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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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


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

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

1830 A 'clerical urn' was found at Red Bank (Victoria Station). It was first described as 'of the late British period,' but the woodcut shows an AS urn with horizontal incised lines and 2 rows of portcullis stamps above the shoulder.


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

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**LANCASHIRE**
LEICESTERSHIRE


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


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

A few years later, other objects were found 'in a bed of dry sand c. 4' beneath the surface of Queniborow Field, on a flat plain in the West of the Town, in a close c. 500 yds. from where the public highways intersect each other and where 1 [Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby]...well remember a very long rampart...in a direction N and S, very nigh, if not exactly, over the spot'. The objects consisted of the remains of 3 bronze bowls (one c. 8' diam. with triangular ears, one with an embossed rim), a Roman glass bottle, and a urn '6½' at the top, and 8' diam. in the widest part; it has been glazed within, and holds exactly 2 quarts ale measure', decorated with horizontal and looped lines and +stamps. Since Woodcock thought an iron shield-boss had been a cap to it, the 2 objects may have been found close together. There were also a small plain accessory vessel, the remains of 3 or 4 bronze buckles, (with cloth adhering to one of them), a long and very broad iron sword and a spearhead. Woodcock seems to regard all these later finds as coming from one grave.


1844 A labourer digging in a field called 'The Gorse Close' discovered on a ridge of land, c. 50 yards from the public highway, a skeleton buried 2½ deep, with 3 cruciform brooches, 2 silver 'hook and eye' clasps, and a necklace of 71 beads (1 crystal faceted, 4 other crystal, 17 amber, 32 coloured glass and 17 paste).

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

Bensford Bridge see Churchower Wa.


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


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

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


1946 Inside the Iron Age camp on Bredon 2 or 3 rows of skeletons were excavated, in 23 graves c. 1' deep. The heads were to the W, the rows ran NS. All skeletons were extended, hands crossed on the pelvis; some were so close together that they appeared to be simultaneous burials. One had a cairn of stones over the head and shoulders.

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

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

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

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


ante 1935 Sotheby's sold finds, some of which were bought by the Ashmolean Museum, found during gravel digging at Caves Inn, Shawell parish, about 536793. They had been the property of the Rev. J. E. Strickland, who presented 3 spearheads from the same place to Leicester Museum.

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

On the OS 6' maps in Warrick Museum it is recorded that an AS pot was found at 535794 (Shawell parish), and 2 others at 534795 (Newton and Biggin parish). Large skeletons of unknown age have also been found in the gravel pits.

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

Cold Newton see Lowsby Hall Le.


1954 4 sherd's of coarse black slightly burnished AS ware found in a sandpit at Croft.


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

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

Glen Parva see also Kirkdale Close, Wigston Magna Le.


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


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


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

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

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

All these finds could be from one mixed cemetery.

Other finds from Leicester—e.g. a sherd of AS ware from the site of the Country Council Offices in Greyfriars Street, a plain pot from the large street near Huntington Tower ('1900') and a bronze bell-shaped ornament from the Jewry wall area are probably not funerary.

Leicester see also Westcoates Le.


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


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


1866 Further skeletons were found, again laid carefully with heads to the W. With them were 7 spearheads, 4 knives, a shield-boss, a sword, and an urn 5" high, ornamented with vertical lines. Later in the year further similar objects were discovered and 'the fragment of a bucket, with pieces of pottery.' 1870 4 double glass beads and 9 discs (a few of amethyst, the rest bone) were found at Beck Mill.
1959 A very fine cruciform brooch of pagan AS date was found at 623998.

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

Peatling Magna. 1 Inhumation burial. Le 44 SW, SE. Area SP 590920. T Le AS, XIX (1936-37), 94-95.

ante 1936 According to Hoskins grave-gear was discovered on a site close to the village, dated to before A.D. 300; but no details of the site were available, and he does not describe the goods.

Queniborough see Barkby Field Le.


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

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

1791 A square-headed brooch was found in nearly the same place; and, at a time not specified, 2 rings (7 brooches), some pieces of twisted wire and the back plate of an applied brooch.

1896 Human remains were found during railway excavations several hundred yards S of Rothley Temple, near the cross-roads, 238' O.D. The skeletons were in graves not more than 2' deep; the bottom in each case a layer of Charnwood Forest slates, and the body, most probably, was interred in the recumbent posture. Several of the graves contained a large quantity of charcoal, and it would appear as though some of the bodies had been cremated and others buried in the usual way. The graves also had several kinds of pots in more or less fragmentary condition—both AS and RB. The workmen said that in each case the skull was some distance from the skeleton. Most of them were removed with the earth to make the embankment. Among the objects found with the skeletons were a large square-headed brooch with an undivided foot, the foot of a cruciform brooch, another cruciform brooch complete but without side knobs, a third, large and florid, 3 iron keys, a knife, 2 Roman coins, a spearhead, and an iron spatulate object. There is also a plain urn which may be cinerary.


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

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

Saxby see Stapleford Park Le.

Shawell see Caves Inn Le.


1827 During gravel digging labourers found AS objects 3' deep at a place where a slight elevation was visible. There were 4 urns of dark-coloured clay, containing bones and earth; 2 are large, ornamented with incised horizontal and diagonal lines and stamps, one has shouldered bosses also. The other 2 urns are much smaller and plain. There were also parts of 2 shield-bosses, an iron buckle, 4 iron spearheads and an arrowhead, a large gilt square-headed brooch, the upper part of another, a large late florid cruciform brooch, 4 flat annular brooches and one ribbed, 25 beads of glass and one of variegated clay, a thin bell shaped ornament, bronze tweezers and a pin.

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

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

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


1931 Pickering found a hanging bowl, with a small flint instrument and a few flint spalls, on the original level below the centre of an earthen mound situated within a rectangular earthwork overlooking the Watling Street at Stoke Golding. The hanging bowl is of the same series as that from Ashhall O, and therefore belongs to the VII; its diam. was c. 74' and there are 3 escutcheons (2 large, 1 smaller) and a small bronze disc.


1898 Some men digging for gravel in a field sloping W at Syston found several human bones, with spearheads, a ring, part of a bone buckle and a shield-boss.

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


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

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


1859 An iron spearhead of AS type was found.


1860 Whilst removing earth in the garden at Keythorpe Hall, a skeleton was found with parts of a bronze bowl (c. 8' diam., 4' high, with 3 circular escutcheons, and applies with figures of 'animals, serpents, fish and birds'), a large gold-topped bone comb (7 long by 2' wide, with ring ornament), 'an object ornamented with silver' (thought to be the handle of a knife), 46 discs like draughtmen, a pair of bone dice and 'a semi-globular object of a material resembling sea-horse's tooth or the root of ivy'.


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

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

See also Burrow Hill Le.


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

Domitian and one pierced. Many other antiquities were said to have been found, but removed. It is not known if the Roman objects were found in AS graves, or if this cemetery actually gives evidence for continuity of usage. Leicester Museum has 2 small-long brooches and a cruciform rather earlier than mid VI, part of an iron sword and fragments of pot.


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


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

1933 Leicester Museum has a convex plate with 2 small slots (7 part of a brooch) and a large bead with white blobs, found while digging a grave in Wigston Magna cemetery, which was received in 1933.

Wigston Magna see also Kirkdale Close Le.


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

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

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


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

1915 Similar objects from further graves were presented. The site is in a sandpit close to Asgarby, opposite the end of a lane from Lusby. Inhumation burials were exposed by sand digging, and a good deal of pot scraped out by rabbits—possibly therefore there were cremation burials also. This information was from E. Robinson of Reigate; C. W. Phillips could not find the exact spot, but fixed it at a sandpit 1700' SE of Asgarby Church.

Bagmoor see Burton-Stather Li and Flixborough Li.


1938 A sherd of stamped AS pottery was found at Castorhills Hill on a site which has yielded a scatter of RB pottery.


1939 3 skeletons were found just under the original ground surface during excavations for air-raid shelters near the lane called Castle Dyke South. One was of a man of c. 45 years, found with 2 small knives. One at least of the others was of a woman, and the bones were stained green from the accompanying objects. Another was associated with a bronze cylindrical work-box with some links of bronze wire, 3 beads threaded on a bronze wire bracelet and a fine short sword of unusual pattern—perhaps a domestic implement. The third had a hanging bowl of beaten bronze 10' diam. with 2 plain escutcheons, a cylindrical work-box with a lid, ornamented with punched dots, a set of scales and 6 ornamented weights enclosed in a wooden box, the remains of a double-sided bone comb, a large decorated bronze handle, a heavy curved piece of bronze evidently part of a trivet, a small silver piece of a buckle and a 'child's' fragment of bronze brooch. A long gold bead was also found. 2 other skeletons, fragmentary and without grave-goods, were found later. The scales and weights would probably date to the late VI, or VII, but Hawkes suggests that the bowl is RB work of the V.

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

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

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

Belton. Inhumation cemetery. Li 114 NW. SK 930939. Museum: Grantham. 1903. At least 5 very fragmentary iron knives and 7 parts of spearheads are preserved in Grantham Museum. It is recorded that they were found in the Rectory Garden (that is, the old Rectory) and lent by the Rev. W. Pury Cust. On the outside of the box in which they are kept are the initials APC and the date 1903 which perhaps dates the discovery.


Burgh-le-Marsh. Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Li 83 NE. TF 499650. Arch J, XCI (1934), 143. Museum: Lincoln. 1931. A cast has been made into the large mound called Cock Hill at Burgh-le-Marsh during the summer. Unfortunately the work was not done on a large enough scale properly to expose any primary interment that there might be; but in the middle and on the original ground surface the lower part of a skeleton was found. Associated with it was a bronze buckle which has been dated to the late Vl-early VII. Since the substance of the mould contained a good deal of rubbish it is safe to assume that in Cock Hill we have another AS barrow. (Phillips.)

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


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

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


1850. Jarvis excavated the barrow at Caenby, c. 1 m. due E of the Ermine Street. It was c. 340' in circumference and c. 8' high, of very regular shape and standing on elevated ground. The account of the digging is very confused; an excavation c. 1' deep into the rock is mentioned, said to be 11' long and 1' wide at the NW corner of the trench, and c. 1 yd. square in the centre—but this was the grave. 2 pieces of bone, thought to be the humerus, ulna, and radius, turned up; then a bronze buckle, other bronze fragments and a piece of silver with interlaced ornament. Then 'in the NE corner of the trench' a human skeleton in a sitting position was found on the original ground surface and above it the remains of a shield, with silver and bronze mounts or Style II animal ornament of VII, illustrated in Arch J, VII and now in the BM. A fragment of iron, apparently a part of a horse's bit, some portions of horse's bones and a few pieces of flat iron—supposed to be the remains of a small weapon intentionally broken—and a part of a horse-shoe were found near by.

Caister see Nettleton Li.

Candlers. Inhumation burials. Li 83 NE. TF 455676. W. White, Directory of Lincolnshire (1882), p. 230. Arch J, XCI (1934), 145. OS records. Museum: Lincoln. ante 1882. Ancient armour, swords and shields were said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Candlers. This sounds like an AS inhumation burial, but no information could be obtained, c. 1930, in the village.

Candlers was a large mound with a shovelled-up foot, belonging to the VI, was found at Candlers and is in the Lincoln Museum; its associations were unknown.


main 1930. Lincoln Museum had 4 brooches from Carlton Scrupo; 3 were cruciform of Aberg's groups I, II, and IV, dated to c. A.D. 500. The fourth is square-headed, with a shovelled foot. With them were apparently 2 annular brooches and a pin with spangles. Also from Carlton Scrupo are a comb; and a necklace said to have been found in a barrow with a female skeleton and bronze ornaments including a pair of small bronze tweezers. The necklace consists of 30 beads—2 red terracotta, 8 glass, 20 rough pieces of amber.

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

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


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


1833. When the tenant, Mainwaring, was deep ploughing the Old Park to the NE of Coleby Hall, adjoining the main road, he wrote to his landlord, 'The quantity of stones I have extracted from the land would surprise you, not to mention the bones of 80 bodies with several curiosities attached to them. We find more every day, and they are scattered singly over the field and lie near the surface, I can supply you with plenty of knives and spears, spearheads, 4, and a bead of AS type from Coleby are in the BM.

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

Cock Hill see Burgh-le-Marsh Li.

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

1948. Fragments of pottery found during iron-stone working include part of a large
urn of VI type decorated with lines and stamps...

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

Donington-on-Bain. Doubtful. Li 55 NW or SW. TF 2584. T. Allen, History ... of Lincoln (London, 1833), II, 88. Arch J, XCI (1934), 165. ante 1833 'In a field called Ringlands, ½ m. NE of the village, fragments of cinerary urns, with pieces of human and other bones, partially burnt, are frequently turned up by the plough.' (Allen, p. 88.) Pech of Lincoln Museum notes in a letter (8-iii-1958), 'The name Ringlands has not survived; none of the finds have survived and we are therefore in doubt about the position of the site and its date.'

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

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

South Elkington. Cremation cemetery, primary in barrow. Li 48 SW, TF 312883. ANL, I, No. 5 (1948), 14; II (1950), 189. Arch J, CVII (1952), 25-64. 1946 A large number of flint nodules were turned up by the plough in a field in Cow Pasture Farm, on top of the Wolds. The site is on the municipal boundary. It was trenched and Anglo-Saxon pottery found.

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

All the urns contained in addition to burnt bones a number of flints, pebbles, and other extraneous matter. Personal objects found in 30 of the urns were in a badly fuddled or burnt condition, and consisted of bronze brooches, at least one cruciform, glass beads, iron knives, iron and bronze tweezers, knives, and other fragmentary pieces of metal.

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


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


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

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


76, 97. Museums: Lincoln; Scunthorpe.

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

ante 1949 An urn in Scunthorpe Museum was found 'by iron-stone workers on Flaxborough Warren, c. 300 yds. S of Bagmoor Lane. The urn is 8" high, c. 93" diam. at the widest and is of simple AF type with a band of 7 depressed lines about the neck. It had been deliberately holed in 2 places. Unfortunately, the contents were removed by the finder and no details are available except that it was found "in a low mound".'


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

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

One well-made pot, ornamented with necklines and with a very sharp carination, is of early date and similar to one from Flaxborough Li. There are other sherds from a pot with horizontal chevron grooves, and cross-incircle stamps. The rest of the pot is mixed in character, ranging in date from Roman to XIX. An early small-long brooch was found in a small wooden box evidently made especially for it, as well as other small-long brooches (some square-headed), and cruciform brooches of Aberg's types II and III, an annular brooch with 4 swellings, and a penannular brooch with swollen terminals with 9 litle incisions, perhaps mid VI. Other cruciform brooches, enveloped in fabric, were of florid types. There were bronze clasps, both of twisted wire and cast bronze, 3 pairs of girdle-hangers, several strings of beads including numerous of amber and one of crystal, and 2 large honey-brown beads with a white star pattern. Weapons found were a small sword or dagger, 2 shield-bosses, and two knives.

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


1890 Pitt-Rivers purchased from Lawrence AS spearheads and a comb. Nothing is known of the site from which they came or their earlier history.

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

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

Gelston see Loveden Hill Li.


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


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


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

Grantham see also Saltersford Li and Spittle-gate Li.


ante 1947 A hand-made jar in rough hard grey ware, with a wide flaring lip, sharply biconical profile and flat base, was found in the Roman villa at Greetwell, 2 m. E of Lincoln. Myres thinks that it's fabric, and the form of the base suggest an acquaintance with RB wheel-made wares. 1952 An AS iron spearhead was found.


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

1954 The land was deep ploughed and G. V. Taylor found a great quantity of AS pottery scattered over an area of c. 2 acres. The actual cemetery appeared to be about half this size, and a few actual urns, containing cremated bones, could be distinguished. It may therefore be as large as the S Elkington cemetery. 4 large urns and some fragments from the site are described and illustrated in Ant J. They are (1) similar to the AF ware of S Elkington; (2) a shoulder-boss urn with stamped decoration, perhaps late V; (3) a stamped urn of mid VI; and (4) an urn with zoomorphic ornament perhaps of the late VI. 1955 An AS iron girdle-hanger was excavated and presented to Lincoln Museum.

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

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

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

ante 1958 'AS pots'.


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

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

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

ante 1957 'AS pottery (not late)'.

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

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

Hibaldstow see also Kirton-in-Lindsey Li.


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

West Keal see also Hall Hill Li.

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


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

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


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

Kirton-in-Lindsey see also Hibaldstow Li.


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

1935-39 Other finds were made, including (1936) fragments of a double sided comb with ring and dot ornament, found alone; (1937) 3 cruciform brooches (2 lacking feet), fragments of 2 assemblages and a stone with wedge-shaped sections, found with a burial; and an annular brooch with transverse notching found alone; (1938) 2 iron spearheads and a knife; (1939) a square-headed brooch of the Herpes type, dated c. 600, a thin bronze disc with broken edges, 1' 3' diam., and a small spherical bead, all found close together. The late character of these finds suggests that Anglian settlement began could only have taken place in VI or early VII. The site is bleak and uninviting; and settlers may only have come here when the more attractive sites were already occupied.


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


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

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

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

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

ante 1937 A bronze pin with a curled head, also from Lincoln, similar to one from Girton Ca perhaps dating to the VI, is in the Lincoln Museum.

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


1947 A small missaplen jar, with upright rim and sagging profile, in rough grey-brown ware, ornamented by horizontal incised lines and 5 stamps, was found by chance on the site of the Roman pottery kilns in Westwick.
Gardens, 2 m. SW of Lincoln. The association is probably fortuitous; the pot could be VII.

Lincoln see also North Elmham Nf.


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


1921 During ironstone workings in the parish of Hough, an AS cinerary urn containing calcined bone, an iron nail and a minute fragment of a bone, was also found. In 1925 it was decided to excavate a tumulus on top of Loveden Hill, 300' above sea-level, and with a wide view. It was formerly the meeting place for the Wantepetake of Loveden, for which it is fairly central. An old road to Gelston passes the foot of the hill to the NE and from it an ancient way leads up to the slope.

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

1926 Excavations were continued. On the S side of the barrow 3 more skeletons were found, heads fairly close together, trunks lying fan-wise. They were not surrounded by stones or supplied with urns, 34 urns, nearly all filled with burnt bones, were also found. In one of them was a pair of bronze tweezers, in another a small knife blade and a bronze fragment. In a third was another pair of bronze tweezers and a spoon-like object, with an attached socket, ornamented like the tweezers. Most of the urns had been covered with a stone. In one place burnt bones were found enclosed in placed stones, but without an urn. At the N edge of the tumulus was a row of stones and another at the SE edge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over 100 cremations in urns were found in this eastern excavated area. The greatest concentration of them was in a pocket of plateau gravels, where they had each been placed on a layer of small pebbles spread with grit to form a level surface. There was no orderly pattern and often 2 or 3 pots were crushed together, though sometimes at slightly different levels. Some of these groups were stylistically very similar and Fennell thought they belonged to the same family even if not to the same person. Some of the urns had been deliberately holed before burial, and 2 pots with functional holes had also been used. Occasionally stones covered the pots. Some of the very large pots were packed with cremated bones, others had only token cremations, a few were empty. Several teeth and cremated bones of birds were also found. Many fragments of fused glass and bronze and many bones counters were in the urns. 12 contained bone combs of various types, and there were some miniature shears and tweezers.

In the second excavated area S and W of the barrow were found over 170 cremations in urns, but no inhumations. Many of the urns contained goods, including cruciform, square-headed and small-long brooches, gridle-wangers, wirst-clasps, 'counters', beads and toilet implements. A small wide-mouthed urn, with simple line decoration and stamped panels, contained an unstable cone beaker of green glass 5' 8" high with a flared rim 2½" diam., tapering to a base 1½" diam., and with a horizontal white trail below the rim.

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

Manton Warren. Inhumation burial. Li 27 NW. SE 9404. Arch J, XCI (1934), 175; ChI (1946), 91; CVIII (1952), 98. Ant J, XXI (1941), 236-37. Hall MP, No. 208, pp. 281-82. Dudley, SCS, 1949, pp. 229-31. SCS, Scunthorpe. ante 1939 Much fragmentary stamped pottery was found in 2 places, near the later find spot of the hanging-bowl; but it is not known what type of sites these were from—perhaps settlements.
the meantime quantities of sand had been carted away, and the circumstances of discovery could not be checked. The workmen’s accounts were vague; all that was certain was that the bowl, when found, was wrapped in cloth, a piece of which still adhered to the rim when it reached the museum. It is most likely that it accompanied an inhumation burial.

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


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


ante 1852 In the library of Clare Hall was an AS urn from Caister ornamented with less than a dozen stamps arranged in rows. C. R. Smith does not specify, however, which Caister is meant, and it is more probably Caister-by-Norwich NF, which see.

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

1855 A human skeleton was found with fragments of iron, apparently a shield-boss, by the head, and a bronze bowl 73" diam., with 3 plain kite-shaped escutcheons by the feet. Hawkes supposes the bowl to be sub-Roman work of the Y.

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


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


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

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

Many pot fragments and small brass Valens were found.

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

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


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


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

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

1917 A local farmer obtained from the gravel pit 2 iron spearheads with split sockets, a carinated iron shield-boss and part of the handle, 5 iron knives, 2 iron and 3 bronze annular brooches (1 plain, 2 flat, decorated), a bronze-gilt square-headed brooch with a disc on the bow, belonging to Leeds’ group 88 and late of its type, and an early RB pot. There is no record of associations. The group of objects was obtained by Dr Gibson and later went to Grantham Museum.

1936 Grave goods were found with 4 skeletons at Ruskin (by A. E. Smith). The finds went to Lincoln Museum but are not published. Details of the graves are therefore given here: (1) Adult extended, right hand on pelvis, left a little away from the leg; amber beads, bronze clasp, earthenware bead, bronze ring and fragments of glass; (2) Child, crouched on left, arm bent; bronze collar and bronze anklet (since perished); (3) Child, crouched, arm bent back to rest on thigh; annular brooches, amber and blue glass beads, iron ring, bronze clasp, silver presumably broken dots, iron knife; (4) Slightly crouched, hand back towards pelvis; nothing.

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

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

1942 R. H. Hawkes carried out extensive excavations. His collection is still in private hands; 9 of the accessory urns which he found are published in Myres’ account. Most are small and undecorated, probably of the VI or later; but there are parts of 2 stamped urns: 5 annular brooches, 3 small-long brooches, an open-work swastika brooch, a floric cruciform, 3 pairs of simple rectangular -clasp, a pair of girdle-hangers, small buckle-loops, other small bronze artifacts and fragments, an iron shield-boss and spearheads were exhibited by P. and R. Hocken in 1946; and are described by Hawkes in Arch J, XCI, 90. He mentions cremation urns; but perhaps these were those later described by Myres as accessory, and there is now real evidence for cremation at Ruskin.

1942 and 1945 6 bungalows, with a frontage of 90 yds., were being erected northwards from the windmill on the W side of the road. The Scandinavians on the Roman Lincoln road c. 600 yds. N of the Westcliffe corner, G. Knocker found graves in a drainage ditch just to the N of the town, in the gardens of 4 of the bungalows, and in the gravel pit to the W for a distance of 8 yds. from their western fence. 9 graves were discovered altogether, 2 unburied, one with only a knife. With the others were small-long, spearhead and ring brooches, wrist-clasps and a pin, described in brooches, wrist-clasps and a pin, described in
*ante 1957* Grantham Museum had a shield-boss, a gilt stud and a scaramasca from Salford.


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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

Thomas conducted excavations, which are described in *Arch.* He found that the cemetery had occupied a rectangular space of c. 3,000 square yards, the southern base being at least 60 yds. long. The space is intersected diagonally by the railway and Thomas was only able to dig the southern corner between the railway and the high road. The corner on the opposite side of the line had been used for digging gravel and both here and on the site of farm-buildings on the opposite side of the high road remains had been found.

The countryside is undulating and the cemetery site was not all elevated. In all there must have been c. 600 burials, but less than 250 could be explored. For 1/4 of the space excavated the graves were arranged in rows coinciding with the 8 edge of the cemetery, and were c. 10' from each other. Further on the interments were very irregular with barren spots where the soil was mostly gravel. Thomas thought that probably there had been tumuli here, later ploughed down. The brooches, beads and pottery were found in burials at the W end, and iron shield-bosses and spearheads (no swords) were mostly to the E. Although the extreme SW corner was closely packed with bodies it was barren of relics.

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

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

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


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

*New Somery* see *Grantham*.


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

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

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


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

1854 An AS urn was found 4' deep in a cutting for the Stamford and Essendine railway near the Uffington Road. The contents seem to have been clay and a little mould but no bones or other relics. The urn may be that in
Burghley House, which is 6½" tall and of dark ware with stamped ornament and incised lines, and is dated by Myres to c. mid VI; but this urn may be from Essendine R, which see.

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

1879 Human remains were still being turned up.

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

**Stamford** see also Helpstone Nh.

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

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

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

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

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

**1958** When more bones were turned up by the plough he called in G. Taylor, who recognized the outlines of 8 graves and excavated 6 of them. The soil filling all of them was a red clay with pieces of chalk. The first 2 graves were oval in shape, orientation EW, head W. Grave 1 was 5½' long, 2'6" wide, U-shaped in section. The skeleton was partially ploughed out. In the middle of the grave on the N side was a hob-gagged iron knife. Grave 2 was 4' long, 2' wide, 1' deep; the body was on its back, head facing right, right arm by the side. The left arm was on the chest, and had apparently held a hob-gagged iron knife. The legs were crossed and pushed up to fit into the short grave. Grave 3 was also oval, 5½' x 3½' deep; its orientation was 100° (mag.), and it contained nothing. Grave 4 was oval, 5½' x 4' x 1'8" deep, with a U-shaped section, orientation 305°. It contained nothing except for traces of iron at the W end. Grave 5 was oblong in shape with rounded corners, 8' x 4' wide. It was not excavated. Grave 6 was also oblong, 6½' x 4'6" x 1'6" deep, in section a flat-bottomed U, orientation EW. Only 2 long bones on the southern side, and an iron object, perhaps a ferrule, towards the E end, were found in it. Grave 7 was not excavated. Grave 8 was square, 3'6" x 3'6" x 6' deep. Only one small scrap of bone was found, in the NW corner of the grave together with 'fused' pieces of iron and bronze, scraps of wood and other pieces of iron. In the SE corner of the grave were 2 bronze links, a Roman coin (Constantius I, 330-355) and a fragment of another (undeterminable). Near the NW corner of the grave, outside it but under the plough line, was a piece of jet.

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

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

**Thealby** see Burton-Statheh Li.

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

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

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

1871-88 Yerburgh also records the skeletons, and says that the bones 'with a deal of rusty iron, moulded to dust when exposed to the air, so that it was impossible to form any idea of their original shape'.

1836 'In the spring . . c. 100 skeletons were dug up by the road sides on the Green, seemingly of large boned picked men. In one place 8 skulls lay together as if the bodies had been buried in a circle.' (J. Cragg.)

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

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

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**ante 1915** An AS square-headed brooch and clasp were found by the Roman Road called High Dyke in Wellbourne.

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

1856 A number of cinerary urns were found in a sand pit c. 3 m. from the Roman Road from Caistor to Horncastle. 2 urns of yellow clay and one of dark grey ware were drawn by Trollope; but neither drawings norurns are extant.

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**circa 1933** Mrs Ruddin . . picked up a twisted piece of highly patinated bronze on a ploughed field at Willoughton. This was the last remains of a hanging-bowl hopelessly ruined by agricultural implements. No escutcheons have survived. From the same site came parts of a bronze buckle and another bronze fragment of AS age. A settlement site is known at Willoughton; but these remains are more probably from an inhumation burial.

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

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

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

1741 'Mr Wyng brought me one of the instruments [13" long] found by the Roman road on Witham Common. Many bodys dug
up there close by the Roman road. Everyone had such an instrument by his side. I take them to be Scotch dirks or daggers.'

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

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

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

1828 Some workmen, digging material for mending roads, found an ancient cemetery, described as in a large tumulus composed entirely of gravel. The wolds on which it is situated are composed of chalk. Upon this 'tumulus' was another of smaller size, a 'long barrow' in which more than 20 urns had been deposited in a line the whole length of the mound, mouths upwards. They lay 3' from the surface, at irregular distances, some close together, some 3'-4' apart. 3 only were preserved, they were hand-made and rude. A few were lined with lines and circles. They were half-filled with ashes, calcined bones and black, grey earth.

Phillips considers this an AS cemetery.


ante 1885 During ironstone working numerous cinerary urns, broken pottery, weapons, brass rings, and buckles, glass beads, and what was erroneously described . . . as brass cavalry trappings have been proved . . . to be AS fibulae. These fibulae were found in the Brewe's gravefield . . . and consist of a pair . . . each of 1¾", one of 4" and one of 2½" in length—all of massive brass [cuneiform brooch]. There were also 2 flattened thin brass fibulae c. 1½" diam. with the pins belonging to them, but detached.

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


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

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

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


1937 An AS urn was found almost at the corner of Drury Lane and Great Queen Street. It was c. 12' below the present surface. No other remains were reported to have been found, except a complete human lower jaw, found 40' away with perhaps no connection with the AS deposit. It is of a woman 30–35 years old. The pot is almost complete and this makes it probably that it was deliberately buried, but it is possibly from a habitation site. The urn is 4½' high, of coarse reddish-brown ware, with a faint vertical fluting all round the lower part from shoulder to base. The nearest parallels are urns from Sr. It probably dates from the end of the pagan period.

Other finds in London (e.g. a comb in Queen Victoria Street; one V and one VI pot near the Guildhall; a square V buckle with chip-carving at Smithfield; a necklace of blue glass beads from Whitechapel Mount in the Society of Antiquaries Museum; and a cruciform brooch from Tower Street) were unassociated. See Vulliamy (1930), pp. 231–32, etc.


1935–1958 During the excavation of the kitchen area of Northolt Manor 3 AS graves, more probably isolated burials than part of a cemetery, were found. The first was cut NE-SW, 2' deep into the clay, and contained the semi-flexed skeleton of a male c. 17 years old, lying on the left, with a single blue glass bead beneath the jaw. The second grave, 4, to the E, was orientated NS and had been disturbed. It contained a small bronze ring with overlapping ends and a fragment of bone plate with circle-and-dot decoration. Grave 3 lay 45' to the N, and was dug WE, only 3' deep into the clay. It contained the supine body of a man c. 30 years old, with a long scar of the broad type with a copper inlay, of the late VII or early VIII, and the tip of an iron knife.

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

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


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

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

1868 8 human skeletons were found lying 3' deep (2' into the gravel) heads to the W. 3 were side by side, c. about 1 yard apart, the
rest promiscuously. Near the shoulder of the central one of the 3 was a late bronze small-long brooch. An iron spearhead was found near by. Those of the skeletal remains preserved sufficiently for examination were of a 'fine type of a man' and a small elderly female. A large urn was found 4 yds. to the E of the skeletons, but was broken to pieces by the workmen. One labourer said he had destroyed many crooks like it; he thought they all contained bones, but none had any coins.

Later, another skeleton was discovered, lying supine, head W., 3' 6" deep, the face covered by a shield-boss, the hands lying on an iron sword 3½' long. Near the left shoulder was a spearhead. A little to the N was an imperfect urn containing calcined bones, and a 'small vessel of fickle ware' was found 50 yards to the W. Some 'ornamental work' was also found in the gravel.

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


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

ante 1793. The barrows had been completely levelled.

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

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

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

Shepperton III, War Close. ? Inhumation cemetery. Mx 24 SE. TQ 080667. J. Aubrey, Monumenta Britannica, III, fol. 154 (photostats: referred to in OS), (not consulted). OS records. "... Warre Close; in this close within these fourtie yeares have for certaine beene digged up heames and sparrs, and swords and a world of men's bones?"


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

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

Walton Bridge Green see Shepperton II Mx.

Upper West Field see Shepperton I Mx.

Windmill Hill see Shepperton II Mx.


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


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


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

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


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


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

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

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

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

ante 1948. A fine square-headed brooch of the VI was found at Brigham and is now in Norwich Museum; it is certain that it came from this site.


1751. In excavating a sandpit, more than 100 urns were said to have been found, but only 13 were whole and of these differently made. One was very small and contained nothing but sand. G. Burton describes the site as being 'between Rushford and Brettenham in Suffolk, and c. one furlong E of the great

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

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

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

Fused glass beads are the only grave-goods known.

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

Bridgham see Bretenham Nf.


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


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

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

About 200 years from this site, several archaeological works made possible the excavation of 'one of the many undisturbed places of interment on the S side of the road'. The bodies had been buried in a grave dug into the surface of the pre-glacial sand, which was covered by 3 inches of disturbed sand and road make-up. The bodies were fully extended, face up, and with feet to the E. The distance between them was about that between churchyard graves.

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

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

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

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


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

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

1847 2 urns then in the library of Clare Hall, Cambridge, were said to come from Caistor. Which Caistor is not specified; it could have been Caistor, or another.

1853 2 urns from Caistor were in the Norwich Museum; one with 5 bulbos projections and vertical lines containing fragments of bone; the other was ornamented with neck of bones. One was a pair of tweezers found in an urn.

ante 1855 An early cinerary urn from Caistor was exhibited.
 trovare in a large open field (presumably Priory Field) several dark grey urns, varying in size and pattern and filled with calcined bones. Many were discovered, but Carthew saw 20–30, all AS but with no new types. The cremations were mostly scattered, but Carthew recorded a ‘perforated disc of earth’ (‘fossil weight’); a small glass bead; 5 microscopic shells (later excavators also reported these, well known in cemeteries); some thin metallic fragments (one with a row of small perforations along one edge) regarded as part of a specular; 2 boss-like objects of siltstone, bone, the other of stone (playing pieces), and fragments of a bone comb adorned with concentric rings. Some brooches were also believed to have been found ante 1890 Corder dug a corner of a field in Castle Acre traditionally known as the King’s Hunting Place. There was no mound, but 2 rows of cinerary urns were found; the smallest of them, and the only one at all perfect, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of New- castle with a bronze fibula and a number of green and red glass beads, all partly fused. 1891 Other urns having been ploughed up, an excavation was undertaken in Priory Field. Considerably more than 50 urns were dis- covered, all more or less shattered by the plough. They had been deposited some- times singly, frequently in pairs, and sometimes in groups of 4 or 5. Sometimes large rough flints were laid upon them, and the excavators reported that they had not been deposited upon the bare-chalk, but in every case were embedded 6’ deep in mortar. They were all of coarse ware, varying in size from 12’ diameter to 7’, some plain, others variously ornamented with stamps of cross-and-circle or grid.

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

The cemetery is no means fully explored. There exist 22 urns from the Nine excavations, some of early date and including one Buckelurone, one window urn in King’s Lynn Museum, and some with stamped decoration arranged in a very distinctive manner. Of the associated objects, some of the cruciform brooches are V and some of the iron shears are miniautes.

1897 An examination of an extension of this cemetery into West Acre parish produced 24 urns and fragments of many more, some with grave-goods and cremated bones. The ‘mortar’ reported from XIX excavations proved to be decomposed chalk.

Caton see Norwich.


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


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


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

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

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


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

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

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


1958 ‘I think that you cannot plot this [the crossroads where AS pottery was found] as more than a casual find, though it is true that the evidence from the 1858 excavations rather tends to suggest the possibility that this inhumation of other runs through from late Roman to very early Medieval, but I am not sufficiently certain about it to suggest including it in the Dark Ages Map. You will remember that the evidence of a local farmer suggested that the inhumation burials extended from TM 020973 to the crossroads at TM 019974 and then turned southwards along the E side of the present common. Unfortunately our only dating evidence comes from the excavations and earlier discoveries during road widening at TM 020973.' (Clarke.)

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1849 In constructing the Norwich-Ipswich railway a skeleton was found 7 deep with a bronze cruciform brooch (5 in. long, of Abercrombie’s Group III, c. A.D. 550), and a ring brooch (1 in. diam., with a bronze pin) resting on the breast. The site may have been near Hall Green. The brooches are illustrated by D. Turner, but are now lost.

Grinston. Inhumation burials. NF 34 NW. TF 721224. NF Arch, XXVII (1939), 245-46. Museums: King’s Lynn, Norwich Castle (remains of 2 skeletons).

1929 ‘A few yards in front of the ‘Bell’ inn, workmen found a complete undecorated bowl of black ware—an Anglian type of the VI—4¼ high.’—T. B. Brough Museum, but as the label mentions fragments of a urn it may not come from Grinston. Human remains had been found on the site many years before and may form part of an Anglian inhumation cemetery.

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


1859 Sir T. Beevor reported the discovery of some urns, probably AS, in a field on his property at Hargham. From 20-30 were found, with calcined bones but no remains of implements. They were much broken. Clarke is doubtful of this site, since none of the pottery has survived and it could be of the BA. But unless there is definite evidence to the contrary it may be regarded as AS.


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

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

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

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


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

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

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


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

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

Considering the parts of the bodies which were regularly underfired, it appears that the technique of cremation was to lay the corpse on the ground, or perhaps even in a shallow trough, and to make the pyre on top. To judge from the fused glass beads found with some cremations, the temperature was c. 90°C.


1869 In digging for gravel, workmen found several graves c. 2' deep in a sandy field sloping to the E. c. 1 ½ m. W. of Kenninghall Church. In male graves there were shield-bosses, swords, spearheads and bronze brooches, in female graves c. 100 glass and amber beads, brooches, buckles, clasps, etc. were found. There were no cremations.

Subsequently more brooches, etc. were found. A full list of the extant finds is given in NF Arch, XVII, and includes square-headed and cruciform brooches of all stages of development. It is likely that the cemetery was in use from the late V to the early VII.


Circa 1540 'Syr John Dicon told me that yn digging of a Balke or Mere yn a Felde longong to the Parocho of Kenninghould in Northfolk ther were founde a great many Yethen Pottes yn order cum cimerbus mortuorum.'

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


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

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

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

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

1849 4 'pulley beads' (playing pieces) were exhibited, from 16 found in an urn 'stopped with clay' and filled with burnt bones. Also in it was a small piece of yellow glass, a piece of iron 'indurated with sand or gravel' and small portions of pins, probably of bone.

1853 The Norwich Museum had 4 pots, fragments of decorated urns and of a comb, tweezers and iron objects (called spearheads), published in the 1853 Catalogue. Chester presented the BM with an urn, with 6 shale or stone roundels and a green glass bead.

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

1836 Sainty and Watson excavated a BA round barrow at 140° OD at a bend in the parish boundary bank; a rusted iron spearhead and a shield-blade were found in a secondary position, but no bones.


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

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

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

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

**Mannington** see Wolterton *Nf*.


The earlier discoveries on this site have been summarized by Clarke in *NF Arch*, XXVII (1939), 246.

1815 Laboursers making a fence at White’s Hill c. ½ m. NW of Caistor Camp discovered several urns (20 are recorded), in some of which there were metal objects. In one presented to the Norwich Museum were a pair of small bronze tweezers, and in another an iron ring and a buckle.

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

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

1818 ‘An urn found; also some grains of wheat discovered at the same time, and fragments of tubular found in supelichal urns near that place.’ (PAA).

1820 An V Buckelaurd was found and is now in the Ashmolean.

1822 ‘1 excavated a space of 120 sq. yds. I here found several urns, or rather remains of urns, for they were so near the surface that most of them had been broken by the plough. I ... found that they were arranged in regular rows in the quinquex order, and distant c. 6 ft from the other. They were mostly made of coarse earth, soft and brittle. ... It is singular that no 2 were exactly alike in size and decoration.’ (Layton.) Some of these urns contained bronze tweezers and brooches. There was also a glass goblet which may be evidence for some inhumation.

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

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

1949 7 complete urns were found in an area c. 70' by 40', together with fragments of at least 50 decorated urns, including a shed stamped with an animal head turned backwards. Associated finds were few but included gaming pieces, combs, a spindle-whorl and iron tweezers. It is clear from the pottery (see NF Arch, XXVII, 200-201) that the cemetery began in the V.

**Mannington** see Wolterton *Nf*.

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

1974 ‘1 broad iron scaramass, 10¾" long, was found with pottery at Merton Hall. A note by Fox says that the pottery (now lost) is perhaps Roman, but the scaramass is of the VIII or later and can hardly have been associated.


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

**Mulbarton.** NF 75 SW. TG 194011. OS records, information from R. R. Clarke, Norwich Museum.

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


1925 When S. Chapman of Round Plantation was sinking a hole for a post on his holding, he found a skull. Favel excavated the skeleton of a strong man, c. 60 years old. It was lying in a smooth hollow 8" deep, scraped in the chalky boulder clay, covered by 2½ of sandy soil. The head was to the WNW and the body was fully extended, arms to the sides. Nothing was with the skeleton except a small bronze clip lying on the right hip, identified by Lethbridge as AS from parallels at Burwell.


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


1600 ‘Add to the name Narborough quod dum Clemens Spelman Eques, XXX abhinc annis, Hortum novum sub radice Burgi molitorum, multa humana Ossum cum Armorum partibus aliquot sunt effossa.’

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

1955 Fragments of AS pottery were found.


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

1939 An AS warrior, head S, with spearhead 18" long, and shield-boss, was found 2½ deep at m. E of Narford Hall.

ante 1600 Material of all periods was found over a period of several years, as a result of agricultural activity on the Narford estate. It included reconstrucetable sections of 3 AS pots, 2 plain and 2 with stamps, bosses and incised lines; and 7 smaller pieces, 2 plain, and one with incised line decoration, and the rest of Roman-Saxon type—2 light red (one with a boss and 2 with dimples), and one dark red with a group of 3 dimples. There do not seem to have been any associated finds, and only one urn is recorded as having been burnt with bone. All the urns except one are said to have come from the field known as Bradmoor (755145).

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

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

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

1850 Nightingale owned 4 paste beads from Northwold.

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

1852 Whippcore exhibited ‘several fibulae and clasps of bronze of the Saxon period, found at Northwold.’

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

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

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


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

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

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


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

Pensthorpe see Kettlestone Nf.


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

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


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

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


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

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

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

1929 A number of other burials were found.

1938 2 other urns in Runcton Hall were dated by Myres to the early and mid VI (the latter urn with random stamping).

Rushford see Bretherton Nf.


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

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

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

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

Norwich Museum has an iron spearhead from Eaton Farm.

Shadwell see Bretherton Nf.


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

1853 A militei broach from Shropham was exhibited.


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

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


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


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


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1820 ‘Mr G. Johnson assisted at the opening of some tumuli at a farm called “Pett’s Gards” in Sporle. . . In one of these 7 skeletons were found placed side by side; round shields (apparently of leather stretched over an arm) and long shields of wood were placed over the faces of some; and spearheads by their sides; a kind of woollen cloak was distinctly observed enveloping each body, but which quickly turned to dust on the admission of air; fibulae fastened them on the breast. None of their shields could be observed except the iron umbo of one, this had been pierced by a spear. The beads were one of the skeletons which Mr Johnson thinks was a female. In another tumulus was the skeleton of a horse and a large quantity of small bones.’ It is not clear from this account whether the burials were primary or secondary.

C. R. Smith adds that by the side of some of them ‘conjectured to be of females, from beads and the absence of large iron shield-bosses, and under them an iron buckle apparently retaining the impression of cloth.

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

1847 and 1851 ‘Other perforated stones, bronze instruments, etc. were unearthed.

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

ante 1911 ‘Burials are recorded at Stockton.

Stow Bridge see Wallington Nf.


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

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


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

circa 1806. Trees were cleared from a tumulus in Thetford graveyard; subsequently human skulls and other bones were turned up by grave-diggers. Hunt observed several skeletons and said that they were especially thick on the W slope of the tumulus and were generally laid with head to the S. On another occasion he observed the remains of burnt burials, etc. from primary burials. The tumulus was a ‘hollow’ of a chapel on gently rising ground. About a dozen skeletons were dug out altogether; there were no urns or other objects with them and the soil was generally free from flint.

ante 1872 2 spindle-whorls, knives, bone pins, keys, ? an ornamental clasp and ‘portions of urns’ were said to have been dug out of barrows at Thetford, but the sites are not known.

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

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

Thetford II, Bury Road. Inhumation burials. Nf TL 8682. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Thetford (including Norwich Castle Museum (fragments of 2 adult skeletons and one child). 1953 3 inhumation burials, one with a socketed iron spearhead and a knife (now lost), another with an iron spoon, were found in Bury Road. The exact position is not now known. Norwich Museum has the remains of 3 skeletons which may also be from this site, received 1960.

Thetford III, Red Castle. Inhumation cemetery, late. Nf TL 860830. Norwich Museum records. Museums: Norwich Castle (including c. 85 inhumed and one cremated skeleton). 1957 An inhumation cemetery was found. The earliest burials may be pagan, the majority were Late Saxon or later. A cremation burial found on the site may be early AS.

Thetford Warren. Inhumation burial. Nf 102 SE. TL 8383. P Sf IA, XXVII (1939), 240. 1911 Trenching 25 deep in Thetford Warren, E of the Warren Lodge and S of the Thetford-Brandon road, during a temporary military camp, revealed a skeleton with an iron spearhead, knife and probably also a buckle. The site is probably now part of the golf course.


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

The cemetery is dated to the VII.


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

A great number of large stones and burnt earth were also said to have been turned up near by, with fragments of large urns and an amorphous, iron spearheads, bronze fragments ‘apparently the remains of a large [leather] shield’, a bronze ring brooch, bronze scroabe and a second brass of Nero. Later a Roman bronze lamp and an iron bit were found.

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


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


1890 An iron shield-boss and a socketed iron spearhead, 10 long, were found in the surface layer of a gravel pit near the ‘Dray and Horse’ Inn, presumed to be that of the SW of it.

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

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

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

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


circa 1850 While making the Wells-Fakenham railway, an AS skeleton was found 400 yds. S of Walsingham Station and removed in the presence of Lee-Warner. It was associated with a little wide-mouthed vessel, a cruciform brooch of Aberg’s group IV of the mid 19th, and 2 flat circular bronze ring brooches.


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

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


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


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

ante 1909 A pit in Wretham parish produced 10 or 12 loonweights, a Belgic ware dish, early IA and RB pot fragments and an AS pot 4½ high.

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

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


ante 1915 AS urns were found from time to time in a sand pit NE of Hall Farm, near a tributary of the Bure and c. 1 m. from Mannington Hall, but in Wollerton parish; and also in an adjacent field, a low hill. The urns lay only 6–8 under the surface and were much broken by ploughing. One illustrated was ornamented with S-shaped stamps; and another had been mended by pouring lead into a hole in the bottom from inside. The urns contained fragments of calcined bones, not reduced to ashes, so that ribs, finger bones and pieces of skull were recognizable, but no long bones. Nothing else except a few fragments of thin bronze and a jet bead were found in the urns, which are dated to VI.


NORFOLK

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

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


1913 A skeleton with an iron spearhead, a small knife, a small scrumass and a shield-boss was found in a gravel pit in Wretton, c. 1 m. W of Stoke Ferry. The grave was oriented with the head SW, and was originally c. 3 deep. One arm appears to have been extended over the head. The site was on some of the highest ground in the immediate neighbourhood, 50′ OD.

Yarmouth. Cremation cemetery. NF 66 SE. TG 518090. PSJIA, VI (1888), 349. NF Arch, XXVII (1939), 249. 1918 A cremation cemetery was found in carting brick-earth at Bally and Sutton’s chemical works at Runham Vauxhall, only a few feet above OD. Cinerary urns and a coin of the Constantine family, and an alleged one of Augustine were found; but since it is unlikely that cremation was practised in IV the cemetery may be AS.