

Acklam Wold. Inhumation cemetery. Y 159 NW. SE 792611. Mortimer (1906), pp. 94–95. *VCH*, II, 92–93. Brown (1915), IV, 805. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), p. 311. Elgee (1933), p. 192. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1866 Skeletons were found from time to time in 2 old chalk pits to the S of Greet's Hill Road.

1866 A labourer excavating in a new pit near by found one or more bodies, from which he obtained a few amber and glass beads and a circular gold pendant, ornamented with filigree plait work and 5 garnet bosses.

'A few years later' the same labourer found another body, with which were some pieces of iron, a knife, a double-sided sword 2½" wide, 39½" long, an iron ferrule, 'part of a sharpening iron' and the remains of an iron buckle with a folded plate.

1878 Mortimer excavated 6 adult burials, all with heads to the NW. 4 were crouched, 2 extended. 4 of the graves contained knives and other iron objects, including an iron ladle thought to be of Scandinavian origin.

Aldborough. ? Y 138 NW. SE 4066. Information from Harrogate Museum.

circa 1750 'Ackroyd-Smith "Isurium" [not consulted] mentions AS urns found some 200 years ago.'

Appleton-le-Street. Inhumation burial. Y 123 NE. SE 733714. Whellan, *North Riding of Yorkshire* (1859), p. 210 (not consulted). Elgee (1933), p. 181. OS records.

ante 1859 An AS cist-grave was found on Hepton Hill between Coneysthorpe and Hildenley. It contained the skeleton of a woman with a pair of gold ear-rings, an amber necklace, a small food-vessel and a bone comb.

Barnby. Inhumation burial. Y 31 NE. NZ 830130. F. Elgee, *Early Man in NE Yorkshire* (1930), p. 106.

ante 1930 At the base of Wade's Stone, Hornsby found an unburnt AS burial, with the remains of an iron spearhead. The Wade's stone is a monolith, thought to be prehistoric by

Elgee, now 6' tall but described by Camden as 7'.

Beverley. Inhumation burials. Y 210 SE. TA 037392. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 319. *VCH*, II, 74. Museums: Hull, Mortimer; British Museum (Natural History.)

ante 1912 In Hull Museum are the remains of AS brooches from Beverley, including 'an early brooch with spreading foot and square head, pierced near the upper angles and notched on the lower edge'. These in all probability came from inhumation graves.

The BMNH has 2 skulls, probably AS, from Beverley; one found 1880; the other, of an adult woman, 1874.

Boynnton. Inhumation burials. Y 145 SE. TA 125674. OS records, information from T. C. M. Brewster.

1951 'Anglian burial discovered by a local farmer, Mr Johnston of Rudston. The burial yielded a shield-boss and iron spear. The finder reported further burials in situ, but these have not been located.'

Brough. Isolated find. Y 238A NE. Unlocated. *Hull MP*, No. 208, p. 258. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1940 In the Hull Museum was a plain bronze bowl, 10½" diam., without attachments for hanging, very similar to the bowl from Barton Li. It was found at Brough 'many years ago' 'with Roman pottery.'

Brough see also *Everthorpe Y.*

Broughton. Cremation cemetery. Y 124 NW. SE 771728. T. Hinderwell, *History of Scarborough* (York, 1811), p. 19. J. Phillips, *The Rivers, Mountains and Sea Coast of Yorkshire* (1853), pl. 33. *VCH*, II, 100. Brown (1915), IV, 391. *Ant*, II (1928), 74–75. Elgee (1933), pp. 179, 245 and n. Yorkshire Philosophical Society Scientific Communications (MS in York Museum), Entry dated Jan. 24, 1824. Museum: York.

ante 1798 Hinderwell records that 'Mr

Robert King, late of Pickering, discovered the vestiges of the Dunus Sinus road in the fields near the village of Broughton, where 11 Roman urns were found, in making the fences of the late enclosure.'

Christopher Sykes, writing in 1824 about 5 'Roman' urns left by his brother to the York Museum, says 'The Broughton urns formed part of a collection belonging to my late Brother, and were bought by him of a man of the name of Larpent in 1802 or 3, who resides in Malton; he stated that they were found by some labourers digging in a Field in the Township of Broughton near Malton, on the road to Hovingham'.

The OS records 9 burial urns found S of the road (1840).

By 1853 Phillips at least had recognized the Broughton urns in the York Museum as AS; and illustrated his book with an inaccurate wood-cut of one of them. However, since the only circumstantial account of their provenance was written of third-hand knowledge 20 years after they were found, there can be no absolute certainty as to the site. Elgee supposes all the so-called Roman urns found here to have been Anglian but this is by no means necessarily so. Only further excavation can settle the matter, but in the meantime the site has been accepted, since the urns may represent *foederati* attached to the Roman fort at Malton.

N.B. A small-long brooch, dated to *c.* A.D. 500 was the only AS object found within the Roman fort at Malton in 3 years' excavation. (*Ant J*, XXVIII (1948), 176.)

Bulmer. Inhumation burial. Y 141 NW. SE 699675. *VCH*, II, 100. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1912 '2 "long" brooches have been found, doubtless with a burial, at Bulmer, and are now in the British Museum. They closely resemble those from Goodmanham and Asgarby Li, dating from *c.* 550.'

Burton Fields, Stamford Bridge. Inhumation burial. Y 158 SE. SE 7355. *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical & Literary Society: Literary & Historical Section*, V (1938–43), 339–43. Museum: York.

1937 During the excavation of a gravel pit at Burton Fields, human bones were found 4' deep with a bracelet made of a circular rod of white metal, swollen in one place to represent the head of a serpent. About the same time a

toilet set was found in one of the excavating buckets. It is also made of stout white-metal wire, and has 3 instruments strung together on a twisted wire ring; one was broken, one has a flattened elongated-lozenge-shaped blade, the third is spatulate, and provided with a tiny circular spoon at the end. These probably came from the same grave, and are ornamented like the bracelet with groups of lines, and with dot and interlacing ornament also. Parallels were found at Burwell Ca, and the burial is obviously a late one.

A Roman burial was previously found on the site.

Burton Pidsea. Inhumation cemetery. Y 228 SW. TA 252311. G. Poulson, *History of Holderness* (1841), II, 44. OS records.

1818 'Whilst excavating for the foundations of a house on an estate in this place, the workmen discovered 2 human skeletons *c.* 5' or 6' below the surface of the ground, in an unusually perfect state of preservation, but upon exposure to the air they gradually crumbled to dust, except the skull and some of the larger bones. No coffins were observed, but in the earth, on each side of one of the skeletons were found 2 antique circular ear-rings, of vitrified glass, a blue coloured stone, of beautiful transparency, with a perforation through each, and suspended by a few inches of very fine gold wire, rudely twisted through the centre of each aperture. A plain gold ring, somewhat corroded, was also found with the bones. The ear-rings were presented to Whitby Museum, by Dr Raines . . . and the ring was allowed to be kept by John Loter, the man who first made the discovery. From the number of human bones exhumed in the gardens, at the time above-mentioned, it was supposed that the field had been an ancient cemetery, though no coffins were found.'

This site was recognized by Elgee as AS; because of the character of the very few grave-goods, which do not appear to be still extant, one may assume it to have been a late cemetery.

Carthorpe. Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Y 86 SW. SE 309838. *YAJ*, I (1870), 175–81. *PSA*, VIII (1880), 409. *VCH*, II, 97. Elgee (1933), p. 186. Museum: British Museum.

1865 During gravel-digging, bones were discovered in Howe Hill, a natural gravel mound *c.* 150 yds. long, 50' wide, 8' high. Lukis and Greenwell excavated 4 burials, lying

c. 6" deep, one of an adolescent girl with beads, the second of an elderly woman, whose left leg was much shorter than the right, extended on the back, head W, with an iron knife and bronze tag; the third and fourth were on the right side, crouched up, the third with an iron knife and bronze buckle, the fourth with nothing. Although trenches were dug further over the mound, only an iron knife was found.

These have been considered as effectively secondary interments, even although the mound was a natural one.

Castle Howard. Doubtful. Y 141 NW, NE. SE 716700. P. Corder, *Roman Malton and District*, Report No. 1 (1938), pp. 10–20. *Ant*, II (1928), 78–80. Elgee (1933), p. 182.

1856 During the digging of a field near the Crambe Bridge, a stone-lined grave, lying NS, was found 1' deep.

1858 2 rectangular burial cists were reported in the *Malton Messenger* of February 13th as having been found 'a few yards from the high road at the top of the hill on the York side of the Crambe Beck Bridge', during alterations to the right-hand side of the road leading to the wharf. They were made of rough stone slabs and lay nearly NS. One was 5' 6" long, the other 6' 6", containing 'the fine skeleton of a male'. This skeleton lay at length, with legs crossed and the arms drawn up towards the left shoulder. On the left of the head were 'fragments of dark blue or green pottery, restoring into an elegant jar'. The graves were 4' below the surface.

1927 Roman pottery kilns found near by were excavated by Corder. 2 more cist burials were discovered. The first lay obliquely across a kiln, the head lying 18° E of N. The grave was paved and lined, and covered with limestone slabs, and was c. 6' long. The top edge of the side slabs was only 1' 2" below present field level. Beneath the slabs covering the centre of the cist was the right part of a human pelvis and the leg bones. By the left hip was the base and part of the side of a small spherical vessel, obviously made at Castle Howard. Beneath 2 stones at the right side of the cist and between the slabs at the same place were found the usual potsherds, which were in abundance all over the site, and it was clear that some time must have elapsed between the abandonment of the kiln and the interment.

The foot of a second cist was found 2' 5" NE, the head lying 28° E of N. This was made of 6

massive slabs of limestone and measured 6' 6" externally. The top of a heavy covering slab at the foot end was only 10" below present level. The skeleton was crushed, but identifiable as that of a woman 4' 11" tall. By the left hip was the lower part of a black pitted cooking pot, broken before burial. At the right side of the skull was a tumbler-shaped vessel in smooth blue-grey clay ornamented with deep girth grooves—probably unique.

Nothing else was found with the burials to indicate their date; and since pottery is so plentiful on the site these are little value as evidence. The soil is very light and sandy, so that 30 years after the abandonment of the kilns they would have been no longer visible, and might even have resembled miniature barrows. Therefore, if the kilns were abandoned during the second half of IV, the burials may be late IV or early V.

Catterick. Inhumation cemetery. Y 54 NE. SE 225988. *Arch J*, VI (1849), 216. *VCH*, II 100. *YAJ*, XXXV (1940), 98; XXXVIII (1953), 241–45; XXXIX (1957), 224–65, esp. 243–46. *JRS*, XXX (1940), p. 166. Museum: York (a square-headed brooch found after 1938, and possibly a spearhead.)

ante 1849 2 square-headed brooches, of different types, were found in Thornborough pasture on the site of the Roman station Cataractonium, on the S bank of the Swale, c. 180 yds. from Catterick bridge. They are 6½" and 5" long and belong to VI.

1939 Workmen digging foundation trenches for a new ammunition store in the RAF station at Catterick, E of the Great North Road and c. 500 yards E of the farm of Bainesse where Roman remains have often been discovered—found the walls of a building and a skeleton associated with a large Anglian cruciform brooch. Hildyard afterwards excavated as much as was possible at the time, and described the finds in *YAJ*, XXXVIII.

The first burial was made within the NE angle of the walls, and cut through a spread of mortar probably representing a floor. A second skeleton with 2 buckles was found lying along the ruins of the N wall. 2 more bodies were reported to the S, found in excavations for a cable. None of these were seen by the excavators. The orientation was completely erratic. A skull was later found which showed that another skeleton had lain in the central area with feet to the N. The skeletons must have

been within a few inches of the surface; but since earth had recently been dumped on the site it was impossible to tell exactly.

The Roman structure was probably part of a block of secondary buildings—slaves' quarters or workshops—and derelict by the time it was used by the AS.

ante 1957 4 more brooches had been found. Further excavations showed that occupation of the site had extended into the V.

A large buckle, in chip-carving, of a type similar to those found at Vermand, was found in one of the buildings with a IV–V Roman coin. It is a continental provincial Roman import, and unconnected with the AS discoveries. A crude 'double dolphin' buckle was also discovered.

Cheesecake Hill, Driffield. Mixed cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 162 SE. TA 042578. *JBAA*, II (1847), 54–56. *Arch J*, VIII (1851), 97. Akerman (1855), pp. 13–19. Mortimer (1906), pp. 286–93. *VCH*, II, 84–86. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314. Elgee (1933), pp. 183–84. Museums: Hull, Mortimer; York.

'In a field near the railway, about a mile to the E of Great Driffield, and between that town and village of Nafferton, is a large flat mound of earth, which has long been known by the name of Cheesecake Hill. . . . The tumulus is nearly circular, much in the shape of an inverted saucer, but of a very irregular form, having a diam. of c. 90' [Wellbeloved says c. 50 yds. diam., 5' high] with a very gradual descent to the circumference, beyond which the ground, for the most part, rises as if by a natural undulation.'

1845 Workmen removing soil from the mound 'discovered c. 3' below the surface a human skeleton; on the following day another; and several more as the work proceeded; but the exact number has not been ascertained. . . . The bodies would appear to have been deposited [c. 6' apart from each other] without any precise method, and, in some cases, had been interred in a confused manner, with the head bent on the chest and knees drawn up. . . . With most of them were found beads of amber, glass, etc; brooches and clasps. Near the skull of one was an umbo of a shield with 3 or 4 flat circular discs of iron arranged round and near it, and a large spearhead.' Other objects recovered were an arrow- or javelin-head, 2 knives, a pair of scissors (doubtless modern), brooches including a large cruciform and a

semicircular-headed brooch, a pair of clasps, tweezers, and a bone disc or playing-piece.

'Several vases of coarse earthen ware, of a common AS type, some of them described as containing charcoal and bone ash, were also found'.

'The natural soil of the tumulus is described by Mr Jennings [the owner of the site] as a small white gravel; but the bodies seem to have been placed in a layer of chalk or lime'.

1849 The mound was explored by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, and 8 skeletons found. The excavations are described by Thurnam in Akerman, (and copied by Mortimer). All but 2 of the skeletons had grave-goods; some seemed to have been previously disturbed. In one grave a female skeleton in a crouch position lay over an extended male; they seemed to have been buried simultaneously.

1871 Mortimer reopened the barrow, and found the place where a central 'British' interment may have been (in 1849 a fragment or so of earlier pot and a flint arrowhead had been found disturbed), one possible secondary BA and 11 certainly AS inhumation burials, and one AS cremation burial. About 8 of the AS skeletons appear to be those of women; and only one male burial and the cremation were without grave-goods, the others having annular and cruciform brooches, long strings of beads of amber, glass, paste and crystal (one with 5 cowrie shells [Cypraea Europa]), knives, and buckles of iron and bronze.

Costa Pickering. Doubtful. Y 106 or 107. Area SE 787796. J. L. Kirk, letter (15–v–1933) in OS records, CR 8858.

ante 1933 An AS cremation cemetery was said to have been found just below the junction of the Costa-Pickering Beck, near Kirby Misperton Bridge, but Dr Kirk had no first-hand knowledge of it.

Dinnington. Doubtful. Y 296 SE. SK 5285. *Journal of Anatomy & Physiology*, New ser. II (1869), 252–55. Elgee (1933), p. 187.

1862 Athorpe dug away a mound of stones on his estate at Dinnington, a little to the S of the village. It was c. 134 paces in circumference, 42 long, c. 35 broad, and 7' to 8' high. The stone was the light sandstone of the district, and most of the pieces were more or less equal in size. 22 skeletons were found; 12 were in the centre of the cairn, near together but not superim-

posed, without any associated objects or definite orientation. Some were 12' deep, one only 2'. 'The workmen said, "The skulls lay between the legs"; "The thigh bones were at the back of the neck" and I [Rolleston] suppose consequently that the bodies had been buried in a sitting posture.' This is not clear; and possibly the skeletons had been decapitated as sometimes occurs in AS burials. 'Only one skeleton was extended, and its head lay to the NW. . . . At the E end [of the mound] a skeleton was placed far apart from the rest, a point of importance to be noted, as Sir R. C. Hoare has put on record that the deposit in the long barrows he excavated was usually at the E. . . . A considerable proportion of these skeletons had belonged to aged individuals, and the hypothesis of a battle will not account for the facts of these burials.' The skull shapes were thought to resemble the Roman.

Elgee considered that these burials might be AS, but in the absence of more accurate records of the excavation, or of associated objects, it is impossible to be sure.

Driffield I. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 161 SE. TA 017567. *Arch*, XXXIV (1852), 251-56. Mortimer (1906), pp. 271-83. *VCH*, II, 82-84. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 313-14. Elgee (1933), p. 183. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1851 Quantities of bones were said to have been turned up by the plough on the site of a barrow standing at the head of the Gipse Race, on a farm called Kelleythorpe.

1851 Londesborough excavated the barrow, reduced to *c.* 4' in height, and found the disturbed remains of several skeletons at a very slight depth in the centre. The primary BA burial was in a cist; on the N side of the barrow 2 skeletons were found close together, the lower one of BA date, with a beaker, the other with a curious bone object, to which was fastened a hollow iron ball, in its hand. In one place on the E was a burnt area *c.* 5' diam.; fragments of bone belonging to different skeletons, more or less burnt, were found throughout it. 'In the centre . . . lay a skeleton at full length, the vertebrae and middle portions completely calcined, but the extremities not so much destroyed. Quantities of charcoal were met with, both above and below the bones. The red gravel formed a conical heap, and it was evident that the fire had subsided before the earth had been placed over it, as there is no

appearance of the latter having been subjected to any heat.

'The number of interments in this tumulus had been very considerable, the remains of 10 different skeletons having been exhumed during the investigation. The head of one is peculiarly long and narrow, and near it was found a circular fibula of bronze [the illustration of this shows that it is a flat bronze ring brooch, slightly ornamented, and of AS date]. This was at the W end, but several other skeletons being close together and at angles, nothing satisfactory could be made of them.'

Parts of 2 urns—'Romano-British or Saxon'—were found scattered at a considerable depth over the N and E parts of the barrow.

1870 and 72 Mortimer excavated, and discovered 27 further AS inhumation burials, and one BA. Nearly all lay with their heads towards the centre, in a more or less flexed position. 6 were burials of children, 2 being buried in a triple grave with a young woman; 4 of them were without grave-goods. 17 graves were furnished, with spearheads (one of the spear shafts having been broken and the ferrule and head placed together by the left shoulder), shield-bosses, buckles of bronze and iron, cruciform and several flat annular brooches, shears, combs, a strike-a-light or purse mount and a flat bronze object with little bucket-shaped ornaments around the edge, similar to one found at Cheesecake Hill Y.

1887 Labourers digging gravel on the S side of the mound found 2 graves *c.* 3' deep, of adults, probably crouched. Beads, a ring brooch, a massive silver buckle, a knife, a bronze hoop and fragments, and beads of amber, glass and earthenware were recovered from them. Subsequently 11 more graves were discovered, partly within the area excavated by Lord Londesborough, but were carelessly dug out by the workmen. They produced further articles similar to those already found.

Driffield II. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 161 SE. TA 020575. Mortimer (1906), 294-95. *VCH*, II, 86. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314.

1893 While levelling 2 small fields adjoining the King's Mill Road to make a recreation ground, workmen found several human skeletons in gravelly subsoil. Afterwards some food vessels were found, mostly broken and dispersed before Mortimer saw them. All except one of those he saw were dark in colour, semi-

globular in shape, 4" to 6" in height and diam. The exception is of a dull red colour, wide-mouthed and apparently ornamented with roulette stamps.

About 12 skeletons of men, women and children were recognized, found from 10" to 18" deep and extending over an area of *c.* 50 by 60 yds. Many interments may have been missed, since the ground was only lowered from 6" to 18" over the site. There was a slight rise observable on the surface, which seemed to indicate the site of a barrow, and in the middle grave-area was a 'cremated British interment', or so Mortimer thought.

Driffield III. Mixed cemetery. Y 161 SE. TA 029575. Mortimer (1906), p. 293. *VCH*, II, p. 86. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314. Museum: ?British Museum (Natural History).

1876 During the excavation for a short railway siding to the Driffield Cake Mill several interments, apparently AS, were found. Some were accompanied by bits of iron and fragments of AS pottery, some of which Mortimer acquired. There were also traces of one or more cremated interments.

In the BMNH collection is a skull from B. Davis' collection, labelled 'Malton-Driffield railway'; by the side of the skeleton lay an AS iron sword 2' 8" long. It is difficult to tell whether this is from this site or not. It may be from *Garton II Y.*

Driffield IV. Doubtful. Y 161 SE. TA 023580. Mortimer (1906), pp. 293-94. *VCH*, II, p. 86. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314.

1820 'Whilst excavations were being made for the foundations of a house on the N side of the new road in Driffield, the workmen found 2 human skeletons, which appeared to have been interred at an early period.'

1876 'Whilst excavating the foundations for a wall at the gas-works, 8 or more skeletons were found at a depth of *c.* 2', with their heads in various directions. No relic was observed by the workmen, who smashed up the bones in a most careless manner, and would not be likely to notice small objects. The bones were much decayed, but some fragments of the skulls preserved seem to resemble AS crania.'

Mortimer supposed all these skeletons might belong to an extensive AS graveyard.

Driffield V. Inhumation burials. Y 161 SE. TA 023583. Mortimer (1906), p. 294. *VCH*,

II, 86. *T. Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1858 When Gibson, the owner, was removing part of the Moot Hill to fill up an old chalk pit close by, 'AS remains including a sword' were found.

1882 During the excavations for the new drainage works, for some distance along the Scarborough road, near the E end of Bridge Street, 12 or more skeletons were found hardly 2' deep, lying in various directions in the middle of the road. These were broken up by the workmen, and no relics were obtained.

Mortimer supposed that these might all have formed part of another extensive cemetery.

1883 A necklace of 11 glass and pottery beads in Hull Museum, labelled 'Found near the new waterworks 1883' perhaps came from this site.

Driffield see also *Cheesecake Hill Y.*

Upper Dunsforth with Branton Green. Mixed cemetery, ?secondary in barrow. Y 138 SE. SE 426633. *GM* (1787), pp. 564-65. E. Hargrove, *History of Knaresborough* (1789), pp. 256-57.

circa 1785 '3 m. NE of Aldborough is a tumulus called Devil Cross, whose elevation is *c.* 18', and circumference at the base 370'. It was broken into some time since. . . . The soil consists first of a black earth, and under that a red sandy gravel, human bones entire, and urns of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse, some ornamented and others quite plain.' Hargrove illustrates a plain urn, with a rounded body and narrow neck, 9" high, 32" in circumference, which looks very like an Anglian urn.

Eloughton. Inhumation cemetery, ?battlefield. Y 238A NE. SE 941278. *Naturalist* (1940), pp. 161-64. *Hull MP*, No. 208. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1940 During the construction of a house on top of a hill 100' high, 2 m. from the Humber and with a good view of it, some skeletons were found 1'-1½' deep in gravel. They were of men and women, and one child who seemed to have been buried in a sack. The burials were in shallow pits, placed anyhow. One man of powerful build lay at right angles across the body of a middle-aged woman; other bodies were thrown in face downwards, and one was

headless. Sheppard thought that they might have been buried hastily after a skirmish. 2 of the women had annular brooches, 1 flat, one of wire decorated with groups of incised lines. The child had a twisted silver wire ring with 2 green-blue glass beads. With one of the men was a knife and a square length of iron, perhaps a sharpener. Other finds from the site were further flat annular brooches, beads, a buckle chape, iron points, and the head of a bone pin.

Etton. Doubtful. Y 195 SW. SE 982436. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

In Greenwell's collection was the skull of an adult male, one of 70 skeletons found contracted at Etton. There were no signs of a barrow. Greenwell considered them AS.

Everthorpe. Inhumation cemetery. Y 224 SE. SE 900310. J. Bartlett (Hull Museum), letter (9-xii-1960) to A. L. Savill. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1958 A number of skeletons were unearthed in a field. In the Hull Museum are a blue glass pendant with herring-bone decoration and a silver mount, and beads (2 green paste, one blue glass and one pear-shaped amethyst), found with a female skeleton, and a bronze wire finger-ring and an iron knife found with a male skeleton.

Ferrybridge. Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Y 235 SW. SE 473245. Greenwell (1877), pp. 371-72. *VCH*, II, 98. Elgee (1933), pp. 183, 186.

1811 The tenant partly removed a barrow in 'Roundhill Field' on a knoll of limestone on the slope of a hill above the River Aire near Ferrybridge, but he found so many human bones that he desisted. One of the skeletons was said to have been in armour, and may therefore have been of an AS warrior.

1863 The barrow was opened again by 2 people from the neighbourhood, who found 2 extended skeletons at the centre, 1' deep, one overlying the other. The upper skeleton was of a tall adult man, the under one a shorter but more strongly framed person, and both were probably AS. 18" to the left, but rather deeper, was a third extended skeleton. The heads of all 3 were to the W.

Fimber. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 160 NW. SE 894606. Mortimer (1906), p. 192. *VCH*, II, 79.

1863 While making the foundations for a cottage adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, c. 80 yds. SE of Fimber Church, the remains of 6 or more bodies were found. They were not more than 2' from the surface, and some of them had the legs more or less pulled up. They were accompanied by fragments of iron and pieces of pottery, mostly destroyed at the time; the few preserved appeared to be AS. The skeletons were examined by Dr Clements, who said they were of a small people, and mostly women and children.

circa 1870 2 bodies were discovered close to the S side of the church; one near the E end of the porch 2' deep, with a small penannular brooch of late type. The other was about the same depth, situated near the E end of the church. Near by, but deeper and not connected with the burial, was a bronze pointed object of unknown date.

It seems clear that the BA barrow on which the church had been built was used extensively for AS burials. So far as Mortimer knew, however, the churchyard was not used for Christian burial until 1877, although the church was early.

Ganton Wold. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 109 SE. TA 003762. Greenwell (1877), p. 178. *VCH*, II, 93. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1877 Greenwell found the secondary burial of an AS woman in a barrow 60' in diam., 1½' high. The burial was 12' S of the centre and the only part of the skeleton remaining was a single tooth. With it, however, were 'portions . . . of woollen fabric, . . . 3 cruciform brooches and a waist-belt clasp, all of bronze, the last gilded; a necklace of amber and glass beads, a spindle-whorl of clay, and 2 vases, one quite plain, the other ornamented after the usual fashion of the so-called AS pottery.' R. A. Smith describes this decoration as a reversed S pattern, and from the style of the brooches, dates the burial to c. 550.

Garrowby Wold, Bishop Wilton. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 159 SE. SE 812563. Mortimer (1906), p. 144. Brown (1915), IV, 805.

1866 Mortimer excavated Beacon Hill barrow, then 44' across and 1' high, standing in an elevated position. Near the centre of the barrow, only 6" deep, he found a skull and parts of an arm bone. Close to the S side of the skull

was an iron spearhead with split socket, 11" long, pointing westward. It therefore seems probable that the head was at the W end of the grave. A little further S were portions of 2 blades of a pair of iron shears, but most of the burial had been removed when the beacon was made (1588).

The primary interment was 'British'—i.e. BA.

Garton I. Doubtful. Y 161 SW. SE 978578. Mortimer (1906), p. 237.

1865 Labourers on the Malton and Driffeld railway c. 300 yds. W of Garton Station, discovered a human skeleton 10" to 12" deep, close to the N side of the railway. Mortimer visited the site the same day, and the skeleton was described to him as lying on its left side, head N, the legs slightly bent, the left arm at full length by the side, the right doubled back with the hand near the head. 'Behind the skeleton were 7 iron spearheads. The largest had a ridge along the middle and was 7" long. The other 6 varied in length from 5½" to 3½".' They were found in a row, reaching from the back of the head to the hips. 'All specimens have sockets for inserting shafts, and in 2 cases the impressions of wood are visible within the sockets. A portion of the skull, which is preserved, is that of a young individual.'

'Thinking this skeleton might be accompanied by others, the ground all round was well trenched, but nothing further was discovered.'

Neither the spearhead nor the small dart-heads appear from the illustrations to have split sockets, and the spearhead has an unusually small blade and long socket.

Garton II. Inhumation cemetery. Y 161 SW. SE 988577. Mortimer (1906), pp. 247-57. *VCH*, II, 79-80. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 312-13. Elgee (1933), p. 182. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1848-52 During the construction of the Malton and Driffeld railway several skeletons were found, but no grave-goods noticed.

1870 Mortimer excavated a barrow standing to the S of the railway, c. 200 yds. to the W of the Garton gatehouse at the Green Lane crossing. From its northern edge he found AS skeletons 2½' to 4' deep, extending for 40 yds. (until cut across by the railway) along the northern fosse of a British double entrenchment—leading from the Emswell springs to the chalk hills—which divides at this point and encloses

the barrow. The usual method of burial seems to have been to place the body in the hollow by the side of the rampart, without digging a grave, and then to cover it sufficiently by filling in the fosse with soil mixed with animal bones and potsherds. The skeletons were usually on their sides or back, with the knees pulled up, heads to the NW. 30 or so graves were discovered, all but 7 furnished with grave-goods of a late type, 2 quite richly. The objects included food vessels, a work-box, spindle whorls, annular brooches, a pear-shaped jet and gold pendant, a circular gold pendant with a central gold boss and filigree work, bone combs, iron knives, buckles and bridle bits. Very many of the graves contained animal bones which must have been placed there as joints of meat. There was one possible cremation burial, but Mortimer does not describe the urn, which was packed around with medium-sized stones, so that it may not have been AS.

46' to the E, Mortimer discovered a further series of c. 30 graves, again buried in line, but orientated with heads to the W. This series had no grave-goods; one skeleton was buried in a coffin. Other differences were noticed—in the western graves there were nearly always pieces of burnt wood, but not in the eastern. All the graves were narrow, but the eastern were always long enough, the western usually cramped. The hand of the eastern skeletons were more usually at the lower part of the body than the western.

Mortimer wondered if the two cemeteries were of different age, or whether one was pagan and one Christian. The relics in the supposed pagan cemetery are late in date, and so it may be contemporary with the 'Christian' one without grave-goods. None of the skeletons had been disturbed by a later grave, and so there may have been small mounds above them.

See also *Driffeld III Y*.

Garton Slack I. Inhumation cemetery. Y 144 SW. SE 956618. Mortimer (1906), pp. 264-70. *VCH*, II, p. 82. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 313. Museum: British Museum (Natural History).

circa 1800 When the rampart of the entrenchments called the Double Dyke was cut through, in levelling the high road from Sledmere to Garton and Driffeld, 10 or 12 skeletons were found.

1860 When posts and rails were being

erected, a skeleton was found on each side of the road.

1866 Workmen found more skeletons when levelling the entrenchment near the memorial to Sir Tatton Sykes, on rising ground to the N of the Garton Slack Group of barrows. Mortimer recorded 42 graves altogether, strung out along the base of the rampart. The graves were of men, women and children, all with the heads to the W. 28 of the bodies were extended, one greatly doubled up, 9 more or less crouched, the rest unascertainable. The only grave-goods found were some fragments of AS pottery, one or two knives, a spearhead, an arrowhead and a bone comb. The remains of other skeletons were found disturbed, and in 4 or 5 graves a child's skull was found near the adult burial. In one grave there may have been a coffin.

1872 3 excavations were made on the E side of the road, opposite the 1866 discoveries. The first, 30 yds. from the road, revealed an adult male skeleton near the centre of the rampart, *c.* 2' deep (i.e. half-way down). The second, 50 yards from the road, exposed 2 burials. These 3 burials also had their heads to the W. The third excavation, 70 yds. from the road, disclosed only fragments of animal bones.

Garton Slack II. Inhumation burial(s), secondary in barrow. Y 161 NW. SE 950610. Mortimer (1906), pp. 245-46. *VCH*, II, 80-81.

1868 Mortimer excavated a barrow 70' diam., 2' high, on a natural rise. 4 secondary burials had been made in the ditch surrounding the barrow when it was three parts filled. One was of a young child, buried in a crouch position, near a few burnt bones of a young person; the second was an adult, head SE, with the legs bent back from the knees; the third, also an adult, was on the right side, head to the W, both knees bent up, and hands in front of the breast. 16" NW of the skull were traces of the bones of an infant. None of these had any relics, and were *c.* 18" deep from the surface, 10" into the trench.

A fourth skeleton was only 10" below the surface; the knees were bent, but it was not so doubled up as the other skeletons; the head was to the N. 2 corroded iron objects, one apparently the remains of a knife, the other 'probably a sharpening iron' (the illustration shows only a long iron point) occurred across the lower part of the skeleton, just under the bones of the forearm—i.e. probably thrust through the belt.

1872 When the large double cemetery *Garton II* was found 200 yds. to the N Mortimer dug the extreme edge of the barrow to look for further remains, and found another skeleton 20" from the surface, of an adolescent 10-14 years old. Near the skull were the leg bones of a small pig, but nothing else. The closely crouched position resembled that of a BA grave, and the type of the skull, Mortimer considered as probably AS.

Hambleton Moor. Inhumation burial. Y 220 SE. SE 552807. *VCH*, II, 96. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1912 'From a woman's burial on Hambleton Moor, not precisely located, came a plain annular brooch, a small buckle, a silver pin with expanded and imperfect head, and part of a thread-box with its chain. All these are in the British Museum, and the last item belongs to the same class as specimens from Uncleby.' The burial belongs to the late class defined by Leeds and Lethbridge.

Hawnby. Inhumation burial, primary in barrow. Y 72 SE. SE 526893. *Proceedings of the Geological Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, IV (1865), 497-99. *VCH*, II, 96. Brown (1915), IV, 809. Elgee (1933), pp. 184-85. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1865 Some barrows were excavated on Sunny Bank, W of Hawnby. In a large one 120' circ., 4' high, was the skeleton of a young woman head N with a leather girdle ornamented with a cross pattern, set with garnets and fastened with gold rivets, 2 hairpins, one of silver, one of gold, 4 silver annular brooches and one of moulded bronze, blue glass beads and a stone spindle-whorl. At the head was a thin bronze bowl *c.* 11" diam. with 3 handles or escutcheons, with a wooden cover ornamented with strips of bronze in a diamond pattern. There were also part of a knife and several corroded iron fragments.

Only 2 or 3 of the smaller tumuli had interments. In one was a skeleton with the head to the W, legs bent backwards 'in the usual position of those in Celtic and British tumuli'; there were no grave-goods. Another tumulus, *c.* 15' away, was 8' diam., 2' high and surrounded by stones. It covered the skeleton of a ?man lying full length on the right, head to the S. Near the thorax was a small circular bronze box *c.* 2" diam. with a lid; both ornamented. Attached to the box was a short portion of

bronze chain, 2 larger bronze links, a ring-shaped brooch, and a small iron knife.

Hessle I. ?Inhumation burial. Y 239 NE. TA 033264. *TERAS*, XIV (1907), 64. *Hull MP*, No. 46, p. 64; No. 117, p. 319. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 319. Elgee (1933), p. 181. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1907 A cist made from slabs of chalk, thought to be of AS date, was found beneath the tower of Hessle church during some excavations.

Hessle II. Inhumation burials. Y 239 NE. TA 021265. Hull Museum records. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1952 During the laying of a drain 2' deep for the new school at Tranby House, Heads' Lane, 2 necklaces of beads, mostly amber, and fragments of 2 accessory vessels, one plain, one ornamented, were found in clayey chalk. There was no sign of bones, and further investigation was not permitted. The bones could have been completely eroded, and it is most reasonable to suppose these finds represent at least 2 burials.

Heworth. Cremation cemetery. Y 174 NE. SE 610519. *Annual Report of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society* (1878), pp. 8-9. *York Museum Handbook* (1891), p. 216. *VCH*, II, 103. Brown (1915) IV, 802-803. Elgee (1933), p. 179. *Arch Ael*, 4th ser. XXV (1947), pp. 39-40. Museums: York; Newcastle, Black Gate.

1878 & 1880 'A remarkable series of Anglian urns were discovered ... near Heworth. They were funereal, and contained ashes and burnt bones and were laid in rows athwart the ridges of an ancient ploughed land, some 2' apart. The larger urns were found in the ridge where there was more earth to cover them, the smaller nearer the furrow, thus proving the antiquity in this instance of ridge and furrow. Several of the urns contained glass beads fused by heat; one a pair of fine bronze tweezers with a rich patina, another some buttons.'

42 urns were restored by Dr Gibson. These and fragments of others are in the York Museum; but many more must have been completely destroyed. The urns are of the AF type, and date to the V and VI.

Hornsea. Inhumation cemetery. Y 197 NE. TA 207484. Brown (1915), IV, 803-804. *Hull*

MP, No. 97. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 258-72, 315-17. Museum: Hull, Mortimer; York.

1913 While levelling a slight ridge to make a bowling green for a Hydro at Hornsea, bones were found with some beads reported in the local paper as 'Roman'. Sheppard investigated and observed the excavation of an area *c.* 12 yds. by 4 yds. 12 skeletons were found, 10 in a row from E to W, the other 2 at either end of a possible parallel row to the N, but no intervening skeletons were found. 7 skeletons had their heads to the S, and were more or less extended, mostly on their sides, the other 5 had their heads from SW to N and were more or less crouched. One of the crouched burials was that of a child. 6 of the skeletons had grave-goods (one only a knife); other brooches had been found before Sheppard arrived, and it was difficult to allocate them to particular graves. The 4 cruciform brooches found are dated by Brown to the mid or late VI, and the cemetery was therefore well within the pagan period. Wrist-clasps, ring brooches, beads and 3 food vessels were also found.

York Museum has from this site a pair of small-long brooches, a smallish cruciform with attached knobs and no side lappets, and a necklace of small glass and paste beads, probably obtained at about the same time as the objects in Hull.

Howe Hill, Duggleby. Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Y 143 NW. SE 880668. Mortimer (1906), pp. 23-26. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

circa 1798 Christopher Sykes was said to have opened Duggleby Howe, a largish isolated barrow with a flat top, now 19'-22' high, but there are no records of the excavations.

1890 Mortimer excavated. In a central disturbed area he found a few nails and flat corroded pieces of iron, one side of a pair of small iron shears, the pointed end of a bone pin, and a piece of bone apparently from a comb—all presumably AS. About 250 potsherds were found, a few being of AS date. Animal bones were collected, those of a horse being found only towards the top, connected either with AS secondary burials or a later cross-shaped excavation. There were also part of a human lower jaw, probably female, several other pieces of human bone, including parts of a large and small femur (both cut with

a sharp instrument, probably during the previous excavation). These bones indicate that there had probably been at least 2 secondary AS burials. Deeper in the mound more fragments of these skeletons were found, and also animal bones, part of an iron knife, 9 rusty nails and other bits of iron, and many potsherds.

Mortimer supposed the top of the mound to have been levelled in AS times, so that it could be used as a Moot Hill.

Kelleythorpe see *Uncleby Y.*

Kemp Howe, Cowlam. ?Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 144 NW. SE 961663. Mortimer (1906), pp. 336–37.

1878 Mortimer excavated Kemp Howe, on Cowlam Farm 6 m. N of Driffield. On the SE of the mound, 1' 2" 'below its base' were found 6 adult skeletons. 5 were parallel, heads to the NW, overlying an earlier oblong excavation beneath the mound; the sixth was lying across the ditch, head W. This skeleton and one of the others were in a crouched position (but not closely contracted) on their left and right sides respectively; the rest were extended but slightly flexed, one with the ankles crossed. There were no grave-goods but Mortimer considered these burials to be AS from the skeletal position and the narrow form of the graves.

Kilham. Inhumation cemetery. Y 145 NW or SW. TA 079659. Mortimer (1906), p. 344 (in part quoting from the *Scarborough Repository* of 1824). *VCH*, II, 87–88. Brown (1915), IV, 806–808. Museum: York.

ante 1824 Mortimer records that in a chalk pit c. 2 m. N of the village of Kilham several urns and other relics were found in the first quarter of the XIX. He thought that the 1824 finds were probably from the same cemetery.

1824 A party of excavators dug in a sand-pit at Kilham where they had previously 'been successful', and found a human skeleton of moderate size, 3½' below the surface, head NW, legs crossed. Near the lower part of the body was a 'brass' buckle, with a plate or loop; and within a few inches a corroded iron ring. 'Close by the breast was a fine piece of neatly worked brass c. 5" in length, varying in breadth from 1" to 3", with a kind of hook or catch on the nether side'—clearly a kind of long brooch. Near the upper part of the right arm was a pair of bronze clasps, and another pair were on the

wrist of the same arm. There were several beads of glass and amber near the neck.

The York Museum has from this site an openwork square-headed brooch of the V, closely resembling a large series found near Kiev in Russia (evidently a Gothic type), a radiate brooch with blunt-ended foot and formal geometric ornamentation, a developed cruciform brooch of the VI, 5 pairs of wrist clasps, 3 pairs of flat annular brooches and 2 odd ones, a bronze ring, a mutilated little oval bronze annular brooch or buckle, plain strap-ends, a buckle of bronze with an oblong plate, a perforated Roman coin, and amber and double or triple glass beads. There were also some weapons, including spear- or lance-heads and a shield-boss.

Kingthorpe. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 91 NE. SE 834857. Bateman (1861), p. 235. Museum: Sheffield.

1853 Bateman dug a barrow at Kingthorpe and discovered a disturbed AS secondary burial near the apex of the mound. Some of the bones, including the jaws, and a bronze cruciform brooch 3½" long, a boar's tusk and part of the rim of a vessel of dark-coloured earthenware were found.

Kirby Moorside. ? Y 90 NW. OS records, information from R. H. Hayes.

ante 1949 'Howe End—the site of a tumulus now under the Tontine Inn in which 12 skeletons in irregular position were found together with 3 urns resembling Roman pottery and signs of fire on the E side of the mound. These were probably secondary burials.'

Kirby Underdale. ? Y 159 NE. Area SE 806585. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

In Rolleston's collection, considered AS, were the remains of 2 adult males, 2 females (one young) and another adult, sex unspecified, from Kirby Underdale. Nothing is known of the discovery of these burials. They are perhaps connected with the discoveries on Painsthorpe Wold.

Kirkburn I. ?Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 161 SE. TA 001562. Mortimer (1906), p. 262.

1870 On the surface soil of this mound Mortimer found part of a large cruciform

bronze brooch, which had probably belonged to a ploughed-out AS burial.

Kirkburn II. Inhumation cemetery. Y 161 SE. TA 000563. *YAJ*, XXXIV (1939), 44–47. OS records (ONB). Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1936 'At the NW corner of the large aerodrome' the skeleton of a man 35–40 years old was found interred at full length. Under the head was a small fragment of an iron ring. Other objects were grabbed up, and afterwards collected from the dump; they included a sword 34" long, 2" wide, 6 knives varying from 3½" to 9" in length, 3 hones, an iron buckle, a ring 1" diam., an iron key and a thick cylindrical piece of iron 1½" diam. In bronze were 2 annular brooches of heavy wire, some thin flat pieces, 2 corroded discs, an edging (?) for a purse, and 2 silvered studs. There were also a gold tab set with garnets, some beads of glass with one of jet and one of amethyst, and a triangular fragment of blue glass, perhaps part of a drinking vessel. Hull Museum has also bronze strips and a large bead, perhaps a spindle-whorl. These objects are sufficient to indicate that several graves must have been destroyed.

Knaresborough-Scotton. Inhumation cemetery. Y 154 NE. SE 343583 or 341591. E. Hargrove, *History of Knaresborough* (1789), pp. 129–30. OS records.

ante 1789 'Some years ago' 5 or 6 human skeletons were found by gravel-diggers, side by side, each with a small urn placed at its head, c. ½ m. from Conyng Garth. There are gravel pits in both Knaresborough and Scotton which would fit this description.

Knipe Howe. ? Y 32 SE. SE 934086. Whitby Museum records. Museum: Whitby.

1856 A glass bead was found in a tumulus at Knipe Howe near Whitby. It may represent a burial.

Lamel Hill. Doubtful. Y 174 SE. SE 614509. *Arch J*, VI (1849), 27–39, 123–36. *Elgee* (1933), pp. 186–87.

About ½ m. from York, on the right of the road to the village of Hesslington was the mound called Lamel Hill, situated near the summit of the rising ground on the S side. Its diam. was c. 110' EW, 125' NS, the height varying from 22' on the S to 15' on the W and N.

circa 1824 When the mound was planted, a few human bones were thrown up.

1847–48 A deeper walk was made, and even more human remains discovered. Thurnam excavated, and found skeletons laid at regular distances, 2'–3' apart, heads W, 10½' to 12' deep. Other human remains were found above this level, but were disturbed, sometimes gathered into small heaps almost touching the complete skeletons. The skeletons were of both sexes, but with probably more males than females, mostly middle-aged, but with c. 6 children and 2 old persons. Most of the men must have been from 6' to 6' 4" tall, one 6' 8". Scattered among the disturbed remains, and to within a foot of the undisturbed skeletons were animal remains including the jaws of a small horse and part of the butt of the horn of a deer, made into a ring, but mostly of the extinct ox *bos longifrons*. In the centre of the mound was a Roman pot, and near it a male skeleton 6' 4" tall. Numerous iron nails and rivets were found. A seam of moist black matter 1" to 2" thick, partly formed of charcoal, stretched through the mound 10' to 11' deep, 1' to 2' above the skeletons. In 3 places, in or near this seam, were the remains of burnt human bones, but they were not scattered through it generally.

There is no definite evidence to date this cemetery; Thurnam considered it probably late Saxon (VIII).

Langton. Doubtful. Y 124 SE. SE 815686. Greenwell, (1877), p. 136. *VCH*, II, 100.

ante 1877 There was a barrow 50 yards to the NW of the great entrenchment running NS over Langton race course; the N side of it had been levelled for the course. The other side was ploughed and many fragments of "Anglo-Saxon" pottery were strewn about immediately beneath the surface, the remains no doubt of somewhat superficial interments.' (Greenwell.)

Leven. Isolated find. Y 196 SE, SW. Unlocated. *Hull MP*, No. 208, p. 258.

1883 A plain bronze bowl 6½" diam. was found during excavations in the New Cut between Rotsea and Leven. 'It resembles the Barton bowl both in structure and thinness; but has no evidence of hooks for suspension or other form of decoration.'

Lilla Howe, Goathland. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 61 NW. SE 889987.

Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire & Cheshire, New ser. XI (1871), 200. Elgee (1933), pp. 185–86.

ante 1871 In Lilla Howe, c. 1 m. from the source of the Yorkshire Derwent, were found 4 silver strap-tags, 2 with interlacing ornamentation, 2 'with peculiar ornamentation, probably unique—all the ornaments are surrounded by a row of dots, . . . 2 roundels of gold-ornamented rolls of filligree work, c. 1½" diam., several plain gold rings, and a gold brooch said to have a white stone in it.' This interment is thought to be of the Lilla who died protecting King Edwin from assassination in 625, (see Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, II, 9); and the objects as described would fit this date well enough. The interment was, according to Elgee, in a BA barrow.

Lissett. Doubtful. Y 163 SW. NZ 144580. *Ant J*, XXVIII (1948), 32.

1940–41 'A large number of human burials was excavated. There was no pottery, but they may be Danish. There was also an elliptical mound with post-holes and pits.'

Londesborough. Inhumation cemetery. Y 194 NW. SE 871462. Mortimer (1906), p. 353. *VCH*, II, 77–78. Brown (1915), IV, 804. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 314–15. Rolleston Papers, letters from Rev. R. Wilton (1880, Ashmolean Museum). Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; Cambridge University; York; Hull, Mortimer; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1870–95 On Londesborough Wold, near the summit of the hill, c. ¼ m. N of the village of Londesborough, workmen found 'many' AS inhumation burials during chalk quarrying. These were accompanied by glass and amber beads, bronze brooches, bronze and iron buckles, iron knives and earthenware food vessels, which were mostly dispersed. These burials probably included those described under 1880.

1880 2 skeletons were found c. 2' deep; one was disturbed by the workmen and the skull rolled down into the pit; the other skeleton was lying with the head rather raised and facing SE; the left arm stretched out at an angle of 45°. The skull was unusually thick. Near the right shoulder and side were 2 bronze brooches, a bronze bracelet, a blue glass bead, a bronze ?buckle, some iron 'blades or arrowheads' and an iron article like a key.

Later Canon Raine found another skeleton, laid 18" deep on the chalk on the right side and fairly closely contracted, head to the NW. There was a knife above the knee, a brooch and other ornaments at the neck, and a fragment of shell and a small flint scraper near by.

All 3 skeletons were of adult females, and are now in the BMNH. The discoveries are described in the Rolleston correspondence.

1884 A. H. Williams of St John's College presented to the Cambridge Museum the head of a small-long brooch, several pieces of a curved bronze strip, 2 Roman coins, a strap end, a blue glass bead, a bigger blue one of earthenware with red and white 'eyes', a tiny decayed one, and a piece of pottery ornamented with stamps with a diagonal hatching, all from Londesborough.

1895 The East Riding Antiquarian Society visited Londesborough, and a grave was discovered 2' deep. It contained a female skeleton, head E, 'partly on its back, and left side, with the knees slightly pulled up'. Behind the skull was a plain semi-globular vessel of dark ware; on the breast a bronze square-headed brooch, and a little below were 2 small bronze clasps. R. A. Smith (*VCH*) mentions also 2 annular brooches, 2 plain bronze discs, an iron ring and buckle, and beads of amber and glass, including Roman melon beads. The square-headed brooch was ornamented with silver plates, and the finds went to York Museum.

ante 1912 In the Ashmolean were a knife, part of an iron annular brooch, and another of bronze with an iron pin from one grave; a bronze band, probably a bracelet, half a clasp with a panel of animal ornament, an iron key or girdle-hanger, and annular brooches with groups of transverse ribs.

At York were also 'a square-headed brooch with dissected animal design on the head and running scrolls bordering the foot, with grotesque faces at the 3 angles, a pair of clasps with decorations recalling that below the bow of the brooch, the swelling hoop of a buckle (with traces of an iron pin) and a Roman coin of Constantine, unperforated.'

ante 1940 There are also in the Hull Museum 4 cruciform brooches, (2 very large and elaborate), a pair of unused girdle-hangers, 6 flat annular brooches, a large annular brooch made of deer's horn with a massive iron pin, some small rectangular bronze plates with staples, a flat bronze strip, a triangular piece of bronze with a heart-shaped piercing, parts of

2 clasps and a long necklace of beads of graduated sizes, of amber and glass. It is not known when these were excavated.

Market Weighton. Inhumation burials. Y 209 NW. SE 8741. *Antiquary*, XLII (1906), 333–38. *TERAS*, XIV (1907), 77; XVI (1909), 67. *Hull MP*, No. 33, pp. 10–18; No. 117, p. 319. *VCH*, II, 74–75. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 319. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

Although descriptions of this site are not clear, this does *not* seem to be the same site as that under North Newbald.

1906 A female skeleton was found on a grave cut 2' 6" deep into the solid rock at Market Weighton. The skeleton had apparently been buried chest down, the face turned to the right, the hands crossed beneath the pelvis and the knees partly drawn up. With it were 28 beads of amber, glass and paste, a pair of massive cruciform brooches of developed type, new when buried, a small single cruciform brooch, an oblong bronze plate, perhaps from a belt, a ring made of the tine of a deer's horn, together with an iron pin, 2 pairs of wrist clasps, also brand new, a pair of girdle-hangers, a food vessel 5½" high and a fragment of another, smoothed on the outside.

In an adjoining male grave was a knife, part of a scramasax, a small spear or javelin head and an iron buckle.

Melton Hill. Inhumation burial. Y 239 NW. SE 975268. *TERAS*, XIV (1907), 64. *VCH*, II, 74. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 319. *Hull MP*, No. 46 p. 64; No. 117 p. 319.

ante 1907 A bead and a small penannular brooch were found with a skeleton at Melton Hill, near Fernby, 'many years ago'.

Nafferton. ?Inhumation cemetery. Y 162 NW. TA 060587. Mortimer (1906), pp. 343–44. *VCH*, II, 87. Elgee (1933), p. 180.

1850–55 Longbottom discovered 'many urns and other AS relics' when excavating clay in the brickyard between the church and the Pottery at Nafferton. They were disposed of and no trace remained.

North Newbald. Inhumation burial. Y 209 SE. SE 909368. *Antiquary*, XXXVIII (1903), 106–107. *Hull MP*, No. 3, pp. 10–12; No. 11, pp. 1–8; No. 46, p. 63; No. 117, p. 317. *TERAS*, XIV (1907), 63. *VCH*, II, 76. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), p. 317. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

This site is sometimes confused with those at *Sancton Y* (e.g. in *VCH*) but should be kept distinct. See also *Market Weighton Y*.

ante 1901 'Some years ago' a skeleton was found, the body doubled over with head near the pelvis, and the back of the skull broken in. 'Later' a child's skeleton was found, with a triangular hole on the right side of the skull. 'Other remains of a more or less significant character were subsequently found'—but presumably no associated objects.

1901 Another skeleton was found extended on the back, and with it a single piece of rough unornamented pottery. Above it was another skeleton, also extended, with a scramasax, a knife, a steel and some small iron points of doubtful use.

1901–02 Sheppard excavated, and discovered 3 skeletons, close together, c. 2' deep. The first was on its side with the legs partly drawn up; the position of the others is not known. With the first skeleton were a bronze annular brooch, 2 beads suspended from a ring of twisted silver wire, knife and 2 iron keys.

Sheppard later places this site in a sandpit near Newbald, and speaks of 'numerous skeletons buried in shallow graves in the sand. These were carefully and gradually examined, so as not to make too great inroads on the farmer's crops.' It is not clear, however, whether any burials were found in addition to those described.

Occaney Beck. Inhumation burial. Y 137 SE. SE 352621. *ANL*, II (1949), 51. *YAJ*, XXXVII (1951), 440–41. Museum: York.

1949 During the excavation of a sandpit c. 150 yds. N of the ford over the Occaney Beck, on the E of the lane from Occaney to Copgrove a human burial was discovered, lying EW in a grave c. 30" deep lined with limestone slabs, and perhaps covered also with large stones. The skeleton was probably of a young man 25–35 years old; associated were 2 bronze annular brooches of plano-convex section, ornamented with stylized bird's heads, dated by Waterman to the VII.

Painsthorpe Wold I. Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 159 NE. Area SE 823582. Mortimer (1906), pp. 114–17. *VCH*, II, 92. Brown (1915), IV, 805. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1862 A chalk pit in Pudsey Plantation encroached upon a barrow, and 2 secondary

burials, extended with heads to the W, were exposed. 'One occurred near the left-hand margin [? on the W] and was at the base of the barrow. The other was near the right-hand margin [? on the E side] and a little below the base of the mound.'

1870 The centre of the barrow was explored, and immediately under the turf a disturbed skeleton and fragments of AS pottery were found.

1871 Further chalk quarrying exposed the leg-bones of an adult 13' SW of the centre of the barrow. The skeleton was found to be extended, with the head to the NW, the hands on the pelvis, only 6" deep. The skull had been removed, probably at the time when the barrow was planted with trees, or during rabbiting.

1876 The rest of the mound was examined, and on the NW, *c.* 8" deep, were found the extended remains of a large-boned skeleton, head SSE. 18" from the centre of the mound a woman's burial was found, the head WSW, laid on the right side, the knees pulled up to make a right angle with the trunk, the left arm bent over the body and the right doubled back with hands to the face. On the breast was a small bronze annular brooch, and near the neck 2 amethyst and 9 paste beads. Close within the angle formed by the body and the legs were a bronze work box containing thread and an iron needle, an iron knife 4½" long, 'and the remains of a satchel' of woven material with a bronze clasp ornamented with an interlaced pattern, 2 bronze rings, and 'several elongated pieces of bronze, looped at each end, with corroded iron adhering to them.' Corroded iron links were also found, and the remains were more probably from a chatelaine, parts of the dress remaining in the rust, than from a satchel as Mortimer supposes. These finds are typical of the VII; and the other similar secondary burials found earlier without grave-goods are almost certainly of the same period.

Painsthorpe Wold II. Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 159 NE. SE 829585. Mortimer (1906), p. 120.

1877 Mortimer excavated a barrow (No. 200) to the SE of the last described on Painsthorpe Wold. 3 cattle had been buried in the mound in the cattle plague of 1866-67 and this intrusion had destroyed at least one burial, since a thin bronze cup or dish and the iron spike belonging to the shaft of an AS spear were found.

Pickering. Inhumation burial, ?secondary in barrow. Y 91 All. SE 7984. Bateman (1861), p. 213.

1850 Bateman excavated a stony barrow, 52 yards in circumference, 5'-6' high. A little N of the centre was a skeleton with head to the N; near it was a small iron knife 3½" long, a canine tooth or tusk of some animal, and an 'egg-shaped article of baked clay, nearly 2" long'.

Pontefract. ? Y 234 SE, 249 NE. Unlocated. *Hull MP*, No. 9 (1902), pp. 9-10.

1885 A thick iron ladle was found with a stone bead 1¼" diam. in a sandpit. The ladle is 8½" across, 2¼" deep, and has 2 spouts, one on each side.

Pudding Pie Hill, Sowerby. ?Inhumation burial, secondary in barrow. Y 87 SE. SE 436810. *York Museum Handbook* (1891), p. 210. *VCH*, II, 96. Elgee (1933), p. 183. Museum: York.

ante 1891 A large shield-boss, a shield-handle and a spearhead were found in a tumulus at Sowerby.

Robin Hood's Bay. ?Inhumation burials. Y 47 NW. NZ 948052. *VCH*, II (1912), 93. Elgee (1933), p. 180. F. Elgee, letter (23-v-1933) in OS records, CR 8858. Museum: York.

1912 'In Pickering Museum is a small series of antiquities from a grave or graves of the VI at Robin Hood's Bay, consisting of an urn and 2 jars, beads, tweezers, 2 small square-headed brooches and annular brooches of the ordinary type.' (R. A. Smith.)

1933 Elgee wrote that there were one or 2 plain vessels of AS age in the York Museum. 'I believe other objects were recorded from here, but where they or the records are is not known to me.'

In the York Museum now, from the Michelson collection at Pickering, are 6 pots labelled Robin Hood's Bay—5 very messy little accessory vessels and one slightly larger. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the objects recorded by Smith; and the labels and records of the Michelson collection are unfortunately not altogether reliable.

Rudstone I. ?Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Y 145 NE. TA 107665. Greenwell (1877), pp. 261, 497. *VCH*, II, 89.

ante 1877 21½' E by N from the centre, 6½'

deep, in a BA barrow 100' diam. and 9' high, lay the body of a man, extended on the back, the head W by N. 1' N was another man, and another 1½' further, all laid parallel, supine; the hands of all 3 were placed on their hips.

2' NW of the third man was a fourth, 'laid on the right side in a contracted position, with the head to the SW, and the hands up to the face. Just beyond the feet of the 3 extended bodies there was another, the bones of which were too much disturbed by the plough to admit of the position of the body being ascertained. It is not improbable that the 3 bodies laid at full length, and indeed the other 2 as well, were those of Angles. . . . In the absence of any associated relics this is of course mere conjecture; but it is one which at least may be safely hazarded, inasmuch as the position was so exactly that of Anglian burials in general.'

Greenwell also excavated a V shaped barrow, a pair to the above. On the S side of the northern limb (210' long by 75' wide at the E and 45' at the W end) 'and at its eastern end, was a good deal of broken "Anglo-Saxon" pottery, lying at various depths, some of it almost as low as the natural surface. It was not, however, found beyond the part specified, and it is not improbable that an existing mound had been used as a burial-place by the Anglian people of the neighbourhood and that their interments, being near the surface, had been entirely ploughed away. At the same time it must be remarked that this explanation does not fully account for the occurrence of these potsherds at the level where some of them were met with.'

Rudstone II. Inhumation burial. Y 145 NE. Area TA 097677. *VCH*, II 89. Brown (1915), IV, 807. Museum: British Museum.

ante 1912 2 cruciform brooches, perhaps dating from the late V, were found at Rudstone—probably with a burial, since they are a pair. The side knobs are now missing, not being cast in one piece with the head plate, whose sides were bevelled to receive them.

Rudstone see also *Thorpe Hall Y.*

Saltburn-on-Sea. Mixed cemetery. Y 8 SW. NZ 651205. *VCH*, II, 93-96. *YAJ*, XXII (1913), 131-36. Brown (1915), IV, 808. Elgee (1933), p. 180. Museum: Middlesbrough.

1909 During iron-stone working at Hob Hill, a small plateau 300' high, *c.* 1 m. SSW of Saltburn, an AS burial ground was found

(previous discoveries made here were not recorded). 16 cremation burials were discovered, 4 without urns (a bead necklace beneath one), the rest in dark-coloured urns, mostly partly destroyed by ploughing. 2 were ornamented with slashed collars and bosses and seem to have been of the *Buckelurne* type. Bead necklaces were found under 5 of the urns and 'at intervals'. The beads were of various shapes, and of glass, amber, crystal, jet (3) and coloured pastes.

1910 24 burials were discovered between January and April. The graves were from 1' to 3' apart and ran NS in 2 parallel lines, *c.* 50 yds. long, and 6 yds. apart. The cremations were more frequently to the S. In one place the remains of an empty ornamented urn were found above the unburnt teeth of a young child, buried 3' deep with a bead necklace and the end of a bronze brooch. 6' away was a bronze cruciform brooch. One adult inhumation burial was found with 7 beads, a cruciform brooch and a piece of hide; and another, perhaps wrapped in hide, buried 3' deep and orientated NS, had 3 beads, an annular brooch, an iron buckle with a bronze attachment, and 2 fragments of pottery. An iron fragment, perhaps part of a buckle, was found beside a shattered urn. Later, 6 inhumation burials were found in one week, and with them were hide, a bead necklace of crude amber and glass, a small accessory vessel and 2 bronze annular brooches. In a large urn full of burnt bones was found a large well-made amber bead, and a piece of fused glass—perhaps beads or a drinking cup.

Even urns laid too deep to have been disturbed by the plough were found to be defective; and it was not known if this were due to subsequent disturbance—the beads etc., found beneath the pots perhaps belonging to later inhumation burials—or to ritual smashing.

Later in the year a third line of burials was found, to the W of the previous interments. A francisca was with a cremation burial, and associated with separate burials were 3 small knives, the socket and ferrule of a spear, a spearhead minus its point, and a piece of oak in which was embedded a bronze ring, perhaps part of a large bucket. Beneath this was an oak coffin, perhaps charred as a preservative, 2' wide, 1½' deep, containing the remains of an adult skeleton, with a bronze annular brooch and a necklace of crystal, amber and paste beads. In the same line of burials was found a pair of bronze tweezers in an ornamented urn.

Brown would date the cemetery to the VI because of the francisca and a florid square-headed brooch.

Sancton I. Cremation cemetery. Y 209 NE. SE 903402. *Arch*, XIV (1880), 409–10. W. Smith, *Old Yorkshire*, (1882), III, 12–13. *TERAS*, V (1897), 115–20; XIV (1907), 63; XVI (1909), 50–66, 70. *Hull MP*, Nos. 66, 67. *VCH*, II, 75–76. Brown (1915), IV, 803. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 318–19. Elgee (1933), pp. 179–80. *Arch Ael*, 4th ser. XXV (1947), 38 n. Hull Museum records. Museums: Oxford, Ashmolean; Birmingham (on loan from Ashmolean); Hull, Mortimer.

The confusion concerning the Sancton sites is considerable, and it is often very difficult to decide which set of facts belongs to which. Although the site of the cremation cemetery is now known, if any further facts come to light the account of the sites may have to be revised once more.

1873 The OS old 6" map marks an old chalk pit to the NE of Sancton Village as the site of urns discovered 1873.

ante 1875 Rolleston illustrated a talk on the Frilford Bek cemetery with drawings of 8 urns found at Sancton, all ornamented with necklines, some with long bosses, stamps and lines on the shoulder. These were given by the owner of the site, Langdale, to the Ashmolean; and R. A. Smith records as found in one of these urns a cruciform brooch dated to *c.* 550, clasps, amber beads and 2 annular brooches; in another 5 annular brooches and a penannular, blue glass beads, a large spindle-whorl and a knife. In a third was a bone spindle-whorl, fused glass beads and fragments of iron and bronze; and in a fourth a disc brooch with ring ornament, 2 annular brooches, a pierced coin, a knife, amber beads, 'a heavy iron object of sickle form *c.* 4" long', and a cruciform brooch perhaps belonging to the beginning of the VI.

ante 1882 Foster records the site of the Sancton cremation cemetery as *c.* 1 m. N of the village, and as being *c.* 150 yds. long by 50 yds. wide, nearly filled with urns. Many near the surface had been disturbed, and 'in a space of 3 yds.' he counted 11 broken urns. 'In a bank by the side of a hedge several were found entire; some very plain, handmade and rudely marked, others lathe-turned and elaborately finished.' In one place a broken urn was immediately above another, complete and containing burnt bones and 2 bone needles 4" long.

'In others, several articles of bronze, flint and bones were found.'

1891 Richardson of South Cave dug out one urn, of which no details are given.

1891–94 Hall records the finding of further urns; but sites the cemetery at Grange Farm on high ground $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NE of Sancton church, and says that it was first found during the working of the marl pit. However, he mentions that Greenwell, Foster and Rolleston found urns here and cites the *Arch* references, so that it is certainly the same cemetery.

He describes generally many urns, found in a fragmentary condition, disturbed either by subsequent burials or by agriculture. They were only *c.* 18" deep, and in some cases were protected by flat stones placed over them. The urns mostly contained fragments of bones, very white and free from extraneous matter; sometimes placed in the urn while still hot and found in one hard mass, sometimes perhaps allowed to cool. In a large plain urn were part of a bone comb and a number of pieces of bronze; but usually there were 'neither implements nor ornaments'.

1892 An urn *c.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, complete, ornamented with necklines, diagonal and vertical lines interspersed with stamped ornament, was found by Hall. 3 other cremation urns, 2 large and one smaller, ornamented with incised lines, were found at Sancton in the same year and are now in Hull Museum.

1894 Hall found a large urn with ridged bosses, containing bones and a knife of curved form.

ante 1909 Sheppard describes and illustrates 19 urns apparently belonging to a collection made by J. W. Wilson from Sancton. 13 of these urns were ornamented very similarly to those found in 1875; the rest were plain and roughly made. 11 urns contained grave-goods, including the remains of bronze brooches, wrist-clasps, glass beads, an oval crystal bead, toilet implements including shears, tweezers, and 2 combs (one triangular, one double sided), a set of miniature tweezers, knife and shears, all of bronze, and a pair of miniature iron shears, 2 spindle-whorls and parts of a bronze cup or box. 11 eggshaped pebbles (10 of crystalline quartz, 1 of sandstone), were found in one urn, and a single quartzite pebble with a flint core in another.

1953 J. E. Taylor found broken pottery near the chalk pit at Sancton. F. Wainwright suggested an attempt should be made to dis-

cover the limits of the cemetery, and to see if it ante- or post-dated a large dew pond to the N of the chalk pit.

1954 Sutton of Hull Museum put down trial trenches to the W, and 6 urns and numerous pot fragments were found near the chalk pit; further away deep ploughing had left only a few sherds. Among the cremated bones in the urns were bronze objects, including a set of miniature knives, shears and tweezers, some bone counters and part of a bone comb, and fused glass beads.

1955 Excavations were continued to the N; and 28 pottery positions located, sometimes consisting of 2 or more urns placed together. In these urns were a small crystal mounted in bronze, 6 broken combs and numerous fragments of fused bronze and glass beads. In one place, 2' by 1', there was a mass of burnt clay, charcoal and bones; it may have been a small cremation floor.

1956 Excavations were again extended N and E, between the chalk pit and the dew pond. 63 pottery positions were found, and over 50 square yards excavated. A trefoil-headed small-long brooch was found 18" from an urn. A trench put out towards the dew pond established that it post-dated the cemetery; under the bank surrounding it were 2 complete and 3 crushed urns. In the urns excavated this year fused remains of glass vessels were found as well as the usual objects.

1957 Excavations continued to the E, N of the chalk pit. 80 scattered pottery positions were found; only 8 of the urns were complete. In them were 3 bone spindle-whorls, an iron knife with a bone handle, many fragments of fused glass and bronze, a pair of miniature tweezers and another of very large size.

The cemetery site must originally have been on level ground, fairly high on the Wolds. The urns appear to have been scattered over the site with no regular system of spacing, although they were often *c.* 30" apart. A small semi-circular bottomed hole had been scooped to hold each of them, either in the sandy topsoil or the chalk subsoil. Sometimes there seem to have been family burials—in one place a large urn containing adult bones had been broken when 2 smaller children's urns were placed on top.

About 200 urns were found, all of AF type, either plain cooking pots or food-vessels, or ornamented 'cremation urns' proper. They vary from 16" to 4" in height, according to the

age of the person buried. Sometimes the urns had been deliberately holed before burial.

Sancton II. Mixed cemetery. Y 209 SE. Unlocated. W. Smith, *Old Yorkshire* (1882), III, 13. *VCH*, II, 77. Brown (1915), IV, 803. Elgee (1933), pp. 179–80. *Arch Ael*, 4th ser. XXV (1947), 38 n. Museums: Hull, Mortimer; Oxford, Ashmolean; British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1870–75 Rolleston had the skulls of 3 adults (one aged male, one female) from Sancton—more probably from this site than from the other—and the Ashmolean Museum a small string of amber beads, and a single one and a string of blue glass beads, perhaps found with them.

ante 1882 'In another place nearer the village [i.e. a different site from that of the cremation cemetery, *Sancton I*] in walking over a piece of newly ploughed ground, I found a fragment of an urn. On digging down *c.* 9" or 10" I found numerous fragments of urns and burnt bones, extending over a considerable portion of ground. On removing a flat stone I found a hole had been scooped out in the hard sand and filled with burnt bones. . . . A little further southward I came upon an urn bottom upwards. This was found to be resting on the head of a skeleton, laid on its side, doubled up, the knees forming an acute angle towards the head'. Inside the urn were 'a bronze pin *c.* 4" long, with a circular loop at the end, 3 bronze fibulae, a clay spindle whorl, several beads of very hard stone and a small flint knife. A little southward of this I found another skeleton, extended to its full length, the head to the NW. Amongst the bones were several fragments of urns and charcoal. The leg bones presented a series of indentations, as if they had been bound together by a cord for a considerable length of time. . . . With this I found an iron spear *c.* 18" in length, also the remains of an iron knife, a socket, some fragments of urns and charcoal. Near these was another skeleton, also much contracted. With this I found 2 bronze arm clasps, one belt clasp, 3 circular fibulae, one long ditto [the bronze articles all being perfect and highly ornamented], 23 amber beads, one curious inlaid ditto, also fragments of urns and charcoal. . . . Shortly after, I found another skeleton, more extended, lying on its side. . . . Nothing was found with this, except portions of urns and charcoal. On making a trench across a portion of ground, 3

more skeletons were found all more or less contracted. Over the head of one was a very fine Saxon urn . . . profusely marked; . . . with another were several beads of glass and amber, a fine leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, fragments of urns and charcoal.' (M. Foster.)

ante 1912 R. A. Smith records 'a small but interesting series from Sancton . . . in the possession of Mr Storrs Fox of Bakewell [which] comprises the contents of 2 extended burials and one cinerary urn, all found in Mr Thomas Foster's paddock'. This may be safely taken as the same site as that described in 1882; the finds Smith describes probably being made subsequently. The urn was 'incomplete at the base, but well ornamented above with stamped rosettes and sickle-shaped patterns in triangular spaces and between chevrons.' The inhumation graves contained a cruciform brooch with separate side-knobs, slight open-work wings, and a loop at the end of the foot, dated by R. A. Smith to the mid VI, '2 annular brooches of bronze 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " across, 2 pairs of bronze clasps, lobed and angular, a spearhead 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 17 rough amber beads and one of glass with white wavy markings on blue; also a bone awl and a few flint flakes that may have had no connection with the interments.'

The Bakewell collection is now in the Hull Museum; the urn is missing but in addition there is a clay spindle-whorl.

Scotton see *Knaresborough Y.*

Seamer. Inhumation cemetery. Y 93 SE TA 028841. *Report of the Scarborough Philological and Archaeological Society*, XXVI (1857), 16-17. *GMLA*, II (from 1857), 192-93. *JBAA*, XXI (1865), 329-32. *VCH*, II, 100. Brown (1915), IV, 809. Elgee (1933), p. 182. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

To the NE of Seamer, on the extremity of Seamer Moor, the chalk rises 'into a round knoll, of not very great elevation. . . . It appears that the brow of this knoll was occupied by an early AS cemetery. During a long course of years, however, a large portion of one side of the knoll has been gradually cut away by the operations of a very extensive lime-quarry, which there can be little doubt has destroyed the greater part of the cemetery, without leaving any record of its contents'.

circa 1845 'It is, however, remembered by people in the parish that c. 20 years [before

1865] . . . the quarrymen in clearing away the surface earth, found a number of skeletons, which . . . they . . . buried in Seamer churchyard, but no one knows whether any personal ornaments were found with them.'

1857 Workmen clearing away the surface earth to reach the chalk found 'several gold ornaments and other articles'. Lord Londesborough heard of these finds when the wife of one of the men tried to sell them in Scarborough. He discovered the site, and he and T. Wright investigated, first sifting the earth which had been thrown down. In it were found 'a small, hard-baked AS urn, in brown pottery, elegantly formed', a diamond-shaped gold pendant of filigree work, set with ?enamel and garnets, 2 gold rings, one large, one small, a large silver ring, 2 gold pins, the heads set with garnets, 2 gold beads, 2 gold pendants set with gems, 3 elongated triangular gold tabs of filigree work, set with garnets, a large silver annular brooch, formed in the round and ornamented with animals' heads, fragments of 'an elegant band of fine silver wire, platted' a small bronze buckle, fragments of other bronze articles, beads of glass, amber, paste and amethyst, 'a small thick ring of jet', a pierced coin, a small rivet, a quantity of broken pottery, fragments of iron, some of which appeared to be from a coffin, and a piece or two of rather thick glass.

On trenching the ground above, a skeleton was found in a crouch position; it had with it a circular bronze ring belonging to a girdle, a small knife, and fragments of bone and iron, perhaps from a purse and a buckle.

1871 In Hull Museum are 2 large iron ?keys on an iron ring, labelled M. (for Mortimer ?), Seamer 1871.

Sewerby. Inhumation cemetery. Y 128 SE. TA 205691. *Med Arch*, IV, (1960), 137. Museum: Hull, Mortimer (including skeletal material).

1959 P. A. Rahtz (for the MOW) excavated 49 inhumation graves in a cemetery whose limits were not found. 'The graves are irregularly orientated and disposed, and represent roughly equal proportions of male and female, with some children and babies. Most contained grave-goods, including necklaces of beads and pendants of amber, glass, rock crystal, shale and bronze wire; cruciform, square-headed and annular brooches: wrist-clasps;

knives; objects of wood and bronze foil; needles; silver-plated bronze buckles; girdle-hangers; a silver disc; much fabric and one shield umbo. 2 burials were in coffins (probably of planks); one of these had a well-defined post-hole adjacent to the foot-end of the coffin, probably for a grave marker. The other was the richest grave found, and was marked by a cairn of chalk blocks. The skeleton, probably an adult female, was extended; it was accompanied by a bronze cauldron (with iron handle and triangular lugs drawn out from an everted rim), 2 necklaces of 203 amber and glass beads, a large gilt bronze square-headed brooch with divided foot, 2 smaller bronze square-headed brooches, a pair of decorated gilt wrist-clasps, a pair of girdle-hangers, an iron ring, an iron knife, a pair of triangular bronze pendants, a wood and shale thread box and traces of fabric. The grave pit was deep and in the upper half, separated from the coffin by a few inches of soil, was a secondary burial. This was also probably an adult female, accompanied by a few grave-goods which could have been those worn on the body. The skeleton was lying face downwards, with feet and elbows raised in a position that suggested a violent burial; part of a quern stone was found on top of the pelvis. Preliminary examination suggests a dating range for the cemetery of mid VI—mid VII.'

Spaunton. Inhumation burial. Y 74 NE, SE. Area SE 724899. Elgee (1933), p. 181. Museum: York.

ante 1933 A cist burial was found at Spaunton on the Limestone Hills, containing the extended skeleton of a round-headed man accompanied by a small AS food-vessel and beads.

Staintondale. ? Y 62 NE. Area SE 990984. Elgee (1933), p. 250. Museum: York.

ante 1933 'Anglian urn.'

Stancil. Doubtful. Y 291 NW. SK 609960. *YAJ*, XXXV (1940), 261-69. *JRS*, XXX (1940), 167.

1938 A large trench for a water-pipe was being cut through Stancil Farm, 2 m. N of Tickhill, when a skeleton was discovered and police were called in. Many others were revealed—perhaps up to 40—and a stone wall found. 2 sacksful were said to have been removed and some skulls went to Doncaster Museum. There was a local tradition that a

medieval church had stood on the site, and it was thought that this might be its churchyard.

Smedley and Whiting made a preliminary investigation, and found strongly cemented walls and 2 skeletons, one above the other, lying NS and EW.

1939 Further excavations revealed a Roman villa and c. 30 more skeletons in different parts of the building. They were mostly of men, several c. 30 years old, but one elderly man with osteo-arthritis. There were 3 or 4 children 5-8 years old, and 2 youths of 15 or 16. There were no signs of rough handling or mutilation, so the skeletons are unlikely to represent a massacre. 'One skull showed signs of high intelligence.' The burials probably postdate both Roman buildings. They were laid in all directions, and are therefore supposed not to be Christian. All observed by the excavators were lying on their backs, but the workmen reported some of those found in 1938 were on their sides, and that there was one woman's skeleton with a child's lying above it. Fragments of bones, skulls and teeth of cattle, sheep and pig and 'a portion of the tibia metatarsum of a large bird, too fragmentary for certain identification' were found with the skeletons, but no dateable objects.

Staxton, Willerby. Inhumation cemetery. Y 109 NE. TA 022792. *Naturalist* (1938), pp. 1-23, 109-114. 165-171. *Hull MP*, No. 195. Museum: Hull, Mortimer; Scarborough (including one skull).

1937 During the construction of a petrol pit for Messrs Major & Co., near the roadside at Staxton, human bones were found in the upper part of a hill slope consisting of fine sand and gravel. Sheppard investigated, and finally collected the finds together at Hull Museum. He describes them in the *Naturalist*; but unfortunately implies that there was at least one other cemetery site, which also produced objects about the same time. For want of more definite information, all his remarks will be taken as applying to Staxton. Only 4 grave groups were distinguishable; the other objects being found before Sheppard was able to investigate.

With the first skeleton, female, were a pair of applied brooches with a star pattern, a pair of clasps, a plain heavy bronze ring, a pair of elaborate girdle-hangers, clearly new when buried, 2 bronze strap-ends, an ivory ring 6" in diam. and $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, a long necklace of 83 amber

beads and 2 of dark blue glass, with a pendant *Cypraea Pantherina* shell, and a small group of 9 amber and 3 glass beads, perhaps a bracelet.

With the second skeleton was a necklace of 80 amber, 5 blue glass (4 bugle) and 2 double beads, a pair of girdle-hangers, new when buried, an iron key, a thin bronze tube with an iron centre, a pair of ring brooches with ring ornament, a pair of clasps, 2 small wire rings, one with a flat piece of bronze attached, a bronze buckle, an ornamented piece of bronze, pieces of bronze plate perhaps from an applied brooch, a massive annular brooch with an iron pin, a large bronze pin and a white drum-shaped bead of meerscham.

'With a third skeleton some particularly interesting objects were unearthed', including an elaborate square-headed brooch, once gilt. Also found (presumably with this skeleton) was a bucket with bronze binding, 2 pairs of clasps, a plain penannular brooch, a pair of tweezers, a circular bronze disc adhering to a mass of rusty iron, 2 circular iron buckles, a large iron key and part of a knife, a necklace of amber beads of various shapes and a sherd of AS pot with necklines.

A fourth skeleton, evidently female, had a pair of girdle-hangers, a large penannular brooch of bronze wire, 3 flat annular brooches, an oval disc brooch, 2 pairs of clasps, tab-ends, an iron knife, a bronze tube filled with iron, 2 small bronze pieces, a sherd of a Roman pot with rubbed edges and another of AS pot, 2 pieces of bone tube *c.* ½" wide, a spindle-whorl, several squared fragments of wood, a necklace of 14 amber beads with a single flat bead of blue glass and another of 12 beads, the canine tooth of a dog or pig, and a bronze projection from a square-headed brooch.

Unassociated objects found in one or more of the cemeteries were 4 flat annular brooches, a large cruciform brooch, and 'a pair of small cross-headed fibulae', the upper part of a radiate brooch, a pair of girdle-hangers, 2 pairs of clasps, a silvered oblong plate, a folded piece of bronze with the remains of an iron buckle, a necklace of amber and blue glass beads, the remains of more than 2 accessory vessels, 2 iron knives, 3 spears, a key and unidentified iron objects. This cemetery (or cemeteries) is remarkable for the large number of amber beads found, and also for the girdle-hangers which are extremely rare north of the Humber.

1939 Gwatkin of Scarborough Museum

excavated at the Staxton site, and discovered at least 5 graves 2—of which there are photographs in Scarborough Museum—with crouch burials. From these came 5 flat annular brooches, 2 from one grave, an iron knife and a large fragment of an urn.

Swine. Cremation burial. Y 226 NE. TA 134358. *TERAS*, XIV (1907), 46, 64; XVI (1909), 66–67. *Hull MP*, No. 46, pp. 46, 64; No. 117, p. 319. *VCH*, II, 74. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 319. Elgee (1933), p. 180. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1805 A plain urn, with an everted rim, considered by Sheppard to be AS, was found containing cremated human bones.

Thorpe Hall, Rudstone. Inhumation burial. Y 145 NE. TA 112672. J. Bartlett (Hull Museum), letter (9–xii–1960) to A. L. Savill. Museum: Hull, Mortimer.

1960 A biconical Anglian urn, undecorated, and an iron spear ferrule were found with the remains of an inhumation burial.

Uncleby (Kelleythorpe). Inhumation cemetery, secondary in barrow. Y 169 NE. SE 822594. Greenwell (1877), pp. 135–36. Mortimer (1906), p. 118 (copying Greenwell). *PSA*, XXIV (1912), 146–58. *VCH*, II, 89–92. Brown (1915), IV, 805–806. *T Hull S & FNC*, IV (1918), 311–13. Elgee (1933), p. 184. Museums: York; British Museum.

1868 Greenwell excavated an AS cemetery at Uncleby, and his notes are published by R. A. Smith in *PSA*.

The burials were partly upon a BA barrow *c.* 70' in diam.; the AS had laid the bodies on the surface and covered them with earth, and so had extended its area to *c.* 94' diam. When dug it was *c.* 3' high. The bodies were sometimes in rows running EW, 3' apart, those on the E therefore had their heads higher than their feet; on the W the reverse. The later burials outside the outline of the barrow were in graves. Many of the skeletons were contracted, and were orientated with their heads from N to W. Any aged persons buried here were women; the men seemed to have died young.

71 graves were excavated by Greenwell; with 3 were heaps of bones from earlier disturbed burials. A man and a woman had been buried together, and in one man's grave a child's skeleton was laid on the knees. Above one skeleton were the remains of a dog or

wolf. Charcoal was found scattered in the filling of all graves; and in 3 or 4 considerable quantities of burnt earth were found around the skeletons. On the E side of the centre of the barrow was a great deal of blue clay. A hone-stone 18½" long was found standing upright in the chalk 6" deep, not associated with a grave, but close to many. 20 graves were unfurnished, 7 had a knife only, the rest contained brooches (especially of the small, late annular variety), pendants, beads, buckles and more knives. One had a sword and one a scramasax; otherwise there were no weapons. The cemetery is dated to the VII.

Wadworth. Inhumation burial. Y 285 SW. SK 568971. BMNH records. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

The Oxford collection had the skull of an aged male dug up N of Wadworth churchyard. It had a 'spear or dart with it.'

The site appears to be close to where a tessellated pavement was found in 1878.

Wharram Percy. ?Inhumation burials, secondary in barrow. Y 142 SE. SE 835627. Mortimer (1906), p. 52. *VCH*, II, 93.

1868 Mortimer excavated a barrow to the S of the Wharram Percy Group, mutilated by an entrenchment which had cut through the centre of it. On the E side, 12" from the surface of the material thrown out of the ditch, was the skeleton of a tall man, lying on his back, nearly at full length, head SSW. There was no relic with it; but a posthole had cut away the lumbar region and the lower part of the chest. To the E, about the same depth, were the leg and hip bones of another skeleton; the upper part perhaps removed by rabbits. These 2 burials were regarded by Mortimer as AS.

Womersley. Inhumation burial. Y 250 SE. SE 5319. *JBAA*, XVI (1860), 289. *VCH*, II, 98. Brown (1915), IV, 809.

1860 A circular gold pendant, ornamented with filigree work, with a central boss of white material, and set with garnets, was found with a skeleton.

Yarm. Cremation burial. Y 15 SE. Area TA 418128. OS records. Museum: Middlesbrough.

ante 1958 'AS cinerary urn of the VI–VII found 'near Yarm' and now in the Dorman Memorial Museum at Middlesbrough.'

Yearsley. Doubtful. Y 105 SW. SE 5874. Greenwell (1877), pp. 550–51. Elgee (1933), pp. 181–82. Museum: British Museum (Natural History), Oxford Collection.

1868–69 A part of Yearsley common was brought under cultivation, and several burials made in cists were discovered; they were placed below ground surface but not marked by any mound. 3 of the cists contained extended burials; a fourth was crouched. The cists were made of flat stones set on edge, with cover stones, and there were no grave-goods. In spite of the lack of definite evidence, Greenwell was inclined 'from the slight indications available' to consider the burials AS, perhaps of the VII or VIII.

York I. Castle Yard. Inhumation burial. Y 174 SW. SE 604514. *Reliquary*, New ser. XII (1906), 60–64. *VCH*, II, 104. Brown (1915), IV, 809. Elgee (1933), p. 185.

1829 'In excavating for the Gaol in Castle Yard, York' a bronze hanging-bowl with 3 escutcheons and a print with an interlaced ornament was found 'with 2 earthenware vessels'. There must surely have been an inhumation burial here.

York II, The Mount (Micklegate Bar). Cremation cemetery. Y 174 SW. SE 593511. *Arch*, XLII (1869), 433. *York Museum Handbook*, (1891), p. 216. *VCH*, II, 104. Brown (1915), IV, 802. Elgee (1933), p. 179. *Arch Ael*, XXV (1947), 40–41. *Med Arch*, I (1957), 149. *YAJ*, XXXIX (1958), 427–35. Museums: York; British Museum.

1853 The BM purchased an AS urn, of dark grey ware with incised lines found 'near York', which is probably from the Mount cemetery.

1859–60 6 AS urns were found on a site variously described as 'c. ½ m. outside of Micklegate Bar, on the right side of the road from York to Tadcaster', and on 'The Mount', a raised gravel ridge. The urns are of early types; 2 AF with necklines, small shoulder bosses and groups of diagonal or vertical lines (one of which contained part of a bone comb with incised concentric circles, a pair of broken iron shears and a coin of Julia Domna, the last now lost); 2 combining necklines and pendant triangles with stamp decoration, one with a cabled neck moulding, bosses, incised lines and swastikas, and a small biconical accessory vessel with linear and stamp decoration.

The Anglian cemetery is in the centre of one of Roman York's most important burial grounds and 2 burials in stone coffins were found very close to the AS cremations. A sherd of Romano-Saxon ware was also found on the site.

1950-56 Excavations were carried out in the immediate neighbourhood, in order to confirm the location established by I. M. Stead's researches.

No urns were found in situ, but in the filling above a brick culvert were found sherds from c. 8 AS urns, all with clean breaks, and a fragment of a miniature triangular bone comb. It was therefore supposed that the culvert had disturbed AS cremation burials in the XIX. The sherds appear to come from urns very similar to those preserved in the York Museum.

The AS cemetery is probably situated to the NW of the main Roman road from Eboracum to Calcaria, and NE of a minor Roman road which joins it.

York III. ? Y 174 SW. Unlocated. Bristol University Department of Anatomy records. Hull Museum records. Museums: Bristol University Department of Anatomy; Hull, Mortimer.

ante 1898 A. Prichard had in his collection 2 'Saxon' skulls from 'near York'. Nothing appears to be known of their provenance or date of discovery.

ante 1958 In the Hull Museum are 4 spearheads, apparently AS, labelled 'York'. Nothing appears to be known of their provenance.

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SCOTLAND, WEST LoTHIAN

Hound Point, Dalmeny. Inhumation burial. West Lothian 3 SW. NT 157796. E. T. Leeds, *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology* (1936), p. 99 n. Brown (1915), IV, 812-13.

1915 During excavations for military purposes an inhumation burial was discovered,

orientated EW, protected by slabs of laminated sandstone. All that remained of the skeleton were some teeth, and with them were a dozen glass beads, very like AS beads, and, as a centre piece, part of the rim of a Roman glass vessel.