

**Acol, Primrose Hill** see *Primrose Hill, Monkton K.*

**Ash** see *Cop Street K, Gilton K and Richborough Castle K.*

**Ashford.** Inhumation burial. K 65 NW. TR 010425. Faussett (1856), p. xlvi. *VCH*, p. 383. Museum: Liverpool.

ante 1856 A skeleton was found with a tall clawbeaker and weapons.

**Aylesford.** Inhumation ?cemetery. K 31 SW. TQ 724583. *Rochester N*, VI, No. 130 (1924), 53; No. 131 (1928), 107. R. F. Jessup, *Anglo-Saxon Jewellery* (1950), p. 118. *Arch Cant*, LXIX (1955), 208. Museum: Maidstone.

1922 An AS burial was discovered  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW of Preston Hall with a jug of Frankish type, 2 blue glass vases, an imperfect jewelled brooch and 2 spearheads. The site is near a Roman road.

1926 Another jug and several spearheads were found.

circa 1954 A bronze buckle, very like the one found by Faussett at Gilton, was found in the garden of Norbury, Rochester Road, Aylesford.

**Barfreston** see *Sibertswold K.*

**Barham.** ? K 57 SW. Unlocated. Sir T. Browne, *Works*, (Bohn's edition, 1884), III, 244-45 (not consulted). Maidstone Museum, *Gazetteer*.

'A barrow was opened in the days of Henry VIII by the care of Mr Thomas Diggs and charge of Sir Christopher Hales, and a large urn was found under it, as is delivered by Thomas Twinus, de rebis Albinionicus, a learned man of that county 'sub incredibili terrae acervo urna cinere ossium magnorum fragmentis plena, cum galeis clypeis aeneis et ferreis rubigine fere consumptis inusitate magnitudinis, eruta est'.'

If the record of associated iron objects is correct, this would be an AS cremation burial.

**Barham Downs.** K 57 NW and SW. These notes could refer to any of the many sites situated

on these downs. *GMLA*, I (from 1759), 87. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 219-20. *VCH*, p. 383. *Arch Cant*, LVI (1943), 69; LVII (1944), 71-72. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection—skull, sacrum and pelvic fragment.

1759 'Mr Jacobs of Feversham gave an account to the Antiquarian Society of digging up a body near Barham Downs of an old Briton; a sword and spear found with it, of like manner as ours; moreover a necklace of glass beads was about the neck of the skeleton.'

1852 C. R. Smith records a blackish jug of Frankish type, said to have been found on Barham Down.

1943 Jessup noted that many ploughed-out AS barrows were visible from the air.

1944 A skeleton was found by soldiers digging trenches. There were no associated objects, but the skeletal characteristics appeared to be those of a middle-aged male Saxon (TR 203518).

In the RCS museum, now transferred to the BMNH, was a skull marked 'from the chalk, Barham Downs, Kent A-S male' packed with a sacrum and a pelvic fragment, but with no other record. The state of preservation of all the bones corresponds, and this strengthens the probability that they belong to one find.

See also *Breach Downs K.*

**Beakesbourne I.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 47 SW. TR 207548. Faussett (1856), 144-59. *VCH*, p. 343. Brown (1915), IV, 719. Museum: Liverpool.

1773 Faussett excavated 46 skeletons, which were buried under tumuli situated on chalky soil on the crest of a very high part of the Down, on either side of a road to Ileden. The barrows were of various sizes, some so large as to be visible from a great distance, and they were in 2 or 3 groups. 2 barrows covered 2 graves each; and another had 2 skeletons in a sitting position, as well as an ordinary burial in a coffin. 9 graves were in an earlier bank. All skeletons had their heads to the W; 25 were supplied with coffins, all but 2 of which had 'passed the fire'. 20 of the graves had goods,

6 only a knife; there seemed to be no relationship between size of barrow and the richness of the interment. Jewellery of the usual Kentish VII kind was found.

**Beakesbourne II, Aerodrome.** Inhumation cemetery. K 47 SW TR 200555. *Arch Cant*, LXIV (1951), xliii-xliv; LXIX (1955), xlii. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 72-103. OS records. Canterbury Museum records. Museums: Canterbury; British Museum (Natural History), one skull.

1914-19 During the construction of the aerodrome numerous human remains were found c. 3' deep (2' into the chalk subsoil) within an area c. 100' square. The remains included at least one complete skeleton, which lay on its side in a contracted position.

The skull preserved in BMNH is fragmentary and transfixed by an AS spearhead. A ring brooch,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, with scroll ornament, was also said to have been found. 2 escutcheons and a large openwork disc from a hanging-bowl, of a distinctive type dated by Haseloff to the late V, were presumably found at the same time. They are now in Canterbury Museum.

circa 1936 A brooch and beads were found with a skeleton in the back garden of 'Homestead', Beakesbourne aerodrome. There was also a 'Jutish' bottle vase, since broken and lost.

1955-58 F. Jenkins rediscovered the site and excavated 38 burials. The graves were in c. 4 rough rows, cut fairly neatly c. 3' into the chalk subsoil, usually NE-SW. One grave, WE, had a ledge like a pillow beneath the head; it contained a male skeleton without grave-goods. In the floor of another, near the feet, was a post hole which had perhaps held a post to indicate the grave; and a third had been covered with a mound of light brown soil. The skeletons were usually laid supine, but one was prostrate, and appeared to have been laid on the side of the grave and unceremoniously rolled in. There were 2 double burials; in one, 2 skeletons lay one above the other with c. 8" of earth between, in the other, a wide grave dug in one operation, 2 skeletons were side by side.

Different ages and sexes were not segregated. All the 8 children were buried by themselves; 4 of them had no grave-goods, one an iron knife, one a pot and bowl, and 2 had other objects. Many of the other graves were furnished and there were several objects showing Frankish influence—bird and radiate brooches, shoe-

shaped studs, etc. In one well-furnished grave was a silver-gilt perforated spoon, with a swastika on the junction of the bowl and the handle, which was evidently suspended by a small ring, and a crystal ball in silver slings, found between the knees. Spears, swords, accessory vessels, a bronze belt-adjuster and disc brooches were among the other objects found. One skull was full of beech nuts, brought there by burrowing animals. The cemetery lasted from early times until the third quarter of VI.

**Bellevue** see *Lympne K.*

**Belmont Park, Throwley.** Inhumation burials. K 44 NE, 45 NW. TQ 985564. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 163. *VCH*, p. 383. OS records.

1852 *Coll Ant* records a Jutish type of square-headed brooch found here. The OS index records AS Burials near the 200' contour of the ridge.

**Betsham, Southfleet.** Inhumation burial. K 10 SW. TQ 607715. *Rochester N*, VI, No. 131 (1928), 106. OS records. Museum: Maidstone.

1928 An AS grave was found under the lawn at Joyce Hall, with skeleton, spearhead and green glass bowl.

1951 The then occupiers of Joyce Hall said that to their knowledge no further discoveries had been made.

**Bifrons, Patrixbourne.** Inhumation cemetery. K 47 SW. TR 186552. *GMLA*, II (from 1866), 181-83; (from 1867), 183-85. *Arch Cant*, VI (1866), 329-31; X (1876), 298-316; XIII (1880), 522-56. *VCH*, pp. 342-43. Brown (1915), IV, 716-19. Museum: Maidstone.

1866 18 or 20 graves were discovered, near the top of a gentle slope with a wide view. All heads were to the W. In one grave were found a sword, spearhead, knife and shield-boss; in another a necklace of beads of amber and glass, 2 circular brooches of bronze gilt with wedge shaped garnets, a large iron key, a ring of iron linked with one of bronze, both 1" diam., 3 bronze tags, a spiral silver ring still on the finger, a bronze buckle and plate and a small bronze stud. Other finds were a second sword, a spearhead, bronze buckles, 3 iron knives and beads of glass, amber and paste.

1867 Excavations were undertaken by T. G. Faussett, and 91 graves, containing 96 bodies, were found and are described in *Arch Cant*, X and XIII. The ground was perfectly

smooth, and there were no signs of tumuli, but it had been ploughed for a long time. The cemetery occupied a part of the hillside slightly more level than the rest, perhaps one acre in extent, which seemed to have been surrounded by a bank and ditch. Most of the graves were orientated NS, slightly NW-SE, but a few EW; and as the last was inconvenient because of the slope of the ground, Faussett thought these burials might have been of Christians. The graves appeared to have been dug *c.* 3' deep into the chalk subsoil. One huge grave contained 5 skeletons; and one unfurnished grave was immediately above a very rich one; otherwise the interments were individual. 63 graves contained grave-goods; 3 had only a knife but 8 could be considered rich burials. The 2 richest graves were found very close together. Only 2 skeletons were in coffins.

Other graves were dug at the same time by the gamekeeper, but no records made although some of the finds were kept in grave groups. These finds now in Maidstone Museum with the rest and include some of the earliest objects, dated by Brown to *c.* A.D. 500.

The absence of the more ornate disc brooches and triangular buckle plates from this cemetery seem to show that it went out of use before the VII.

**Bignores, Dartford.** Doubtful. K 9 NE. TQ 550781. OS records; Object Name Book (1866); OS 6" maps 1869 and 1910.

*ante* 1866 This site is said to have been a AS burying place, but there is no definite evidence and OS field officers recently (1958) could find no trace or memory of it.

**Birchington** see *Minnis Bay K.*

**Bishopsbourne (Bourne Park).** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 47 SW. TR 191530. *TBAA* (Canterbury, 1844), pp. 96-100. *Arch J*, I (1845), 253-56, 380. Wright (1845), p. 8. Faussett (1856), pp. 95-100. T. Wright, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon* (1875), pp. 468-69. *VCH*, pp. 344-45. Brown (1915), IV, 719-20. *Arch Cant*, LVI (1943), p. 69.

1771 B. Faussett excavated 9 barrows, containing 10 graves, standing by the side of a Roman road. The graves were dug *c.* 2' into the chalk and all had their heads to the W. They were almost unfurnished; 2 knives, a pin and 3 pots were all that was found. Of the 3 coffins found, one was said to have been burnt. A

squirrel or other small animal was by the head of one skeleton.

Faussett says that *c.* 500 yds. to the NW of these tumuli, *c.* 100 more were visible on Hanging Hill; others had been ploughed down.

*ante* 1844 Lord Conyngham opened several barrows, but found only a shield-boss.

June 1844 Wright opened 3 barrows in front of Bourne Place. The 3 graves had their heads to the S. One of the large ones, previously disturbed, contained only fragments of a sword; the other, a cenotaph, was richly furnished. The third barrow, small, contained a coffined burial with box and bucket.

10 Sept. 1844 2 barrows were opened by the BAA at its first Congress. Both graves had the heads to the W. One was a richly furnished woman's grave, protected by wooden planks at head and feet; the left side of the cist was made of flints. Charcoal had been scattered over the body. The other barrow contained one skeleton, without grave-goods, within a foot of the surface (supposed to be modern) and a man's skeleton 6' deep, furnished with spearhead, knife, buckle and perhaps shield.

17 Sept. 1844 Conyngham opened other barrows; in one there was a skeleton with a metal fragment, perhaps a bronze buckle; the others did not contain graves.

1943 The barrows were almost obliterated by war-time ploughing.

**Bishopsbourne** see also *Burstead Wood K.*

**Boughton Aluph.** Inhumation burials. K 55 SW. TR 037487. Douglas (1793), pl. XXV, fig. 2, p. 121. *Arch Cant*, XXVII (1905), lxx. *VCH*, p. 384.

1720 Lord Winchelsea recorded that 2 male skeletons had been found in the parish, one with a sword, the other with a spearhead, shield-boss and iron penannular brooch. The OS mark the site on a slope, near the 300' contour.

1903 An AS inhumation burial was found in a chalk quarry opposite Whitehill, *c.* 1 m. from Boughton Aluph, to the W of the Pilgrim Road where the road from Wye to Challock crosses it. A human skeleton was found with a sword *c.* 30" long, 'an iron stand with 3 legs and 3 branches, with fragments of wood adhering to the latter' (the stand 8½" in height, the space between the branches 5½"), an iron spearhead, a pickhead, a bronze key, a hinge, a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze buckle,

and portions of another, a ?spur, 2 belt fasteners, a small iron knife, sundry pieces of iron, and 10 Roman coins.

**Boughton-under-Blean.** Inhumation burial. K 34 SE. Unlocated. J. Lewis, *History of the Abbey of Faversham* (1727), II, 85-86. Hasted (1798), VII, 4-5. *VCH*, p. 384.

1716 In a hedge by the roadside near the Parsonage Barn a male skeleton was dug up, with an iron sword and a coin of Antoninus Pius.

**Bourne Park** see *Bishopsbourne K.*

**East Brabourne.** Inhumation burial. K 66 SW. TR 095418 (Idenborough House). Canterbury Museum records. Museum: Canterbury.

*ante* 1958 An AS shield-boss and skull fragments were found when excavating foundations for a bungalow at Iden Corner.

**Bradford Platt** see *Wrotham K.*

**Breach Downs, Barham.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 47 SW. TR 205485. *Arch*, XXX (1844), 47-56. *TBAA* (Canterbury, 1844), pp. 91-97. *Arch J*, I (1845), 271, 379-80. Wright (1845), pp. 6-8. *JBAA*, I (1846), 316-17. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 7-8. Akerman (1855), pp. 9-10, 42 and n., 58, 73, 80. *PSA*, 1st ser. III (1855), 137-38. *VCH*, pp. 348-49. Brown (1915), IV, 723-25. Smith (1923), 58-59. OS records. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

*circa* 1809 T. Mantell excavated several barrows, without keeping accurate records. *VCH* notes 3 buckles, some beads and a pendant of Maximus preserved in the BM from one grave-mound, besides parts of 2 iron swords of the usual pattern and a beaker.

1841 Conyngham counted 113 barrows on the Downs, and excavated 59 of them, containing 64 graves. They varied greatly in height. The graves were cut from 1'-2' into the solid chalk, the heads W. In one large barrow a layer of flints covered the grave. It is impossible to tell from Conyngham's notes if there was any correspondence between size of tumulus and richness of deposit. 38 graves were furnished, 5 richly, 7 only with knives. There appear to have been no coffins.

*circa* 1843 Bartlett examined several small tumuli; in one was a skeleton, the remains of a purse with 4 sceattas and 'several brass orna-

ments'; in another the remains of a child with 2 minute buckles; and in a third to the left of the skeleton was a cross-headed pin, near it several iron pins, perhaps from a box, and near the skull 2 amethyst and 3 pottery beads. In other graves were found an amber bead and a lump of amber, each suspended on wire rings, other beads and finger-rings and 'ear-rings' of bronze.

Sept. 10, 1844 8 barrows were excavated for the first Congress of the BAA and details are given of 6 of them. All were furnished, but not richly. Wright mentions a child's grave with beads, necklaces and toys.

Sept. 16, 1844 Conyngham excavated 8 more barrows, all furnished, except one of a child and one of an old man, orientated with head to the S.

1930-40 The OS records that *c.* 45 barrows were visible on top of the downs; 6 were large and the rest quite small. One was very large and prominent, with a large robber crater.

The occurrence of the sceattas, dated by the BM to the first third of the VIII, and the cross-headed pin, show that this cemetery was at least partly Christian.

**Broadstairs, Valetta House (Dumpton Park).** Inhumation cemetery. K 26 SW. TR 394670. H. Hurd, *Some Notes on Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Broadstairs* (1903), 12-26. *PSA*, XXIII (1910), 272-82. *JR Anthr I*, XLIII (1913), 550-92. Brown (1915), III, 22-23, 108, 132-33; IV, 699. Museums: Broadstairs; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

The fullest account of this cemetery is in Hurd's booklet, now almost unobtainable; therefore this account is as full as possible.

1910 The cemetery was discovered when a private roadway was being constructed in the grounds of Valetta House, Dumpton Park Drive. It is situated on rising ground *c.* 330 yds. from the sea. There were no mounds nor anything on the surface to indicate the graves, which were dug into the chalk subsoil up to 3' deep. In most of the graves the heads of the skeletons were towards the W or NW, but in 2 instances the skulls were centrally placed and these were probably crouch burials. 2 graves were unusually long—8½' and 9½'; the smallest only 4½'. They varied from 2'-3' wide, 1½'-3' deep.

One grave contained a claw-beaker, 2 pairs of bronze tweezers, 2 ring buckles, a glass bead

and a fragment of leather. A second had at the foot an urn with stamp ornament round the upper part—Hurd thought it was of Frankish origin. A third grave, *c.* 5' long contained the skeleton of a young person, 7 amethyst beads  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 5 glass beads and 4 of fossil encrinites, a silver wire 'ear-ring', a small iron knife, an iron key and a girdle-hanger. A piece of Roman brick, several fragments of Roman tiles, and some small pieces of sandstone were found in uncovering the grave. A fourth grave had 59 beads (some of glass, mostly amber; 46 near the head, 11 round the right arm and 2 very large near the waist), a bronze buckle and an iron knife. A fifth grave of unusual shape contained 2 adults and a child side by side (a recess being made in the chalk for the head of the central skeleton), a circular brooch with 8 wedge-shaped garnets and a silver filigree centre (thought to be of Frankish type of the early VI), a bronze wire bracelet, 2 iron rings, a bronze ring brooch and *c.* 100 beads, mostly glass and amber. Most of these objects were with the child, as also was a little wooden bucket,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diam. A sixth grave had a fine spearhead, a bronze buckle and a pair of bronze tweezers.

A number of amber beads were found, including one, drum-shaped,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diam. and 1" thick. Some pearl-shaped glass beads were found, mostly double, and several of cylindrical shape. There were several buckles, most of them imperfect. One of oblong form  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " long had a figure-of-eight ornament in relief in a sunken pattern around the hoop, another was violin-tongued, 2 were oval and of bronze, one square with a row of dots, one plain oblong, and one of horse-shoe form with a bar and an iron tongue. There was also a shoe shaped stud. There were 3 pairs of bronze tweezers, one nearly 4" long ornamented with cross lines below the loop, and another with a ring for suspension. Hurd thought some metal plates 'lined with silver foil, covered with thin wooden staves secured by bronze rivets' came from a bucket, but this is unlikely. In nearly all graves thought to be of men, spearheads were found, and in some, smaller iron objects, perhaps javelin heads. Other iron objects were rings, a girdle-hanger or latch key and knives, found in graves of both sexes.

1911 Miss Bartrum's gardener noticed that grass did not grow well in a large circle on the playing field. Excavations were undertaken, and 2 concentric circular trenches found; one 46' diam., *c.* 4' wide; the other 70' diam.,

variable in width. Associated with the inner trench were 9 crouched burials which appeared to be BA but were without grave-goods, and parts of a cinerary urn of typical late BA form.

Some AS graves were also discovered; their contents are described by Hurd:—

*Grave E* (Skeleton in the RCS Collection), Male skeleton, head W; bronze buckle, pin missing, near waist; 3 bronze studs, an iron knife, a small iron ring and a stone bead.

*Grave I*, Male skeleton, head NW; bronze buckle with perfect hinge near waist, and an iron knife.

*Grave L* (Skeleton in RCS Collection), Male skeleton, head SW, 8 silver sceattas (3 resembling that on pl. I, f. 5 of the *Catalogue* of AS coins in the British Museum, the 5 others similar to those on pl. III, ff. 9–11, of Merovingian type), a bronze buckle, an iron knife, and 2 girdle-hangers or keys.

*Grave O* (Skeleton in RCS Collection), Male skeleton, head W, spearhead on right side with the point towards the shoulder, a long knife on the left side near the arm, a bronze ring by the left fingers, an iron shield-boss 6" diam., resting on the left knee, and shield handle and fittings, and a pair of bronze tweezers with enlarged ends. The man had broken his leg during his lifetime.

*Grave Q*, Female skeleton, head W, bronze buckle near waist, 3 belt studs, 10 amber beads, an iron knife on the left side by the arm, an iron spike near the collar-bone, and iron fragments.

*Grave R*, Male skeleton, head NW, iron sword, iron knife, bronze buckle.

*Grave S* (RCS Collection), Female skeleton, head NW, bronze buckle by waist, iron ring, iron hook, iron knife, and a short piece of iron.

*Grave T*, Skeleton, sex unknown, head NW.

*Grave U*, Skeleton, sex unknown, head NW; iron knife, fragment of iron and 3 pieces of Roman brick.

Parsons noticed about these skeletons that they had characteristically narrow long skulls and a slight build; that the thigh and shin bones showed the flattening common to races leading an athletic life and running a great deal; and the lower end of the shin-bones had a facet showing that they were accustomed to squatting.

**Broadstairs II.** Inhumation burials. K 26 SW. TR 393685. OS records, information from H. Hurd.

1911 2 AS graves, containing bones and knives, were found at the junction of Lindenthorpe and Stanley roads. The site is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the hill top and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Valetta House.

**Broomfield** see *Reculver I K.*

**Burstead Wood, Bishopsbourne.** Inhumation burials. K 56 NE. TR 160505. Faussett (1856), p. 36. Brown (1915), IV, 719.

1749 As some workmen were digging chalk in Burstead Wood they found 2 or 3 human skeletons, and, among other things, the head of a spear or some other weapon. 'At the same time' 13 small earthen beads of different colours, and a patera of clear white glass were discovered. The skeletons lay with heads to the S.

**Bushy Close** see *Westbere K.*

**Buttsole.** Inhumation cemetery. K 48 SW. TR 311545. Hasted (1798), p. 101. W. F. Shaw, *Liber Estriae* (1870), pp. 2–4. *PSA*, XV (1894), 178–83 (objects said to be from Dover); XXII (1907), 364–67. *VCH*, pp. 351–52. Brown (1915), IV, 707–708. Museums: Maidstone; Canterbury.

1792 In digging a cellar in a cottage garden E of the road from Eastry Cross to Buttsole, a cemetery was found by Boteler; brooches, beads, knives, shield-bosses, etc. were with the skeletons, and in one grave was a glass vessel.

Other skeletons are said to have been dug up in gardens nearer the Cross; the graves were close together in parallel rows, in direction from E to W. 'The tumuli that covered them have long since been levelled by the plough'—but no real proof is given that there ever were barrows.

*circa* 1804 In making alterations in and around 'Southbank' skeletons were found lying in clay in the bed of chalk.

Shaw lists and illustrates some of the finds, including pots with linear decoration, parts of clawbeakers, brooches (one a small square-head, one with a small rounded head and a triangular foot, of silver gilt with inlays of red and blue enamel), 3 strings of beads (one of worn amber, one of varying beads and one of 'pearls and bugles'), and one large bead of blue and white glass. A note by Boteler records that nearly all the beads were found in one grave by the neck of a skeleton. These objects are now in Canterbury Museum.

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*circa* 1860 Other finds included some unusual appliqués in cast bronze of birds and fishes, arrowheads, 3 shield-bosses and 3 swords, smaller and slimmer than the usual AS swords. These were given to the Maidstone Museum with bronze buckles, studs, a key, a chain, rings of different kinds, ornaments from a bucket, a silver 'ear-ring', 4 knives and an iron bar. These objects are very peculiar and it has been suggested that they are Swabian in type.

**Canterbury I, Martyr's Field.** Inhumation burials. K 46 NE. TR 147570. *PSA*, XVIII (1901), 279. *Ant J*, XXXVIII (1958), 52–57. Museums: Canterbury; British Museum.

*circa* 1900 A V AS strap-end was figured with objects of other periods known to come from Martyr's Field.

*ante* 1958 An AS grave containing a polychrome bead was found a little way to the W of Martyr's Field 'on the Wincheap side of the railway'.

A square-headed brooch of silver gilt, with roundels at the base and sides of an undivided lozenge-shaped foot, a long bow and a small head, acquired by the BM in 1942, and a pot in Canterbury Museum are almost certainly from this site.

One may assume some inhumation burials were disturbed here.

**Canterbury II, St Martin's Churchyard.** Inhumation burial. K 46 NE. TR 158577. *Num Chron*, VI (1844), Proceedings, 27–28; VII (1845), 187–91; New ser. IX (1869), 177–78. *Arch J*, I (1845), 279. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 63–64, 176–78. *Arch Cant*, III (1860), 40; VIII (1872), 233. *VCH*, pp. 341–42. *British Numismatic Journal*, 3d ser. VII (1952), 39–51. Museum: British Museum.

*circa* 1844 6 or perhaps 7 coins fitted with loops were found in St. Martin's churchyard with a Roman intaglio and a circular Frankish gold ornament set with garnets and a green stone. The coins date to *c.* 580, and are thought to be English although imitating Merovingian and Byzantine coins. They include one with the inscription *Leudardvs Eps*, probably struck in honour of the Frankish Bishop Liudhard. (see Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, I, 25.)

**Chalkwell, Sittingbourne.** Inhumation burials. K 33 NW. TQ 894637. *PSA*, IX (1882), 162. Payne (1893), p. 111. *VCH*, p. 384. Museum: British Museum.

1882 2 AS graves were found *c.* 150 yds. SW of Watling Street and 120 yds. from Roman burials, on lowish ground. In the first grave were 2 fluted glasses, one on each side of the head, and a bucket near them; in the second grave was a bronze buckle.

**Chapman's Pit (Norton or Ospringe).** Inhumation burials. K 44 NE. TQ 972591. Payne (1893), p. 167. OS records.

*ante* 1893 'Human skeletons, spearheads, etc. probably AS' were found in 'Chapman's Gravel Pit, Norton'. However the site is possibly the old pit, actually in Ospringe parish on the other side of the road, on a slope below the 200' contour.

**Charre Estate** see *Otford K.*

**Little Chart.** Inhumation burials. K 54 SW. TQ 940457. *Arch Cant*, XLVIII (1936), 235. Museum: Maidstone.

1936 The remains of at least 3 skeletons, a shield-boss, 3 shield-studs, a spearhead, 2 knives, a group of 3 hooks and a pot were found in a ragstone quarry just outside the walls of Surrenden Park.

**Chartham Down.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 46 SW. TR 108542. Douglas (1793), pp. 99-110. Akerman (1855), p. 25. Faussett (1856), pp. 162-76. *VCH*, pp. 369-70. Brown (1915), IV, 728-30. Museum: Liverpool.

1729 Workmen found a skeleton while widening a road.

1730 Fag excavated, and his results, described by Mortimer, were published by Douglas and copied by Faussett. The site is at the W end of the Downs, sloping down on all sides except E. The barrows were all along the top of the hill (the OS marks them on the end of the spur, above the 200' contour). They are described variously as 80 or 100 in number. The mounds were usually composed of *c.* 1' of earth, and 2' of chalk rubbish. The graves were EW, cut into the chalk 1½' deep, 2' broad and *c.* 8' long. In one grave the body had been laid on the bottom, head W, and flint stones ranged on each side. About 20 barrows were dug, but only 6, of varying size, described in detail. 2 were richly furnished with the usual kind of VII Kentish female adornments (bracteates, a disc brooch, pendants) and a bronze bowl and glass vessels; the rest containing only earlier cinerary urns. One unfurnished grave had a coffin.

The other 14 graves were said to be similar in form, but had nothing special about them. At the waist of 3 or 4 were small silver buckles, one with a garnet-set gold shank, 2 or 3 silver staples and a fragment of leather. In one grave was a bronze buckle, in others 2 iron buckles, rings of silver wire (one with a blue bead on it), a silver pin and a hook, a pair of bronze hinges, 3 spearheads, one arrowhead (and possibly others too decayed to be definitely recognized), knives, a pair of iron shears, 2 shield-bosses and beads mostly of blue glass. In most of the barrows, except where urns were found, were several pieces of rusty iron (? remains of coffins) and small pieces of charcoal. Akerman illustrates a bracteate with a central cross; a pin found in one tumulus had a cross-shaped head.

1764 and 1773 B. Faussett dug 53 tumuli. Evidence of earlier use of the site as a cemetery was again found in the shape of broken cinerary urns. 29 graves were furnished, 7 with knives only. Most of the barrows were of medium size; and these contained furnished and unfurnished graves in about equal proportions. The smaller tumuli, however, contained twice as many unfurnished graves as furnished. There were 21 coffins, and all were said to have passed the fire; 12 were in unfurnished graves. No weapons were found except a small javelin head 5½" long, and there were no brooches. The most frequent objects found were knives (in 17 graves), beads and iron buckles. A silver cross-shaped pendant was found in one grave; and this, with the 2 objects with a cross design found earlier and the high proportion of unfurnished graves, would lead one to suppose this a partly Christian cemetery.

*ante* 1856 All tumuli had been ploughed away.

**Charton Manor** see *Farningham K.*

**Chatham Lines.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 19 NE. TQ 764681. Douglas (1793), pp. 3-19, 23-24, 29-34, 53-66, 74, 77, 79-80, 82-83, 93. Akerman (1855), pp. 67-68. *VCH*, pp. 375-76. Brown (1915) IV, pp. 738-40. R. F. Jessup, *Anglo-Saxon Jewellery* (1950), pp. 97-98. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1756 Some graves were broken into when the military lines were first drawn up, but the finds were dispersed.

1779 When the lines were being repaired 'in traversing a range of these small tumuli'

soldiers threw up spearheads, shield-bosses and other fragments of arms.

These tumuli were situated on the western slope of the steep hill which faces Rochester, almost surrounded now by military buildings. The soil was chalky, and ploughed over, with gardens on it. A rope-walk was said to be precisely on the site of the tumuli. Brown argues that therefore there cannot have been much to show in the way of mounds; but since Douglas talks of 'these small tumuli' and precedes his account with a general description of the appearance of them, one must assume that they were visible to him, as well as their surrounding ditches which he marks in the plan of one grave.

1779-82 Douglas excavated these barrows, and described 7 of them. The heads were generally to the N, but at least 2 to the S. There were some indications of coffins. All 7 graves were furnished. Apparently beneath the same barrow were 2 woman's graves, one with a radiate brooch with a diamond-shaped foot, a small square-headed brooch, shoe-shaped studs, some gold strip, an ivory purse-ring and amber beads; the other with a glass bracelet, 2 bronze bracelets and a bronze finger-ring, all of Roman type, and a third bronze bracelet with expanded ends of Celtic appearance. In another grave were 2 small radiate brooches, 2 square-headed brooches with linear ornament and divided feet, a perforated silver spoon inset with garnets found between the thighs, a button brooch, 10 silver 'ear-rings' and Roman coins perforated for use as pendants, including at least one of Anthemius (467-72). This burial probably took place at the end of the V or in the early VI. Douglas figured from other graves in the cemetery knives, a Roman knife-handle with hare-and-hounds design, keys, some Roman pots and 3 arrowheads (2 found in 1756). A coin of Valentinian III (d. 455) was found in one grave.

**Cliffe-at-Hoo.** Inhumation cemetery. K 11 NW. TQ 735747. *Arch Cant*, XIII (1880), 562. *VCH*, p. 377. Brown (1915), IV, 629. Museum: British Museum (girdle-hanger only).

1880 An AS cemetery was cut through, in flat ground near the marshes and the rectory, during railway excavations. The only remains preserved were a spearhead, bronze belt fittings, the bottom of a bronze dish with raised concentric circles (evidently the base of a Roman skillet) and 2 Roman coins of Nero and

Maximian. A large quantity of bones was carted away.

**Coombe, Woodensborough.** Cremation burial, primary in barrow. K 48 NW. TR 298575. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 164, 221. Akerman (1855), pp. 47-48, 53. Kemble (1863), p. 207, pl. XXVI, fig. 4. *P Sf IA*, I (1895), 27. *VCH*, pp. 355-56. Brown (1915), III, 222; IV, 696, 707. Jessup (1930), p. 230. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 65 (further references.) Museum: Saffron Walden.

*ante* 1855 This grave was reported as being 6' under 'an artificial surface of a kind of clay', *c.* 20 yds. diam., and contained a copper bowl with short legs and handles holding some burnt human bones, including part of a jaw. By the side were 2 swords and an iron spearhead, some glass and amber beads and part of an ornament set with garnets and coloured glass. One sword appeared to have been wrapped in cloth, and 'a veil of cloth' was laid on the bowl. A glass cup was also said to have come from the grave.

Brown says one sword hilt is of an advanced type, at least of the late VII, and disallows this grave as a pagan AS cremation, although the evidence seems good; cf. the burials at Brightwell-Martlesham Sf.

In Saffron Walden Museum are the remains of a bronze bowl, the sword with the ornamented hilt, but not the other, a peculiar knobby annular brooch, an iron key, part of a brooch (perhaps of Roman type), part of the foot of a small square-headed brooch with a setting of red glass or garnet, 2 fragments of different glass beads, a fragment of cloth and a bronze object. All these are said to come from this burial.

**Cop Street, Ash (Goldstone, Richborough).** Inhumation cemetery. K 37 SW. TR 290597. *Arch*, XXX (1845), 136, pl. XI, fig. 1. Smith (1850), pp. 87-88. *JBAA*, V (1850), 374. Akerman (1855), pp. 59-60, pl. XXIX, fig. 4. *VCH*, p. 361. Brown (1915), IV, 705. Museum: Liverpool.

*ante* 1850 Workmen employed in land-drainage discovered nearly 20 graves in Gossfield, Cop Street, on flat ground near Ash level. The graves were covered with rough flagstones and contained skeletons, weapons, urns, coins, glass vessels and beads.

C. R. Smith illustrates from the site 4 buckles (one square with an oval perforation, in chip-carving technique which R. A. Smith dates to

the V; one violin tongued), a tag and a square-headed brooch. A circular ornament set with coloured glass is mentioned.

**Court-le-Street, Aldington.** Inhumation cemetery. K. 74 SW. TR 081352. Smith (1850), pp. 263–64. *VCH*, p. 364. Brown (1915), IV, 712.

1850 An AS burial place was said to have been disturbed on the brow of the hill at Marwood Farm. Many skeletons were disinterred, but no details are known.

**Crundale.** Inhumation cemetery. K 55 NE. TR 062494. Faussett (1856), pp. 177–98. *PSA*, XIV (1893), 314–15. *Arch Cant*, XXI (1895), li. (probably Sarre.) *VCH*, pp. 367–68. Brown (1915), IV, 730–33. Smith (1923), p. 59. Museums: Liverpool; British Museum.

The Crundale site is chiefly a Roman cremation cemetery; but there are some inhumation graves, and some of these are certainly AS. Others contain Roman pots or other remains, but may still belong to the later period.

The site is on the NW side of a dry steep hill, with a good view, near the Great Stour.

1703 A skull was found by a walker; and afterwards a human skeleton with an urn of Roman form was uncovered. Near by was a child's skeleton with a little red pot.

1713 A grave, well dug in the chalk, was found containing 3 urns—2 were at the right of the body, one by the skull, one by the shoulder, leaning a little to the E of the head end; the third urn was by the left knee.

1757 Faussett excavated. Details are given here of any graves of doubtful date. (9) A Roman cremation, containing an iron knife. (Therefore other graves with a knife only might be Roman—or an AS burial be in this Roman urn.) (13) Adult skeleton, 3' deep, head NE. A small urn, white earth, a Samian patera and a knife. (14) Head NE. A small Roman urn of red earth on the right of the skull. Another small urn of blackish earth which fell to pieces, and a Samian patera. Burnt coffin and nails. (15) Nearly in a straight line with the last 2, head NE. A small urn of black earth was near the right hip; a Samian patera and signs of a burnt coffin. (16) A young person. Head NE, 3' deep. On the left of the skull was an urn of lightish red earth. The remains of an unburnt coffin. (17) Head NE, 3' deep, no finds. (18) A double burial. Heads NE, 6' deep. The right-hand skeleton had 5 small yellow beads at the neck, and a pin with a flattened head with a

hole in it. The other skeleton had a knife and an iron buckle near the left hip, (19) An old person, head NE, 5' deep. Only the remains of a burnt coffin.

1759 (22) 4' deep. Head NE. On each side of the head a small black pot. A knife. A large adult. (23) Depth 3'. Only a knife. (24) Depth 2½', parallel to 23. A black urn was at the foot, globular in form, with a narrow mouth but no neck. A coin of Faustina. A chatelaine at the foot; and 20–30 amber beads. A thick burnt coffin. Beyond the foot of the coffin, with a narrow ridge of chalk between, was a box of unburnt wood and all the other objects were with it. (25) Short, shallow grave; a child c. 5 or 6. A small black urn at the foot. A burnt coffin and iron fragments. (26) 2 skeletons, one above the other. The deeper of the 2 was an adult, head NE. Nothing. The top skeleton was 3' deep, an old person. An unburnt coffin. (27) Depth 2'. Head NE. Nothing.

*circa* 1858 There were said to have been further discoveries including a buckle with a triangular plate, a flat annular brooch, 2 circular gilt brooches with keystone garnets, a button brooch, 20 studs set with garnets, 2 bronze ring brooches, a bronze-gilt buckle, 2 square-headed brooches of bronze gilt, 2 'ear-rings', bronze pins, c. 90 beads of crystal, amber, paste and glass, some plain urns, part of a glass vessel and an iron sword.

It is noted, however, that Durden's notes were confused, and some of the objects may have come from Sarre. The flat annular brooch mentioned is the well-known one with the modelled doves, always thought to come from Sarre, so that one cannot tell the extent of the confusion. The objects were owned by Durden.

**Darenth.** Inhumation burial. K 9 SE. TQ 531735 (or 566729). *Arch Cant*, LXX (1956), 187–91. Museums: Dartford; British Museum.

1881 A spearhead and shield-boss were found near the Darenth and Stone Hospital. The finds are now in Dartford Museum.

1954 A grave was discovered in the grounds of the hospital during the laying of a telephone cable. A number of nondescript fragments of human bones were found, with part of a silver-gilt square-headed brooch of Leeds type B6 (last quarter VI) and fragments of a beaten bronze bowl with a solid foot-wing and a riveted rim with repoussé bosses.

**Deal.** Isolated find. K 58 NE. TR 376528. *Arch J*, XVII (1937), 313.

1937 A bowl-shaped urn was found on the site of the Odeon Cinema, Queen Street. It was unmistakably AS in shape, but the ware was considered to be better than usual—hard-baked and similar to that of the Jutish bottle vases.

**Deal, Mill Hill (Waterworks Hill, Walmer, Northbourne.** Inhumation cemetery. K 58 NE. TR 364508. *Arch Cant*, XXVI (1904), 9; XLVI (1934), 209; LI (1939), 206. *VCH* (1908), p. 363. Brown (1915), IV, 708. *Kent Messenger*, (30–xii–1933), in OS records, CR 9331. R. F. Jessup, letter (30–xii–1933) in OS records, CR 9331. Museum: Deal Town Hall.

*circa* 1901 Woodruff records AS remains, consisting of beads, a brooch, knife, spearhead and buckles, dug up on the Waterworks Hill, very close to late Celtic and RB interments. The site is on an elevated plateau, from which the ground slopes on all sides.

*ante* 1908 R. A. Smith records several AS graves on the same hill, seen in section in a chalkpit. A few relics were recovered, including beads and a circular jewelled brooch which were found with a woman's skeleton lying head NW.

1933 The skeleton of an old man, 6' tall, was found 3' 10" deep on the site of the RC church, with spear and 'hunting knife'. This is probably an outlier of the Waterworks Hill site.

1939 A burial was found 5' deep, just in the chalk subsoil, in the garden of 7, Redsull Avenue, Mill Hill. It was a male skeleton, probably under 25, orientated SW–NE. There were no associated finds but it was presumed AS.

**Upper Deal** see *Nethercourt Farm K*.

**Dover I, Priory Hill.** Inhumation cemetery. K 68 SW. TR 319414. *Arch Cant*, XVIII (1889), 205. Payne (1893), p. 199. *VCH*, p. 384. Brown (1915), IV, 457, 537, 709. *Dover Museum Bulletin*, No. 3 (Jan. 1933). Dover Museum records. F. L. Warner, letters to A. L. Savill (9–xii–1960, 28–ii–1961). Museum: Dover.

1883 While excavating for house foundations a large circular brooch with filigree work, inset with garnets and lapis lazuli, was found. In the same year a few bracelets, made of twisted strips of bronze, were found in the Priory grounds. They may be late Roman.

1889 While digging foundations, human skeletons were found with swords and spears.

At the head of one grave were many limpet shells and in another ?jasper stones.

1956 When digging foundations for a garage on the W of the High Street, a grave was found containing a gold bracteate, bronze ring and pottery bead. This probably belongs to the same cemetery as the 1883/1889 site, which is less than 200 yds. away.

**Dover II, Old Park.** Inhumation cemetery. K 68 SW. TR 309430. *VCH*, p. 379. *PSA*, XXII (1909), 77–78. Brown (1915), III, 342; IV, 709. *Ant J*, XVII (1937), 76–77. *Arch Cant*, LXV (1952), xliii. Museums: British Museum; Dover.

1861 Some hanging-bowl escutcheons were found in Old Park. The 2 larger escutcheons, with hooks, are enamelled in different patterns and belong to different bowls, but there are 3 other discs, without frames or hooks, similar to one of them. There are also the remains of a flat ring, with an outside diam. of 5.2". Part is in the Dover Museum, part was found by S. Lysons in the early XIX and given to the BM.

*ante* 1915 An embossed silver-gilt mount of the late VI was found in Old Park. Its ornamentation consists of 'an even spread of zoomorphic details'.

*circa* 1950 An AS cemetery was cut into by excavations for a housing estate.

1951–52 The MOW conducted a rescue dig under Miss V. Evison and G. C. Dunning, and 126 graves were found. The cemetery was in use from late V to mid VII. Many weapons and ornaments were found. The area is now terraced by roads for the housing estate. The site appears to be on the SW and S slopes of a broad southerly spur, below the crest of the hill.

**Dover.** Isolated finds. K 68 SW. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 219–20. *VCH*, p. 384. Brown (1915), IV, 709. Smith (1923), pp. 35, 59. Jessup (1930), p. 224. Dover Museum records. F. L. Warner, letters to A. L. Savill (9–xii–1960, 28–ii–1961). Museums: British Museum; Dover.

*ante* 1852 C. R. Smith saw a Frankish type jug in Dover Museum, and was told it came from a barrow near Dover.

1880 A bone comb was found in Cannon Street, and, at a time unknown, a glass cup was discovered 14' deep beneath Shakespeare Cliff.

1895 A 'child's coffin in chalk', found 'locally' is in Dover Museum.

*ante* 1923 R. A. Smith recorded that a saucer brooch with a central circular stud,

'ear-rings' and amethyst beads from Dover were in the BM.

*circa* 1950 When excavating a site for a bank several large chalk-covered graves were found in the Market Square. There were no grave-goods. They could be AS but are probably later. They were re-buried, but one can be seen.

In Dover Museum were also parts of 4 brooches found in Durham Hill, tweezers and a key found in Cannon Street, a silver-gilt rim from a mug 'probably Jutish found locally' and a bronze penannular brooch bought at Dover.

**Easden** see *Westbere K.*

**Eastry** see *Buttssole K.*

**Eynsford.** ? K 17 SW. *Arch Cant*, III (1860), 36. *VCH*, p. 385.

*circa* 1860 The railway cutting at Eynsford intersected an AS burial place. C. R. Smith only saw a shield-boss, but had evidence of the finding of ornaments, weapons and an enamelled bowl said to have been like that from Lullingstone. It is very possible, however, that this was simply another report of the Lullingstone finds.

See *Lullingstone K.*

**Eythorne.** Inhumation burials. K 57 NE, SE. Unlocated (TR 2849). Museum: Canterbury.

1828 W. H. Weeks dug up and presented to Canterbury Museum '3 Roman spearheads, part of a Roman knife, umbo of a Roman shield and 2 portions of ditto'.

**Fair Meadows** see *Milton-Next-Sittingbourne I K.*

**Farningham, Charton Manor.** Inhumation cemetery. K 17 NE. TQ 555665. *Arch Cant*, LIV (1941), p. 26. Information orally from E. Greenfield. Museum: Dartford.

1939 Greenfield excavated 4 warrior graves. From them came an urn (which may have been used for a cremation), an iron knife, a spearhead, a ?scramasax and a tall conical shield-boss.

**Faversham I, Churchyard.** Inhumation burial. K 34 SW. TQ 018615. *JBAA*, XIII (1857), 313. *VCH*, p. 385.

1853 A small frontal bone of a human cranium was found with an AS cup of green glass when a grave was being dug.

**Faversham II, King's Field.** Inhumation cemetery. K 34 SW. TR 013609. *Arch Cant*, I (1858), 45-49; III (1860), 46; XXI (1895), li (?); XXXIX (1927), 35; LXXI (1957), 230-31. *GMLA*, II (from 1858 and 1866), 186-87. *Arch*, XLII (1867), 432 n. a, 485, pl. XXV, fig. i. *Coll Ant*, VI (1868), 137-43. *PSA*, VI (1875), 379-81; XIV (1893), 312-14; XXII (1908), 79. Payne (1893), 114-18. *VCH*, pp. 370-33, 385. Brown (1915), IV, 733-37. Smith (1923), 39-52. Jessup (1930), pp. 236, 237. Museums: British Museum (by far the largest part); Cambridge University; Oxford, Ashmolean; Canterbury; Maidstone; Rochester; Birmingham; Farnham; Pitt-Rivers; South Kensington, Victoria and Albert; British Museum (Natural History), (2 fragmentary skulls).

*circa* 1858 Workmen making the railway cut across an AS cemetery; objects obtained from it by Gibbs and described by C. R. Smith included a large gold brooch with empty cells which has affinities with the Sutton Hoo jewellery, other brooches, gold pendants set with garnets, buckles with triangular plates and others with animal and bird ornament, swords, daggers, knives and spears. Of especial interest were the fine ornamental plates, rings, etc., which belonged to horse harness; it is unknown whether the horse itself was buried.

Some Roman cinerary urns were found very close to the AS graves.

1860 Further ornaments were illustrated from the cemetery; there were 6 pendants set with garnets, turquoise, and (?) streaked marble, one amethyst bead and several of pottery and glass.

1866 Gibbs added more to his collection, including a circular pendant 'the size of a half-crown, decorated with 3 arrangements of garnets representing necks and heads of horses springing from a circular concave centre which was probably set with a jewel, the field of the gold plate being covered with filigree work of the most delicate description', another pendant, a sword, a bronze bowl with a circular perforated foot and vandyked rim, containing hazel nuts, another bowl with escutcheons, 2 glass vessels, an armet, beads and a gold Merovingian coin.

*ante* 1867 An AS urn, then preserved in Queen's College Library, Oxford, might have come from Faversham. In the catalogue it and a small Roman urn are described together as 'sepulchral urns, a large and a small 2'. The Roman urn had a label 'Found at Faversham,

Kent'. The exteriors of the 2 urns had much the same discoloration, which makes it seem likely that they came from the same site and were therefore catalogued and placed together. The AS urn is ornamented with 3 bands of stamped cross-ornament on the neck between double indented lines, and with diagonal hatchings below. It is far from certain, however, that this urn was used to hold a cremation burial.

1868 C. R. Smith recorded more finds, including saucer brooches, 'ear-rings', finger-rings, 2 large crystal beads cut in facets, a bucket, keys, girdle-hangers, 60 draughtsmen made from horses' teeth, an ornamented gold knife-handle, a flat belt tag, a hairpin with the head set with garnets in the shape of a bird, and a lock, perhaps Roman. He illustrated also 3 swords (one an advanced type of ring-sword), 3 spearheads, a knife, a shield-boss surmounted by a three-pointed knob, 2 buckles (one square, the other oval), bronze belt ornaments (one with a buckle at the end), perhaps from 2 belts, and 2 pairs of 2 circular ornaments on iron bands, found in a grave with a sword, spear and knife. Gold wire was found in a woman's grave perhaps woven into a head-dress, and a silver-gilt ornament was associated with a large silver ornament. There were several AS urns, but it does not appear that any contained burnt bones.

*circa* 1874 Brent reported in *PSA* the finding of some AS graves very close to a Roman grave. These are the only burials on the site to be recorded individually. One contained 50 beads, a wire ring, an iron bill-hook, spear and 2 broken iron 'armillae'; the second, orientated NW-SE, 2' 6" deep, had 230 beads, a piece of red glass and 'a small substance of greyish-blue with a flower-like design upon it' (? part of a pendant), a little gold bracteate and a circular brooch 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " diam.; the third, NW-SE, contained a sword and a gilt-bronze buckle with a triangular plate. Under the sword, perhaps inlaid in the scabbard, was a bivalve shell (*Malcræ Stultorum*), a small thin piece of purple glass and a small incised flint, near a small greenish whetstone.

*circa* 1894 The last finds were made. Kenard acquired 'a fine collection of objects discovered in graves, consisting of gold fibulae, other examples in bronze-gilt and bronze, gold bracteates, and pendants, bronze buckles and pins, 8 vessels of amber, green and blue glass, various beads, 2 gold sceattae, a sceatta of

silver, 3 vases of pottery, an iron sword, and 2 spearheads'—these were all probably from the King's Field.

1957 A small silver disc from a grave, originally in the collection of Martin of Bessals Green, was given to Maidstone Museum by G. Ward. It is 1" diam., has a central boss and is decorated with intersecting lines of perforations. It has been described as a miniature shield, and may have been the ornamental fitting for the head of a shield-boss. A similar but smaller disc is also in Maidstone Museum, from Bifrons.

The site is not on high ground, though there is a gentle slope from it to the centre of the town; there is higher land within a mile or so. About 50 Kentish disc brooches belong to the late VI or VII. In other ways the cemetery seems 'cosmopolitan'—there are not only saucer brooches but also a girdle-hanger of Anglian type. R. A. Smith also mentions 2 crystal balls, the largest still with its metal slings, an iron buckle plate inlaid with silver, union-pins and some loose escutcheons. The BM later received a small carinated well-formed vessel from the site.

**Finglesham, Northbourne.** Inhumation cemetery. K 48 SW. TR 325534. *Arch Cant*, XLI (1929), 115-25. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 1-71; IV (1960), 135. Museums: Ospringe, Maison Dieu; Lord Northbourne's collection; Cambridge University (Duckworth Laboratory, 19 skeletons, 12 extra skulls).

The site, properly in West Street, lies just above the 100' contour on the chalk ridge, the easterly edge of the North Downs, which extends from S of Deal NW towards Canterbury. Behind the cemetery the ground rises steadily for 5 m.; in front it slopes gently down to what was in AS times the easterly entrance to the Wantsum channel. The settlement was probably at the head of a small creek leading off a larger, sheltered inlet which gave access by sea to the settlements of the Wantsum channel and the River Stour. The Roman road from Eastry to Dover runs 1 m. W of the cemetery.

*ante* 1928 A gravel pit was worked spasmodically over a number of years, and bones noticed (and presumably destroyed) several times.

1928-29 The Kent Archaeological Society, under the direction of W. P. D. Stebbing, excavated over 30 graves of which 28 are fully recorded. They were dug from 9" to 3' deep into the chalk, which was overlaid by a few

inches of chalk rubble and *c.* 7" of topsoil. They varied considerably in size, from 5' 4" to 8' in length and 1½' to 2½' in width. The angles of the graves were slightly rounded, and the head end was often higher than the rest of the grave floor. Coffins were not recorded, but among the objects from the cemetery are 2 sets of angle-irons, from coffins or boxes. The graves were not in any orderly arrangement, but only once had one grave cut into another. The orientation varied, but was predominantly with the head WSW; one, the most northerly found, had the head to the N. The bodies seem mostly to have been laid supine, but a few on the side. 2 graves contained a woman and child, and one a man with weapons, carefully laid out, and another body, presumably a woman's, apparently flung in unceremoniously on top, without grave-goods; cf. Mitcham Sr. 8 of the recorded graves were without grave-goods, including 2 which appeared unfinished, and one which was probably a child's; 2 graves had only a knife. 3 of the 4 large graves were richly furnished; they included the well-known grave D3, which contained a glass clawbeaker of the V, a pattern-welded iron weaving sword, 52 beads of glass, amber and terracotta, 3 D-class bracteates of the VI imported from Jutland, 5 silver-gilt brooches (2 bird brooches with inset garnets and devolved style I ornament, of unusual perching bird type, made in Kent *c.* mid VI; a pair of radiate brooches with straight-sided feet and lantern-shaped knobs made in the Frankish Rhineland early in the VI; a great square-headed brooch of Leeds type A1, with an unusually small head-plate, a long bow with a mask-in-roundel on top, undivided lozenge-shaped foot with rampant animals at the top and 'helmet style' human figures along the lower edges, lateral terminal lobes on the footplate and tendril scroll decoration and an egg-and-tongue border, perhaps made in Kent by a craftsman from Jutland shortly after 500); a silvered buckle with shield shaped back of mid VI; a pair of tinned bronze shoe-shaped rivets, a small bronze 'needle-case' and 2 iron rods, perhaps keys, in a conglomerate mass covered by textile remains; 2 fragments of an iron key probably connected with the preceding complex; an iron knife; and possibly angle-irons from a box or coffin. The association of the bracteates and square-headed brooch implies a Danish element in the culture of Kent, which arrived *c.* 500. This burial was probably made in the mid VI, and is one of the earliest in the

cemetery. The latest graves found in 1928 date to the early VII.

1960 Mrs S. Hawkes excavated 12 further undisturbed graves. 'The burials included a man with spear, knife and buckle; a woman with pot, bronze work-box, iron shears, bone weaving rod and 2 spindle-whorls, with remains of iron-bound box at feet; and a young girl with 2 pots and a necklace with beads on silver slings, silver wire rings, repoussé silver pendants and 2 coins mounted for suspension, one a sceatta and one a Merovingian gold solidus. These 2 latter graves date from the end of the VII'.

**Folkestone I, The Bayle.** Cremation burial. K 75 SW. TR 230358. *PSA*, 1st ser. II (1853), 175. *VCH*, pp. 364. Brown (1915), IV, 696, 709.

*circa* 1853 In digging for buildings on the brow of the hill called the Bayle, under the Pavilion Hotel, a large iron spearhead or part of a sword was found with fragments of an urn, broken probably by the workmen, 'The latter was filled with calcined bones, a circumstance worthy to be noticed, because urn burial among the Saxons in Kent appears to have been a much less usual practice than the interment of the body entire. An examination of the fragments of the urn will show that it was identical in character with Saxon pottery found in the cemeteries in Northants and East Anglia'. (T. Wright.) Brown was suspicious of this, since no drawing accompanied the description. But since Wright was an experienced archaeologist and presumably knew what he was talking about; the fragments were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and no protest was registered against their Saxon character; and other assured cremations at Hollingbourne have since been published, there is no reason to reject this as a cremation.

**Folkestone, Caesar's Camp** see *Folkestone, Cherry Garden Hill*.

**Folkestone II, Cherry Garden Hill.** ?Inhumation burial, secondary in a barrow. K 45 NW. TR 208380. *PSA*, 1st ser. II (1851), 175. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 219. *VCH*, p. 364.

*circa* 1848 C. R. Smith found a jug of Frankish type, with a fowl's spur and some of the foot bones, in a barrow within an earthwork on top of the hill, W of Caesar's Camp.

**Folkestone III, Dover Hill.** Inhumation cemetery. K 75 NW. TR 238376. Wright

(1845), p. 202. T. Wright, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon* (1852), p. 483. *Arch Cant*, XVIII (1889), 205; XXVIII (1909), lxxiv. Payne (1893), p. 199. *VCH*, p. 385. *JR Anthr I*, XLI (1911), 101-11. Brown (1915), III, 142; IV, 709-11. Museums: Dover; Folkestone; (including one skeleton); British Museum (Natural History), (skulls). The site is on the side of the down, 500' above the sea.

*ante* 1849 A radiate brooch was found on Dover Hill.

1889 9 graves were found ¾ way up Dover Hill during chalk-quarrying. Spearheads, beads and a buckle were found.

1907 36 skeletons were found during road widening. There was no external indication of the graves, although the down had never been cultivated. Some skeletons were in a crouching position; one extended skeleton appeared to have been killed with a knife. One grave contained 2 bodies. Many arms were found, including a sword, 10 spearheads, 2 shield-bosses, 25 knives, and one long dagger, a garnet-inlaid disc brooch, several buckles, numbers of amber and glass beads and some of fossil encrinure, and a small mounted crystal ball.

1910 Parsons excavated 4 graves, one with a bottle-vase, bronze pin and stud, 3 unfurnished.

The graves had been made by digging down to the chalk, and then cutting a shallow bed in it. The head was supported on a pillow of chalk and the orientation varied from W to NW, usually WNW. The cemetery is thought to be of the VI.

**Freedown, Ringwold.** Inhumation burial, secondary in a barrow. K 59 SW. TR 364470. *Arch Cant*, LVIII (1945), 83-85. Museum: British Museum (Natural History).

1945 A human skull and part of a pelvis were found 4' deep, not far E of 2 BA tumuli explored in 1872. The skeleton was said to have been found 'with its knees up' but it is not known if it was on its right or left side. The skull is of a middle-aged man, and there is 'tentative reference at the latest of this specimen to the Pagan Saxon period'.

**Gillingham.** Inhumation burial. K 19 SE. TQ 790687. *Arch Cant*, XLVI (1934), 201. Information orally from R. F. Jessup.

1933 Jessup examined bones found 18" deep while the foundations of the Central Hotel were being dug between Woodlands Lane and Grange Lane. The skeleton was fairly

complete and with it was a broken AS pot of a usual kind. The grave may have been an isolated one, as no others seem to have been found, and there were no records of similar discoveries near by.

**Gilton, Ash.** Inhumation cemetery. K 48 NW. TR 281582. W. Boys, *Collections for a History of Sandwich*, Pt. II (1792), pp. 868-69. Douglas (1793), pp. 26-27, 35-36, 48-52. *Arch*, XXX (1844), 132-35. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 164. Akerman (1855), p. 49. Faussett (1856), pp. 1-34. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 334-35. Kemble (1863), p. 208, pl. xxvi fig. 8. *JBAA*, XV (1859), 290. *VCH*, pp. 352-55. Brown (1915), IV, 705-707. Smith (1923), p. 57. Jessup (1930), p. 236. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 186. Museums: British Museum; Oxford, Ashmolean; Maidstone; Canterbury; Liverpool.

The site is on a hill, with a large view from SE to NW; the ground was ploughed and there were no signs of barrows. The AS cemetery had disturbed an earlier one, with urns holding cremation burials.

1759 Faussett heard of antiquities found in a sandpit near the high road from Canterbury to Sandwich. The miller dug for him a grave furnished with a spearhead, and showed him an iron buckle, 7 spearheads, 2 shield-bosses, other pieces of iron and some pottery beads which had been found previously.

1760-63 Faussett excavated 106 graves each containing a single skeleton. The orientation was usually EW, but 7 were 'more northerly' and 2 NW, heads S. These 9 exceptional graves were poorly furnished, with knives, iron buckles and a spearhead only, or unfurnished; none contained coffins. About half the rest of the graves had signs of coffins; 88 of them were furnished, 6 with only a knife, 7 richly. A large number of weapons were found, including 5 swords (one a ring sword, the pommel of another engraved with runes) and several spears, judged from the distance between head and ferrule to have been *c.* 4½" long; these may indicate a date slightly earlier than the other cemeteries which Faussett dug, as also may the lack of barrows. There were, however, brooches, pendants and other ornaments of VII date, as well as a little pottery, many beads, 4 glass vessels and 2 bronze bowls.

1771 Douglas recorded that labourers found a gold and garnet brooch, 2 amethysts, a bronze bowl, an iron axehead, 2 coins of Faustina, the remains of a pair of scales, a

touchstone, a bucket and a glass cup, all he thought from one grave; and a shield-boss and 2 spearheads.

Boys also recorded graves found *c.* 4' deep in the sandpit, usually EW and with coffins. In many graves nothing was found, in others were swords, spearheads, shield-bosses, brooches, buckles, pendants, etc. (many of precious metals, set with garnets and coloured glass), and beads of pottery, amethyst and amber. He mentioned also the finds recorded by Douglas.

1773 Douglas says that children still looked for beads on the site near the miller's house where Faussett obtained weapons.

1783 Another 2 graves were found, one with beads of glass, pottery and amethyst, a knife, and an accessory vessel at the foot; the other, head SW, a shield-boss, spear, knife and pottery bottle.

1842 C. R. Smith remarked that at various places on Gilton Hill, *c.* 2' under the surface, fibulas, rings, glass vessels, fragments of swords, shield-bosses, beads and coins were occasionally discovered.

Rolfe obtained 2 bronze bowls (one with 2 patches with a harper imprinted on them, and a third patch with fantastic birds and fishes), spearheads, axes, swords, shield-bosses, cruciform (? square-headed) and circular garnet-set brooches, a silver-gilt buckle, beads of glass, pottery and amber, a glass cup and crystal balls, found when the ground near the miller's house was being levelled to make a garden.

1859 A spearhead, dug out of a grave with portions of a terracotta urn, was exhibited to the BAA.

1923 R. A. Smith illustrated a bracteate with human faces on the 4 arms of a cross, in the BM.

1957 2 complete pouch-bottle glass vessels, greenish gold in colour, and the remains of an iron sword in a wooden scabbard, were found in a private garden at Gilton. The sword is now in Canterbury Museum.

See also *Woodnesborough K.*

**Godmersham.** Non-existent. *VCH*, p. 385—a misreading of part of the Boughton Aluph account.

**Goldstone** see *Cop Street K.*

**Greenwich, Old Tilt-Yard.** Inhumation cemetery. TQ 37 NE. TQ 387778. *GMLA*, II (from

1860), 180–81. *PSA*, 2d ser. II (1863), 201–202. Museum: Canterbury.

1860 3 enamelled bronze escutcheons from a hanging bowl were found with human bones and a bronze ring 1" diam.

3 human skeletons were exhumed within 100 yds. of the same place, and some bronze pins and 'bronze ring-money' were found near by.

**Greenwich Park.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 37 NE. TQ 388771. Douglas (1793), pp. 56 n., 89–90, 92. *Arch J*, I (1845), 166, 167–68, 249. *Arch Cant*, XIII (1880), 15. *VCH*, p. 378. Brown (1915), IV, 629–30.

*circa* 1714 A park-keeper called Hearne dug into the barrows in Greenwich Park, and was said to have found several things of value.

1784 Douglas opened *c.* 50 of the barrows, which varied in size and were clustered together. He gives details of 8. The graves were dug *c.* 1½' into the gravel subsoil. 3 seem to have had coffins; one was furnished with a large iron spearhead and shield-boss and another with an iron knife. He considered all remarkable because of hair and cloth which had been preserved. 4 small beads were also found; but whether this was the total of the finds is not known. He remarks only that the graves were generally very poorly furnished.

When the reservoir was being constructed, 12 grave mounds were cleared away, but the rest saved by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

**Grove Ferry, Wickhambreux.** Inhumation burials. K 36 SE. TR 3444. *PSA*, XV (1894), 178. Smith (1923), pp. 59–60. Museums: British Museum; Canterbury.

*ante* 1894 Copeland exhibited a number of antiquities found some years before near Grove Ferry. They included a sword pommel and 2 iron shield-bosses; they and a bottle-vase are in Canterbury Museum.

In the BM is a kidney-shaped bronze weight, supposed by R. A. Smith to be AS.

**Guston.** Inhumation burial. K 68 NW. TR 3444. *Arch J*, XXI (1864), 101. *VCH*, p. 385. Museum: Leeds.

*ante* 1864 A silver-gilt brooch with a cruciform design in garnets was found on the breast of a man in a stone cist or coffin. A shield-boss and sword, presumably from the same burial,

are still in the Leeds Museum, but the brooch must have been destroyed during the war.

**Hackington** see *Shelford Farm K.*

**Lower Halstow.** Inhumation burial. K 20 SE. TQ 856665. Payne (1893), p. 60.

1893 Payne records that the channel of an old road from Newington to Lower Halstow could still be seen near the National Schools. He says it is proved early because an AS interment was discovered along its edge, the skeleton being accompanied by a long iron sword, spearhead and other objects.

The OS marks the site on a stream, just S of Lower Halstow, in a steepish valley.

**Harrietsham I, Churchyard.** Inhumation burials. K 43 SE. TQ 874530. *Arch Cant*. XIX (1892), 'Catalogue of the Kent Archaeological Society Collection', pp. 17 (No. 236), 30 (No. 474), 32 (No. 513). Jessup (1930), p. 230. Museum: Maidstone.

*ante* 1892 A crystal ball, without metal bands, was found 'in a Saxon grave in Harrietsham Churchyard'. It was given to Maidstone Museum by Riddell with a tall-necked bottle vase of reddish clay ornamented with roulette stamps and a bronze radiate brooch, also found in the churchyard.

**Harrietsham II, Pilgrim's Way.** Inhumation burial. K 43 SE. TQ 873536. *Rochester N*, VI, No. 131 (1931), 107.

*circa* 1931 A skeleton was discovered on the S side of Pilgrim's Way, with glass beads, a silver ring, a bronze armilla, a key and part of a knife.

**Harrietsham III, Court Lodge Farm.** Inhumation burial. K 43 SE. TQ 865541. N. C. Cook, letter (18–iii–1933) in OS records, CR 8858.

1933 A skeleton was discovered in a chalk pit at Court Lodge Farm. Cook excavated it, and found with it a bronze strap-end, two-tongued buckle, iron ring and knife.

**Hersden** see *Westbere K.*

**Higham.** Inhumation cemetery. K 11 NW. TQ 703736. *VCH* (1908), p. 385. *Arch Cant*, XXVIII (1909), xci–xcii. Brown (1915), IV, 629. Museums: Maidstone; Rochester.

1905 A few spearheads and fragments of a bronze bowl, with a lip turned in and thickened,

were found at the Lower Shorne Uralite works.

*circa* 1906 Several AS graves were cut through in railway excavations; the objects saved were 2 small-long brooches, a ?disc brooch, a penannular brooch, a circular brooch of speculum metal, a saucer brooch of an early scroll-patterned type, 2 bronze buckles (one enamelled), 2 bronze pins, 2 knives, a bronze ring, a bronze loop, 6 iron spearheads, a shield-boss, a sword with a pommel ornamented by vertical incised gashes, a bucket, and 2 Roman coins (one perforated of Constantine, the other of Tetricus).

**Holborough, Snodland.** Inhumation cemetery. K 30 NE. TQ 698626. *Arch Cant*, LXV (1952), 192; LXX (1956), 84–141. Museums: Maidstone; British Museum; Cambridge University (Duckworth Laboratory, 18 skeletons, 14 extra skulls).

The site is on Holborough Hill, which stands nearly clear of the main ridge of the N Downs on the W bank of the Medway. The summit, 200' high, was crowned by a BA barrow; 200 yds. down the slope was the Roman barrow Holborough Knob. The AS cemetery lay between, and probably partly over the slope of the BA barrow.

1943 A small pot and a hone were found 2' below the surface 200 yds. W of Holborough Knob, and taken to Maidstone Museum.

1944 A spearhead was dug up. An employee of the cement company said that in the same year skeletons were found with 2 spearheads, which were sold to a scrap iron merchant, and a necklace, which may now be in the BM.

1950 Further graves were disturbed in chalk excavations.

1952 More skeletons were found.

1952–53 Miss V. I. Evison excavated the site for the MOW.

The original extent of the cemetery is unknown, since by 1952 a great deal had been destroyed. Judging by the uneven northern outline there was no definite boundary. The excavated graves were in 2 groups, that near the barrow with only one furnished grave, the other on the eastern slope, with most of the graves with grave-goods on the SE side of it. Graves between the 2 groups may, however, have been destroyed. No grave was disturbed by another, and they were quite widely spaced, so that there may have been small mounds to mark them. There was no obvious grouping according to age or sex. All graves except one

of a child were orientated with head to the W. There was no attempt at an alignment sideways, but occasionally one from head to foot. The topsoil was *c.* 9" deep and the graves, roughly rectangular with rounded corners, were cut into the solid chalk. Some of the bodies appear to have been in lidless coffins. The skeletons were usually laid out supine. Of the 39 graves recorded, 3 had been disturbed, and only 9 had grave-goods. The finds include a buckle with an openwork plate, another with the chape in the shape of 2 birds' heads, a purse mount, a pot-hanger, swords and other weapons (including a spearhead with a figure inlaid in wire), a small pot and a Kentish bottle vase. The cemetery is one of the late series, in use in the late VII at earliest.

**Hollingbourne (Whiteheath).** Mixed cemetery, secondary in barrows. K 43 NW. TQ 821547. *JBAA*, III (1848), 248, 323. *VCH*, p. 387. Brown (1915), IV, 741. *Arch Cant*, LXV (1952), 160-66. E. Pretty, 'Drawings', Vol I, fol. 91a. (MS in Maidstone Museum.)

The site is near the bottom of a long slope, below the 200' contour.

1819 The modern Maidstone-Ashford road cut through one of 2 tumuli, near the Hollingbourne Union Poor House built 1836.

1842 Beale Poste noted the finds made by men moving sand, and Pretty drew 4 of the pots. The barrows were round barrows with secondary AS interments; all finds seem to have come from the undamaged barrow.

July 26th, Beale Poste found 3 urns and a drinking cup. One of the pots, holding human bones, probably dated to the VI; the second, slightly ornamented with vertical and horizontal lines, was of early date but perhaps as late as the end of V; the third, better made and bigger, was fluted on the shoulder and similar to one from Sarre K. It also contained human bones. The small cup was of the same clay as the urns and very roughly formed.

1843 Nov 17th, A shield-boss was found on one side of the mound, and a chain on the opposite side. Dec. 8th, A shield-boss, 2 spearheads and an iron knife were found on the SW side. Dec. 15th, A cinerary urn was excavated, but it was broken and therefore not drawn by Beale Poste, and so it is impossible to tell if it was BA or AS. Dec. 18th, Another spearhead was found near the others.

Pryer exhibited glass, clay, and amber beads from Hollingbourne to the BAA.

**Horton Kirby I.** Inhumation cemetery. K 17 NE. TQ 564694. *Arch J*, XXIV (1867), 281-82; XXV (1868), 94. *GMLA*, II (from 1867), 185-86. *Arch Cant*, XVIII (1889), 314-15; XIX (1892), 32. *VCH*, pp. 377-78. Brown (1915), IV, 629. Jessup (1930), p. 224. Museum: Maidstone.

1866 11 skeletons were cut through when the foundations of some cottages were being dug. All were lying nearly parallel, heads W.

1867 4 or 5 graves were opened close to the railway embankment. They were only cut *c.* 2" into the hard chalk, and were very short, so that the bodies had to be bent at head and foot. Some had the heads to the S, but 2 were 'lying across the other' with heads to the NE; in these graves were found a gilt-bronze brooch, 3 knives and a whetstone.

R. Coates records 8 graves which he saw opened; 6, including 2 children's graves, were without grave-goods; one, a woman's grave, head S, was fairly well furnished, the other had a knife and perhaps a coffin.

Later in the year *c.* 11 more graves were opened, and in them were found a spearhead, an axehead, several knives, small bronze brooches, 1 large belt buckle, bronze 'ornaments of knives' and sheaths, many beads, a 'bronze hemispherical drinking cup', a large light-coloured pot (perhaps the RB urn preserved at Maidstone), 2 smaller urns, a shield-boss and some miscellaneous objects. Photographs were taken of a skeleton as it lay in the grave, with the bronze 'drinking cup' at the left shoulder, a larger urn at the right shoulder and a small black urn at the foot. J. Brent says nearly every skeleton had a small knife near the left hip.

1867-68 Spurrell watched the excavations and recorded that there were *c.* 60 graves 'on this side of the embankment' of the railway. The graves were very close together and there was usually a piece of flint or chalk, etc. under the head to raise it. The NE corner of the cemetery appeared to be the richest. In all graves small particles of charcoal were scattered among the remains, in a few a double handful was heaped near the centre.

In Maidstone Museum are 2 saucer brooches with anthropomorphic ornament, a bronze Roman brooch, a circular brooch with a garnet set in the centre, a hone, a bone amulet, a bronze buckle and another of bronze and iron, a coin and 5 beads from this site.

**Horton Kirby II** see *Riseley K.*

**Horton Kirby, Chapel Farm.** ? K. 17 NE. Unlocated. Museum: Maidstone.

*ante* 1958 Maidstone Museum has an axe, and spearheads said to be from a burial at Chapel Farm. It is possible that this burial belongs to one of the other cemeteries at Horton Kirby.

**Hoth.** Inhumation burial. K 36 NW. TR 204652. *Coll Ant.* II (1852), 162-63. Akerman (1855), p. 51. *VCH*, p. 385. Museum: British Museum.

1772 2 vessels of green glass were found with human bones in a gravel pit at Mill Bank. The site is on a slope, just on the 100' contour.

**Hoth** see also *Reculver I K.*

**Howletts, Littlebourne.** Inhumation cemetery. K 47 NW. TR 200568. *PSA*, XXX (1917-18), 102-13. Smith (1923), pp. 53-54. Jessup (1930), p. 233. *BMQ*, X (1935-36), 131. *Ant J*, XXVIII (1948), 170-71. Museums: British Museum; Brighton; Birchington, Powell-Cotton Museum Quex Park; Canterbury.

*circa* 1913 A gravel pit was opened on a wooded knoll forming part of a spur extending down to the marshes bordering the Little Stour.

1913-18 Graves were found indiscriminately scattered over the whole area opened. They were usually EW, dug *c.* 4' deep (i.e. *c.* 2' into the gravel subsoil). Men's graves with weapons were usually found to the N, women's with jewellery to the S. Some were unfurnished, but these were not confined to any particular area. Fragments of crude black pottery were found usually in the bottom of the surface soil. Some contained calcined bones, and were probably the remains of pre-Roman burials.

One grave contained a gilt square-headed brooch of *c.* A.D. 550, a silver circular keystone brooch, a bronze buckle, 3 shoe-shaped rivets, 16 amber and glass beads and a perforated fossil; it is dated to the second half VI. Another grave contained a flat silver annular brooch like the one from Sarre K and a plain coiled silver ring. A third grave, head W, had an iron sword, a spearhead and a shield-boss.

Other weapons found include 2 spearheads, a small axehead, an 'iron rod with a hooked end' and 3 knives. There were also 3 glass vessels (one tall and 2 squat), a globular accessory pot, a bronze pin, a buckle, tweezers, 13 beads (including 8 of amber and one of stone), 2 cruciform brooches (probably late V), an S-

shaped brooch, a circular brooch of Frisian type, a small silver keystone brooch of the mid VI and a pair of radiate brooches (probably late V), all in the BM. Also in the BM, presented by C. Wickenden, are a radiate brooch, a jewelled square-headed brooch with a disc on the bow, a bronze buckle and a massive crystal buckle hoop. In Brighton Museum are a large imported bucket escutcheon, a shield-boss with a silver stud, an iron knife and a small grey urn. Quex Park Museum has a pouch bottle of brown glass with a white trail.

The cemetery was probably in use in the late V or early VI.

**Huggins Fields** see *Milton-next-Sittingbourne I K.*

**Hythe.** Inhumation burials. K 74 SE. TR 158350. *VCH*, p. 385. OS records.

*circa* 1870 Fibulae, beads etc. were said to have been found in old quarries NW of Hythe.

**Kemsing** see *Polhill K.*

**King's Field** see *Faversham K.*

**Kingston.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 57 NW. TR 202519. Douglas, (1793), pp. 37-47, 68-69, 72-73, 86. *PSA*, 1st ser. II (1850), 58-59. Akerman (1855), p. 64. Faussett (1856), pp. 35-94. *VCH*, pp. 345-48. Brown (1915), IV, 720-23. Jessup (1930), p. 235. *Ant J*, XIX (1939), 195-96. *Med Arch*, IV (1960), 135. Museum: Liverpool.

Near the top of the steeper, NW side of the hill near the road from Kingston to Ileden, above the Nailbourne, were a number of barrows.

1749 Workmen digging chalk found 2 or 3 human skeletons. One had a spear and some other weapons.

*circa* 1751 13 small beads and a glass vessel were found with skeletons with their heads to the S.

*circa* 1755 T. Barrett, the owner of the land, opened some of the tumuli rather cursorily and found some iron weapons and 2 glass urns.

1767, 1771-73 B. Faussett excavated 263 barrows and 45 flat graves. Nearly all the graves were EW, cut neatly into the chalk; one burial had the head to the E. 14 graves veered northwards; they were all situated on the edge of the cemetery. No plan of the site was published, but it appears from the numbering of the graves

that there was one group of poorly furnished graves and another small group of children. There were 13 double burials, in some of which a child lay with an adult, in others the bones of earlier burials were found disturbed. In 183 graves there were coffins, and about half were thought by Faussett to have 'passed the fire'. 214 of the graves had grave-goods, 56 only a knife; the cemetery as a whole was not rich, although there were 11 richly furnished graves, 3 exceptionally so. There were few weapons, including a few dartheads; and only 4 disc brooches with inset garnets and 2 little 'safety-pins' were found in addition to the famous Kingston brooch. Among other objects found were 2 bronze bowls, glass and pottery vessels, silver ear-rings, many beads (notably of amethyst), a bronze workbox, 6 pairs of shears, 2 spindles, a double-toothed comb, 2 *Cypraea* shells, a crystal ball and a strike-a-light.

The cemetery was in use in the VII, and 2 little equal-armed silver crosses found in a richly furnished woman's grave show that it was at least partly Christian. The cemetery had disturbed an earlier burial ground with cremation burials and a patera of Samian ware was found in one grave.

1850 A barrow which had been missed by Faussett was dug by Wright. It contained a woman's burial with a pair of shears, a knife, some corroded metal which may have been a chaletaine and a necklace of 24 beads, 6 of which are amethyst and 17 clay. The largest bead, which was of glass, had been broken and repaired by a silver loop.

None of the visible barrows was left undisturbed.

1959 Miss V. I. Evison put down test trenches 'at 5 different places along a 400 yd. strip threatened by tree-planting, and 16 flat graves were encountered at the southern end: only 3 of these were undisturbed and were very poorly furnished.'

**Leeds.** Inhumation burials. K 43 SW. TQ 827538. Maidstone Museum, *Gazetteer*. OS records.

1910 'An AS burial was found with an iron spearhead and a bronze shoe-shaped stud'. (OS records). The photograph of the burial in the Maidstone Museum *Gazetteer* shows 2 skeletons, lying parallel in separate graves.

**Lenham I.** Inhumation burials. K 44 SW. TQ 898521. *Arch Cant*, LIX (1947), xxxviii.

1946 3 AS skeletons were found lying together in a grave, with sword, spearhead, shield-bosses and a small knife under a XV house at the Square. The site is close to the centre of the village, on hill a slope above the 400' contour.

**Lenham II.** ?Inhumation burial. K 44 SW. TQ 907526. *Arch Cant*, LIX (1947), 120.

1946 A burial was discovered while digging a trench for a water main on the S of the Pilgrim's Way, on a hill slope  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. ENE of Lenham I. It was 1' deep in the chalk and orientated approximately NE-SW. The skeleton was considerably displaced, the skull resting on its left side and with a hip bone close to it. Only an iron buckle 'of doubtful age' was found near the skeleton. The excavation took place in a snow-storm; when the site was examined later in fine weather nothing more was found.

**Lidsing, Boxley.** ?Inhumation burial. K 32 NW, 31 NE. TQ 7862. Payne (1893), p. 149.

*circa* 1881 A Mr Webb informed Payne that a human skeleton had been found 3' beneath the surface, with pottery vases and a bead necklace, in Little Knock Wood.

**Littlebrook, Stone.** Inhumation cemetery. K 9 NE. TQ 556750. *Arch Cant*, XVIII (1889), 316. Museum: Maidstone.

1883 7 or 8 graves were disturbed in removing gravel from the edge of the top of the hill overlooking Littlebrook Farm. Only a few relics and a few small pottery fragments of AS form were found. Some of the graves were placed EW, 3' apart, with the feet nearer than the heads. Some other graves remained unexcavated.

**Lullingstone, Eynsford.** Inhumation burials. K 17 SW. TQ 533646. *Arch Cant*, III (1860), 36, 44-45. *PSA*, 2d ser. I (1860), 187-88. *Arch*, LVI (1898), 41-42. *VCH*, p. 378. Museum: British Museum.

1860 A bronze bowl, with several ornamental appliques, was found by labourers on the line of the railway at Lullingstone. It lay 2'-3' below the surface of the ground. A 'helmet' (probably a shield-boss), some fragments of iron and pottery were dug up at the same time. The workmen said that with and near the objects human skulls and other bones were found.

**Lydinge I.** Inhumation cemetery. K 66 SE. TR 164407. *PSA*, X (1885), 206. *VCH*, p. 364. Brown (1915), IV, 711-12.

1885 Jenkins reported objects found during railway excavations, including human bones, swords, spearheads, 3 shield-bosses, 2 brooches (one a garnet-set radiate, the other bronze cruciform), and a bracteate. The site is in a shallow valley on high land.

**Lydinge II.** Inhumation cemetery. K 66 SE. TQ 163416. *Arch Cant*, LXIX (1935), 1-40. Museum: Maidstone.

The cemetery lies at the highest point (365') of a chalk spur which intrudes north-eastwards into the bowl at the head of the Elham valley. There is higher chalk land *c.* 1 m. away to E, W and S.

1953 Workmen erecting a mushroom shed struck bones and metal (including a spearhead of AS date), in foundation holes. A. Warhurst made an emergency excavation of the area to be concreted over, and discovered 8 graves.

1954-55 Further excavations were carried out under Warhurst's supervision, and a further 55 graves were excavated.

Before excavation, there was no sign of the graves on the surface. One grave had been marked originally by a mound of chalk lumps; 2 of the excavated graves—large but robbed—were surrounded by small gullies of unknown purpose; and gullies also appeared to surround other unexcavated graves. The graves were orientated more or less EW, with a tendency to swing EW on the S edge of the excavated area. The graves were arranged roughly in rows, with occasional intrusions—one grave was partly under another, in a third were many large fragments of a second disturbed skeleton. 8 graves of the 63 excavated had been disturbed, perhaps fairly soon after burial. 38 of the undisturbed graves were furnished, 4 richly, 3 with a knife only. Only the richest grave had a coffin; but one other skeleton may have been buried on a plank. The cemetery was quite a rich one and objects from it include glass vessels (including a bottle), button brooches, elaborate square-headed brooches, a buckle with a kidney-shaped plate of gold set with garnets, and another of silver with a violin-shaped tongue, and weapons. The only 2 pots were in the graves of children. The richest grave contained, beside brooches and other ornaments, a crystal ball and silver spoon, and the remains of gold braid. War-

hurst would date the cemetery from mid V to mid VI.

**Lympne, Bellevue.** Inhumation cemetery. K 74 SW. TR 109349. *JBAA*, IV (1849), 158-59. Smith (1850), pp. 263-64. *VCH*, p. 364. Brown (1915), IV, 712.

*circa* 1828 In the quarry on the edge of the hill skeletons, spearheads, a short sword 15" long, an iron shield-boss, a glass vessel, a Kentish bottle vase, and an ornamented buckle and buckle-plate of Frankish appearance were found.

**(Port) Lympne.** ?Inhumation burial. K 74 SW. TR 102350. Folkestone Museum records, including letter from J. N. L. Myres. Information from P. J. Tester. Museum: Folkestone.

The site is 1 m. WNW of Stutfall Castle, and *c.* 100 yds. W of the Bellevue site.

1913 A small pot, height 2½", extreme circumference 10", was found when Sir Philip Sassoon's house (Port Lympne) was being built. No exact location is known, nor any details of the discovery.

The pot is ornamented with a simple linear design. It is difficult to date, but its globular shape may show it to be of late pagan date. 7 small beads, unburnt, mostly of blue glass, seem to have been associated with the pot; if they were, it would strengthen the assumption that this was an accessory vessel in an inhumation burial, probably of a child. The pot contains a white substance—not analysed but probably chalk rather than bone dust.

**Lympne** see also *Court-le-Street K.*

**Maidstone.** Inhumation cemetery. K 42 NE. TQ 736561. *Arch*, XXX (1844), 535-36. *Arch Cant*, I (1858), 166; XV (1883), 72. *VCH*, p. 385. Brown (1915), IV, 741. Jessup (1930), p. 234. Museum: Maidstone.

1823 'Various sepulchral antiquities', mostly AS, were discovered in Wheeler Street, in laying the foundations of the Lancastrian School.

1836 In a letter to C. R. Smith, Charles describes a burial place disturbed in digging the foundations of houses in Wheeler Street. At the lower end of the road several human skeletons, an iron sword, a small spearhead and a shield-boss were found. About the centre of the street were some urns, including 'one of

handsome form with 2 handles' and near it a circular fibula of gilt bronze with garnets. R. A. Smith also ascribes to this site a brooch with T-shaped garnets, a shoe-shaped stud, a bronze wheel ornament with 5 spokes, and a wire bracelet.

**Margate.** Inhumation cemetery. K 25 SE. TR 349691. *Isle of Thanet Gazette* (20-i-1923). (A. Rowe.) H. Hurd, letter (19-x-1932) in OS records, CR 5644. Museum: Margate Public Library.

*ante* 1848 'On the making a new road from Margate to Minster, a number of graves were discovered in the vicinity of the Chapel, which formed its ancient place of sepulture'. (C. D. Dixon, *New Historical Guide to the Isle of Thanet*, quoted by Rowe.) Rowe supposes that these burials were part of the AS cemetery he subsequently discovered near St John's cemetery, and that Dixon was wrong in siting them near the Dene Chapel, which is 300 yds. away in a valley.

1863 9 graves were discovered when the top of the hill was lowered; with one was an earthenware vessel. So far as one could tell, the bodies were laid supine, but there were possibly 2 contracted burials. The direction of the head varied from WNW to NW. The skeletons were very poorly preserved, and it was therefore very difficult to tell sex and age; one grave was probably a child's, and there were a woman and a girl, each with an accessory vessel, one 'a 10" black earthenware vase, considerably damaged,' the other a 'coarse black earthenware patera or bowl, 5" in diam.' Only 3 other graves contained goods, these consisted of 3 spears, a key, a knife and a buckle.

**Margate II.** ?Inhumation cemetery. K 25 NE. TR 357708. *Isle of Thanet Gazette* (20-i-1923). (A. Rowe.)

1840 'The story goes that when the Gas Company was laying pipes in Gas Alley (the Gorse Alley of 1821 map) many skeletons were found side by side, and spears were discovered with them. There is also the story (no date) that 2 skeletons were discovered in Gasworks Yard, associated with a dagger.'

**Margate** see also *Northdown K.*

**Marsborough Near Ash.** ?Isolated find. K ? 48 NW. Unlocated. *Arch Cant*, XXIX (1911), lxxxiii.

*circa* 1910 'An AS urn came to light.'

**Mersham.** Inhumation burial. K 65 SE. TR 052393. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 163. *VCH*, p. 385. N. C. Cook, letter (18-iii-1933), in OS records, CR 8858. Museum: Canterbury.

*ante* 1852 2 buckles and an oblong ornament, gilt and set with garnets, were said to have been found at Mersham, and may be taken as evidence for at least one burial.

**Mill Hill** see *Deal K.*

**Milton-next-Sittingbourne I, Huggins Fields (Fair Meadows).** Inhumation cemetery. K 21 SW. TQ 906640. *TBAA* (Canterbury, 1844), p. 336. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 97-106. Akerman (1855), p. 60. Payne (1893), pp. 103-108, 118-21. *VCH*, p. 373. Brown (1915), IV, 738. Smith (1923), p. 53. *Ant J*, VI (1926), 446-47. Museums: British Museum; Dover (circular brooch presented by W. Vallance 1854).

1824 'In a brickfield in the last field before you enter the paths along the water's edge, leading into the lower part of Milton' burials were found. There was no sign of mounds, and the fields had not been ploughed within living memory. Because of the 'adhesive quality of the clay' the skeletons were very well preserved. Before Vallance knew of the site several fragments of lead-coloured and red urns were dug up—the larger ones of a coarse black earth mixed with sand and shells, surrounded with ashes and calcined matter. Some were ornamented with beadings of 4 or more lines, some with a zigzag pattern, some with horizontal circular mouldings about the brim, some plain, others twisted. The coarsest specimens are very little burnt, and the ornaments are done by hand without the lathe'. (Can these be AS cremations in *Buckelurnen*-type urns?). Many articles were carried away and sold during the excavations, including a piece of gold 'chased at one end, broken at the other', coloured beads of baked clay and glass, amethyst pendants, pieces of bronze wire, a buckle of 'copper gilt', a silver bracteate and a pitcher-shaped urn of slate colour. An iron sword 14" long, with a thin brass plate on the handle, the convex side stamped with a foliated figure, was found in one grave, and in another adjoining a bronze spearhead with a piece of deer's horn (?BA). Swords and daggers were discovered, the latter always placed on the left arm of the skeleton, and spearheads generally beside the right leg, the point towards the feet. In some graves there were only a few

bones, and a number of common snail shells were often found in them.

1826 Labourers began digging on this site. 8 graves are described by Payne, but these are only those opened in Vallance's presence. All were furnished, one fairly richly. Several fragments of animal bones were found interspersed among the graves, including the front of an ox head, and the leg of a horse.

The total number of graves opened was *c.* 50. One piece of metal was found which may have been a coin, but it was very corroded.

1828 Urns containing bronze celts and lumps of copper were found 140 yards from the skeletons, and may indicate that the urns of 1824 were also BA.

1916 3 gold pendants, all with a more or less obvious cruciform design, probably of mid VII, were found with 6 sceattas by a gravel digger in a pit at Milton. The site is now lost.

**Milton-next-Sittingbourne II, Rondeau Estate.** Inhumation cemetery. K 33 NW. TQ 900638. *PSA*, VIII (1880), 275-76. Payne (1893), pp. 108-10. *VCH*, p. 374. British Museum (Natural History) records. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), (2 skulls).

1869 An AS cemetery was discovered *c.* ½ m. NW of the Huggins Fields site, to the N of Watling Street and S of Blind Lane.

1869-71 The Blind Lane side of the site was dug first, and *c.* 20 skeletons discovered, with an iron funnel-shaped shield-boss, a spearhead, knives, bronze buckles, a bronze armet, an iron strike-a-light and an iron-gilt girdle ornament.

1879-80 The Watling Street side was excavated, and 6 other skeletons were found. Near the skull of one was a small black urn 4" high, and an iron instrument in the shape of a letter D, perhaps a padlock. The others were dug too carelessly for anything to be preserved.

10 more skeletons were later discovered. One skeleton had with it 13 beads, the second a chain of links alternately bronze and iron, an 'ear-ring' with 4 beads, and 2 silver needles with eyes. The third was a male skeleton with a shield-boss and 2 amber-coloured glass goblets. In the other graves were found a long iron sword, 4 spearheads, one javelin head, 3 knives, 4 bronze buckles and a pitcher of red clay. The eastern and western parts of the Rondeau Estate were built without first removing the

brick earth, so probably many skeletons remain undisturbed beneath the houses.

Payne presented 2 skulls to the BMNH; one was found with AS weapons shield, etc. (Payne's Catalogue 354-62), the other with an AS necklace (378-81). These are probably from the Rondeau Estate site.

**Milton-next-Sittingbourne III.** Inhumation cemetery. K 21 SW. TQ 910650. *Arch Cant*, XVIII (1889), 207-208. *VCH*, p. 374. Brown (1915), IV, 738. Museum: Maidstone.

1889 'In a brickfield to the NE of Milton, on low ground between Milton Union and the old church' a skeleton was found accompanied by a glass vessel (destroyed), a bronze-gilt buckle, an iron spearhead, and a Roman gold finger-ring of the II. Other graves were found near by, and from them were obtained 6 spearheads, the socket of a spear, 2 knives, 2 swords and part of a bronze-gilt sword-hilt, 2 bronze armillae, 3 bronze finger-rings, an elegant green glass cup, a crystal ball in gold bands, and an ornament of cell-work dating to the VI and probably Frankish. A square-headed brooch is similar to one from Sarre K.

**Minnis Bay, Birchington.** Inhumation cemetery. K 25 NW, SW. TR 293695 and 292686. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 67. Powell-Cotton Museum records. Mrs Hawkes, letter (29-ii-1961) to A. L. Savill. Museum: Birchington, Powell-Cotton, Quex Park.

*ante* 1958 3 burials, one with a knife and a buckle, were found in Gallway Avenue and St Mildred's Avenue. Although some distance apart, they were clearly part of the same cemetery.

**Minster, Thanet.** Inhumation cemetery. K 37 NW. TR 317644. *Arch J*, IV (1847), 253-54. Museum: British Museum.

1841 A large jewelled brooch, (said by Akerman to be the next largest to the Kingston brooch), was purchased with a bronze vessel from a labourer who had discovered them a few days before, *c.* 4' deep in the chalk. 'The spot where they were found is described in Lewis' *History of Thanet* as an ancient burying ground *c.* 3 rods E of the town'. Many barrows were near by, hitherto unexplored. In turning up the soil human bones were invariably found for some distance, and a few years before a stone coffin had been dug up. The 2 AS objects were said by the finder to be in the

same grave, not many inches apart, but the brooch was not in the vessel. 'There was something attached to the ornament having the appearance of a small chain of some material into which gold had been woven, but as soon as it was touched it pulverized.'

*ante* 1905 A group of fragmentary AS beads, now in the BM, were ploughed up, perhaps on the site of this cemetery.

**Minster Churchyard, Thanet.** Inhumation burial. K 37 NW. TR 310642. *Arch*, VIII (1787), 449. Douglas (1793), p. 71. *Arch J*, IV (1847), 159. *VCH*, p. 385. Brown (1915), III, 119.

*circa* 1876 A glass bell-shaped vessel was found placed over the skull of a skeleton in a grave in Minster churchyard, *c.* 7' deep. The skeleton was said to be 8' long. The site is on low ground near Minster Marshes.

**Great Mongeham.** ? Inhumation cemetery. K 59 NE. TR 3551. *Med Arch*, II (1958), 64. Mrs S. Hawkes, letter (29-ii-61), to A. L. Savill. Museum: Deal Town Hall.

1911 A hand-made saucepan-shaped pot with a slightly everted rim was found between Great Mongeham and Ripple. The site may be as much as several hundred yards from the Mongeham Bottom finds, but it is possibly part of the same cemetery.

1913 A Kentish-type button brooch, a belt-plate and a bronze pin were found at the stone pits at Mongeham Bottom, and were probably from a single burial or even several burials.

**Murston.** Inhumation burial. K 21 SW. TQ 924646. *Rochester N*, VI (1929), 106-107.

1929 Williams reported a grave 4' deep containing a skeleton and a sword at Mere's Court, on low ground not far from Milton Creek.

**Nethercourt Farm, Ramsgate (Upper Deal).** Inhumation cemetery. K 58 NE. TR 366651. *Arch Cant*, XXIV (1900), 112; LI (1939), 206; LXIV (1951), 152; LXIX (1955), 202-204.

*circa* 1898 Dowker mentions AS graves found in Upper Deal.

1931 A grave was found under the foot-path on the western side of the London Road, Upper Deal, opposite a bridle path to North Deal. It was cut in the chalk, orientated WE and thought to be AS.

1949 A network of drainage trenches for the housing estate at Nethercourt Farm cut through 2 graves. One was completely destroyed. The other contained a necklace (from which one bead, with blue and white spiral ornamentation was recovered), a bent iron object (perhaps a knife), and a thin fragment of bronze. There was also a 'thin wedge-shaped piece of green coated tabular flint' and 3 red flint pebbles. The teeth and the skeleton were considerably worn.

1953 A grave containing a spear, scramasax and knife was discovered on the Nethercourt Farm estate.

**Newington.** Inhumation cemetery. K 74 NE. TR 1837. *GMLA*, I (from 1760), 133. Hasted (1798) X, 199. *VCH*, 386.

1760 A skeleton was found by the roadside on Milky Down; it was perfect except that the skull appeared to be fractured or much bruised. The body seemed not to have been laid out, but doubled up and thrust into a hole. Near the neck there were beads of various kinds, some of ?agate, pot and glass. There was some wire with them. A few days later 2 more skeletons were found near by, one with beads, both in coffins. The site is in a valley, just above the 300' contour.

**Northbourne** see *Deal K* and *Finglesham K*.

**Northdown, Margate.** Inhumation burial. K 26 NW. TR 380700. OS records. Museum: British Museum.

1898 2 glass beads were found in a grave at Northdown, just over  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland from Long Nose Spit.

**Northfleet.** Mixed cemetery. K 10 NW. TQ 622738. *JBAA*, III (1848), 235-40. *Arch J*, VIII (1851), 176. *Coll Ant*, III (1854), 7. *Arch Cant*, XXIV (1900), liv; LXV (1952), 163 n. *VCH*, p. 386. A. J. Philip, *History of Gravesend* (1914), pl. opp. p. 23 and pp. 96-97. Brown (1915), IV, 627-29. Jessup (1930), 223-24, 230. *Ant J*, XXVIII (1948), 186-89. Museums: Maidstone; Gravesend Public Library; British Museum; Farnham, Pitt-Rivers.

1848 C. R. Smith recorded that stamped pot fragments, 3 shield-bosses, 3 spearheads, part of a bucket, a black pot with burnt bones and a very rough urn were found during railway excavations.

1899 More finds were made at Chalk Hill,

E of the Football Ground, including *c.* 20 skeletons and at least 1 rough AS pot. The skeletons lay EW, 3, deep in the gravel.

1900 Workmen excavating chalk S of the church cut through 3 or 4 graves. Nothing was found with them except an iron spearhead.

1901 More objects were found to the W of the church.

The most important finds from this cemetery are 15 urns and fragments in Maidstone Museum, and several more at Gravesend. Some are the usual plain accessory vessels, others of Anglian type. Some were definitely cinerary and contained human bones. There are also associated objects in the Museums, including a sword, an angon and a francisca, and 2 saucer brooches, one with the scroll pattern dating to about A.D. 500.

These finds all seem to belong to one extensive cemetery.

*circa* 1948 J. P. T. Burchell investigated a hollow in a chalk pit 200 yds. SW of the cemetery (619738). It contained sherds of Roman and AS pottery: 8 sherds were from a mid V pot with grooved and stamped ornament, with a probably 'Saxon-Frisian origin somewhere round the Rhine mouths'; other AS fragments were from rusticated pots.

A bone comb from Northfleet is in the BM, and some shield-bosses in the Farnham Museum.

**Norton** see *Chapman's Pit K*.

**Osengal (Ozingell), Ramsgate.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 37 NE. TR 361654. *JBAA*, I (1846), 242-43; II (1847), 85, 338; III (1848), 120, 246. *Num Chron*, VIII (1846), Proceedings, 2. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 246; III (1854), 1-18. Akerman (1855), pp. 57, 70, 71, 79. Davis (1865), pl. 38. *Arch Cant*, XII (1878), 334. *VCH*, pp. 362-63. Brown (1915), IV, 700-701. Museums: British Museum; British Museum (Natural History), (skulls).

1845-50 During the cutting of the railway between Ramsgate and Deal, an AS cemetery was disturbed on the downs at a place where there were 'extensive sea views' and fine scenery, and where 'hillocks'—presumably barrows—were remembered as existing before the ground was ploughed. Several rows of graves were dug into, and the workmen said *c.* 100 were destroyed before Rolfe was able to investigate. The graves were cut neatly in the chalk and filled first with earth and afterwards

with the disturbed chalk. Often a thin slab of laminated sandstone covered the body. At least one grave probably held a coffin, as clench bolts were found. One grave had a beaker near the head; and the workmen said this was the position in other graves of a patera of Samian ware and accessory vessels, some of early types. Another grave contained a sword, spear, 2 knives and a ?copper basin.

Rolfe, C. R. Smith and Wright investigated 13 graves. One contained a shield-boss, a spearhead, a scramasax, a knife, and a narrow-necked pot by the left shoulder. Another of unusual width contained 3 skeletons—a man and woman laid close together, he with a spear, she with amber beads and a long pin, and a child, also with amber beads and a knife. In a double grave a woman had a circular gilt brooch, set with garnets. There was one other grave which perhaps held 3 bodies; otherwise the burials were individual, and usually male. Other finds from the cemetery were swords, spearheads, knives, scramasaxes, urns, glass vessels, a set of scales, beads, pendants, a cornelian intaglio, a keystone garnet brooch, a radiate brooch, 2 small-long brooches (which R. A. Smith would date within the V), a gold coin of Justinian (527-65), 4 silver sceattas, bronze tweezers, buckles, shoe-shaped studs and a bunch of keys.

This cemetery seems to have lasted a very long time, since it contained both V brooches and sceattas.

**Ospringe** see *Chapman's Pit K*.

**Otford.** Cremation burial. K 29 SW. Area TQ 528594. Maidstone Museum, *Gazetteer*. Museum: Maidstone.

1954 An AS cremation burial with a stamp decorated pot of the VI was found on the Charre Estate.

**Otterham Creek** see *Upchurch K*.

**Patricbourne.** Doubtful. K 47 SW. TR 188552. *Arch Cant*, VI (1866), 331.

1866 On a different part of the western brow of the downs from the Bifrons cemetery, just above Patricbourne church, graves were found containing skeletons and iron fragments; there is no other information to help dating.

**Pegwell Bay.** Doubtful. K 37 NE. Unlocated. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum

(Natural History), RCS Collection (one skull).

A cranium, described as that of an AS, found embedded in the cliff at Pegwell Bay, is in the BMNH; there is no record of the donor or the date that it was presented. This may be connected with the AS site at Ramsgate, if the use of the name Pegwell Bay reaches so far.

**Polhill, (Kemsing).** Inhumation cemetery. K 28 SE. TR 505589. G. Ward, *Sevenoaks Essays* (1931), 89–91. *Arch Cant*, LXX (1956), 278–80.

1880 2 skeletons were found in a field, 750 yards due W of the church, lying close together, one with head to the E, one to the W. A spearhead was later discovered. The skeletons were reinterred in the churchyard. The site is on a false crest of a hill, above the 300' contour, not far from an RB building.

1956 13 skeletons were discovered during excavations of the chalk banks at the junction of Pilgrim's Way and the A21 for road widening. The graves were orientated EW except one which was NS. The burials were 1' deep in the chalk, with a varying depth of topsoil. All the graves had been backfilled so that it was impossible to distinguish their precise outline, but they seem to have been roughly rectangular hollows, just large enough for the body. All the skeletons were laid out, usually with arms by the sides, and there were men, women and children among them. One grave contained a knife and an iron buckle, a second a scramasax of the early VII, a third a knife, and a fourth 2 iron keys or latch-lifters, similar to some from Shudy Camps Ca and Burwell Ca. The rest of the graves were unfurnished.

It is likely that this is a late cemetery since the grave-goods are so few and comparable to those from the late Ca cemeteries; but there is too little evidence on which to base definite conclusions.

**Port Lympne** see *Lympne K*.

**Postling.** Inhumation burial. K 74 NE. Unlocated. Faussett (1856), pl. II, fig. 3; pl. VIII fig. 14. *VCH*, p. 386.

1773 A small gilt brooch with keystone garnets and a pair of shoe-shaped studs were evidently found at Postling, and were in Faussett's collection. C. R. Smith knew nothing of their discovery.

**Preston Hall** see *Aylesford K*.

**Primrose Hill, Monkton (Acol).** Doubtful. K 25 SW. Unlocated. Kelly, *Directory of the Isle of Thanet* (reference untraceable). *VCH*, pp. 385–86. *Arch Cant*, LVI (1943), xxxiii. H. Hurd, letter (19–x–1932) in OS records, CR 5644.

1879 A skeleton with a knife and 'several fragments of ancient pottery, of different patterns' was found at Primrose Hill, said to be a cart-track joining the main road and the by-road to Minster, on the brow of the hill.

1942 A crouched burial, with knees drawn up, was found at Acol, south of Quex Park, Birchington, in a grave 4' long, 2' 4" deep, dug in clean chalk. There were no associated finds and the bones were destroyed by the police.

**Ramsgate I, St Augustine's College (West Cliff).** Inhumation cemetery. K 38 NW. TR 375645. *JBAA*, II (1847), 281. *Arch Cant*, XII (1878), 17. *VCH*, p. 386. Brown (1915), IV, 699–70.

*ante* 1847 Roman urns with calcined bones were found near the 3 mills, very close to AS skeletons with swords.

*circa* 1877 The bones of a man, several very large nails, as if from a coffin, and some horses' teeth, were found beneath what is now 77, Cambridge Terrace, very near some Roman pottery.

'The skeleton of a Saxon chief, with that of a woman' and some pot, chiefly Roman, were found when a new wing was being added to St Augustine's College.

All these finds were made within a very limited area.

**Ramsgate II, Station.** Inhumation burial. K 38 NW. TR 379654. *Arch Cant*, XLV (1933), 283–84.

1932 A skeleton was found by workmen digging a trench to lay an electric cable *c.* 1' below the surface, in the chalk, at the junction of the Station Approach Road and Park Road. Near the remains were a small iron knife and a piece of glass.

**Ramsgate III.** Inhumation burials. K 38 NW. Unlocated. Herne Bay Museum records. Museum: Herne Bay.

*ante* 1939 The material from 4 AS burials 'from Ramsgate' was given to Herne Bay Museum. Associated with the burial of a woman aged *c.* 35 was a small black accessory vessel, the lower part coated with soot, now

reconstructed. With a man aged 35–40 were 4 sherds of another. The other 2 skeletons were of infants, aged 6–7 months, probably twins, sex not determined. Also found with the group was a piece of iron 5½" long by ⅝" wide.

**Ramsgate** see also *Nethercourt Farm K*.

**Reculver I, Broomfield.** Inhumation burial. K 24 NW. TR 200667. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 163. Akerman (1855), p. 3. *VCH*, p. 361. Museum: Canterbury.

*ante* 1852 A green glass clawbeaker is thought to have come from a gravel pit near Broomfield, along with iron weapons and pottery. In Canterbury Museum are a brooch and a variegated blue bead, probably from Broomfield or Hoth.

**Reculver II, Foreshore.** Inhumation burials. K 24 NW. TR 2269. Smith (1850), pp. 213, 230. *PSA*, XV (1894), 138. Maidstone Museum, 'Gazetteer'. Museums: Herne Bay; British Museum; Maidstone; ?Canterbury (unidentified).

1828 Canterbury Museum was presented with '2 Roman spearheads, 1 head of a battle-axe, 1 Roman earthen vessel, 5 Roman lachrymatory (Reculver)'. Some at least of these may be AS.

*ante* 1850 Roach Smith published a fragment of a keystone brooch, found at Reculver. 1894 Copeland exhibited a bronze bowl of AS date, washed up near Reculver.

1953 A sceatta was found on the foreshore, W of Reculver.

There are also a pair of gilt-bronze tweezers in the BM, a porosphaerae necklace in Maidstone Museum, and an urn, roughly made with shoulder bosses joined by grooving, in Herne Bay Museum.

It would seem likely that there is a cemetery here, partly eroded away.

**Richborough.** Inhumation burial, in barrow. K 37 SW. TR 3260. Smith (1850), p. 88 n. 2.

*ante* 1800 'In a manuscript journal in the possession of Mr Britton, Stukeley mentions the discovery at Richborough, in a barrow, of 2 elegant fibulas, made in gold and glass work, and a string of beads, evidently British. These were clearly Saxon fibulae and beads, such as are frequently found in Kent.' (C. R. Smith.)

**Richborough** see also *Cop Street K*.

**Richborough Castle.** Inhumation burial. K 37 SW. TR 324603. J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Richborough* (1949), IV, 870. *Med Arch*, V (1961), 17–18.

1928 The skeleton of a German warrior perhaps serving the Romans with sword, shield-boss, spearhead and pewter bowl was found in the Claudian ditch, N of Richborough Castle. The skull lay face down. The spearhead dates the burial to IV.

**Ringwould.** Inhumation burial. K 58 SE. TR 359483. *Arch J*, IX (1852), 304–305. Akerman (1855), p. 59. *VCH*, p. 363. Brown (1915), IV, 708. Museum: British Museum.

*circa* 1852 2 skeletons were found very near the surface, but in the chalk, at Ringwould, 6 m. from Dover on the road to Deal. With them were 2 iron spearheads, a single-edged 'coutel' (?scramasax), the iron ferrule of a spear, a belt ornament of gilt metal (set with red imitation gems), and a bronze buckle.

**Ringwould** see also *Freedown K*.

**Riseley, Horton Kirby II.** Mixed cemetery. K 17 NE. TQ 562675. *Transactions of the Dartford District Antiquarian Society*, VIII (1938), 14–30. *Times*, (16–xi–1938), pp. 7, 13. *BMQ*, XII (1939), 70–71. *Arch Cant*, LIII (1940), 142. OS records, note from *Evening News* (2–xi–1949). Museum: Dartford (including a skull).

1937–38 Skeletons were found during building on the Riseley Housing Estate; with them were several fragments of pottery, an almost complete cone beaker, spearheads and an iron shield-boss. The Dartford Antiquarian Society subsequently excavated 112 inhumation burials and 5 cremations on the slope of a hill *c.* 200' OD overlooking the Thames. The graves were irregularly placed and sometimes encroached upon one another. There was no general overall orientation; most graves were roughly EW, some NS, and one group NE–SW. The graves were sunk through the subsoil into the solid chalk, which was sometimes hollowed out just deeply enough to receive the body which was cramped into it; sometimes dug 2' deep, of full length and with roughly squared corners. About a dozen contained large flints (natural in the chalk) arranged to make a wall, once forming an efficient cist, with an arched covering, sometimes heaped over the skeleton. In one grave the 5 stones along each side had

been held in position by 'a poor mortar of clay and chalk'. About 20 graves contained at least a sprinkling of charcoal; in one the filling was mixed chalk and ashes and a large quantity of ashes was around the skull. The skeletons were of people of all ages and both sexes; 'the wealthier people seem to have been buried on higher ground'. There were 3 double burials, one with a woman lying partly on top of a man. 70 of the graves were furnished, 16 with only a knife. The grave-goods were mostly of an early Saxon type e.g. disc brooches, flat ring brooches with ring and dot ornament (one with an animal's head terminal like the Alfriston Sx brooch), small-long brooches with almost exact parallels at Mitcham Sr, and buckles of a type known from Bifrons K and High Down Sx. One grave contained a saucer brooch with a central motive like those on the brooches at Broughton Poggs O, and Broadway Wo, and an applied brooch with a 'floriated cross' motive—actually with 6 or 7 segments formed by heart-shaped elements. One grave only contained VII ornaments—a bracteate and gold and silver pendant ornaments; unfortunately, since the contents of this grave are all that have been illustrated or widely published, the misapprehension has arisen that it was an altogether 'Jutish' cemetery and its real nature—a Saxon cemetery without Frankish elements, beginning in the V—obscured. The cremation burials were mostly in plain urns, but one urn was ornamented with several different stamps. Only one sherd of all the pots or parts of pots found on the site is dated by Myres to before c. 575.

1949 There was further building on the housing estate; a skeleton found 18" deep was reported in the *Evening News*, and Dartford Museum was presented with a sword and spearhead found at this time, but the site was not watched by any competent observers, and it is impossible to tell how much or little was found. The friend of a workman employed on the site told A. L. Savill that many more skeletons were found, including those of a woman with a baby in her arms—and the knife that killed her was still in her ribs.

**Rochester I, Star Hill.** Inhumation cemetery. K 19 NE. TQ 747680. *Arch Cant*, XXIII (1898), 3. *JBAA*, IX (1854), 407–408. *Coll Ant*, III (1854), 209. Brown (1915), IV, 741. *VCH*, p. 376. Museum: Rochester.

1852 When Orange Terrace was being

built 20 human skeletons were found, and with them 5 spearheads, bronze armillae, buckles, large and small rings, a keystone-garnet brooch, an oblong belt-plate, several beads including one large one of amber, part of a 'vase' (not exhibited or described), and a bronze pin, evidently Roman.

**Rochester II, Watts Avenue.** Inhumation cemetery. K 19 NW. TQ 740680. Payne (1893), pp. 121–22. *Arch Cant*, XXI (1895), lv; XXII (1897), liv–lviii; XXIV (1900), liv–lv. *PSA*, XVIII (1900), 78. *VCH*, p. 376. Museums: British Museum; Rochester.

*ante* 1892 Skeletons were found where Watts Avenue joins St Margaret's Street; an iron knife was with them. Payne investigated, and discovered that skeletons had also been found on the sites of 2 houses at the W end of Gordon Terrace.

1892 11 skeletons were found in the garden of 'Saxonbury' and along the W wall. They are described separately by Payne. 7 of the graves were furnished, 3 with only a knife. The skeletons all lay with their heads roughly W, in cists cut in the chalk c. 3' deep, 6' long and 2' wide.

*ante* 1896 More house-building near St Margaret's churchyard led to the discovery of another 19 skeletons, buried like those found in 1892. Payne describes them separately. 14 were furnished, 3 with only a knife.

*circa* 1899 4 other graves were found in Roebuck Road, extending the known area of the cemetery much further towards the southern boundary of the Roman wall of Rochester. One, with a fine spearhead and ferrule, lay with its head W, 2, with heads to the S, and another, head N, had nothing. All were in cists cut in the chalk.

The site is quite close to the River Medway, and not far from the isolated interment.

**Rochester III, near the Medway.** Inhumation burial. K 19 NW. TQ 736675. *Arch Cant*, LI (1939), 205.

1939 J. H. Evans inspected the finds from an AS grave found at the S end of Short Bros. aeroplane works, very close to the river. They consisted of the lower jaw probably of an elderly man, an iron shield-boss, 2 spearheads and a long well-preserved sword.

**Rochester IV, Cathedral.** Christian churchyard. K. *Med Arch*, V (1961), 309.

1960 'Under the SW corner of Gundulph's tower at Rochester cathedral workmen installing a heating-system discovered a number of AS graves which may be related to the original church founded by Justus in 603. Finds include a spearhead, some pottery and a number of clench-nails from coffins.'

**Rondeau Estate** see *Milton-next-Sittingbourne II K*.

**St Margaret's-at-Cliff I.** ?Inhumation burials. K 68 NE. Unlocated. BMNH records. Dover Museum records. Museums: Dover; British Museum (Natural History), (skull).

1911 An aged male skull was found during excavations by Pearsons and Sons, Contractors. It was dated at the time to between the VI and VIII.

*ante* 1960 An iron knife and 3 shield-bosses from St Margaret's at Cliff are in Dover Museum. They were not brought to the Museum until long after the accidental discovery and nothing more is known about them.

**St Margaret's-at-Cliff II.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 68 NE TR 3746. W. Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum* (1724), p. 120. Douglas (1793), pp. 119–21. *VCH*, p. 363. *Arch Cant*, LVI (1943), 71–73.

*ante* 1724 Stukeley noted c. 30 barrows, ½ m. from the village. Some may have been destroyed by a road. They overlooked the Channel, and occupied c. 1½ acres.

1775 Tucker opened 6 or 8 barrows and found 20 glass beads in a deep grave, and in another an arrow-head.

1782 Douglas opened c. 14 barrows and found only an iron knife. One grave was of a child, coated with clay; and there were several adults. One large barrow (?BA) contained the burnt bones of a child.

The group is not now visible, and is therefore unsituable.

1943 The skeleton of a woman, 18–22 years old, was found at St Margaret's. It was thought not to be later than AS, but the skull had more of an RB form.

**St Margaret's Bay.** Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. K 68 NE. TR 364445. OS records. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), (2 skulls).

1920 6 graves were uncovered in making a tennis court in the garden of Sir Johnston

Forbes-Robertson. The graves were found 2' below the surface, side by side in 2 parallel rows with 3 graves in each, heads W. Near by, 6'–7' deep was a skeleton in a sitting position. There were no associated objects. The assignation of the extended burials to the AS period is based on skull shape and the known AS predilection for burial in already existing barrows.

**Sarre.** Inhumation cemetery. K 36 NE. TR 261650. *TBAA* (Gloucester, 1848), pp. 87–88. *Arch Cant*, II (1859), xlii; III (1860) 36–43; V (1863), 305–22; VI (1866), 157–85; VII (1868), 307–21; VIII (1872), 171; LXXIII (1959), 196–201. *GMLA*, II (from 1860), 178–80. *Num Chron*, New ser. I (1861), 58–59. *Arch*, XLI (1867), 416–18. *Coll Ant*, VI (1868), 145–54. *VCH*, pp. 357–61. Brown (1915), IV, 415, pl. XCVII, fig. 2 (wrongly assigned to Bifrons), 701–705. Smith (1923), pp. 54–57. Jessup (1930) pp. 228–30, 235–36. Museums: Maidstone; Cambridge University; Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum; Rochester; Canterbury; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection (one skull of an adult woman from the richly furnished grave, No. 4).

1843 A grave was accidentally discovered at Sarre, containing a bronze bowl with vandyked rim and a gold and garnet brooch with star design.

1860 6' below the surface, in chalk land, workmen found another gold and garnet brooch, another bronze bowl similar to the first, a metal pin, an amethyst bead, a necklace of beads of amber and coloured clay, a pendant of mosaic glass and 4 gold pendant coins, iron 'weapons' (presumably a 'weaving batten'), the metal clasp of a large purse, a knife and several pieces of iron. These were in a grave with a skeleton lying head NW. In the bowl there were bones—'some said to be human. This, however, I am not fully convinced of. Also the bones of sheep and oxen'. (Brent.) The coins were of the eastern emperors, Mauricius and Heraclius (A.D. 582–602; 610–41) and Chlotair II of France (613–28). Another grave was found near by, but it contained only a few bones.

1863 183 graves were dug by Brent and described in *Arch Cant*. The topsoil was c. 18" thick, the subsoil chalk. The graves were found by means of a probe. Circular holes were also found, perhaps connected with Roman burials, broken pieces of Roman pot, burnt wood and charred bones of sheep, swine

and other animals, as well as many oyster shells. Of the 144 graves it was possible to analyse, 109 were furnished, 5 richly, 4 with only a knife. One very rich woman's grave, with a perforated silver spoon, crystal ball in slings, 6 gold bracteates, 4 gilt-bronze square-headed brooches, 2 small keystone-garnet brooches, a string of beads, a glass cup with a pointed base, gold braid, iron knives, keys, shears, a bronze buckle, shoe-shaped studs, a bronze pin, 2 Roman coins and fragments of a comb, is dated by Leeds on typological grounds to the early VI.

1864 A further 89 graves were opened by Brent. Of 68 (the rest disturbed or otherwise unclear) 58 were furnished, 2 richly, 5 with a knife only. The graves were nearly all orientated with heads W, the few exceptions Brent believed to be early graves because of the associated objects. The 2 graves with coins (the second with sceattas with the name PADA in runes, i.e. Penda of Mercia 626–54) show that the cemetery was in use for a very long time. One grave was found containing craftsman's tools—a small plane of horn, a bronze balance and scale-pans and 19 weights—as well as weapons. There were a large number of weapons found in the Sarre cemetery, including 26 swords, and the community appears to have been prosperous.

Brent declares that the 274 graves recorded can by no means be the total number in this cemetery. A chalk pit adjoined the site, and there were evidences and traditions of similar relics found there in digging chalk. Other remains were found in the opposite direction, down to the Margate Road and even to another chalk pit beyond it.

The site is on flat ground near the River Wantsum, very close to the site of a church of St Giles and a traditional crossing place to the Isle of Thanet.

**Shelford Farm, Hackington.** Inhumation burial. K 35 SE. TR 164602. *P Sf IA*, XXV (1949), pl. VI, fig. c (wrongly labelled Faversham). OS records. BM records. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1928 A burial, with a pair of bronze-gilt birds with silver plates, a spearhead and a shield-boss, was found 'on the 100' contour in a field between roads to Broadoak and Shelford Farm from the railway crossing', just above the Great Stour. All the finds except the shield-boss are in the BM.

**Lower Shorne** see *Higham K*.

**Sibertswold-Barfreston.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrows. K 57 SE. TR 266488. Douglas (1793), pp. 72, 85, 86, 92, 95–97. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 6, pl. VI, figs. 7, 8. Faussett (1856), pp. 101–43. Kemble (1863), pl. xxvii, fig. 22. *VCH*, pp. 349–51. Brown (1915), IV, 725–28. Museum: Liverpool.

1772–73 Faussett dug 168 graves (Nos. 1–158, 172–81) in the 'Lower Burial Ground' on the crest of the hill in Sibertswold. They were mostly covered by barrows, and were bounded on the NE by a bank made of clay brought from a distance. The graves lay EW, and with 3 exceptions were not richly furnished—19 had only a knife, 28 nothing at all—although there were quite a number of weapons. There were many children's graves and several of the barrows covered more than one burial. There was little correlation between the size of the barrow and the richness of the deposit. Of the 101 coffins, only 6 had not 'passed the fire'.

1772 Faussett also dug 13 tumuli (159–171), in the 'Upper Burial Ground'. This was, according to him, c. 40 yards S of the Lower Burial Ground, the high road from Sibertswold to Deal running between. Even in Faussett's day the barrows had been much levelled in order to make 'dencher' (a kind of dressing for the fields). The farmer said they had frequently found there human bones and cinerary urns together with other vessels—i.e. it had also been a Roman burial ground. The tumuli Faussett dug were AS; 8 graves were furnished, 4 with a knife only, and there were 7 coffins.

1772 *Barfreston* Just within the parish of Barfreston was another part of the same cemetery, which Faussett also excavated, and enumerated separately. There was a deep, wide trench to the SW of the barrows, and steep slopes on the other 3 sides. A central area was left clear, and the barrows ranged around it on the NE, NW and SE sides, only 3 or 4 being on the Sibertswold side of the trench. 5 graves were richly furnished, the rest poorly; 9 with only a knife, 14 with nothing. There were 22 coffins.

The site is typical of the late cemeteries excavated by Faussett, although the grave-goods were sparser than usual. They included glass vessels, Kentish bottle-vases, chatelaines, wooden boxes, thread boxes, spindle-whorls, shears, amethyst beads, pendants of gold and glass or amethyst or garnets, and some gold and garnet jewellery.

**Sittingbourne** see *Milton-next-Sittingbourne K*.

**Smeeth.** Inhumation cemetery. K 65 SE. Unlocated (TR 0739). *Annual Report of the Canterbury Literary Institute* (1828). Maidstone Museum, *Gazetteer*. Museum: ?Canterbury (unidentified.)

1828 E. Hughes presented to the Canterbury Literary Institute a 'Collection of Roman antiquities found at Smeeth, Kent, comprising a spearhead, parts of a sword, a dirk, a copper culinary utensil, a crystal boss or bulla with portions of a silver chain with which it had been suspended, a ring of twisted silver wire, copper brooch, button or fibula for the attire, 4 ornamented clasps, and a fibula for confining the toga, a coloured earthen bead, and portions of buckles and ornaments belonging to the girdle.'

**Snodland.** Inhumation cemetery. K 31 NW. TQ 701627. Payne (1893), p. 137. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1893 Raven informed Payne that when Parrington Lane, leading to the Roman barrow, was made, AS swords, spearheads and knives were found, which were then in his possession. These finds were made  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W of the cemetery later discovered at Holborough.

*ante* 1928 A buckle-plate was found on the site of the Gasworks and is now in the BM.

**Southfleet.** ?Mixed cemetery. K 10 SW. TQ 617726. J. Dunkin, *Memoranda of Springhead* (one of the many editions). OS records.

*circa* 1848 In the Dark Ages Map Index (1935) in the OS, there is a note by R. F. Jessup to say that in one of the many editions of John Dunkin's *Memoranda of Springhead* there is an illustration of an AS cremation urn, very like those at Northfleet, found in making the railway.

The only copies of Dunkin's book which seem to be available now are in Gravesend Library and in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London, dated 1848. Unfortunately, these do not contain the illustration. However, on pl. xl, opposite p. 16, there is illustrated an AS disc brooch, among the many Roman brooches found at Southfleet.

**Southfleet** see also *Betsham K*.

**Stanes Hill, Westbere.** ? K 36 SW. TR 190612. OS records.

*ante* 1958 'Pot found at Stanes Hill considered Saxon by Kendrick. Others found.'

**Star Hill** see *Rochester K*.

**Stodmarsh.** Inhumation burials, primary in barrow. K 36 SW. TR 215603. *Arch*, XXXVI (1855), 179–81. Kemble (1863), pl. xxviii, figs. 7, 8. *VCH*, p. 357. Brown (1915), IV, 716. Smith (1923), p. 57. Museums: British Museum; Canterbury (1907).

*circa* 1847 A labourer, removing a barrow made of sand on the brow of the hill near Stodmarsh Court—the OS marks it on the 50' contour, overlooking the Stour and opposite Westbere—found a grave. There were no human remains, but the relics disinterred seem to show that there had been 2 people, a man and a woman. These relics are said to have consisted of spearheads, a shield-boss and bronze bowls, later lost, besides fragments of 2 square-headed brooches (one gilt and set with garnets, one of early type), a small brooch set with garnets, a triangular gilt-bronze buckle, a gilt spoon with 5 holes in the bowl and a slab of garnet at the base of the handle, a small gold stud set with a greenish stone, 2 violin-tongued buckles and 2 shoe-shaped studs, illustrated in *Arch*.

1854 Akerman visited the site and opened a tumulus 40' diam. and 4' high, clearly artificial, but found no signs of a grave. He was told that an ancient elder tree had stood on the site, and supposed that it might have been 'one of those relics of the superstitions of our pagan Saxon forefathers'. The roots of the tree had penetrated deep. A third barrow was also excavated and produced nothing.

1907 A sword with a wooden scabbard and an iron shield-boss were found.

**Stone** see *Littlebrook K*.

**Stowting.** Inhumation cemetery. K 66 SW. TR 123423. *PSA*, 1st ser. I (1844), 28–29. *Arch J*, I (1845), 69. F. Wrench, *The Parish of Stowting* (1845). *Arch*, XXXI (1846), 398–402; XLI (1867), 409–20. *GMLA*, II (from 1866), 187. *JBAA*, XXXIX (1883), 84–86. *VCH*, pp. 365–67. Brown (1915), IV, 712–15. Museums: Maidstone; Canterbury.

*ante* 1844 'Many years since' 2 skeletons with iron weapons were excavated in the field where later finds were made. Near by in Ten Acre Field 'some hundreds of large brass

Roman coins' were ploughed up in 1790. 'On the hills are barrows, some of which seem to have been partially excavated.'

1844 More than 30 skeletons were found when a new road was being made leading up the hill from the village to the common. With them were swords, spearheads, knives, shield-bosses and other fragmentary pieces of iron (perhaps some from coffins), beads of glass and clay, one of amber and one of amethyst, silver-gilt keystone-garnet brooches, bronze buckles, belt plates and shoe-shaped studs, a light red Kentish bottle-vase, a plain bowl of thin bronze found resting on the breast of a skeleton, the iron handle and part of the rim of a bucket, bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, Plautilla and Valens, and a gold-covered bronze coin in imitation of a Merovingian type, found with many small beads of yellow clay and green glass and a wire ring in a woman's grave.

The graves were 2'-4' deep, excavated in the chalk subsoil and filled with mould. Some of them, although containing only one skeleton, were said to be big enough for 6.

1866 J. Brent excavated 25 graves, containing 34 skeletons, and described them in *Arch*. He found the graves roughly formed in contrast to those at Sarre, but thought this was probably due to the shattered chalk. The orientation was usually EW or NW-SE, but Brent considered those lying NS as generally the most interesting. One grave contained 6 skeletons, all female. 29 of the graves were furnished, only one richly, and one with only a knife.

1868 C. Brent excavated a skeleton with a spearhead.

1881 C. Brent had trenches dug in an undisturbed part of the field, where earth had washed down to give a considerable depth of topsoil. He found 8 more graves, described in *JBAA*; 6 were furnished. There may have been other graves, but the labour needed to excavate them was too great and the effort abandoned.

Brown would date this cemetery to the early VI.

The village and site are 'in a nook of the chalk hills' c. 400' up, and with a fairly wide view.

**Strood I.** Inhumation burials. K 19 NW. TQ 687732. *JBAA*, II (1848), 192. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 158-59. Brown (1915), III, 115-17; IV, 741. *VCH*, pp. 376-77.

1846 A skeleton, lying on its back with hands folded on chest, was found between Strood and Temple Farm. With it were a spearhead and 2 knives. The grave was partly filled with fragments of Roman flue and ordinary tiles. Another skeleton was found near by with legs bent at right angles at the knee joints, lying on the right side.

1852 Excavators of brick-earth at Strood dug up a burial in land close to the Roman cemetery. The grave contained a skeleton with sword, spearhead, knife, shield-boss, bronze buckle with violin-shaped tongue and a (?) work-box or lip of drinking horn, ornamented with a repeated group of 3 figures, the central one nimbed. These 2 burials would seem to have been very close together and probably belong to the same site.

**Strood II.** Inhumation burial. K 19 NW. TQ 720672. *Arch Cant*, II (1859), xli. *Coll Ant*, V (1961), 129-37. *VCH*, p. 377. Museum: British Museum.

1859 Workmen making the railway between Strood and Cuxton discovered a grave 3' deep, cut in the slopes of the chalk down, 1 m. W of Temple Farm. The skeleton had with it a shield-boss, spear, knife, angon and Kentish bottle-vase.

**Strood III, Coach and Horses.** Inhumation burials. K 19 NW. TQ 729691. *Arch Cant*, XXIII (1898), 7-8; XXXIV (1920), 158. Museum: Rochester (1898 finds).

*ante* 1898 When Jersey Road and Castle View Road were being made, an AS grave was found at their junction on the top of Strood Hill, a few yards from its northern edge. It contained a spearhead and knife.

1918 During excavations for a drain, another grave was found in Woodstock Road near the Roman Way on Strood Hill. It was c. 4' deep, and contained a skeleton, head W, laid out with the legs crossed just below the knees, right leg over left. On the right side of the skull was an iron spearhead, and near the waist a shield-boss.

These sites were checked by the OS and are considered as one.

**Strood.** ? K 19 NW. OS records.

On the 6" record sheet K 19 NW. in the Archaeology Section of the OS, there are pencil notes referring to an isolated interment by the water's edge, separate from that found in 1859.

But since the siting of 1859 finds is taken from OS records, that of the (?) other interment from the K. A. S. 6" map at Maidstone, this may well be a duplication of the one site.

**Sturry** see *Westbere K.*

**Superton Farm** see *Wickhambreux K.*

**Temple Ewell.** Inhumation cemetery, primary in barrow. K 68 NW. TR 291443. Hasted (1800), IX, 438. *Arch Cant*, XIII (1880), 9, 16.

*ante* 1800 Several tumuli were excavated on the hill 'on the left side of the London road', and in each of them was said to be a skeleton, a sword c. 3' long and 2" wide, and the head of a spear.

1880 3 tumuli on a hill were recorded together with some defensive earthworks. The OS describes these 3 as (A) a large spread bowl-barrow; (B) a smaller mound, mutilated in the centre; (C) a large mound with a crater-like mutilation at the top, thought to be AS because of its proximity to the above.

The site is fairly high—400'—and on a slight spur.

**Temple Farm** see *Strood I and II K.*

**Teynham.** Inhumation cemetery. K 33 NE. TQ 956637. Payne (1893), pp. 114, 198. *PSA*, XIII (1890), 190; XV (1894), 184. Brown (1915), IV, 737. *VCH*, pp. 373, 386. Museum: Canterbury.

1888 Workmen excavating for brick-earth found a sword and some beads; shortly afterwards an urn, a knife and more beads. Payne was not able to identify the site.

1890 3 'remarkable' AS brooches—apparently so beautiful that they were quite indescribable—were shown to the Society of Antiquaries as coming from Teynham, and with them a few amber and opaque glass beads, a bronze armilla of stout twisted wire, a small bronze buckle, another bronze buckle with part of an iron key-like instrument, and fragments of an amber glass vase with a rounded base.

Payne was shown by workmen employed in Richardson's brickfield fragments of an iron spear, the boss and stud of a shield and a sword, found in a grave during the previous winter. He supposed that all these objects might come from the same site; although suspicious that some might be from King's Field, Faversham.

1894 A grave was found containing a gold and garnet disc brooch with a star design, a gold and garnet pendant, an openwork pendant of braided gold wire, and 2 circular pendant beads of porphyritic marble, threaded with silver wire.

In Canterbury Museum there is a Coptic bowl from Teynham.

Teynham is on low ground and the station, near which were the brickfields which apparently produced these finds, were  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SW of Teynham Village.

**Thurnham.** Inhumation cemetery. K 32 SW. TQ 806578. *Ant J*, XX (1940), 380-82.

1913 An AS cemetery was discovered while levelling the ground to make a bowling green in the grounds of Thurnham Friars. Although it is certain that a number of burials were disturbed and a quantity of grave-goods discovered, 2 iron open-socketed spearheads, 4 amethyst beads, one blue Roman melon bead and 2 small blue glass beads were all that were preserved.

The site is near the Pilgrim's Way, on the slope of a hill above the 300' contour.

**Upchurch I, Otterham Creek.** Inhumation cemetery. K 20 SW. TQ 828671. *JBAA*, II (1847), 347. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 161-62; VI (1868), 260. *VCH*, pp. 375, 386. Brown (1915), IV, 738. OS records. Museum: Rochester.

*ante* 1847 2 Saxon glass vessels were found near Otterham Creek in Upchurch.

1852 Gravel diggers found a skeleton with a silver-gilt and garnet 'star' brooch, amethyst beads, a bottle shaped vessel of darkish red ware, a Samian patera and a glass cup.

*ante* 1868 A gold copy of a late Roman or Byzantine coin, partly perforated, was found near the upper part of the creek.

*ante* 1893 Prentis was in possession of a 'remarkably fine circular amber bead, found in an AS grave near the head of Otterham Creek'. It is now in Rochester Museum.

1930 AS spearheads, pottery and beads were found by P. Gray. When he was asked in 1951, he could not remember precisely the circumstances of the discovery. He thought the objects probably accompanied a burial, although he could remember no bones.

**Valetta House** see *Broadstairs K.*

**Walmer** see *Deal K.*

**Waterworks Hill** see *Deal K.*

**Westbere (Hersden, Easden, Bushy Close, Sturry).** Mixed cemetery. K 36 SW. TR 199615. *Arch Cant*, XLV (1933), xliii. *Ant J*, XXVI (1946), 11–21. Museums: Maidstone; Canterbury.

1931 An AS cemetery was found during gravel workings on the N bank of the River Stour, on the 100' contour, on a gravelly hill above the marshes. The gravel was acid, and agricultural operations had damaged the finds to such an extent that no skeletons were recovered. In an area 160' by 130' 60–70 burials were counted, placed with some precision in fairly regular lines, sometimes in threes, but with no constant spacing. There was no sign of mounds. The average depth of the cremation burials was 1' 6", of the inhumations 3' 6". The graves were c. 7' long where ascertainable. No information was available about orientation or method of burial, but the skeletons and grave-goods were not protected in any way. There are no reliable figures of the proportion of cremations to inhumations; the cremations were carelessly buried, but it is said that they were always placed with due regard to the other burials. Dr Ince, the local antiquary who recorded the site, considered that both rites were in use at the same time, and does not note any instance of a burial by one rite disturbing one of the other.

It was impossible to associate all the objects found in grave groups, since the pit was worked in strips 3' wide. The finds are described by Jessup in *Arch J* and consist of 3 brooches (an early one in the shape of a fish from Frisia, a small round brooch of silver with keystone garnets and the headplate of a cruciform brooch, both VI), a scrap of a silver-gilt brooch with running scroll design, a gilt-bronze buckle with a rectangular plate, 3 strings of beads, another necklace with 5 amethyst beads, 2 gold pendants and 3 bracteates (all from the same grave), 2 bronze rings now lost, a bucket and a bronze bowl also lost, and 3 conical glass beakers, a clawbeaker, 3 glass bowls, a carinated tumbler and a spherical Roman bottle, and 8 pots of various shapes still extant. Several other fragments and complete urns were noted by Dr Ince, including 3 window urns, plain globular pots and biconoid pots with incipient bosses. One window urn at least had been used for a cremation burial. There were also a shield-boss, 2 spearheads, an axe head and a sword blade.

The cemetery seems to have had 3 phases:

an early VI settlement of a band of northerners perhaps from Frisia or the mouth of the Ems; a later VI phase showing extension of Frankish influence, and a VII phase with gold pendants, etc.

Canterbury Museum later recovered a small accessory vessel, a little bowl and a few small beads from the workmen.

**Westbere** see also *Stanes Hill K*.

**Westwell.** Inhumation burial. K 54 SE. TQ 990474. *Arch Cant*, I (1858), 43, 47; XIX (1892), Kent Archaeological Society Catalogue, pp. 18, 35. Museum: Maidstone.

1858 2 amber glass cups were found in a bronze bowl in a grave at Westwell. This is sited 1 m. N of Rothfield Station on the slope of a hill rising to Westwell Downs.

**Whiteheath** see *Hollingbourne K*.

**Wickhambreux.** Inhumation burials. K 36 SW. TR 226603. *Arch Cant*, XVII (1887), 6–9; XXXIX (1927), 36. *VCH*, pp. 356–57. Brown (1915) IV, 716. Museum: Canterbury (bronze bowl).

1886 Dowker was given some iron fragments found in a gravel pit in Wickhambreux,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Supperton Farm. He recognized some as AS swords and spears and 2 shield-bosses. There were also fragments of pottery  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, of dark grey ware filled with small angular fragments of white flint. In one large grave was a bronze bowl with a vandyked rim, a sword and scabbard with a gold stud, a bronze buckle with a garnet hinge and a triangular gold plate, and a clawbeaker at the very bottom of the grave.

1910 A small grey carinated urn of hard-ware, found at Wickhambreux, was displayed for many years as Roman, but is very like an AS urn from Faversham. The site of its discovery is unknown, but that of 1886 finds is on low ground E of Stodmarsh, overlooking the marshy ground of the Great Stour.

**Wickhambreux** see also *Grove Ferry K*.

**Wingham.** Inhumation cemetery. K 47 NW. TR 249569. *PSA*, 1st ser. I (1843), 3; IV (1858), 199. *Arch*, XXX (1844), 550–51; XXXVI (1855), 176–79. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 104. Akerman (1855), pp. 23–24, 80. *VCH*, p. 356. Brown (1915), IV, 716. Smith (1923), pp. 57–58.

Jessup (1930), pp. 234, 237. *Ant J*, XIII (1933), 172. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1843 'Some time since' in digging for chalk on the side of the hill, 4 graves were found containing a few earthenware and amethyst beads, a bracelet, a ring, a few pieces of iron and a spear.

1843 Lord Albert Conyngham (later Lord Londesborough) had the land at the top of the hill, which had been under the plough, trenched, and found 4 graves in the chalk. The first contained a skeleton with the links of a large chain between the legs and a knife by the side; the second a disintegrated skeleton with a bracelet; the third had a shield and spear and the remains of a second skeleton at the feet of the first. The fourth grave was in the shape of a T, with one skeleton at the foot of another. One of these had at its feet an urn, an Indian cowrie shell, 2 or 3 amethyst and earthenware beads, 2 gold bracteates, several small silver rings, a silver bracelet, a pin with a gold and garnet head, and a brooch with a star design in garnets.

1854 Akerman dug at Wingham and found several robbed graves and 2 containing skeletons. One was of a woman, buried with several beads, a bone spindle-whorl with an iron spindle and a single amethyst bead; the second was of an adult with a waist tag, ring, clasp and buckle, all of iron.

The BM has, among other finds, a cruciform pendant, probably Christian.

The site is on lowish ground, just above the 50' contour and near the Wingham river.

**Woodnesborough.** Doubtful. K 48 NW. TR 308568. Douglas (1793), p. 71. Hasted (1798), X, 122. *Arch*, XXX (1844), 132–33. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 220. Akerman (1855), pp. 34–36. Payne (1893), p. 171. *VCH*, pp. 352, 387. Brown (1915), IV, 707.

It is difficult to keep the references to Woodnesborough apart from those to Gilton, Ash. *ante* 1793 About 30 glass vessels were said to have been found on a farm at Woodnesborough, and were kept for use at harvest homes by farm labourers. The only one left—of elongated shape with a pointed base—was engraved by Douglas and Akerman.

Payne places the discovery in a large tumulus behind the church.

Boys received a 'fibula' from Woodnesborough.

*ante* 1852 'Many years since' a Frankish

type jug of bluish clay was found at Woodnesborough in the sand pit at the back of the Oak Public House with a 'beautiful circular fibula, richly enamelled' (?from the Gilton site).

Woodnesborough is on a slight spur of Hasted's 'long sandy hill.'

**Worth.** ?Inhumation burials. K 48 SE. TR 337553. *Ant J*, XVII (1937) 310–13.

1936 Contractors laying telephone cables a few hundred yards S of the Romano-Celtic temple cut through a number of graves. The human remains are said to have been cremated, but the fragments of bones preserved seemed little damaged by fire, and as some of the pot is late Roman, presumably there were also inhumation burials. The groups were scattered. The pottery dates from early to post-Roman, some probably after the mid V and comparable to pottery from Faversham and Milton-next-Sittingbourne K in shape, but very similar to Roman ware in texture. This site may therefore give evidence of fusion of culture. The site is on low ground by the marshes.

**Wrotham I, White Fields.** Inhumation burials. K 30 SW. TQ 619590. *Arch Cant*, XXXIV (1920), 158. OS records. Museums: British Museum; Maidstone.

1907 Human remains and an iron spearhead were found; also one or more small fibulae set with garnets found in an AS burial are recorded by Elgar on the margin of the 6" map. The site is on a slope, over 300'.

1920 At the pumping station at White Fields, between Wrotham and Nepicar, skeletons were discovered, and Harrison obtained an iron spearhead, a gold ornament, and a bronze brooch or buckle.

**Wrotham II, Bradford Platt.** Inhumation burials. K 30 SW. Area TQ 615598 (Quince Cottage 613596). *Arch Cant*, XXXIV (1920), 158. OS records. BM records. Museum: British Museum.

1920 'At Bradford Platt other skeletons of the same period [AS] were found . . . an iron spearhead, a bronze ring with 2 beads upon it, and a bronze buckle were secured'.

The site has not been definitely identified. *ante* 1927 In the BM are a gold pendant, an inlaid circular brooch, an ear-ring, iron spearheads, a knife and a fossil ammonite from an AS grave on the chalk plateau N of Wrotham, purchased 1927. They could be from this site.