

**Abington** see *Northampton*.

**Great Addington I.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 33 NW. SP 957744. W. Whellan, *Directory of Northants* (1874), pp. 741–42. *VCH*, pp. 241–42. Cole, MS History of Addington (not consulted).

The cemetery is on the side of a steep valley.

*ante* 1847 'The gravel diggers on Shooter's Hill found from time to time many human skeletons in various directions about the field, interred with great regularity a few feet from the surface.' There were no signs of tumuli. Some skeletons were laid face down, others on their sides; 3 were without heads, but 3 or 4 stones had been heaped up in place. A 'drinking cup of unbaked clay' was found at the foot of one skeleton; and spearheads, daggers and 'portions of other war-like instruments' as well as necklaces and other ornaments were found near others. Here also was found 'the Druid sandstone, which is silex and pebbles forming a pudding stone.' In an adjoining field was a little tumulus-like elevation, in which skeletons were also found.

1866 6 complete skeletons and an iron dagger were found in the churchyard.

R. A. Smith considered that perhaps some of the skeletons in contracted positions were IA.

**Great Addington II.** Cremation burial. Nh 33 NW. SP 9675. *PSA*, IX (1883), 322–23. *VCH*, pp. 242–43. Museum: British Museum.

1883 A jug-shaped urn of very early type with a funnel handle was found by ironstone diggers near the road to Ringstead. It was buried 6' deep in blue lias clay on a hill overlooking the Nene valley, and was whole when found, but broken by the workmen. It is of coarse pottery but perhaps wheel-made. The ornamentation consists of a rope-pattern and zigzag incised lines. It is illustrated in *PSA*. It contained calcined bones, and was itself blackened and whitened by fire.

**Aynho.** ?Inhumation burial. Nh 10 SE. SP 524323 (first site unlocated). Baker (1830), I, 558. A. Beesley, *History of Banbury* (1841), p. 37. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1830 In levelling the ground near the Portway at Aynho 'the workmen disinterred a skeleton, with the legs gathered up, and inclosed between 4 slabs placed at right angles. . . . Similar discoveries have recently been made in the same direction by the side of the road to Bicester'—probably the skeleton reported as 'lying at full length, . . . discovered at the declivity of the hill between Aynho and Souldern.'

In the Northampton Museum is a large iron spearhead broken at the socket, from the Dryden collection.

**Badby.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 43 SW. SP 563591. *JBAA*, I (1846), 60–61. *PSA*, 1st ser. I (1849), 74. *VCH*, p. 234. Brown (1915), IV, 781.

*ante* 1834 A stone pit was dug into East Highway Ground, and from time to time skeletons laid NS were disinterred. With them were found spears, swords, shield-bosses, knives, beads and other smaller articles, but no coins.

*circa* 1834 A large number of objects were found and dispersed: some were said to be illustrated in Baker's *History of Northampton* but the illustration could not be found.

*circa* 1836 More were found and again dispersed, but the tenant retained a large and handsome square-headed brooch, a disc brooch with geometric ornament, an annular brooch and a square-headed small-long brooch, illustrated in *JBAA*. Whenever fresh ground was opened, bones and whole skeletons were found *c.* 18" below the surface.

See *Newnham Nh*.

**Barton Seagrave.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 32 NE. Area SP 887773. *VCH*, pp. 244–45. Smith (1923), p. 22. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1902 Several cinerary and other urns have been found at Barton Seagrave; and are preserved with an iron shield-boss ornamented with a disc of bronze-gilt and minor objects now in the British Museum. The circumstances of the discovery are not recorded.

**Borough Hill, Daventry.** Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Nh 43 NW. SP 588622.

Baker (1830), (quoted in Edgar). *VCH*, p. 255. W. Edgar, *Borough Hill* (1925), p. 38, 103, pl. 14. Museum: Northampton.

1823 G. Baker excavated the tumuli on Borough Hill, and found (along with Roman objects) an AS bronze pin, a square-headed small-long brooch with a crescentic foot and ring-and-dot ornament, an early buckle with a wide rectangular plate, beads of green and blue glass, red earthenware and amber, a small bronze stud, and 2 perforated Roman coins. It is not clear which barrow these came from; possibly that on the SW side of the inner entrance into the northern camp, which Baker describes as 'a solitary circular tumulus of slight elevation which disclosed a primary and subsequent interment; the upper and later one had been evidently disturbed by the operations of the plough, for 2 or 3 years since, a broken annulet of jet was picked up on the surface; and on now digging into it at the depth of *c.* half a foot were portions of human bones supposed to be of a female, with a boar's tusk and fragments of animal bones.' Baker also describes a presumed slight tumulus at the top of the inner vallum, in which, near the surface, was found the under jaw and part of the skeleton of a man, a horse tooth and several other bones. At the northern extremity of the camp, the skeleton of a man deposited in a cist composed of large sarsen stones, with a spearhead by his side, had been dug up by a labourer a few years before.

**Boughton.** Inhumation burial. Nh 38 SW. Area SP 753658. T. J. George, MS note, Northampton Museum.

1917 'Saxon burial'—no other information.

**Brixworth I.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 31 SW. SP 747720. *VCH*, pp. 245–46. George (1904), p. 11. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1904 An AS cemetery, with both inhumation and cremation burials, was discovered  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of the church. It produced the usual urns, spearheads, shield-bosses, knives, brooches, etc.

See below, *Brixworth II*.

**Brixworth II.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 31 SW. SP 744715. George (1904), p. 11. *VCH*, pp. 245–46. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1904 An AS cemetery was discovered  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of the church, of similar character to the other. It produced urns, spearheads, knives, etc.

*N.B.* Northampton Museum has a large collection of objects from Brixworth, but undifferentiated. They include 2 fragments of a large gilt-bronze square-headed brooch with garnets, 2 large bronze cruciform brooches and one smaller, 8 small-long brooches (a pair with trefoil heads and crescentic feet, 2 others, not a pair, with triangular feet, 2 cross potent, not a pair, and 2 square-headed), 2 applied brooches, necklaces of 72, 15 and 8 beads of amber and glass, a buckle, a twisted bronze wire ring, a horse bit and a cheek piece, 6 knives and 15 spearheads.

**Brixworth III.** ? Nh 31 SW. Unlocated. *Ant J*, XIX (1939), 325–26. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1914 An AS rough hand-made pot, highly burnished,  $3\frac{3}{8}$ " high, perhaps an accessory vessel, and a cruciform brooch with half-round knobs belonging to a group dated by Aberg to the early VI were found 'near Brixworth' but there is no record of their provenance or anything to say if they were in any way associated.

Also labelled from 'near Brixworth' in Northampton Museum are 3 decorated pins, a penannular brooch, an annular brooch, 4 pairs of wrist-clasps, a bronze chain, 2 bronze pins on a wire ring, a bronze ring, 9 shield-bosses and a large iron knife with a tang and iron pommel.

These may come from one of the known sites.

There are also 2 AS spearheads from 'Attenborough's Iron Stone Quarries'.

**Brixworth IV.** Cremation burials. Nh 31 SW, 37 NW. SP 7570. Wetton, *Guide Book*, p. 98. *JBAA*, IV (1848), 141–43. *Descriptive Catalogue of Reading Museum* (1896), 53–54 (not consulted). Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1848 A small urn with pierced lugs was discovered with several cinerary urns 'apparently British' on the manor of Wolfage, S of the church in the parish of Brixworth. It is round at the bottom and stained black from smoke,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 3" diam., the rim broken in 2 places.

The name of the manor is now lost, but it was SW of the village. (J. E. B. Gover, A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire*, EPNS, X, 123.)

*ante* 1896 An AS cinerary urn in which were found 2 combs, from 'a farm belonging to Lord Wantage' was presented to Reading

Museum. It was later given to Northampton Museum.

**Brockhall** see *Norton Nh.*

**Clipston.** Inhumation burial. Nh 23 NE. Area SF 714815. George (1904), p. 12. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1904 A skeleton was found with scramasax, spearhead and knife.

**Cow Meadow** see *Northampton.*

**Cranford.** ? Nh 33 NW. Unlocated. *VCH*, p. 254. George (1904), p. 13. Brown (1915), IV, 782. Museum: Northampton.

1904 3 small urns were known from Cranford; 'one in Northampton Museum; one in South Kensington Museum'.

These may belong to the sites at Twywell or Woodford. There is now no urn from Cranford in the BM.

**Cransley.** ?Mixed cemetery. Nh 25 SW. SP 838778. *PSA*, IX (1881), 93-95. *VCH*, pp. 240-41. Brown (1915), IV, 782. Museum: British Museum.

1879 Finds were made by ironstone diggers in Cransley 100-200 yds. to the E of the by-road to Thorpe Malsor; they were dispersed to various collectors. They included an iron spearhead, 2 circular bronze brooches (one 2", the other 1½" diam.), a bronze tube 2" long, perhaps a horn mount, a ring of white metal, a sword blade 2' 3" long, said to have been found with a bronze bowl with a handle, a work-box and its flat attachment plate, beads (3 of terracotta, patterned, and one of blue glass). They were found *c.* 4' deep and near them were human bones too decayed to be preserved. As these finds are of kinds found with both sexes, there must have been at least 2 skeletons. The spearhead was found 'in another place' and other spearheads, not preserved, were also said to have been found. There was also a wide-mouthed brown urn, ornamented with zigzags and half full of 'dry bone dust, unburnt', and a black jug, roughly made with no turnover at the mouth and with pointed knobs at intervals on the bellied part.

**Daventry** see *Borough Hill Nh.*

**Desborough I.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 24 NE. SP 805830. *Arch*, XIV (1876), 466-71.

*VCH*, pp. 237-40. Brown (1915), IV, 782. Museum: British Museum.

1876 During ironstone diggings *c.* 60 interments were found within an old encampment of *c.* 4 acres. The bodies were not in coffins, but simply laid in pits sunk in the topsoil. Many of these were empty or contained only a few fragments of bone with occasional pieces of coarse pot and burnt stones. The graves were roughly made, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom and appeared to run invariably E or SW; the heads of the skeletons were always at the W. In all these graves were traces of fire, i.e. pieces of stone burnt red, either of ironstone or a non-local freestone; one empty pit was lined with clay at the bottom, in which stones showing traces of fire were embedded edgewise.

In one grave was found a gold necklace with a central pendant cross, circular gold pendants and gold-mounted garnets. In another was a Roman bronze pan with a handle, fragments of a bronze bowl, a pair of scales with 2 of the suspension rings, a spoon and a hinge of white metal, a bronze pin, a flat iron bar 6½" long and the pointed end of some instrument, a bowl-shaped cup of amber glass and another smaller and more conical.

**Desborough II.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 16 SE. SP 8084. *GM* (1757), p. 21 (*GM Library RB Remains*, I, p. 237). *Arch*, XLV (1876), 471. *VCH*, p. 237.

*ante* 1757 In a gravel pit on the N of Desborough 'opened for the benefit of the turnpike' several human skeletons were found 2' deep with several amber and glass beads lying near the breast bones of one of them, and an iron ring and several bronze clasps. In the same pit were 2 urns with bones and ashes in them.

1865 'In another part of the village' to the 1876 discoveries, many interments were found accompanied by bronze articles, but they were dispersed.

**Desborough III.** Inhumation burial. Nh 24 NE. SP 790828. *PSA*, XXII (1908), 336.

1908 2 AS pots of very rough plain blackish ware, probably accessory vessels from a grave, were found in a field on high ground at the W end of the town during ironstone working. Many finds of BA to Roman date were discovered on the site (including the Desborough mirror).

**Desborough or Rothwell.** Unlocated. Museum: Market Harborough.

An AS cinerary urn in Market Harborough Museum was found between Desborough and Rothwell. Nothing else is known of its discovery.

**Duston.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 44 SE. SP 726602. *PSA*, XIX (1903), 310-14. Brown (1915), IV, 782. George (1904), pp. 7, 14. Museums: Northampton (including some skeletal material); British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

*circa* 1903 At least 6 unburnt burials of the AS period, with heads to the NW, were found some ½ m. W of the RB site. With them were 8 spearheads, 7 knives, 4 shield-bosses, a small bucket, fragments of a bronze bowl, a circular brooch of Roman work with rings of coloured enamel, a large bronze square-head, a large saucer brooch with star design, 3 openwork swastika brooches, 4 plain circular and 2 small square-headed brooches and 2 necklaces, one of 17 amber beads and the other of one large glass bead, 2 blue glass and 8 amber. There were also some iron nails George thought might point to the use of coffins.

1904 'During the past 12 months' *c.* 25 skeletons, with numerous brooches, chiefly circular, and knives, etc., were unearthed, besides 2 cremation burials. Northampton Museum has many objects from these later excavations, including parts of one or two bridle bits, another wooden bucket, quantities of glass and amber beads, knives, bronze tags and wrist-clasps, small-long (many varieties), applied, a large gilt bronze square-head, a very large cruciform, a penannular, saucer and disc brooches, tweezers, toilet instruments, bronze rings and pins.

**Ecton.** Late. Nh 45 NE. SP 830637. J. Cole, *History and Antiquities of Ecton* (1825), pp. 42-43. *VCH*, p. 236.

1762 In the gardens of Ecton House, *c.* 200 yds. NE of the church, workmen levelling the ground found several bones and skulls lying in order from E to W, and among them 2 Saxon silver coins, the one illustrated being of Aethelred.

R. A. Smith says that this does not prove the burials to be of the same period; stray coins are found elsewhere in the country unaccompanied by burials; but the probability that they are contemporary cannot be ruled out.

**Eye.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 4 SW. TF 239035. G. Wyman Abbott, letters (14-x-1932) in OS records, CR 5644, and (2-i-1961), to A. L. Savill. Museum: Peterborough.

1908 The Peterborough Museum has 2 iron spearheads, an iron annular brooch with pin, and a few indeterminate fragments of bronze and pottery collected by G. W. Moore and from the Northey Brick Company, Eye Green. Abbott records that one burial was found with spearhead, wrist-clasps and ivory purse-ring. He was informed that there were several burials but not a large cemetery.

**Grendon.** ?Inhumation burials. Nh 46 SW. SP 879604. T. J. George, MS note, Northampton Museum.

'AS burials found.'

**Hardingstone.** Inhumation burials. Nh 45 SW, 52 NW. SP 737583. *Reliquary*, I (1860), 189-90. *VCH*, p. 253-54. Museum: Northampton.

1855 According to Bateman, an AS cemetery was discovered 'where evidences of Pagan rites attending some of the interments coupled with the Christian character of the relics accompanying others, point to a time when the customs of heathenism were giving way to the influence of Christianity, probably about the close of the VII'.

An iron spearhead and perhaps part of another are in Northampton Museum, as also is a two-piece bridle bit with cheek-piece rings, said to have been found in the mouth of a horse and apparently in the same interment as a handsome circular bronze attachment plate. This plate has a central boss, with 4 others (settings lost) at the points of a cruciform star of garnets. Between them were 4 fishes, also set cruciformly, and intertwined ornaments.

The site is thought to be at Hunsbury.

1953 2 AS burials were discovered in a bank during a training dig by R. J. C. Atkinson. About 30 yards from the bank and 50 yards from the N entrance, inside Hunsbury fort, an AS sceatta was found on the surface.

**Helpstone.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 2 NE. TF 104067. George (1904), p. 16. Brown (1915), IV, 500, 779. *Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 84, 99. OS records. Museum: Lincoln.

*ante* 1904 'According to George, the glass-windowed urn now in Lincoln Museum but formerly in the now defunct Stamford Museum was found in a ballast pit at Helpstone. . .

The discovery of this urn at Helpstone is confirmed by entries in the old catalogue of the Stamford Museum, sold up 1910, which records a cinerary urn, portions of a small urn, and human remains and a small iron knife as coming from a gravel pit at Helpstone'. The window urn is 3½" high, carinated and round bottomed, and with returning spirals on the shoulder.

1915 'From the same pit, though described as 'Bainton ballast hole' came a bronze pin now in the collection in the vestry of Maxey Church'.

**Holdenby.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 37 SE. SP 695671. E. A. Hartshorne, *Memorials of Holdenby* (1868), pp. 6-7. *Athenaeum* (1899), p. 660. *J Nh NHS*, XI (1901), 3-7; XV (1909), 91-99. *VCH*, pp. 246-47. Brown (1915), IV, 781-82.

*circa* 1862 Human bones with an iron object said to have been part of a spear were found on the S side of Coneybury Hill.

1864 Men digging for gravel on the opposite bank found fragments of pottery, charred bones, a horseshoe and 2 bronze brooches. Miss Hartshorne was able to reconstruct 2 or 3 pots 'of very common clay and rude workmanship'. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne trenched the adjoining ground and found 6 skeletons; only one was complete and this was of an adult lying doubled up with knees almost touching the chin, and a shield-boss over his head.

1899 'The last Rector of Holdenby, having seen these objects and recognized them as Saxon, obtained permission . . . to explore. . . . The exploration lasted a week. . . . A shallow trench dug from the supposed position of the old find at once uncovered a skeleton and by running trenches in every direction, more skeletons were discovered. The cemetery is situated on the brow of the most prominent part of the ridge. . . . [and the burials were] probably disturbed by the plough. There was no trace of any mound. The notes taken by the late Rectory of Holdenby were as follows—

"Of the 12 skeletons found 3 were males and 9 females. The graves were very shallow, 8"-15". . . . Bodies not lying in a uniform direction; 6 with feet NW, others in various directions. In one case a female was lying face downwards above an older interment; in another a male was lying with legs apart, one knee bent. . . . One male skeleton had an iron spearhead beside it and resting on the skull was the large pointed umbo of a shield, with the

iron handle beneath it. The second male skeleton had a spear point. . . . The third was unarmed, but upon the pelvis lay a small bronze clasp in 3 pieces and just above it a rough lump of copper. . . . Most of the female bodies wore bead necklaces and fibulae. In one interment 58 beads were recovered besides fragments—23 of glass chiefly dark blue—6 of coloured earthenware; a large centre bead of light blue glass evidently a survival of the Roman occupation. The other necklaces were mostly of amber. . . . The bronze fibulae were mostly cruciform . . . several small pins and ear scoops, and a number of clasps with knot-work pattern . . . the smaller bronzes were silvered, . . . one fibula gilded, . . . small iron rings, . . . fragments of ivory. . . . A few feet from the skeletons was found a crushed cinerary urn containing fragments of burnt bone and a broken bronze hairpin."

1909 Leeds trenched widely from the place of the earlier excavations and found 11 skeletons, some of which had been previously disturbed. 6 had grave-goods (one only a knife), including wrist-clasps, iron penannular brooches, tweezers, beads of various kinds with many of amber, 2 saucer brooches with degenerate animal ornament and a large square-headed brooch probably of the early VII.

The site is on a spur of high ground, running due W for over 100 yards and then dropping sharply. The gentlest slope is on the S, where the cemetery is situated.

**Hunsbury** see *Hardingstone Nh*.

**Irchester.** ?Inhumation burial. Nh 39 SE. SP 925660. *Arch*, LXIII (1912), p. 200.

1912 Leeds records 2 saucer brooches of geometric design from Irchester. They are possibly from a burial.

**Islip (Twywell).** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 26 SW. SP 980790. *GM* (1757), p. 20 (*GM Library*, *RB Remains*, I, p. 236). *PSA*, IX (1882), 89-91; XXX (1918), 113-20. *VCH*, pp. 241-42. Brown (1915), IV, 782. *Ant J*, XXI (1941), 234-36. Museums: Lowick, Drayton House; Northampton; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

*ante* 1757 Between Peter's Cabbin and Twywell Field, on the N side of the road from Thrapston to Market Harborough, an entire human skeleton with an iron 'helmet' (doubtless a shield-boss) and spear was found.

1878 Ironstone diggers at Drayton House

near the Thrapston road found 3 or 4 human interments 3' deep (i.e. 1' into the limestone rock) lying EW in separate graves. With them was found a shield-boss (placed over the head), glass, patterned terracotta and amber beads, and a large number of bronze ornaments, mostly brooches, clasps and buckles. The brooches were of various kinds, some long, some circular, and one swastika brooch.

1917 Skeletal material now in the BMNH was taken from 'an old burial ground situated on a somewhat high promontory which was removed by excavation for Islip ironstone works.' Where the depth of the grave was observed this was shallow and *c.* 2' deep. The one skeleton seen by Kidner, the donor, lay extended with the head raised upon a limestone slab. This grave contained no goods; but numerous beads, buckles, shield-bosses, spearheads, AS pots and a glass dish were found in the other graves in the cemetery (probably most of these are included in the finds described in *PSA*, XXX and *Ant J* under the following year). No nails or remains of coffins were found.

1918 More relics were found, including 2 Roman cinerary urns. The only AS associated objects were a plain urn, a coin and a shield-boss. Other objects found were another plain urn, a small cup with an angular profile, fragments of 2 large urns, probably cinerary, with stamped ornament, 2 knives, an iron ring, a pair of bronze tweezers, 3 crystal beads, 57 glass beads of various colours, 3 glass and 27 amber beads probably belonging to a single necklace, a bronze buckle, a tall conical glass beaker, a pale green glass bowl with threads in loops and rings, a single tear from a claw-beaker, 2 pairs of plain clasps and 2 similar clasps, 4 applied brooches, one with a star pattern, a small gilt disc with a knot design, a small disc brooch with an incised ring on the face, perhaps of base silver, cruciform brooches of the V and VI and a small-long with a trefoil head. All these are described in *PSA*, XXX and *Ant J*.

The cemetery appears to have lasted from the late V to mid VI.

**Kettering I, Stamford Road.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 25 SW. SP 876792. W. Whellan, *Directory of Northants* (1849), p. 847. *VCH*, p. 244. *PSA*, XIX (1903), 307-10. *J Nh NHS*, XII (1903), 121-27; XXV (1929), 29-31. F. K. Bull, *Recent Discoveries of Roman and Anglo-*

*Saxon Remains at Kettering* (1904). Brown (1915), IV, 782. *Ant J*, X (1930), 254-55. Museums: Northampton; Kettering, Westfield.

1846 Whellan recorded that 2 skeletons, a dagger and a spearhead were found in a field near Weekley.

*ante* 1902 'Some years' before, when a house was built on the corner of the Stamford and Edinburgh Roads, several cinerary urns were discovered.

Fragments of cinerary urns and part of an applied brooch with a hole in the centre for a setting or a stud were found in Kettering.

1903 During building operations on 3 adjoining plots near the main road to Stamford, numbers of cinerary urns were found, in a space *c.* 100' long. One urn was found very close to the road, and the furthest 110' away from it. The middle plot was searched thoroughly by the Northants. Exploration Society; the rest only as far as foundation trenches, etc. gave opportunity. 80 or 90 urns and six skeletons were found. The urns varied very much in size (from 4" diam., 4½" height to 11" diam., 10" height), shape and markings. They lay from 18" to 3' deep and some were broken, perhaps from ploughing. They were spread fairly evenly but in irregular groups over the whole area. They contained fragments of partly calcined bone, 3 or 4 good bronze tweezers, 3 broken combs, bits of molten glass, probably beads, a bone spindle-whorl and a small knife. One urn contained 27 round discs of bone *c.* ⅝" diam., very thin; and another 9 small round pebbles.

6 skeletons were found among the urns; one had its head to the E, 4 to the NW, and the direction of the other was not noted. They were all about 3' deep, roughly enclosed by large unshaped stones, some of which appeared to bear marks of fire. The most perfect skeleton was of small size, probably of a woman; the others had been very much disturbed. A plain vessel, not a cinerary urn, was found close to the skull of a skeleton.

1904 A sewer trench down the centre of Stamford Road turned up the foot of a late cruciform brooch and broken urn.

1929 Further excavations were undertaken immediately to the SW of those of 1903. 4 graves were found lying EW, each containing fragments of skeletons, lying face upwards. The graves were shallow trenches, formed of pieces of rough limestone, some of which showed traces of fire. There was no coffin of any

kind, but over each grave was a heap of earth as a mound.

16 urns were found in various parts, mostly very broken. Each contained numbers of small bones, only a few of which showed signs of burning, and there were a few bronze ornaments. The urns lay 2' 6" to 3' deep and the skeletons about the same level. Some are AF in type; many ornamented with necklines and chevrons, stamped ornament, long (vertical and diagonal) and round bosses. The cemetery probably was long-lasting, to judge from the early urns and the late cruciform brooch.

**Kettering II, Windmill Avenue.** ? Nh 25 SW. SP 877780 Kettering Museum records. Museum: Kettering, Westfield.

1961 A plain urn, c. 4" by 3½" high, was found whole but inverted in a trench dug for a drain. The trench was filled in before it could be investigated; nothing had been previously reported from the site even when the houses were built.

**King's Sutton.** Inhumation burials. Nh 58 SW. Area SP 515370. OS records.

1910-11 Human remains and spearheads were found at Burton Farm.

**Loddington.** ? Inhumation burials. Nh 24 SE. SP 814783. Museum: Northampton.

circa 1903 An AS conical shield-boss and 2 spearheads were presented by A. Steele to Northampton Museum.

**Marston St Lawrence.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 58 NE. Area SP 542439. *Coll Ant*, I (1848), 44. *Arch*, XXXIII (1849), pp. 326-34; XLVIII (1882), 327-39. *VCH*, pp. 228-33. Brown (1915), IV, 780. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; Northampton.

1842 A skeleton was discovered in Barfur-long field on a high ridge of land running WNW and ENE overlooking the vale of the Cherwell to the S. The land had been ploughed for many years and the topsoil was from 1' 3" to 2' deep on top of the limestone rock, which itself is c. 1' 6" deep and overlies sand.

1843 A space c. 150' by 100' was excavated, and 32 inhumation burials and 3 or 4 cremations were discovered. All are described in *Arch*, XLVIII. All the skeletons had the heads to the SW and were from 1' 3" to 1' 6" deep. All except 4 were extended and most lay on the rock. Some of the bodies had a few stones over them, but the graves were mostly filled with

fine mould and some of it appeared burnt. 3 of the graves were without goods, one had only a knife. Among the finds were 2 pairs of saucer brooches, 4 pairs of small-long and one large square-headed brooch, and a bronze clasp.

There were 4 urns. One was a small cup of red ware, of which only a few fragments were found, and it may not have contained bones. One, perhaps made by the Newnham potter, was full of burnt bones and contained a handsome comb with many missing teeth. A plain urn and another ornamented with vertical lines also contained burnt bones.

In one place in the cemetery there was a trail of burnt corn across the top of the subsoil; and a horse was also found buried near a human.

Brown dates the cemetery tentatively to the last part of VI.

**Milton.** Cremation burials. Nh 8 SW. SP 731552. *J Nh NHS*, XXXI (1948), 125. *Ant J*, XXXVIII (1957), 224-25. Museum: Northampton.

1947 2 AS urns were found in Asplin's sand-pit. One is a *Bucklelurne*-with-foot, dated to the late V, the other small and undecorated.

**Nassington.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 13 NW. TL 071956. *Ant J*, XXIII (1943), 58; XXIV (1944), 100-28. Museum: Peterborough.

The site is a gravel slope ½ m. SE of the village of Nassington, on the W bank of the River Nene just above 50' OD, 25' above the river and c. 400 yards away from it.

1942 An old gravel pit was reopened, and an AS cemetery was discovered; but owing to the use of a mechanical scraper many of the graves, which were in the topsoil, were destroyed before they could be properly excavated or even before any accurate record could be made.

3 cinerary urns were recorded; other perhaps were destroyed. 2 decorated pots contained a spindle-whorl, a fragment of an ivory ring, a piece of an iron key, a small bronze ring and fragments of bronze sheet as well as burnt bones.

56 inhumation graves containing evidence of the burial of 65 persons are recorded in *Ant J*, XXIV; many more were certainly destroyed and/or looted. The orientation was erratic, with perhaps a bias towards the N. It was impossible to determine the physical type of the people buried, but the bones were large and well

formed; many showed signs of severe arthritis. Only 3 of the graves were altogether without grave-goods and c. 10 were quite richly furnished. The finds in the men's graves were not very different from those in the rest of the country and included shield-bosses, spearheads, knives, a bucket and accessory vessels but no swords. Among the finds in the women's graves were brooches of all types (applied, penannular, annular, disc, swastika, large square-headed, cruciform, and numerous varieties of small-long), sleeve clasps, belt fittings, beads, bucket pendants and pins, perhaps Celtic in origin.

The pots and early types of brooch show that the site came into use in the early years after the conquest, but the cemetery survived long enough to show strong traces of the later Anglian influence (after c. 550).

**Newnham.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 43 SW. SP 595596. *Arch*, XLVIII (1885), 336-37. *VCH*, pp. 233-34. Brown (1915), IV, 781. Museum: Northampton.

1829 About 20 skeletons were found at Newnham, all in small graves, heads to the SW, face upwards, within an area of 53 yds. by 46 yds. A large number of the skeletons were without weapons and Dryden therefore surmised that they were women and children. No pottery was preserved from the site; but as the workmen on the site saved nothing, some may have been lost. In the Northampton Museum is a large collection from here with square-headed, disc, small-long, gilt-bronze saucer, small penannular, large florid cruciform (similar to that from Peterborough I Nh) and swastika brooches, 2 small plain bronze rings, at least 4 pairs of wrist-clasps, bronze pins, 2 necklaces of beads (many were said to have been seen but few preserved), one with 29 glass and amber beads, the other only 4, a ring of the base of a deer's horn stained by bronze, an iron spearhead, 3 knives and 3 shield-bosses.

The OS conjectures that this and the Badby Nh cemetery may be the same site.

**Newton-in-the-Willows.** ? Cremation burial. Nh 25 NW. Area SP 880833. *Kettering Leader and Guardian* (12-x-1928), (not consulted). *Ant J*, XXXIV (1954), 203. Kettering Museum records. Museums: Kettering, Westfield; British Museum.

1925 A pair of girdle-hangers was found at Kettering and given to the BM.

1928 The Kettering Museum has from Newton 7 urns (3 undecorated, one of *Bucklelurne* type, one much restored), some potsherds, 2 pairs of wrist-clasps, 4 square pieces of tinned bronze ornamented with a dot and circle motif (perhaps part of a belt fastener), a bronze bangle, 2 bronze finger-rings, and a sheet of bronze folded over to form a pointed tube.

**Northampton I, Abington.** Inhumation burial. Nh 45 NW. SP 774613. *J Nh NHS*, XXVII (1933), 90-91. T. J. George, MS Note (Northampton Museum). Museum: Northampton.

The tumulus at Abington 'has been destroyed and was Saxon'. (George, giving no evidence.)

1933 An AS knife was found with the skeleton of a woman in Abington or Ardington Road. The grave was said to be 3' deep and 'in the vicinity of a small mound about which there has been much speculation . . . never excavated and the greater part of it much built over.'

**Northampton II, Cow Meadow.** Inhumation burial, ? primary in barrow. Nh 43 NE. SP 758600. *VCH* p. 247. Museum: Northampton.

1844 2 small urns were found with a pierced circular swastika brooch in a tumulus said by R. A. Smith to be partly levelled but still recognizable in Cow Meadow. In Northampton Museum from this site are a small roughly-shaped fragment of bone (?pin), part of a long bone of a sheep or pig, a pig's tooth, a small curved piece of bone stained green by bronze, a pair of plain bronze tweezers, a small cup-shaped thin metal object, and some iron arrowheads of medieval date. There is also a drawing of an AS urn which may be cinerary, but the pot itself is missing.

1957 The mound was said to have been levelled when the park was made and is no longer visible.

**Northampton III, St Andrew's Hospital.** Mixed cemetery. Nh 45 SW. SP 770605. *Arch*, XLVIII (1882), 337. *VCH*, p. 247. Brown (1915), III, pl. lxvi, fig. 2 (p. 337); IV, 782.

1836 In digging for the foundations of St Andrew's Hospital several skeletons were found, and with them a gilt-bronze saucer brooch with central stud, a small saucer brooch with a 5-pointed star, and a disc brooch with ring and dot ornament, all now in Northampton Museum.

Dryden had 3 urns from the site, all resembling a plain one from Marston but one being

much larger. With them were one or two small brass coins of the later Empire, not perforated.

1837 Signs of cremation were met with on the same site; also parts of 2 large square-headed brooches peculiar in having projections from the upper corners of the head in imitation of garnet settings.

**Norton.** Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Nh 43 NE. SP 619638. *Arch*, XLI (1867), 479–81. *VCH*, pp. 234–35. Brown (1915), IV, 781. Museums: Northampton (described as from Brockhall); London, Society of Antiquaries Museum.

*circa* 1855 There was a low oblong mound (40–50 yds. long, 2–3 yds. wide and *c.* one yard high) on the E side of Watling Street. In levelling it a labourer found 5 or 6 skeletons and with them some formless bits of metal and one rude bead of red amber. The graves were in a single line, and occupied a space *c.* 30 yards long. It is believed that they lay heads S, 6' below the crown of Watling Street and *c.* 25' from the centre of the road, just outside the original embankment. The subsoil is gravel.

1863 Beriah Botfield wished to straighten the Watling Street at this point, taking the road over the old grave mound. The bones reinterred in 1885 were found and at least one undisturbed grave discovered. From it (or them) were obtained a saucer brooch, a disc brooch, a large square-head (bronze-gilt, late VI, now in the Society of Antiquaries), 2 bronze rings, 3 iron hooks, perhaps keys, an iron knife and a bone spindle-whorl.

Since the most obvious reason for the deviation of the line of Watling Street would be to avoid an already existing mound the AS graves are probably secondary.

**Great Oxendon.** Inhumation burial. Nh 23 NE. SP 732834. OS records.

*ante* 1958 'Skeleton, spearhead, knife and scramasax'.

**Passenham.** Doubtful. Nh 61 SW. SP 781393. W. Whellan, *Directory of Northants.* (1874), p. 573. *VCH*, p.236.

1873 In excavating to lay a new floor in the dining-room of the rectory 6 skeletons were discovered 18" below the surface, which 'competent judges' thought were more than 1,000 years old. Later another skeleton was found 16" deep below the flooring of the hall.

While preparing a vault for the Rev. Loraine Smith 50 skeletons were exhumed.

In a field  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N of the church 'human remains are everywhere to be met just below the surface'.

**Peterborough I (Woodstone).** Mixed cemetery. Nh 8 SE. TL 185975. *JBAA*, New ser. V (1899), 343–49. *VCH Hu*, pp. 272–74. Brown (1915), IV, 782–83. *Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society Report*, XLIX (1920), p. 39. Museums: Peterborough; British Museum.

1864–68 Lady Huntly obtained 5 spearheads, 4 knives, a gilt saucer brooch with spiral ornament, 2 cruciform brooches, a buckle of Frankish appearance, 'a few other details' and some well-preserved pottery vessels, one at least of which (stamped with concentric circles and a wafer pattern) may have contained calcined bones.

Collected by J. Bristow during the same period were 6 openwork circular brooches, several long brooches (including one small-long and 2 cruciform illustrated in *VCH*, one of which was said by R. A. Smith to be the earliest in the county, perhaps dating before 500), one large saucer brooch with debased animal ornament, a ring brooch without its pin, 3 pairs of wrist-clasps, beads and tweezers.

1875 In a woman's grave found in Palmerston Road were 2 openwork brooches with 4 T-shaped perforations, a necklace of beads and a spindle-whorl.

1878 A fine large cruciform brooch was found in digging gravel between Palmerston Road and Fletton Tower. It dates from the late VI and has a (?) debased form of the swastika in the centre of the head plate.

1879 A pair of radiate brooches, late of their type, and an ear-ring strung with 4 small beads were found with a skeleton in a Fletton gravel pit.

Another interment was found in the same year with a fine long brooch dating soon after 550, glass beads and a pottery accessory vessel. A larger urn with stamped patterns was associated with blue and green glass beads; 2 smaller plain urns also came from the site.

1880 A skeleton with a spear was found in the Fletton pits lying on the gravel *c.* 2' from the surface.

*ante* 1898 Skeletons were found during gravel digging on the boundary between the parishes of Woodstone and Fletton, 400 yds. from the S bank of the Nene and *c.* 30' above the level of the river. The site was *c.* 250 yds.

long by 120 wide although some graves may have been lost in building operations; there were no barrows.

Walker does not distinguish between the finds in the 2 cemeteries near Woodstone but it is probably of this site that he says that both inhumation and cremation were used and side by side. The skeletons were not laid EW, and were of both sexes. In one grave a horse was buried and a (?) fragment of a spur was found in another. There were no swords, but spearheads, knives, 5 shield-bosses, a few buckles, girdle-studs, clasps, etc., 38 brooches including many cruciform brooches and a third radiate-headed brooch, a girdle-hanger, 10 rows of beads, and several urns, some containing burnt bones, but none definitely containing anything else.

?*ante* 1911 In the BM from 'Woodstone' are 2 cruciform brooches, one dated by Shetelig to *c.* 550, a small penannular brooch, an annular brooch without its pin, half a pair of tweezers, an iron knife, 2 bronze rings and a necklace mostly of blue glass beads. Besides these are 3 small square-headed brooches found 'near Peterborough' and probably from this cemetery.

There are also in Peterborough Museum from Woodstone, exact site unspecified, spears, one 25½" long, 2 shield-bosses, iron knives, and a small brooch with a peculiar lateral expansion of the foot. Most of these finds are described in *VCH* and some are illustrated.

1905 A skeleton was said to have been found with a spearhead 15" long and a claw-beaker.

*ante* 1920 In a field on the N side of the New Road (numbered 47 on the OS map of 1889) trenches 14' wide and 6' deep were dug NS, and by the side of one trench was found a skeleton in an extended position, with head to the NW and with a knife by the pelvis. This grave was 50' to the NE of the 1905 grave.

See also *Woodstone Hu*.

**Peterborough II.** Inhumation burial. Nh 8 SE. TL 195986. Harden (1956), p. 165, pl. xviii fig. p. Museum: Peterborough Cathedral.

*ante* 1956 A palm cup was found with a skeleton.

**Peterborough III.** ? Nh 8 SE. Unlocated. Jewitt (1870), pp. 272, fig. 451, 291, fig. 460. *Archaeological Review*, I No. 4 (1888), 282. *VCH*, p. 245. George (1904), p. 18. Brown

(1915), IV, 783. Museums: British Museum; Peterborough.

1888 'Among the antiquities found early in the year near Peterborough was a remarkable fibula of early Saxon date, the hammer of Thor being represented in a conspicuous position.'

*VCH* records a small plain urn found with an iron knife at Peterborough, in the BM, and a cinerary urn, 2 spearheads, 3 small square-headed brooches and the bronze mounts of a bucket perhaps from the same cemetery. All these may come from one of the known sites.

See also *Woodstone Hu*.

**Pitsford.** Cremation cemetery, primary in barrow. Nh 38 NW. SP 747684. *VCH*, p. 244. Brown (1915), IV, 781. George (1904), p. 19. Northampton Museum records. Museum: Northampton.

1882 'In a field adjoining the Brampton Lane in the parish of Pitsford near the Market Harborough Road, a Roman [actually AS] tumulus was discovered. 14 urns were found within a very limited area. Most of the urns contained fragments of glass beads, brass, etc.' and some at least 'small and apparently burnt bones'. (Note in the Inventory in Northampton Museum.) Preserved in Northampton Museum are 3 urns, part of a green glass claw-beaker, fragments of a comb and a spearhead.

**Rothwell** Mixed cemetery. Nh 24 NE. Area SP 815810. *PCa AS*, XX (1916), 59–66. Museums: Cambridge University; Oxford, Ashmolean.

1912–13 During ironstone working on the N side of Rothwell Wood, on a site with a long view, a mixed cemetery of AS date was found. Urns were found 2' deep *c.* 300 yds. NE of the wood; 4 were ornamented with lines and star and portculis stamps, the fifth was plain. '5 more urns, found a little nearer the wood, are roughly made without any ornamentation; and 3 found still nearer . . . are ruder forms like basins without any attempt at a rim. . . . The only one that contained bones was the largest; rim 7½", greatest diam. 9", height 5½". Beside it lay a fine socketed spear 2" broad and 10½" in length. In the 2 larger ornamented urns, there were the 2 beautiful strings of beads . . . of glass, pottery, paste, amber and jet . . . of various sizes form and colour. A number of skeletons were found but detailed information was not taken when they were unearthed. . . . Near to the urns were found 6 bronze cruciform and other fibulae, 2 brooches, 2 finger-rings, a

pin now bent back and one large plain thick bronze ring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diam. and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick'. One brooch was a gilt saucer brooch. 2 Roman coins were also found, both defaced.

**Rothwell** see also *Desborough Nh.*

**Stoke Bruerne** Inhumation burial. Nh 56 NE, 57 NW. Area SP 740498. T. J. George, MS note, Museum: Northampton.

*circa* 1910 'AS burial found'.

**Sudborough.** ? Inhumation burials. Nh 26 NW. SP 967821. T. J. George, MS notes in Northampton Museum and OS.

1916 AS urns and ornaments were found, almost certainly in ironstone workings, and were in the possession of Stopford Sackville.

**Thenford.** Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Nh 58 SE. SP 527435. Baker (1830), I, 717. A. Beesley, *History of Banbury* (1841), p. 31. *VCH*, p. 254.

*ante* 1830 Great quantities of human bones and many earthen urns or drinking cups were said to have been found in 'a large funeral pile formed of earth and rubble stones.' One of the pots is illustrated in Beesley, of black ware  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " tall, the lower part fluted—certainly an AS accessory vessel.

Baker, the owner of the site, said that some labourers discovered 2 skeletons at the upper end of the stone pit, lying EW with a small drinking cup near them. On exploring southwards 5 skeletons were found disposed in 3 distinct tiers; one in each of the first two tiers, and 3 *c.* 1 yd. distant from each other in the lower tier. An iron knife-blade, 5" long, was found by the side of a skeleton.

**Thorpe Malsor.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh SP 832789. Kettering Museum records. Museum: Kettering, Westfield (including parts of at least 2 skeletons).

1916 An urn was found by a man working on the Kettering Iron and Coal Company's excavation W of Thorpe Malsor, and later given by him to Kettering Museum.

Recently the company presented the Museum with 2 swastika brooches, a pair of wrist-clasps and a single one, 2 split-socketed spearheads, a fragment of a sword, 2 nearly complete shield-bosses, and parts of at least 2 skeletons. It seems probable that these came from the same site.

**Turveston.** Inhumation burial. Nh 63 NW, NE. SP 600378. OS records. Museum: Northampton.

*ante* 1958 'AS shield-boss, spearhead and knife.'

**Twywell.** Inhumation burials. Nh 33 NW. Area SP 937768. OS records. Northampton Museum records, including correspondence with Leicester Museum (August 1955).

1870 'AS remains found 1870' printed on the OS 6" sheet 1927.

'Case of Roman and other remains in Church Vestry'. 'Roman and AS remains found on the Glebe'. (Northampton Museum correspondence.)

**Twywell** see also *Islip Nh.*

**Weekley.** Inhumation burials. Nh 25 NE. SP 888909. OS records, information from Northampton Museum.

1846 2 AS skeletons, a dagger and a spear-head were found.

**Welford** ? Isolated find. Nh 22 NE. Area SP 641803. *Arch J*, X (1853), 362.

*circa* 1853 'A beautiful circular brooch enriched with delicate gold filagree and pearls' was found near Welford.

This is probably the brooch recorded under *Husband's Bosworth Le.*

**Welton.** Inhumation cemetery. Nh 36 SW. SP 570664. Baker (1830), I, 486. Akerman (1855), p. xxviii. *Arch*, XLVIII (1882), 337. *VCH*, pp. 235-36. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian . . . Society*, New ser. LVI (1957), 70-72. Museum: Northampton.

1778 In a field then called 'Stone Pit Close' but later 'Long Ground Spinney' 2 small skeletons were found in a 'rudely formed sepulchre' *c.* 2' from the surface. 2 bronze small-long brooches and 23 jet, green glass, patterned, and amber beads were near the throat and wrists, all like those from Marston Nh. Between the skeletons was an urn with line and stamped ornament and 4 or 5 perforated coins of Constantine and his empress Flavia. The Northampton Museum has these finds.

Probably many other skeletons were found or destroyed here in plantation work.

*ante* 1794 A plain AS urn probably from Welton was in Netherhall, Cumberland.

1822 G. Baker found a necklace of 45 glass and amber beads, the central one of greenish glass striped with white.

(Northampton Public Library, not consulted). *ante* 1900 'The evidence for cremation at Woodford is the sketch of an urn in Cole's manuscript History of Ecton.'

**Woodford.** Cremation burial. Nh 33 NW. SP 965765. *VCH*, p. 245. Brown (1915), IV, 782. Cole, MS 'History of Woodford'

**Woodstone** see *Peterborough I Nh* and *Woodstone Hu.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND

**Bamborough.** ?Inhumation burial. Nb 13 NW. NU 184345. *PSAN*, I (1881), 57 (not consulted). Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

?ante 1881 In Greenwell's Collection was the skull of an adult male, found buried in a 'long cist' at Bamborough.

**Barrasford.** Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Nb 82 NW. NY 919736. *Arch Ael*, 2d ser. VII (1876), 14-15. M. E. Dodds (ed.), *A History of Northumberland* (London, 1897), IV, 311.

ante 1875 A tumulus of stones, on the lofty escarpment above Barrasford Burn, was excavated in making the railway cutting near the Station. The relics were very numerous, and included a shield-boss with 6 discs of silver, a broad two-edged sword and a knife. Lower in the mound was an urn, thought to be British.

**Benwell.** ?Inhumation burials. Nb 94 SE. NZ 215648. *Arch Ael*, 4th ser. XIII (1936), 117-21; XXXV (1957), 282-83. Museum: Newcastle, Black Gate.

1935 A large cruciform brooch of the VI, closely resembling a pair from Londesborough Y, was found a few yards W of the Roman chapel.

1957 At the same place a square-headed brooch of Leeds' C2 type, probably VII, was found near a glass vessel, broken by the workmen.

**Camboise.** Doubtful. Nb 70 SW, SE. NZ 3083. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

In the BMNH are the remains of 3 adult males, buried with a line of stones around the body as in AS burials. With them were bone combs and brooches said to be like those found at Hythe—however, more probably Roman or medieval than AS. The skulls are 'of very distinct types'.

**Capheaton.** Inhumation burial(s), in barrow. Nb 75 NE. NZ 017796. *Arch Ael*, I (1822),

Donations, 3; 2d ser. IV (1860), 251; 4th ser. VIII (1931), 328-38. J. Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, Pt. II, Vol. I (1827), 229 n. *PSAN*, 4th ser. IV (1930), 255-58; V (1931), 12, 287. Museum: Newcastle, Black Gate.

ante 1813 'A tumulus, situated c. 100 yds. to the S of the road from Capheaton to [the White House] . . . and near the E side of the way from Kirkharle to Kirkheaton, was opened'; a copper vessel containing 2 'fibulae', a finger-ring and several pieces of copper was said to have been found 'about a foot below the surface, at the E end of 2 large stones, in the centre [of the tumulus]. . . . The tumulus contained a great many cart-loads of human bones and skulls, all being within 2' of the surface.'

The finds were presented to the Newcastle Museum, and the 'fibulae' subsequently identified as 2 of the 3 escutcheons of the bronze hanging bowl. These escutcheons are annular in shape, with a double scroll-shaped projection at the bottom, ornamented with key pattern.

**Corbridge.** Inhumation burial. Nb N 92 SW. NY 982648. *Arch Ael*, 3d ser. V (1909), 406-408; VI (1910), 272. *PSA*, XXIII (1911), 215. Brown (1915), IV, 811-12. Museum: Corstopitum.

1907 A pair of bronze cruciform brooches of the late V, almost a pair, were found, one 3' deep, the other 6' deep, with some small beads of early type in the Roman Station of Corstopitum. They probably came from an inhumation grave which had been disturbed.

1908 A small AS urn was found near a stone cist; and a long slender mount for a sword-scabbard, in the shape of a flat bar raised in the centre, was also found; both in the Roman site.

**Galewood.** Inhumation burials. Nb 15 NE. NT 912324. H. MacLauchlan, *Notes not included in the Memoirs already published on Roman Roads in Northumberland* (1847), p. 26 and n. 8., *PSAN*, 4th ser. VII (1936), 15-17. circa 1852 'At Galewood were found the

remains of a body . . . 2 bronze rings probably fibulae, the diam. of the ring  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " . . . also a circular vessel of soft blue earthenware, with ears at the side with a hole for handles,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " high, and 2" wide; also an ancient earthenware bead  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diam., striped alternately with blue and white glaze. The bronze rings were close to the head; fragments of coarse cloth still adhered to one of them. . . . The body was not more than 3' below the surface.

'2 iron spearheads, one  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " long, the other 4" long, both very much decayed and irregular in outline . . . were several feet off' and probably represent another burial.

**Hepple.** Inhumation burials. Nb 41 SW. NY 985006. Greenwell (1877), p. 432. Museum: British Museum (Natural History).

ante 1877 'In a quarry near Hepple . . . several undoubted Anglian burials have been met with.' One skeleton is reported to have been found with an earscoop and a bone comb; other objects found were the bronze chain of a workbox, iron tweezers, the iron blade and handle of a knife, fragments of another, 2 bronze 'ear-rings' with a bead, 1 'ear-ring' damaged and imperfect, and a glass barrel-shaped bead.

**Howick.** Inhumation cemetery. Nb 29 SE. NU 236168. *Arch Ael*, 4th ser. XVI (1939), 120-28.

1928-30 About 15 burials were discovered during quarrying at Howick Heugh, c.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of the village of Howick. The site is on a hillside, rising sharply from the valley to the N and W, but overlooked by higher ground on the E. The skeletons, variously orientated,

were lying mostly in a crouch position, on the limestone rock very close to the surface, sometimes covered with rough cairns. With them were found a few iron knives, a spear-head and some beads of Anglian type. A few unassociated objects, including a horse bit, perhaps indicated further burials. A note by Bosanquet mentions 'at least one partial cremation'. Pieces of sandstone and limestone and some of the earth around one grave showed signs of burning; but whether the skeleton itself was partially burnt is not known.

1937 The knoll had been quarried away; trenches dug around failed to find other burials, and the site was therefore thought to be worked out.

**Great Tosson.** Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Nb 49 NE. NY 028005. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, IV (1863), 58-63. Davis (1865), pl. 54. Greenwell (1877), p. 432. Museum: British Museum.

1858 4 limestone cists were excavated, containing contracted skeletons with BA pots and a jet button. In one of these a bronze buckle of AS shape, and in another a small iron spear-head with split socket were said to have been found. Greenwell remarks, however, that some bodies interred at full length with heads to the W were found at the same place; and it is more than likely that the AS objects were found with them.

**Yeavinger** Inhumation cemetery. Nb 15 NE. NY 925305.

1953-57 A pagan AS inhumation burial cemetery was excavated by B. Hope-Taylor near the heathen temple at Yeavinger.

**Aslockton.** Inhumation burial. Not 44 NW. SK 741405. *Not and Db Notes and Queries*, (1893), pp. 107–108. *VCH*, p. 197.

1893 When a new gravel pit in the Barnfield was being opened, an adult skeleton was found, head E, 3' 6" deep. An iron sword 29" long, 2" wide, was found to the right of the body, and a javelin head 5½" long was by the left foot.

**North Collingham.** Doubtful. Not 26 SW. SK 846613. *VCH*, II, 25. OS records. Museum: Mortimer, Hull.

circa 1840 A large number of skeletons were found between the railway station and Potter Hill; according to one report Roman coins were with them. The OS says an AS spearhead also—but if this is the one in Hull Museum, it is probably of the Viking period, since it is very long and the socket unsplit.

There is also in Hull, however, a necklace of amber, paste and glass beads from here.

**Cotgrave.** Inhumation burials. Not 47 NW. SK 656318. *JBAA*, III (1848), 297; VIII (1853), 190. *VCH*, p. 196. Brown (1915), IV, 768–69. *Catalogue of the Bateman Antiquities, Sheffield Museum* (1899), p. 232. Museum: Sheffield.

1839 3 skeletons were found within 100 yds., and another ¼ m. away, in the Fosse Way between Leicester and Lincoln at Cotgrave. They were interred in the line of the road at full length, in graves cut through the Roman road make-up of gravel and rubble down to the natural rock 2' deep. 2 spears were said to have been found with each skeleton; they varied in size from 16" to 8". A third brass of Carausius (286–293) was found with one of the burials.

**Crosshill, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.** Doubtful. Not 51 NW. SK 649252. *JRS*, XXXIX (1949), 104. *Peverel Archaeological Group Annual Report* (1951), p. 256.

1947–48 The Crosshill tumulus in the Top Field near Willoughby-on-the-Wolds was excavated. The highest parts of the mound (? Roman)

contained at least 5, and probably more, secondary burials. Only the 2 earliest of these burials were made with care. One of them was of an old man with unusually thick bones and a skull recalling Eskimo features, which might be late IV, according to the associated pottery finds. The second was buried on a slab of stone, and is 'probably Danish or AS, and in any case pagan.'

The barrow was subsequently used for a gallows, and the later secondary burials are probably connected with this.

**Holme Pierrepont.** ?Mixed cemetery. Not 42 NE. SK 625391. *JBAA*, III (1848), 298–300; VIII (1853), 190–92. *Coll Ant*, II (1852) 228. pp. 195–6. Brown (1915), IV, 768.

1836–42 Labourers excavating for gravel found 'sepulchral remains' 2' deep, including AS urns of '3 varieties . . . one evidently a copy of the usual globular Roman model, the others of smaller size.' The one illustrated is globular, with pendant triangles and ring stamps; its resemblance to one from Marston Nh has been remarked on. There were besides a pair of querns, c. 1' diam. with part of the iron spindle remaining, a fragment of yellow glass from a vessel 6" diam., with the word *Semper* above the figure of a bird, a circular piece of metal about the size of a penny, an iron lock 'with a brass front plate', and a mount in the form of 'a nondescript spotted animal', nearly all of which may well be Roman. Undoubtedly AS were beads of glass and paste and a few of rough amber, some buckles and several bronze long brooches with iron pins—of the 2 illustrated one is large square-headed, the other a trefoil-headed small-long brooch. The condition of these objects shows that the rite must have been at least partly inhumation, but there may have also been cremations in the urns.

**Kingston-on-Soar.** Cremation cemetery. Not 49 NE. SK 502277. *Arch J*, III (1846), 158–59. *JBAA*, I (1846), 58; II (1847), 60–63; VIII (1853), 189–90. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 229–30. *Reliquary*, IX (1869), 6–8. *VCH*, p. 201. Brown (1915), IV, 770. *Transactions of the Thoroton*

*Society*, LXI (1957), 21–26. Museums: St Albans, City (one urn); Kingston Hall, Lord Belper's Collection.

1840–44 Workmen trenching for a shrubbery in the garden of Kingston Hall, near the top of a slight hill ¼ m. E of the church, found AS cinerary urns deposited over c. ½ acre. They were 12" to 18" deep, arranged in lines either singly or in groups of 2 or more, surrounded by small boulder stones, several deposits being 4'–6' or more apart.

The urns were much destroyed by ploughing, and c. 200 were said to have been destroyed before the workmen reported their find. Those rescued, c. 16 in number, were illustrated in *JBAA*. A piece of sandstone was probably laid over the mouth of each urn, and all, except the smallest, contained burnt bones. A few lumps of fused glass, perhaps beads, were found 'with some of the ashes' and in one urn were 3 fragments of bronze, perhaps a brooch, attached to a lump of fused green glass.

6 complete urns, 2 plain, the others with stamped linear and shoulder-boss ornamentation, and fragments of at least 3 others, are still extant, but it is impossible to form any conclusion from this small sample on the date when the cemetery came into use, or for how long. None of the surviving urns need be earlier than c. 550. Their affinities seem to be with urns found to the S, particularly perhaps in Le and Nh.

**Netherfield.** Cremation burials. Not 42 NE. SK 625410. OS records, verbal information from F. M. Stenton (23–x–32). Museum: Lincoln.

ante 1932 The Lincoln Museum had 6 small pots of simple form from Netherfield.

**Newark.** Cremation cemetery. Not 35 NE. SK 793536. D. Defoe, *Tour* (1742), II, 378. G. Milner, *Cemetery Burial* (London, 1847), 14–18. *JBAA*, III (1848), 194–96; VIII (1853), 189, 192–93. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 231–32. *VCH*, pp. 201–202. Brown (1915), IV, 769. Newark Museum records. Museums: Hull, Mortimer; Newark; Farnham, Pitt-Rivers.

ante 1742 'A gentleman, digging to plant some Tree by the Fosse Road Side, discover'd four Urns in a strait line, and at equal Distances, in one of which was a brass *Lar* or Household-God an Inch and half long, but much consum'd by Rust.'

ante 1836 'Some years' before, when houses were being built in Newark by the side

of the Nottingham road several urns were discovered.

1836 Workmen digging foundations for a house on the extremity of the town, found several urns which they smashed. Only c. 15 were taken out whole.

1837 Norton, the landowner, sank a sawpit and found c. 20 more urns, arranged very regularly in diagonal lines. They were all placed upright in the ground, c. 2' 6" deep, and contained burnt bones. One, an elongated urn with horizontal incised lines, pendant triangles and stamps and a lid ornamented by the figures of 2 birds (according to the illustration), contained a pair of fine bronze tweezers, a pair of iron shears, and part of a miniature comb. Some of the urns were hand-made, apparently only dried in the sun, ornamented by incised lines, etc; others 'were of a more regular form, much harder in structure'. The other urn illustrated has a narrow ribbed neck, widening greatly, vertical elongated bosses and rosette stamps around small bosses; the third of the urns at Hull is plain and globular.

1957 Urns were found in the garden of 121, Mill Gate (adjoining 125, where the urns were found in 1837). Excavations on behalf of Newark Museum unearthed c. 30 more urns or parts of urns, buried 1'6"–2' deep, resting on or in shallow excavations into the gravel. The arrangement did not seem to be in rows; and at the SE end a mass of urns was found close together. Nearer the Fosse Way they were more spread out. One cremation was not in an urn, but loose.

A wheel-made urn with horizontal grooved lines contained a good set of miniature bronze toilet instruments and part of a miniature comb, and was covered by 2 flat stones. There was no sign of stones over any of the others, but many had lost the upper part by ploughing or during building. Another burial, in a small urn with 17 large bosses and an elaborate pattern of lines and dots surrounding them, was accompanied by a highly ornamented one-sided bone comb; and a third had fragments of twisted bronze perhaps part of a bronze bowl, as well as a comb. Most of the other urns were ornamented with bosses (long and round), incised lines or stamped decoration, and some contained combs or pieces of fused glass or bronze.

**Oxton.** ?Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Not 33 NE. SK 630515. *Arch*, X (1792), 381–



85. *JBAA*, VIII (1853), 188. *VCH*, pp. 198–99. Brown (1915), IV, 774.

1789 Rooke excavated a barrow 'on the Forest, about a mile from Oxton' measuring 159' in circumference. It was formed of fine mould, 7½" from the top to a little below the natural surface. At the bottom the soil was 'a kind of grey sand mixed with clay, c. 5" thick' and on it lay the iron boss of a shield, which Rooke thought was an urn and says was half-full of ashes and covered with a piece of coarse baked earth. Near by was an iron sword, 2' 6" long, 4" wide, and near the end of it 15 (?) playing pieces of green and yellow glass. There were also an iron knife, which had had a wooden scabbard, other iron objects (including perhaps a spear ferrule) and a bronze rim probably mostly from the shield.

R. A. Smith believes that the 'ashes' were merely the decayed remains of the wood of the shield.

**Parson's Hill, Bingham.** Inhumation burial. Not 43 NE. SK 707403. OS records.

*circa* 1863 A skeleton was found with 'helmet', shield and sword at Parson's Hill.

In 1883 the objects were in the possession of the Rev. Miles of Bingham.

**Sutton Bonnington.** ?Cremation cemetery. Not 49 SE. SK 515241. *Ant J*, XXVII (1947), 85–86.

?*circa* 1850 'Bailey, in his *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, II, 39 (a 2-volume edition, date unknown, so far untraced) states: 'A number of Roman coins and Urns found at Kirkhill near Zouch Bridge in the parish of Sutton Bonnington. The whole were in a fine state of preservation.'"

1938 Investigation of a disused clay-pit by Hathern Station led to the discovery of 2 pots and a fragment of a knife together in a group c. 3' deep on the weathered SW side of the pit. Fragments of human bones were noticed over a stretch of c. 30 yds. at a similar depth. One urn was ornamented in a mixed style, representing 'a fusion of the Anglian shoulder boss style with the Saxon fondness for stamped decoration.' Since the stamping was restrained the pot was judged typologically early. The other urn was smaller, globular, of bluish-black ware with 4 small bosses.

**Willoughby-on-the-Wolds** see *Crosshill Not.*

## OXFORDSHIRE

**Asthall Barrow.** Cremation burial, primary in barrow. O 31 NW. SP 289101. *Ant J*, IV (1924), 113–26. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1923 Bowles excavated Asthall Barrow, a prominent landmark c. 440' OD, with a wide view over the Thames Valley. The diam. of the barrow was then c. 50', but the centre had become displaced when a dry stone wall was built around it. The material of the barrow was earth mixed with stones and a few abraded sherds of Roman pottery. 12' deep the floor was covered with yellow clay, which must have been brought from the valley of the Windrush ¾ m. away. It was thickest towards the presumed original centre of the mound, but spread all over the area excavated (c. 12' square). On the clay were 'abundant remains of charcoal and ashes, in some places . . . nearly 6" deep, in others forming no more than a thin covering to the clay. Charred remains of what must have been timber of some considerable size were observed.' 2 pits, one 2' deep, 18" diam., the other 2' deep, 2½' diam., were discovered dug into the oolitic rock; above the second was a cavity 4' tall and 1½' diam. which had perhaps held a wooden post since decayed.

From the charred layer were recovered large quantities of calcined bones, mostly of animals, but including a small cervical vertebra and the fangs of 2 incisor teeth recognizably human and probably female, a few complete and several fragmentary gaming pieces of bone, pieces of shaped ivory, probably the inlay of a casket, and pieces of slender rods of shaped fish-bone, perhaps parts of pins. There were also fused fragments of bronze, including a heavy ring from a cast bronze bowl, a piece of sheet bronze and part of a bowl, 2 studs or rivet heads, a small ornamented hinged attachment, a 'suspensory arrangement', an ornamented tab end, a gilt ornament of plait work topped by 2 confronted birds, a few silver fragments, including 2 from a small vase and one small nail or rivet, pot sherds from 2 small hand-made urns and a bottle-vase with stamped and incised ornament, and some minute fragments.

The burial is dated by Leeds to the VII.

**Battle Edge** see *Burford O.*

**Benson.** ? O 49 NE. SU 615908. *Arch*, LXXI (1921), 235. OS records. Ashmolean Museum records. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

*circa* 1826 2 human skeletons were found, one in an upright position, by workmen removing gravel, 400' NE of Preston Crowmarsh.

*circa* 1840 Workmen removing gravel 800' S of Preston Crowmarsh Mill, W of Brixton Lodge, found 4 skeletons c. 3' deep.

1911 An iron knife and pottery were found, probably not pagan AS (Ashmolean Museum.) *ante* 1920 'Saxon spearhead and knife; Mr F. B. Chamberlain, inf. Mr T. Colyer.'

'? Post Roman: Battle-axe and spear, SE of the village.

None of the evidence seems decisive for an AS burial.

**Black Bourton.** Inhumation burial. O 37 NW. SP 286041. *VCH*, p. 364. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection (now lost).

1926 'Saxon pottery was noted and a Saxon skeleton without relics was exposed in Mr Aker's gravel pit immediately S of the churchyard.'

**Blackthorn.** Doubtful. O 23 SE. SP 620197. J. Dunkin, *The Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley*, I (1823), 60.

1775 6 skeletons were found in a row, without any vestige of coffins, on Blackthorn Hill, nearly opposite the stone pits.

1819 'A human skeleton was found doubled up, in a field called Freeman's Hill; at a little distance was an earthen pot filled with black mould; and near the same an ivory whistle, about a foot long, much like those used by children.'

**Brighthampton.** Mixed cemetery. O 38 NW. SP 383033. *Arch*, XXXVII (1857), 391–98; XXXVIII (1858), 84–97. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 70–71, 96, 231–32, 329; 2d ser. II (1864), 443. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 12. Brown

(1915), IV, 659–61. *Oxon*, XIV, (1949), 75. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

*circa* 1820–57 Ploughing first revealed skeletons in Brighthampton parish; afterwards 'more than one instance has occurred . . . of skeletons with spears', knives, etc. being found in gravel digging; probably these were all on the site outside Brighthampton village, on the left of the road to Bampton.

Feb. 1857 About 100 yds. from some prehistoric pits a sort of trench was found, and in it were several skeletons, some with cleft skulls, found with iron weapons and evidently AS. Near by was another skeleton with a shield-boss and 2 spearheads.

Another gravel pit was opened later, and 2 graves were found 18" deep, pointing NE and SW. The first contained the skeleton of a young person with a long knife, a spearhead and a shield-boss; a small coin of base metal was in the earth above. The second was a child, with a broad-bladed knife.

June 1857 As workmen were removing the old malthouse, they found, immediately below the floor, the grave of a child. Akerman reported on this, and on 54 other inhumation graves and 10 cremations which he subsequently excavated, in *Arch*, XXXVII and XXXVIII. Other cremation burials had probably been disturbed and scattered by ploughing.

The inhumation graves seem to have been 2'–3' deep; 5 of them were 'protected by' large stones, and only one contained evidence of a coffin or wrapping for the body. The orientation was erratic; but the larger number of the heads were to the SW or W. There were a few double interments—one of 2 children laid back to back, another of a man with weapons, laid E above a woman head W; in 2 cases at least an early burial had been disturbed to make way for another. One skeleton was found with the skull in the lap. Only 16 burials were without grave-goods, 2 had a knife only. The finds included 3 swords and a knife in a metal-mounted sheath, spearheads, etc., buckets, beads and spindle-whorls of crystal and amber, saucer-brooches, a pin with spangles and the ornamented bronze framework of a purse. The urns discovered (4 or 5 accessory vessels in inhumation graves, as well as cinerary urns) were plain, or ornamented with incised neck and vertical lines and single stamps. Most of the cremation burials were without grave-goods, but one ornamented urn contained fragments of

a bone comb and a lump of fused lead besides the calcined bones; and the Ashmolean has a miniature comb and a set of toilet articles on an iron ring presumably from another.

1858 A small gravel pit was opened by the side of the cemetery site, and the workmen found the skeleton of an old woman 2' 6" deep, head SW, with the legs gathered up. With it were a number of amber beads and one of blue glass, a knife, a bronze pin, and a pair of bronze gilt saucer-brooches with interlaced ornament. At the head of the grave was a small bronze-bound bucket, holding earth and 2 small bone pins.

1863 Further gravel digging turned up a cinerary urn containing calcined human bones and the remains of a fused saucer-brooch. Nearby was the grave of a woman with a plain bronze cruciform brooch, and at the wrist were a number of paste beads resembling dice, and a 'perforated bronze plate of peculiar shape, which appeared to have been richly gilt'. Near this grave was one of a child; several small beads of coloured glass and a minute ring were found at the neck, and in the lap a stout bronze pin.

1892 During gravel-digging in the rickyard behind Malt House Farm, 6 complete skeletons were discovered.

1949 Excavation for a drain within a barn at the S end of the village revealed the skeleton of a child 5' deep. It did not seem to be accompanied by any grave-goods. It may be an outlier from the cemetery.

**Brize Norton.** Inhumation burials. O 30 SW. SP 300091, 305082. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 13.

*circa* 1881 'A labourer was digging stone by the side of 'Abingdon Lane' *c.* 10 chains from Astrop Farm towards Brize Norton, when he found, *c.* 18" below the surface, a human skeleton lying at full length on its back. Under it was an iron knife about a foot long.'

*ante* 1894 'Many years ago a number of human skeletons were found in digging stone in the field which lies in the angle where the road from Minster Lovel to Brize Norton meets the 'Abingdon Lane'. With them were 'swords and armour' and some of them wore 'helmets'. One skeleton, as I was told, lay on or in a large earthen bowl.'

Both these interments would seem to be AS.

**Broughton Poggs.** Inhumation cemetery. O 36 NE. SP 221043. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1856–59),

73. *Arch*, XXXVII (1857), 143–45. *BBOAJ*, II (1896), 101. Brown (1915), IV, 661–62. *VCH*, p. 365. Museums: Liverpool; Oxford, Ashmolean.

*ante* 1856 11 skeletons with relics were found in quarrying stone on the summit of 'Kinching Knoll.'

1856 Akerman excavated there, but found only one grave, of a middle-aged woman, which lay 'like the rest' EW, only 6" deep, accompanied by 2 applied brooches and a small knife.

1857 J. Wilson of Broughton reported on 4 more graves, found *c.* 40 yds. N of the previous discoveries. 2 of the skeletons lay feet to feet, so that one had the head to the W, the other to the E; and 2 others were orientated S and W. The graves were very shallow and the bodies laid on the rock. 3 of the skeletons appeared to be over 6' tall. 3 graves contained knives, one had an iron buckle also, another a spearhead. The fourth grave, of a woman, had a pair of saucer-brooches with a swastika and egg-and-tongue design, a hairpin, and a tubular needlecase on a ring.

1864–67 A few objects were obtained by Akerman, including a pair of small saucer-brooches, and a 'Celtic bead of blue glass inlaid with fine spirals in white', and passed to the Ashmolean.

**Burford.** Inhumation burial(s). O 30 NE. SP 247120. *VCH*, p. 367. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1935 'Reputed to have come from a site called Battle Edge just W of the main street at Burford, are a sword, shield-boss and spearheads in the BM. The sword has a plain U-shaped chape resembling that from Bright-hampton, and the guard is inlaid with 4 doubled lines of gold wire.'

*GMLA*, II (from 1814) records the discovery at 'Battle Edge' of a stone coffin containing an adult male skeleton; but no weapons are said to have been found with it, only some nails embedded in hide, and it is more likely that this burial is Roman or medieval.

**Cassington I, Purwell Farm.** Inhumation cemetery. O 32 NE. SP 443116. *Oxon*, VII (1942), 62–70. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1941 A gravel pit was opened S of Purwell Farm in the SW slope of the gravel plateau, *c.* 300' OD, from where there is a rapid slope down to the Evenlode. 13 skeletons were disturbed, all lying supine with heads to the SW,

18" deep (i.e. 6" into the gravel). IA rubbish pits were also found near by. Miscellaneous objects were acquired for the Ashmolean Museum including a bronze disc brooch, a pair of gilt-bronze saucer-brooches with a swastika motive, 2 iron knives, the upper part of an iron shield-boss with a bronze-plated stud, an irregular piece of sheet bronze, the lower canine of a wolf, and 2 necklaces, one of 15 beads, the other of 42 including a coin of Gratian.

1942 The Oxford University Archaeological Society excavated 8 graves, all laid in shallow hollows (4" to 6" deep in the gravel), all with heads to the SW except one with head to the S. There were no traces of coffins or biers, but large stones were at the heads, sides and feet of 4 graves. All skeletons were supine, with hands at the sides or folded over the chest, and were abundantly provided with grave-goods, except for a child laid on its side, which had with it only a few stray animal bones.

The burials and objects are described and illustrated in *Oxon*.

**Cassington II, Smith's Pit II.** Inhumation cemetery. O 32 NE. SP 450102. *Daily Herald* (5–xi–1930). *Yorkshire Post* (5–xi–1930). *Oxon*, V (1940), 163; VII (1942), 61–62; VIII and IX (1944), 196; XV (1950), 104–106; XVI (1951), 79. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean; ?British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1930 The skeleton of a well-developed man, a woman and a child, aet. *c.* 5, were found lying side by side *c.* 2' deep.

1940 Some AS graves were found by gravel-diggers in Smith's Pit II. Unfortunately they were destroyed before they could be investigated, but the Ashmolean Museum acquired a tall green glass cone beaker, fragments of bronze and wood from a bucket, and an iron shield-boss, all apparently from one grave, and 2 'superb gilt-bronze' radiate brooches of local manufacture and an iron spearhead. Later, another shield-boss was discovered.

1944 6 further AS graves were found in the centre of the field, S of the Great Ditch. 3 were excavated by the Oxford University Archaeological Society; 'in one grave were 2 children without grave-goods; in the second, a single unaccompanied adolescent; while the third contained a woman with 2 gilt-bronze saucer-brooches, 5 amber beads and a small iron knife.' Other associated finds included shield-grips and bosses, spearheads and knives.

1950 3 inhumation burials were discovered

during further excavations in Smith's Pit II. These were of (1) an adult man, supine, head N, in a well-cut grave partly in the filling of a circular ditch—where cut into the gravel the sides were revetted with clay. A fire had been lit in the grave before the body was lowered into it. RB pot was found throughout the filling and fragments of bone plaques with compass-drawn and incised decoration were found at the head and knees. (2) A young strong man, prostrate, head E, with one half a pair of iron shears near the left hand, a fragmentary RB pot in the filling over the pelvis, and sherds throughout the fill. (3) An adult male, prostrate, head E, the left hand under the pelvis and RB sherds throughout the fill. These 2 latter graves were immediately adjoining, not well-cut, and the burials appeared to have been casual.

A fourth burial disturbed by the excavators was probably pre-Roman.

1951 An AS iron spearhead was found in the topsoil.

**Cassington III.** Inhumation burial. O 32 NE, 33 NW. SP 457109. *VCH*, p. 357. OS records, information from the Ashmolean Museum.

1930 A skeleton and iron knives were found by A. F. Lay of Cassington when digging in his garden to make a garage.

**Chadlington.** Inhumation cemetery. O 20 SE. SP 330210. *VCH*, p. 357. *Oxon*, V (1940), 23–30. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1930–31 In a field on the E of Catsham Lane a BA cremation and AS graves came to light in gravel digging. About 40–45 were probably destroyed, but 24 were investigated or excavated by Leeds and the Oxford University Archaeological Society. The skeletons were mostly laid supine in the graves, heads to the WSW or W. 3 had been decapitated before or shortly after death; one had had the head placed upright by the femur, the other 2 skulls were placed between the legs of the skeletons. 2 further skeletons were incomplete, and over one of these, which was furnished with an iron knife, a double-toothed bone comb, an iron needle and 2 potsherds, a hearth had been made. Grave-goods otherwise consisted only of iron knives; 5 were found in separate graves, but 1 large scramasax 17" long was in a grave with a smaller knife.

The cemetery would appear to be a late one, perhaps VII.

**Chimney.** Doubtful. O 37 SE. SP 357008. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 13. *Oxon*, XVIII (1953), 223.

*ante* 1895 'For some years past, up to the present time, skeletons with "swords and armour" as my informant describes them, have been found in the garden of the farmhouse. The late Mr Stephen Stone . . . used to obtain most of what was found. Anything now turned up is immediately buried again by order of the farmer. . . . I suppose these remains are AS, but I have seen nothing to enable me to speak positively.' (Manning, based on information from Cote.)

1953 'Mr Vagn Christophers reported that he has been carrying out excavations at Chimney Farm [apparently on the edge of the 1895 site]. . . . It is clear that the cemetery was extensive and contained a large number of burials. Some of the bodies had been buried on top of the others, but there was no sign of disorderly burial as in a plague pit. Finds were almost entirely confined to some small sherds of late Saxon or early medieval pottery; a few Roman sherds and a Saxon iron knife were also found.'

**Chinnor I.** Inhumation burials. O 42 SW. SP 751011. F. G. Parsons, letters (14-x-1933, 9-xi-1933) in OS records, CR 9331.

*ante* 1933 'Some years' before, Parsons saw some human leg bones with the characteristic 'squatting facets', etc. of AS skeletons, found in the grounds of a bungalow 'at a place where the lower Icknield Way peters out and the modern road turns sharply SE.'

1933 More bones were found, including the skulls of a man and a woman, also considered AS by Parsons. Later, another burial was found 50 yds. away.

**Chinnor II.** Inhumation burial, ? primary in barrow. O 42 SW. SP 765002. *VCH*, p. 348. Manning MSS (Ashmolean Museum)

1885 A labourer getting stone opened one of the twin barrows on Hempton Plain, 400 yds. SW of Bledlow Corner. He found a wall of dry flints round the rim of the mound and just under the turf. Manning sketched from the site 2 spearheads, a javelin head and a broad U-shaped chape from the scabbard of a sword.

Another spearhead was found on the same farm after a landslide.

**Clifton Hampden.** Doubtful. O 45 SE. SU 544960. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 14.

*circa* 1865 During drainage work in the fields called 'Long Hadden' and 'Yards' several human skeletons with 'battle-axes, swords' and other similar articles of iron were found. The site is just N of the village and W of the footpath leading thence to the Coppice House.

'The frequency with which remains of the Civil War period have been found around Oxford, makes it necessary to be cautious in pronouncing on the date of the above find, as the information is so vague. The "battle-axes" however, do not sound like Civil War remains.' (Manning, based on information from T. Carter, 1895.)

**Cokethorpe.** Inhumation burial. O 32 SW. SP 375060. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1856–59), 217.

1858 Workmen draining near Cokethorpe Park cut through a grave; they removed only part of a skeleton, and with it found a knife, presumably AS.

**Crawley.** Inhumation burial, ? primary in barrow. O 25 SE. SP 3412. Ashmolean Museum records. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1858 A very small bronze buckle was found in the lap of a skeleton in a tumulus at Crawley. (J. Y. Akerman.)

**Cuddesdon.** Inhumation cemetery. O 40 NW. SP 599032. *ArchJ*, IV (1847), 157–59. Akerman (1855), pp. 11–12, 28–29. Brown (1915), IV, 658–59.

1870 During the making of a new carriage-way in front of the gateway of the episcopal palace at Cuddesdon, workmen discovered several human skeletons 2'–3' deep. They were arranged in a circle, heads outwards, lying on their faces and with their legs crossed. Near them were 2 sword blades, 2 small blue glass squat jars, ornamented with trails of glass, a bucket of bronze, tapering downwards, the bottom shaped as if to fit into a trivet, and a piece of ornamental bronze set with carbuncles.

**Dorchester I, Dykes.** Inhumation cemetery. O 46 SW. SU 577934. *Rec Bu*, X (1910), 25–26. Brown (1915), IV, 647–48. *Oxon*, V (1940), 163–64; VIII and IX (1944), 196; XVII and XVIII (1953), 63–76. *Med Arch*, V

(1961), 1–70 *passim*. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1871 The farmer ordered the destruction of the Dorchester Dykes which 'proved to be full of Saxon burials', and with them perhaps the remains of a Roman type of pug-dog. They were found in 'vegetable soil' and 'very shallow'—except one 8' deep, buried in a sitting posture, presumably BA; and another in the top of Dyke Hill, the barrow nearest the Thame Stream. 2 further graves were found of persons buried with very early objects. The first contained a skeleton *c.* 6' long, with head to the SSE, knees bent; with it were a buckle with a semicircular tab, a strap tag, 3 bronze disc-ended attachments and flat bronze bars, etc. from a 'sporrán' or 'apron'. The second grave, of a woman, contained an early cruciform brooch, the back plate of an applied brooch with rectangular slots, and a bronze buckle with a rectangular plate with geometric ornament.

These graves (with that found *ante* 1914 in the Minchin Recreation Ground) seem to be dated by associated objects to the IV, and therefore probably belong to *foederati* within the Roman period, not to invaders.

*ante* 1915 The Reading Museum had 2 large saucer-brooches with linear ornament, found in a grave at Dorchester, to which Brown ascribed a late date.

1940 A burial, seemingly without grave-goods, was found in the top of the northern mound of the Dyke Hills, close to its middle point.

1943 A skeleton was found by the USAAF in the side of a disused slit trench near the western end of the northernmost of the 2 Dyke Hills still preserved. It was of a young woman, head E, *c.* 1' below the top of the mound.

**Dorchester II, Minchin Recreation Ground.** Inhumation burials. O 46 SW. SU 577948. *PSA*, 2d ser. II (1863), 209. *Oxon*, XVII and XVIII (1953), 63–76; esp. 65, 69–70, 73–74. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1863 Gravel-diggers found a human skeleton lying NS, 4' deep, 'close to the intersection of the turnpike road with the road leading to Drayton, *c.* 1 m. NNW of Dorchester.' A spearhead was close to the skull, and another piece of iron, not preserved, was also with it. Another skull was said to have been found near by.

*ante* 1914 A grave was found 'in the Minchin Recreation ground, at the N end of the village, immediately to the E of the main road to Oxford'—presumably the same site as that of 1863. Associated with the skeleton were a pair of bronze applied brooches with a whirling pattern, the backplate of a similar brooch, a pair of bronze bracelets with overlapping ends, a bracelet of thin wire, a key, 7 bronze rings, a pricker, a spiral finger-ring, a fragment of flat bronze and a coin of Valens, the group dated to the mid IV.

See also *Dorchester I*.

**Dorchester III.** Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. O 46 SW. SU 570956. *Oxon*, XI and XII (1947), 164. *ANL*, No. 1 (1948), p. 5.

1946 9 secondary AS burials were found round the periphery of a much weathered Middle BA round barrow during Long Vacation excavations. The bodies had mostly entirely disintegrated. Associated finds included a necklace of glass and amber beads, spearheads and bronze disc brooches. An unknown number of further burials were disturbed by the mechanical excavator when the site was dug away for gravel.

**Ducklington.** Inhumation burials. O 31 SE. SP 360076. *PSA*, 2d ser. I (1860), 100–101. Brown (1915), IV, 658.

1860 When a gravel pit was opened in a paddock on the NE of the village the grave of an adult, lying with head to the NW and without grave-goods, was discovered. 2' from the head of this grave, and in line with it, was another 3' deep containing a child's skeleton, head to the SE, with the knees drawn up. At the neck was a circular gold pendant, with a cross design in filigree; at the head was a bone comb 6½" long. Also found were 2 glass beads, a silver ring, a pear-shaped ?garnet, perhaps a setting from an ornament, and several minute fragments of silver and bronze. 'Shards, flints, etc. were met with in and about the graves'.

These would seem to be VII burials.

**Ewelme.** Inhumation cemetery. O 49 NE. SU 645927. *PSA*, XXII (1908), 71–73. *Oxon*, VIII and IX (1944), 196. Manning MSS (Ashmolean Museum). Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum.

1903 A bronze bowl of curious and early construction with plain escutcheons, was found associated with iron fragments (probably

hinges) and a wooden bucket 8" diam. with thin bronze hoops decorated with raised dots, certainly AS. A small black AS pot, decorated with incised lines and finger-tipping, was found a few hundred yards away, also the remains of several prehistoric urns. Bones, presumably human, were said to have been found with the bronze bowl. There were also *c.* 15 other skeletons without grave-goods. 'They lay in narrow graves *c.* 2' below the surface in rows 2 or 3 yds. apart. Some at least had their heads to the W, and 5 were found together in a single pit. Another account states that one skeleton was found in a sitting position, and that the graves were irregularly placed.'

R. A. Smith dated burials and bowl to the V. 1943 'Mr H. O. King reports the discovery of AS burials in Rumbold's Pit, close to the Watlington Road, but no detailed information could be obtained.'

**Eynsham.** Inhumation cemetery. O 32 NE. SP 435098. *Oxon*, XVII and XVIII (1958), 216–17, 224.

1952 At least 4 inhumation burials belonging to an AS cemetery were discovered during digging operations on a housing estate. 5 sherds, an iron shield-boss, a spearhead, and a knife with a triangular section were recovered. One disturbed burial of an adult man was observed. The position of the knife in contact with the left tibia suggested that it might have been carried in a stocking or garter.

**Filkins.** Inhumation cemetery. O 36 NE. SP 237043. *Arch*, XXXVII (1857), 140–43. *BBOAJ*, II (1896), 101. Brown (1915), IV, 662. Museums: Liverpool; Oxford, Ashmolean.

1856 A mason digging for stone on slightly rising ground to the N of Filkins found 4 AS graves. Akerman excavated a further 11 and reported on them all in *Arch*. All burials except 2 had the heads to the W; only one grave is described as being hollowed 2' deep into the rock. One grave contained a previous disturbed burial. The bodies seem to have been of young or mature men and women; no children or old people are recorded. 10 of the graves contained goods, but these were not rich; there were 4 spearheads, one sword, 2 shield-bosses, 3 knives, 2 buckles, 2 bronze pins, 5 saucer-brooches, some beads and a girdle-hanger.

**Headington.** Inhumation burial. O 33 SE. SP 550079. *VCH*, pp.356, 371.

1931 A burial without relics was found close to the Fox Inn at Barton, ¼ m. E of Headington Village, during road construction. It appeared to be lying in the remains of a house bottom from which AS sherds were recovered.

**Heyford Purcell (Lower Heyford).** Inhumation cemetery, ? secondary in barrow. O 22 NW. SP 488245. *JBAA*, I (1846), 339; II (1847), 89. *Report of the N O Archaeological and Natural History Society* (1857), pp. 9–10. *VCH*, pp. 354–55. E. Richardson, Remarks on a Journey into Oxfordshire (MS in Ashmolean, 1823). Manning MSS (Ashmolean Museum). Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

'In a field adjoining the road to Bicester, ... *c.* ¼ m. S from the church, was an extensive bank called Harborough Bank.

1801 'This parish was enclosed and a great part of this bank was levelled. It contained a great number of human bones—of children as well as of adults. Also at a few yards distance in digging for stone many more skeletons were found. They laid on their backs due E and W, and side by side in a long line, at *c.* 18" below the surface, without the least appearance of coffins or erect stones. The workmen gave to their master and rector, the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Fil(s)-more, the following curious articles, found round a skeleton at a little distance from the rest: 2 spearheads, one larger than the other, found with the points pointing to the head and resting one on each shoulder, also a knife laying on the right hip with the point to the feet [the knife actually a longish scramasax]. Round the neck were 2 fibulae and a number of beads. The former are of brass, round and flat, about the size of a penny piece, with a row of punctures in the middle. Another very thin piece of brass is in the shape of a diamond, also dented. The large beads are globular, as if moulded by hand, having an amber-like appearance with a rosinous smell when broken; they are the size of a horse-bean and smaller. Others are *c.* ½" long, the size of a crow-quill or bugle, and have the appearance of green glass. Some are of the size of a cob-nut, smooth and sound, as if made from chalk. Others of the same proportions and materials, but coloured green, with indented lines running from hole to hole. One black with dark red longitudinal lines, apparently painted. Others of fine blue glass, the size of a large pea, whilst some have the appearance of pearls, 3 of which are united, forming a sort of bugle.' (C. Richardson, in Manning MSS.)

**Upper Heyford** Doubtful. O 16 SE. SP 521256. Brown (1915), IV, 658. *VCH*, p. 372. Manning MSS (Ashmolean Museum.)

*circa* 1865 Some human skeletons, with 'stirrup irons and pieces of armour' were found close to Ave's Ditch, which here forms the boundary between Upper Heyford and Ardley parishes, close to the road from Upper Heyford to Middleton, on a piece of ground called 'The Leas'.

**Hornton.** Inhumation burial(s). O 2 SW. SP 392450. Brown (1915), IV, 658. *VCH*, p. 359. OS records, information from R. A. Smith. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1886 An AS burial is said to have been found 'in a tunnel'. In the BM are a late gilt-bronze square-headed brooch 4¼" long, a pair of saucer-brooches with very shallow rims, decorated with running spirals, and a mixed string of glass and amber beads.

**Horspath.** Doubtful. O 39 NE. SP 571049. *VCH*, p. 371.

*circa* 1847 A skeleton was found 'with a bronze object'.

**Idbury.** Doubtful. O 19 SE. SP 226195. *VCH*, p. 360.

?*ante* 1929 In a quarry opposite Idbury Camp, S of the lane leading from the village to the main Burford-Stow road, Robertson Scott reported burials. Some had been destroyed in the past, others could be detected in the side of the quarry. No relics are known to have been preserved, but the depth and disposition of the graves in the limestone was closely comparable with those outside Lyneham Camp.

**Iffley.** ? Inhumation burial. O 39 NE. SP 530036. de Baye (1893), p. 43. *Arch*, LXXI (1921), p. 246. OS records. Museum: British Museum.

*ante* 1874 An S-shaped bronze brooch terminating in bird's heads set with garnets, 1¾" long, was found at Iffley; the OS says with a burial. It is probably a Frankish import.

**Kidlington.** Inhumation burial. O 27 SW. SP 497148. Brown (1915), III, 229; IV, 657. *VCH*, p. 356. OS records. Museums: Bristol; Manchester (skull).

1892 A burial with an iron 'seax' 31" long was found. Further iron knives are supposed to have been discovered at the same time.

**Kinsey.** ?Mixed burials. O 35 SE. SP 741072. Sheahan (1862), p. 395. *Rec Bu*, II (1863), 166-67. *VCH Bu*, pp. 198, 205. Museum: Aylesbury.

1859 During rabbiting in the grounds of Tythrop House, at the extreme western end of Kinsey, 2 funeral urns were discovered, containing portions of bones and skulls. The urns were 'neatly made of dark burned clay, each worked in a different pattern . . . each 6½" high and 20" round the swell'. An AS spearhead with a split socket was found near by (as also was an oval metal ornament, with the figure of a winged cupid as a reaper).

A saucer-brooch (in Aylesbury Museum) is said to have been found in the same year in Kinsey Park, but no details are known of its discovery.

**Kirtlington.** Inhumation burial. O 22 SW. SP 499203. *POAHS*, New ser. III (1874), 171.

*ante* 1874 '2 fine fibulae and other [AS] remains', were found on the breast of a skeleton.

**North Leigh.** Inhumation cemetery. O 26 SW. SP 387143. *Oxon*, V (1940), 21-30. *VCH*, pp. 359-60. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1928 5 burials orientated WE were discovered during quarrying in a field on the N side of the road to Wilcot, immediately S of the lane leading to Holly Court Farm. 2 small knives, a seax 11¼" long, a pair of iron shears, a narrow strip of bronze evidently part of the binding of a wooden casket and a cylindrical work-box 2" high and 2" diam., with an ear for suspension and embossed triquetral ornament, were found with them.

The Ashmolean excavated 3 further graves and the lower part of a fourth, all orientated WE, c. 2' deep in a brashy limestone. 2 graves were of adult men, laid supine, one with a small knife and iron buckle. The third was of a girl, lying on her right side, the right leg flexed and arms folded across the chest. By each ear were the remains of 3 thin silver rings on which beads of blue and green glass were strung.

This cemetery is certainly a late one, probably VII.

**Lyneham.** Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. O 20 SW. SP 297210. *PSA*, 2d ser. XV (1895), 405-10. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 23. *VCH*, I,

358; II, 315. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection—second skeleton 1894.

1842 Several human skeletons were found in quarrying stone in a pit on the S side of Lyneham Camp. Nothing else was found with them.

1872 Leeds says Rolleston records a burial with a knife, which he took to be AS.

1875 Human bones were found close to the camp known as the 'Roundabout'. They were collected and buried in Milton churchyard. (Information recorded by Manning, from Will West of Lyneham, 1895.)

1884 2 spearheads were found near the NE corner of the camp when trees were being planted.

1894 Conder excavated Lyneham Barrow, a long barrow near the camp and the Chipping Norton and Burford main road, c. 650' OD. A secondary burial was discovered near the centre, but towards the NW end, in a well-cut grave 3½' deep, lined and filled with small surface stones and soil. The skeleton lay supine head NE, with an iron spearhead on the right of the skull and a knife on the right of the pelvis. A second skeleton also lay supine, with head to the S in a similarly lined grave, but covered with large rubble stones. It had only a knife. To the NE of this grave, 4' deep, the stones showed that there had been a hearth; there were no cremated bones or charcoal.

A third burial 'a very hurried one, and probably of a much more recent period' was found lying on the left side in a shallow, roughly formed trench in the form of a letter L, head to the N, feet E. 2 flat stones were over the pelvis and the scapula, otherwise only 10" of surface soil. There were no associated objects.

Towards the SW end of the mound, a quantity of human bones and fragments of at least 4 skulls were discovered, on ground level, roughly massed together. They could be either BA or AS.

Between the long barrow and the SW corner of the camp, there were c. 6 mounds, up to 2' high, which were possibly also barrows.

**Minster Lovell.** Inhumation cemetery. O 31 NE. SP 317110. Jackson, *Oxford Journal*, (16-iii-1872), p. 5 (not consulted). *POAHS*, New ser. III (1873), 125-26. Brown (1915), IV, 658. Rolleston Papers (Ashmolean Museum). Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British

Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1872 In levelling the ground to fill up a hollow in a field by the side of the road from Witney to Burford 'on a breezy promontory overlooking the Windrush', AS burials were discovered. The first was EW; the body lay directly on the rock, and the sides of the grave were carefully made of upright stones. There were no relics and no covering. The second skeleton was lying 18" deep (the level may have altered since AS times as there is an abrupt slope near by), head to the SSW. Its length was 5' 6". There was no sign of walling or a coffin, but some traces of charred wood. With the skeleton were a shield-boss, a spear, a knife, another instrument and some fragments, all of iron.

About 3 yds. distant, fragments of an urn were found near the head of a skeleton of a woman not more than 27 years old, lying on the left side facing W, with arms folded across the breast and legs drawn up; head to the SW. On a finger of the left hand was a ring, and near the wrist 7 small beads and one large one 'of thick blue glass, serrated, about the size of a crab apple' and a square pendant. Below the neck were 2 pickers on a ring, on the breast were 2 flat silver brooches 'about the size of a 5-shilling piece, each ornamented with a pattern of 6 small incised circles cut near the centre of the field.' At the waist was a silver buckle c. 3" long 'with slight and rude pattern', and a knife close by. With the woman were the remains of a small lap-dog, their bones mingled. Only one small piece of charred wood was found with the skeleton. One account mentions bones of a pig.

The bones of a little child about 2 years old were found a few paces to the N, and between them 2 skulls of *bos longrifons* 'which had been cooked'.

**Oddington.** Inhumation cemetery. O 28 SW. SP 553152. J. Skelton, *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, ed. F. Mackenzie (1823-), 'Ploughley Hundred', p. 7 n.f. R. Hussey, *The Roman Road from Allchester to Dorchester* (1841), p. 35.

*circa* 1815 When the rectory was being constructed at Oddington several skeletons were discovered. At first the bones were taken up piecemeal, but 6 or 7 were afterwards carefully excavated. They lay 1' to 2' deep, apparently in separate graves without any regular orientation. 'Some of them had helmets on, and I have heard it said that the mouldering

remains of some weapons were found by the side of them. One of them had the head of a spear fixed in his body, between the lower rib and the hip; it is also said . . . that another had a spearhead under his shoulder. They seemed to be skeletons of very tall and large men'.

1824 A fragment of an urn and a piece of a leaden vessel, found in a place called Brismere, which extended from the rectory of Oddington to Charlton, were said to have gone to the Ashmolean. The site was said to be covered by the debris of Roman pottery.

**Osney.** ? Cremation burial. O 33 NW. SP 501060. *Catalogue of the Oxford Millenary Exhibition* (1912), No. 39. *VCH*, p. 356. *Ant J*, XXXIV (1954), 207. *Oxon*, XXI (1956), 33. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

*ante* 1912 An AS urn was discovered on the site of Osney Abbey. It is described as having 'its body ornamented with a wavy band in strong relief, between the curves of which are bosses, and tapering rapidly to a small foot. Typologically an early piece to which close parallels exist from Frilford and Abingdon.'

**Oxford, Park Crescent.** Inhumation burial. O 33 SE. SP 512078. *VCH*, p. 356.

*ante* 1939 'On the S side of Park Crescent, 1 m. N of Carfax on the E side of the Banbury Road, a spearhead and shield-boss found c. 2' deep must betoken a burial.'

**Oxford, Kingston Road.** Doubtful. O 33 SW. SP 505074. Museum: Rolleston Papers (Ashmolean Museum).

1870 Some skeletons were found, apparently during building operations. These were: (a) Sept. 24, 2 skeletons, one adult, one child lying together in a grave c. 4' 6" deep, orientated a little N of E. The bones were intermingled. (b) Oct. 2, A child's skeleton, extended, in the same direction, 2' 6" deep. The bones were rickety. (c) Oct. 3, 2 more skeletons; one of an adult woman reported to have been in a sitting position, the head hanging over, hands up and knees drawn up, apparently put in the ground doubled up. With it was a piece of bronze and a sheep's tibia. The other skeleton was of a child buried extended 2' 10" deep, direction WNW and ESE, with a sheep's astragalus and teeth, and the periform of a cow.

1871 5 skeletons were found in digging the foundations of a house on Kingston Road, c.

70 yds. from the turn down to Port Meadow by Lucy's Iron foundry. The first lay heads W c. 3' deep, but Rolleston did not see them in situ. One was young, the other elderly. The third lay also 3' deep with head to the E. The fourth and fifth were buried 4' deep with heads to the W; 4 had one arm across the body and one by the side. *With it was a knife.* 5 had one arm up over the head, the other crossed. 6 also had the head to the E; there were some nails with the bones.

It is possible that these are AS burials, because of the knife.

**Preston Crowmarsh** see *Benson O.*

**Purwell Farm** see *Cassington I O.*

**Little Rollright** see *Long Compton Wa.*

**Lower Shiplake.** ? Cremation burials. O 56 NE. 57 NW. SU 775795. Harden (1956), p. 130. Museum: Reading.

Reading Museum has 2 AS cremation urns from Shiplake.

**Smith's Pit II** see *Cassington II O.*

**Souldern.** Mixed burials. O 16 NE. SP 519314. W. Wing, *Antiquities of Steeple Aston* (1845), (Sir H. Dryden), pp. 72-74. *Arch J*, III (1847), 352-53. *Oxford Archaeological Society Publications*, XXII (1887), 3-5. J. C. Blomfield, *History of the Deanery of Bicester* (1882), p. 21. Brown (1915), IV, 658. Museum: Cambridge University.

*ante* 1840 A skeleton was found, close to the later discoveries.

1840 Similar discoveries to those of 1844 were reported, but no records kept.

1844 During digging for stone in a garden near the main street a skeleton was discovered lying 3' deep, head E by N, in a grave hollowed out of the limestone rock. 'On the right side of the head lay a pair of bone ornaments 2" long, in shape 4-sided cones, having on each side 9 small engraved circles; at the small end of each is inserted an iron rivet. . . . About the head were many fragments of brass, which when collected and put together, form parts of 2 bands, the first of which is 7" long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide', the remains of a bucket, though the excavators guessed a 'leathern skull cap'. About 7' from the head of the skeleton was an urn containing bones, about the same depth. It was of coarse black pottery, c.  $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick, and

was 'ornamented on the upper part by 2 horizontal bands of dancetted pattern. At about  $\frac{2}{3}$  up the sides are 4 roundish projections at equal distances from each other, and between them semicircular bands of ornaments.' About 11" from the head of the skeleton, 5' from the urn, a number of bones were found in a heap, which were thought to have been disturbed.

Later the workmen found 2 more urns, 2' deep. One, wide mouthed, ornamented by incised, horizontal lines, pendant triangles and punch marks, contained bones. The other urn was imperfect in the upper part, and was probably broken when buried, for it contained the skull of an infant a few days old, which was too large to have been admitted through the mouth of the urn. It is of black ware.

None of the urns were protected by stones or tiles.

**Spelsbury.** ? O 20 SE. SP 351218. *Transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society* (1854) p. 119. Ashmolean Museum records. Museum: Oxford Ashmolean.

1854 'Mr Beesley of Banbury, exhibited an AS spearhead, knife, etc. found at Spelsbury.'

1933 An AS brooch, with interlaced zoomorphic ornament, was found in a field near the church.

**Stanlake.** Inhumation cemetery. O 38 NW. SP 386046. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 92-100. *BBOAJ*, IV (1898), 39-40. *Arch*, LXIII (1911-12), 192. Brown (1915), IV, 659-61. *VCH*, pp. 362-63. *Oxon*, VIII and IX (1944), 199. *Ashmolean Museum, Report of the Visitors* (1954), pp. 15-17. OS records. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

*circa* 1820-57 Human remains were turned up during gravel-digging.

*circa* 1830 S. Stone collected part of a brooch and a bronze work-box from a gravel pit where more than 40 skeletons were said to have been discovered.

1857 Another pit was opened close by, and 6 graves discovered, 5 lying side by side in a direct line, the heads to the NNW. 4 of the graves contained iron knives, and one had in addition an iron link. Another skeleton with a cleft skull (whether AS unknown) was found in a circular trench.

1897 A man digging gravel on Stanlake Down, just E of the site of the British cemetery,

found a skeleton lying supine 3' deep, head to the E. With it were said to be a saucer-brooch, ring brooch and disc brooch, a bone ring, 2 bronze needles, a pin, 15 amber beads and 11 of paste, an iron spearhead and 2 knives, obtained by Manning. It seems probable that in fact the remains of more than one burial was found.

1943 Several AS graves were destroyed near Stone's Circles 12 and 13. One contained a skeleton laid supine, head E, which had by the left femur remains of bronze, leather and wood from a sheath, ornamented with open-work triangles.

1954 W. H. Catling investigated the ring ditches of 5 disc barrows. 4 AS inhumation burials were on the S side of one of them.

**Stanton Harcourt I.** Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. O 38 NE. SP 411051. *Oxon*, X (1945), 16-41, esp. 33-39. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1940 During the rescue excavation of a BA bowl-barrow 23 certain and one possible AS secondary burials were found. 22 of these lay in one quadrant of the circle on the NE; 2 were outliers on the W side. Most lay on the inner rim of the barrow ditch, some with feet actually in the fill; all were sunk 1'-2' into the subsoil. All except the doubtful one were roughly rectangular in outline and section; and all had their heads to the W or SW, even that on the W side of the barrow. Only 6 of the graves were of adults (4 M, 2 F); 13 were of children of various ages; in 4 graves no remains were preserved but these were probably also children. It seems to have been a family group; there were no other graves in the immediate vicinity, and since there were 2 cases of overlapping interments and 3 possible miscarriages it must have been a lasting cemetery of a peaceful settlement. One old woman had a silver pin; 3 of the children had knives and other objects (pricker, bead, bootlace tab, 2 buckles and a spearhead) but otherwise grave-goods were lacking. This may indicate a late (VII) date, or merely poverty.

**Stanton Harcourt II, Dix's Pit.** ? O 38 NE. SP 408056. *Oxon*, XVI (1951), 82.

1951 'Gravel diggers reported the discovery of several skeletons. These, together with all possible finds except 3 sherds of coarse, brown gritty ware [AS] had been destroyed, but the site was perhaps that of a Saxon cemetery.'

**Summertown, Oxford.** Inhumation burials. O 33 NE. SP 512091. *POAHS*, New ser. II (1865), 16. Brown (1915), IV, 658. *VCH*, p. 356. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1850 A knife, bronze disc brooch decorated with circlets, and some variegated glass beads were found with human bones at Summertown, E of the Banbury Road.

1865 A skeleton was dug out at Summertown with a knife and buckle which Professor Westwood considered AS.

**Sydenham.** ? Inhumation burial. O 41 SE. SP 733015. J. Skelton, *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, ed. F. Mackenzie, (1823- ), 'Lewknor Hundred,' p. 2.

*circa* 1800 'There was found in that part of the parish called Sydenham field, on a headland in the most commanding part of the field, the umbo of a shield, such a one as was used by the AS before their conversion to Christianity.'

**Tadmerton, Holywell Farm.** Inhumation burial. O 9 NW. SP 393378. *VCH*, pp. 359, 372. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

*ante* 1939 A spearhead found with human remains at Holywell Farm was recorded by the OS.

**Tythrop House** see *Kinsey O.*

**Wheatley.** Inhumation cemetery. O 40 NW. SP 602046. *Proceedings of the Birmingham Philosophical Society*, IV (1883-85), 179-93. Brown (1915), IV, 658. *PSA*, XXIX (1916), 48-64. Harden (1956), p. 17. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1883 Labourers digging out stone in a field called Castle Hill c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSW of Wheatley Village, on high ground with an extensive view, found and disturbed a few skeletons. No records were kept of these; 2 shield-bosses, 3 iron spearheads, a few iron knives, part of a 2-sided ivory comb and a small roll of thin sheet lead were obtained by Gale and eventually passed to the Ashmolean.

1883-84 Later, 46 graves were recorded by Gale and the Ashmolean authorities. Little is known of the form of the graves, but the orientation varied between NE and W, the greater number of skeletons having their heads to between NE and SSW. At least 17 skeletons were laid supine, 9 were more or less contracted, and one lay face down; one had the skull

between the knees. 23 graves contained grave-goods, 7 of these only a knife. One or two graves were quite richly furnished, and objects included large saucer-brooches, which Leeds thought showed Kentish influence and to which he assigned a late date, and a curious silver pin with a flattened circular head and a ring passing through the shaft. There is also a little bowl in dark grey ware which is Romano-Saxon in form.

The cemetery is described by Leeds as fully as the records would allow in *PSA*.

**Whitchurch.** Doubtful. O 55 NE. SU 622781. J. Slatter, *History of Whitchurch* (1895), p. 8.

*ante* 1895 'Only a few years ago' when clearing soil near farm buildings at the NW corner of the parish of Whitchurch, 2 male skeletons were discovered, side by side and facing the river. In the mouth of one was a Roman 'copper' coin; the other had at the hip what seemed to Slatter to be a typical AS knife.

**Yarnton.** Inhumation cemetery. O 33 NW. SP 476114. *POAHS*, New ser. I (1862), 110-6, esp. 111. G. Rolleston, *Scientific Papers and Addresses*, II (1884), 942-44. Brown (1915), IV, 658. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1861 Dawkins found, near the railway cutting close to the junction at Yarnton, the remains of an ?RB settlement with rubbish pits and a skeleton 1' deep, buried in a sitting posture, with face to the SE. With it were a circular piece of bronze and a small tag-like instrument of bronze. Later he found another skeleton, buried at full length.

Other skeletal material and cinerary urns, found  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. to the E, probably belong to a different period.

1875-77 Several more skeletons were found, SW of the church and on the N side of the railway, during gravel digging. Some were in graves in, or partly in, earlier semicircular ditches. The graves were 2'-3' deep and c. 2' wide; in undisturbed graves it was seen that the body was laid in a contracted position, with the knees drawn up. The orientation was com-

pletely erratic. The skeletons were of both sexes and all ages, including children. Associated objects included a broken urn found by a skull, pieces of pottery and cows' bones, a 'bone pin' 8" long (probably a spindle) found between the arms, a small accessory vessel and a flint in front of a face, an iron spearhead also in front of a face, in the same grave as an iron seax nearly 1' long and a bronze torque or collar. The Ashmolean has 2 spindles, a spearhead and a shield handle perhaps from the grave found on Nov. 23, 1876. The BMNH has the remains of 4 adult skeletons, one found in the railway cutting in 1875, the others in 1876 and 1877.

**Yelford.** Inhumation cemetery. O 38 NW. SP 369049. *PSA*, 1st ser. IV (1859), 92-100; 213-15. *Arch*, XXXVIII (1960), 97. Brown (1915), IV, 658. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

1857 About 1 m. W of the burials at Stanlake and on higher ground near Yelford 10 graves were found in another gravel pit; the heads were all about NNW. 2 contained iron knives (one also an iron link) and a third some narrow strips of bronze which had been attached to wood, perhaps from a bucket.

Later in the year, Stone excavated 13 more graves (He numbers them 14-26, but says nothing of possible graves 11-13). 8 of these new graves were of children, 3 buried without grave-goods, 4 with a knife only, and one with 2 small beads. 3 of the adults also had nothing but knives; an old person had also a fragment of a comb and one woman in a grave 9' 3" long had a circular pendant, an amethyst bead, a large iron ring, a small thin circular plate of bronze, a pair of iron girdle-hangers, a knife and some iron fragments. The bodies all seem to have been laid supine, hands by the side or in the lap.

2 furlongs to the NW, a bone pin, spindle-whorl, another bone object and a small fragment of pottery, of AS date, were found among other things. The spindle-whorl was rough and unfinished. Stone was told that several graves containing human remains had been found here, and with them were 2 bone spindle-whorls.

## RUTLAND

**Burley.** ? R 5 SE. SK 893125. J. L. Barber, note in OS records. Museum: Oakham School. 1947 'Roman pottery and firebars recently found in ironstone workings. Also querns and several AS pots. Either in Oakham School Museum or with quarry owners on spot.'

**Cottesmore** Inhumation burial(s). R 5 NE. Area SK 902136. *PSA*, XXII (1908), 50. *VCH*, p. 105. Cottrill (1946), p. 14. Museum: Leicester.

1906 AS objects were found in ironstone workings which had previously yielded BA relics. None of the circumstances of the discovery is known. The finds consisted of an iron shield-boss with a flat stud, ornamented zoomorphically and gilt, and 2 plain round-bottomed vessels of dark clay.

**Essendine.** Isolated find. R 7 SW. TF 048113. ?*Arch J*, CVIII (1952), 94, 99. J. L. Barber, note in OS records. Museum: ?Stamford, Burghley House.

1868 An AS pot is said to have been found during the cutting of the railway. The site was never investigated.

The urn in Burghley House may be from here, or from *Stamford Li*, which see.

**Glaston.** Inhumation cemetery. R 13 NE. SK 894005. Cottrill (1946), p. 15. *Ant J*, XXVIII (1948), 169-73; XXX (1950), 185-89. *ANL*, II (1949), 36. Museum: Oakham School (including fragments of skulls).

*ante* 1948 In a sand-pit an iron knife, some iron fittings, a small bronze penannular brooch and a 'late British' (VI) bronze bow brooch were found, probably associated.

*ante* 1949 11 further graves were recorded as found in the sand-pit, one with head to NW, the rest W, all containing grave-goods, including small-long, cruciform and square-headed brooches, beads, bronze tweezers, pins, sleeve clasps, and 2 plain accessory vessels.

The cemetery seems to have lasted from early times well into VI, and is well published in *Ant J*, XXX. Leeds thought it gave evidence of the invasion of the area from the S.

**North Luffenham.** Mixed cemetery. R 10 SW. SK 932045. *GMLA*, II (from 1863), 188-89. *RAAS*, XXVI (1901), 246-59; XXVII (1903), 220-28. *Rutland Magazine*, I (1904), 87-92, 116-19, 152-57. *VCH*, pp. 96-102, 103-104. *PSA*, XXII (1908), 53. Brown (1915), IV, 778-79. Cottrill (1946), p. 13. Museums: Leicester; Oakham School (including one skull).

*ante* 1863 Mrs Morris recorded that 4 or 5 skeletons were found 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep during excavations for sand, and with them 'the same number of fibulae and a quantity of beads; . . . also 2 or 3 jars. . . . The men who took up the jars said that 2 of them held skulls but they broke to pieces as they were touched [probably cremation burials]. . . . Afterwards [c. 6 yds. to the E] they found 2 more skeletons c. 6' below the surface; also the sword, etc. which was found near one. The arrow-heads and spear-heads were all found together with one of the handsomest of the fibulae. I think each skeleton had a fibula and some beads were scattered about. A flat stone was placed over each; they were very near together. Stones were over the first 4 also; which were found near the surface, c. 16" square, one evidently bore signs of the action of fire. The 2 jars were met with at a depth of 6' or 7'; they were full of sand and dark-coloured earth.'

Near by was another gravel pit, and in it were found 'similar sepulchral remains' including a battle-axe.

*ante* 1901 Mrs Morris and Lord Ancaster collected objects from the site, including 7 swords, many spear and javelin heads, 5 or 6 shield-bosses, including 2 of a conical shape, many knives, 2 buckets and fragments of others, c. 6 cruciform brooches, several square-heads, a pair of annular brooches and 2 saucer-brooches, many beads, including a flat disc of amber 2" diam., several pairs of tweezers, wrist-clasps, (?) the top of a sword hilt, an iron ring, and 2 flat discs of bronze gilt with holes for attachment. The 2 collections also contained many urns, some of the early Anglian shoulder-boss style, and several so large that Crowther-Beynon thought it unquestionable that they had been used to hold cremations.

*circa* 1893–1901 More objects, consisting of 'swords and other things' were found in Weston Gate Field, on the brow of a ridge *c.* 350' above sea-level—the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood. Crowther-Beynon watched the site and noticed fragments of bones and coarse pottery, and soon found 3 AS knife-blades and a small-long brooch. A cruciform brooch was discovered with the remains of a skeleton.

1901 Topsoil was again cleared in the gravel pit adjoining that mentioned under *ante* 1863. 2 bronze brooches, one a square-headed small-long, the other a cruciform brooch 5" long, 2 plain accessory vessels and fragments of a larger and more ornamented pot were found in a grave which had been covered with stone slabs.

Later, Crowther-Beynon saw a skeleton laid full-length in a grave, head W, a spear (with ferrule), sword, and shield-boss on the right side, a large and variegated glass bead near the left arm, and a small pair of bronze tweezers near the left shoulder. Near the head was a bronze-mounted wooden bucket, and there was also probably a small accessory vessel from this grave. The ground beneath the skeleton seemed to bear the impression of wood.

Soon after, another skeleton was found to the W, again head W. With it were a spear, sword, shield-boss, a small iron knife, a bucket, an early urn with necklines, circle stamps and shoulder bosses separated by vertical lines, a small pair of bronze tweezers and the handle of a small iron instrument. Other unrelated finds were a large florid bronze-gilt cruciform brooch, found with a small annular brooch, a little accessory vessel with necklines, 4 small glass beads and a shield-boss.

The cemetery seems to have been a large one, and to have lasted during most of the pagan period from very early times onward. The best accounts of these finds are those by Crowther-Beynon in *RAAS* and *Rutland Magazine*.

Leicester Museum has a javelin head, received 1946, and a small long brooch, 1952.

**Market Overton I.** Inhumation cemetery. R 2 SE. SK 887166. *VCH*, pp. 102–104. *Arch*, LXII (1911), 481–96. *PSA*, XXII (1908), 50–53. Brown (1915), IV, 778. Crowther-Beynon, letter (19–vi–1933) in OS records, CR 8858. Cottrill (1946), pp. 14–15. Museum: Oakham School.

1908 Many AS finds were made in the iron-stone workings NE of the church. Although no

human remains were recorded, there is no doubt that the site was a cemetery occupying *c.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre. The finds consisted of 5 small accessory vessels, *c.* 6 spearheads, several portions of shield-bosses, part of a sword-blade, the imperfect chape of a scabbard, a knife, a pair of shears 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, a corroded object which may have been an iron horse-bit, the wooden staves and some of the bronze of a bucket, 3 ornate gilt square-headed brooches, 2 smaller, plainer and not gilt, a pair of saucer brooches, a pair of simple annular brooches, a swastika brooch, a small silver disc with a raised boss and a star pattern, 2 necklaces, mostly of amber beads, and 3 larger beads, a girdle-hanger and a saucer-shaped bronze vessel with a small hole in the centre, found fitted exactly into the bottom of a clay vessel.

**Market Overton II.** Mixed cemetery. R 2 SE. SK 887162. *Arch*, LXII (1911), 481–96. Brown (1915), IV, 778. Cottrill (1946), pp. 14–15. Crowther-Beynon, letter (19–vi–1935), in OS records, CR 8858. Museum: Oakham School.

1911 Another series of AS finds was made in a second cemetery *c.* 400 yds. to the S of the one found in 1908, occupying about an acre. Because of the nature of the soil, very few human remains were discovered, and the method of ironworking left no opportunity of observing grave-groups. Of 25 urns, 6 contained fragments of bones or teeth, so that there was probably some cremation. The finds from this cemetery were *c.* 30 spearheads and 8 shield-bosses of unusual types, the iron mountings of a large bucket, many beads (mostly amber, some of vitreous paste, some glass or rock crystal and some small 'pearl' beads, single and double), a collar of silver wire, with a beaten-out central portion ornamented with gilded triangular compartments and punch-marked decoration, hook and eye clasps of silver wire, 5 fragments of fluted silver, perhaps from bracelets, 4 silver discs, 4 gilt square-headed brooches (3 with silver plates), 3 florid cruciform brooches of late VI or VII date, 2 applied and 1 saucer-brooch, 2 swastika brooches, a bronze ring 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam., and others which may have come from horse-trappings, a corroded chatelaine of iron and bronze, a tinned bronze buckle, a minute buckle and a small bronze object of spatula-like shape with remains of iron rivets. There were 3 articles of gold: a bracteate with a disintegrated horse and

a bird, of Scandinavian origin, a hollow bead, and a gold spiral finger-ring. One silver brooch had a semicircular head bordered with bird's heads.

There seemed to be little difference in date between the 2 cemeteries at Market Overton—mid VI—and the objects are well illustrated and described.

#### ADDENDA TO WARWICKSHIRE

**Long Itchington.** Inhumation burial(s), ? secondary in barrow. Wa Area SP 414658. Warwick Museum records. Warwick Museum.

1864 The larger part of an urn with Anglian style decoration was found with bones 'upon a high mound presumed to be a barrow' within half a mile of the village during stone-digging. The bones are of an adult of over 25 years, or possibly parts of 2 adults.

**Kineton.** ? Inhumation cemetery. Wa 45 SE SP 326516. *PSA*, 2d ser. II (1862), 119.

1861 10 human skeletons were found in a stone-pit at Pittan Hill between Compton Verney and Kineton, and with them were '2 iron weapons, a javelin and a sword. . . . The skeletons lay on a bed of black substance; with them were found some fragments of Roman pottery.'

**Lighthorne.** Inhumation burials. Wa 45 NE SP 336556. *Arch J*, II (1846), 161–62; XXXIII (1876), 378. *JBAA*, III (1848), 282. *VCH*, pp. 258–59. OS records, information from P. B. Chatwin, letter (6–iv–1937), and C. J. Ribton Turner, *Shakespeare's Land* (1893), pp. 314–

15 (not consulted). Warwick Museum records. Warwick Museum.

*ante* 1846 Some hanging bowl escutcheons, erroneously recorded as from Chesterton, were found on the brow of the hill at about 336556. In Warwick Museum there are 3 circular enamelled escutcheons from the sides of the bowl (2 with circular frames attached to duck-headed hooks), and 2 larger similar escutcheons from the base of the bowl, both with circular frames. In all cases the design is filled with red enamel, and there is also some millefiori.

These are presumably the escutcheons recorded by Ribton Turner as having been found on the N side of Lighthorne church. 'They were embedded in some curious dark substance, and their skulls were protected by 3 limestones.' The whereabouts of the AS brooches and amber beads which were also said to have been found with them is unknown.

*ante* 1900 The OS records that skeletons were found at about 335564 at the end of the XIX.

P. B. Chatwin records that skeletons were found 'a long time ago' at about 337556.