

Buckland Denham Inhumation burials. So 30 SW. ST 748502. *Ant J*, VI (1926), 77. *P. Som AS*, LXXIV (1928), lviii. E. Horne, letter (13-x-32) in OS records, CR 5644. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1925 Men working in a small quarry on Barrow Hill found 2 skeletons together in a grave, and a few other human bones. Horne excavated one burial, of a woman *c.* 35, lying with head to the NW. The neck was so twisted that it must have been broken before burial; the skull was lying on the breast, on its side, facing SW. The grave was 1' 9" deep, 2' 3" wide, length unknown. In the grave, but not on the body, were 3 'elastic' silver wire rings, 2 long amethyst beads, 2 round glass beads, and 2 curious saddle-shaped beads of shell.

The site is not necessarily a cemetery; the quarry was worked a little subsequently, but nothing else found.

Camerton. Inhumation cemetery. So 20 SE. ST 686566. *P. Som AS*, LXXIV (1928), lviii, 61-70; LXXVI (1930), 101-102; LXXVII (1931), 140; LXXVIII (1932), 129; LXXIX (1933), 39-63. *Ant J*, X (1930), 53-54; XIII (1933), 167, 169-70. W. J. Wedlake, *Excavations at Camerton*, (1958), pp. 96-97. Museums: Taunton; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1926 Men working in a quarry of inferior oolitic limestone on the W side of a lane from the Fosse Way to Camerton threw down considerable quantities of human bones.

1926-32 Horne excavated 109 graves, fairly evenly spaced over an area *c.* 130' EW, 100' NS. They were all EW, the average depth 2' 5". The shallowest burial was just below the topsoil; apparently no grave was dug and the skeleton laid in fully clothed. Some graves were carefully dug; one was outlined with stones at the foot, another filled with fine earth brought from a distance. Several were too short for the body, which had to be forced in. One skeleton was in a stone coffin without a lid, and could have been Roman.

The total number of skeletons found was 115,

and included 40 children. Most were of people under 40, who appeared undernourished. The skeletons were badly decayed, but 27 males and 14 females were recognized. Most multiple burials appeared accidental, but one large grave contained 2 infants and an adult woman, and an adult male (whose right foot had been amputated during life) buried after and partly above the woman. The bodies appeared to have been buried in the position in which they died, and there were indications of hurried burial. One woman seemed to have revived after burial and tried to raise herself up. Horne supposed some may have been plague victims. In 42 graves grains of charcoal were sprinkled over the body, usually towards the upper part; but not in babies' graves.

The burials were poorly supplied with grave-goods: 21 contained knives, and only 20 any other object. Miscellaneous objects found were a bone comb, a small pair of shears, 3 spindle-whorls, a whetstone, silver wire rings found with gilt bracteates, 2 horses' teeth found in separate graves near the head, and 6 Roman coins. Over the knees of a girl *c.* 12 were 2 (of the 3 found) enamelled bronze escutcheons from a hanging-bowl. By the feet of a woman, about 30, with a seven months' foetus, were a cowry shell, and a boar's tusk, both pierced for suspension, an iron pin, a small flint scraper, a lump of chalk cut to a heart shape and one of the Roman coins. Beads were found in 8 graves, and included one of Syrian type, 2 made by winding glass around a bronze tube, of Hungarian origin, and at least one shell bead like those found at Buckland Denham. The cemetery is of the VII.

Cannington Inhumation cemetery. So 50 NW. ST 251404. *P. Som AS*, LIII (1907), 71; LXXI (1921), xlvi.

ante 1907 A hill near Cannington Park Camp was described as 'a vast cemetery, though most of the graves had... been quarried away and little record of them kept. They had, however, shown undoubted signs of being battle burials and of massacre... The dark brown pottery found... appeared to

be of AS fabric. An iron knife and buckle were also discovered belonging to the same period.'

Evercreech Inhumation burial. So 54 NW. ST 644387. *Proceedings of the Spelaeological Society*, IV (1935), 268. Museum: Bristol.

1934 During quarrying a human skeleton was found *c.* 5" deep, head to the W. Near the feet were an AS iron knife, a piece of bone and a sherd of buff-coloured pottery of a fine paste 'and with a rim at an angle to the vertical height'. The bones were disturbed, probably by the plough—2 had been turned up *c.* 6 months previously. The spot had been long reputed haunted.

Huish Episcopi. ?Inhumation burials. So 72 NE. ST 430277. *Notes and Queries So and Do*, XXIII (1940), 141-42.

1939 In excavating for a drive on the N side of the road from Langport to Somerton, a little W of Pick's Hill, the remains of 3 human skeletons were found close together 2' deep. 2 were dug out carelessly, but the easternmost, at least, was surrounded by 'an enclosure consisting of lias slabs placed on edge.' One skeleton was of a child 8-9 years old. One of the adults was 5' 7" tall, the other *c.* 5', with a small bronze ring on a finger bone. The ring is

not a very typical form, but is probably late Roman or of the pagan AS period (perhaps of the VI or VII).

Long Sutton. Doubtful. So 73 NW. ST 454267. OS records, note based partly on information from Taunton Museum.

ante 1950 Quarrymen told A. L. Parke of Lincoln College, Oxford, that inhumations with pottery, coins and 'buckles' had been found near the old limekilns at Upton. The burials were extended.

Queen Camel. Inhumation cemetery. So 74 NE. ST 594255. *P. Som AS*, XCII (1946), 47-48. C. Bean, note in OS records.

1931 9 skeletons with an AS sword by the side of one of them were found in a quarry on a hill at Queen Camel.

Saltford. Inhumation cemetery. So 7 NE. ST 686686. *Proceedings of the Spelaeological Society*, V (1938), 90.

1936 A number of human bones were found in a gravel pit close to Avon Farm. 6 graves, lying EW, were exposed in the face. With one was an iron knife of AS date, similar to some found at Camerton. The site was not available for excavation.

N.B. Bateman, who recorded the excavation of many of the early AS burials in *Db* and *St*, unfortunately published very few details of their locality. The National Grid references given are therefore often conjectural only.

Barlaston. Inhumation burial. St 24 NW. SJ 895380. Jewitt (1870), pp. 258–60. *Arch*, LVI (1898), 44–46. *Transactions of the N St Field Club*, XL (1906), 148–50. *VCH*, pp. 209–10. Brown (1915), IV, 771. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming).

circa 1851 When planting the top of a hill to the E of the Upper House a grave was found, 2' wide and 7' long, cut into the solid sandstone rock of the hillside. It was *c.* 22" deep at the S (foot) end, 8" at the N (head), where there was a basin-like cavity, in which rested the remains of a bronze bowl, with 3 circular enamelled escutcheons, a print in the form of an ornamented bronze ring, and an ornamental strip around the shoulder. Lying across the grave at waist level was an iron knife, and below it on the right side an iron sword 33" long and 2" wide. No remains of a skeleton were to be seen.

This was presumably an isolated grave, since the ground around was disturbed for 5 or 6 acres and no more found. There was no trace of a barrow, but the field had been ploughed 'at some previous time.'

The bowl was spun, with a simple incurved rim somewhat thickened at the lip. The enamels are ill-executed and have insets of millefiori glass. A VII date for the bowl is likely.

Barton-under-Needwood. ? Cremation cemetery. St 47 NE, SE. SK 205182. W. Molyneux, *Burton-on-Trent* (1869), p. 189 n. *VCH*, p. 204.

circa 1850 A gravel pit near Barton Station, in a field consisting of a circular knob of gravel sloping gently down to the old river course, was opened by the Midland Railway Company. A great number of urns containing human bones were said to have been found *c.* 3' deep. One contained 2 iron knives as well as burnt bones; and iron weapons were found in some others. Molyneux thought from descriptions of the urns (18 years later) that some were British,

some Saxon or Roman; but likely enough all were AS.

Blore. ? St 14 SW (SK 14 NW). SK 134491. Bateman (1861), p. 142. *VCH*, p. 208.

1849 Carrington opened a barrow near Blore, in a field called Nettles. On the SW side, near the edge, were the remains of an unburnt skeleton, previously disturbed, and not far from it the bottom of a wheel-made, kiln baked vessel of blue clay, and a small iron ring 1½" diam.

Borough Fields see *Wetton St.*

Borough Fields Farm. Doubtful. St 47 SE. SK 2216. *Transactions of the Burton Natural History and Archaeological Society*, IV (1899), 81.

ante 1899 'Bones and things' were said to have been found at Borough Fields Farm to the S of Walton.

Branston. Doubtful. St 47 NE. SK 225215. W. Molyneux, *Burton-on-Trent* (1869), p. 22. *VCH*, p. 204. Brown (1915), IV, 771.

circa 1868 In some sand beds 'close under the Leicester branch of the Midland Railway' between Branston and Burton, were discovered, *c.* 7' deep, a leaden weight with the letter S indented, some fragments of brown pottery, and animal bones; 'and some gravel pits near the same place, close to the Lichfield road, have recently yielded an iron spearhead 9" in length . . . bearing a striking resemblance to those of known Roman construction. As to the date of these later objects some doubt exists . . . but some of the pottery agree in appearance rather with the Saxon than the Roman form of manufacture.'

Calton. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. St 14 SW. SK 108502. Bateman (1861) p. 129. *VCH*, p. 208.

1849 Carrington excavated a barrow close

to the village; in the NW part was the skeleton of an adult 'of slender proportions' lying extended on the back, with the head pillowed on a flat stone, which afterwards proved the cover of a small cist. By the side of the body was a short thick-backed iron knife, which had been inserted into a wooden shaft.

Castern, Ilam. ? Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. St 14 NE. SK 123526. Bateman (1848), pp. 45, 73–74. Bateman (1861), pp. 166–67. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), pp. 142–43. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming). Museum: Sheffield.

1845 Bateman excavated a barrow 35 yards diam. 4'–5' high. He found prehistoric burials and a knife with a horn handle, which indicates that there was at least one secondary AS burial.

1850 When Carrington reopened the barrow he found a secondary burial, laid on its back with head to the W. Several 'instruments of flint' were with it, and 'a bronze armilla was found beneath the edge of a stone that lay upon the skeleton and in contact with the pelvis. . . . It is made of a flat ribbon of bronze, half an inch broad, with overlapping ends . . . ornamented outside with a neatly engraved lozenge pattern, . . . 2½" diam.'

Mrs Fowler compares a bracelet from Saffron Walden Ex, but this is probably RB, since similar bracelets are found on all large Roman sites. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the Castern burial is not RB also.

Cauldon Hills. Inhumation burial, ? primary in barrow. St 14 SW (SK 04 NE). SK 0748. Bateman (1861), p. 153. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), 147. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming).

1849 Carrington excavated a mutilated barrow on Cauldon Hills 'in a lower situation than those before examined there', originally *c.* 18 yards diam., then 3' tall.

A grave 9' long by 4' wide by 4' deep into the rock was found disturbed; in it were the remains of a skeleton and fragments of 'a plain globular narrow-necked vessel of firmly-baked sandy ware, with a polished black surface, produced mechanically.'

Mrs Fowler states that there is a poor sketch in one of the MSS which shows these fragments restored into what looks like a Frankish bottle-vase, paralleled from Faussett's VII Kentish cemeteries.

It is impossible to judge from the description whether this is a primary or secondary burial.

Forsbrook. Isolated find. St 18 SE, 19 SW. Area SJ 951411. *VCH* (1908), p. 212. Brown (1915), IV, 773. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming). Museum: British Museum.

circa 1879 In levelling a hedge bank at Forsbrook, ½ m. from Blyth Bridge station, a coin pendant was found, made of a gold casting from a coin of Valentinian II (375–92) surrounded by garnet settings. It is probably of VII, and from an inhumation burial.

Musden Second Barrow, Ilam. Mixed burials, secondary in barrow. St 14 SE. SK 118500. Bateman (1861), pp. 119–20. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming).

1848 Carrington opened a barrow on Musden Hill. To the E of the centre was a skeleton with the head to the outside; near it was a lump of flint, and above it and around it were fragments of 2 globular narrow-necked urns, ornamented with a few applied projections on the shoulders, which had contained burnt bones. Similar urns were found at Sleaford Li and Lackford Ca, and a VI date is probable.

Musden Fourth Barrow, Ilam. Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. St 14 SE. SK 116501. Bateman (1861), p. 148. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), 143.

1849 Carrington opened the fourth of the group of barrows on Musden Hill. It was flat-topped, 25' across, 3' high, composed of earth. About half-way down, in the centre, were 2 skeletons, one of a young person. By the side of the head was a pebble and a bronze annular brooch with an iron pin. Beneath the head was a pair to the brooch. The iron pin retained the impression of cloth. Under the body was much charcoal.

The annular brooches are round-sectioned and decorated with continuous transverse lines. They probably belong to the VII.

Readon (Wredon) Hill, Ramshorn. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. St 20 NW. SK 085467. Bateman (1861), pp. 122–23. *VCH*, p. 209.

1848 Carrington opened a barrow 19 yds. diam., 3' high, on Readon Hill. At some distance from the skeletons, laid in graves 2'–3' deep, was an iron spear 13" long, with part of the shaft of ash wood remaining, and a narrow

iron knife 8" long which had presumably been with a secondary burial.

Stanshope, Alstonefield. Doubtful. St 9 SE. SK 127542. Bateman (1861), pp. 187-88. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), 148. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming.)

1852 Carrington opened a barrow of large size near Stanshope, c. 300 yds. from Longlow, Wetton. In the earth and stones of the upper part of the barrow, from the top to half-way down, were found 'pieces of human skull and other bones (some calcined), fragments of 2 or 3 urns, including one of a very hard black ware, and another of red pottery; 2 small pieces of bronze, warped by heat; an iron awl, 3" long, which has been fixed in a wooden handle . . . and a piece of very thick cup or bason of green glass, in an iridescent state, like the Saxon tumblers found at Cow Low.'

Mrs Fowler states that this glass fragment does indeed closely resemble the Cow Low bowl; but other authorities (Bartlett, of Sheffield Museum, quoting D. B. Harden) date it to XVII.

Some medieval looking pottery was also found in the barrow, and there were signs of considerable disturbance.

Stapenhill. Mixed cemetery. St 47a NW. SK 257212. *Arch J*, XXXVIII (1881), 119-20. *Transactions of the Burton Natural History and Archaeological Society*, I (1889), 156-93. *VCH*, pp. 200-204. Brown (1915), IV, 770-71. Burton Museum records. Museum: Burton-on-Trent.

The site of the cemetery is on the crest of a ridge of hills 120' above the River Trent, with a wide view, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of the church. The soil is a fine red marl of the new sandstone formation, and the cemetery 150' long by 96' wide.

ante 1881 Human bones, and pottery were found there from time to time.

1881 Workmen digging clay found 2 cinerary urns, and an iron javelin head 6" long. Near by were c. 5 extended skeletons, one with an iron spearhead 11" long. The Burton Archaeological Society excavated and found 31 inhumed skeletons, mostly lying supine, but a few contracted on the left side, the heads mostly W but varying as far as SE, and 5 cremation burials. 3 skeletons were buried one above the other, presumably in an RB rubbish pit, unfortunately without grave-goods. Other traces of an RB settlement were found in 1881 and in 1953.

About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the graves contained goods, which included a small equal-armed brooch and a pair of trefoil-headed small-long brooches with the head of another, girdle-hangers, buckles, knives, and weapons. The plate of an applied brooch was found in a cremation urn. There were besides 9 accessory vessels, one a nicely made AF urn, with a band of stamps between necklines, vertical lines separating long bosses, and a foot. Most graves contained flint flakes.

1953 D. M. Wilson excavated on the site, but found only a few fragments of Anglian pottery.

Brown dates the cemetery to the VI, and R. A. Smith notes a resemblance to Kempston Bd.

Steep Lowe, Alstonefield. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. St 9 SE. SK 123561. Bateman (1848), pp. 76-77. *VCH*, p. 208. Brown (1915), IV, 772. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming). Museum: Sheffield.

1845 Bateman attempted to excavate Steep Lowe, 50 yds. diam., 15' high, constructed of loose stones. Villagers had found near the top of the mound a secondary burial with an iron spearhead and a lancehead (both with split sockets) and a knife, all near the head, and 3 Roman third brass coins. Close by Bateman found a small playing piece of amber, with 2 perforations at the back.

In Sheffield Museum from this site are 2 spearheads, an arrowhead and a knife.

Stretton. Cremation cemetery. St 40 NE. SK 253263 W. Molyneux, *Burton-on-Trent* (1869), p. 21. *VCH*, pp. 206-208.

ante 1869 Numerous urns, containing ashes and bones, were discovered 3' deep in gravel workings near the Beach. They were said to be made of soft reddish clay, the mouth of each closed with a small slab of sandstone.

During excavations for the original branch of the N Staffordshire Railway through the rising ground to the S of the village several cinerary urns of reddish clay, containing bones and ashes, were said to have been found and broken by the workmen.

At the same time a human skeleton was discovered nearer the village, lying at full length with feet to the S.

Tamworth. ? Inhumation cemetery. St 59 SW, SE. SK 2104. J. Aubrey, *Letters* (1813), I, 8.

1677 Dugdale, writing to A. Wood, gave an account of some antiquities discovered at Tamworth. Unfortunately the editor omits the account, except for a 'trench wherein the bodies of a multitude of men had been buried, a spearhead of iron, &c'.

Thor's Cave see *Wetton, Thor's Cave St.*

Wetton, Borough Fields. Inhumation burial(s), partly in barrow. St 9 SE. SK 118547. Bateman (1861), pp. 195, 201. *VCH*, p. 208. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), 145-46. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming).

1845 A small mound, covering a human skeleton with an iron spearhead and knife, was destroyed in Borough Fields.

1852 Carrington, digging in the supposed RB village site, found a female skeleton, middle-aged, head to S, lying on the right side, the knees bent slightly back. The sides of the grave were formed of flat stones, the uppermost very large, reaching almost to the surface. A flat stone was set up edgewise at the head, and close to it was a broken upper millstone. Some large blocks of stone appear to have been above the skeleton, which was embedded in compact dark-coloured earth, mixed with charcoal and burnt bones. With it were 3 small beads 2 lilac-coloured, one of blue glass, and a bronze annular brooch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diam., with a little decorative grooving. An iron awl, several iron nails, pieces of stag's horn and other animal bones were found about the skeleton, and another iron awl under one of the stones of the wall.

The surrounding ground had been cut down c. 6" to the rock. Carrington dug around, but found only ashes, boar's tusks and other bones, a stag's skull, a sharpening stone 2"-3"; square, and 2 small brass coins, one of the Constantine family, the other minute and illegible.

In the autumn, it was observed that the ground to the side of the 1845 burial was slightly raised. Carrington excavated here, and found 'stones, bones of animals, broken vessels, etc. . . . plentifully intermixed with the soil to the extent of c. 12 yards in length and 8 in breadth.' A little from the centre the ground was disturbed to 2' deep; here were large stones and the remains of 3 large stags' horns. On the undisturbed level was a slender bronze 'skewer' $12\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Near the depression was a disturbed human skeleton, c. 1' deep beneath the turf, with an iron knife 6" long, and a

smaller implement, perhaps a javelin point, near the head.

The size and ornamentation of the annular brooch might indicate a VII date for the female interment; the other burials may be AS or RB.

Wetton, Thor's Cave Barrow. Doubtful. St SK 05 SE. SK 098549. *DAJ*, LXXIV (1954), 145. Bateman (1861), pp. 172-73. A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers' (forthcoming). Museum: Sheffield.

1850 Carrington opened a barrow c. 9 yds. across, near Thor's Cave. It was made of red earth, mixed with chert and, near the surface, charcoal, bits of burnt and unburnt bone and pieces of stag's horn. Near the centre, c. 1' deep was a globular vessel of carved sandstone, c. 4" high, with 4 grooves around the outside. About 1' from it was an inverted bronze vessel, 4" high, 6" diam., with an iron handle. It was said to have been first cast, and then hammered, and to have traces of horizontal lines. Above it were traces of decayed wood.

The stone vessel is BA; the bronze one could be RB or Coptic; nothing was found on the site to prove it AS.

Wichnor. Inhumation cemetery. St 47 SW (SK 11 NE). SK 194159. *Transactions of the Burton Natural History and Archaeological Society*, (1899), 80-81. *VCH*, pp. 204-206. Museum: Burton-on-Trent.

1899 2 AS urns were discovered in a sand-pit near the Midland Railway junction, on the E of the railway. One was a small plain vessel. No bones or other objects were found with these urns, but in the subsoil near by were 2 iron shield-bosses, an iron knife, 'one most characteristic Bronze Fibulae and a hollow conical piece of Iron', probably a ferrule. The urns were found 'in holes or trenches, c. 3'-4' deep, and c. 8' apart' (probably inhumation graves). In the sand-pit was also found a huge ditch, several yards long and 8' deep.

Preserved from this site in Burton Museum were 6 shield-bosses, spearheads of varying types, the tang of a knife, an oval iron buckle, the upper part of a trefoil-headed small-long brooch, the staves of a small bronze-mounted bucket and 4 plain accessory vessels, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to $5\frac{1}{4}$ " tall.

Wredon Hill see *Readon Hill St.*

Akenham Hall. Inhumation burial. Sf 66 SE. TL 159496. *VCH*, p. 333. Museum: Ipswich. *ante* 1911 There was a fine pair of cruciform brooches in the Ipswich Museum, evidently from a burial at Akenham Hall.

Badley (Needham Market). Inhumation burial. Sf 56 SE. Area TM 079561. *Arch*, LVI (1898), 48. *Reliquary*, VI (1900), 242–50. *VCH*, p. 333. *ante* 1865 A bronze bowl (with spiral decoration in champlevé enamel, silver gilt around the rim, an enamelled circular bronze disc on the bottom, a lid 3½" diam., and zoomorphic handles with rings for suspension), a shallow bowl (with pairs of rings at each side for handles, a beaded rim and a foot with pierced ornament) and a broken pot containing numerous Roman coins dating from Antoninus Pius were found 3'–4' deep when the railway was being made at 'Gate Ford' (unknown) in Badley parish.

Shortly after these vessels were drawn in 1865 they fell to pieces. (*N.B.* A reference is given by Romilly Allen to an exhibition of Watling's drawings, reported in *JBAA*, XXXVI (1880), 107. This reference is faulty, and the report so far undiscovered.)

Badwell Ash. Mixed cemetery. Sf 35 SW. TM 002693. *Ant J*, III (1923), 375. *P Sf IA*, XVIII (1924), 164; XXV (1951), 206. Museum: Ipswich.

1922–23 During the excavation of a gravel pit ½ m. NE of the church at Badwell Ash, 30–40 skeletons were found 3'–4½' deep, mostly in the line of a former trench. With them were iron weapons; the Ipswich Museum secured 6 shield-bosses, 8 spearheads, 2 javelin heads, 3 small knives and a ferrule. 2 of the spearheads are bent up at an angle, and one is broken. Some cinerary urns were also discovered.

Bardwell. Inhumation burials. Sf 34 NE. ? TL 943728. *JBAA*, II (1847), 345. *VCH*, p. 336. OS records.

1846 Drawings of some AS weapons, including a shield-boss, found at Bardwell, were exhibited from Warren's Collection.

The site is possibly at TL 943728 where the OS records Roman pottery was found, since the Object Name Book of the OS connects Warren's name with it.

Barnham Heath. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Sf 22 NE. TL 887797. *PPS*, II (1914–15), 36. Museum: Norwich Castle.

1914 On the W side of a barrow of BA date, a few miles from Thetford, were discovered the remains of a sword, a knife 6" long, a spearhead 7" long, and the boss of a shield 4" deep, 6½" diam., and 2 pieces of the handle. These were widely scattered but probably belonged to a burial of the pagan AS period.

Barrow Bottom. ?Mixed burials, ?secondary in barrow. Sf 43 NE. TL 773661. *GM*, LIV (1784) 85. *P Sf IA*, II (1855), 207. *VCH*, p. 343.

1771 When the turnpike from Bury to Newmarket was being made, part of the base of a barrow, standing between the fifth and sixth milestones, on the boundary between Risby and Barrow, was cut away. About a bushel of bones was found. 2 or 3 years later the writer (A Barrowist) saw a skull which fell out.

1784 Labourers moving earth which had fallen onto the road found an urn, which they immediately destroyed, but found to contain only mould and bits of bone. They said it stood mouth upwards 6' from the centre of the barrow, with no cover, and that it was 1' broad at the widest point and 10"–11" at the mouth. Although the base (4" in diam.) and part of the rim remained, the Barrowist could not be certain of the measurement. A skull 'of the common kind' was brought away. Later a complete skeleton was found, head to the W, the legs doubled up beneath the body; the thigh bone was 17" long. Wood ashes and the remains of wood—probably a post—were found near by.

1813 2 iron spearheads were found in a barrow at Barrow Bottom.

Botesdale. Cremation burials. Sf 24 SE. TM 0475? OS records, note by R. R. Clarke.

'AS urns found in Early 18th century at the 'Backhills' from James West's MS Notebook 18. Penes Mrs I. Alston-Roberts-West, Alcot Park, Warwickshire. Probably an urn cemetery.'

Braiseworth. Doubtful. Sf 36 NE. TM 138714. OS records, note on 6" map.

1810 'Human remains and urns were found. No other details are available.'

Bramford. Cremation burial. Sf 74 NW. TM 121467. *VCH*, p. 333. Museum: Ipswich. *circa* 1897 There was a cinerary urn from Bramford, of unusual form with chevron pattern filled with stamps, in the Ipswich Museum.

Brightwell-Martlesham. Cremation burials, primary in barrow. Sf 76 SE. TM 241444. *Journal of the Ipswich and District Field Club*, VI (1921), 1–14. J. R. Moir, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia* (1927), pp. 154–55. *P Sf IA*, XXIV (1947), 36–52, 234 n. 4. Museum: Ipswich.

1921 3 small mounds were excavated on the borders of Brightwell and Martlesham parishes; 2 were BA; the other 17' diam., 3' high, covered a bronze vessel with 2 triangular lugs, 8¼" wide at the mouth and 5¼" high, which contained the cremated remains of humans and animals. It was resting on the surface of the ground underlying the tumulus, and had been in a linen cloth, which was tied around the neck with a sort of string. The bones were of (a) an adult human skeleton; (b) a smaller adult, probably a woman; (c) fragments of the skull of a new-born child and (d) fragments of a foetal skull—i.e. at least 4 persons were represented. There were also vertebrae from a small ox, and lumbar vertebrae and the lower end of the femur of a dog, all cremated.

Associated finds were a bone comb with iron rivets, fragmentary remains of another similar, a bone disc with incised ornament, different on the 2 sides, the remains of a large ivory ring, the remains of 2 glass beads, both showing signs of burning, and a clay object which had been made in a mould, ornamented with a tree-like figure (? a playing piece). Also with the bowl were some pot fragments, perhaps IA, 2 small flint scrapers and some small pieces of burnt wood, perhaps willow.

1942 A mound on Martlesham Heath was excavated. There was no central deposit, and it

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had probably been removed by grave-diggers; but a pan of dark-coloured sand in the centre of the barrow, 14" by 8" with a definite though rough raised edge recalled the clay pans of the Sutton Hoo burial and could have been used for libations. There were, however, BA sherds and worked flints in the make-up of the barrow, so that its date is not certain. There were also 2 deposits of cremated bones, without associated objects.

Bungay. Inhumation burials. Sf 8 SE. TM 347891. Akerman (1855), p. 51. *VCH*, p. 333. *P Sf IA*, XXV (1951), 304–306. Museum: British Museum (glass vessel).

ante 1855 A perfect cup of pale green glass, with a pattern of loops and circles in glass threads, was found at Bungay, presumably in a burial.

1951 Workmen employed in digging trenches for new houses in the Bungay district Housing Estate (now 55 and 57 Joyce Road) found an iron spearhead in a rectangular depression 1' 3" deep, its axis almost due EW. 1' 6" to the E was a bronze buckle. The soil is very acid and no bones were found.

A second grave was discovered 36' to the NE, parallel with the first. It was 6' 6" long, 2' 9" wide and 3' deep. The infilling was greyish silt. 4' from its eastern end and in the centre of the grave was an 'elastic' wire ring and a small green glass bead.

The houses are at the extreme S of the housing estate, and as no more burials were discovered the cemetery to which they belong may stretch southwards over the brow of the hill. The date of the burials would seem to be VI or VII.

See also *Stow Park Sf*.

Burgh Castle. Cremation cemetery. Sf 2 NW. TG 476045. J. Ives, *Garianorum* (1774), pp. 34–36. *P Sf IA*, XXIV (1948), 116–19.

1756 A space 5 yds. square was opened in the field adjoining the E wall of the Roman fort of Garianorum, 'and c. 2' below the surface a great many fragments of urns were discovered. . . . These and oyster shells, bones of cattle and burnt coals. . . . One of the Urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn and had a large thick stone Operculum on the top of it; within, was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine and the head of a Roman spear.'

The spearhead is illustrated and appears to have a split socket; 2 urns are crudely drawn but unmistakably AS; both have horizontal and diagonal incised lines, and one is ornamented also with cross-in-circle stamps. A brooch illustrated is Roman.

Bury St Edmunds, I. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 44 NW. TL 846658. *GMLA*, I (from 1843), 146. *P Sf IA*, XXVII (1955), 51. A. R. Edwardson (Moyses Hall), letter (26-xi-1958) to A. L. Savill. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; Cambridge University; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall (including one skull).

ante 1843 At least 20 skeletons were found in a field in the Tollgate Lane. They lay *c.* 1' deep and appeared to have been deposited with great care, as they were lying at full length and in a row. With them was a small urn 'of coarse ware and rude workmanship', quite empty.

1955 Workmen trenching for a gas main in Northumberland Avenue, Mildenhall Road Estate, found 2 skeletons lying together in a shallow grave. Associated finds were a bronze spoon, a bodkin, a wire bracelet, ear scoop, a blue bead and a silver ring.

ante 1958 3 male skeletons were broken up by an automatic trenching machine; the skull of one was rescued, and is of a male of 30-40 years, who had been lying extended, head W, in a grave cut 3' deep into the chalk. Associated were an iron spearhead with a split socket, one large conical iron shield-boss and 2 bronze buckles, one with fine silver collars under the bronze studs. 4 other skeletons were uncovered *c.* 100 yds. away in graves 2' deep into the chalk. They were lying at right angles to one another, nearly touching in 2 cases, and appeared to be hurried burials. There were no associated objects.

The Ashmolean Museum has a VI cruciform brooch and a large square-head, and the Cambridge Museum 3 spearheads from Bury.

Bury St Edmunds II, Hardwick Lane. Inhumation burials. Sf 44 SE. TL 852629. A. R. Edwardson (Moyses Hall), letter (16-xi-1958) to A. L. Savill. Museum: Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall.

ante 1958 3 male skeletons were broken up by building trenches. They were lying at full length in graves *c.* 2' deep in gravel; the graves had no special orientation and were casual hurried interments. With them were a split-

socketed spearhead, a shield-boss and an iron knife.

Cavenham see *Lackford Sf*.

Chillesford. ? Sf 68 NE. TM 374528. *P Sf IA*, XXVII (1955), 42.

1953 'A round barrow, probably of Saxon date, additional to and adjoining the one marked on the OS map, was observed'.

Coddenham. Inhumation burial. Sf 66 NW. TM 115527. *Med Arch*, III (1959), 299. Ipswich Museum records. Museum: Ipswich (including fragments of skull).

1958 During the cutting of a water-main on Baylham House Farm a number of pits were found with RB material. In one investigated by N. Smedley an AS wide-mouthed bowl, with incised necklines and loops was found. Fragments of a skull were said to be resting on it.

Little Cornard. ? Sf 79 NE. TL 888386. OS records, Object Name Book Suffolk, revision of 1924.

1868 'Sword, spear and buckles found. . . . Other small and supposed ancient ornaments have been found at various times near this spot.

1950 'The find spot is now the site of an old disused quarry or gravel pit, which was examined for further finds but without result. No precise information as to the culture or period, etc. of these finds could be ascertained during field investigation.'

Culford. Cremation burial. Sf 33 NW. TL 833703. *VCH*, p. 338. Museum: Ipswich.

ante 1911 A cinerary urn, peculiar in having a moulding below the lip as well as round and oval protruberances on the shoulder, was found.

Eriswell. Inhumation burial. Sf 21 NW. TL 733778 (1915). W. Ridgeway, *The Early Age of Greece* (1901), p. 586. *VCH*, p. 345. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 1. OS records, information from Elveden Estate Office. Museum: Cambridge University.

ante 1901 Ridgeway illustrates a small-long brooch found with a 'fine and much larger one' in a grave at Eriswell. It was then in his possession.

1915 An AS burial was found in Hardpiece Field, Foxhole Heath. The finds were in Elveden Estate Office.

1931 The Cambridge Museum has a glass bead with white spirals, 2 bronze finger-rings, a disc brooch, the foot of a cruciform brooch and another blue glass bead, labelled from Eriswell; but Lethbridge believes that these may be from the Holywell Row Sf cemetery, where graves had been disturbed before his excavations.

Eriswell see also *Lakenheath Sf*.

Exning. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 42 NW. TL 625658. *VCH*, p. 344. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1910), p. 54. Brown (1915), IV, 791. Fox (1923), pp. 264-69. OS records, note by T. C. Lethbridge. Museums: Norwich Castle; Cambridge University.

1894 2 silver finger-rings, found on a skeleton at Exning, are now in the Cambridge Museum.

1900 The OS map marks 'Human remains, flint implements, iron dagger and beads found.'

ante 1909 A bronze cruciform brooch from Exning was in the Norwich Museum.

ante 1911 Other finds, evidently from a VI burial ground, were also in the Cambridge Museum, and include 2 pairs of horned brooches, a long brooch with rings and 3 knobs, very like one from St John's Ca, a gilt cruciform brooch with a large expanding foot and another with circular projections from the upper angle of the head.

ante 1923 Fox illustrates 2 spearheads, a bronze ferrule and a cruciform brooch from Exning.

T. C. Lethbridge sites this cemetery in the gravel pit on the S side of the road called Windmill Hill, 600 yds. NE of Exning Church.

Eye. Cremation cemetery. Sf 25 SE. TM 156748. *GM Library, RB Remains*, II (from 1818), 307-308. Akerman (1855), pp. 43-44. *PSA*, 1st ser. III (1856), 186-87, 215. *P Sf IA*, II (1859), 117-18. *VCH*, pp. 334-35. Brown (1915), IV, 795. Museum: Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall.

1818 During gravel digging urns were found in an enclosure belonging to the Marquis Cornwallis, *c.* 1 m. from the town of Eye and on the S of a stream dividing the parish from Broome. An observer who wrote of the finds to the *GM* saw 14 urns dug up, containing burnt bones, a few fragments of iron shears, 2 ivory playing pieces, a pair of bronze tweezers and a fragment of gold *c.* 2" long.

120 square yards appeared to have been ransacked, and *c.* 150 urns found in 4 days. The urns were placed very close together, but no note was taken of any special order. They were 4" to 2' below the surface.

The urns vary greatly in size—from 5" to 9" in height—and in shape. They are ornamented with lines, circles, angles and dots, and all were nearly filled with calcined bones and topped up with very fine sand. Some are 'of very early form'.

Fakenham. Inhumation burial. Sf 23 NW. TL 906772. *P Sf IA*, XXV (1951), 211-12.

1951 'An extended skeleton on which lay an iron knife was found below the floor of one of the rectangular huts (of an RB village) and was probably of AS age.'

Finningham. Cremation burial. Sf 35 SE. TM 066684. *P Sf IA*, I (1853), 60; II (1859), 118-19. *Arch J*, XV (1858), 165. *VCH*, p. 335.

1849 Creed exhibited a cinerary urn which was found with many others (all of which were destroyed), 'ornaments of brass' and an iron spearhead in cutting the Eastern Union railway.

Fornham St Genevieve. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 33 SW. TL 834690. *P Sf IA*, VI (1888), 53. *VCH*, p. 338. OS records. Museums: London, Society of Antiquaries; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall.

ante 1888 'Vestiges of another ancient burial place were discovered many years ago, in the parish of Fornham St Genevieve in one of the fields bordering the cross-road which leads from the Culford and Bury road to Hengrave Watermill.' The Duke of Norfolk was said to have taken the objects.

In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries is a necklace of amber beads, many of them large and globular, *c.* 1" diam. They were given by Sir T. Gage.

'In Moyses Hall at Bury St Edmunds are AS grave-goods said to have been found 1888-89 with many skeletons at Fornham St Martin.'

All these objects probably came from the same cemetery.

Freckenham. Inhumation burial. Sf 31 NE. TL 666717. *VCH*, p. 344. Museum: Cambridge University.

ante 1911 There is a pair of small square-headed brooches, of a type usually confined to and frequent in K and the IOW, in the

Cambridge Museum, They are evidence for an unburnt burial at Freckenham.

Herringswell. Isolated find. Sf 32 NW. TL 718699. Fox (1923), p. 265. Museum: British Museum.

circa 1915 The BM had an AS sword from Herringswell.

Holywell Row, Mildenhall. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 21 NW. TL 714765. *P Sf IA*, I (1853), 305. *VCH*, p. 344. Fox (1923), p. 265. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 1-46. Museum: Cambridge (also Duckworth Laboratory, 13 skeletons, 7 extra skulls).

1851 A string of clay beads, with an AS fibula, a Roman coin and a portion of (?) British Pottery from Holywell Row were exhibited by Banks. Included in the same list of objects from Holywell Row were a number of amber and glass beads including one of large size, 3 AS brooches and 2 pairs of clasps which probably also came from the site.

1931 Warreners discovered the site of the cemetery on the property of Sir A. Bunbury. Wood and Cook discovered several skeletons of the AS period. Lethbridge afterwards excavated 100 graves, but thought the cemetery still unexhausted. Some of the graves were in chalk, some in sand. The site is on a small rise immediately adjoining an arm of the fen which is still marshy. Chalk is known to have been quarried here previously, and some graves may have been destroyed. The cemetery is a very typical graveyard of EA in the pagan period. All but 13 of the graves contained grave-goods, 5 only a knife. The objects ranged in date from V to VII and they and the site are described in detail in *Ca ASQ Pub*, III.

Hoxne. Inhumation burials. Sf 25 SE. TM 180775. *VCH*, p. 334. *P Sf IA*, XIV (1912), 1-5. Brown (1915), III, 175; IV, pl. CX. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1906 In the collection of Miss Betts were a pair of cruciform brooches with the side knobs missing, a small bronze bowl with ring and dot decoration, half a bronze-gilt clasp with ring decoration, 12 varied AS beads, a broken flat amber bead and parts of a hollow silver bead, and parts of a large iron cruciform brooch 8" long and of unusual workmanship, with central zoomorphic gilt panels.

There appears to be no record of these finds, but they presumably came from burials.

Icklingham see *Mitchell's Hill Sf*.

Ipswich. Mixed cemetery. Sf 75 SE. TM 146445. *P Sf IA*, XIII (1907), 1-19; XVI (1918), 278-80. *PSA*, XXI (1907), 241-47. *Arch*, LX (1907), 325-52. *VCH*, pp. 330-33. Brown (1915), IV, 790-91. J. R. Moir, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia* (1927), p. 160. Museum: Ipswich (including one damaged cranium.)

1905-6 The slope on one side of Hadleigh Road was being removed to fill up the depression on the other to make building sites. A few skeletons were found, but thought to be modern and reburied.

1906-7 Miss Layard visited the site and saw a partly disturbed skeleton, without grave-goods, but in her opinion anciently buried. Later, another was found near by with an AS shield-boss and afterwards a systematic examination was made of as many graves as possible by Miss Layard, to the number of *c.* 162. Of these, 12 were cremation burials, sometimes scattered among the inhumations, but on the W of the field, urns only were found. 14 inhumation graves contained no grave-goods, 14 more only a knife, but as a whole the cemetery was quite rich and contained many objects regarded by the excavators as 'Kentish'. The men were usually buried with spear, shield and knife; sometimes with iron strike-a-lights, small bronze tweezers and iron rings; once there was a large ornate buckle of Frankish type; but no sword at all. The women had brooches (including 8 square-headed, 2 with keystone garnets, and ring brooches), necklaces, buckles, rings, silver pendants, iron hooks, keys and a spindle-whorl, combs, etc. 6 accessory vessels were also found.

The bodies were usually laid out with heads to the SW. The cemetery is described in *P Sf IA*, XIII and *Arch*, LX.

Also in Ipswich Museum from this site is a small bronze bowl with triangular escutcheons and a print with blue and white millefiori.

Ixworth. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 34 SW. TL 935701. *Coll Ant*, IV (1857), 162-64. *P Sf IA*, II (1859), 212; III (1863), 296-98, 402. *E Agln*, I (1864), 437. *JBAA*, XXVI (1870), 243; XXVII (1871), 259. Fox (1923), p. 296. *BMQ*, II (1927), 90-91. *VCH*, pp. 336-37, 349-50. Museums: Ipswich; British Museum; Oxford, Ashmolean; Cambridge University; Birmingham (on loan from Ashmolean).

ante 1855 Warren exhibited a gold ring, twisted at the ends (1849), and a bronze wire ring twisted into a facet, of late Saxon date, found with Roman coins and a Roman enamelled brooch in the churchyard in 1852, both from Ixworth.

1856 Labourers accidentally dug up, in what appeared to be a grave, iron objects associated with wood and conjectured to come from a coffin (the illustrations make it seem more likely that the object was a bed such as Lethbridge found at Burwell Ca), a gold cross set with garnets, and the upper plate of a gold jewelled brooch ornamented with filigree work and 5 bosses and greatly resembling that found at Sutton near Woodbridge.

1859 'A fibula of the Saxon period, found in Ixworth, the lower end finished to represent the head of a pike' was illustrated. The brooch appears to be a very early cruciform.

1868 A pair of cruciform brooches, ornamented with 2 circles of red enamel, were found on the shoulders of a skeleton in a meadow near Cross House.

1871 A bronze plate brooch, divided into quarters and each filled with the intertwinings of a fantastic horse-like animal—Anglian work of the VIII or IX—was found in the same meadow. A little later a sword, broken in 3 pieces and with a wooden sheath, a spearhead, knife and 3 shield-bosses, 2 with handles, were found, also in the same field.

The Ashmolean Museum has a very early cruciform brooch, 2 annular brooches, the lower part of a girdle-hanger, a wrist-clasp, a belt plate and a (?) belt end with a geometric pattern with a late air, and part of the end of a bronze bracelet with a (?) modelled snake's head.

Ixworth Thorpe. Inhumation burial. Sf 34 NW. TL 925720. *P Sf IA*, XXV (1951), 213. Museum: Ipswich.

1940-45 An AS grave with iron sword, shield-boss, spear and bronze bowl was found while digging for gravel at Ixworth Thorpe, *c.* 1½ m. N of Ixworth Street.

Kesgrave. Cremation burial. Sf 76 NW, SW. TM 2246. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 233. *VCH*, p. 329. Museum: Ipswich.

ante 1852 C. R. Smith illustrates an urn from Kesgrave, then in the Ipswich Museum. The shoulder is decorated by a row of pendant triangles, the neck with upstanding triangles,

and above them a row of stamps. The 3 rows are separated by groups of horizontal incised lines.

Lackford (Cavenham). Cremation cemetery. Sf 32 NE. LT 774715. *VCH*, p. 344. Brown (1915), IV, 791. *P Sf IA*, XVI (1918), 181-82. Fox (1923), p. 265. *Illustrated London News* (19-iv-1947), p. 402. *Ant*, XXI (1947), 212-13. *Ca ASQ Pub*, VI (1951). *PPS*, XXI (1955), 257. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum; Southend, Prittlewell Priory; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall; Cambridge University; Ipswich.

1874 Bury Museum purchased urns from Lackford.

1914 A shepherd boy dug an urn out of the sandy soil on the open land bordering Lackford and Cavenham. Search was later made and 6 more urns were discovered, and many fragments representing perhaps 7 or 8 more. One has an interlacing pattern—according to Fox unique in the district—and others are ornamented with stamps and long bosses; 2 are plain. One urn contained a fragment of bronze sheeting and a (?) piece of wood, another a pair of bronze tweezers.

ante 1914 2 Roman bronze crowns and a head-dress—perhaps worn by pagan priests—were found on the same site as was later established as that of the AS cemetery.

1914-15 More cinerary urns were discovered by Warreners and found their way to various museums.

1945 Breckland opposite Cavenham Mill was cultivated and it was observed that an urn field was being disturbed, but nothing could be done.

1947 When deep ploughing was threatened, Lethbridge excavated *c.* 500 cremations, probably less than half of the cemetery. (At least 30 had been previously ploughed out and several damaged or destroyed by warreners.) There was no sign of inhumation on the site. Many of the burials were covered by a layer or heap of flint modules or Roman tiles, perhaps intended as visible memorials—if so, then 1' of blown sand had accumulated on top afterwards. The subsoil is a gravel terrace, and only a few early urns were placed in holes which penetrated into it.

Frequently pots were found put in one above the other or side by side. Lethbridge thought that most of these had been buried together. Once 3 pots were put together—one empty, one

with a few bones and one completely filled; and on one occasion at least the pots seemed to have been buried in a bag. Only in a few cases was it possible to observe from layers of soil between the pots that one postdated another. A large proportion had been deliberately holed before burial.

Even young children were frequently cremated; and the bones of dogs, sheep and red deer were found among those of humans. Brooches, beads and weapons were found burnt; combs, shears and tweezers unburnt, and these, with the pottery, showed that the cemetery was in use during the whole of the pagan period, and that cremation was as popular at the end as at the beginning. The pottery showed AF, Saxon and RB types and the grave-goods were equally varied. Early and late burials were quite haphazardly placed on the field.

2 small rectangular RB buildings, perhaps rifled burial vaults, were found within the cemetery.

Lakenheath. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 12 SW, SE. TL 732809. *VCH*, p. 344. Brown (1915), III, pl. ix; IV, 791, 795. Fox (1923), pp. 269, 272-74, 284. *CBA Group VII Regional Report* (1956). *Med Arch*, II (1958), 189; IV (1960), 137. *P Ca AS*, LIII (1959), 56-57. A. R. Edwardson, letter (3-xii-1960), to A. L. Savill. Museums: Cambridge University; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall.

ante 1911 Numerous specimens from Lakenheath in the Cambridge Museum were considered by R. A. Smith as sufficient evidence for AS burials, although precise record is wanting. There were glass and amber beads and some bronze cylinders probably worn as a necklace, a spearhead 12" long of unusual form with an unsplit socket, a vase of Frankish character with rows of stamps around the shoulder, and several brooches, including a large and elaborate cruciform brooch, enamelled, a pair of horned brooches, 2 square-heads, a triangular bronze-gilt mount and a small buckle.

ante 1915 Brown illustrates an early heart-shaped escutcheon.

1956 A flexed AS skeleton was discovered on Lakenheath aerodrome. It was of an elderly man, lying EW, 3' deep in sand, with an iron knife, bronze pin, 2 annular brooches, and a pair of bronze tweezers on a ring, probably buried in the late VI or VII.

1959 Workmen digging trenches for a hospital near the place where the burial was discovered in 1957, found bones at frequent intervals. It was decided that at least part of the site should be explored. The ground to the W was excavated by American volunteers under Captain W. E. Le Bard and G. Bushnell. In a month's work 33 graves were found, all orientated EW, the heads only varying 12 degrees from magnetic W. The skeletons of those buried on chalk were quite well preserved, but those lying on patches of acid sand were either partially or entirely decomposed.

In 15 graves there were ornaments consisting of 5 cruciform, 4 small-long, 18 annular and 2 Kentish-type square-headed brooches, 6 sets of wrist-clasps, 5 girdle-hangers, 2 silver rings, 2 bronze hair-fasteners, 8 strings of beads and a pottery bowl. Many of the wrist-clasps and brooches contained textile. 3 graves contained weapons, including a sword, 2 shield-bosses, 3 spears and 4 iron discs *c.* 3" diam. The remaining 15 unfurnished graves were generally larger and more carefully dug than the other graves, and the skeletons appeared to have been more neatly organized.

Langham. ?Inhumation burials. Sf 34 SE. TL 978692. OS records, note by B. Brown.

ante 1958 'Inhumations, believed to be AS, from Langham Hall Gardens'.

Martlesham see *Brightwell Sf*.

Melton. Casual finds. Sf 67 SE. TM 285506. *Arch J*, IX (1852), 115-16. *E Agln*, I (1864), 347. *VCH*, p. 329. Museum: British Museum.

1833 A buckle plate of triangular form, with a central panel of interlaced bands and a border of garnets arranged in a zigzag pattern, was found.

ante 1864 'Some time since, in digging to construct a vault in Melton Churchyard, a jet amulet was found, evidently of early date.'

Mildenhall. Inhumation burial. Sf 21 SW. TL 710746. *VCH*, pp. 345-47. Brown (1915), III, 281; IV, 791. Fox (1923), pp. 265, 268, 273. *BMQ*, II (1927), 91. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 1. Museums: Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall; Cambridge University (including 23 skeletons, Duckworth Laboratory); Norwich Castle.

1906 Fox records the finding of an isolated burial in a field W of Mildenhall Town, with a brooch of the late VI.

ante 1923 Also from Mildenhall are recorded variously a very early swastika-shaped brooch with ornithomorphic terminals and red enamel, a very primitive cruciform with a rudimentary horse's head terminal, resembling a Schleswig type, square-headed brooches, a set of enamelled mounts from a bowl and some small round-bottomed bowls *c.* 3" high.

ante 1958 The Ashmolean has a trefoil-headed small-long brooch, a girdle-hanger and other bronze fragments from Mildenhall.

Any or all of these, however, may be from the Holywell site (or Warren Hill?) except the 1906 find.

See also *Holywell Row Sf* and *Warren Hill Sf*.

Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Sf 32 NE. TL 778723. *P Sf IA*, VI (1888), 67, 70, 71. H. Prigg, *Icklingham Papers* (1901), sketch map and pl. opp. p. 63. *VCH*, p. 343. Museums: British Museum; Oxford, Ashmolean; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall; British Museum (Natural History).

ante 1888 Prigg records the finding at Mitchell's Hill of a large cruciform brooch, small accessory vessels found with children, and the burial of a horse a little to the N and apart from the cemetery.

1901 Prigg illustrates a BA beaker found 'in a barrow known as Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham'. It is probably therefore that the AS burials were secondary.

ante 1911 *VCH* records in Sir John Evans' collection from Mitchell's Hill a square-headed brooch set with garnets, 2 large and elaborate cruciform brooches, 2 clasps with woollen fabric attached, a buckle perhaps of Frankish manufacture, a Roman spoon, girdle-hangers, tweezers, and among other brooches a pair of local 'horned' brooches and a circular brooch with an embossed plate applied to the front. There is also a wheel-made urn of burnished ware from the site.

The BMNH has a trepanned skull, presented by Sir John Evans.

Needham Market see *Badley Sf*.

Pakefield. Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Sf 10 SE. TM 519897. Douglas (1793), pp. 8 n., 82-83. *Arch*, XXXII (1848), 65 n. *VCH*, pp. 347-48.

1758 In a barrow on Blood Moore Hill, near Pakefield and Lowestoft, an onyx with an

intaglio representing Castor and Pollux, a gold coin of the Emperor Avitus set in a rim and with a gold loop, and a necklace of rough garnets were found near the neck of a skeleton. Douglas illustrates a crystal engraved with a cross, found at the same time with coins of the Lower Empire, but he does not make it clear if they were found in the same barrow or another.

Pakenham. Inhumation burials. Sf TL 936693. *Med Arch*, V (1961), 310.

1960 '4 burials were found with some sherds of AS pottery during quarrying.'

Redgrave. Cremation burials. Sf 24 NE. TM 046787. *Norwich Museum Catalogue* (1853), p. 23; (1910), p. 53. *P Sf IA*, II (1859), 89. *Ca AS Comm*, V (1886), lii. *VCH*, p. 334. Brown (1915) IV, 795. Museums: Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall; Norwich Castle; Oxford, Ashmolean.

ante 1853 A small gourd-shaped urn, 4½" high, was in Norwich Museum.

ante 1859 A large AS urn from Redgrave was in Moyses Hall. It was of coarse workmanship, and between the usual horizontal lines on the shoulder were 5 large equidistant bosses, between each of which were 3 swastikas in a horizontal row, *c.* ½" in diam. and remarkably larger than the other stamps used.

1927 The Ashmolean Museum has an urn with little ear-like lugs from Honey Pot Hill near Redgrave.

Rendlesham. Cremation cemetery. Sf 68 NW. TM 331535. *P Sf IA*, XXIV (1948), 247-51.

1837 'In a piece of glebe land of the parish, known by the name of How or Haw Hill piece, containing *c.* 2 acres, there have for several years past been dug up numerous pieces of Roman urns, but all so brittle that none were ever taken up whole, or even nearly so, till the present year when one with nothing broken off but the rim of the mouth, was procured with great care, which I saw at the parsonage house in possession of the rector, Lord Thomas Hay; it is of coarse brown earth, of good shape and more than half filled with fragments of bones and ashes; the height of it, with the rim broken off, is near 8" and the breadth in the middle *c.* 6".'

This record by Davy is published and illustrated by Bruce-Mitford. The sketch shows a globular AS urn, with a pattern of diagonal lines and stamps, dated to VI or VII.

1948 Trial holes failed to produce any signs of pottery, and perhaps surface workings have swept away all trace.

Rickinghall Inferior. Inhumation burials. Sf 24 SW. TM 0275. OS records, note by B. Brown. 1934 'Inhumations—one certainly Saxon—found between Walnut Tree Farm and Calke Wood.'

Risby Heath. ?Cremation burial, secondary in barrow. Sf 32 SE. TL 792685. *Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute* (June 1869), p. 40 (not consulted). Fox (1923), p. 265. *P Sf IA*, XXVIII (1960), 153–60. Museum: Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall.

ante 1869 Greenwell partly excavated the 2 barrows on Risby Heath; in the western one he found an urn, presumably containing a secondary cremation of AS date. It is now in Bury St Edmunds Museum and is ornamented with S stamps, arranged both horizontally and vertically.

1959 Edwardson excavated the untouched part of both barrows. The only corroborative evidence found relating to the AS secondary burial was a blue glass bead of V date, contemporary with the urn.

Snape. Cremation cemetery and boat burial in mound. Sf 60 NW. TM 403593. *PSA*, 2d ser. II (1861–64), 177–82. *Arch J*, XX (1863), 188–91. *Field* (17–i–1863), p. 61; (24–i–1863), p. 75 (not consulted). N. F. Hele, *Notes or Jottings about Aldeburgh* (1870), pp. 24–29. *VCH*, pp. 325–29. *P Sf IA*, XXVI (1955), 1–26. Museum: British Museum.

5 large barrows stood close together near Snape, on either side of the road to Aldeburgh.

ante 1840 All were opened 'by some persons supposed to have come from London', according to report, and 'a wagon-load of vases and other things was removed.' This may have taken place when the road was made.

1862–63 Excavations were made into the mounds on the N side of the road by Septimus Davidson, the owner of the land, Francis Francis and N. F. Hele. The various accounts of the excavations are carefully collated and reviewed by Bruce-Mitford in *P Sf IA*, XXVI.

They began by digging a large square cavity into the central mound, 60–70' diam., to a depth of 10', reaching undisturbed natural subsoil without finding any AS remains. Afterwards, they began to trench outwards, and also dug into the easternmost barrow, the smallest

of the group. Here they found traces of large fires just below the surface, i.e. 'layers of charred matter, soft and unctuous to the touch, whilst in some places the soil was black and caked, as if by the effect of some substances which had produced this caking These hard, core-like places, burned almost to the consistence of brick, occasionally indicated the neighbourhood of an urn.'

Next, presumably in flat ground but near the westernmost mound, an urn was found 4" deep, 'embedded in a ball of black greasy earth' and filled with burnt bones (perhaps the one recorded as being ornamented with incised lines, forming rectangular and triangular compartments, and stamps). Afterwards, another urn 'more highly ornamented with a series of lines and crosses' was found; near by was a large BA urn, upside down and containing burnt bones, presumably undisturbed.

Large quantities of flint flakes were found, and, near the BA urn, 2 iron spearheads. As they proceeded to dig deeper into the westernmost mound, the remains of a boat, c. 48' long, 10' wide and 4' deep was found. Within the breadth of the boat, but near one end, were found some reddish hairy remains, apparently part of a cloak made with tufts, such as was found at Sutton Hoo and Broomfield Ex; a large finger-ring of gold with filigree work, set with a Roman intaglio, and dated by Bruce-Mitford after 625, fragments of an amber-coloured clawbeaker, perhaps dating to the later part of VI, and, now lost, a small fragment of thick blue glass perhaps representing a squat bowl of the Broomfield type, and some fragments described as jasper.

Afterwards, they dug over the ground and discovered c. 40 urns, only a little below the surface, in the flat ground between the 2 larger tumuli. One of these pots, ornamented with horizontal and vertical lines, is illustrated by Hele. With the urns were '2 small pieces of bone armed with a serrated margin [almost certainly parts of a comb], portions of a convex plate of copper, apparently part of a helmet, over the parietal surface, an oblong copper ring, the remains of a buckle, and a small bone bead.' Bruce-Mitford considers that the boat-mound was made in an already existing flat urn field.

1953 Bruce-Mitford visited the site; one mound S of the road was intact, the other just visible 50 yards to the W. There were no recognizable remains of the barrows to the N which were excavated 1862–63.

Stanton. ?Inhumation burial. Sf 23 SE. TL 955742. OS records, note by B. Brown.

ante 1958 'Saxon burial found at the Stanton Chair villa.'

West Stow Heath. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 33 NW. TL 795714. *Coll Ant*, II (1852), 165–67. *P Sf IA*, I (1853), 304; 315–28. Akerman (1855), pp. 71, 78. *VCH*, pp. 338–41. Brown (1915), IV, 791. Fox (1923), pp. 272, 281. *Ant J*, XXIX (1949) 91. Museums: British Museum; Cambridge University; Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall; Oxford, Ashmolean; Birmingham (on loan from Ashmolean).

1849 During stone digging at Stow Heath, skeletons and numerous urns—hand-made and of dark earth—were found with spearheads, shield-bosses and other objects, some of which were illustrated in *Coll Ant* from the collections of Guilt and Banks. They included 3 bronze girdle-hangers, an ornamented fragment of bronze, 4 perforated Roman coins, beads of glass, clay and amber, with a few of polished white pebbles and one of jet, 5 cruciform brooches of varying size, a small-long brooch, 4 flat ring brooches, all slightly ornamented, 3 other long brooches (not illustrated), 2 pairs of bronze clasps, a bucket ornament, a sub-Roman brooch, a clay cup 3" tall and 4" diam. (?AS) and some iron rings.

1852 Benyon, the owner of the heath, presented further finds to the Sf Institute. The site is now recorded as being on heath land with gravel or sand subsoil, c. 2 acres having been turned over. About 100 skeletons were found by the workmen lying just within the gravel, with head to the SW, except in one spot, c. 13' EW, c. 19' NS where skeletons were found lying in all directions, and only a knife with them. Elsewhere grave-goods were frequent.

There are 5 urns, but only one, found in a round hole at the head of an inhumation grave and said to resemble Roman urns, was known to have contained burnt bones. 2, one ornamented with projecting bosses and the other with 'angular indentations' (that of 1849) were drinking cups. There were 3 shield-bosses, a sword, spearheads, an arrowhead, knives (some very small), 2 buckets, a pair of tweezers and a hairpin, fragments of girdle-hangers including one chatelaine of the later type, a large number of beads, 8 single and 3 pairs of long brooches, 2 single and 2 pairs of circular brooches, 2 iron and 3 bronze buckles, clasps and rings.

One burial of a young person was in a stone coffin without a lid, accompanied by half a small bronze clasp and a few pieces of iron. On the left side of the coffin a shield-boss and spearhead were found, but these probably belonged to a contiguous burial.

Stow Park, Bungay. ?Cremation burials. Sf 8 SE. TM 327879. *Nf Arch*, IV (1855), p. 315.

ante 1855 According to G. J. Chester, who gives no details, pagan Saxon urns had been found at Stow Park, near Bungay.

Sutton. Isolated find. Sf 77 NW. TM 287487. Wright (1845), p. 206. *VCH*, pp. 329–30. Museum: Norwich Castle.

circa 1835 A circular gold brooch, ornamented with filigree work and cells for the setting of stones—some of the distinctive Sutton Hoo mushroom shape—was ploughed up at Sutton near Woodbridge. When first found, it was thought to have been studded with coloured stones, the centre red, 4 large bosses blue and the smaller cells between 'green and various colours'; but the finder regarded the gold case only as valuable and removed the ornaments before selling.

Sutton Hoo. Mixed cemetery, with ship burials, primary in barrows. Sf 77 NW. TM 288487. *BMQ*, XIII (1939), 111–36. *Ant*, XIV (1940), 1–87; XX (1946), 21–30; XXI (1947), 137–44; XXII (1948), 131–40; XXVI (1952), 9–13. *Ant J*, XX (1940), 149–202. *National Geographical Magazine*, LXXIX (1941), 248–68. *British Museum Provisional Guide; The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* (1947). *ANL*, I (1948), No. 1, 11–13; II (1950), 166–69. *P Sf IA*, XXIV (1948), 230–34; XXV (1950), 1–78; XXVI (1954), 231–32; XXVII (1955), 56–57. *Speculum*, XXVII (1953), 514–15; XXIX (1954), 116–24 (Bibliography); XXXIII (1958), 515–22 (Bibliography). Museums: British Museum; Ipswich.

There was a close-set group of 11 barrows called the Sutton Mounts overlooking the head of the Deben Estuary, and on the western edge of the heath stretching between Woodbridge and the sea. No. 11 was 50' diam., 2' 6" high; 4, 6, 8 and 9 were c. 65' diam. and 3'–4' high; 3, 5, 7 and 10 c. 85' diam., 5'–7' high (most of 5 had been removed); No. 2 was 100' diam, 7' high, and No. 1 c. 75' diam and 10' high, circular as left, but with most of the western end ploughed away so that it must have been originally c. 100' long. Nos. 7 and 10 appeared

to have been trenched, and 2 and 4 had been disturbed. Elizabethans had dug into No. 1, leaving behind a jug, but had not touched the main burial. (*N.B.* The depressions in the mounds might be due to decay of planking laid over buried boats, as at Valsgårde, Sweden).

1938 Mrs Pretty, the owner, opened 3 of the barrows. No. 2 contained a boat 18' long with a squared stern bound with iron. It contained traces of a cremation burial but had been disturbed. No. 3 had the remains of a large wooden tray 6' long placed on the old ground surface, and on it were 2 cremated skeletons, the fused remains of a blue glass bowl, part of a burnt stone plaque with a winged figure of late Roman type in low relief, a gilt bronze disc with a zoomorphic design, and a gilt-bronze button. By the side of the tray lay an axe. These burials are dated by Phillips to VI or VII. No. 4 barrow contained nothing; it had been rifled.

1939 Mrs Pretty and Brown began to excavate the eastern end of the large barrow No. 1 and found clench nails of a ship protruding from the old ground level. The Office of Works took over the excavation under the supervision of C. W. Phillips, and a ship 85' long was disclosed, lying almost due EW. It was placed in a large trench dug deep in the subsoil, so that only the upcurved ends rose above the old ground surface. There was no ramp, and only a few inches to spare at either end, so that the ship must have been lowered carefully into position. All wood had decayed, but a line of discoloration showed that there had been a timber burial chamber with a sloping roof amidships.

The mound was composed of turves stripped from the surface of the heath, decayed to dark humified sand. Directly over the burial chamber was a curious rough oval pan of clay, of a horizontal laminated structure which was certainly natural, although it was artificially hollowed out. It contained only sand, and was unburnt, but may have had something to do with the burial ritual. (*cf. Brightwell-Martlesham Sf.*)

Within the burial chamber, beginning at the W end, was an iron standard surmounted by the bronze figure of a stag, the remains of a wooden bucket, and a Coptic bowl with 3 iron anagon heads thrust through one of the handles, holding a fine hanging-bowl with enamelled escutcheons. Inside it were the remains of a small harp. Nearly parallel to the standard was

a ceremonial whetstone 2' long with 4 faces carved on the ends and bronze mounts. Further E was a shield, with an elaborately ornamented iron boss and several bronze-gilt ornaments, notably a dragon and a bird. On it were the remains of a sub-rectangular tray-like object, at least 2' by 1', elaborately decorated around the edge with gold leaf work on gesso, and perhaps a wooden box. The wood of the tray was little thicker than card, and it must have been a very fragile object. E of the bronze bowls was a group of 10 silver bowls with cruciform ornamentation, covering 2 spoons of Byzantine type, inscribed Saulos and Paulos. E again, there were, S of the keel-line, a badly rusted blade the size of a scramasax, but differently shaped, and a sword with garnet-inlaid hilt and ornamented scabbard; N of the keel-line was a helmet, and between the 2 a rich collection of gold and garnet jewellery, once attached to some sort of strap-work, including a massive gold buckle, a pair of large gold clasps ornamented with cloisonné work and filigree, the jewelled frame of a large purse containing 40 Merovingian coins, and a mass of smaller objects. E along the keel-line were the remains of several drinking horns with silver mounts; and high up on the S side were the scattered iron hoops of a smallish iron-bound wooden bucket, with a number of bronze escutcheons, some enamelled.

Next came a large silver dish with control stamps of the Emperor Anastasius, the cup of a ladle pinched onto its foot ring by the impact of the fallen roof. A smaller silver Byzantine dish was to one side. Under the great dish was a mass of rotted cloth with bundles of leather and a good deal of scattered flock-like matter, perhaps the stuffing of a small pillow. The smaller dish with a female profile head and fluted sides contained at least 6 small gourds with gilt-bronze rims, and 2 combs. There were also the remains of a leather bag with 2 silver drop handles, another with a small silver mount, and 2 pairs of shoes near a wooden scoop-like object. 2 hanging-bowls were upside down, one over a small horn cup. All these rested in a large rough wooden trough or platter. To the S of it lay an iron axe, and to the SW the remains of a coat of mail.

A little to the SE of the great dish was a wheel-made pottery bottle, stained dark inside; and nearby were some pieces of manganese oxide, possibly used as a basis for making paint. Further E was a hemispherical iron cup on a

short stem with 3 or 4 feet; inside it was divided into segments and filled with a whitish substance—*cf. Broomfield Ex.* Lastly, there was a line of objects at the base of the eastern wall of the burial chamber; from N to S, a large iron-bound wooden tub, a large bronze cauldron, a mass of ornamental chain-work, and 2 smaller bronze cauldrons. There were also 3 wooden pegs, *c.* 18" long. Along the bottom of the ship were traces of vegetable matter, perhaps strewn bracken.

There were no signs of the remains of a body, and chemical tests proved conclusively that it was a cenotaph. The coins date this burial to *c.* mid VII, and there can be little doubt that it is royal. The ship burial itself, and the shield, sword-hilt and helmet show close resemblances to the Vendel culture of Uppland.

Thorndon. Inhumation cemetery. Sf 36 SE. TM 136701. *P Sf IA*, V (1886), 262. OS records, information from W. A. Dutt.

ante 1874 'A cemetery with weapons, brooches, etc. was found at White Horse Farm.' The remains were apparently kept for a while at the rectory.

Great Thurlow. ? Inhumation burial. Sf 61 NE, SE. TL 680502. Fox (1923), p. 265. Museum: Cambridge University.

1891 The Cambridge Museum has an iron buckle, a knife and bronze tweezers, found on the site of the Roman settlement at Great Thurlow in 1891.

Tostock. Isolated find. Sf 45 NE, SE. Area TL 960936. Akerman (1855), p. 3. *P Sf IA*, II (1859), 204. *VCH*, pp. 337–38. Fox (1923), p. 294. Museum: Oxford, Ashmolean.

circa 1833 A gilt buckle with a setting of 2 slabs of garnet was found by a labourer in making a ditch on some land called 'The Leys.'

Tuddenham. Mixed cemetery. Sf 32 NW. TL 741704. W. Ridgeway, *The Early Age of Greece* (1901), p. 587. *VCH* (1911), p. 344. Brown (1915), IV, 791. Fox (1923), pp. 265. *Ca ASQ Pub*, III (1931), 8. Museum: Cambridge University.

ante 1901 The site of the AS cemetery at Tuddenham is a gravel pit close to the Cavenham road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tuddenham church. The only burial recorded is that of a warrior published by Ridgeway, associated with a long

brooch, another of nearly the same size, an iron shield-boss, sword and knife. From the site in the Cambridge Museum were a large square-headed brooch of the VI, annular and other brooches 'of ordinary types', wrist clasps, spearheads, knives, a pot-hook, a ferrule, a small axehead of Frankish form and a small hollow pyramid of bronze set with garnets. There were also urns, including a small one with S-shaped stamps, and 12 bone playing-pieces with 2 holes in the flat side, burnt and evidently from a cinerary urn.

Ufford. Isolated find. Sf 68 NW, SW. TM 294520. *JBAA*, XVIII (1862), 225. *VCH*, p. 329.

1819 A cruciform brooch 5" long, dated to the late VI was discovered at Ufford; there are no details of the find.

Undley. ? Inhumation burials. Sf 11 SE, 12 SW. TL 6981. *P Sf IA*, VII (1891), 215. Cambridge University Museum records. Museum: Cambridge University.

1890 T. Waddelow exhibited an iron sword blade and spearhead from Undley Fen.

ante 1958 The Cambridge Museum has 2 iron ?keys, a knife, a buckle, a plain ?disc brooch, part of a bronze annular brooch, the upper part of a square-headed small-long brooch, beads of glass, amber and crystal, with one of chalk and a peculiar spotted one, and the rim of a spout of red pottery, all labelled 'Group of objects, probably not an associated find, almost certainly from Undley.'

Waldringfield. ? Cremation burials. Sf 76 SE. TM 282442. *E Agln*, I (1864), p. 347. *VCH*, p. 329. OS records. Museum: British Museum. *ante* 1864. An AS urn was found in Waldringfield churchyard and is now in the BM. The OS note on the site says 'V Cinerary urns.'

Wangford. Inhumation burial. Sf 12 NE. TL 750831. *VCH*, p. 345. Brown (1915), III, 105. Museums: British Museum; Birmingham.

ante 1911 Some glass and amber beads and a cast bronze gilded 'hinged handle' are considered by R. A. Smith to be perhaps sufficient evidence of a pagan unburnt burial at Wangford.

There is a large cruciform brooch with side knobs missing and a good horse's head foot in Birmingham Museum.

Warren Hill, Mildenhall. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrows. Sf 21 NW. TL 745741. *P Sf IA*, IV (1874), 287-99; VI (1888), 57-72. *VCH*, pp. 341-43. Brown (1915), IV, 791. Fox (1923), p. 277. Museums: Bury St Edmunds, Moyse's Hall; Ipswich; Oxford, Ashmolean (including a lower jaw), British Museum; Birmingham.

There were 3 round barrows on top of Warren Hill, 2 miles from Mildenhall to the N of the high road to Bury. They were already partly disturbed in the early XVIII.

1820 H. Bunbury cut a trench 5' wide through each of the barrows, down to the level of the natural soil. Pottery and other objects were found, but there seems to be no record of other discoveries.

1866 Labourers digging gravel began to disturb the N side of the central barrow, and found a primary BA burial. Afterwards several graves of the AS period were found; some objects were thrown aside by the workmen, and Prigg received only a bunch of bronze toilet implements, consisting of an earpick, tweezers, and a nail cleaner suspended from a ring, and a bronze volute handle, probably Roman.

Fenton procured 4 shield-bosses, 2 iron studs and 4 spearheads.

1875-77 Fenton recorded 5 AS graves and one of a horse, found in the pits on Warren Hill, and described them in *P Sf IA*, VI. All contained grave-goods. There were signs of cone shaped holes, 1' deep, containing burnt matter, and also 2 small plain urns of black ware, which he considered British, but which Prigg thought were probably associated with AS children's graves.

1881 In extending a cart road to a new stone pit on the E side of Warren Hill, a slight ridge of sand was cut through and 2 graves intersected. Prigg excavated these, which were of warriors, and found 3 more, one of a woman, who had been buried with a broken brooch under a covering of wheat straw and wooden

boards; and 2 with small pots, evidently children's graves although the bones had disappeared.

A tinned bronze fish, perhaps a shield ornament, from this site was in Fenton's possession.

The Ashmolean Museum has a necklace of amber beads and a human lower jaw stained green by contact with bronze.

Wickham Market. Inhumation burial. Sf 58 SW. TM 302567. *P Sf IA*, XVI (1918), 179-80. Museum: Ipswich.

1918 A Coptic bronze bowl was found c. 6' deep by a labourer digging for gravel in a garden on the E side of the Main Street. Owing to general displacement, and the absence of any skilled observer, the exact relationship of the bowl to its surroundings is not quite clear; but it contained fragments of a double-toothed bone comb of ornamental design, and in close proximity was a fragment of much oxidized iron c. 6" long, probably an AS knife. In all likelihood these finds are from a grave.

Woodbridge. Inhumation burial in barrow. Sf 67 SE. TM 267498. W. G. Arnott, *The Place-names of the Deben Valley Parishes* (1946), p. 24.

1873 The remains of a man with a spear, believed to be AS, were discovered on the site of Junior House, near Haugh Lane. There were traces of a mound.

Wortham. Doubtful. Sf 24 NE. TM 079784. OS records.

1843 The OS map records the site of a Roman tomb and urns found in 1843. The OS Object Name Book records—'found by Mr Berkley of the Grove in 1843, a Roman tomb with 6 urns. He tried to reconstruct it in another place, but they all crumbled to bits'. This may be connected with the finds at Redgrave.

SURREY

Addington Park. Doubtful. Sr 14 SE. ?TQ 368643. N. Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey* (1736), p. 58. D. Lyson, *Environs of London*, I *Surrey* (1796), 1. Martin (1923), pp. 39-40. *Sr AC*, XIII (1934), 39; LVI (1959), 146.

1728 'There are in the Common, above the Vill of *Addington*, great numbers of small *Tumuli* about thrice the Bigness of a large Ant-hill. An apothecary at Croydon shewed me some pieces of Urns or Crocks which he said were found under one of these *Tumuli*.' (Salmon.) Lysons adds that there were c. 25 *tumuli*: one was nearly 40' diam., 2 about half that size, and the remainder very small. Most of them appeared to have been opened.

Grinsdell was not able to locate these small barrows; but Martin says that some (? 4 round barrows) were exposed when trees were cut down during the 1914-18 war. When the land was common, it was known as Thunderhill or Thunderfield Common, and may therefore have been sacred to Thunor in heathen times.

Ashtead. Inhumation burials. Sr 19 SW. TQ 200573. *Sr AC*, XLV (1937), 166; LI (1950), 151 n.; LVI (1959), 132. Museum: Guildford.

1910 'Saxon interments' were found SE of Ashtead Park, just S of Stane Street. In 1937 A. W. G. Lowther presented a 'Saxon knife and a piece of pottery from Ashtead' to the Guildford Museum.

Banstead I. Inhumation burials. Sr 19 NW. TQ 241602. *Sr AC*, XXXVII (1926), 91-93; LVI (1959), 133. OS records. Museums: Guildford; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

1925 A male skeleton 5' 5" tall was found 15" deep S of Banstead Station, and a little to the E of the Kensington and Chelsea Schools. It was lying EW, and with it on either side of the head were 2 food vessels, hand formed of red ware. 'The body of [one] pot is corrugated. The neck plain.' It belongs to the late VI.

'In October another skeleton was found in digging a trench to a house in the same road, but was unfortunately buried before it could be

examined. With it was a pot similar in character to the first, but not standing so high and without fluting.'

Banstead II. Inhumation burial. Sr 19 NE. TQ 247612. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 133. OS records, information from A. W. G. Lowther.

1918 An AS inhumation burial and iron knife were found on Banstead Downs Golf Course.

Beddington (Hackbridge). Mixed cemetery. Sr 14 SW. TQ 300654. *PSA*, V (1871), 154-55. *JBAA*, XXVII (1871), 517-19; XXX (1874), 212-13. J. C. Anderson, *Croydon: Prehistoric and Roman* (1874), p. 41. *Sr AC*, VI (1874), 118, 122-24; VII (1875), xxxvii; LVI (1959), 133-34. Anderson (1877), pp. 86-87. *VCH*, pp. 263-64. Brown (1915), IV, 631-32. Whimster (1931), pp. 180, 184. Museums: Croydon Central Library; Cambridge University; Oxford, Ashmolean.

Both Brown and Whimster assume that there are 2 sites; but although discrepancies exist in the various accounts, it is obvious that there is only one; see *VCH*.

1871 About 500 yds. SW of the Roman villa at Beddington, workmen discovered a mixed AS cemetery. There were 3 skeletons, 1 with iron spearhead and other iron fragments, probably a shield-boss and a knife; another with a knife only. The third was in a grave 18" deep.

A 'large sepulchral urn of dark ware marked with patterns of considerable elegance' was found near by. It was c. 9" diam. and contained fragments of bones and earth. 3 others (2 of them, at least, ornamented and containing burnt bones) were also found. 'One of elegant proportions' stood upright c. 18" deep, very close to a skeleton with a knife.

One other iron spearhead must have been found at the same time, since 2 were exhibited by Brock to the BAA in 1871. The Ashmolean Museum has a small gilt saucer-brooch with a running spiral and a central stud (a pair to it is in the Cambridge Museum), and 2 iron knives, also found in 1871, and the base of an applied

brooch, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " diam., with raised central boss and traces of appliqué.

Addy says, 'the site upon which these remains are found has not the appearance of a barrow, although the space of about an acre in extent is clearly elevated above the meadow surroundings', but Brock says the finds were made in levelling 2 slight eminences which had evidently been AS tumuli.

1871-74 (a) Addy found 'a blue glass bead, a bronze bracelet devoid of ornament, and some pieces of bronze, probably broken fibulae'.

(b) Smee found one cinerary urn, very much damaged, and 2 human skeletons, heads to the W.

(c) Flower found—during a week in which he had several men at work—2 crushed skulls, 4 urns (one ornamented, all filled with burnt bones), the iron boss of a shield and '4 well-formed spearheads and 3 daggers of iron, found in 4 several graves'.

1874 Brock reported the finding of another AS interment which he thought must have been beneath one of the levelled tumuli, head SW, towards its centre. It was of a very tall man whose head had rested on a shield with an iron boss. Another shield-boss was by the left arm; and a spearhead 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long was on the right. 'The socket of a sword and a small portion of the blade was met with quite decayed; and 3 or 4 portions of other spearheads, . . . [which] may have belonged to other interments, as also may the fragments of a coarse black urn, and of a white drinking cup, glazed with bright clean glazing. Some fragments of charred wood were found, showing that the tumulus had been used for interments by cremation also.'

1875 3 more skeletons were discovered 'at oblique angles to each other, at 6 to 8 yds. apart'. With each was a shield-boss, spear, knife, 'dagger' and 'arrowhead'. By the skull of one was 'the rim of a helmet of some sort', perhaps a bronze bowl, and a sword 40" long.

Carshalton. Inhumation burials. Sr 13 SE. TQ 270642. *Sr AC*, XXIII (1910), 213; XXXVI (1925), 105; XLVI (1959), 135. *PT Croydon NHS*, IX (1921), 66. Museum: Carshalton Urban District Offices.

1906 During the widening of Carshalton Road, traces of several graves were found 2' 6" deep. G. Clinch saw from this site a number of fragments of human bones, in-

cluding at least 2 skulls, and an iron spearhead 1' 2" long, the socket broken. The site occupies the 'nearly level top of the hill'.

Cheam. Doubtful. Sr 13 SW. TQ 231651. *Sr AC*, LI (1949), 151-52.

1941 An open-socketed iron spearhead was found 3' deep in clay in the garden at 3, Shrubland Grove, N Cheam. No associated finds were noted; it was thought that a burial could have been ploughed out. The spearhead, however, was probably of mid-Saxon rather than early date.

Cobham. ?Inhumation burial. Sr 18 SW. TQ 114602. *Sr AC*, XXXVII (1926), 93.

1926 An AS spear with a split shaft was found in a horizontal position, 5' deep in a gravel pit at Leigh Hill. It was very near a spot where a BA vessel and RB pottery were discovered. No human remains were found; the gravel had been disturbed in this place.

Coulsdon, Cane Hill. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 19 SE, 20 SW. TQ 291587. *Sr AC*, XXVI (1913), 139; LVI (1959), 135-36 (further references). Martin (1918), p. 10 (not consulted) Martin (1923), p. 39. *Biometrika*, XXVIII (1936), 290 (not consulted). F. G. Parsons, letters (14-x-1933, 9-xi-1933), in OS records, CR 9331. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

1873 Martin records that during the building of the Cane Hill Asylum, and subsequently, parts of human skeletons were found. With them were knives, said to be of VIII work.

1881-82 'A spearhead and some beads' were found at the Asylum.

1910 An entry on the OS 6" sheet at 2912-5798, records 'Human remains found 1910'. These may be part of the same cemetery. Measurements of 2 skeletons are given in *Biometrika*.

1912 Several skeletons facing E, and a knife with each, were found 'in a field near my residence', 'on the opposite side of the valley' from Farthingdown. (J. M. Moodie.)

Parts of 5 skeletons went to the RCS Collection. The records state that the graves were in rows and contained 'swords and spears of early Saxon date'. It seems probable that this is an extensive cemetery, found scrappily at various times.

Coulsdon, Farthingdown see *Farthingdown Sx.*

Croydon. ?Mixed cemetery. Sr 14 SW. TQ 525650. *Sr AC*, II (1864), xii (not consulted); XIII (1897), 18-25; LVI (1959), 137-38. Anderson, (1877), p. 91. *PSA*, XV (1895), 328-34. *VCH*, pp. 258-63. Brown (1915), IV, 631. Martin (1918), pp. 12-15 (not consulted). Whimster (1931), pp. 180-84. Museums: British Museum; Croydon Central Library.

post 1596 Numerous skeletons, etc. have been found at, and S of, the junction of George and High Street, from the time of the foundation of Archbishop Whitgift's school onwards.

1856 C. Lashman exhibited to the Surrey Society 'a skull, found with a number of other human remains, iron weapons, sword blades, etc. at the bottom of St George's Street.'

1893 Workmen cutting a new road on the Elms Estate, near the Croydon Town Hall, found a number of interments c. 2' 6" deep, both skeletons and burnt bones, and a number of associated objects which included 4 small RB urns, 2 needles, 2 pins, a pair of tweezers and a narrow armband with the ends twisted together, all of bronze and all possibly Roman, 12 iron shield-bosses, 4 swords (one with a bronze scabbard chape), 26 spearheads, one angon, 3 franciscas, a silver-plated buckle, a bronze bowl with triangular ears, 2 buckets, 2 saucer-brooches, a square-headed brooch, 2 circular triskele openwork ornaments, a bronze pendant ornament, 2 double attachment plates, a (?) strap distributor, several fragments of a clawbeaker, a stemmed beaker of glass, 17 urns (some ornamented with stamps, lines and bosses, some plain), a small hone pierced for suspension (found with a francisca) and a cow's horn. Later, 2 square-headed brooches, an applied brooch, 2 buckle plates and a rosette-shaped disc on a long bronze tab were found.

J. Morris dates this cemetery to V and VI; and remarks that it contained several objects 'that properly belong to the last decades of the Roman period'. The quantity of objects recovered is comparable with that from the 200 odd graves recorded at Mitcham.

Dorking. ? Inhumation burials. Sr 33 NE. TQ 160492. *Sr AC*, XL (1932), 133. Museum: Guildford.

1932 'Small Saxon Urn, 2 Spearheads and a small Glass Bottle found in W Dorking Sand-pit.'

Eashing. Doubtful. Sr 31 SW. SU 944433. *Sr AC*, XL (1932), 118-20; XLIV (1936), 149-52; LVI (1959), 147.

1931 7 human skeletons were found when a cutting was being made for the Godalming by-pass, c. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above Eashing Bridge, on the top of a 55' cliff on the S of the River Way. One burial was destroyed, but the others were dug out as carefully as possible. They all lay in the brown humus sand, without coffins or shrouds. All but one appeared to be more or less supine in position; that one, a woman, was prostrate, and associated with the burial was a half a bronze hairpin of Roman type, the small spherical head ornamented like a melon bead. The heads pointed from SSE to SSW. Over one skeleton were a few pieces of charcoal. In the surrounding earth, not with the skeletons, were fragments of RB pot.

Sir Arthur Keith examined the skeletons, 4 men and 2 women, all short and of RB type, not AS. Some appeared to have been buried long after death.

Effingham. Doubtful. Sr 25 NW. TQ 111529. *Sr AC*, XLII (1934), 51 (not consulted); LVI (1959), 147.

1758 4 or 5 skeletons were found in making the turnpike road near the barrow 'still called Standard Hill'. Effingham gives its name to a Hundred, and since barrows were often used as Hundred meeting-places, and such Hundred-centre barrows were sometimes used for pagan AS burials, it is possible that these burials were also AS; cf. *Redbourne Het* (the 'Hills of the Banners') and *Loveden Hill Li*.

Epsom. Doubtful. Sr 19 NW. TQ 217606. *Sr AC*, LI (1949), 151 n.; LVI (1959), 147.

1929 6 'Saxon interments' were found in allotments near the N end of College Row, at 21686072, (Lowther.)

1934 Several more were found at 21796062, 120 yds. to the SE, in Copse Edge Avenue.

These may be AS burials, perhaps pagan, perhaps later.

Esher. Inhumation burials. Sr 12 SW. TQ 139650. *Ant J*, XXVII (1947), 24-46, esp. 33, 35. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 139.

1940-45 3 AS graves were found at the eastern end of the Warren Hill (c. 150' OD) immediately alongside an early IA clay platform. They were dug EW into the Bagshot sand. The first was rectangular, 6' by 2'. Part of

the skull and an iron shield-boss were central at the W end, and a socketed iron spearhead stood upright in the SW corner. The second, rectangular, 5' 9" by 3', had a circular pit 2' wide, 1' deep attached to the NW corner. A spearhead stood central and upright at the western end; a shield-boss central at the eastern. Both were broken because of disintegration. The third grave, 6' long by 2' wide had rounded corners and was archaeologically sterile. 4' SW of the second grave lay another spearhead and between the other 2 graves were 2 more circular pits, 3' and 2' wide, 1' deep.

Ewell. Mixed cemetery. Sr 19 SW. TQ 219622. *Sr AC*, XXXVIII (1930), 227-28; XLI (1933), 122; XLIII (1935), 17-28, esp. 17, 28; LVI (1959), 139-40 (further references). *Ant J*, XII (1932), 442-45; XIII (1933), 302-303. R. E. M. Wheeler, *London and the Saxons* (1935), pp. 131-36. Museums: London; Guildford.

ante 1718 Quantities of human bones were dug up in the grounds of Ewell House.

1897 'Skull and bones with rusty iron bar' were found at the junction of Meadow Hill and High Street, at 21926284.

1912 'Human remains' were found 100 yds. to the SW at 21856273, according to a note printed on the OS 6" map.

1930 When an electric cable was being laid in the Grove, High Street, 3 skeletons were discovered, lying not more than 18" to 20" from the original ground surface. The only associated object was an iron spearhead. One skeleton, of a man 35-40 years old, was lying on its side, head to the W. The others were said to be of a woman and child.

Later, 2 other spearheads, one with a welded shaft, were found.

1932 During building on the NW side of Epsom Road, 3 burials were found 6' deep in the sand c. 150' S of those in the Grove. Others were said to have been found near by. No record was kept of position, or of the association of the 2 spearheads or shield-boss found, but the lower end of one thigh bone was stained with rust.

The bottom part of a plain urn containing a cremation burial, and a complete urn, probably also cinerary, were found nearby.

Later in the year 2 further burials were discovered, one near the corner of Epsom Road and the Grove. This was of a woman c. 5' 2" tall, aged c. 30, and lay only 6" deep, head to the SW, in light sandy soil. A gilt-bronze saucer-

brooch with debased interlace ornament was on the right shoulder, and the lower ends of the arm bones were stained green from some object not preserved. The other burial was c. 200' to the W, and was also of a woman, head to the SW, lying 2' deep. A pair of tinned bronze disc brooches, with a very poor compass-drawn design were on the breast.

1934 Excavations were undertaken. One burial was found lying WE, about 2' deep, with an AS iron knife beneath the hips. It had been partially destroyed.

Ewell Downs. Doubtful. Sr 19 NW. Unlocated. Manning (1809), II, 581, map p. 758. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 147.

circa 1807 'On the inclosure of Ewell Downs and open fields in 1801 the land on which some of these remaining Barrows were placed was allotted to *Thomas Calverley Esq.* His tenant intended to level them, . . . and he began to remove one of them; in so doing he found some human bones and weapons, and having more of pious reverence for the former and less of curiosity as to the latter than is always met with in an Antiquary, he desisted and left the remainder in the state he found it'.

The old map on p. 758 shows Ewell Downs as between the roads to Ewell and Leatherhead, forking at Beech Cross from Croydon.

Farthingdown, Coulsdon. Inhumation cemetery, partly primary in barrows. Sr 20 SW. TQ 299583-300574. Manning, (1809), II, 448. *Sr AC*, VI (1874), 109-17; XLII (1934), 45-47; XLIX (1945), 114-5; LVI (1959), 136-37 (further references). Anderson (1877), pp. 83-85. *VCH*, pp. 264-67. Brown (1915), IV, 633. Martin (1923), pp. 38-39. Whimster (1931), pp. 185-89. *ANL*, II (1950), 170. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

According to Grinsell's survey, there were 14 low bowl barrows still visible in 1931, varying from 12' to 40' diam., in 3 groups scattered along the top of Farthingdown from N to S.

circa 1760 'A person came from *London*, opened one of them and found a complete skeleton, which he took away.'

1871 Flower excavated 16 barrows, in 2 groups c. ¼ m. apart. The graves were all 3' to 3½' deep, covered by 'slight hillocks' c. 1½' high. All the skeletons were supine, head to the W, arms close by the sides. There was no trace of

cremation. 3 of the graves Flowers excavated were in the northern group, the rest in the southern and higher group. He describes a double grave of a man and woman, and 7 graves containing objects of interest; these included a sword and a tall ribbed shield-boss, found with a bucket and a bronze buckle in the grave of a tall man; another bucket, a wooden drinking cup with a bronze rim and fitting with interlaced ornament, but without a handle, 2 small silver pins, a small circular gold pendant, 2 iron knives, a spearhead, a small iron buckle and 6 beads.

1939 Workmen digging a trench for an electric cable found a human skeleton to the W of the southern group of barrows. There was no mound visible above it. The skeleton lay 18" deep, prostrate, head (probably) NE. Close to its right side were a knife and spearhead.

1948 B. Hope-Taylor excavated, and found 5 more flat graves, SN, lying in line ahead. 3 were of children, one with a small spearhead, and another with a small rouletted pot near the skull, containing an unworked amber pebble. At the foot of the grave were 2 deep rectangular slots, and at the head another, which had held vertical timber boards, marking the grave on the surface. The other graves were of a man and a woman, with iron knives, the man supplied also with the wing of a goose.

1950 Excavations continued. A grave was found 7' long, 5' wide, 2' deep, orientated WE, containing 3 skeletons; the southernmost a young man 6' 4" tall with a large iron spear, a scramasax, and a double hook-iron; the northern a boy of c. 12 years with an iron buckle of Frankish appearance; the middle one a middle-aged woman lying prone in a sprawled attitude, apparently thrown into the grave after the 2 males were laid in position. A mid VII is the most probable for these graves.

4 of the barrows dug in 1871 were re-examined. One overlay 2 SN graves, in line ahead (Flower said all graves were EW). In another, the excavators had missed a semi-crouch child's burial, with a small iron knife. The largest mound on the downs was sectioned, and an undisturbed eastern part of the grave—8' 9" long by 6' wide altogether—was found. At the W end was a child's skull in situ, with the remains of a fur object, probably a cap. The E end was cut several inches deeper than the rest, and it contained the remains of a bag, wood-framed on 3 sides and c. 1' wide, with iron

and bronze fittings. Inside it were a pair of iron shears, a double-sided bone comb with carved decorated and iron rivets, and a cowrie shell.

Fetcham. ? Settlement. Sr 25 NE. TQ 1655. *Ant J*, XIII (1933), 48-51. Museum: British Museum.

1929 Mr Mizer of Watersmeet found an iron sword and 3 spearheads, all AS, in excavating for a greenhouse.

1930 Further digging near by produced a scramasax, sword, 2 spearheads, a knife, parts of 2 shield-bosses and a bronze cocked-hat sword pommel. A circular ornament, with a star pattern inlaid with red enamel, was found near the boss, and may have come from it. It is now in the BM.

The site is close by the River Mole, and the soil gravel. A quantity of chalk, which must have been brought from a considerable distance was also dug up. Later, part of a small bronze bucket, with legs and a great deal of ornamentation, was discovered 3' deep in the gravel.

1932 A sword with the remains of a bronze mounted scabbard and a large green glass bead were found 14 yds. to the NW. There seems to have been no skeletal material except the bones of a horse, found 12' deep a few yards from the river. The objects may be from a settlement, a cemetery, or merely dropped by people using the ford.

Fetcham see also *Hawk's Hill Sr.*

Guildford. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 31 NE. SU 992492. Whimster (1931), pp. 190, 209. *Sr AC*, XXXIX (1931), 4; LVI (1959), 142. Museum: Guildford.

1930 'Various graves [? 10 altogether] apparently of AS date, have occasionally been found when building houses lower down Guilddown Hill, on the other side of the old road. The best object discovered there is an unusual fluted pot, found with a small bone with a hole for attachment. They are now in Guildford Museum.' This urn—a small bowl—is illustrated labelled 'Mount Street, Guildford'. In Whimster's gazetteer, p. 209, 2 hones are mentioned. The site is c. 400 yds. from the Guilddown site.

Guildown, Guildford. Mixed cemetery. Sr 31 NW. SU 988488. *Sr AC*, XXXIX (1931), 1-50; XLI (1933) 119-22; LVI (1959), 141-42. Whimster (1931), pp. 189-92. Museums:

Guildford; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection.

1929 A gardener at work in Old Road (the course of the Ridgeway) found *c.* 50 AS skeletons. The Surrey Archaeological Society excavated many more, making 223 in all. Most appeared to be XI, perhaps of the Guildford massacre of 1036, but these had been buried on the site of a VI mixed cemetery.

The site of the cemetery is at the E end of the summit of Hog's Back Ridge, overlooking Guildford. 36 inhumation burials were assignable to the VI, mostly by associated objects, and there were besides a large urn 'found with the base fragment of 2 others of similar size, and small pieces of coloured [?calcined] bone', which showed there had also been cremation burials, although these were probably few in number and shallow, since no undisturbed cremations were found.

The VI inhumation burials were strung out some distance apart along the ridge towards the W, but most thickly grouped and richly furnished in the northern part of the area available for excavation. They were over 2' deep, but there was also some scattered grave furniture lying on the surface of the chalk, which showed that there had probably been some shallow graves, disturbed by the later burials; one shallow grave still in situ was found further to the W.

Most of the graves had a thin film of carbon covering the bodies, apparently decomposed remains of material; 2 had large flints arranged around the body. The skeletons were mostly laid supine, heads to the W (one to the S) and turned to right or left, but 3 were in slightly flexed positions. A large proportion of the burials were of women and children; 2 of the children had the legs crossed, apparently intentionally. Among the grave-goods found were 2 conical glass beakers, many beads including 2 of faceted rock crystal and *c.* 12 of amber, 4 spearheads, 6 knives, saucer, applied, disc, square-headed, and small-long trefoil-headed and square-headed brooches, 3 finger-rings, one of silver with animal's head terminal, 18 ornamental silvered bronze rings found in pairs down the front of one skeleton from shoulder to hips, a bronze pin and some smaller bronze objects, a bucket with gilt bronze hoops, iron and bronze buckles, a hone, and 7 accessory vessels of pottery. All the brooches, and therefore probably the cemetery, belong to the VI.

1934 An isolated burial, SN, was found some distance away. It contained no grave-goods, and was presumably XI.

Hackbridge see *Beddington Sr.*

Hawks Hill, Fetcham. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 25 NE. TQ 156554-159561. Manning (1809), I, 482. *PSA*, XVIII (1901), 253-55. *VCH*, pp. 267-68. *Sr AC*, XX (1907), 119-28; LVI (1959), 140-41 (further references). Whimster (1931), p. 189. Museums: Guildford (girdle-hanger and large bead); British Museum (bronze disc).

1758 'On making the turnpike road from *Leatherhead* to *Guildford* bones of near 20 human bodies, a small pike of about a foot long, and some blades of knives were found'.

1803 'Other bones were found in the common field on digging post holes for an inclosure on the top of *Hawkes Hill c.* 18" below the surface, lying on the bed of chalk.'

1886 About 26 skeletons were found in a garden of *Hawks Hill House*, irregularly placed in a line parallel to the road, their heads to the SW. Among them were remains of women and children. All the bones were reinterred except the skull of a giant 7' tall 'who had come to a violent end. The skull had a piece cut clean out of the back, the neck was driven into the shoulders, the thigh pierced with an iron spearhead, the legs doubled up as they stiffened.' 2 iron knives, an inlaid glass bead, a debased denarius of Constantine the Great, found with a small AS urn, and an openwork bronze 'wheel' were with them.

1906 About the same spot as the 1758 finds some bones of a human foot were found during trenching for a water-pipe; no accurate record was kept. Pottery fragments were also noticed in black earth in a cross-trench.

1907 6 skeletons were discovered along the front of the fence of *Hawks Hill*, during the laying of water-pipes along the road. One skeleton seen by R. A. Smith and C. H. Read was of a woman *c.* 5' 8" tall, lying 18" deep. The other 5 graves were slightly shallower, and lay practically in the same line, head to the SW, parallel with the fence. They were probably all male burials and similarly placed, but at various intervals from 2' to 35'. In one of the graves was an iron knife.

R. A. Smith supposes that there were 2 isolated groups of inhumation burials, the finds of 1758 being lower down the slope of the

hill. The total of grave-goods recorded from this site is 3 swords, 3 shield-bosses, 7 spear-heads, a scramasax, 3 knives, 2 glass beads, one or 2 coins of Constantine, a few pots, a Frankish girdle-hanger from the same mould as one from *Maidstone K*, bucket plaques with a human face in punched outline, and a decorated bronze disc. None of these suggests a date earlier than the late VI or early VII.

East Horsley. Inhumation burial. Sr 24 NE, SE. Area TQ 095528. *Sr AC*, LIV (1954), 136; LVI (1959), 143.

circa 1953 'The skeleton of a Saxon youth . . . was found at *East Horsley* during building works. An iron knife . . . was with it and was examined by me'. (Lowther.)

Mickleham. Inhumation burials. Sr 25 SE. TQ 172527. *VCH*, III (1911), pp. 302-303. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 143-44.

1780 When *Juniper Hall* was built, 2 skeletons and a spearhead were found, probably AS interments.

Mitcham. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 13 NE. TQ 270681. *JBAA*, VII (1852), 442. *VCH*, p. 268. *PSA*, XXI (1905), 4-10. *Arch*, LX (1906), 49-68. Brown (1915), IV, 632. *PT Croydon NHS*, VIII (1917), cxxvii-cxxviii; IX (1921), 66. Martin (1918), (not consulted). Martin (1923), pp. 37-38. Whimster (1931), pp. 176-80. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 51-131. Museums: British Museum; London (including 4 skulls); Cambridge University; Kingston; British Museum (Natural History), RCS Collection; Guildford (one skull).

The recorded burials of this cemetery lie on sandy gravel in 3 main groups within a narrow oblong *c.* 500 yds. by 120 yds. parallel to the northern bank of the *River Wandle* and *c.* 250 yds. from it. Many of the discoveries were made haphazardly; as accurate an account of as many of them as possible, together with a description of the grave-goods extant, was published by J. Morris in *Sr AC*, LVI.

1848-*circa* 1854 *Liquorice* was grown in fields near *Morden Lane*, and when men were trenching out the roots, 3'-4' deep, human bones were found, sometimes in cists formed of *c.* 4 slabs of stone, 'with nothing top or bottom. . . a very large sword in one.' The bones were sold to a store dealer or reburied. There were also found spearheads, more swords,

'daggers', 3 or 4 whole and some broken drinking cups, *c.* 4" high 'shaped like a beer-glass with a foot to it, the lip was curved very much, it looked to be made of black mud with a greyish look about it.' Coins were also said to have been found, of silver and bronze 'c. as large as a 2 shilling piece, but thin as a wafer,'—if these were really coins they must have been post XIII—and others 'no bigger than a sixpence; none of them was round'—perhaps Roman. The men took some of the objects home; others were bought by someone who came from London 'every Wednesday night; . . . they used to put them in a bag and take them home.'

1855 'When the *Mitcham Railway* and *Station* were being built' 3 complete skeletons were said to have been found 'with 2 bronze tin-plated brooches, a bronze pin and an iron knife'. The brooches may eventually have gone to the Cambridge Museum.

1880 Excavations in the coal-wharf adjoining the railway, *c.* 50 yds. N of the finds in *Morden Lane* in 1882, disturbed some human remains and 'a corroded iron vessel'—perhaps a shield-boss.

1882 Near by, objects described as buckles, possibly AS, were found on the surface in a gravel pit belonging to the railway company.

Human remains were also found in a field adjoining *Morden Lane*, on a bed of yellow sand, covered by 3' of black earth. The body lay due NS (direction of head not stated); there were no associated finds.

ante 1888 A gravel-pit was dug in *Cow Pasture* (*Deadman's Close*), and the bailiff found many human bones but did not report them.

1888 G. Bidder Jr. found bones there, and work was suspended. A few more bones were found and some prehistoric flints.

1891-1908 G. P. Bidder undertook deliberate excavation, and by the end of 1908 had dug 88 graves, all in the central and most congested of the 3 main groups.

circa 1909 A grave was accidentally discovered on the edge of the second site, on the N side of *Morden Road*.

1914 H. F. Bidder excavated 13 graves towards the northern end of the site.

1914-19 Gravel-digging was intensified on the northern site, and many more graves were disturbed. Mr Wilks and G. F. Lawrence rescued many grave-goods; and H. F. Bidder obtained records of discoveries and excavated

one grave. Although gravel-digging continued until 1922, nothing further is recorded after 1919, and the limits of the cemetery on the E and W of the northern area seem to have been reached. However, the northern edge is not yet established.

1919-20 Digging was resumed S of Morden Road and was closely watched. The making of 2 approach roads disclosed further graves, and planned excavation yet more.

1922 A few further graves were discovered when Morden Road was widened; when post-holes were being dug on the eastern edge of the site; and in a sandpit near by.

Nothing seems to have been discovered during any of the subsequent building activities on the site, and it is not likely that many graves remain undisturbed. There may be some in undisturbed ground to the N, and if so, the pagan cemetery adjoins the later Christian Churchyard. If the flints found in 1880 indicate that there was once a prehistoric barrow here, the earliest burials may have been secondary.

There is no indication of cremation on the site and, where recorded, the urns were found in 'inhumation' graves. The prevailing orientation was EW; most of those graves which deviated were on the eastern edge of the cemetery, where many bodies were found with the head bent forward, as though on a pillow, in short graves, so that a variation in burial custom may be evidenced here. The regular orientation suggests that the grave-fill left some slight visible mound above the grave, but not one which was likely to remain more than a few years, since several graves overlay one another. In some cases the head or part of the body was missing, or an additional skull or other extra bones were found in the grave. (cf. *Guildown Sr*). This may indicate deliberate mutilation, or the belief that the possession of an enemy's head gave strength to the possessor, but it may also be due to accidental disturbance.

In most of the graves the bodies were laid supine, the hands by the side, the face upward or to one side. In several burials the knees were bent, but only once was the body hunched up or crouched. In 4 cases the burial was face down; 3 were evidently of women; in one of these the body was laid over another, also a woman, in the same grave; in another the body was said to be 'carelessly thrown in' (cf. *Farthingdown Sr*). There was no indication of the sex of the fourth of these burials.

More than half the recorded graves contained grave-goods; and one-fifth of all graves contained weapons, including 12 swords, an unusually high proportion which perhaps indicates the strategic importance of the Mitcham settlement, since it was the first habitation S of London (cf. *Sarre K*). Another fifth of the graves contained brooches, but the ornaments are on the whole fewer and poorer than in most large cemeteries. The burials appear to have been made over c. 150 years, from mid V to late VI, to judge from the grave-goods. Dateable graves increase steadily in number, and it is therefore probable that the settlement the cemetery served was very small at the beginning, and had perhaps as many as 100 inhabitants at the end of the VI.

The V jewellery at Mitcham resembles that of Sx, Wessex, the Middle Thames and Nh; there are no cruciform brooches such as are found in East Anglia, Li and Y. The early VI brooches are probably locally made, and the Wandle is the central point of their distribution. After the middle of the century the jewellery resembles that of all parts of England. There are no VII grave-goods.

Riddlesdown, Purley. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 20 NW. TQ 323607. *Sr AC*, XLI (1933), 137; LVI (1959), 144. *PT Croydon NHS*, X (1934), 199-201. Museum: ?Croydon Natural History Society.

1927 During the cutting of Mitchley Avenue 2 skeletons were found near the corner of Riddlesdown Road. No report was made, but photographs showed them lying supine c. 2' 6" deep.

Later, c. 6 more skeletons were found in Riddlesdown Road; they were lying supine, side by side, heads to the W, c. 2' 6" deep. The 4 skeletons examined by Miss M. L. Tildesley were all thought to be AS. They were of 'a very rheumatically old man', an adult woman, a girl c. 18, some of whose bones showed signs of burning after they were dry and jaw broken, and a boy c. 16, most of whose bones were discoloured by burning before they were dry. These skeletons went to the Croydon NHS Museum, but cannot now be identified with certainty.

No associated objects were recorded in the original report, but it is possible that a knife was found with them (see *Sr AC*, LVI, 144).

The site is close to an earthwork, and the line of burials parallel to Riddlesdown Road, which is supposed to be an ancient track.

Russell Hill, Purley. Inhumation burial. Sr 14 SW. TQ 312624. *PT Croydon NHS*, IX (1921), 66. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 144.

1865 18 or more gigantic skeletons were found at 31186225, 18" deep in chalk parallel to the road, which might be the Roman road. There is nothing to indicate their date; BA pots and implements from the site are in the British and Guildford Museums.

1920 'A burial of the early VI was cut through on Russell Hill in making the new motor road.'

Sanderstead. Inhumation cemetery. Sr 20 NW. TQ 331624. *VCH*, p. 267. Martin, (1918), (not consulted). Martin (1923), p. 38. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 144 (further references). Museum: Guildford (including 2 skulls).

1884 While an estate was being laid out E of the Croydon road and c. 300 yds. S of the railway station, 6 or 7 skeletons were found in a space c. 40' square. The remains were scattered, but in the following week Garraway Rice observed 5 more on the slope of the hill, cut 18"-2' deep in the solid chalk (itself 9" from the surface). The bodies all lay supine hands by the side, heads W. The graves were irregularly placed; some were beneath the centre of a 50' roadway, and so probably the limits of the cemetery were not reached. Only 3 objects were found: a small plain pot at the head of one grave, and 2 small iron knives in 2 others.

Sandown Park see *Esher Sr*.

Thursley. Isolated find. Sr 37 NE. SU 902395. *Sr AC*, LI (1949) 153-54; LVI (1959), 145.

1947 The larger part of a small plain AS pot, with impressions of grains of barley on the exterior, was found c. 2' deep in builder's trenches at Thursley, which has a heathen place-name. (*Thunres leah*=Thunor's grove, J. E. B. Gover, A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, EPNS, XI (1934), xii, 211. Thor's stone is said to be at 90734160.)

Wallington. ?Inhumation cemetery. Sr 13 NE. or SE. TQ 2964. *JBAA*, XXVII (1871), 517-18. *VCH*, p. 268. Brown (1915), IV, 631. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 148.

1869 During the erection of houses just to the N of Holy Trinity Church several graves were discovered cut 3' deep, neatly into the solid chalk. The heads were all to the W; one skeleton was over 6' tall, and had 'a bronze spearhead'; nothing else was noticed. In various places near by c. 6 further burials were discovered.

1896 Some glass beads were found with a skeleton laid with the head W, fairly close to the earlier burials found. The grave was almost obliterated and the contents scattered before any notice was taken.

Walton-on-Thames. ? Sr 12 NW. TQ 095658. *Ant J*, XIX (1939), 323. *Sr AC*, LVI (1959), 145. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1928 An AS hand-made, bowl-shaped urn was found at 'Anzac Mount' Walton-on-Thames. It is ornamented with a scratched chevron design.

Walton see also *Shepperton Mx*.

Whitmoor Common, Worplesden. Cremation burials, primary in barrows. Sr 23 NE. SU 991537. *Report of the British Association* (1877), p. 117. *Sr AC*, XLII (1934), 49; LVI (1959), 146.

1877 After describing BA barrows opened by him near Guildford Pitt-Rivers 'described 6 tumuli . . . in the same locality. Burnt bones, an iron Saxon knife, and other remains were found, which led the author to fix the date of the erection of the tumuli at c. A.D. 500 or 600'

On Whitmoor Common, S of Poor Jack's Wood, and E of the railway line, are some vague mounds Grinsell thought might be the remains of these barrows.