. *VCH*, pp. 329-31. Brown (1915), IV, 793. *JBAA*, New ser. XXXI (1925), 149. *Med. Arch*, VI (1962). Museums: Norwich Castle; New-castle, Black Gate; King's Lynn; Dorchester, Dorset County.

1857 Workmen making a new bank dividing the parishes of Castle Acre and West Acre

found in a large open field (presumably Priory Field) several dark grey urns, varying in size and pattern and filled with calcined bones. Many were destroyed, but Carthew saw 20-30, all AS but with no new types. The contents were mostly scattered, but Carthew rescued a 'perforated disc of earth' (?loomweight); a small glass bead; 5 microscopic shells (later excavators also reported these, well known in cemeteries); some thin metallic fragments (one with a row of small perforations along one edge) regarded as part of a speculum; 2 boss-like objects, one of bone, the other of stone (?playing pieces), and fragments of a bone comb ornamented with concentric rings. Some brooches were also believed to have been found.

ante 1890 Corder dug a corner of a field in Castle Acre traditionally known as the King's Burying Place. There was no mound, but 2 rows of cinerary urns were found; the smallest of them, and the only one at all perfect, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle with a bronze fibula and a number of green and red glass beads, all partly fused.

1891 Other urns having been ploughed up, an excavation was undertaken in Priory Field. Considerably more than 50 urns were discovered, all more or less shattered by the plough. They had been deposited sometimes singly, frequently in pairs, and sometimes in groups of 4 and 5. Sometimes large rough flints were laid upon them, and the excavators reported that they had not been deposited upon the bare chalk, but in every case were embedded 6" deep in mortar. They were all of coarse ware, varying in size from 12" diam. to 7", some plain, others variously ornamented with stamps of cross-and-circle or grid.

The urns contained burnt human bones, and sometimes 'the thin hollow bones of a bird, apparently about the size of a rook'. Among the contents were 4 pairs of iron shears, 2 needles, 4 pairs of bronze tweezers, 2 fragments of glass vessels (one stamped with the letter R), many circular bone playing pieces, a large bead of coarse clay found on the mouth of an urn, a small yellow bead, several glass beads and many fragments of bone combs and (?) 2 bronze knives, 14" and 16" long.

The cemetery is by no means fully explored. There are extant 22 urns from the XIX excavations, some of early date and including one *Buckelurne*, one window urn in King's Lynn Museum, and some with stamped decoration arranged in a very distinctive manner. Of the

associated objects, some of the cruciform brooches are V and some of the iron shears are miniatures.

1961 An examination of an extension of this cemetery into West Acre parish produced 24 urns and fragments of many more, some with grave-goods and cremated bones. The 'mortar' reported from XIX excavations proved to be decomposed chalk.

Catton see *Norwich*.

Croxton. Isolated find. Nf 93 SE. Unlocated. *Saga Book*, V (1906-7), 231-34. *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, 2d ser. Pt. II (1907), pp. 1-4. Brown (1915), IV, 558. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 237. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1904 On the heath just S of the Drove Road and close to the NE of the round barrow Mickle Hill a bronze rosette-shaped mount was picked upon the surface. Its decoration indicates a date *c.* 450.

Dersingham. Cremation burial. Nf 23 NW. TF 693303. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 196, 237. Museum: Norwich Castle.

circa 1850 An Anglian urn, ornamented with incised lines and a single row of stamps, dated by Myres tentatively to the early VI, was found on the Dersingham Hall Estate.

Drayton. Cremation cemetery. Nf 63 NW. TG 188131. *Nf Arch*, II (1849), 364; III (1852), 416; XXVII (1939), 196, 220. *JBAA*, V (1850), 154. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), p. 20. *VCH*, pp. 333-34. Bryant (1905), 'The Hundred of Taversham', p. 36. D. Turner, Drawings, II (BM Add. MS 23,054), fols. 224-26. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1849 More than 20 urns were discovered at Drayton Lodge, while trenching a plantation for firs. They were filled with calcined human bones, but there were no coins, weapons or other objects. One urn, of early Anglian type with shoulder bosses and a pattern of incised lines, was illustrated.

1852 Fragments of urns (with one rudely-formed lid) were frequently found at Drayton. In one 'a portion of an Iron Dagger' had been placed. (Bryant says this was found in 1849.) All the vessels appear to be AS.

The site is on the brow of the hill, overlooking the Wensum.

Earsham. Cremation cemetery, in barrows. Nf 98 SE. TM 326888. *Nf Arch*, IV (1855),

313; VI (1864), 154; XXVII (1939), 196-97, 220-21. *PSA*, 2d ser. I (1859), 29. *P Sf IA*, III (1863), 414, 415. *VCH*, p. 335. Museum: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

The references to this site are exceedingly confused, but it would appear that

circa 1855 An AS urn, exhibited in 1859, was found in an earth-mound near the church to the NE; and a horse's bit 'of unusual power' discovered when removing another mound on the same spot. A second urn was found with fragments of others 'within the camp'—probably the complex of small barrows rather than earthworks. This is now in the Edinburgh Museum; it is decorated with horizontal and diagonal incised lines and cross-and-circle stamps applied somewhat haphazardly, and is dated by Myres to the late VI.

Roman urns were said to have been found near and partly in the churchyard. These may also have been AS.

1906 Another urn, with stamped and linear ornament, was found at Earsham Hall. It also belongs to the late VI.

Great Ellingham. ? Nf 85 NW. TM 020973. R. R. Clarke, letter in OS records, 114 AO/C/C3. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1958 'I think that you cannot plot this [the crossroads where AS pottery was found] as more than a casual find, though it is true that the evidence from the 1958 excavations rather tends to suggest the possibility that this inhumation cemetery runs though from late Roman to very early Medieval, but I am not sufficiently certain about it to suggest including it in the Dark Ages Map. You will remember that the evidence of a local farmer suggested that the inhumation burials extended from TM 020973 to the crossroads at TM 019974 and then turned southwards along the E side of the present by-road. Unfortunately our only dating evidence comes from the excavations and earlier discoveries during road widening at TM 020973.' (Clarke.)

North Elmham. Cremation cemetery. Nf 37 SW. TF 983195. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, XXVIII (1713), 257-60. J. Nichols, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* (1790), III, 187 (Letter from Maurice Johnson dated December 28, 1741). Douglas (1793), p. 57 n. C. Parkin, *History . . . of Norfolk* (London, 1808), p. 491. R. Hart, *The*

Antiquities of Norfolk (Norwich, 1844), pp. 11–12. A. Way, *Catalogue of Antiquities . . . in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries* (London, 1848), pp. 17–18. *Arch J*, X (1853), 161; CIII (1946), 85–86. *Coll Ant*, V (1861), 115–21. G. A. Carthew, *The Hundred of Launditch* (Norwich, 1878), pp. 515–17. *VCH*, pp. 312, 316–317, 331–33. Brown (1915), IV, 795. *Eastern Daily Press* (15–i–1930). *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 197–200, 221–22; XXXI (1957), 406. *Ant J*, XXVII (1947), 47–50. W. Stukeley, *Minute Book of the Antiquarian Society* (c. 1718, MS in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London), *Miscellaneous Antiquities*, p. 14. Museums: Newcastle, Black Gate; Norwich Castle; Lincoln; British Museum.

1711 'In the Parish of *Elmham*, about half a Mile from the Town . . . there is a close called the *Broom Close*, lying on the West-side of the Road from Elmham to Beetly. . . . About *Candlemass* last some Labourers were repairing the Fence on the South side of the Close, and in the bottom of the Ditch accidentally pitch'd upon a Pot, which they expected to have been full of Money, and fell to ransacking; but finding nothing but Dust and Ashes, went to their Work again, and digging on found two or three more; but . . . the Contents the same. . . . The Report of which put some Persons of more Curiosity upon a further search; and digging first under the Hedge, afterward further into the Close, found great quantities of them, and several very near together. There is one Man in the Parish who has been chiefly employed in this Search for several People, and the number that he has taken up since the first Discovery falls short very little of 120 . . . and yet the compass of Ground turned up . . . on this occasion does not amount to more than a Rood of Land [i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre]. The Close where they are found is high land, and this Place the highest part of it; and the soil a sharp Gravel and very dry. . . . As for the Urns themselves . . . the Shape of these is . . . the Bottom narrow, a little flatted (and in some quite round), wider upward; the Top contracted to a narrow Mouth: The Earth course, the Work rough and uneven, but generally well burnt; some of them slightly wrought and indented . . . and some plain. . . . The size is various; some of the Capacity of a Quart, some two, some three Quarts, and one I have . . . that I believe will contain a gallon. . . .

The Urns are found at uncertain Depths;

some very near the surface, some two, some three Spits deep, which is the deepest any Body has taken the pains to dig hither to. As for the contents . . . they are generally the same. I have open'd several of them, and found in all of them plenty of pieces of Broken Bones, some Black with burning, and some turn'd to Ashes, with some pieces of course Glass run and sticking to the Bones. . . . Besides, I found some pieces of Brass, some run, some much burnt and some not injur'd, with some pieces of Iron, but so decay'd with rust that their Figure or Use is hard to judge of. I have some Knives. . . . One thing is remarkable, we find a great many pairs of small Nippers, commonly Brass; and most of them . . . perfect and good. . . . But as for Coins we meet with none.'

2 of these urns, of different sizes, with 'Pieces of Bones, Ashes, Teeth and part of an old Brass Instrument (supposed to have been a *Roman Fibula*) contained in them' were presented to the Royal Society by Le Neve. One, a *Buckelurne* with neck cablings, bosses and stamps, is illustrated by Stukeley in the Society of Antiquaries' Minutes.

1741 'This Museum [one cannot tell which] has been enriched lately with a small embossed and figured urn, with burnt bones and ashes therein, of some young person of distinction, sent us by a Member from Elmham in Norfolk, whence we had a large but ordinary one before.'

1754 Henry Baker presented 2 urns to the Society of Antiquaries (by which time those given in 1718 had probably been lost). Way says that in the larger were bones, a coin of Vespasian and '2 pieces of brass such as are sometimes fixed on pommels of saddles'. The smaller urn was of finer material, mixed with mica and glazed on the surface: it was carefully guarded by stones ranged about it, and contained bones, a knife blade, a spearhead and an iron buckle. Many of the cinerary urns found at Elmham were said to be deposited under heaps of stones and bedded in sand.

1762 Mrs Miller gave to Faussett 2 urns recently found on her estate at N Elmham. They were each of the capacity of about a gallon, and contained calcined bones, one of an adult, one a child. The latter was presumably the one with linear decoration and the supposed Roman Inscription (see *VCH* and *Coll Ant*). In each were a pair of 'brass nippers' with rings for suspension and some small pieces of iron and bronze which were probably parts of brooches; in one was a piece of an ivory comb, in the other

2 or 3 pieces of blue and green glass, probably beads.

Faussett says Thos. Barret also had an urn with tweezers from *South Elmham*.

1808 Parkin adds further details—e.g. that the urns were either of a blue or yellow colour, and that besides the earlier objects mentioned a knife 4½" long with a wrought handle, a bodkin about the same length, and a green glass vessel in the shape of a cone 4" long, 3" diam. at the bottom and 1" at the top, were found in the urns; and a dagger 1' long with a wrought handle, hilt and bar, was found in the ditch.

1844 'A sepulchral urn preserved in the Museum was found filled with charred wheat.'

1853 Trollope exhibited drawings of urns, in all probability from this cemetery. They were full of burnt bones, and had impressed ornament, longitudinal ribs and diagonal scored lines. These urns are probably now in the Crowther-Beynon collection in the BM, and in Lincoln Museum (see *Ant J*), and were probably found just previously.

1929 Another urn was found S of the site.

1954 Ploughing on Spong Hill revealed a further part of the AS cemetery; and the remains of 12 urns, some with grave-goods, were removed by members of the Dereham and District Arch. and Ant. Society.

Fakenham see *Kettlestone Nf*.

Foulden. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 70 SE. TM 781994. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 297. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Norwich Castle (including 2 skeletons); Cambridge University Anatomy Department (1931 skeleton).

1930 One or two skeletons were found in working a gravel pit.

1931 A male skeleton was found with the head of a dog's skeleton over the man's knees.

1954 Another male skeleton was found.

1958 A female skeleton was found with an iron knife.

1962 2 incomplete skeletons were found and removed; one had an iron knife and near the thighs of the other were 2 sherds of ?Middle Saxon pottery. The legs of another were seen projecting from the pit face, but it was left.

Gissing. Inhumation burial. Nf 105 NE. TM 151850. *VCH*, p. 339. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939) 222. D. Turner, Drawings, etc., III (BM Add. MS 23055), fol. 136.

1849 In constructing the Norwich-Ipswich railway a skeleton was found 7' deep with a bronze cruciform brooch (5½" long, of Aberg's Group III, c. A.D. 550), and a ring brooch (1⅞" diam., with a bronze pin) resting on the breast. The site may have been near Hall Green. The brooches are illustrated by D. Turner, but are now lost.

Grimston. Inhumation burials. Nf 34 NW. TF 721224. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 245–46. Museums: King's Lynn; Norwich Castle (remains of 2 skeletons).

1929 'A few yards in front of the 'Bell' Inn, workmen found a complete undecorated bowl of black ware—an Anglian type of the VI, —4¼" high. It is now in Lynn Borough Museum, but as the label mentions fragments of an urn it may not come from Grimston. Human remains had been found on the site many years before and may form part of an Anglian inhumation cemetery.'

1955 The remains of 2 human skeletons were found, both adult males.

Hargham. ? Cremation cemetery. Nf 95 NW. TM 019913. *Nf Arch*, VI (1864), 380; XXVII (1939), 246. *VCH*, p. 333. Brown (1915), IV, 795.

1859 Sir T. Beevor reported the discovery of some urns, probably AS, in a field on his property at Hargham. From 20–30 were found, with calcined bones but no remains of implements. They were much broken.

Clarke is doubtful of this site, since none of the pottery has survived and it could be of the BA. But unless there is definite evidence to the contrary it may be regarded as AS.

Hilgay. ?Inhumation burial. Nf 81 NW. TL 622981. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 238. Museum: Cambridge University.

1879 In Hilgay churchyard, just over 50' OD, a plain pot was found accompanied by an iron spearhead and an iron pin. The rite was probably inhumation.

Holkham. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 8 NW, or SW. TF 877450. W. Camden, *Britannia*, ed. and trans. R. Gough (London, 1789), II, 113. A. Way, *Catalogue of the Antiquities . . . in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries* (London, 1848), p. 20. *VCH*, p. 337. Brown (1915), IV, p. 792. W. Stukeley, *Minute Book of the Antiquarian Society* (c. 1718, MS in the Library of

the Society of Antiquaries of London), *Miscellaneous Antiquities*, p. 57.

circa 1718 On a page headed 'Danish Antiquities' Stukeley has sketched 3 AS brooches. One is a square-headed brooch belonging to one of Leeds' Classes B 3-6, a second belonging to a C Class, and a cruciform brooch with the 2 side knobs missing. Stukeley's note says: 'These brass Fibulae washd with Gold and curiously wrought were found at Holkam in Norff communicated by Mr Hare'. A note below says 'Ld Winchelsea has found like.'

1721 'At the side of a hill at Holkam were found several corpses, with pierced beads of different sizes of green and white glass, iron spearheads, pieces of brass, etc.' (Gough.) This is quoted from the Society of Antiquaries' Minutes; but the place could not be found.

Hunstanton Park. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 6 NW. TF 695411. *PSA*, XVIII (1901), 310-21; XIX (1902), 172-74. *VCH*, p. 337. *Saga Book*, VI (1909), 53-56. Brown (1915), IV, 792. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 222-23. Museum: Norwich Castle (including skeletal fragments).

circa 1860 Le Strange dug up a spearhead, knife and human bones while rabbiting on Park Hill, a sickle-shaped ridge of esker drift 100' high in Hunstanton Park.

1900 Le Strange and McKenny Hughes excavated along the top of the ridge and found an AS cemetery. The site was considerably disturbed, but at least 10 skeletons were found *c.* 3' 6" deep, all with associated objects (weapons, beads, etc.), except one of an elderly man in crouch position, supposed by Hughes not to be AS. One nearly perfect 'cinerary' urn and fragments of others were also found; Clarke does not consider that this necessarily indicates cremation. The excavations are described in *PSA*, XVIII.

1902 Le Strange dug again, and found first 2 skeletons with 2 plain circular brooches, a small iron knife and one amber bead, and afterwards the skeleton of a tall warrior with spearhead and shield-boss. A gilt-bronze square-headed brooch, broken and mended with 2 bronze rivets, was found on the same day, but it is not clear whether it was with the warrior. It is illustrated in *PSA*, XIX.

Illington, Wretham. Mixed cemetery. Nf 94 NE. TL 948898. *ANL*, II (1949), 36; III (1950), 38. *Nf Arch*, XXXI (1957), 406. *Ant*, XXXIV (1960), 29-37. Museum: Norwich Castle

(including the cremated remains of 104 skeletons).

1949 Deep ploughing on Hall Farm revealed an AS cemetery. Knocker and Hughes, for the MOW, excavated an area 120' by 20' and found 3 AS inhumation burials, one with an iron spearhead, and a cremation cemetery. The urns found totalled 212, 12 of them food vessels; 104 contained cremated human remains. One cremation burial was in a bronze bowl, 3 were unurned. Dr Wells made these remains the basis for a study of AS cremation.

The amount of material in the urns varied greatly; one contained only a single bone fragment, another 2,863 fragments. It was possible to identify only 17 of the cremated skeletons as male, 18 as female, and, of these, the males tended to be older than the females. There were 2 possible instances of double cremation, both involving children; others may have been present, but unrecognizable. 22 of the urns containing human cremations also had animal bones, including those of sheep, oxen, pigs, horses and one dog, which was with the only child (of 17 or 18 identified) who had an animal. Pigs were only found with adolescents, oxen with adult men and women, and horses only with adult men. 48 of the urns contained grave-goods—brooches, beads, miniature implements, playing pieces, spindle whorls, etc.

Considering the parts of the bodies which were regularly underfired, it appears that the technique of cremation was to lay the corpse on the ground, or perhaps even in a shallow trough, and to make the pyre on top. To judge from the fused glass beads found with some cremations, the temperature was *c.* 900°C.

Kenninghall I. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 104 NE. TM 034861. *Nf Arch*, VII (1872), 292, 358; XXVII (1939), 223-24. *Arch J*, LXV (1908), 70. *VCH*, pp. 339-40. Brown (1915), IV, 792. Smith (1923), pp. 27, 29, 30, 83. Museums: British Museum; Norwich Castle; Oxford, Ashmolean.

1869 In digging for gravel, workmen found several graves *c.* 2' deep in a sandy field sloping to the E, *c.* ½ m. W of Kenninghall Church. In male graves there were shield-bosses, swords, spearheads and bronze brooches, in female graves *c.* 100 glass and amber beads, brooches, buckles, clasps, etc. were found. There were no cremations.

Subsequently more brooches, etc. were found. A full list of the extant finds is given in *Nf*

Arch, XXVII, and includes square-headed and cruciform brooches of all stages of development. It is likely that the cemetery was in use from the late V to the early VII.

Kenninghall II. Doubtful. Nf 104 NE. Area TM 038861. J. Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. T. Hearne (Oxford, 1744), VI, 57. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 165, 223.

circa 1540 'Syr John Dicons told me that yn digging of a Balke or Mere yn a Felde longging to the Paroche of Kenninghaul in Northfolk ther were founde a great many Yerthen Pottes yn order *cum cineribus mortuorum*.'

Unfortunately the site and the urns are lost, so that the age of this cemetery is in doubt.

Kettlestone (Pensthorpe, Fakenham). Cremation cemetery in barrows. Nf 25 NE. TF 950295. *Arch J*, VI (1849), 405; XI (1854), 295; XXVI (1869), 288-89. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), pp. 20, 22, 23; (1910), p. 52. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 292. *VCH*, pp. 327, 335-37. *VCH Sf*, p. 335. Brown (1915), IV, 794-95. Smith (1923), 82-83. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 201-203, 227-28, 238. Squire MS (Norwich Museum, cited by Clarke, *Nf Arch* XXVII, not consulted). Museums: Norwich Castle; British Museum; Brighton.

'The site of the AS cemetery at Pensthorpe, from which one or two of the best urns in the Museum have been obtained consists of a series of tumuli distinctly traceable over several fields. Cultivation has for the most part reduced these tumuli very nearly to the level of the surrounding land; but the whole surface of them has been excavated with holes a few feet deep, in which the urns had been placed with the mouth upwards, and then covered over with earth. So numerous are the remains, that the fields are strewn with fragments; and whenever the earth is cleared away for a few feet, urns and burnt bones are certain to be exhumed.'

Clarke sites this cemetery ½ m. from the River Wensum, *c.* 300 yards NE. of Pensthorpe Hall.

1826 The William Squire MS. has a sketch of an enamelled ornament, perhaps an RB stray, found here in an urn.

1847 The Lukis Museum, Guernsey had water-colour sketches of 2 complete pots and 5 fragments found by Minty (now untraceable).

1849. 4 'pulley beads' (playing pieces) were

exhibited, from 16 found in an urn 'stopped with clay' and filled with burnt bones. Also in it were a small piece of yellowish glass, a piece of iron 'indurated with sand or gravel' and small portions of pins, probably of bone.

ante 1853 The Norwich Museum had 4 pots, fragments of decorated urns and of a comb, tweezers and iron objects (called spearheads), published in the 1853 Catalogue.

Chester presented the BM with an urn, with 6 shale or bone roundels and a green glass bead.

1854 A globular bead of blue glass and (presumably) further playing pieces found in urns were exhibited.

1869 An AS grave was discovered resting on the marl at the bottom of a gravel pit, *c.* 4' deep. The bones were confused but distinct, and with them was an iron knife, a bronze cruciform brooch, 2 smaller circular brooches and 2 small plates of bronze *c.* 2" long, joined by a rivet, perhaps a tag.

Near by is Long Lane, an ancient trackway to Norwich, and on its course there are traces of an ancient cemetery—tumuli, bronze tweezers, urns and evidences of burial by cremation. This also sounds AS.

1880 A pot was found in a field called Ash Hill.

1881 5 urns were dug up in the gravel pit NE of Pensthorpe Hall. 3 large urns have since disappeared; but one of the others had irregular vertical flutings, and the fifth is undecorated—probably Roman re-used.

This is among the most confused of AS cemetery sites; there is doubtless some duplication among the earlier accounts; and the confusion is increased by the different names used.

Kirby Cane. Inhumation burial. Nf 99 NW. TM 373933. *Nf Arch*, IV (1855), 313; XXVII (1939), 224-25. *VCH*, p. 339. W. Rye, *Roman Camps and Remains in Norfolk* (1920), p. 46.

ante 1855 'At Kirby Cane, some workmen who many years ago were digging a ditch in a field called 'Pewter Hill' came upon a confused mass of human bones, among which were 3 or 4 spearheads, a jewelled buckle and 2 swords. The whole of these objects were unfortunately dispersed.'

Langham. ?Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Nf 9 SE. TG 020411. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 238-39.

1936 Sainty and Watson excavated a BA round barrow at 140' OD at a bend in the parish boundary bank; a rusted iron spearhead and a shield-boss were found in a secondary position, but no bones.

Lynford. Doubtful. Nf 83 SW. Area TL 822937. Armstrong, *History . . . of Norfolk*, VI (1781), 'Grimshoe Hundred', 65. F. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, II (1805), 263. *VCH*, pp. 319, 331. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 246.

1720 'At the building of Mr Nelthorpe's House here 2 Roman urns were dug up.'

1735 'His gardener, digging in the plantation, about a furlong W of the House fell on a pavement of flint stones, under which he found a small Roman urn, in which were pieces of bones and ashes.' (Armstrong). This site is now covered by Zigzag Covert.

1859 'Further urns were found under a plantation N of Ash Carr.'

'Whether these finds indicate one large cremation cemetery, and, if so, whether of Roman or Anglian date, is impossible to decide without excavation or the recovery of the objects found.'

Mannington see *Wolterton Nf*.

Markshall. Cremation cemetery. Nf 75 NE. TG 229039. *Arch*, XVIII (1817), 436-37; XXII (1829), 412; XXIII (1830), 366. *PAI* (Norwich, 1847), p. xxix. Norwich Museum *Catalogue* (1853), pp. 22, 23; (1910), p. 51. R. Fitch, *An Account of Caistor Camp* (1868), pp. v-vi (not consulted). *Arch J*, XLVI (1889), 343. *VCH*, p. 334. Brown (1915), IV, 794. *T Ex AS*, XIX (1929), 253. *Nf Arch*, XXV (1935), 359-60; XXVII (1939), 200-201, 225-26; XXX (1952), 158; XXXI (1957), 406. D. Turner, Drawings, etc., XII (BM Add. MS 23035), fol. 127. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; Norwich Castle.

The earlier discoveries on this site have been summarized by Clarke in *Nf Arch*, XXV.

1815 Labourers making a fence on White's Hill c. ¼ m. NW of Caistor Camp discovered several urns (20 are recorded), in some of which there were metal objects. In one presented to the Norwich Museum were a pair of small bronze tweezers, and in another an iron ring and a buckle.

Gibson exhibited drawings of 4 urns from the site to the Society of Antiquaries. 2 were emptied, but contained only calcined bones.

The drawings were reproduced and obviously represent AS urns, 2 of which are probably in the Norwich Museum.

1818 'An urn found; also some grains of wheat discovered at the same time, and fragments of fibulae found in sepulchral urns near that place.' (*PAI*).

circa 1820 An V *Buckelurne* was found and is now in the Ashmolean.

1822 'I excavated a space of 120 sq. yds. I here found several urns, or rather remains of urns, for they were so near the surface that most of them had been broken by the plough. I . . . found that they were arranged in regular rows in the quincunx order, and distant c. 6' from the other. They were mostly made of coarse earth, soft and brittle. . . . It is singular that no 2 were exactly alike in size and decoration.' (Layton.) Some of these urns contained bronze tweezers and brooches. There was also a glass goblet which may be evidence for some inhumation.

1831 In the Squire MSS is a drawing of a small bronze vase or ewer on 3 legs, with 2 handles, found here in an urn, and probably from the AS cemetery. It is no longer extant.

1948 Larwood rediscovered and excavated the site; and found several undisturbed cremations and a lot of pottery left by the earlier excavators.

1949 7 complete urns were found in an area c. 70' by 40', together with fragments of at least 50 decorated urns, including a sherd stamped with an animal head turned backwards. Associated finds were few but included gaming pieces, combs, a spindle-whorl and iron tweezers.

It is clear from the pottery (see *Nf Arch*, XXVII, 200-201) that the cemetery began in the V.

Mannington see *Wolterton Nf*.

Merton. ? Nf 84 NW. TL 903974. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 246. Museum: Cambridge University.

1874 A broad iron scramasax, 10½" long, was found with pottery at Merton Hall. A note by Fox says that the pottery (now lost) is perhaps Roman, but the scramasax is of the VIII or later and can hardly have been associated.

Methwold. ?Inhumation burials. Nf TL 7394. *Arch J*, IX (1852), 115. *VCH*, pp.

340-41. BM records. Norwich Museum records. Museum: British Museum.

1832 3 bronze wrist-clasps and 3 brooches, purchased from E. Acton of Grundisburgh, are stated in the BM Register (1853, 8-15, 48-53) to have come from Methwold. In the published accounts they are described as from *Northwold Nf* (which see), probably wrongly.

Mulbarton. ? Nf 75 SW. TG 194011. OS records, information from R. R. Clarke, Norwich Museum.

Iron spearheads were found when making a ditch and are probably AS, to judge from the rather indefinite sketches in the William Squire MSS in Norwich Museum.

Mundford I. Inhumation burial. Nf 83 NW. TL 8093. *PPS*, V (1927), 174-75. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 73 n.l. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 226. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1925 When S. Chapman of Round Plantation was sinking a hole for a post on his holding, he found a skull. Favell excavated the skeleton of a strong man, c. 60 years old. It was lying in a smoothed hollow 8" deep, scraped in the chalky boulder clay, covered by 2' of sandy soil. The head was to the WNW and the body was fully extended, arms to the sides. Nothing was with the skeleton except a small bronze clip lying on the right hip, identified by Lethbridge as AS from parallels at Burwell.

Mundford II. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 83 NW. TL 802935. *Nf Arch*, XXXI (1957), 406. Museum: Norwich Castle (including skeletal material).

1951-52-54 Inhumation burials forming part of a cemetery were found in preparing a new housing estate. 2 male skeletons had signs of arthritis; one had an iron knife associated.

Narborough. Doubtful. Nf 46 SE. TF 748117. H. Spelman, 'Icenia', *English Works* (London, 1723), p. 142. Armstrong, *History . . . of Norfolk*, VI (1781), 'South Greenhoe Hundred', 53. F. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, VI (1807), 148. *VCH*, p. 331. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 246-47. *C.B.A. Group 7, Report 2* (1955), (referred to in OS records).

circa 1600 'Adde [to the name Narborough] quod dum Clemens Spelman Eques, XXX abhinc annis, Hortum novum sub radice Burgi moliretur, multa humana Ossa cum Armorum partibus aliquot sunt effossa.'

(Spelman). Blomefield regarded 'Burg' as a tumulus,—'a lofty artificial hill'—which he said was called the *Burgh* in evidences; R. A. Smith thought therefore that this might be an Anglian barrow. Clarke thinks that it was the earthwork in Camphill Plantation.—'Roman potsherds are common on the surface S of the earthwork and a few sherds of Iron Age type have also been found, so the age of the cemetery must remain in doubt, though an Anglian date would not be unexpected so near to the northern terminations of the Devil's Dyke and to the River Nar.' (Clarke.)

1955 Fragments of AS pottery were found.

Narford. ?Mixed cemetery. Nf 46 SE. TF 775145. W. Camden, *Britannia*, ed. R. Gough, II (1789), 116. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 247. Miss A. S. Mottram, letters (6-xii-1960, 14-iii-1961), to A. L. Savill. King's Lynn Museum records. Museum: King's Lynn, (including 1939 skeleton).

circa 1775 'In this parish . . . were discovered a great many urns, together with many human bones, c. 6' under ground in making a pit for water in the farmyard adjoining Narford House. Only 2 of them were taken out whole and all that was found in them was some wreathed metal like bracelets [small torques]. Nothing is preserved of this find; and its date cannot be ascertained.

1939 An AS warrior, head S, with spearhead 18" long, and shield-boss, was found 2' deep ¼ m. E of Narford Hall.

ante 1960 Material of all periods was found over a period of several years, as a result of agricultural activity on the Narford estate. It included reconstructable sections of 3 AS pots, 2 plain and one with stamps, bosses and incised lines; and 7 smaller pieces, 2 plain, and one with incised line decoration, and the rest of Romano-Saxon type—2 light red (one with a boss and 2 with dimples), and one dark red with a group of 3 dimples. There do not seem to have been any associated finds, and only one urn is recorded as having burnt bone with it. All the urns except one are said to have come from the field known as Bradmoor (755145).

Northwold. Inhumation cemetery, ? primary in barrows. Nf 82 NE. TL 770961. *GMLA*, I (from 1840), 138-39. *PAI* (Norwich, 1847), pp. xxv-xxvi. *JBAA*, IV (1849) 154, 382; VI (1851), 158; (the reference to XIII (1857), 296, given in *VCH* etc. is incorrect and untraceable). *Arch*,

XXXIV (1852), 47. *PSA*, 1st ser. III (1856), 252. *VCH*, pp. 340-41. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 39. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 226-27. D. Turner, Drawings etc., XIII (BM Add. MS 23036) fols. 59-61.

1838 or 41 'At Northwold . . . some labourers in casting mould into a meadow from a spot that was but slightly raised, and had no appearance whatever of a tumulus, met with several urns of coarse fabric and unornamented. With these were many swords, spearheads and shields . . . oxydised . . . several brass fibulae, and strings of beads, some of blue glass and ornamented, and others of amber.' (D. Turner, who illustrates a string of beads, a cruciform brooch and 'a cup of rude earth about the size of a breakfast cup', all owned by Goddard Johnson.)

circa 1849 'In one of the barrows near Northwold Mill, were palpably the remains of a circular . . . shield, the shape being clearly defined.' Barton noticed the discovery of AS swords and shield-bosses at Northwold, and 8 urns which were dug up in the neighbourhood.

1850 Nightingale owned 4 paste beads from Northwold.

ante 1851 Barton exhibited the 'iron boss of shield, spearhead and knife, from a tumulus at Northwold; there were *c.* 40 bosses found, also many beads, etc. at this place a few years since.'

1852 Whincopp exhibited 'several fibulae and clasps of bronze of the Saxon period, found at Northwold.'

1856 G. A. Carthew exhibited '2 fragments of Personal ornaments in Silver found at Northwold . . . the workmanship is presumed to be Saxon. There is a coin of the Gens Lucretia, set in a circular rim or locket, to which one of the fragments is attached by a hinge.'

It is difficult to decide from all this exactly how much was found, since objects may be duplicated in the various accounts, or how many tumuli were excavated, or if the Anglian burials were primary or secondary.

The 3 brooches and bronze wrist-clasps in the BM, published as from Northwold, are, according to the BM register, from *Methwold Nf*, which see. The other antiquities have been lost.

Norwich (Catton). ?Mixed cemetery. Nf 63 SE. TG 227099. *VCH*, p. 334. *Nf Arch*, XXVII

(1939), 201, 227. Museums: Norwich Castle; British Museum.

1898 Several urns, the only whole one an early pot of thin black ware, were found in digging allotments at Eade Road.

Bronze tweezers and a bronze square-headed brooch with traces of gilding and silvering, of the late VI, (unburnt) were found in the same year with AS urns, whilst making the new Eade Road.

The cemetery is situated on the brow of the valley of the Wensum.

Oxborough. ?Inhumation burial. Nf 70 NE. TF 745034. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1873-77 A pagan AS iron knife and circular brooch were found on Caldecote Farm.

Pensthorpe see *Kettlestone Nf*.

Poringland. Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Nf 76 SW. TG 271020. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 248. W. Squire MSS, (Norwich Castle Museum, not consulted).

'The William Squire MSS have sketches of 5 iron spearheads probably from Anglian secondary interments found in a barrow on Poringland Heath.' Squire thought that all had been burned, as the remains of the shafts seemed charred, but the appearance may only have been due to natural carbonization.

It is not clear if another large spearhead, also illustrated and found in gravel-digging on the heath, was from the same site. No barrow is known on Poringland Heath and none marked on Fadens map of 1797. 'The 1" OS map marks a gravel-pit E of the Norwich-Bungay road and N of East Poringland village, which may be the source of one spearhead.' (Clarke.)

Rockland, All Saints. Cremation cemetery. Nf 85 SW. TL 994948. *ANL*, III (1950), 39. *Nf Arch*, XXXI (1957), 406. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle (including the cremated remains of one skeleton).

1949 AS cremations were found in a gravel pit at Mount Pleasant. There are 2 urns with cremated bones and fragments of others from the site in Norwich.

1961 3 more urns, 2 with cremated bones, were found.

North Runcton. Mixed cemetery. Nf 45 NE. TF 646159. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1909), 203-206,

229. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 83. Museums: Norwich Castle; King's Lynn.

The cemetery is partly within the present churchyard, partly outside its E wall.

1907 The cemetery was first discovered during sand digging; 4 or 5 cremation urns were found afterwards when graves were dug. One, with rosette bosses, was dated *c.* A.D. 500, another has a lead-plugged window, a third incised neck and chevron lines, and a fourth was plain.

1925 2 or 3 inhumation burials were found, perhaps including one extended skeleton with 52 blue glass beads, a small cruciform brooch of the VI with the head lost, and a complete one of the early VII.

1929 A number of other beads were found. 1938 2 other urns in Runcton Hall were dated by Myres to the early and mid VI (the later urn with random stamping).

Rushford see *Brettenham Nf*.

Sedgeford. ?Mixed cemetery. Nf 14 NW. TF 717357. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), p. 23; (1910), p. 53. *VCH*, p. 328. Brown (1915), IV, 794. *Nf Arch*, XIX (1917), 119-21; XXVII (1939), 208. Museums: Norwich Castle; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

It is not clear if there are one or 2 cemeteries in this parish.

ante 1826 An urnfield was found by a labourer in working a gravel pit on the N side of the Heacham River, after a fall of gravel from the side. All the urns, which stood in a line, mouth upwards without cover, seem to have been destroyed except 2 in Norwich Museum. One is 'typologically a fairly early example of the bossed panel style.'

circa 1913 Another urn, with neck ridges, was discovered on the W side of the valley. This also seems to have been subsequently lost.

Near Sedgeford Hall, Ingleby found also *c.* 7 or 8 inhumation burials, mostly of children, with the exception of one male adult, feet to the E. Some were sent to the RCS Museum and considered to be AS; it is recorded there that Roman pottery was found near by.

Norwich Museum has an iron spearhead from Eaton Farm.

Shadwell see *Brettenham Nf*.

Shropham. Cremation cemetery. Nf 94 NE, 95 NW. Area TL 984927. *Arch J*, IX (1853),

116. Kemble (1863), p. 216. *VCH*, p. 333. Brown (1915), IV, 794-95. Smith (1923), pp. 21-22. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 208-10, 239. Museum: British Museum.

1829 A cremation cemetery was found by the old Thetford-Norwich Road, but its position has now been lost. It was probably situated close to one of the tributaries of the River Thet. 5 urns survive and are in the BM. One is a *Buckelurne* with raised slashed collar and swastika stamp, of early date. The cemetery probably lasted until VI.

1853 A millefiori bead from Shropham was exhibited.

Smallburgh. Inhumation burial, ?secondary in barrow. Nf 40 NE. TG 337240. *VCH*, p. 333. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 239. D. Turner, Drawings, etc., VIII (BM Add. MS 23060), fol. 118.

1856 'In levelling a mount in 'The Burnt Field' some labourers found fragments of a pot, and 15 beads of coloured glass and amber (lying amid the pottery fragments), now lost, but figured in BM Add. MS. A small field W of Toad's Green and immediately S of the milestone (N Walsham 6) at *c.* 25, OD, is called locally 'The Battleground' and its surface bears indications of disturbance, but the site is uncertain.'

The water-colour drawing of the beads in the MS shows that they were unburnt; therefore this is more likely to be an inhumation than a cremation burial.

Snettisham. Cremation burial. Nf 14 NW. TL 683344. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1961 Half a decorated AS bowl was found overlying charcoal-stained earth and bone fragments.

Little Snoring. Inhumation burial. Nf 16 SE. TF 953322. *Nf Arch*, XXX (1952), 158. Museum: Norwich Castle (spearhead).

1943 In making the aerodrome at Little Snoring an inhumation burial was found with an iron spearhead and alleged knife or dagger.

Sporle. Inhumation cemetery, ? primary in barrows. Nf 59 SE. TF 854075. *PAI* (Norwich, 1847), pp. xxvi, xxx. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 234-35, 237. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), p. 24; (1910), p. 53. Akerman (1855), pp. 69, 79. *VCH*, pp. 337-38. Bryant (1903), 'South

Greenhoe Hundred', p. 238. Brown (1915), IV, 792-93. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 171, 230-31. D. Turner, Drawings, etc. (BM Add. MS 23044), (not consulted). Museum: Norwich Castle.

1820 'Mr G. Johnson assisted at the opening of some tumuli at a farm called 'Petty Gards' in Sporle. . . . In one of these 7 skeletons were found placed side by side; round shields (apparently of leather stretched over and sewn on thin lathes of wood) were placed over the faces of some; and spearheads by their sides; a kind of woollen cloak was distinctly observed enveloping each body, but which quickly turned to dust on the admission of air; fibulae fastened them on the breast. Nothing of their shields could be observed except the iron umbo of one, this had been penetrated by a spear. The beads were on one of the skeletons which Mr Johnson thinks was a female. In another tumulus was the skeleton of a horse and a large quantity of small bones.' It is not clear from this account whether the burials were primary or secondary.

C. R. Smith adds that by the side of some of them 'conjectured to be of females, from beads and the absence of weapons' lay girdle-hangers, and under them an iron buckle apparently retaining the impression of cloth.

Akerman illustrates 3 brooches, one square-headed, one small-long, one large cruciform. Some of the finds are lost, but Norwich Museum has a gourd-shaped pot, amber, coloured paste and glass beads, a bronze buckle, a brass ring, 4 brooches and the pierced iron shield-boss.

1847 and 1851 'Other perforated stones, bronze instruments, etc. were unearthened.'

Stockton. ? Nf 99 NW. TM 387941. *VCH Sf*, p. 333.

ante 1911 'Burials are recorded at Stockton.'

Stow Bridge see *Wallington Nf*.

Swaffham. Doubtful. Nf 59 NW or NE. Unlocated. *JBAA*, II (1847), 346. *Nf Arch*, V (1859), 354-56. *VCH*, p. 338. Museum: British Museum.

1847 A 'parcel' of AS and Roman brooches, found at Swaffham, were exhibited.

1855 An oval brooch of gilt metal set with an amethyst was found near Swaffham. It is dated to the late Roman period, but similar specimens have been found in Anglian graves.

Thetford I, Modern cemetery. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 102 SE. TL 864825. *Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute* (June 1869), pp. 41-42. *Nf Arch*, VII (1872), 373; XXVII (1939), 210-11, 240-41; XXXI (1957), 406. *VCH*, p. 335. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1910), p. 57. Fox (1923), p. 264. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Norwich Castle; Thetford; Cambridge University; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection (adult woman and child).

circa 1797 A pot, now in the Cambridge Museum, which has the common Anglian linear scheme but an early arrangement of dots and finger-tipping, was found with a cremation burial. The exact site is not known; it may have been from the Thetford district, not Thetford itself.

circa 1868 Trees were cleared from a tumulus in Thetford graveyard; subsequently human skulls and other bones were turned up by grave-diggers. Hunt observed several skeletons and said that they were especially thick on the W slope of the tumulus and were generally laid with head to the S. On another occasion he observed the remains of burnt bones, etc. from primary burials. The tumulus, 4½" high, was a few yards S of the chapel on gently rising ground. About a dozen skeletons were dug out altogether; there were no urns or other objects with them and the soil was generally free from flint.

ante 1872 5 spindle-whorls, knives, bone pins, keys, ? an ornamental clasp and 'portions of urns' were said to have been dug out of barrows at Thetford, but the sites are not known.

1885 Lewis gave the Cambridge Museum a pair of iron shears and a multicoloured bead, perhaps of AS date.

1929 and 33 A skeleton was found, head to the S, 4' deep in the modern cemetery between London Road and the Icknield Way. With it were the boss and supports of a shield; they are now in Thetford Museum.

Thetford II, Bury Road. Inhumation burials. Nf TL 8682. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Thetford (including 3 skulls); ?Norwich Castle Museum (fragments of 2 adult skeletons and one child).

1953 3 inhumation burials, one with a socketed iron spearhead and a knife (now lost), another with an iron spoonbit, were found in Bury Road. The exact position is not now

known. Norwich Museum has the remains of 3 skeletons which may also be from this site, received 1960.

Thetford III, Red Castle. Inhumation cemetery, late. Nf TL 860830. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich Castle (including c. 85 inhumed and one cremated skeleton).

1957-58 An inhumation cemetery was found. The earliest burials may be pagan, the majority were Late Saxon or later. A cremation burial found on the site may be early AS.

Thetford Warren. Inhumation burial. Nf 102 SE. TL 8383. *P Sf IA*, XXVII (1939), 240.

1911 Trenching 2½' deep in Thetford Warren, E of the Warren Lodge and S of the Thetford-Brandon road, during a temporary military camp, revealed a skeleton with an iron spearhead, knife and probably also a buckle. The site is probably now part of the golf course.

Thornham. Inhumation cemetery. Nf 6 NE. TF 725425. *Med Arch*, I (1957), 148; V (1961), 309. Norwich Museum records. Museum: Norwich (including remains of 26 skeletons).

1954 and 1960 Within the fortified enclosure of the Roman signal station at Thornham an AS inhumation cemetery was discovered. There were 24 burials laid EW in rows, most extended but some slightly contracted. About half had grave-goods, mostly iron knives and small bronze buckles, but including a bronze bracelet, with beads, and a hanging-bowl escutcheon.

The cemetery is dated to the VII.

Thorpe. Inhumation burials. Nf 63 SE. TG 254087. *Nf Arch*, VI (1864), 385; VII (1872), 349; VIII (1879), 329; XXVII (1939), 231. *Arch J*, XLVI (1889), 337. *VCH*, p. 334. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1910), p. 57. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1863 'What appeared to be a Roman interment' with a funeral urn, much disturbed by a later Anglian burial with spear and shield, was found in the northern part of the grounds of 'The Oaks' on the E side of Harvey Lane, a few yards outside the Norwich city boundary and just over 100' OD.

A great number of large stones and burnt earth were also said to have been turned up near by, with fragments of large urns and an

amphora, iron spearheads, bronze fragments 'apparently the edge of a large [leathern?] shield', a bronze ring brooch, bronze scoriae and a second brass of Nero. Later a Roman bronze lamp and an iron bit were found.

1864 Another amphora was found near by, empty and clean; the surrounding ground contained much charcoal and calcined flints.

Thrextton. ? Nf 72 SW. Unlocated. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 241. D. Turner, Drawings (BM. Add. MS 23,061), fols. 40-41.

'Various Saxon antiquities are reputed to have been found here, but their precise nature and exact position are alike uncertain.' These antiquities include 3 beads, probably of AS date, illustrated in the D. Turner MS; and some AS urns which C. R. Smith was informed were found here.

Tottenham. Mixed cemetery. Nf 45 SW. TF 635108. *PPS*, I (1911), 118. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 241-42; XXX (1952), 158. *Archaeological Bulletin* (1940-46), p. 25. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Norwich Castle; Wisbech; King's Lynn.

1890 An iron shield-boss and a socketed iron spearhead, 10" long, were found in the surface loam of a gravel pit near the 'Dray and Horses' Inn, presumed to be that to the SW of it.

1904 2 undecorated urns, c. 8" high and 8" wide, were given by C. B. Plowright to King's Lynn Museum and may be from Tottenham.

1908 AS pottery was said to have been found; but pottery of many periods has been found near by, and this has disappeared, so the attribution is not certain.

1937 A primitive-looking bronze cruciform brooch—possibly, however, a degenerate VI specimen—was found in the top soil of Collett's gravel pit 500 yards S of the Inn.

1942 A cremation cemetery was discovered in W. & C. French's gravel pit, 200 yards to the E (637108). It is probably an extension of the earlier cemetery. About 40 urns were reported; most of these were destroyed in bulldozing, but 7 rescued—5 went into Wisbech Museum, 2 into private possession. An iron spearhead was also found.

Wallington, Stow Bridge. Cremation burial. Nf 57 SW. TF 6007. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 211, 242. Information from King's Lynn

Museum, and R. R. Clarke. Museum: King's Lynn.

ante 1869 An urn 11" high, 10" wide, was found with bones in a gravel pit at Stow Bridge. It is ornamented with incised chevrons and stamps, and has a 'weak and sagging' contour. Myres dates it later than the mid VI.

NB. Clarke now believes the 1852 discoveries at Wallington were entirely MBA, and unconnected with this AS urn.

Great Walsingham. Cremation cemetery. Nf 8 SE, or 16 NE. Area TF 928375. Sir Thomas Browne, *Hydriotaphia* (1658, replica 1927), pp. 14-15, 22-23. Douglas (1793), p. 131. *VCH*, p. 331. E. T. Leeds, *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements*, (1913), pp. 38-39. Brown (1915), IV, 794. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 165, 231-32. Museum: ? Oxford, Ashmolean, Tradescant Collection.

1658 'In a Field of old *Walsingham*, not many moneths past, were digged up between fourty and fifty Vrnes, deposited in a dry and sandy soile, not a yard deep, not farre from one another: Not all strictly of one figure, but most answering these described: Some containing two pounds of bones, distinguishable in skulls, ribs, jawes, thigh-bones, and teeth, with fresh impressions of their combustion. Besides the extraneous substances, like peeces of small boxes, or combes handsomely wrought, handles of small brasse instruments, brazen nippers, and in one some kinde of Opale. . . .

'Near the same plot of ground, for about six yards compasse were digged up coals and incinerated substances, which begat conjecture that was the Ustrina or place of burning their bodies. . . .

'But from exility of bones, thinnesse of skulls, smallness of teeth, ribbes and thigh-bones, not improbable that many thereof were persons of *minor* age, or women. Confirmable also from things contained in them: In most were found substances resembling Combes, Plates like Boxes, fastened with Iron pins, and handsomely overwrought like the necks or Bridges of Muscalle Instruments, long Brasse plates overwrought like the handles of neat implements, brazen nippers to pull away hair, and in one a kind of *Opale* yet maintaining a blewish colour.'

The exact site and all grave-goods are lost, with the possible exception of 2 urns in the Tradescant Collection of the Ashmolean Museum, which are conceivably from this site.

Little Walsingham. Inhumation burial. Nf 16 NE. TF 930364. *Arch J*, XV (1857), 88. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 211-12, 232. Museum: Norwich Castle.

circa 1850 While making the Wells-Fakenham railway, an AS skeleton was found 400 yds. S of Walsingham Station and removed in the presence of Lee-Warner. It was associated with a little wide-mouthed vessel, a cruciform brooch of Aberg's group IV of the mid VI, and 2 flat circular bronze ring brooches.

Watton. Inhumation burial. Nf 72 SE. TL 919008. *Nf Arch*, XXXI (1957), 406. Norwich Castle Museum records. Museum: Norwich (including skeleton).

1952 An isolated inhumation burial of a young adult male, with a sherd of stamped AS pottery, was found in making a manhole in Norwich Road.

1957 More human bones were found near the Saxon skull found 1952. They were perhaps from the same burial.

Weasenham. Inhumation burials, ? primary in barrows. Nf 35 SE. TF 8520. OS records. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1886 In the BM are a spatulate-headed silver pin, the head broken just above the central boss, part of a shield-shaped disc, a rectangular bronze plate with 4 holes, an iron knife, 3 blue and white or green and white beads, and a bronze bodkin broken in two. They were presented by G. J. Chester in 1886; and it is thought probably that they came from secondary interments in one of the barrows near West Plantation, S of the village of Weasenham All Saints, though there is no evidence.

Wereham. ? Nf 69 SE. Area TF 681015. *VCH*, p. 328. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1910), p. 53. *Nf Arch*, XXIII (1929), 17; XXVII (1939), 212, 242. Museums: Norwich Castle; British Museum.

ante 1900 2 pots, one plain with a pentagon on the base and the other with incised semi-circles and slight bosses, were found in West Dereham.

ante 1909 A pit in Wereham parish produced 10 or 12 loomweights, a Belgic ware dish, early IA and RB pot fragments and an AS pot 4¾" high.

ante 1939 An undecorated pot, now in the BM is said to have been found in a gravel pit 14' from the surface.

The gravel pit where this and the 1909 pot were found may have been the large one to the NW of the village; but more likely the pits close to the boundary with Stoke Ferry and Wretton to the SE—in which case they may be from an urn cemetery close to the Wretton inhumation.

Wolterton (Mannington). Cremation cemetery. Nf 27 NE. TG 147323. *PPS*, II (1915), 152-53. C. S. Tomes, *Mannington Hall and its Owners* (1916), pp. 57-59. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 232-33. Museum: Norwich (including the cremated remains of one skeleton).

ante 1915 AS urns were found from time to time in a sand pit NE of Hall Farm, near a tributary of the Bure and *c.* ½ m. from Mannington Hall, but in Wolterton parish; and also in an adjacent field, a low hill. The urns lay only 6"-8" under the surface and were much broken by ploughing. One illustrated was ornamented with S-shaped stamps; and another had been mended by pouring lead into a hole in the bottom from inside. The urns contained fragments of calcined bones, not reduced to ashes, so that ribs, finger bones and pieces of skull were recognizable, but no long bones. Nothing else except a few fragments of thin bronze and a jet bead were found in the urns, which are dated to VI.

Wormegay. ? Nf 45 SE. TF 672125. *Eastern Counties Collectanea* (1872-73), p. 185. *VCH*, p. 328. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 243. Museum: King's Lynn.

ante 1872 2 'most perfect AS urns' are said to have been found near the park at Wormegay. The park cannot be definitely identified, but Park Farm is marked N of the church.

1905 An undecorated urn, 4½" high and 4½" diam., from Wormegay was given by H. Hoff to King's Lynn Museum and may be connected with the 1872 discovery.

Wretton. Inhumation burial. Nf 70 SW. TF 696007. *PPS*, I (1913), 336-37. *Antiquary*, XLIX (1913), 193. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 233. Museum: Norwich Castle: (including skeletal fragments).

1913 A skeleton with an iron spearhead, a small knife, a small scramasax and a shield-boss was found in a gravel pit in Wretton, *c.* ½ m. W of Stoke Ferry. The grave was oriented with the head SW, and was originally *c.* 3' deep. One arm appears to have been extended over the head. The site was on some of the highest ground in the immediate neighbourhood, 50' OD.

Yarmouth. Cremation cemetery. Nf 66 SE. TG 518090. *PSf IA*, VI (1888), 349. *Nf Arch*, XXVII (1939), 249.

1879 A cremation cemetery was found in carting brick-earth at Baly and Sutton's chemical works at Runham Vauxhall, only a few feet above OD. Cinerary urns and a coin of the Constantine family, and an alleged one of Augustine were found; but since it is unlikely that cremation was practised in IV the cemetery may be AS.