

THE PRESENT STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN LINCOLNSHIRE

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PART II

(Continued from vol. xc, p. 149)

X. THE EARLY IRON AGE (Map, Pl. xvii)

The study of this period in Lincolnshire is full of perplexities. The distribution maps show a very meagre scattering of finds and when these are considered in detail a remarkable contrast is apparent in their quality. Although the county has produced objects of Early Iron Age date of unusual fineness which are, in several cases, unique, the general background against which these are set is incongruously poor. It seems unlikely that the county will ever prove to have been very rich in Early Iron Age occupation, but at the same time it is probable that in a few years' time many of the gaps will be filled with new discoveries in the field. It is well to remember that any sound knowledge of the British Early Iron Age in general is of unfortunately recent growth. Since the finds are so sharply divided in quality it is proposed to deal with the sites where there is evidence of settlement first and then come to the isolated objects later.

No Early Iron Age open site of any importance has yet been located away from the coast, if one or two earthworks of uncertain age are excluded. Many evidences of salt manufacture belonging to this period have recently been recognised on the foreshore between Ingoldmells and Chapel St. Leonards by Professor H. H. Swinnerton.¹ Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren has also placed on record remains of timber structures which appear to have been associated with this

¹ *Ant. J.*, xii, 239 and 254.

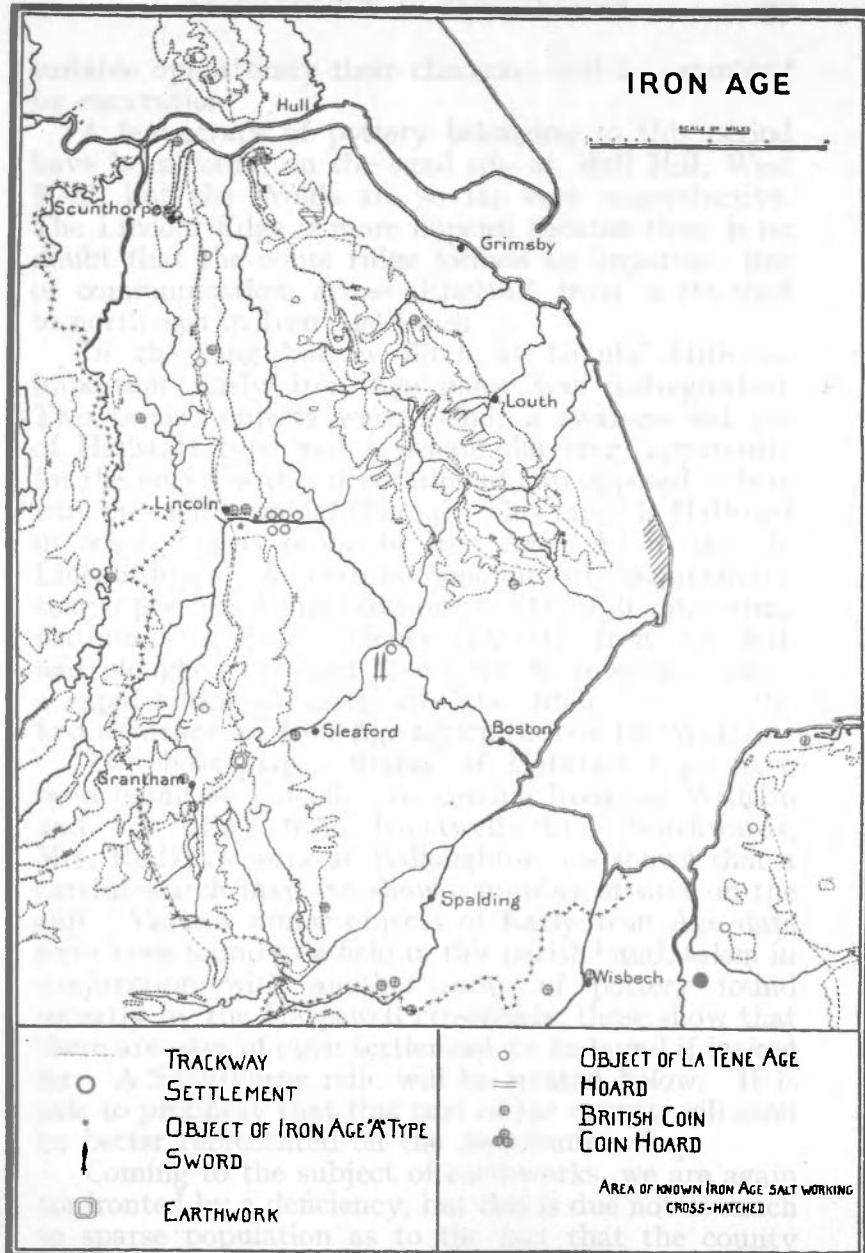
industry. These are still visible when conditions of wind and tide permit. The subject of the briquetage sites on the coast has caused much speculation at various times, and they have been mistaken for pottery kilns. Although a coarse pottery was made on the spot in quantities it was clearly intended for the sole purpose of the salt boiling. It is quite different in form from normal Early Iron Age pottery and clearly has a specialised purpose.

The age of these sites has been determined by a careful study of their relation to the post-glacial deposits on the coast and to a dated Romano-British site at Ingoldmells Point.

Although the salt boiling sites available for study are all on the foreshore, traces of other sites are frequently found in digging ditches more inland in the neighbouring parishes of Winthorpe, Addlethorpe, and elsewhere. In the present state of our knowledge these sites are the most important of the Early Iron Age in the county.

A considerable number of persons must have been engaged in these salt boiling activities, and somewhere near the coast there should be traces of one or more settlements where they lived. These have yet to be found.

One or two casual air-photographs taken over Marshland for other than archaeological purposes have shown faint signs of small circular banks and ditches on the ground which may be a form of disc barrow. No true disc barrow is known in Lincolnshire at present. The sites which have been observed are in the outskirts of Skegness, but several more have been noticed on the ground without recourse to aerial photography between Gunby and Addlethorpe. The circles seldom exceed 20 feet in diameter and are clearly artificial. At present it is uneconomic to search for them on the ground because it is so much easier to observe them from the air when the conditions are right and so plot them in on the map. Monuments of this type in Britain normally belong to the Bronze Age, but in this case they may not be unconnected with the Iron Age folk who resorted to the coast for salt. At a



suitable opportunity their character will be examined by excavation.

A few scraps of pottery belonging to this period have been found on the sand site at Hall Hill, West Keal, but the Wolds are so far very unproductive. The Lincoln Edge is more hopeful because there is no doubt that the oolite ridge formed an important line of communication across England from south-west to north-east in Iron Age times.

In the long barrow ditch at Giants' Hills an important Early Iron Age phase was distinguished. Two bronze objects were found, a swan-necked pin of Hallstatt type and a penannular ring, apparently for the finger, with a decoration of two opposed coils of wire on each terminal (Fig. 4). This motif is Hallstatt in origin but is probably Iron Age 'A' in date in Lincolnshire. A certain amount of fragmentary coarse pot was found, and one of the most interesting features was clear evidence that the Iron Age folk had ploughed the field above the barrow and caused a rapid silting of earth into the ditch. This is the first evidence for Iron Age agriculture on the Wolds.

Two boat-shaped fibulae of Hallstatt type have been found at Lincoln, one coming from the Witham and the other from Greetwell (L.). Northwards, Mrs. Rudkin's work at Willoughton has shown that a careful search may yet show a number of sites on the cliff. Various minor objects of Early Iron Age date have been found in a field in this parish¹ and, taken in conjunction with another scrap of pottery found recently by the Harpswell crossroads, these show that there are sites of open settlement to be found if looked for. A Scunthorpe relic will be treated below. It is safe to prophesy that this part of the county will soon be better represented on the distribution map.

Coming to the subject of earthworks, we are again confronted by a deficiency, but this is due not so much to sparse population as to the fact that the county lies outside the area occupied by the Celts of south-east and south Britain who constructed so many hill forts

¹ *Ant. J.*, xiii, 55.

and defended hill villages. In Lincolnshire there is nothing comparable to these.

Taking the Wolds first, there is only one earthwork of possible Early Iron Age date that survives. This is the small work known as Yarborough Camp in the parish of Croxton on the north side of the Kirmington Gap. It is a small sub-rectangular affair with a single bank and ditch so totally overgrown by a plantation

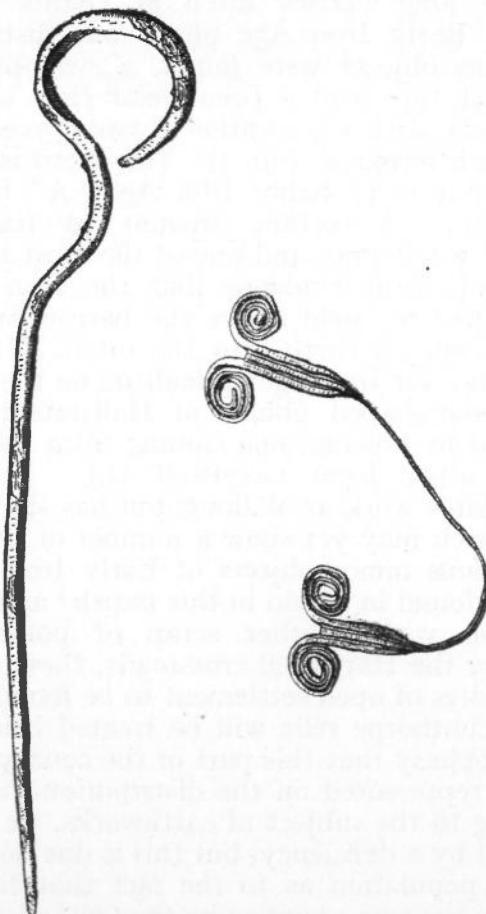


FIG. 4. SWAN-NECKED BRONZE PIN, AND BRONZE PENANNULAR RING ($\frac{1}{4}$), BOTH FROM THE GIANTS' HILLS LONG BARROW

that a proper examination is nearly impossible. It stands directly on the line of an ancient track making for the Humber at South Ferriby, and a Roman coin hoard has been found in it. Some of these coins are stated on the authority of Allen to have been those of the Emperor Licinius, 307-24 A.D. The area covered is a little less than three acres and, as far as can be made out, the corners of the camp are considerably higher than the rest of the rampart.¹ Beyond this we know nothing, save that it has given its name to the wapentake in which it stands. In Domesday Book the name was Gereburg and in the Hundred Rolls Jordebûrg or Jertheburg.

Some form of earthwork once existed close to the Blue Stone Heath Road in the parish of South Ormsby. The information and plan given by Gough² do not inspire much confidence. The plan shows no resemblance to any normal earthwork, and the sites of three mounds are shown in it from which it appears that large blocks of sandstone were taken in 1852. Roman coins of Constantine have also been found and everything seems to point to some kind of a Roman site neighbour to the villa a short distance off at Worlaby. No trace of this earthwork remains, and its site is under the plough.

Lincoln Edge north of Lincoln is entirely devoid of earthworks which may belong to this period, but in the south of the county there are several. The most important is Honington Camp on the high ground to the south-west of Ancaster. It is the only Lincolnshire earthwork which at all closely resembles the hill-forts of Southern England, though its size is very small. There is a double ditch all round with a probable original entrance in the middle of the east side. The form of the work is four-sided but it in no way approaches a rectangle. The defences are well-preserved, the height of the top of the rampart from overall width of the defences about 60 feet (Pls. xviii and xix). As the fortified area is little more than an acre in extent their size is remarkable, but may be

¹ Camden, ii, pp. 387-8, Allen, ii, 230. ² Camden, ii, 383. Allen, ii, 177. Britton and Brayley, ix, 714.

accounted for by the flat situation which, although on the top of a hill, gives no natural defensive strength. In 1691 an urn containing a peck of Roman coins is reported to have been found in it. It is also said that 'fragments of weapons' have been ploughed up here.¹ Considered on its plan and form alone this work is reminiscent of Early Iron Age sites in the south and may be an outlier from the culture which built them.

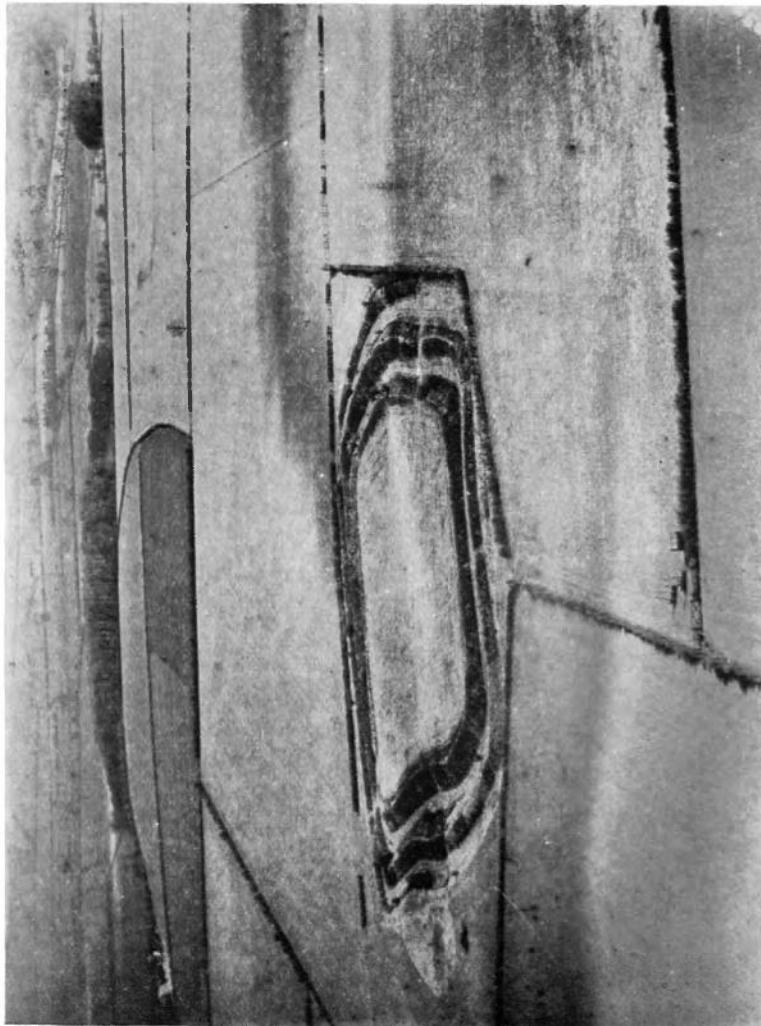
Another minor earthwork which may belong to this period is the plain ring bank with outside ditch called Round Hills a little west of the village of Ingoldsby. The area inclosed is about two acres and no finds have ever been made which throw any light on its age. Another much larger affair is an oval work in a wood at Careby where there is the additional complication of a second bank and ditch well inside the first. The long axis of the work is about 850 ft. and the short about 750 ft. in length. The distance between the inner and the outer bank is about 130 ft. and the same distance is fairly well maintained all the way round.

These works are quite slight and look as though they would have to be strengthened by a palisade. The outer bank is very small but the inner one stands three feet above the present ground level and five feet above the bottom of its ditch. Here again there is no evidence of date and the nature of the country round makes it fairly certain that this must have been hidden deep in the woods in the days of its use.

On Lincoln Heath west of Scopwick the feeble early nineteenth-century authority of the Rev. Dr. Oliver² places two camps, one of which was known as Castle Banks and was '80 feet in diameter, surrounded by a double vallum 8 feet high, with a broad, deep ditch, and situate near a natural ravine towards the north, leading to another earthwork of similar description about half a mile distant, which is now the site of some recent plantations belonging to C. Chaplin Esq. of Blankney.' Most of this ground

¹ Camden, ii, 359. Allen, ii, 250.
Trollope, 46.

² *An account of the religious houses on the east bank of the Witham, etc., 1846.*



HONINGTON CAMP, FROM THE AIR
(Crown copyright.)



HONINGTON CAMP, FROM THE AIR
(Crown copyright)

is now under the plough, and the earthworks have been completely destroyed. It is an index of the state of Oliver's mind that he refers to a ravine on the nearly featureless expanse of Lincoln Heath. The major object of his book was to prove that the great abbeys and priories of the Witham valley were on important Druidical sites, and that this region was the centre of Druidism in Britain!

The site of modern Lincoln is one that is so clearly distinguished by nature that the early establishment of a legionary fortress here by the Romans causes no surprise. It might be expected that the site was occupied as a local centre in the Early Iron Age, but to the best of the writer's knowledge no single object attributable to any phase of the Iron Age has ever been found among the thousands of relics turned up in and round the city. The river alone has produced a few objects of this date, and these have come from a short distance downstream. This is the more surprising since the Lincoln district figures prominently in the Bronze Age distribution maps. It may be that there is a site yet undiscovered on the east side of the modern town nearer the river, but this is mere speculation.

Leaving the open sites we now come to consider the individual objects which have been found. The most important of these have been dredged from the bed of the Witham below Lincoln. The best known is the Witham shield (B.M.) found in 1826 and dating round about the year 200 B.C.¹

Coming from the same river and associated in date are part of the bronze mount of a shield (B.M.)² and a bronze scabbard mount, now in Alnwick Castle Museum.³

Several iron swords of La Tène type have been taken from the river, one with a bronze scabbard elaborately engraved with scroll patterns having been

¹ *Arch.*, xxiii, Plate 13. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 1st series, iv, 144. Skelton, *Illustrations of the Goodrich Armoury*, Pl. xlvi.

² Kemble, *Horae Ferales*, 191, Pl. xvi.

³ *Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*, 66, no. 276, see also Leeds, *Celtic Ornament in the British Isles down to 700 A.D.*, 1933, p. 6, Fig. 3.

recovered at the same time as the shield, though not apparently in association with it. This is now in the Duke of Northumberland's Museum at Alnwick.¹ Several iron swords in bronze scabbards were found in the river opposite Bardney Abbey in 1787-8, and one is now in the Lincoln Museum.² During the 1848 meeting of the Institute at Lincoln two iron swords in bronze scabbards were shown which had been found in the river at Washingborough. One of the scabbards is said to have shown signs of gilding, but this may be due to having rested in peat. There is no trace of either sword now.

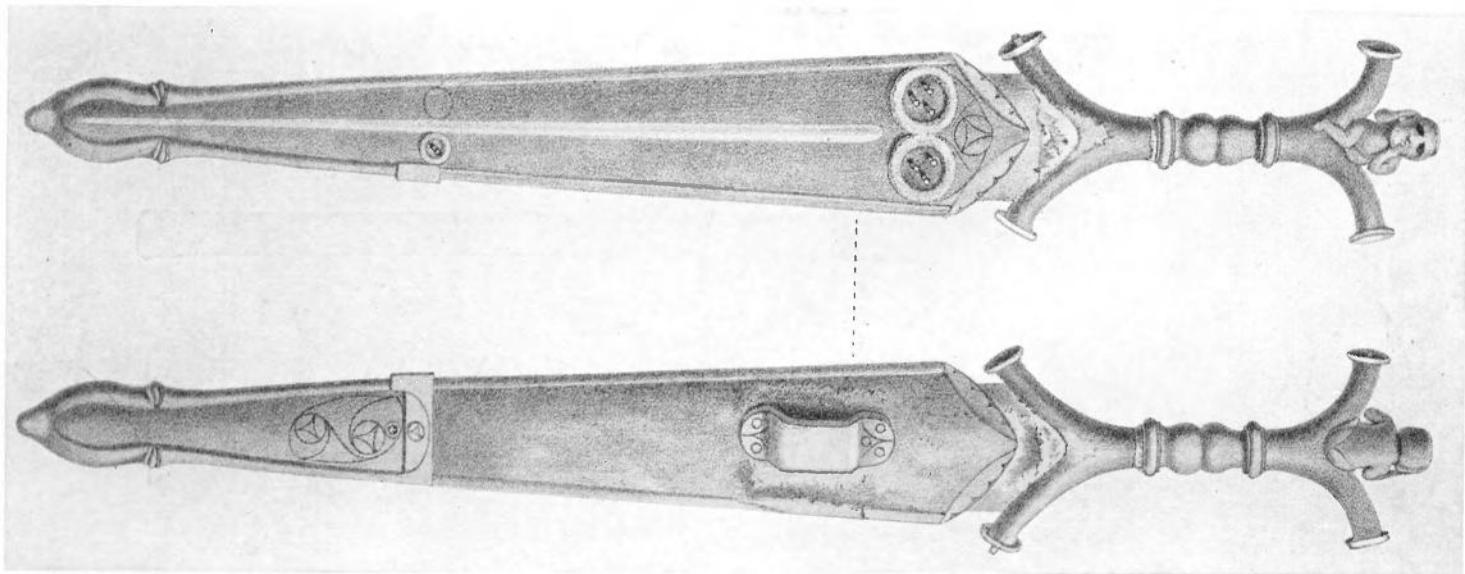
A well-known find was the anthropoid-hilted iron dagger in a bronze sheath from some point in the river unknown (Pl. xx).³ Instead of the human head on the pommel which is more usual in this type of weapon there was in this case a complete cast figurine squatting between the upper horns of the hilt in an attitude reminiscent of the Lincoln Imp. It was the property of Henry Thorold who also owned the gold bracelet from Cuxwold mentioned above, and both objects now seem to be lost. The form of the chape on the scabbard makes it probable that the dagger dates from about 100 B.C. or even later.

Much less well known is the bronze trumpet dredged from the river at Tattershall Ferry in 1768 (Pl. xxi).⁴ The tube was about 28 inches long and nearly straight, curving upwards at the end into an irregularly expanded mouth. It was made from a sheet of hammered bronze bent into a tube and soldered with tin. Along the outer curve ran an ornament like a mane. This trumpet has nothing in common with those of the Bronze Age in Britain, and is apparently a Gaulish carnyx or war-horn, similar in type to the Roman lituus. It is impossible to say how it got into the Witham, but it is tempting to wonder whether some of

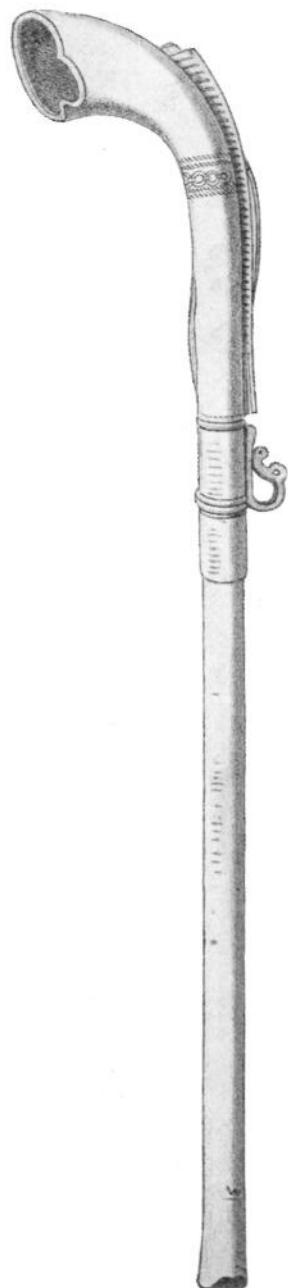
¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 1st series, ii, 199; iv, 144. ² *Arch. J.*, xiv, 92. Dechelette, ii, 3, p. 1142, Fig. 476.

³ *Phil. Trans.* 1796, Tab. xi. Kemble, *Horae Ferales*, Pl. xiv.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 1st series, iv, 145. Kemble, Pl. xvii, Fig. 2, *Arch. J.*, 18, 150. *L.N.Q.*, iv, No. 28, Oct. 1894, p. 125. *Mainz Zeitschrift*, 7, 1912, S.39ff. Ebert, *Reallexicon*, viii, p. 357.



'ANTHROPOID' DAGGER FROM THE WITHAM
(From Kemble, *Horae Ferales*)



BRONZE TRUMPET FROM THE WITHAM
(From Kemble, *Hornæ Feræs*)

these exotic objects may not be relics of the time when the Parisii were making their way from Northern Gaul to settle on the Yorkshire Wolds round about 250 B.C. On consideration it will be seen that, apart from the slenderness of the evidence, the objects are not sufficiently homogeneous to have belonged to a Gaulish party, unsuccessfully trying to force their way up the Witham.

It is a matter of great regret that the trumpet is also missing.

A number of other finds remain to be described. The Trent at Sutton, west and a little south of Lincoln, has recently given up the front half of a bronze scabbard 23 inches long (H) with median ridge, and divided into long panels on each side of the ridge bearing incised scroll ornament on each alternate panel. The object is illustrated in Fig. 5. The scabbard belongs to the small group of La Tène II bronze scabbards with scroll ornament. The best known are those from Bugthorpe, Yorkshire, and Lisnacroghera, Co. Antrim, but this new example seems definitely to be their superior in every way. The grace and delicacy of the decorative scheme could hardly be exceeded, and by comparison the designs on the other scabbards seem fussy and overloaded.

At the time of the construction of the former Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway from Brigg to Grimsby a remarkable find of La Tène torcs and horse furniture was made at a depth of from four to five feet while making a railway cutting.¹ The actual place of the discovery was never made public because of a fear of treasure trove proceedings being instituted against the finders, but Sir John Evans had reason to believe that the spot was in the parish of Ulceby near Grimsby.

The group consisted of three electrum torcs, part of a bracelet, and a bronze bit with rings. The torcs were made of one, two, and four stout wires respectively and the single strand specimen was mostly cut to pieces and given away by a lady to her friends. The surviving parts of the hoard are the two and four

¹ *J.B.A.A.*, 1st. series, xv, 225-30; figs.

strand torcs, now in the Ashmolean Museum, and one of the bit rings recently recognised by Mr. E. T. Leeds in the Mayer Collection at Liverpool



FIG. 5. BRONZE SCABBARD FROM THE TRENT
NEAR SUTTON ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Museum (Pl. xxiiA). The other pieces have disappeared, but there is an adequate illustration of the bit in the original publication.

The hoard has recently been studied and published by Mr. Leeds¹ so that it is unnecessary to do much more than refer the reader to the places of publication.

It must suffice to say that Mr. Leeds considers that on stylistic grounds the date of the bridle bit is the first or even the second century B.C., and that the torcs, although at first sight they recall those of the Viking period, must also be contemporary with them. No Viking torcs with looped terminals of the Ulceby type are known in Northern Europe, and an acceptance of this early date for such torcs enables us to place several other famous pieces like the torc from Needwood Forest, which have been something of a puzzle till now.

Another casual find is a bronze link for joining two parts of a belt turned out of the ironstone diggings at Caythorpe (G). It is illustrated in Pl. xxiiB. The length is 5.6 cms. and the width 2.7 cms. It has been cast as one and the oval section of the whole is flattened at the back. The details of the design make it probable that it must be referred to the first century A.D. It belongs to a class of link which has been chiefly found in the south of England in such places as Glastonbury Lake Village,² Letchworth Garden City,³ Arundel Park,⁴ and Charleston Brow near Firle Beacon, Sussex.⁵

A discovery of doubtful import made at Harlaxton west of Grantham in the early sixteenth century has been recorded for us by Leland, and may have belonged to the Early Iron Age. He says, "An old Man of Ancaster . . . told me also that a Plough Man toke up in the Feldes of Harleston a 2 miles from Granteham a stone, under the wich was a potte of Brasse, and an Helmet of Gold, sette with stones in it, the which was presentid to Catarine, Princes Dowager. There were Bedes of Silver in the Potte : and Writings corruptid."

¹ Leeds, *Celtic Ornament in Britain down to 700 A.D.*, pp. 26, 34, 113, 117-18. *Ant. J.*, xiii, 466-8, figs.

² *Glastonbury Lake Village*, i, Pl. xliv and p. 229, E. 262.

³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxvi (1914), 239-40, Fig. 3.

⁴ *Ant. J.*, iii, 142-4.

⁵ *Sussex Archaeological Collections* lxxiv, 168, fig.

It is stated that the helmet was sent to the Cabinet of Madrid, but diligent enquiries both in England and Spain have failed to discover any trace of it.

XI. BRITISH COINS

Lincolnshire has not yet proved very rich in Gaulish and British coins. The earliest type found is a coin attributed to the Morini from Sleaford, but it is not surprising to find that the majority of specimens from the county belong to the Eastern Counties group which ultimately developed into the Brigantian coinage of Yorkshire in the first century A.D.¹ Coins of this



FIG. 6. BRITISH SILVER COIN FROM
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE (1)

(By courtesy of H. Dudley, Esq.)

kind have been found at Bourne, Lincoln, Sutton-on-Trent, and near Gainsborough. The site on the shore of the Humber at South Ferriby has produced a number of gold and silver Brigantian coins, some of which were in a considerable hoard.² (H and BM). Other specimens have been found here from time to time, notably some silver coins in association with fibulae of the first century A.D. Whitton, at the extreme end of Lincoln Edge, has produced a gold Brigantian coin from the Humber shore, and further to the south single specimens have come from Waddingham, Lincoln, and near Grantham.

Sir John Evans records a coin of Antedrigus from Lincoln³ and also a gold one from Ravendale near Grimsby with the letters MOD (?) on the reverse.⁴

¹ *Antiquity*, vii, 276.

² *Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*, 1908, Dr. B. Roth.

³ Evans, *Coin of the Ancient*

Britons, p. 145, Pl. i, 8. *Numismatic Chronicle*, xx, 172, No. 11.

⁴ Evans, p. 355, Pl. xiii, 13.



A. BRONZE BIT-RING FROM ULCEBY
(By courtesy of the Liverpool Museum)



B. BRONZE LINK FROM CAYTHORPE
(By courtesy of the Grantham Museum)

The coinage of the Iceni made very little progress into Lincolnshire, and the only examples known are a gold coin of Addedomarus from Deeping St. James on the Welland, and a small base silver coin from far to the north at Scunthorpe (BM) of a type which may belong to Brigantes or Iceni (Fig. 6).

Clearly, Lincolnshire lay on the outskirts of the coin-using Celts. Most of the coins have been found at points on ancient lines of communication. Where they have not come from close to rivers they are at the terminal points of well-established ancient roads, and they were probably not much in circulation among the general mass of the folk.

A few years ago it would have been difficult to say very much about the Early Iron Age in Lincolnshire except to draw attention to certain magnificent objects recovered from the rivers and elsewhere which made it appear that the region contained a small number of aristocratic warriors with splendid arms with no signs of the life of the humble folk who must have provided an economic background for their masters. It cannot be said that we know much more about the period to-day, but sites are beginning to turn up which should in time do much to fill up this 'empty quarter.' There would be no reason to worry about the shortage if the county was full of naturally unprofitable land, but, knowing the agricultural propensities of the pre-Roman Celts, the absence of signs of agriculture is peculiar, though this may be due to a variety of modern factors already discussed above. It has at least been proved that there was agriculture on the Wolds by the Giants' Hills long barrow, and it follows as a reasonable inference that there was a good deal more. A good set of air photographs of the Wolds taken under the best conditions is one of the chief needs of the field worker in Lincolnshire.

In contrast to the absence of traces on the Wolds and Lincoln Edge there are numerous signs of Celtic agriculture in the silt region south of Whaplode and Holbeach as well as in the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk Fens. Although it is obvious that much of this belongs to the Roman period it is possible that some will be

found to belong to the Iron Age. There is much evidence of native tradition in the pottery found on these sites and it is intended to make an attack on the problem of the degree of pre-Roman cultivation in the Fens in the near future. It may prove that it was not till Roman engineering made the Fens more habitable that the native population spread out into them in any numbers. The proper attitude to the Iron Age in Lincolnshire is one of expectancy.

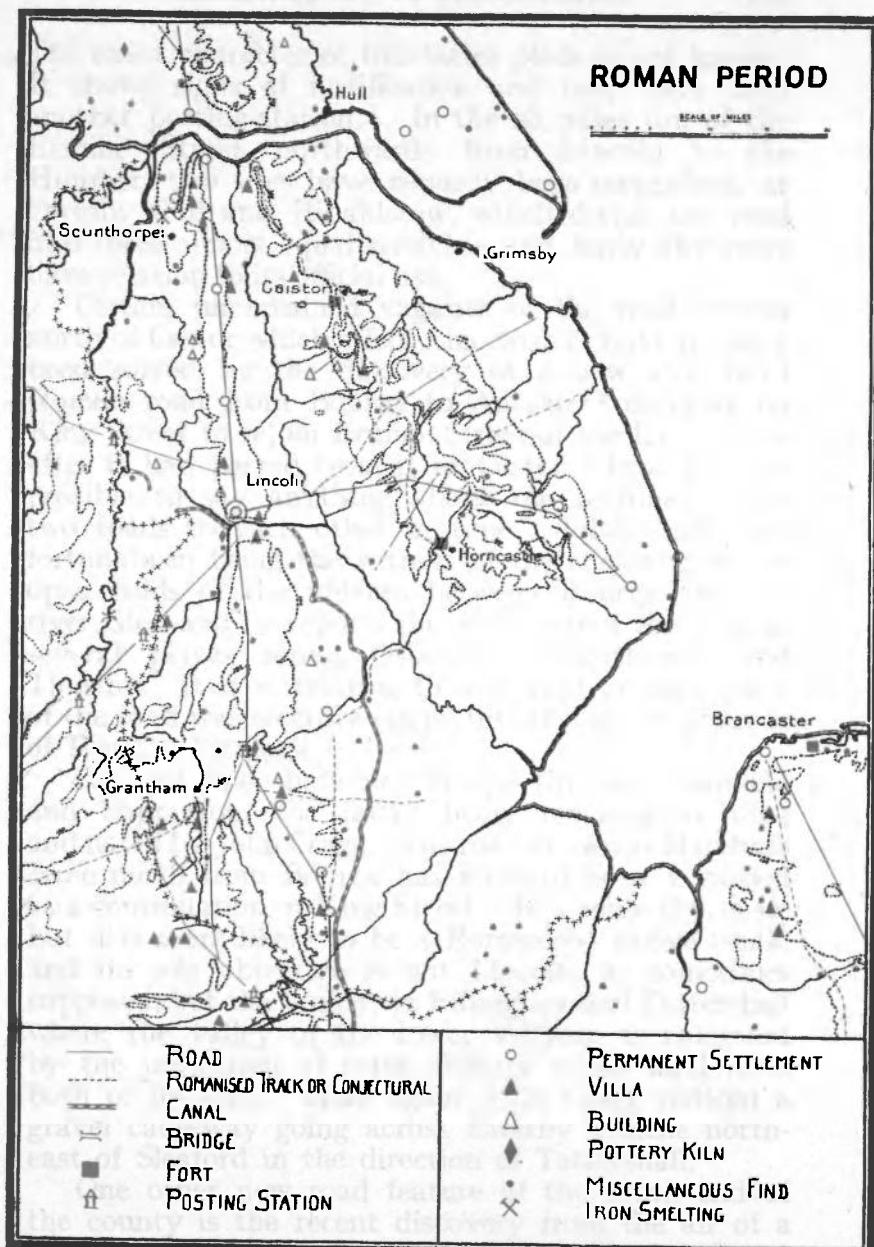
XII. THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (Map, Pl. xxiii)

When the number of important Romano-British sites in Lincolnshire is taken into consideration it is remarkable how little is really known about any of them. A proper assessment of the significance of this period requires a mass of data which we do not at present possess for Lincolnshire, because of the almost complete absence of any scientific excavation. We are therefore reduced to making a record of facts which are visible in the field and to drawing such tentative conclusions from them as we may.

Roman communications

Since one of the most distinctive features of Roman civilization and one of the earliest to make its mark on any province of the Empire was its road system it will be convenient to begin a consideration of this map by describing the land and water communications of the county in the Roman period.

The main artery of the county, Ermine Street, entering from the south across the Rutland border at Stratton and passing up the oolite ridge west of the river Glen, crosses the gap made by the river Slea at Ancaster, the ancient CAVSENNAE, and then passes almost directly through Lincoln to the Humber at Winteringham, where a ferry linked it with Brough and a road to York. Between Lincoln (LINDVM COLONIA) and Castor-Water Newton (DVROBRIVAE) to the south the only places of any importance are the posting-station at Ancaster already mentioned and a site at Great Casterton in Rutland at the crossing of the river Guash.



NOTE: On the west side of Lincoln the Fossdyke Canal should be continuous between the Trent and the Witham and not broken as shown on the map.

found to belong to the Iron Age. There is much native tradition in the past, as found on the ~~the~~ and it is intended to make a book on the position of the native or pre-Roman population in the near future. It has been suggested that Roman engineering caused the native population to decrease in numbers. The proper attitude to the Iron Age in Lincolnshire is to consider it as a period of history.

XII.—THE ROMAN PERIOD.

When the number of Roman roads and sites in Lincolnshire is considered, it will be seen that there was a great deal more to them. A road system of this kind was never required before, and it is difficult to conceive of any other period when such a comprehensive scheme of road construction would be necessary. We are therefore entitled to assume that the roads are visible upon the field and in the ditches, and that the remains of the Roman period may be easily discerned.

The Roman period is one of the most distinct periods in the history of the country, and one of the earliest to appear. It was probably the Romans who first made all the improvements in the county. It will be convenient to begin a consideration of this map by describing the land and water supply of the country in the Roman period.

The Roman roads of the county were street systems, leading through the towns and villages, running up the collieries of the river Trent, across the ga

and the Great North Road, passing along the line of the Roman road from the south, through Lincoln to the north, where a ferry linked it with the road to York. Between Lincoln and York, the Roman road followed the line of the river Foss, and the Great North Road followed the line of the river Ouse.

The exact character of this latter place is not known. It shows signs of fortification and may have been another posting-station.¹ In the 28 miles run of the Ermine Street northwards from Lincoln to the Humber, two sites have recently been recognised, at Owmby Cliff and Hibaldstow, which divide the road into three almost equal stretches and fairly obviously have relation to its official use.

Certain unexplained vagaries of the road system north of Castor which affect Lincolnshire have recently been solved by the discovery of a new stretch of Roman road from Bourne to Ancaster² carrying on King Street to rejoin Ermine Street at the latter place after it had parted from it at Castor. It is not yet possible to say anything about the relation of the two roads to each other in time. John Cragg was fortunate in being the witness of the enclosing of the open fields of the villages between Bourne and the river Glen and he reports the discovery of the road in several places round Osbournby, Northorpe, and Thurlby. It is interesting to note that another piece of the road was recently (1933) revealed in the grounds of Thurlby Vicarage.³

On this line there are village sites at Stainfield and Sapperton, the latter being revealed in 1824 and noted by John Cragg. The road known as Mareham Lane north from Bourne has hitherto been regarded as a continuation of King Street. In a sense this is so, but it is more likely to be a Romanised native track, and its sole objective is not Lincoln, as sometimes supposed, but the Wolds via Billinghay and Tattershall where the valley of the lower Witham is narrowed by the projection of some slightly raised land from both of its sides. Here again John Cragg noticed a gravel causeway going across Ewerby Waithe north-east of Sleaford in the direction of Tattershall.

One other new road feature of the south end of the county is the recent discovery from the air of a properly engineered junction between Ermine Street and the track known as Sewestern Lane which, taken

¹ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios., Iter Romanum*, p. 84.

² *Antiquity*, v, 355.

³ *The Times*, April 4th, 1933.

in conjunction with the Roman sites round Thistleton and Market Overton in Rutland, proves the Romanisation of the southern part of the Lane and allows a strong presumption that the whole of it was in use, especially since traces of Roman buildings have been found at Woolsthorpe near its northern end. The Salt Way, which has already been mentioned above, was also certainly in use in Roman times, as a close association with villa and occupation sites at Denton, Saltersford, and Haceby testifies. A few finds at Donington make it probable that it penetrated at least that far into the Fens, and the recent recognition of an unexpectedly large Romano-British occupation of the Fens in the south-east of the county corroborates this.

The second great road is the Fosse Way, entering from the south-west close to the small posting station at Brough (CROCOCOLANA)¹ and running straight to Lincoln, joining the Ermine Street before entering the city. The remains of a Roman building with tessellated pavement have recently been recognised in a field at Hill Top Farm a short distance south of the Fosse Way in the parish of Norton Disney. The place of discovery has always been known as the Abbey Field and the existence of traces of a building was recognised long before its true character was noted.² There seems to be no basis for the belief of earlier writers that the road passing out of Lincoln on the east side is the continuation of the Fosse. This road runs by Wragby, through the Southern Wolds by Belchford, Tetford, and Ulceby Cross to the high ground overlooking Marshland. At Ulceby Cross there was a small settlement.³ It is possible that there was a branch leaving the road at this point northwards to strike into the Blue Stone Heath Road, if it did not itself follow the line of the road past Ulceby.

The main road from Lincoln turned south-east at Ulceby to Burgh-le-Marsh where there was also a certain degree of settlement.⁴ Nothing is known

¹ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios., Iter Romanum*, p. 103. ³ J.R.S., xiv, 224.

² Daily Telegraph, Oct. 7th, 1933; Lincolnshire Chronicle, Oct. 3rd, 1933. ⁴ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios., Iter Domesticum*, p. 13.

about its arrangement, but it is an interesting fact that when Anglo-Saxons threw up the barrow called Cock Hill they incorporated with it a great deal of Romano-British rubbish which was in and on the ground from which they got their material. There is reason to suppose that the road went on to the coast in the neighbourhood of Skegness to meet a ferry which plied across the Wash to Norfolk, linking up with the Peddar's way at or near Holne-next-the-Sea. This suggestion has recently been discussed at greater length elsewhere.¹

There are several other lines of road which relate to this eastern route. The first is a road which appears to leave in a north-easterly direction at the crossing of the Langworth brook west of Wragby, mounts the Wolds at Sixhills (older form, Sixle), and proceeds via Ludford, Great Tows, Ludborough, to Grainthorpe on the coast. The final stretch across Marshland is called the Pear Tree Road. The arrangement of the wapentake boundaries testifies strongly that this line is at least as old as Anglo-Saxon times and so probably Roman. East of Sixhills the road is the boundary between the wapentakes of Walshcroft and Wraggoe; past Great Tows it parts Walshcroft from Louthesk; between Ludborough and the coast it divides Bradley Haverstoe from the wapentake named from Ludborough and also from Louthesk. The Roman relics at present known to be associated with this line are of the scantiest, being confined to coins from Sixhills, Ludford, and Grainthorpe. The road points to a spot on the coast close to the outfall of the Calceby Beck which is a possible site for a small harbour or salt works.

The next probable Roman road is a very straight stretch of green lane and parish boundary $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long which runs south-west towards Stixwould and Woodhall Spa from the High Street at the point of its divergence from the modern Lincoln-Horncastle road south of Baumber. This line also extends northwards from this point, crosses the Bain at Hemingby, and runs up on to Flint Hill in the direction of Scamblesby and Cawkwell, crossing the Lincoln-Burgh

¹*Antiquity*, vi, 342.

Roman road about a mile north of Hemingby. It is possible that it crossed the Wolds through Cawkwell and Tathwell to run down to the sea at Saltfleetby by the straight road called the Manby Middle Gate and the Mar Dike. This road coincides with a straight run of parish boundary from Kenwick Park south of Louth eastwards, dividing Stewton from Legbourne and Grimoldby from Manby, and ceasing on the outskirts of Saltfleetby St. Peter. To the south-west there is no direct evidence for any connection between this line of road and Mareham Lane running from Bourne to Sleaford, but a junction via Tattershall and the gravel causeway mentioned above is possible. It seems difficult to doubt that the stretch from the High Street towards Stixwould is Roman and formally constructed. Its complete refusal to take any notice of Horncastle seems to imply what is already suspected—that the place had little or no importance before the beginning of the fourth century.

As for Mareham Lane, it is conceivable that it may have had a continuation to Lincoln along the eastern edge of the oolite ridge as a purely local track serving places like Ashby-de-la-Launde,¹ Digby, and Potter Hanworth,² where evidences of Romano-British settlement have been found. There can be little doubt that the High Street was in use in Roman times. It provided an easy means of linking the various Roman sites along the western edge of the Wolds at Horncastle, Market Stainton, Walesby, Otby, Claxby, Caistor, Bigby, Barnetby, Horkstow, and South Ferriby.

The last important Roman road of the first rank is that which runs from Ermine Street four miles north of Lincoln north-westwards to cross the Trent by the famous 'vadum' at Littleborough (*SEGELOCVM*),³ and so into Southern Yorkshire via Bawtry and Doncaster. While in Lincolnshire this road is called Tillbridge Lane.

It is reasonable to suspect some other route across

¹ Trollope, p. 41.

xxvi, 369. Nichols, *Bibl. Topog. Brit.*,

iii, 169.

² Trollope, p. 41; A.A.S.R.,

³ Trollope, pp. 54 and 56.

the Ancholme valley north of the Lincoln-Grainthorpe line. No doubt the Brigg route was in use, though very little Roman material has been found there, but certain remains found in the marshy valley between Redbourne and Caistor hint at a direct route from Ermine Street to Caistor along a timber causeway coming to dry ground in the parish of South Kelsey and proceeding along the existing straight road direct for Caistor.¹ Close to this line, just south of North Kelsey railway station, plentiful signs of settlement have been found on Smithfield Farm.

Traces of another minor road have been found in the parishes of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby and Usselby. It was first remarked by John Cragg, and the rough paving is still sometimes revealed by the plough. Cragg says, 'When Osgodby Moors were enclosing in 1804 I myself saw this road laid bare in ditching. It was paved with chalk stone and gravel, and the width not more than four or five feet and could not be intended for carriages.' As far as can be judged this line does not seem to extend very far into the valley and relates to sites at Cote Hill Farm, Kirkby, and along the banks of the Otby Beck nearer Claxby. It has been pointed out that the line produced straight to the Ermine Street along the line its known portion follows meets the Street exactly at the posting station at Owmby Cliff. It must be confessed that there is no sign of it between Owmby and Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, whereas in the run from Kirby to the Wolds it has clearly determined the layout of several of the modern features of the local field boundaries.

In the present state of our knowledge about the Fens it will be well to suspend any final judgment about possible lines of land communication, but there are several which should be mentioned.

The first is a line which comes down from the neighbourhood of Ulceby Cross in the South Wolds, crosses the valley of the Steeping River, and then follows the modern road from Mavis Enderby to Boston via West Keal, Stickford, Stickney, and Sibsey.

¹ *Memoirs of the Geological Survey : S. Yorks.*, by W. A. E. Ussher, 'Geology of Parts of N. Lincs. and F.G.S., 1890, p. 158.

There is a ridge of higher ground all along this line dividing the East from the West Fen, and the presence of the villages, which are ancient, shows the importance of the ridge as a natural means of communication.

The second is the tiny ridgeway called the High Street which runs parallel with the coast from Wainfleet to the east side of Boston. The use of the term ridgeway may seem excessive, for the track is never more than twelve feet above sea level, but it runs along the crest of the slight ridge dividing the Wash from the low ground of the East Fen. It is seldom in use at any point now and no datable finds have been recorded along its line, but it may prove ultimately to make its way to join the Salt Way in the neighbourhood of Donington.

There is also the supposed Roman road called Raven's Bank marked on all the maps running from Cowbit on the Welland south of Spalding past Moulton Chapel, Whaplode St. Catherine, and Sutton St. James to the edge of the old Nene estuary at Tydd St. Mary. A year or two back this attribution would have seemed very unlikely, but the considerable Romano-British occupation revealed by air-photography round Whaplode Drove, Shepeau Stow, and Gedney Hill coupled with the masses of evidence for Romano-British population in the Cambridgeshire Fens imposes caution. Stukeley, who was a Holbeach man born and bred, records several Roman finds along this line.¹ An interesting point is the possible westward extension of this road to Baston, a village on the western edge of the Fen just south of Bourne. It is claimed that the Baston Outgang, a road running north-east from the village into the Fen, is the southern end of an ancient gravel road to Spalding. Gravel is said to have been turned up by the plough across many fields, and attention has been drawn to the placing of the modern farms along its line where they have been able to get a better foundation.² The writer has not seen this gravel himself, but the case sounds very similar to

¹ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios., Iter Domesticum*, 13. Camden, ii, 347. Benjamin Martin, *A Natural History of England*, 1763.

² A.A.S.R., i, 34.

that of the well-known Roman gravel causeway across the Southern Fens from Denver in Norfolk to Peterborough and so on to Castor. It is perhaps significant that this road diverges from the King Street just before the latter crosses the Glen at Kate's Bridge. Does it go on to Spalding or cross the Welland to Cowbit and the Raven Bank ? This is a problem which requires solution.

The name Haregate which is applied to parts of the road from Holbeach and beyond to Spalding may also be an index of considerable age.

Roman Canals

Besides the land communications mentioned above the Romans carried out two major works to improve the waterways of the region. These are the Foss Dyke joining the Trent at Torksey with the Witham at Lincoln by the aid of the little river Till, and the Car Dyke which leaves the Witham below Lincoln at Washingborough and, keeping along the edge of the Fen, ends by joining the Nene at Peterborough.

No special difficulties beset the digging of a canal along the line of the Foss Dyke. The ground is so level and low-lying that on more than one occasion in the last two hundred years flood waters from the Trent have found their way into the Witham. As with so many other things in Lincolnshire, we are without positive evidence that the Foss Dyke is a Roman work, but a number of circumstances make it unlikely that it was dug at any other period. Roman finds have been made along its course. The most famous is the silver statuette of Mars taken from its bed at Saxilby (B.M.). This is the finest Roman object ever found in Lincolnshire. A sepulchral tablet with inscription was also found close to the Dyke in the same parish.¹

A considerable amount of Roman pottery has recently turned up in the garden of the house called Little London in the parish of Fenton by the south side of the Dyke just before it joins the Trent. Torksey itself was credited with important Roman remains

¹ *Arch. J.*, Lincoln Congress Report, 1848, p. 28.

by Stukeley,¹ who believed that the sixteenth-century house called Torksey Castle was built on the ruins of Roman granaries. The Ordnance Survey also marks on LX N.W. the sites of Roman villas claimed to have been found in the northern angle of the junction of the Dyke with the Trent. An examination of the ground, which is under the plough, has shown no trace of anything Roman. The mistake may have been caused by the turning up of some remains of the Fosse Nunnery which stood here in the Midde Ages. Human bones are commonly found on the field and probably belong to the nuns. Air photography has not added anything further to our knowledge of the site.

A circumstance which definitely points to an early origin for the Foss Dyke is the use which has been made of its line as a boundary between the Parts of Lindsey and those of Kesteven. If regard was had to the existence of a work along this line at the time of the delimitation of the boundaries of Lindsey and Kesteven it seems hardly possible that the canal can be other than Roman.

Tradition has it that Paulinus baptised the people of Lindsey at Torksey.

Apparently the canal had become badly choked by the time of Henry I. Leland, quoting, doubtless, from an ancient chronicler, says² ‘Eadem tempestate (A.D. 1121) rex Henricus, facta longo terrae incisione, fossato a TORKESEI usque LINCOLNIAM per derivationem TRENTAE flu. fecit iter navium.’ This does not specifically imply the pre-existence of the cut, but if the Car Dyke, shortly to be discussed, is accepted as Roman, it is most unlikely that the Fossdyke, so necessary to completing the scheme of which the Car Dyke would seem to be a part, was not cut also at that time.

The Car Dyke is a much more troublesome problem. Many disputes have raged round its character both on the question of its Roman origin and, granted this, its purpose. Some have considered it to be a canal purely for communications, and others regard it as a

¹ Stukeley's Letters, ii, 274.
Camden, ii, 354.

² Leland's *Collectanea*, iii, 203.

catchwater drain, part of a scheme for keeping the Witham and Deeping Fens free from flood water.

The best account is given by Trollope¹ who concludes that it combined the functions of a canal and catchwater drain. He gives an excellent topographical survey of the work along with a number of sections at different points along its course. The account is also valuable because of the collation of all known evidence of occasional finds in and near the canal.

The length of the Car Dyke is 56 miles, and there are few stretches of it which are not readily recognisable, while much of it, especially at the northern end, still carries a good deal of water. Trollope says, 'I am of opinion that, at first, its channel was fifty feet wide and eight feet deep, and that its banks were thirty feet wide below, lessening to ten feet wide above, whence the height of the banks above the natural ground would also be ten feet.'

The average height of the canal above sea level at the present is ten feet. The excavated material has been thrown out on both sides to form banks raised above the surrounding country. The best way to treat the canal will be to give a brief description of its modern state, passing southwards from Lincoln to Peterborough.

The point of departure from the Witham is not certain, but it was probably in the area east of Washingborough called the Longstongs. The line begins to be recognisable at Common Square and goes by Branston Booths and Potter Hanworth Booths to the farm called Wasps Nest at the north end of Nocton Wood. Hereabouts in 1811 clay moulds for casting coins of Constantine the Great and Helena were found in the bed of the Dyke (B.M.) as well as two ancient boats of unspecified type. These were all presented to the British Museum by Sir Joseph Banks. In this part of its course the line of the Dyke is tortuous, following the well-marked contour at the edge of the Fen, and from the Nocton Delph past Metheringham to Blankney Wood, where it meets the Metheringham

¹ Trollope, pp. 64 ff.

Delph, it is in full operation as a modern catchwater drain taking the water from the higher ground to the west and delivering it into the two main fen drains mentioned above. From the Metheringham Delph to Linwood Hall in the parish of Martin it is vestigial, but from this point onwards for some four miles to the stream known as the Billinghay Skirth it acts as a drain. On this part of its course the Dyke passes Timberland, where a hoard of from 1,400 to 1,500 brass coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius was found close to it in 1808.¹

This was clearly a very early hoard, probably belonging to the period of the Claudian conquest, and it can hardly have had anything to do with the Dyke unless it was deposited at a rather later date.

From Billinghay it runs west of North Kyme to the Slea at Halfpenny Hatch. On the east side of the Dyke a little north of the Hatch there formerly existed some sort of earthwork which was shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The knoll which carried it is obvious, but cultivation has removed all traces visible on the ground. The work appears to have been rectangular. A description with plan was given by Trollope.² On the same edition of the Ordnance Map a tumulus is shown north of this earthwork, and when this mound was removed in 1820 some spearheads of unspecified type were found.³ A Roman relic in the form of a small thumb-pot is reported by Trollope to have been found in the Dyke itself at Halfpenny Hatch.⁴ From the Hatch the Dyke is for a short time part of the Sleaford Navigation, and then runs almost dead straight across flat country through Heckington Fen to the main Sleaford-Boston road east of Heckington. From here it turns south-west and makes another bee-line to the point where it encounters the railway line from Sleaford to Spalding. On this stretch it is little more than a trace in the ploughed fields, but it still acts as a drain through Swaton Fen and so crosses the Bridge End Causeway (the Salt Way), now the

¹ Cragg MSS.: Annual Register,
1808, p. 155.

² Trollope, p. 77.

³ ibid.

⁴ ibid.

modern road from Grantham to Boston, a little west of Bridge End, then runs more or less straight southwards east of Billingborough, Pointon, Dowsby, Rippingale, and Hacconby to the neighbourhood of Bourne.

There is one interesting feature of this part of its course. A little north of Pointon and east of the farm called Sempringham House the Dyke encounters a large moated site which has been constructed so as to pass right across its line. The age of this work is not positively known, but there are indications which make it probable that it is medieval. It appears that when this work was constructed the Car Dyke was sufficiently far gone in decay for it to be ignored as a serious factor affecting the suitability of the site. The part which ran across the enclosure was filled up and can still be traced by a line of rushy growth in the grass. A slight cut was made round the east side of the enclosure to provide for such drainage water as came along the Dyke. The importance of this site as a possible index of the date of the Dyke has been discussed elsewhere.¹

Before reaching Bourne the Dyke passes the village of Morton, and here a load of dressed Barnack stone, obviously intended for a church, was found in its bed, clear evidence of the use of the canal in the Middle Ages. From Bourne to its junction with the Glen at Katesbridge the Dyke runs closely parallel with the King Street. Roman remains have been found at Northorpe, and there are traces of wattle and daub huts close to the east side of the Dyke at Thurlby. From Baston to Market Deeping is the worst preserved section of the work. Here Langtoft has yielded a hoard of over a thousand Roman coins of unknown date at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Roman pottery, and a very large dug-out boat 48 feet long with rounded ends was found here in 1850 and wantonly burned because it cumbered the ground. From Market Deeping through Northborough, Peakirk, and Werrington the Dyke is traceable, until south of Peakirk it has been used for modern drainage purposes and runs, sometimes in a considerable cutting, to Eye, where it

¹ *Antiquity*, v, 106, plan.

turns south through Newark to join the Nene on the east side of Peterborough by Fengate. It is only in this last stretch that the canal abandons its rule of keeping east of the higher ground, and then only for a short way.

From the facts which have been rehearsed above it is clear that the Car Dyke is ancient and that it was in existence in the early Middle Ages, some sections of it remaining in use as a canal. No final proof has yet been forthcoming that the work is Roman, but if it was in existence thus early it may be fairly doubted whether any other people but the Romans were capable of carrying through such a major piece of hydraulic engineering at such an early date in British history. There seems little reason to believe that this work was primarily a catchment drain. It may have performed this function in a local and occasional way, but the water from the higher land to the west which fell into it must have been necessary to keep up its level. It may be that Stukeley made a good guess when he said that the Romans built it as a means of carrying corn. Now that we are getting so much evidence of agricultural activity in the Fenland, and an activity on more than a subsistence scale, the Car Dyke may have been an outlet to the northern military districts. The Foss Dyke links the Car Dyke to the Trent, which in its turn gives access to the Yorkshire Ouse and so to York. It would be interesting to know how the canal was carried over the rivers it meets in its course. This must have been done on the same level, and so some sort of dam or weir on the river below the point of intersection is postulated in order to keep up the level in summer. No trace of such work on the Glen or Welland has been noticed, but it would be well worth looking for.

The two canals dealt with above are the only known examples of Roman work of this description in the county, but it is fairly safe to prophecy that more will be recognised in the Fenland parts of the county when the careful survey of the topography of the Fens in Romano-British times now in progress comes to an end. To quote but one example, the Asendike, an

obviously artificial watercourse in Great Postland running straight from Aswick Grange to the Welland, is mentioned in early charters and perambulations of Crowland and comes to an end among such a mass of Romano-British agricultural sites that a suspicion of its Roman origin is at once aroused, though a study of air-photographs recently taken of this area shows that any idea of a Roman origin for this cut must be abandoned since it very obviously cuts across and ignores various Romano-British field systems and their connecting droveways.

Before leaving the subject of communication it will be well to draw attention to the remains of a large timber bridge with seven crib piers loaded with stone found in the bed of the Trent below a bank called the 'Oven' in the parish of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire.¹ A full description of this bridge illustrated by plans has been given in the second volume of the Victoria County History of Nottinghamshire. Part of the remains of the piers was removed from the river bed in the early nineteenth century, and in 1884 two more piers were found and taken out in the course of dredging. Some of the timbers are deposited in Newark Museum. It is claimed that one balk had the letters CLII cut in it. This bridge was a permanent work and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it was Roman. The trouble is that it does not seem to relate to any known line of communication. It crosses the river in a slightly oblique direction pointing north-east. The cutting of some trenches across the approaches to this bridge should reveal the true age of the structure. Its site is shown on Pl. xxiii by a bridge symbol on the Trent.

The Roman Bank

It has been confidently asserted for at least two centuries that the system of sea banks running right round the Wash coasts from the neighbourhood of Chapel St. Leonard's on the north to King's Lynn is Roman in origin, and it has always appeared on the maps as the 'Roman Bank.' While not categorically

¹ V.C.H. *Notts.*, ii, p. 25, plans. *J.B.A.A.*, xli, 83.

denying that some parts of this bank may have had a Roman origin it must be pointed out that there is not a shred of evidence for this. The one certain Romano-British site known as yet anywhere in its vicinity is at Ingoldmells Point, and this is on the seaward side of the Bank. During its course it works its way right round the ancient inlet on the north side of the outfall of the Welland known as Bicker Haven, and here only casual inspection is needed to show that it is often largely a natural feature. Assuming for the moment that the Romans were responsible for this work, it is remarkable that at no point on the very considerable length of the Bank have any traces been found of those concentrations of labour which must have been made to carry out such a big enterprise. At the present the writer knows nothing of Roman date which has ever been found in association with it. A further point, and one rather serious for the up-holders of the Roman character of the Bank, is that the work of Professor Swinnerton on the Lincolnshire coast¹ goes to show that in the Roman period the Lincolnshire coast lands were fringed with quiet waters seldom disturbed by the main force of the sea. Thus conditions demanding sea banks do not seem to have existed in Roman times, and a medieval origin seems to be indicated.

Roman Lincoln (Pl. xxiv)

An article of this kind is no place to deal with the problems raised by the Roman city of Lincoln in general, and the only matters it is permissible to discuss are new features of importance which have come into prominence lately. Two matters require investigation. Stukeley's plan of Lincoln in his 'Itinerarium Curiosum'² shows an enclosure forming an elongated rectangle based on the north wall of Roman Lincoln and extending northwards bisected by the Ermine Street. At the present day its length is just a quarter of a mile and its width varies from 900 feet at the north

¹ *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, lxxxvii, part 2, 1931,
The Post-Glacial Deposits of the Lincolnshire Coast,' by Dr. H. H. Swinnerton.

² Stukeley, *Itin Curios.* i, Pl. 88.

end to 1,000 feet at the south end. In Stukeley's time the area was probably nearly clear, but to-day it is nearly entirely covered by houses except along the northern and eastern sides. Towards the north-west corner the ditch which surrounded the enclosure has been used as a starting point for quarries so that part of the line is now permanently marked out by deep cuttings, but the work seems to preserve its character best in the grounds of the Diocesan Training College where it shows a much degraded bank with traces of a ditch in front. It is highly probable that there was an enclosed extension of the Roman town running down the hill to the river Witham, but this northward development has never been investigated and nothing positive is known about its age. Little Roman material has been found within its limits, and the suggestion was made by Haverfield that it might be the remains of a legionary camp dating from the Claudian conquest. A recent view which has been put forward to explain this northward extension of the city is that it was constructed shortly after the Norman Conquest to relieve the situation caused by the construction of the castle and the cathedral.¹ These two works between them occupied at least a third of the whole area enclosed by the Roman walls, and as there is reason to believe that most of the pre-Conquest population lived on the Roman site such a measure might easily become necessary. The name 'New Port' applied to this area means 'new borough.' A further extension of the same process occurred when an area known as Wigford was later enclosed by a ditch and possibly a wall on the south side of the Witham. On the whole it appears that the medieval explanation will eventually turn out to be correct.

The clearing of a section of the ditch might give interesting results.

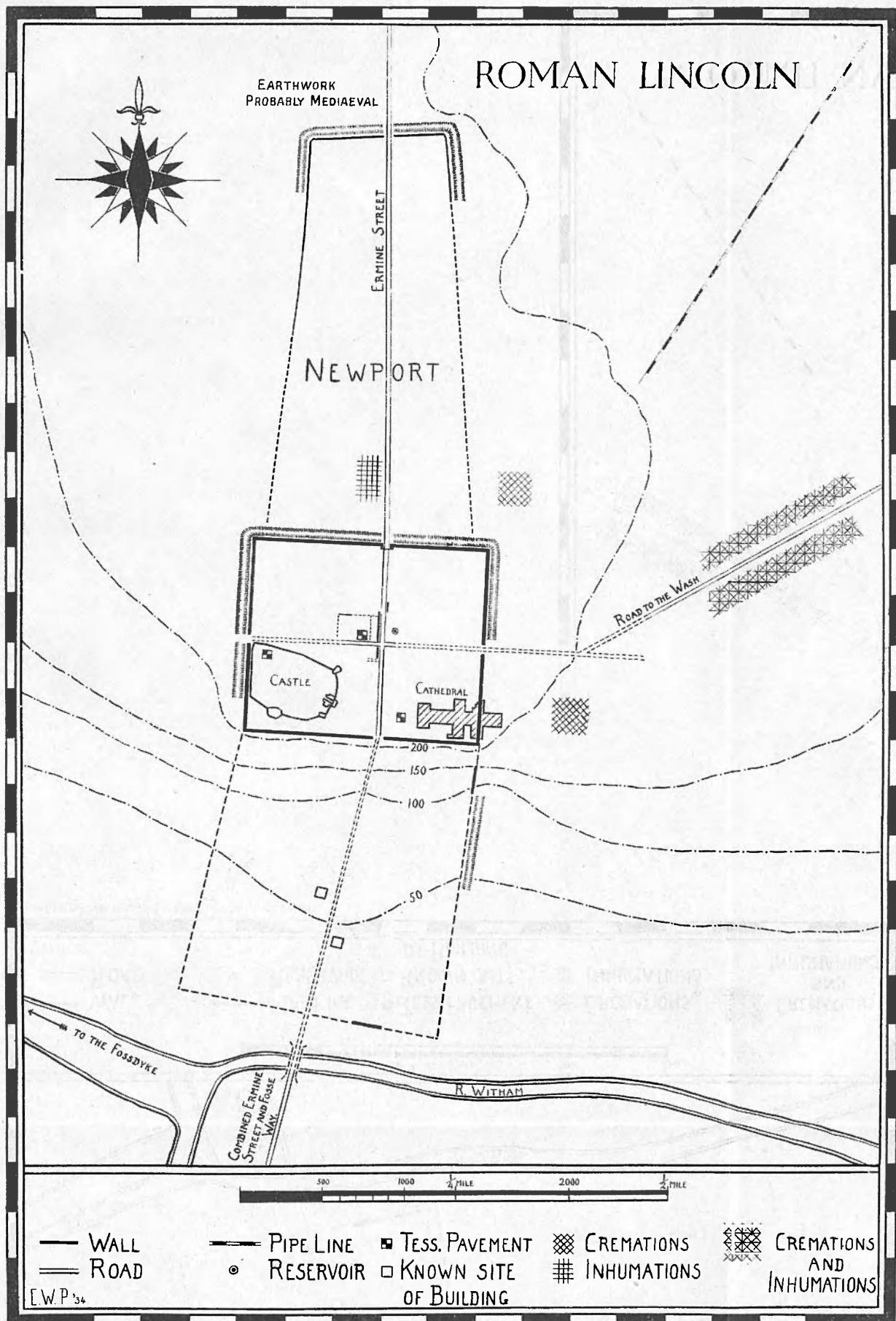
The other feature of the Roman town is a pipe line entering from the north-east. The existence of

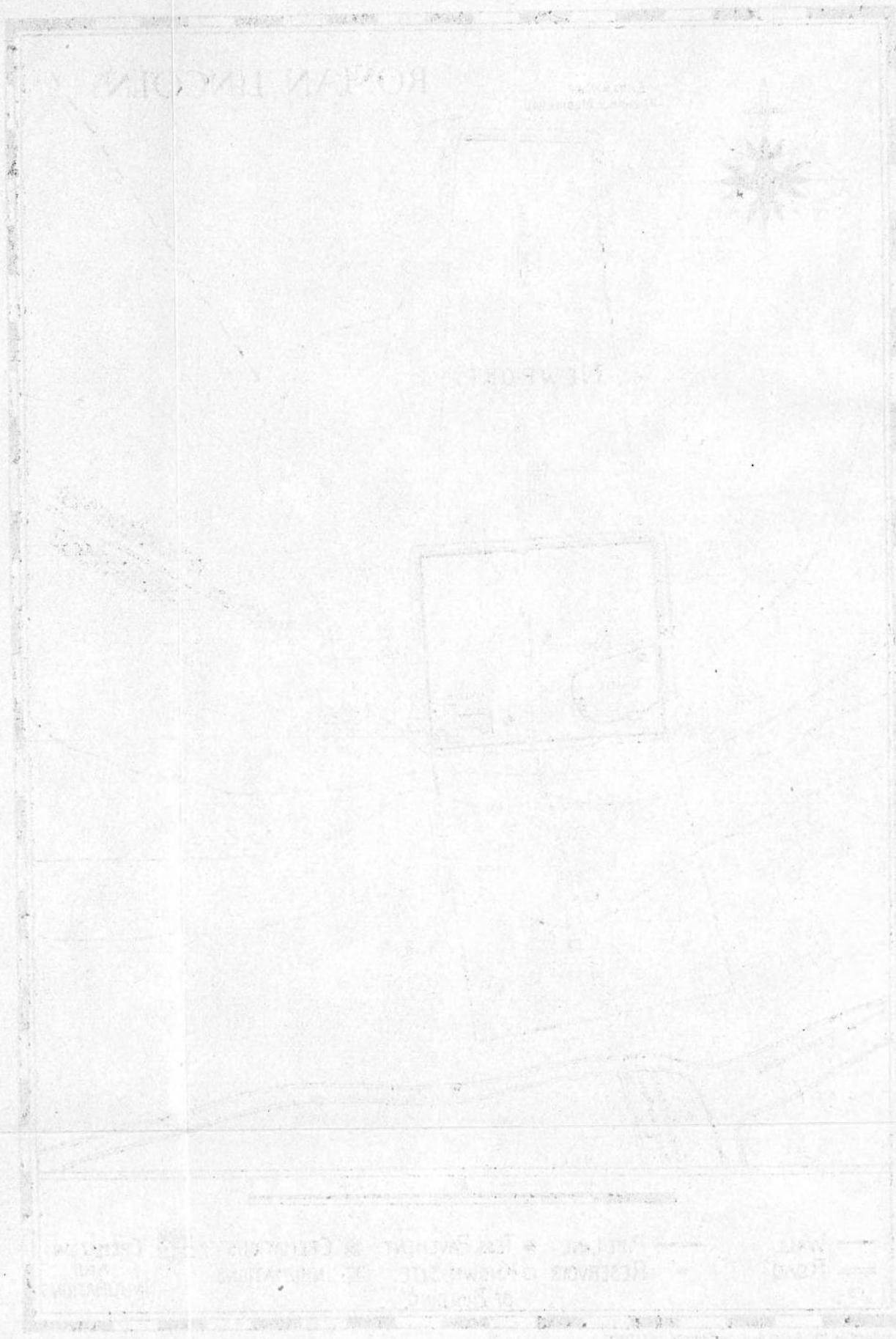
¹ Carl Stephenson, *Borough and Town, a Study of Urban Origins*, America, pp. 193-4, Pl. iv, quoting the opinion of Mr. Frank Hill. 1933, The Medieval Academy of

this was well known in the eighteenth century¹ and the building of a number of houses along the west side of the Nettleham Road recently revealed the pipes running parallel with the road from the junction of Dales Road to within a short distance of the ancient town. The pipes have been laid with great care in a trench which has subsequently been filled with cement so that the line is nearly leak-proof. A remarkable feature is that the pipes run up a gentle rise all the way into Lincoln, and since there is no spot on the north-east side of the city which is higher than it nearer than the Wolds many miles away, it seems that the line has been made as leak-proof as possible because there was some sort of a water tower at its source and the water was sent up to Lincoln under pressure. On the north-west side of the present Assembly Rooms in the Bailgate, close to the centre of the Roman town, there was a deep well called the Blind Well, carefully lined with masonry, 18 feet in diameter at the top, and narrowing towards the bottom. In the middle of the eighteenth century this well was open to a depth of 40 feet, and was finally filled up in 1772.

This was probably the reservoir at the town end of the pipe, and the source is stated to have been 42 chains distant. The remains of a structure are reported to have existed and also a raised bank in which the pipes ran for at least a part of their course. There can be little doubt that the site of the water tower is by the source of a brook called the Megg which rises about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Nettleham Road. This spring never fails, and an air-photograph taken of it shows some signs of a structure close by. No doubt the raised bank which is said to have carried part of the pipe line in the eighteenth century was designed to overcome some of the 50 feet of disadvantage between the source and the well in the town. Some mechanical means must have existed for filling the water tower and the means available to contemporaries were force pumps, Archimedean screws, water-wheels, and chains of buckets.

¹ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios.* i, Pl. 88. Camden, ii, 366.





The Exploitation of Natural Resources by the Romans

The regions of maximum population in Roman Lincolnshire were, according to present indications, the Lincoln Edge—with a special concentration round Scunthorpe—the upper valley of the Witham, the western edge of the Wolds, and the silt regions of the Fenland. Full details are not yet available for the last region and it may be assumed that the few sites shown on the map (Pl. xxiii) are a heavy understatement of the case. The Trent valley, the Eastern Wolds, and the Marshland were mainly vacant. Thus for the first time since Neolithic days the distribution was mainly dominated by the higher ground.

The natural resources of the county provide several other attractions to settlers besides agriculture.

There are many signs that the Romans realised the richness of the Scunthorpe district and Upper Witham valley in iron. There are many places in and round Scunthorpe where scoriae from Roman smelting are found, but before 1932 the only evidences of the exploitation of the ironstone in the south of the county were scoriae at Wyville and Hungerton southwest of Grantham. In the early spring of 1932 the iron miners at Colsterworth uncovered a Roman blast furnace (G).¹ The riches of these two regions in iron may go far to explain the concentration of people in them. It is also possible that there was a certain amount of Roman iron-working on the western slopes of the Wolds round Claxby and Normanby south of Caistor.

There are no potteries of any particular importance known. At Santon in the parish of Appleby near the Humber are some kilns which were first noticed by Abraham de la Pryme at the end of the seventeenth century² and it is probable that there were kilns at Boultham in the south-west part of Lincoln, though their site has long been covered by factories.

Certain indications show that pots may have been made at a Roman site by the Otby Beck, south of Caistor, and there was also a kiln on the east side of

¹ *Grantham Journal*, Feb. 13th, 1932. ² *Abraham de la Pryme's Diary*, Ant. J., xii, 262–8; xiii, 166. Surtees Society, vol. 58. Allen, ii, 220.

Ancaster.¹ Kilns have also been found at Thistleton over the south-western border of the county in Rutland.

The oolite of Lincolnshire has been used as a building stone since Roman times. The best quarries are at Ancaster, and Barnack, just over the border in Northamptonshire, also yielded much material to the Romans before it became one of the chief quarries for the local church builders in the Middle Ages.

The history of the manufacture of salt on the Lincolnshire coast has yet to be worked out. There are abundant evidences of activity, but the only ones which may be dated with confidence belong to the Early Iron Age or to the Middle Ages and early modern times. It is improbable that the Romans did not follow the fashion here. A little south of Wainfleet there is a stretch of ground covered with long banks of scoriae and burnt earth in orderly arrangement, which has been called a Roman salt works. The whole is reminiscent of the 'Red Hills' of Essex, but a diligent search has not yet been rewarded by any indication of their age.

An interesting example of the use of coal in Roman times recently came under the writer's notice. While a Roman site of indeterminate size and age was being examined by the side of the Otby Beck, south of Caistor, it became necessary to look closely at a choked Roman drain tile which formerly discharged into the Beck, and is now five feet below the top of the bank. The Beck runs through sandy soil and has cut a deep, steep-sided channel. Just protruding from the sand at the side of the drain two large pieces of coal were found weighing several pounds apiece. They were encrusted with a ferruginous deposit as a result of having lain in the sand for a long time, and there can be little doubt that they were *in situ* and relate to the site from which the drain comes. It appears that the nearest outcrop of coal from which this could have come was at Barnsley. There is nothing surprising in this discovery, for coal from the Somerset field has frequently been found in native villages of the Roman period in Wiltshire. It cannot have been the regular

¹ *Arch. J.*, 27, 11.

fuel of the time and so was probably used for a special purpose such as smithing.¹

Reasons have already been given above while dealing with the Iron Age why traces of Celtic, and so of Romano-British, agriculture are rare in most parts of Lincolnshire, and do not appear on air-photographs except in the silt regions of the Fens. It is quite likely that some systems of fields will yet be seen on the Wolds, but the Lincoln Edge has been very unproductive so far, although there has been a fair amount of observation from the air. These facts need not lead us to suppose that there was not plenty of agricultural activity among the upland inhabitants of Romano-British Lincolnshire.

Caistor and Horncastle (Figs. 7 and 8)

One of the darkest features of the Roman period in Lincolnshire is the pair of small forts or fortified towns on the western edge of the Wolds at Caistor and Horncastle.

The present condition of Caistor is bad because the site on which it stood has been undermined by springs and it has been wrecked in much the same way as the better-known Saxon Shore fort at Lympne in Kent. Only one short stretch of wall and part of a solid circular bastion attached to the curtain wall survive on the south side of the churchyard. Other fragments of the same line of wall are known to exist underground but the site of the other walls is conjectural.² It is impossible to make an even approximately accurate measurement of the original size of the fort, but the configuration of the ground makes it probable that each side was about 500 feet long. At Horncastle much more remains. The site is surrounded on three sides by the little rivers Bain and Waring which unite on the west side of the fortified area. The configuration of the ground has determined the unusual long rhomboidal form of the plan. Plenty of pieces of wall remain along all sides but the east, and at the

¹ *Antiquity*, vii, 89–90.

Arch. J., vi, 188. *A.A.S.R.*, vi,

² Stukeley, *Itin. Curios.*, *Iter Romanum*, pp. 101–2. Allen, ii, 225.

151–2; vii, p. xci.

north-east corner there is the solid core of a small circular turret. The west side of the fort is 400 feet long, the north and south sides about 825 feet apiece, and the eastern side 500 feet.

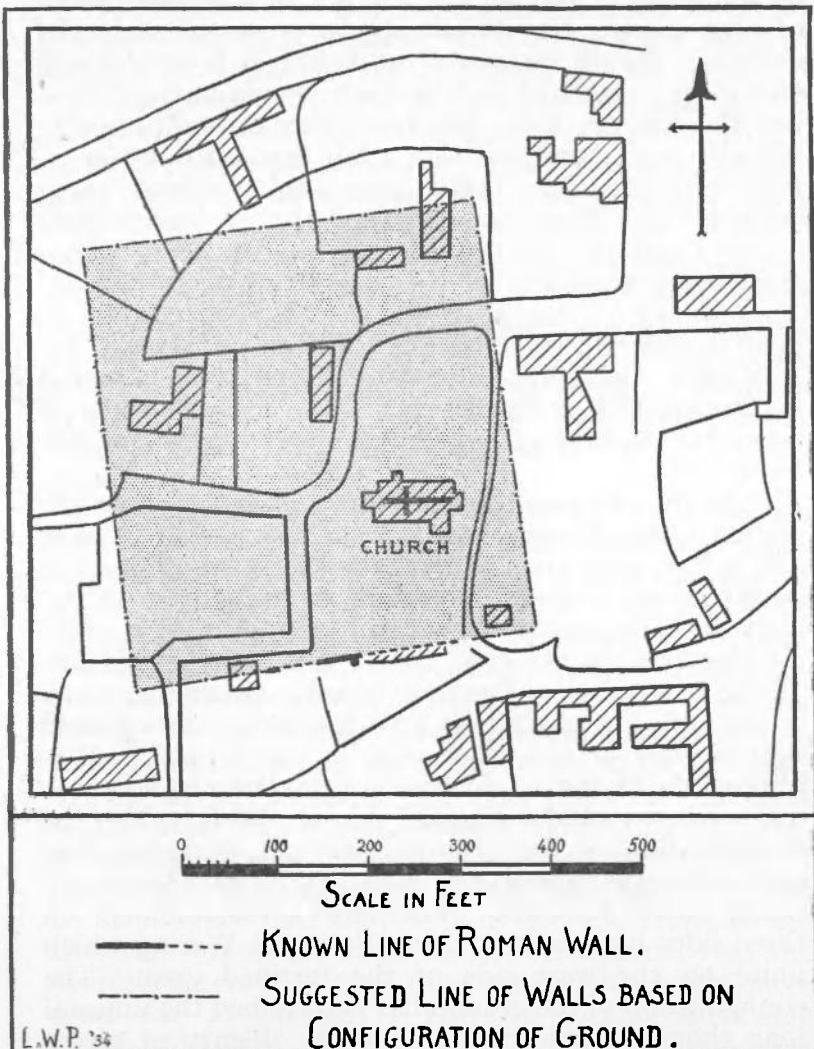


FIG. 7. ROMAN CAISTOR-ON-THE-WOLDS

In places the wall is still ten feet high, especially in the south-west corner, but it now consists of core

only, huge pieces of the local sandstone being used as the material. No trace of any gate remains.¹

In both forts finds are rare. Caistor has yielded very little but some pieces of a lead cistern (Pl. xxv) bearing the inscription 'CVNOBARRVS VIVAS' (L. and B.M.), and the area within the walls at Horncastle is nearly as barren, chiefly because it is almost completely built over and is seldom disturbed. A batch of 12 two-handled jars one foot high turned up on the site of the Union to the north-east of the fort in 1838, and a well, held to be Roman, was found in the north-west corner of the fort in 1873 when the National School was built. Five lead coffins have been found in different places outside the walls.

Trollope gave a coin list for Caistor which runs from Vespaſian to Honorius, and in his *History of Horncastle* Mr. J. Conway Walter lists a series from 'aes grave' down through most Roman emperors to Honorius also. The lists are not worth very much because we know nothing of the numbers of the coins found.

The arrangement of the Roman road system with relation to these forts suggests that there were no settlements of any importance on the sites in the first century or perhaps even for a century later.

We are driven to conclude that these little forts are part of the coast defence system inaugurated by Constantius Chlorus. Their inland situation does not vitiate this. All the wealth of Roman Lincolnshire seems to have been concentrated in the Fens and on the Lincoln Edge and therefore no raider who knew his business was likely to land on the coast. It is much more probable that they followed the track of the Bronze Age invaders of the past and came up the rivers from the Humber and the Wash. Forts at Caistor and Horncastle would make raiders think twice before attacking Lincoln because of the great danger of being cut off from the sea. These forts are not likely to have been much of a hindrance to settlement, but

¹ Stukeley, *Itin. Curios., Iter of Horncastle.* Ogden, *History of Domesticum*, 31. J. Walter Conway, *Horncastle. Lincs. N.Q.*, i, part 6, *History of Horncastle.* Weir, *History April, 1889, 180.*

this was not the object of the Teutonic pirates of the third and fourth centuries.

We have very little information about these forts

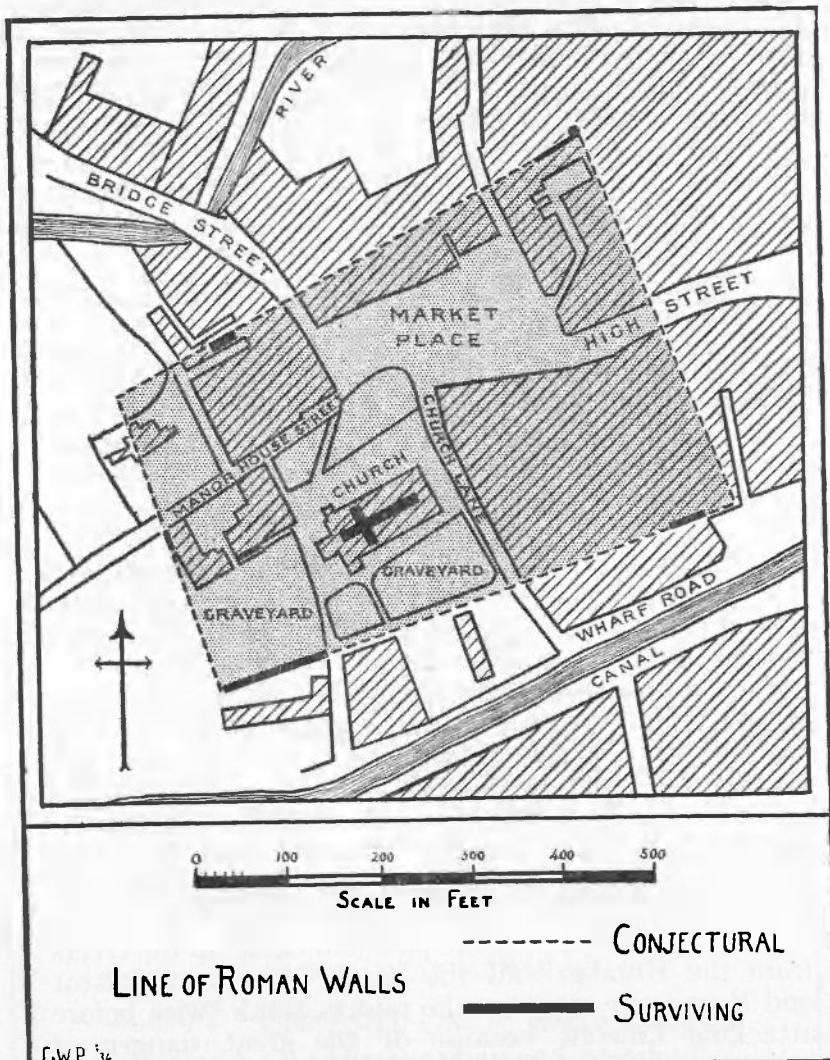


FIG. 8. ROMAN HORNCastle

other than what can be gained by a personal inspection of them at the present day. The various writers who



FRAGMENT OF ROMAN LEADEN CIST FROM CAISTOR-ON-THE-WOLDS
(By courtesy of the Lincoln Museum)



AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF ROMANO-BRITISH SITES NEAR SHEPEAU STOW, WHAPLODE
(*Crown copyright*)

have mentioned them have repeated the same meagre account which they owe mainly to Stukeley.

It has been suggested that there was a fort at South Ferriby commanding the entrance to the Humber. This can be neither proved nor disproved because the Humber has borne heavily on its southern shore and washed away much land on which it might have stood. The chief interest of the South Ferriby site as we know it is in the great series of small metal objects and coins picked up on the foreshore (H). There is reason to suppose that a great many of these came from a sacred well which was engulfed by the river.¹ Among these are three AVCISSA brooches and four Gaulish brooches of the first century A.D. As mentioned above, a few objects of La Tène date have been found here, suggesting that the site came into occupation very early in the Roman period, while the presence of a few fragments of Anglo-Saxon material show that the site was not ignored after the fourth century.

Two matters remain to be dealt with before concluding this survey of Roman Lincolnshire. They are the problems of the state of the coast in Roman times and of the Roman occupation of the Fens.

Light has been thrown on the first problem by Professor Swinnerton, of Nottingham, who has been studying the recent geology of the coastline between Mablethorpe and Skegness.² There is a Roman site at Ingoldmells Point right on the present high water mark which is dated by its pottery to the second and third centuries. This is now being eroded by the sea, but Professor Swinnerton produces evidence both from the deposition of clays during the Roman and pre-Roman period, and also from the shell-fish that were eaten in this settlement to prove that in Roman and pre-Roman times the sea did not break upon this coast as it does now. Lagoon-like conditions prevailed which made possible the deposition of clays and also provided the conditions in which such shell-fish as

¹ *Hull Museum Publications*, nos. 28, 38, 39, 64, 65, and 80.

² *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, lxxvii, part 2, 1931.

'The Post-Glacial Deposits of the Lincolnshire Coast,' by Professor H. H. Swinnerton.

cockles (*Cardium edule*) could flourish. These require brackish water as found in estuaries and do not live in purely salt water. This article is no place to describe Professor Swinnerton's views in full, but the chief point which emerges for us here is that there has been a considerable change in the conditions of this coast since Roman times. Professor Swinnerton explains the protected character of the coast in Roman times by pointing out that the modern shoals off the coast, the Dowsing and the Protector Overfalls, were probably larger and higher in their relation to the sea. Whether they have been reduced to their present position by erosion or by a subsidence of the whole coast region is a moot point, but it is clear that they no longer protect the coast from the full force of the North Sea. Thus conditions which favoured deposition have been succeeded by a severe erosion, defence against which places a severe tax on the resources of the county. The period at which these conditions took on their modern form seems to have been the twelfth-thirteenth centuries, after which there is plenty of evidence of land losses and severe sea floods along the coast of Lincolnshire. It is possible that the configuration of the Wash may have been different in Roman times, and that a Roman site at the end of the Burgh-Lincoln road may have since been swallowed up in the region of the Knock off Gibraltar Point south of Skegness. Leland records a tradition that Skegness had once been a 'great haven Towne' with a castle and surrounding wall, but it was 'clene consumed and eten up with the se.'

On the second problem, the Romano-British occupation of the Fens, nearly all the work that has been done so far is confined to the Cambridgeshire Fens and a limited region of south-east Lincolnshire south of Holbeach. Various rumours of Roman finds in this district are to be found in the antiquarian works and correspondence of the eighteenth century, but no attempt has been made to follow up the matter until recently. The Fenland Research Committee has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of the Royal Air Force, and mosaics of air photographs of the region

are being made. A specimen photograph is shown in Pl. xxvi. This will give some idea of the density and complexity of the systems of ancient agriculture round Shepeau Stow and Whaplode Drove. Not all the marks on the plate are referable to ancient agriculture, for some of them relate to the laying-out of the land after its reclamation from flooding in more recent times.

A full examination of the ground is being made with the object of preparing a distribution map. It has already been suggested that the area was an Imperial domain and cultivated as such. Whatever the explanation may be, of one thing there is no doubt, and that is that some parts of the Fens carried a population in Romano-British times which was at least as thick as that of most other populous parts of the island. Pottery picked up on the surface of a site a few hundred yards north of Shepeau Stow, just included in Pl. xxvi, was examined by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum and pronounced to range from the first to the fourth centuries. In the Cambridgeshire Fens many of the Romano-British sites are found to relate closely to the lines of the ancient rivers. In South Lincolnshire it appears that many of the sites are strung along the line of the oldest course of the Nene which now forms the south-eastern boundary of the county.

One of the tasks of the Fenland Research Committee is to supply an answer to the problem posed by the submergence of many of these sites of Romano-British activity in swamps whence they have been rescued only recently by modern drainage. Was the failure of the land drainage due to a general subsidence, the choking of the river outfalls, or the decay of a Roman drainage system? An answer should be forthcoming before long.

XIII. TRAVELLING EARTHWORKS

This type of earthwork has received a good deal of attention of late years. There is one solitary example in Lincolnshire, which it shares with Leicestershire. As Sewestern Lane makes its way northwards across Saltby Heath on the Leicestershire boundary south-

west of Grantham it encounters the system of banks and ditches known as 'King Lud's Intrenchments.' This earthwork is placed just south of the main watershed of the Belvoir Hills and was designed to bar passage along the Lane to those approaching from the south. It takes the form of a double bank and ditch with an overall width of about 75 feet. The whole is in a very degraded condition, and the northern and higher of the two parallel banks is seldom more than two feet above normal ground level. At present there is no trace of the 'Intrenchments' on the east side of the Lane, although it is to be expected that they once stretched that way. From the Lane westwards the works extend in recognisable form for seven furlongs, though the first three furlongs are obscure. It would be expected from the lay of the land that the work extended at least another mile to the west to cover the whole of the watershed between waters draining into the Witham and those going to the Eye, but there are no visible remains. Four round barrows stand close to the south side of the work near the Lane, but there is no reason to suppose that they are contemporary with it. Two of them were opened by Thomas Bateman in the 'fifties¹ but very little was found. The only one which yielded any result was the barrow known as 'The Tent.' The primary was not found, although the original ground surface showed many traces of a fierce fire. High up a secondary interment of a man accompanied by a dog and other animal bones occurred, and portions of a coarse urn, clearly prehistoric, were found very near the surface.

We have no means of dating this work without excavation. There can be no doubt that it relates to the control of Sewestern Lane and defends one line of approach to the Vale of Belvoir. Many like works exist in different parts of the country, and often they were strengthened with palisades. Some are prehistoric, others relate to the defence or, rather, delimitation of Britain against invading Anglo-Saxons, while others are relics of the internecine struggles of the Heptarchy.

¹ Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, 1861, p. 109.

XIV. THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (Map, Pl. xxvii)

The last map shows the county in pagan Anglo-Saxon times. The lines of the main Roman roads have been included because they obviously played a notable part in conditioning the occupation of the country.

The history of Lindsey during the pagan Anglo-Saxon period is very obscure. Some time ago Professor Stenton drew attention¹ to the existence of a list of the kings of Lindsey which occurs in two places, once in a list belonging to the second decade of the ninth century² and again in the genealogies put together by the author known as Florence of Worcester.³ The chief point which interests us here is that a number of the earlier names have a very archaic character, and at least one of them, Caedbaed, contains the British element 'cad,' meaning 'battle.' The evidence is slender, but it is probably sufficient to show that there was some degree of intermixture between the Anglian conquerors and the conquered. The last king in the list, Aldfrith, seems to have been a contemporary of Offa and lived in the latter part of the eighth century. It is hardly likely that these kings ever enjoyed much independence, but the evidence shows that they were obliged to place themselves under the protection of either Northumberland or Mercia as the changing fortunes of the wars of the Heptarchy dictated. At first sight it would seem surprising that such an extensive and valuable region as Lindsey was unable to maintain its independence, but the reason becomes clear when it is remembered that the power and prestige of the Heptarchic kings depended upon their military reputation and the large bodies of followers who gathered round those who won renown in the wars against the Celtic princes and amongst themselves. The geographical position of Lindsey made it impossible for its kings to gather any such prestige except in the earliest times. Professor

¹ *Essays in History presented to R. Lane Poole, 1927*, 'Lindsey and its Kings,' by F. M. Stenton, pp. English Text Society), pp. 169–171, from Cott. MS. Vespasian B vi.

• 136–150.

² *The Oldest English Texts* (Early

³ *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, ed. Thorpe, i, 253.

Stenton has examined the whole question in the paper referred to above. The Danish inroads of the ninth century naturally swept away early any Anglo-Saxon authority which might survive in Lindsey.

It may be interesting to those not familiar with them to give the list of these kings of Lindsey, beginning from the latest and working backwards.

Aldfrith Eatting, Eatta Eanferthing, Eanferth Biscoping, Biscop Beding, Beda Bubbing, Bubba Caedbaeding, Caedbaed Cueldgilsing, Cueldgils Cretting, Cretta Uinting, Uinta Wodning, Uoden Frealafing, Frealaf Friothulfing, Friothulf Finning, Finn Goduulfing, Godulf Geoting.

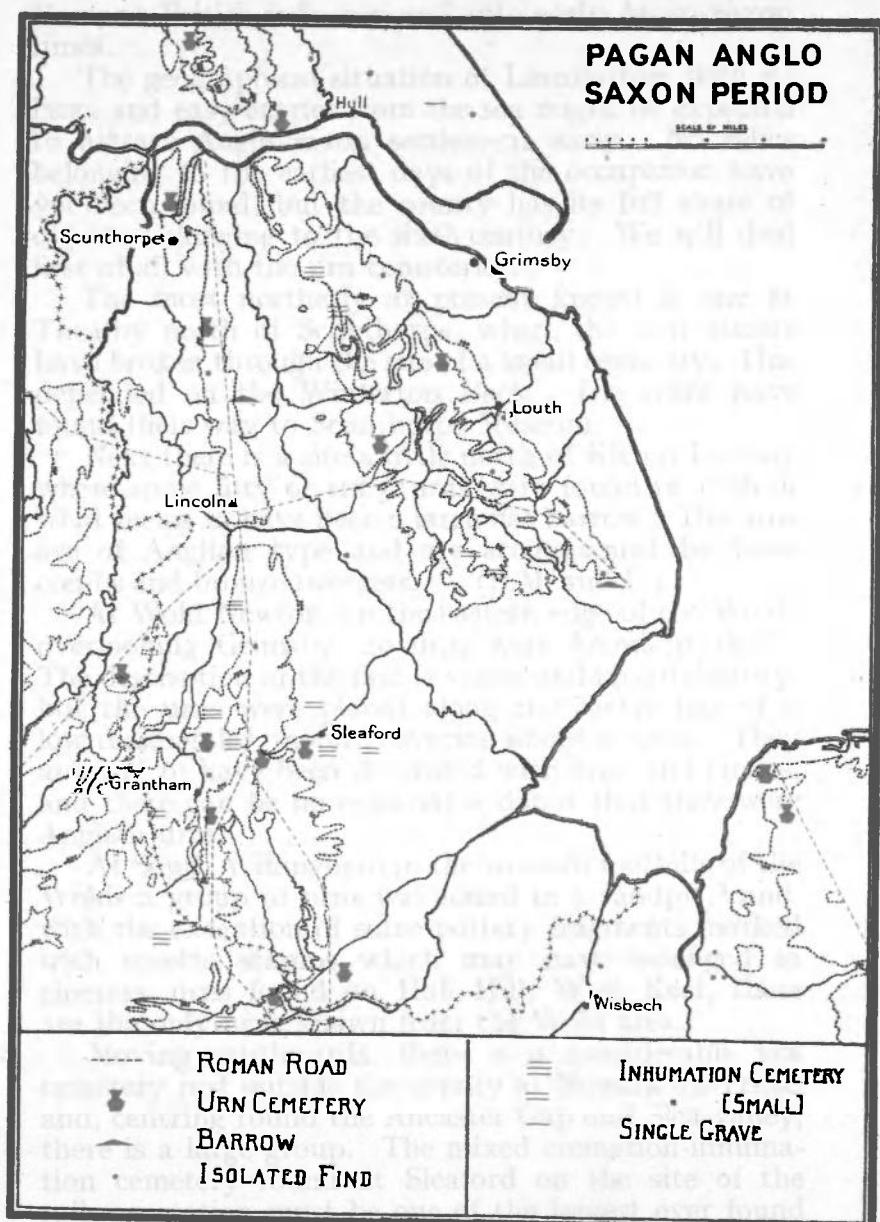
Professor Stenton considers it reasonable to believe that the birth of Caedbaed may be placed in the neighbourhood of A.D. 570 and that of Biscop round about A.D. 660.

Three features of the map are striking, first the close association of most of the known cemeteries with the lines of Roman communication, and specially those consisting of urns with cremations ; second, plain signs of the occupation of the Wolds after a very long period of apparent neglect ; third, the use once more made of the valley of the Slea as in the Bronze Age.

The scatter of objects and cemeteries belonging to the Pagan period on the Wolds is the prelude to the complete occupation of the area by numerous villages which had become effective before the Norman Conquest.

The use of the Slea valley is reminiscent of Early Bronze Age times, where there was a similar quick access to the Middle Trent and Upper Witham valleys through the Ancaster Gap. The circumstance that the Ermine Street crosses the Gap transversely has had its effect, but the major cause of the grouping of sites seems to be the river valley. The Glen and Welland also have their urn cemeteries at Baston and Stamford under circumstances which might be equally due to the rivers or the Roman roads. At this early date the rivers were probably the prime factor.

So far there is no evidence that any considerable area of Lincolnshire continued to act as a reserve of



Arch. J., 14, 275. Below. Gomf. 1888, part 1, pp. 545-6.

It may be necessary to move them to the ~~Shih~~^{Shih} Lin from the ~~Shih~~^{Shih} Lin.

Romano-British influence well into early Anglo-Saxon times.

The geographical situation of Lincolnshire with its large and easy entries from the sea might be expected to attract Anglo-Saxon settlement early. No relics belonging to the earliest days of the occupation have yet been found, but the county has its full share of objects belonging to the sixth century. We will deal first of all with the urn cemeteries.

The most northerly at present known is one at Thealby north of Scunthorpe, where the iron miners have broken through the site of a small cemetery. This depended on the Winterton Beck. The relics have found their way to Scunthorpe Museum.

Next there is a site a little north of Kirton Lindsey where some fifty or sixty urns were found in 1856 in what seems to have been a large flat barrow. The urns are of Anglian type and are accompanied by bone combs and bronze tweezers.¹ (B.M. and L.)

At Wold Newton, on the eastern edge of the Wolds overlooking Grimsby, 20 urns were found in 1828.² The description of the find is vague and unsatisfactory, but the urns were placed along the centre line of a low rectangular mound covering about a rood. They are said to have been decorated with lines and circles, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they were Anglian urns.

At South Willingham in the western foothills of the Wolds a group of urns was found in a sandpit,³ and, with the exception of some pottery fragments marked with rosette stamps which may have belonged to cinerary urns found on Hall Hill, West Keal, these are the only urns known from the Wold area.

Moving southwards, there is a considerable urn cemetery just outside the county at Newark-on-Trent, and, centring round the Ancaster Gap and Slea valley, there is a large group. The mixed cremation-inhumation cemetery found at Sleaford on the site of the railway station must be one of the largest ever found

¹ *Arch. J.*, 14, 275. Baldwin Brown, iv, 800.

² *Gent's Mag.*, 1828, part 1,

pp. 545-6.

³ *Arch. J.*, 13, 411.

in Britain. It was first disturbed in 1824 when the discovery of a number of skeletons, pots, and ' pieces of armour ' led to these relics being attributed to the Lincolnshire rebellion, which was part of the troubles associated with the Pilgrimage of Grace in the reign of Henry VIII.¹ Six hundred graves have been found and they presented many eccentric features.² The chief of these were the crouching attitude of many of the skeletons, the use of cists, the festoon-like arrangement of beads round the shoulders of the bodies and the peculiar placing of the fibulae. Examples of cremation were not very numerous. The weapons found in the graves comprised forty-eight spear heads, or ferrules, and fourteen shield bosses, one of a tall type, and another showing four penetrating stabs (L). No sword was found. The remains of a very large bucket with suspension loops in the form of swan or serpent heads were found, and are now in the British Museum.

Five splendid examples of Åberg's Group V of cruciform fibulae have been recovered from this cemetery. They show Kentish influences.³ The late Professor Baldwin Brown says of this cemetery :—

' Special features in the tomb inventory were the very numerous clasps, the girdle hangers which were abundant and ornate and were sometimes connected with ivory rings, a spiral wire clasp in grave 121, and more particularly the fibulae. We are reminded in these of the wealth of different forms of the brooch which was a feature of the Kentish cemetery at Bifrons, for many types are represented. The large, florid, square-headed, or cruciform is found here as in so many cemeteries of the mid-Anglian region, with the small long brooch and the true cruciform, which we would also expect to be at home here. Annular and penannular brooches were much in evidence, and of the latter type there were nineteen examples. Besides these more normal types there were exceptional pieces such as a Romano-British enamelled brooch, a round-headed

¹ *Yerburgh*, 806.

² *Arch.*, I. *B. M. Anglo-Saxon*

Guide, 87. Baldwin Brown, iv, 797.

Arch. J., 15, 278.

³ Åberg, pp. 51-2, figs. 84, 85, 86.

radiating one, an S-shaped fibula with two animal heads, a saucer brooch with a central stud, an iron flat annular brooch, a ring made of the tine of a deer's horn like the Londesborough piece, and a fibula marked with the swastika. The undoubtedly early objects found on the site make it probable that the settlement at Sleaford is an early one, and that the cemetery was in use from the end of V.

At Ancaster an urn cemetery has been found outside the south gate of the Roman site and about fifty yards along Ermine Street on the east side.¹ Before 1870 forty urns were found, mostly deposited in pairs. With them were found triangular bone combs and a few Roman coins but none of these urns has been preserved. More recently a further group has been excavated and is now preserved in Grantham Museum along with parts of two small triangular combs. A pair of much more elaborate combs of the same type was illustrated by Trollope in Vol xiv of the *Archaeological Journal*. This early cemetery must indicate that there was a virtual continuity in the occupation of the site of CAVSENNAE from Roman into Saxon times.

One of the most interesting Anglo-Saxon burial places in the county was revealed by the excavation of a mound on Loveden Hill in 1925–26.² The hill is in the parish of Hough on the Hill and overlooks the Witham valley between Grantham and Newark, and it was probably the meeting place of a wapentake later. The mound is flattish, 28 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. Originally it was at least a foot lower, but has been raised in modern times by dumping anthills and clods. Four inhumations were found, three of which spread fanwise from the centre of the mound with their heads inwards. The fourth was abnormal in having its skull placed in the pit of the stomach, apparently an original feature of the interment and not the result of later disturbance. At least forty cinerary urns were found in the barrow. Most of them were badly crushed, but fourteen were capable of restoration and the bulk of them is in Grantham

¹ *Arch. J.*, xiv, 276; xxvii, 4.
Baldwin Brown, iv, 801.

² *A.A.S.R.*, xxxviii, 313–20.

Museum. A cremated interment was also found which had been deposited on the ground and enclosed by a small and rough cist of packed stones. Very few objects were found in association with the skeletons and urns. They consisted of two bronze tweezers, an iron knife, and some fragments of objects which had once formed part of a chatelaine. This burial group is interesting because of the close association of cremation and inhumation and must belong to about the year A.D. 600.

Another urn cemetery is situated in the south end of the town of Grantham on the east side of the malt-houses in the fork of the Great North Road and the road diverging eastwards to Donington and Boston. Urns from this place are in Grantham Museum, and the presence of five iron spearheads and an iron knife as well as a small fibula of cruciform type belonging to Aberg's group II¹ indicate that there were probably some inhumations also.

At the south end of the county there was a large urn cemetery close to the east side of the King Street at Baston reported by Trollope in 1863.² Ten urns were found at this time, but others had been disturbed and destroyed at an earlier date. Two pairs of small iron shears, a bronze fibula, and a small fragment of a bone comb were the associated objects. A remarkable feature of this cemetery observed by Trollope was that the urns were found in an ancient pasture field which showed by its ridged surface that it had once been ploughed. The urns were found at an average depth of one foot from the top of the plough lands, though some were only six inches down, and it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the land must have been ploughed and allowed to return to grass before the urns were deposited.

The last urn cemetery in the south of the county is rather indeterminate in locality. Anglo-Saxon sepulchral remains, including one whole and three broken urns, were found in the parish of St. George, east of Stamford, during the construction of the Stamford-

¹ Aberg, p. 36 ff.

² *Arch. J.*, xx, 29.



A. 'WINDOW-URN' FOUND NEAR STAMFORD
(By courtesy of the Lincoln Museum)



B. BRONZE BUCKLE FROM SALTERSFORD



BROOCH FROM SEABY {
(British Museum)

Essendine railway in 1869.¹ From some site close to Stamford—possibly Uffington—came the small window-urn which is now one of the treasures of the Lincoln Museum. This is a small object 3 inches in height and a little wider in the mouth, decorated on the shoulder with a band of stamped impressions in the form of returning spirals which sometimes overlap (Pl. xxviiiA).

Before turning to the subject of inhumation cemeteries mention must be made of Anglo-Saxon barrows. The best known was found in 1850 a quarter of a mile east of the Ermine Street at Caenby, ten miles north of Lincoln.² The burial was that of a warrior who had been placed sitting on the original surface with his shield over his knees. The account of the find is very confused. No other weapon was found, but some small pieces of flat iron occurred which it was thought had been intentionally broken. The teeth and some of the bones of a horse were also found along with a piece of a horse-shoe. It is not clear whether these belonged to the original deposit, but it seems probable because of their advanced state of decay. The most interesting feature of the burial was the mounts of the shield, which were partially recovered and placed in the British Museum. Some were of silver and others of gilt bronze, but all were covered with repoussé interlaced decoration in which animal motifs occur. These ornaments are in style II and belong to the seventh century.

A cut has been made into the large mound called Cock Hill at Burgh-le-Marsh during the summer of 1933. Unfortunately the work was not done on a large enough scale properly to expose any primary interment that there might be, but in the middle and on original ground surface the lower part of a skeleton was found. Associated with it was a bronze buckle slide which has been dated to late sixth—early seventh, and is said to show Kentish affinities. Since the substance of the mound contained a good deal of Romano-British rubbish it is safe to assume that in Cock Hill we have another Anglo-Saxon barrow.

¹ *Arch. J.*, xxvi, 92.

² *Arch. J.*, vii, 36. *B. M. Anglo-*

Saxon Guide, pp. 86–7. Åberg,

p. 147, Figs. 284–6.

Another similar excavation has also been made recently in the round mound called Butts Hill at Silk Willoughby south of Sleaford. The results here were much more indeterminate, but a few scraps of coarse pottery recovered from near original ground surface in the middle look as though they might be an Anglo-Saxon ware, though an Iron Age date is not impossible.

A number of pagan inhumation cemeteries are known besides the famous Sleaford example referred to above.

One of the most important is that at Searby, on the western edge of the Wolds a little north of Caistor.¹ A variety of important objects was found here (L. and B.M.). Most interesting is a radiate, round-headed fibula ending below in a horse's head, which may be ascribed to the late fifth or early sixth century (Pl. xxix). There are also some remarkable girdle-hangers with tiny rings attached, a pin with bronze spangles, round and flat-sectioned annular brooches, clasps, small long brooches, and a peculiar bone parallelopiped marked with numbers. This association suggests the early sixth century and the cemetery belongs to the early days of the occupation.

On the south side of Caistor, half way between that place and Nettleton, an inhumation was found in 1857.² Others had been found earlier accompanied by remains of a spear and shield boss, but the peculiar interest of the finds in 1857 was the discovery of a fine hanging bowl at the feet of one of the skeletons (L).³ The only associated object was the iron umbo of a shield.

This is not the only find of a hanging bowl made in the county.⁴ Mrs. Rudkin of Willoughton picked up a twisted piece of highly patinated bronze on a ploughed field at Willoughton. This is the last remains of another bowl which has been hopelessly ruined by agricultural implements. In this case no escutcheons have survived. From the same site come parts of a

¹ *Arch. J.*, 1864, 92. *B. M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, pp. 88-9. Baldwin Brown, iv, 799. Åberg, p. 92, Fig. 154.

² *Arch. J.*, xiv, 174. ³ Baldwin Brown, iv, 800. *Antiquity*, vi. ⁴ *Ant. J.*, xii, p. 452.

bronze buckle and another bronze fragment of Anglo-Saxon age.

Asgarby in the South Wolds, west of Spilsby, has a small inhumation cemetery from which objects have reached the British Museum at such diverse dates as 1811 and 1915. The site is in a sandpit close to Asgarby opposite the end of the lane from Lusby. Inhumations have been exposed by sand digging, and a good deal of pottery has been scratched out by rabbits, making it possible that there were a certain number of cremations also. These facts have been kindly communicated by Mr. E. E. Robinson of Reigate.

One fibula has been found when digging a grave in the town cemetery at Louth. It is not known whether this is a piece of grave furniture, but it is remarkable in being nearly the only certain pagan Anglo-Saxon object which has been found on the east side of the Wolds. It is now preserved in the museum at Louth.

A cruciform fibula with shovel-shaped foot belonging to the sixth century has been found at Candlesby,¹ but here again the associations are unknown (L).

It is possible that a number of skeletons found at a spot on the Horncastle-Spilsby road called Round Hills, just west of Winceby, during recent road-widening operations, may have been part of an inhumation cemetery. The workmen found pieces of 'armour' with them and associated the remains with the nearby Civil War battlefield of Winceby. No competent observer seems to have seen these remains, which have now been thrown away, but from the description of the way in which the 'armour' was disposed by the bodies it is fairly certain that it was no more than iron shield bosses. To-day there is no apparent reason for the name Round Hills, but no doubt some barrows once stood here, not necessarily Anglo-Saxon.

There was once a considerable inhumation cemetery on the Edge south of Lincoln a little north of the village of Coleby, and on the site formerly occupied by the park of Coleby Hall. A glass ring and a bead of Anglo-Saxon type in the British Museum from 'Colby

¹ Aberg, p. 61; Baldwin Brown, iv, 801.

Hall, Lincs.' were the first hint received, but the matter became clear as a result of a note in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*¹. This quotes a letter written in 1833 to his landlord Mr. Tempest, by a Mr. Mainwaring who was then the tenant of Coleby Hall. He describes the work of his great plough in breaking up the old park into arable land, and says, 'The quantity of stones I have extracted from the land would surprise you, not to mention the bones of eighty bodies with several curiosities attached to them. We find more every day, and they are scattered singly over the fields and lie near the surface. I can supply you with plenty of knives and spears, and with some broken urns and broaches.' There can be no doubt that this is the account of the destruction of a considerable Anglo-Saxon inhumation, and possibly cremation, cemetery.

Another cemetery existed at Ruskington, three miles north of Sleaford.² Here in 1871 a number of skeletons was found twenty yards north-east of the site of a former windmill, during gravel digging. Many had been found there before without exciting comment, but Trollope recognised that the iron spear found with one of the latest discoveries marked the site as Anglo-Saxon.

There is an early nineteenth-century reference to discoveries at Heckington, east of Sleaford, which seems to show an inhumation cemetery.³ When a mound on the south side of the village, called Butts Hill, was being removed in 1815 a number of socketed iron spearheads was found, in addition to human bones and a 'sepulchral urn.' Later, in 1821, a number of skeletons ranged in order and accompanied by pieces of 'armour' was found by gravel diggers in a close nearby.

Returning to the west side of Lincoln Edge we have evidence of inhumations at Caythorpe and Carlton Scroop at the west end of the Ancaster Gap. In Grantham Museum there are two iron spearheads, an iron knife 6 inches long, and a silver-plated fibula

¹ *L.N.Q.*, v, no. 40, Oct., 1897,
p. 113.

² Trollope, 295.
³ Verburgh, 241.

with shovel-shaped foot.¹ Åberg mentions another fibula of this type from Caythorpe in the Nottingham Museum.

From Carlton Scroop, close by, there are other fibulae (G). Of the cruciform examples one belongs to Aberg's group II, another to group IV, and another to group I, thus belonging to a period round about A.D. 500. A fourth fibula is square-headed and has the shovel foot.

At Woolsthorpe on the Leicester boundary the ironstone mining has yielded some relics of Anglo-Saxon inhumations which have also found their way to Grantham. There is reason to believe that during their work the miners cut through the site of a very extensive village on each side of the ancient track called Sewestern Lane. Unfortunately we have no idea of the date of the village.² The relics preserved at Grantham consist of one socketed and one tanged iron spearhead with four cruciform fibulae of different types. Two belong to Aberg's group IV and the other two are early forms of the shovel-footed type, which probably means that they belong to the earlier half of the sixth century.

In another part of this area a number of warriors' graves was found containing iron shield bosses.

With the exception of a find at Castle Bytham these are the last cemeteries found in the county. The Castle Bytham group was found with one skeleton and consisted of a gilt ring-brooch, decorated with four flat, round garnets with interlacing decoration in between, glass and amber (?) beads, a jet button, wire ring, beaver tooth mounted as an amulet, and a horse tooth rubbed down to a conical form and perforated through the apex.³

Over the county border in Rutland there are two important sites, one at Market Overton⁴, and the other between the villages of North Luffenham and Edith Weston.⁵

The first site has been fully reported in *Archaeologia*.

¹ Aberg, p. 61.

⁴ *Arch.*, lxii, 482.

- *A.A.S.R.*, xviii, 132.

³ *Arch. J.*, x, 81. Åberg, 138.

⁵ *A.A.S.R.*, xxvi, pp. 241 seq.

Two large square-headed brooches, one abnormal type of round-headed radiate brooch, and a gold bracteate of Type C are among the most notable finds which make the cemetery belong to the later half of the sixth century.

A few casual finds remain to be described.

The foreshore at South Ferriby, so fruitful in Romano-British objects, has yielded fragments of seven Anglo-Saxon fibulae (H).¹ As far as can be judged at least four of them are cruciform and were also shovel-footed, belonging to the sixth century. It is impossible to say how these fibulae were deposited in the land from which they have been washed. Brooches from as late as the thirteenth—fourteenth centuries have also been found here in some numbers, and it is clear that the strip of land under the cliff by the Humber side always attracted settlers.

Iron mining at Conesby, north of Scunthorpe, has yielded scraps of Anglo-Saxon metal work. At Riby, on the east side of the Wolds near Grimsby, a beaker-like vessel covered with the impress of a four-pointed stamp was found in 1915 and is now at Lincoln. A close parallel seems to be the bottle-shaped vessels with stamped decoration found in some numbers at the Sarre cemetery in Kent.² Like these it has a hard, reddish paste and has been made on the wheel. Hitherto these vessels have been found in Jutish associations in England. At Farforth, in the Central Wolds south of Louth, the remains of an Anglo-Saxon bucket (B.M.) have been found, though nothing is known of its associations.

Iron swords have been found at Horncastle, Kirton Lindsey, and Colsterworth. The Horncastle specimen (H) is three feet in length, blunt pointed, and one inch in breadth without any taper. No traces of the hilt adhere to the tang. The Kirton Lindsey sword (L) was found in association with a spear, bit, and two small knives in a grave near the Kirton-Hibaldstow road. It also retains no traces of mounts. The

¹ Hull Museum Publications, nos. 38, p. 261, 39, Pl. xxx.

² B. M. Anglo-Saxon Guide, p. 52, Fig. 55.

Colsterworth sword (G) is thirty-one inches long and two inches wide.

A single bead has been found at Spilsby¹ and, close by, on Hall Hill, West Keal, the writer has picked up two dark blue glass beads which Mr. Horace Beck is inclined to attribute to the Anglo-Saxon period. These were found on ploughed ground and may indicate a burial. Nothing of the pagan period is known from Lincoln City, but a fine shield boss of very prominent conical form with no stud (L) was found somewhere in the Witham between Kirkstead and Bardney in the dredging of 1787-8.

Two Anglo-Saxon objects have been taken from the Witham at Saltersford. One is a scramaseax and the other a shield boss with gilt centre stud (G).

Last of all there is a very peculiar bronze buckle-loop of the fifth century A.D. (Pl. xxviiib), which was found shortly before the War on the bank above the filter beds at the Grantham Waterworks pumping station close to the finds last mentioned. It was acquired for Hull Museum. Some twenty years ago Mr. Sheppard printed an account of it and collected other examples of similar loops.²

The opposed animal head motive occurs in several examples from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Mitcham, Surrey,³ and Market Overton, Rutland,⁴ while across the Channel a closely related loop, complete with plate, comes from Vernand (Department of the Aisne). The unparalleled feature of the Saltersford loop is the pair of human heads and the two ducks, making the whole a barbarous and pointless muddle.

All these evidences, taken together, show that the Angles had spread well over Lincolnshire by the close of the sixth century. The county was an early point of impact for Teutonic settlers and the symmetrical physical configuration of the county, emphasised by the existence of the Roman roads, led to extensive settlements along the spring lines at the edges of the

¹ Proc. Soc. Ant., 2nd series, vi, 75.

² The Antiquary, June, 1914, pp. 207-8; Hull Museum Publications, no. 54, 1916, pp. 1-5.

³ Arch. ix.

⁴ Proc. Soc. Antiq., 2nd series, xxiii, 413.

Lincoln Cliff and the Wolds. Apart from the coincidence between the early cemeteries and the Roman roads noticed above, some very striking evidence of the control exercised over the lines of settlement comes from the Cliff north of Lincoln.

In an article on the types of English villages published some time ago¹ the late Dr. William Page drew attention to the very instructive relation of the parish boundaries of Lincolnshire to the natural and artificial lines of communication in existence at the time of the Anglian settlement. Taking the villages in the northern half of the county first, he pointed out how the earliest comers formed their boundaries with relation to the rivers and streams by which they first gained access to the country. Thus, moving from east to west, the Skitter Beck, Ancholme, Winterton Beck, and Trent all have village boundaries arranged with relation to them. When the settlers, pushing inland, encountered a first-rate line of communications such as the Ermine Street or the High Street, they abandoned the streams, which in some cases had become too small near their source to be of use, and formed a series of nucleated settlements stretching east and west across the oolite ridge with their eastern or western boundaries on the road as the case might be, and the other boundaries determined sometimes by natural features like the north and south flowing streams of the district, or by purely arbitrary arrangement. He considered that when the possibilities of the Ermine Street became understood the Ancholme fell out of use and the road from Barton-on-Humber to the Ermine Street at Redbourne via Brigg came into being. Barton is certainly a good landfall in the Humber estuary and was recognised as such later in the Middle Ages, when it was quite a considerable port. The same principles held good in a modified form with the High Street, and also with the Ermine Street south of Lincoln. A study of the distribution of early cemeteries goes a long way to support Dr. Page's conclusions. It also seems all the more obvious why there is a nucleation of early settlement round the

¹ *Antiquity*, i, 447-68, maps.

Slea Valley and Ancaster Gap, for this was an ideal line for first penetration, use being made of the Ermine Street north and south from Ancaster later. It is not possible to agree with Dr. Page on one minor point where he suggests that the Middle Street along the west edge of the cliff came into existence as a result of the formation of many Anglian settlements along its line. The distribution of older material all shows that this line had great importance before the Anglo-Saxons had ever been heard of in Britain.

With the advent of Christianity our survey must come to a close. Before England was drawn into the main current of Western European history by the Norman Conquest, Lincolnshire had still to submit to another large invasion which has greatly affected her population and history. The Scandinavian settlers of the ninth and tenth centuries superimposed on the Anglian population a powerful new element which has left its mark. This region, the innermost stronghold of the Danelaw, was brought once more under Anglo-Saxon overlordship by Edward the Elder, and with his creation of the modern county the survey closes.

A debt of gratitude is owed to many people for help given in the preparation of this work. Chief amongst these is Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, Archaeology Office of the Ordnance Survey, without whose inspiration the work would never have been attempted. The indefatigable fieldwork of Mrs. Rudkin, of Willoughton, has also greatly increased the amount of material available for study.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. H. Dudley, H. Preston, A. Smith, T. Sheppard, and the late Mr. C. S. Carter. Mr. J. G. D. Clark, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and the Rev. C. Langton, of Mavis Enderby, have also given much help. Mr. W. A. Cragg, F.S.A., of Threchingham, has kindly permitted the examination of his ancestor's MSS. Mr. R. Rainbird Clarke, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has also put his extensive knowledge of Norfolk at the author's disposal in preparing the distribution maps, where a certain amount of Norfolk has been included.

CORRIGENDA

1. The food vessel with four vestigial feet from Heighington referred to on p. 126 is not lost, but is now on loan in Lincoln Museum.
2. The bronze heeled dagger referred to on p. 129 as having been found in Lincoln is not in Lincoln Museum, as stated, but is in the collections at Hull.
3. It is highly probable that an object now in the collection of the Duke of Newcastle at Alnwick Castle, is the mottled nephrite axe or amulet referred to on p. 123 as having been found near Sleaford. This was purchased from the collection of Yerburgh, the historian of Sleaford.

APPENDIX

Since the publication of the first part of this paper, several discoveries have been made. They will be dealt with in order of age in this note.

Many new Mesolithic sites have been recognised, most of them belonging to the Scunthorpe area. Particulars of them will be found under parishes in the gazetteer. A new departure has been made by the discovery of several small Mesolithic sites in the Grantham district. Those at present known are in the parishes of Barrowby, Belton, and Sudbrook. Material from them is preserved in Grantham Museum. New sites have also been identified at South Rauceby and Wilsford.

Three new long barrows have been found, one close to the High Street at Top Buildings in the parish of Normanby, another just east of the village of Candlesby, and a third within 300 yards of the Giants' Hills at Skendleby, thus establishing the third pair of closely associated long barrows on the Wolds. This last example has been greatly spread by ploughing. The excavation of Giants' Hills has now been carried to a conclusion. This is no place for a detailed report of the results, but the barrow contained inhumations and belonged entirely to the Windmill Hill phase of Neolithic culture. There was no trace of the cremation so often a feature of the Yorkshire long barrows.

'B' beakers, which were till recently unknown in Lincolnshire, have recently been recognised among material collected some time ago on Crosby Warren near Scunthorpe, and one of the surprises of the Giants' Hills work was the occurrence of two fragments of 'B' beaker in the material of the barrow, while the ditch contained a well-established 'A' beaker hearth containing plenty of typical sherds. We are thus confronted with the fact that at this barrow 'B' beaker was already present in the district at the time of its construction, and thus is so far contemporary with the Windmill Hill culture locally, and that the 'A' beaker phase is slightly later, though all three are practically contemporary.

Another feature of the site was the presence of a number of Late Bronze Age hearths in the ditch, one of which was clearly referable to the Deverel-Rimbury phase of that period. A remarkable little burnt clay figure of a frog or toad was also recovered from this horizon.

Brigg has recently given evidence of a dwelling site belonging to the latter end of the Bronze Age. A spearhead of type V has been found, a bronze pin, pottery, and much domestic refuse pointing to the former existence of a regular settlement.

A particularly beautiful cushion-type perforated hammer made from a silicified banded ash has recently been found at Threckingham. It has a cylindrical hole and belongs to a class of object uncommon in any condition, but doubly so in a perfect state of preservation. An account of it will shortly be published in the *Antiquaries' Journal*.

The list of Early Iron Age finds has also received a notable addition. Workmen in the Thealby iron mine near Scunthorpe have found two bronze bowls of 'water clock' type, remains of a bronze-bound bucket of Aylesford type with decoration of animal forms and human faces, an iron pot with lid and tripod stand, some pottery, and the bones of a young person, all in association. Full details of the find are not yet to hand, but it seems clearly to belong to the last century of Prehistoric Britain.

Our knowledge of the Roman period in Lincolnshire has been extended by further study of the occupation of the Fenland in that age, but otherwise there is nothing very significant to record. An updraught kiln has been found at Thealby north of Scunthorpe and Roman pottery has also occurred at a spot far below high water mark off shore at Mablethorpe—a discovery which adds support to the views about the position of the Romano - British coast line of Lincolnshire which have been put forward in the paper. Mrs. Rudkin has reported a number of minor sites in the neighbourhood of Rowston and Ashby de la Launde, including the probable site of a building with tessellated floor first noticed in 1831. In the southern part of the county the iron mines at Colsterworth have yielded further relics of Roman settlement, including several burials, a well, and much of the usual rubbish of Roman occupation.

Several important discoveries have been made relating to the pagan Saxon period. At Willoughton Mrs. Rudkin has found what is evidently the site of a wooden dwelling of the sixth century. Some pottery of this date has been found and also clear signs of surviving relics of the structure. The careful excavation of this site is greatly to be desired. The finding of burials with a large square-headed brooch in a sand pit at Laceby near Grimsby has done something to fill up the 'empty quarter' of Marshland, and it now also becomes apparent that there is a small cemetery in Riby Park. Round Scunthorpe clear traces of Anglian settlement have been revealed by pottery finds on Manton Common and in the eastern part of the parish of Messingham under conditions which make it likely that we have to deal with occupational debris and not with a disturbed cremation cemetery. Information has also come to the writer which shows that the Anglo-Saxon finds from Candlesby, which are referred to by Baldwin Brown but otherwise unknown, were in fact made when the reservoir on the north side of the village was constructed.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GAZETTEER OF LINCOLNSHIRE

In the following lists the archaeology of the county has been treated on strictly topographical lines. The parishes and places, so far as they are known to have produced objects or to contain sites, are ranged in alphabetical order. Each is accompanied by a letter and number giving its approximate position on the map (Fig. 9), and also a reference to the 6-inch sheets of the Ordnance Survey which

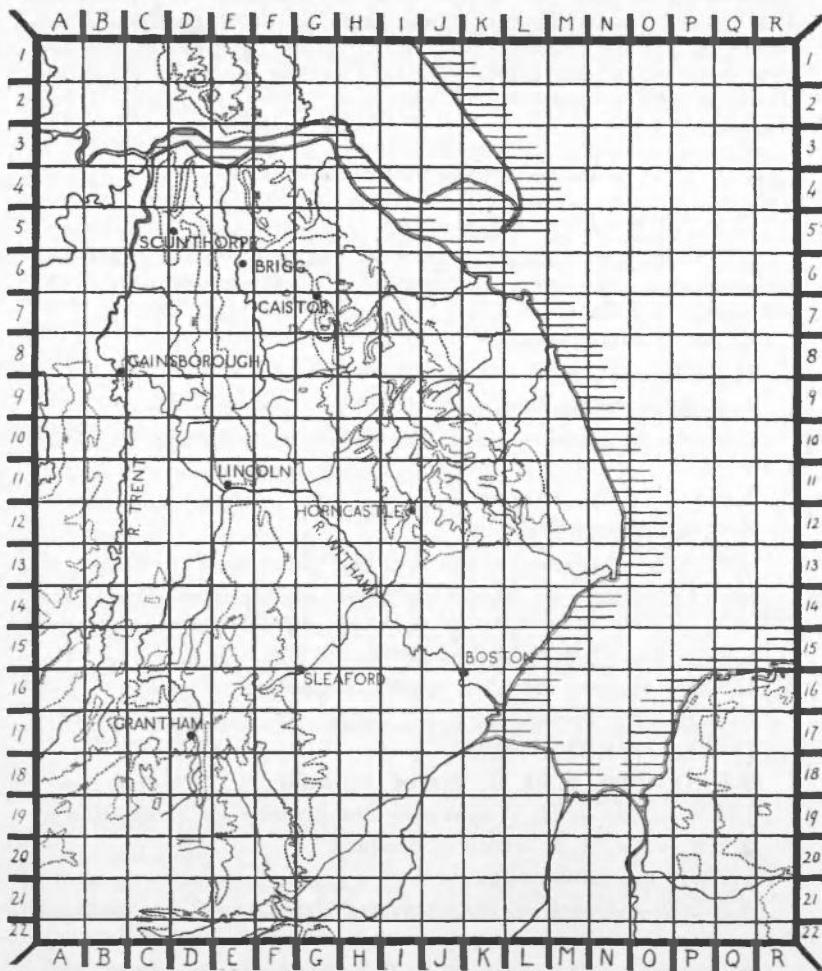


FIG. 9. KEY-MAP FOR GAZETTEER

cover the area in question. The map cannot give the accurate position of the many places mentioned, but it is hoped that it will make the finding of many obscure places easy with the aid of more detailed maps. The finds and sites belonging to each parish are listed as far as possible in order of age. Where possible a literary reference is given and also a note on present whereabouts.

In the case of bronze spearheads reference is made to the classification set up by Greenwell and Brewis in Vol. Ixi of *Archaeologia*, pages 439 to 472.

The compiler owes a heavy debt for much information to Mrs. E. H. Rudkin of Willoughton, who has supplied items from all parts of the county. He is also under an obligation to Messrs. H. Dudley and D. N. Riley of Scunthorpe for the majority of items belonging to that region. Mr. A. E. Smith of Sleaford has also generously placed the results of his field work at the writer's disposal. To these and to many others who have helped he offers his best thanks.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

DONCASTER = Doncaster Museum.

B.D. = The four folio volumes of original topographical and archaeological drawings made for Sir Joseph Banks and now in the possession of Colonel W. King-Fane of Fulbeck Hall, Lincoln.

G. = Grantham Museum.

H. = Hull Museum.

L. = Lincoln Museum.

LOUTH = Museum of the Louth Antiquarian Society and Field Club.

NEW. = Newark Museum.

S. = Scunthorpe Museum.

SPALDING = Museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society.

C. = Collection of Mr. Coulthurst of Thealby Hall, near Scunthorpe, shortly to be loaned to Scunthorpe Museum.

C-B. = Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A.

C.S.C. = the late Mr. C. S. Carter of Louth.

C.W.P. = the author.

D.N.R. = Mr. D. N. Riley.

E.H.R. = Mrs. E. H. Rudkin of Willoughton.

J.H.W. = Mr. J. H. Walshaw of Old Brumby Hall, Scunthorpe.

A.E.S. = Mr. A. E. Smith of Sleaford.

pp. = private possession.

A.A.S.R. = *Reports of the Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies.*

A. DE LA P. = Abraham de la Pryme's Diary, Surtees Society, Vol. 54.

ABER. = Abercromby, *A Study of the Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland and its associated Grave Goods*, two volumes.

ALLEN = Allen, *History of Lincolnshire*, 1833, two volumes.

ANT. J. = *The Antiquaries' Journal*.

ARCH. = *Archaeologia*.

ARCH. J. = *The Archaeological Journal*.

ARCH. REVIEW. = *The Archaeological Review*, Vol. iii, "A List of Roman Remains in Lincolnshire."

BALDWIN BROWN. = Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, four volumes.

BRITTON AND BRAYLEY = *The Beauties of Great Britain*.

CAMDEN = Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's edition, 1806.

CRAGG MSS. = An unpublished manuscript, *Topographical History of Lincolnshire*, prepared by John Cragg of Threchingham in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Extracts have been made from it by the kind permission of his descendant, W. A. Cragg, Esq., F.S.A., of Threchingham House.

DUDLEY = Harold Dudley, *The History and Antiquities of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham District*, with chapters by G. Walshaw, Esq., 1931, 7/6, published by W. H. and C. H. Caldicott, 112, High Street, Scunthorpe. Copies may be obtained on application to Mr. Dudley at Wayside Cottage, Burton on Stather, near Scunthorpe.

EVANS, A.S.I. = Sir John Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements*.

EVANS, A.B.I. = Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*.

J.R.S. = *The Journal of Roman Studies*.

L.N.Q. = *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*.

MARRATT = Marratt, *History of Lincolnshire*.

SKERTCHLY = S. Skertchly, Memoirs of the Geological Survey, *The Geology of the Fenland*, 1877.

TROLLOPE = Archdeacon Edward Trollope, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn*, 1877.

YERBURGH = Yerburgh, *Sketches . . . of Old and New Sleaford*, 1825.

WHITE = White's *Lincolnshire Directory*, edition of 1882.

ABY WITH GREENFIELD. L 10. 66 S.W. *Round barrow*.

ALFORD. L 11. 66 S.W., S.E. *Stone axe*.

ALKBOROUGH. C 3. 5 N.E., S.E. *Stone axe*. S. *Roman pot* with coins of Constantine the Great, Constantine II, and Valentinian I from Walcot Hall. *Early Metal Age flint sites* along the escarpment between here and Burton Stather.

ANCASTER. E 16. 105 S.E. The Roman *CAVSENNAE*. Small fortified station on the Ermine Street 16 miles south of Lincoln.

Leland. Camden, 11, 250. Stukeley, Itin. Curios. Iter Domesticum, 86. Britton and Brayley, ix, 761. Harrison, Descriptio Britanniae, ii, 17. Horsley, 432. Arch. Review, iii, 175. Roman coffin, Arch. J., 27, 4. Roman potter's kiln. Ibid. 11. Roman coin hoard. Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, the Tetrici, Aurelian. Ibid. 6. Coin moulds. L. Figure of the Deae Matres with altar, found in S.E. of church-yard in 1831. G. Inscribed stone, part of milestone, Constantine the Great. G. Anglo-Saxon urn cemetery. Arch. J., 14, 276, urn with combs. Ibid. 27, 4. Urns. Baldwin Brown, iv, 801. Bone combs. G. Bone tube. B.M.

ANWICK. G 15. 97 S.E. Lead socketed celt from destroyed barrow. Found in 1845, now in Leeds Museum. Proc. Geol. and Polytechnic Soc. of Yorks. 1866, 439. Evans, A.B.I. 455. Arch. J., 90, 143, pl. xiv.

APPLEBY. D 4. 11 S.W. Bronze hoard. Leaf-shaped sword and socketed spears. Originals lost, some replica in S. Dudley, 226. Large spearhead (Type IIIa) from Mickleholme. E.H.R. Roman coin hoard. No details. Trollope, 59.

ASGARBY BY HORNCastle. J 12. 82 N.W. Early Metal Age flint site. Asgarby Hall Farm. C.W.P. Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery. Beads and fibulae in B.M.

ASHBY DE LA LAUNDE. F 14. 87 S.W. Roman pottery and tessera from south-east of church. E.H.R. Roman coins, pottery, roof-tiles, pipes, and tesserae in field east of Ashby Hall and south of Markham's Plantation. E.H.R. Tesselated pavement found in parish in 1831. Trollope, 41.

ASHBY BY SCUNTHORPE. D 6. 18 S.E. Socketed celt. Arch. J., 1853, 71. Palstave. Doncaster. Polished stone axe. Ashby Warren. S. Broken polished flint axe, flattened sides. S. Microlithic site. South Grange Farm. Scalene triangles, trapezes, blunted point, pigmy cores, scrapers, much waste material, no microburins. D.N.R. Early Bronze Age type scrapers. Two B.T. arrowheads, one 'halberd blade.' South Grange Farm. D.N.R.

ASHBY PUERORUM. J 11. 74 N.W. Early Metal Age flints. C.W.P. Roman cremation in glass urn in freestone cist, found in 1794. L. Gent's Mag., 1804, ii, 971. Arch. 12, 96-8. Romano-British pottery from by spring on east boundary of parish opposite Somersby. C.W.P.

ASTERBY. I 10. 64 N.E. Skeletons and ancient dagger? J. Conway Walter, 'Records of Parishes round Horncastle, 1904, 18.

ASWARDBY. F 16. 115 N.W. Round mound, possibly windmill hill in Aswardby Park. Knoll called Barrow Hill, barrow, if any, now destroyed.

AUBOURN. D 13. 78 S.W. Roman bronze skillet, from the Witham, Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

AUNBY. D 21. 145 N.E. Arch. Review, iii, List of Roman Remains in Lincs. *Beads of reddish coloured agate, bronze armilla, steelyard?*

AUTHORPE. K 10. 56 S.E. *Stone axe.* Louth.

AXHOLME, ISLE OF. *Unidentified stone axe.* B.M. *Perforated basalt adze.* H. *Bronze hoard.* Arch. 5, 1776, 117.

BAGMOOR, see BURTON STATHER.

BARDNEY. G 12. 71 S.E. 72 S.W. *Dug-out boat* found on bank of Witham in 1931. Destroyed.

BARLINGS. F 11. 71 N.E. *Polished stone axe.* L.

BARNETBY LE WOLD. F 5. 20 N.W. *Roman pottery* found in 1913 when excavating a subway at the station.

BARROWBY. D 17. 113 S.E., S.W. *Microlithic site*, material in G. *B. and t. arrowhead.* G. *Late Bronze Age urn fragments.* G.

BARROW ON HUMBER. F 4. 7 N.E. *Roman inhumation burial* at Barrow Haven. J.R.S. 11, 206. *Wooden spade or paddle* from peat at Barrow Haven, said to be associated with Roman coins. H.

BARTON UPON HUMBER. F 3. 7 N.W., S.W. *Palstave.* H. *Bronze sword blade.* H.

BASTON. G 12. 146 N.E. *Pointed-butted stone axe* from Kates Bridge. Skertchly, 204. *Roman coins.* Trollope, 74, note. *Anglian urn cemetery.* Arch. J., 20, 29.

BEELSBY. H 7. 29 S.E. *Round barrow* south of Beelsby Top South. C.W.P.

BELCHFORD. J 11. 64 S.E. *B. and t. arrowheads.* Spalding.

BELTON. E 17. 114 N.W. *Microlithic site.* Material in G. *Late Bronze Age urn field*, barrel and bucket urns. Belton Lane. G. *Roman cinerary urns and coins* from near the Ermine Street, found in 1740. Camden, ii, 360. Arch. Review, iii, list.

BENNIWORTH. H 10. 54 S.E. ‘*Ancient British urn.*’ Allen, ii, 70. Weir’s Lincolnshire, 295. Fig. *Gold ring and counterfeit medal of Probus?* Camden, ii, 378.

BIGBY. F 6. 20 S.W. *Roman villa.* See O.S. 6 in. sheet. *Fragments of Roman (?) pavements* found at Kettleby Thorpe when the railway was built in 1847.

BILLINGHAY. H 14. 88 S.W. *Two ‘A’ beakers and part of a third.* One at L. Trollope, 30, fig. *Two Hallstatt-type bronze swords* from Billinghay Dales. 1852. Both at L. Trollope, 29. *Two small beehive querns* from same gravel pit at the Wyche as the beakers. *Flint axe.* Trollope, 49. *Dug-out boats.* Trollope, 49. Yerburgh, 159. *Roman inhumation burials?* Trollope, 79.

BILSBY. M 11. 66 S.E. *Stone axe.* Ashmolean.

BISCATHORPE. I 9. 55 N.W. *Partially polished flint axe.* Louth. *Two round barrows* by the High Street. C.W.P.

BLANKNEY. F 13. 79 S.E. *Gold torc* of unknown type from Linwood Hall. Trollope 80, note. *Ancient burials* on the Heath, probably prehistoric Camden, ii, 376.

BLYBOROUGH. D 8. 36 S.W. *Roman tessellated pavement*. Found in 1835, probably S.E. of Fox Covert Farm. Trollope, 57. E.H.R. *Site of Roman building* on Blyborough-Willoughton boundary. E.H.R. *Roman pound weight* from above. E.H.R. J.R.S., 22, 227. Ant. J. 13, 57. *Fragments of Roman pottery* east of Temple Farm. E.H.R. 'Tumulus' on Blyborough-Willoughton road on Ordnance Map of 1824 proved by excavation to be remains of small hut of early mediaeval date. E.H.R.

BOLINGBROKE. K 13. 82 N.W. *Polished stone axe* found in Sow Dales. p.p. Col. Salisbury Sharpe. Miningsby.

BOSTON. K 16. 109 S.W. *Looped palstave*. ? Looped palstave from Boston Harbour, now in King's Lynn Museum. Arch. 19, 102. Evans, A.B.I., 102. *Socketed celt*. B.M. *Bronze rapier*. Once in B.M., but not traceable. Arch. J. 1853, 2. *Large brass of Vespasian*. S. *Roman cinerary urn* ? Stukeley's Letters, June 22nd, 1715, 257.

BOTTESFORD. D 6. 18 S.E. *Roman sites* east of churchyard and in Pan Field. *Roman water pipes*. *Roman pottery* in Manor garden. *Roman coin moulds*. L.

BOULTHAM. E 11. 70 S.W. *Roman pottery kilns* on site of Ruston and Hornsby's engineering works. *Roman pottery* from old and new cemeteries. *Three Roman pots*. B.M.

BOURNE. G 19. 140 N.E. *B. and t. arrowhead* from the peat east of Bourne. Skertchly, 204. *Roman tessellated pavement* found in 1776 at Park Farm. Trollope, 37. *Roman coin hoard* at the same place. Trollope, 37. *Portions of tessellated floors, Roman coins, and pottery* from the Home Close, found while building the railway. Arch. J. 22, 337. Marratt, iii, 79. *Coin hoard* found in 1808 by the site of Bourne Castle. A.A.S.R. vi. 9. *Small bronze figure of a horse* (Roman). B.M.

BRACEBRIDGE. E 12. 70 S.W. *Ancient causeway* over the Witham. Memoirs of the Geol. Survey, 'The Geology of the Country round Lincoln,' by Ussher, Jukes-Brown, and Strahan, 1888, 166. *Iron spear-head and ferule* of Viking period. L.

BRANSTON. F 12. 70 S.E. 71 S.W. 78 N.E. 79 N.W. *Hoard of ten looped and socketed celts* found in 1906. L. *One socketed celt* in Greenwell Collection. B.M.

BRIGG. E 6. 19 S.E. *Ancient causeway* ? found in 1884. Rev. A. N. Claye's Historical Notes on the Church and Town of Brigg. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd ser. x, 110. Memoirs of the Geol. Survey, 'The Geology of North Lincs.' by W. A. E. Ussher, 1890, 158. *Dug-out boat* found in 1886. William Andrews, 'Bygone Lincs.' article by T. Tindall Wildridge. Rev. A. N. Claye (see above). Hull Museum Publication no. 73. *Raft*. Rev. A. N. Claye (see above). A.A.S.R. 1887-8, 1 (best account, with figs.). *Stone*

axe. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd ser. x, 110. *Polished axe of Borrowdale ash?* L. *Polished stone axe* from brickyard. E.H.R. *Hornstone axe* from Coal Dyke End. 'Naturalist,' May, 1898, 146. *Long, straight, narrow palstave of Scandinavian (?) type.* L. *Two flanged palstaves*, one broken. L. *Small palstave*, found in 1856. L. *Large flanged palstave* with stopridge, found near Brigg in 1856. L. *Looped palstave* with chevron ornament on blade, said to be local find, but possibly from Appleby neighbourhood. pp. *Socketed celt* from 'near Brigg,' found in 1856. L. *Two small socketed celts.* L. *Foodvessel.* Abercromby Type 3. B.M. *Late Bronze Age pin* from brickyard. E.H.R. *Bronze spearhead*, Type V, from brickyard, 1933. E.H.R. *Hallstatt type pottery* from brickyard. E.H.R. *Roman fibula*, trumpet type, first half of second century. H. Hull Museum Publications, no. 50, 8, Fig.

BROCKLESBY. G 5 21 N.W. *Three round barrows.* C.W.P.

BROUGHTON. E 5. 19 S.W. *Flint flakes, cores and scrapers* of early type. D.N.R. *Stone axes*, 'Naturalist,' May 1898, 145. *Group of eight round barrows* on Broughton Common. Account of excavation, Arch. J., 8, 341 ff. Cinerary urns, bronze razor, plano-convex flint knives, and flint flakes in B.M. See also B.M. Bronze Age Guide, 49. Evans, A.B.I. 216. Abercromby, ii, Pl. 68, no. 76 and 77, pl. 69, no. 98. *Flat axe with punched decoration* from Broughton, sold out of the county at the Atkinson sale at Brigg. 1933. *Roman fibula* found in 1889 on Broughton Common, shows both La Tène III and Roman features. L. Cf. fibula from Polden Hills in B.M. Roman Guide, 52. *Bronze statuette of Mercury* found on Broughton Common in 1889. L.

BRUMBY. D 5. 18 N.E. *Stone axe*, from Brumby Common. S. *Flint axe*, polished on edge only. S. *Broken polished flint axe.* S. *Polished stone axe.* S. *Bronze shield.* B.M. Proc. Soc. Ant. 21, 147. *Bronze spearhead*, Type IIIa. B.M. *Two Roman ollae of gritted ware.* B.M.

BULLINGTON. G 11. 62 S.E. *Flanged palstave*, found in 1842. L.

BURGH ON BAIN. H 9. 55 N.W. *Three round barrows*, one possibly long, all close to the High Street. C.W.P. Arch. J. 89, 198. *Polished flint axe.* Baxter Square Farm. Louth. B. and t. arrowheads, Baxter Square Farm. Louth.

BURGH LE MARSH. M 12. 84 N.W. *Microliths* and debris of microlithic industry from material of Cock Hill barrow. *Roman coins* from deserted churchyard of St. Mary. Stukeley, Itin. Curios., Iter Domesticum, 29. Camden, ii, 386. Jabez Good, 'A Lincolnshire Glossary,' 121. *Cock Hill, round barrow.* Anglo-Saxon primary inhumation, sixth to seventh century. Much Roman pottery from material of mound.

BURNHAM (Low) (near Haxey). B 7. 25 S.E. *Gold torc and ring money.* B.M. 'Man,' xxxii, Aug. 1932, nos. 222-239, 182.

BURRINGTON. C 5. 18 N.W., S.W. *Bronze shield* found on Burringham Common in 1843. Round type. B.M. Proc. Soc. Ant.

2nd ser. 3, 200. A.A.S.R., iv, 395. Proc. Roy. Irish Academy. 1874, 277.

BURTON STATHER. C 4. 10 N.W., N.E. From BAGMOOR: *Three microlithic sites.* C. Much material in S. Very prolific. *Tranchet arrowhead.* D.N.R. *Sixteen leaf arrowheads.* C. four J.H.W. *Nine beaker type B.T. arrowheads.* C. also D.N.R. *Seven later type B.T. arrowheads.* C. and J.H.W. *Three single-shouldered arrowheads.* C. *Three petit tranchets.* C. *Eight plano convex flint knives.* C., two D.N.R., S. Pieces of *Two discoidal polished flint knives.* C. *Fragment of flint 'beaker' dagger.* C. Many quartzite *polishing stones.* C. and D.N.R. *Ground flint adze.* C. *Pointed-butted polished axe of greenstone.* C. *Pointed-butted, round-sectioned axe of sedimentary rock.* C. *Flat-sided axe of greyish sedimentary rock.* C. *Round-sectioned axe of coarse hard sandstone.* C. Axe of *coarse hard sandstone* with almost circular section. C. *Three pieces of polished flint axes.* C. *Cutting edge of large grey sandstone axe.* D.N.R. *Spall from polished greenstone axe, used as scraper.* D.N.R. *Spall from axe of fine grained brown stone.* D.N.R. *Chipped greenstone object, unfinished axe?* J.H.W. *Three flakes from polished flint axes.* J.H.W. *Chip of polished white flint axe.* J.H.W. *Food vessel.* Aber. Type 1a, in possession of Sir Berkeley Sheffield. *Beaker sherds*, one from a bevelled rim. D.N.R. *Two bronze socketed celts* from Bagmoor mine, one in S. and one in pp. *Two damaged bronze spearheads.* Type V. S. *Bronze socketed gouge* found in socket of one of the above. S. *Three bronze spearheads*, not found in association. Type V. C. *Broken point of large bronze spearhead.* Type V? C. *Six complete bronze socketed celts.* C. *One damaged specimen of extremely narrow type* with front face only one-third the length of side face. C. *Small whetstone of black stone*, pierced for suspension. C. *Saxon cinerary urns.* Bagmoor mine, west face. S. *Saxon pottery* from another part of Bagmoor mine.

BURTON BY LINCOLN. E 11. 61 S.W. *Roman tessellated pavement*, found north of the almshouses in 1911. Part preserved at Burton Hall Estate Office. *Burials, twelve stone coffins and three coffins of burnt clay*, found in quarry at Burton Hill top between 1864 and 1870. White, 217.

BURWELL. K 10. 65 N.W., N.E. *Part polished flint axe.* L. *Stone axe.* L.

BUTTERWICK. C 6. 18 S.W. *Flanged palstave.* L.

BYTHAM, CASTLE. E 20. 139 N.E., S.E. *Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial.* Arch. J. 10, 81.

BYTHAM, LITTLE. E 19. 139 S.E. *Bronze Age cinerary urn.* G.

CADNEY. E 6. 28 N.W. *Socketed celt.* L.

CAENBY. E 9. 44 S.E. *Anglo-Saxon barrow* with primary inhumation. Arch. J., 7, 36 (account of excavation). B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide, 86-7. Baldwin Brown, iv, 801.

CAISTOR. G 6. 29 S.W. *Socketed celt.* Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. *Round barrow, Audleby Top.* C.W.P. 'Sack Stone,'

Fonaby Top. Rev. Dr. Oliver, 'An Account of the Religious Houses in the West Side of the Witham, etc.', 1846, 155. Arch. J., 89, 199, fig. *Plano-convex flint knife*. Stukeley. Itin. Curious., Iter Domesticum, 101-2. Allen, ii, 225. Arch. J., 6, 188. A.A.S.R., vi, 151-2 (coin list). *Lead cistern with cast inscription.* CVNOBARRVS FECIT VIVAS. One piece in B.M., another at L. Both bear the inscription. A.A.S.R., vii, xci. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery.* Arch. J., 14, 174. *Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl* L. Ibid. Baldwin Brown, iv, 800.

CANDLESBY. M 12. 83 N.E. *Long barrow?* east of village and on north side of road to Burgh. *Anglo-Saxon burials.* Baldwin Brown, iv, 801. Found when making reservoir on hill north of village.

CANWICK. E 11. 70 S.E. *Bronze Age cinerary urn* from Canwick Farm. L. *Bronze tweezers.* Arch. J., 23, 304. *Roman tessellated pavement* under the chancel of the church, found in 1814. *Anglo-Saxon sword* with magical inscription. Viking period. B.M.

CAREBY. E 20. 145 N.E. *Saxon ring fibula.* Arch. J., 8, 213.

CARLBY. E 20. 146 N.W. *Large nearly circular earthwork* in Carlby Wood.

Carlton Scroop. E 16. 105 N.W., S.W. *Anglo-Saxon fibulae,* cruciform. G.

CAYTHORPE. D 15. 96 S.W. 105 N.W. *Long, narrow flint axe* with polished blade. G. 'A' beaker. G. Parts of two beakers. 'A'? G. Food vessel. G. Handled food vessel. G. Degenerate beaker? G. 'Incense cup.' G. Overhanging rim urn. Nottingham Castle Museum. Two pieces of collars of urns. G. Small bronze palstave. Nottingham Castle Museum. Bronze hoard, socketed celts, parts of two spearheads (type V?), part of sword blade, waste metal. Found 1884. L. *Bronze link for double belt.* Early first century A.D. G. *Clay loomweight*, circular type. G. Romano-British pot, Nottingham Castle Museum. *Base of Roman statue, and stone cist with Roman coin hoard.* Gratian, Honorius, Arcadius. Arch. J., 14, 140. *Anglo-Saxon cruciform fibula, two iron spearheads, and one knife.* G. Three small rough Anglo-Saxon pots. Nottingham Castle Museum. *Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery material* in Nottingham Castle Museum, including eight ring brooches, two square-headed brooches, two cruciform brooches, one iron shield boss, one heavy bronze armlet, one 'spangle' from a pin, eight buckle clasps, four bronze tags, one pair small bronze tweezers, a few beads.

CHERRY WILLINGHAM. F 11. 71 N.W. *Roman pottery* found in building new houses.

CLAXBY BY ALFORD. M 12. 75 N.W., S.W., N.E., S.E. *Two long barrows.* Deadmen's Graves. Arch. J., 89, 189 ff. *Round barrow*, by the chalk pit, now destroyed, crouched burial. *Rectangular earthwork*, doubtful date, but possibly Romano-British.

Roman pottery and coins. Faustina, Constantine, Constantius, Licinius, Gallienus, and Honorius (gold). L.N.Q., ix, no. 72, October, 1906, 103.

CLAXBY BY NORMANBY. G 7. 37 S.E. *Roman tessellated pavement*, see O.S. 6-inch map. Allen, ii, 208. *Roman box tile.* L.

CLAYPOLE. C 15. 95 S.W. *Flanged palstave.* New. *Roman pottery.* New.

CLEETHORPES. J 5. 22 N.E., S.E. 23 S.W. *Perforated axe hammer.* L.

COATES, LITTLE. I 5. 22 S.W. *Round barrow at Toothill*, now destroyed, urn found, now lost.

COLD HANWORTH. E 10. 53 N.W., S.W. *Two polished flint axes and one stone axe.* L. Arch. J., 27, 142.

COLEBY. E 15. 86 N.E. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery.* B.M. L.N.Q. v, no. 40, October, 1897.

COLSTERWORTH. D 19. 131 S.W. *Bronze Age cinerary urn*, biconical. G. *Roman well, interments, and occupational rubbish.* Found in ironstone mine in summer of 1934. *Roman blast furnace.* G. Ant. J. 12, no. 3, 262 ff. Ant. J. 13, no. 2, 166 ff. *Grantham Journal*, February 13th, 1932. *Anglo-Saxon sword.* G. *Late Bronze Age pottery fragments from the iron-mine.* G.

CONESBY (place N. of Scunthorpe now destroyed by iron-mines). D 5. 10 S.E. *Microlithic site.* Material at S. *Leaf and barbed and tanged arrowheads.* L. *Two sherds of beaker.* S. *Small bronze socketed axe from Lysaght's Works.* Roman buildings. 'Money Field,' Conesby Cliff. J.R.S. vol. 16, 195. Dudley. 51-9. Fig. and plan. *Roman bronze stand from site of Lysaght's Works.* L. *Anglo-Saxon strap ends.* S.

CROSBY (part of modern Scunthorpe). D 5. 18 N.E. *Two microlithic sites on Crosby Warren.* Material at S. *Stone axe.* Arch. J. 10, 70. *Stone axe.* S. *Large polished flint axe.* C. *Fragments of 'A' beaker and contemporary coarse ware.* Crosby Warren. D.N.R. *Fragments of six or seven 'B' beakers from Crosby Warren.* S.

CROWLE. B 5. 9 S.W., S.E. *Two bronze rapiers* from Crowle Moors, found in 1747. B.D. *Bronze spearhead* (type IIIa), from Crowle Moors in 1747. B.D. *Damaged bronze spearhead*, from Crowle Moors in 1747. B.D. *Looped palstave*, found in 1747. B.D. See also Arch. 5, 117.

CROXTON. F 5. 20 N.E. *Yarborough Camp*, earthwork of rectangular form. Stukeley, Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, 101. Camden, ii, 387-8. *Roman coin finds* in camp and elsewhere in parish. J.R.S. 12, 249.

CUXWOLD. G 7. 29 S.E. *Long barrow* in Ash Holt. Arch. J. 89, 184-5. *Gold armlet* of similar workmanship to the Rillaton gold cup. Present place unknown. Arch. J. 14, 92, fig. Arch. J. 24, 193, Fig.

DEEPING, MARKET. G 21. 147 S.W. *Roman finds (?) in the Welland.* Nichols' Bibl. Topog. Britt. III, xv.

DEEPING FEN. H 21. 141 S.E. 147 N.E. *Dug-out boat,* found 1839. Ant. J. 6, no. 2, 136, fig.

DEEPING ST. JAMES. H 21. 147 S.W. 152 N.W. *Bronze Age cinerary urn.* B.M. *Bronze swords?* Stukeley's Letters, Vol. ii, 323, August, 1740.

DENTON. D 17. 122 N.W., S.W. *Two 'A' beakers and one handled beaker.* One beaker in B.M., piece of another at G. Handled beaker now (1934) in possession of Rev. Goodwin, Leigh Rectory, Stoke-on-Trent. A.A.S.R., 38, 207 *Roman villa by the Salt Way,* found 1727. Camden, ii, 359. Stukeley, Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, 86, note. Allen, ii, 315. Britton and Brayley, ix, 773. Arch Review, iii, list. Fowler, 'Collection of Roman pavements.' *Second brass of Hadrian.* L.N.Q. v, no. 40, October, 1897, 117.

DIGBY. F 14. 87 S.E. *B. and t. arrowheads.* L. and pp. *Polished flint axe.* Skertchly, 206. *Coin of Hadrian.* L.

DONINGTON. I 17. 116 S.E. *Beehive quern* of pudding-stone from hamlet of Northorpe. pp. *Roman cinerary urn?* Camden, ii, 349.

DONINGTON ON BAIN. I 10. 55 S.W. *Round barrows* destroyed by railway in 1875. C.S.C. *Round barrow* by Bluestone Heath road. C.W.P. *Partly polished flint axe.* H. Hull Museum Publication, no. 52. *B. and t. arrowhead.* Louth. *Cremation cemetery* of unknown date? In field called 'Ringlands.' Allen, ii, 88. Arch. Review, iii, list. *Small bipartite urn* found in 1814. Letter and sketch from Ed. Bogg in 'Primaeva Antiquities,' page 79, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. Possibly this find was the origin of the cremation cemetery story.

DOWSBY. G 18. 124 S.E. *Group of seven round barrows* called Hoe Hills on edge of fen. See O.S. 6 inch map. *Stone axe,* Dowsby Fen. Spalding.

DRAGONBY OR SAWCLIFFE. D 5. 10 S.E. *Microlithic site.* 300 yards N.W. of 'Dragon.' Scalene triangles, scrapers, cores, and flakes. D.N.R. *Triangular arrowhead.* D.N.R. *Broken stone axe.* S. 'Money Field,' site of Roman buildings. Dudley, 51 ff. (account of excavation).

DUNSBY. G 19. 132 N.E. *Cinerary urns?* Skertchly, 246, fig. *Roman thumb pot.* Spalding. *Romano-British fields* in Dunsby Fen. (air photo.)

DUNSTON. F 13. 79 S.W. *Bronze Age cinerary urn* from destroyed barrow. L.

EAGLE. C 12. 77 N.E. *Beehive quern.* New.

EAST FERRY. B 7. 25 S.E. *Socketed celt* found on the bank of the Trent. E.H.R. *Dug-out boat*, found 1903. Remains at S.

EASTON. D 18. 131 N.W. *Roman coins of Nero and Licinius.* Trollope, 44.

EDENHAM. G 19. 140 N.W. 132 S.W. *Stone axe.* Skertchly, 204.

EDLINGTON. I 11. 73 N.W., S.W. 72 S.E. *Cinerary urns?* Arch. Review, iii, list. White, 284.

ELKINGTON, SOUTH. J 8. 47 N.E., S.E. *Round barrow,* near Julian's Barn. See O.S. 6 in. sheet.

ELSHAM. F 5. 20 N.W. *Two round barrows* on golf course. C.W.P. *Basalt axe* from Red House Farm. pp. *Palstave* from Red House Farm. pp. *Looped palstave.* B.M.

EPWORTH. B 6. 25 N.E. *B. and t. arrowhead.* *Roman coin.* White, 286. *Perforated basalt axe hammer.* Belfast Museum.

EWERBY. G 16. 98 S.W. 107 N.W. *Perforated stone mace-head* from Ewerby Waite. *Ancient gravel causeway* (Roman?) across Ewerby Waite. Cragg MSS.

FARFORTH. J 10. 65 N.W. *Anglo-Saxon bucket.* B.M.

FENTON ON FOSSDYKE. C 10. 60 N.W., S.W. *Roman pottery* found at Little London close to bank of Fossdyke.

FERRIBY, SOUTH. C 10. 6 S.E. *B. and t. arrowheads* from the foreshore. H. *Quartzite polishing stones.* H. *Brigantian gold and silver coins* from the foreshore. B.M. and H. Numismatic Journal, iii, 1906. Ibid. 1908. *Roman site on foreshore*, now largely swallowed up by the Humber. Many finds, nearly all at H. Hull Museum Publications nos. 28, 38, 64, 65, 80. 'AVCISSA' *fibulae.* H. Hull Museum Publication no. 38, 250-3, Figs. *Anglo-Saxon cruciform fibulae.* H. Hull Museum Publication, no. 39, pl. xxx. *Roman site at South Ferriby Sluice.* Roman pottery and hearths. H. Hull Museum Publication, no. 141, 6. *Human burial in coracle.* Hull Museum Publication, no. 141, 6.

FILLINGHAM. D 10. 52 N.W. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Rumours of Roman site,* probably that at Owmyby Cliff, q.v. Arch. Review, iii, list. White, 295.

FISKERTON. F 11. 71 N.W. *Flint dagger*, beaker type. Evans, A.S.I., 350. *Hoard of socketed celts.* L. *Three silver-gilt Anglo-Saxon disc-headed pins* linked together from the Witham. B.M. B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide, 98.

FLEET. L 19. 143 N.E. *Roman coin hoard.* Gallienus and the Thirty Tyrants. Stukeley, Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, 13. Benjamin Martin, 'A Natural History of England,' 1763, Camden, ii, 343.

FLIXBOROUGH. C 4. 10 S.W., S.E. *Microlithic site* half mile S.W. of Old Flixborough church. J.H.W. *Flint scrapers and two leaf arrowheads* from above site. J.H.W. *Stone axe.* Arch. J. 10, 70. *Polished pointed-butted greenstone axe with slightly flattened sides.* C. *Flint beaker dagger.* pp. Sir Berkeley Sheffield. Ant. J.

ix, no. 1, 36, Fig. *Fragments of Beaker (A.C.)* and contemporary coarse wares from above site. D.N.R. *Hoard of bronze celts, spears, and sword fragments.* Arch. J. 29, 194. *Small tanged bronze knife,* found 1890. S. *Fragments of La Tene (?) Pottery* from site near old church. D.N.R. *Romano-British site south of old Flixborough Church.* Roman pottery and loomweights. J.H.W. *Anglo-Saxon fibulae.* Baldwin Brown, iv, 801.

FOSTON. D 16. 104 S.W. *Leaf arrowhead.* L. *Roman site* in Great Fallows on east side of Fallows Lane. C.W.P.

FRIESTON (Hamlet of Caythorpe). D 15. 105 N.W. *Late Bronze Age urn field.* Barrel and bucket urns. G.

FRISKNEY. M 14. 91 S.E. *Three 'British Celts.'* 'Ancient British pottery.' White, 305.

FRODINGHAM (part of Scunthorpe). D 5. 18 N.E. *Diorite axe.* Doncaster.

FULLETBY. J 11. 74 N.W. 'Tumulus.' O.S. 1824. Destroyed. *Roman cinerary urns.* Found 1846. Site marked on 73 N.E.

FULNETBY G 10 62 N.E. *Roman coins* found during road improvements at Clay Bridge.

GAINSBOROUGH. B 8. 42 N.E., S.E. 43 N.W., S.W. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Looped palstave*, found 1902. H. Hull Museum Publication, no. 52, 141. *Dug-out boat.* Stark, Hist. of Gainsborough, note to p. 5.

GEDNEY. L 19. 135 S.E. *Bronze swords (?)* found near the Raven Bank. Stukeley, Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, 14.

GEDNEY HILL. K 20. 149 S.W. *Roman coins, etc.* Stukeley, Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, 13. Camden, ii, 342. Allen, i, 340. *Many traces of Romano-British agriculture* to north, west, and south of village. (Air photos.) C.W.P.

GLENTHAM. E 8. 44 N.E. 'Tumulus.' O.S. 1824.

GLENTWORTH. D 9. 44 S.W. *Roman pavement (?).* Cragg MSS.

GOKEWELL. D 5. 19 N.W. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Stone axe.* L.

GONERBY, LITTLE. D 17. 113 S.E. *Small ovoid perforated stone hammer*, associated with two skeletons, one hybrid Early Bronze Age (?) urn, and another urn with food vessel characteristics. All in G. For hybrid see Arch. J. 90, 128, Pl. viii C.

GRANTHAM. D 17. 113 S.E., 122 N.E. *Stone mace head,* perforated quartzite pebble type. G. From Manthorpe. *Beaker.* 'A' type. pp. A.A.S.R., 38, 207. *Handled beaker.* G. A.A.S.R., 38, 207. *Roman coin hoard.* Leland. Camden, ii, 360. Trollope, 45. *Carbonised grain and two beehive querns*, found in 'cave' in ground on west side of Spittlegate Lordship in 1724. Cragg MSS. *Anglo-Saxon cremation and inhumation cemetery*, at Spittlegate. Urns, spears, fibulae, and knife at G. *Food vessel.* G. *Food vessel (?)*

from Papermill Lane. G. *Roman coins*. Camden, ii, 360. *Anglo-Saxon pottery fragments*, black ware, rosette stamped, from suburb of New Somerby. G.

GRAYINGHAM. D 8. 36 N.W., S.W. *Bronze spearhead*. Type looped III. York Museum. *Two round barrows* (?) south of Northorpe railway station. C.W.P.

GREATFORD. G 21. 146 N.E. *Roman coins*. See O.S. 6 in. sheet.

GREETHAM. J 11. 73 N.E., S.E. 74 N.W., S.W. *Three round barrows*. C.W.P. For pottery found in one see A.A.S.R., 22, lxix.

GRETWELL. E 11. 70 N.E. *Hallstatt type 'boat' fibula*. L. *Roman villa*. Arch. J. 48, 187. J.R.S. 15, 227. Arch J., 49, 258. A.A.S.R. 21, 48. *Two Roman fibulae*. L. *Various Roman burial finds* in the ironstone mines. C.W.P.

GRIMBLETHORPE. I 9. 55 N.W. *Round barrow*. C.W.P.

GRIMSTHORPE. F 19. 140 N.W. *Roman coins*. Camden, ii, 353.

GUNTHORPE. B 7. 34 N.E. *Leaf arrowhead*. Hanley Museum. Evans, A.S.I. 373. Reliquary, vi, Pl. xvi, 5. *Bronze spearhead*, Type V. Dredged from Trent. New.

HACEBY. E 17. 114 S.E. *Roman villa*. Gent's Mag., 1818, Part I, 634. Ibid, Part II, 38-9.

HACKTHORN. E 10. 52 S.E. *Coin of Victorinus*. L.

HAGWORTHINGHAM. J 12. 74 S.W. *Greenstone polished axe*, with flattened edges found in churchyard. E.H.R. *Roman site north of village*. E.H.R.

HAINTON. H 9. 54 N.E. *Round barrow* by the High Street. C.W.P. *Roman hoard of silver coins* in 'a large posset pot with three feet and a handle.' Camden, ii, 386.

HALE, GREAT. G 16. 107 S.W. *Saltern* (?). Arch. J. 17, 63.

HALTON, WEST. D 4. 5 S.E. *Round barrow* (?). 'Bunker's Hill.' A. de la P. 140. *Hoard of socketed celts*. B.M. (the bulk), two at L., one at H. Arch. J., 10, 69.

HARDWICK. C 10. 60 S.W. *Bronze spearhead*. Types III or IIIa. L.

HAREBY. J 12. 82 N.W. *Leaf arrowhead*. pp.

HARLAXTON. D 17. 122 N.E. *The Helmet* (?). See text of Lincs. paper p. Leland. Itin. Hearne's Ed. Vol. i, 30. *Roman cremation*. Camden, ii, 359.

HARMSTON. E 13. 78 S.W. *Perforated stone hammer* of cushion type. L. *Coin of Faustina II*. L.

HARPSWELL. D 8. 44 N.W. *Early Iron Age pottery fragment*, from Harpswell cross roads. E.H.R. *Brass coin of Maxentius*. Site of old aerodrome. pp.

HATTON. H 11. 63 S.E. *Polished stone axe*. pp. *Romano-British site*. Pottery at L.

- HAUGHAM. J 9. 56 S.W. *Two round barrows.* C.W.P.
- HAXEY. B 7. 25 S.W. *Five polished and unpolished stone axes.*
L. *Broken stone axe.* Doncaster. *Perforated basalt axe.* H.
Perforated stone hammer, pestle type. Sturge Collection. B.M.
Bronze spearhead, Type III. B.M. *Hoard of bronze celts,* all
socketed save one looped palstave. One of marked Irish character.
B.M. *Socketed celt.* L. *Wooden effigy from the peat,* found 1802.
Stonehouse, 'The Hist. —— of the I. of Axholme,' Part I, 12,
note. Allen, ii, 214.
- HEYDOUR. E 17. 114 N.E., S.E. *Stone axe* from Nightingale
Plantation. pp. *Roman building site.* Nightingale Plantation.
C.W.P.
- HECKINGTON. F 12. 71 S.W., S.E. *Round barrow (?)*. Butts.
Hill. Yerburgh, 241. *Anglo-Saxon secondary burials and cemetery (?)*.
Ibid. *Roman coins.* Trollope, 76, note.
- HEIGHINGTON. F. 12. 71 S.W., S.E. *Food vessel with four feet.*
From bed of sand close to old course of Witham. L. Arch. J. 26,
288. Fig. Ibid. 90, 126, pl. vii.
- HIBALDSTOW. E 7. 27 S.E. *Site of Roman posting station?*
at "Castle Hills." A. de la P. 149. Stukeley, Letters, ii, 251.
Ben. Martin, 'The Natural History of England,' 1763, ii, 218.
Camden, ii, 376. Allen, ii, 217. Arch. Review, iii, list. Trollope,
57. *Roman villa,* revealed by building of railway. Trollope, 57.
Leaf arrowheads. Staniswells Farm. E.H.R. and C.W.P. *Flint*
sickle (broken). P.S.E.A. vii, Part I. 1932, 73, no. 30. *Roman*
cremation and inhumation burials. E.H.R.
- HOLBEACH. K 18. 135 S.W. *Roman site at Anytoft?* Stukeley,
Iter Curios., Iter Domesticum, i, 13-14. Camden, ii, 235.
- HOLME. D 6. 19 S.W. *Looped palstave.* S.
- HOLTON LE MOOR. G 7. 37 N.E. *Fragment of stone axe*
B.M. *Square-butted perforated axe-hammer of basalt.* Sturge Coll.
B.M.
- HOLYWELL CUM AUNBY. F 20. 145 N.E. *Variety of small objects,*
Roman coins, etc. Arch. J. Lincoln Congress Report. 1848, 29.
Anglo-Saxon ring fibula? Ibid.
- HONINGTON. E 16. 105 S.W. *Honington Camp.* Early Iron
Age? Camden, ii, 359. Trollope, 46. *Roman coin hoard.* Ibid.
Four bronze armillae of first and second-century type from Honington,
found in 1867. L.
- HORKSTOW. E 4. 6 S.E. *Roman villa* with famous 'chariot
race' pavement, found in 1796 and removed to B.M. in 1928.
Fowler. *Roman Pavements.* Lysons, Reliquiae Brit. Rom.
- HORNCastle. I 12. 73 S.W. S.E. *Perforated basalt axe-hammer,*
found on the Wong. H. Hull Museum Publication, no. 52, 137.
J. Conway Walter, 'Hist. of Horncastle,' 1908, 7. *Flanged palstave.*
B.M. W.G. 1813. '*British urns.*' Walter, op. cit. 2. *Roman*

fort. Stukeley, Itin. Curios., Iter Domesticum, i, 30. Camden, ii, 378. Weir, 'Hist. of Horncastle,' 5. Allen, ii, 90-1. *Roman coin list.* Walter, op. cit. 4. *Roman finds* made on the site of the Union in 1838. Walter, op. cit. 6. *Two Roman two-handled jars* from S.E. corner of Roman area in 1837. One at Grimsby and one at L. *Roman well?* L.N.Q. i, Part 6, April, 1889, 180. *Roman lead coffins*, found between Queen Street and South Street, and also under New Jerusalem Chapel in Croft Street. See Walter, op. cit. Ogden, 'Hist. of Horncastle,' 7. *Anglo-Saxon sword.* H.

HORSINGTON. H 12. 72 S.E. *Roman pottery find.* See O.S. 6-inch sheet, and L.N.Q. iii, no. 21, January, 1893, 154.

HOUGH ON THE HILL. D 16. 104 N.E. *Piece of large overhanging rim urn.* G. *Two clay loomweights.* G. *Small barrow containing many Anglian urns, and four inhumations* on Loveden Hill. Urns in G. and B.M. A.A.S.R. 38, 313-20.

HUMBY. F 18. 123 N.E. *Roman site*, probably part of that at Sapperton, q.v. Trollope, 45, note. Cragg. M.S.S. *Roman seal box.* G. Arch. J. 14, 75.

HYKEHAM, NORTH. E 12. 78 N.W. *Polished stone axe.* L.

INGOLDMELLS. N. 12. 76 S.E. *Early Iron Age salt-making sites.* Ant. J. xii, July, 1932, no. 3, 238-54. *Timber structures associated with these.* Ibid. 254-6. *Early Iron Age pottery.* Proc. Hants. Field Club and Arch. Soc. xi, 1930, 'St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester,' 165. *Handbricks.* Arch. J. 7, 69 ff. and 175 ff. *Geology of sites.* Quarterly Journal of Geol. Soc. 87, Part 2, 1931. 'The Post-Glacial deposits of the Lincs. coast,' by Dr. H. H. Swinnerton. *Roman site at Ingoldmells Point.* Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc. and Ant. J. as above. *Evidence for former Roman site in Ingoldmells.* Lincoln Record Soc. Ingoldmells Court Rolls, p. 248.

INGOLDSBY. E 18. 123 S.E. *Earthwork, 'Round Hills,' roughly circular.* See O.S. 6-inch sheet.

KEADBY. C 5. 18 N.W. *Hoard of socketed celts.* Found during the building of the new Keadby Bridge in 1915 and dispersed. One now in possession of E.H.R.

KEAL, WEST. K 13. 74 S.E. 82 S.E. *Microlithic site.* Hall Hill. Memoirs of the Geol. Survey. 'The Geology of part of East Lincolnshire,' Sheet 84, by A. Jukes-Brown, 137-8. 1887. Also personal examination. C.W.P. *Stone axe.* pp. *Fragment of stone axe.* C.W.P. *Flake from stone axe.* C.W.P. *Flake from polished flint axe.* C.W.P. *Trimmed-down polished flint axe.* C.W.P. *Butt of large polished stone axe.* C.W.P. *Broken flat-sided stone axe.* C.W.P. *Early Metal Age flints.* Very numerous. C.W.P. *Microlithic site* N. of Bunker's Gorse. C.W.P. *Early Metal Age flints* from same site. B. and t. arrowhead, plano-convex knife. *Bronze Age domestic pottery.* Bunker's Gorse. C.W.P. *Rim fragment of 'Peterborough' ware.* Hall Hill. Arch. J. 88, 156. *Fragments of several beakers.* Hall Hill. C.W.P. *Large Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn.* Hall Hill, 1915. C.W.P. *Early Iron*

Age pottery fragments. Hall Hill. C.W.P. *Romano-British hut site.* Hall Hill. C.W.P. *Anglo-saxon pottery fragments* with rosette stamp and other decoration. pp. Hall Hill. *Two Anglo-Saxon dark blue glass beads.* Hall Hill. C.W.P.

KEISBY. F 18. 124 S.W. *Small Roman bas-relief*, preserved in Lenton Church.

KELSEY, NORTH. F 7. 28 S.W., S.E. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Stone axe*, Smithfield Farm site. pp. *Early Metal Age flints*, including 5 b. and t. arrowheads. Smithfield Farm site. pp. *Basalt axe hammer*, from North Kelsey Moor. L. *Flanged palstave.* L. *Romano-British village site.* Smithfield Farm. Coarse pottery. ash, tiles, querns, foundations, coins of the Constantine period, minimi. *Brigantian bronze coin* from North Kelsey Moor. Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Proceedings. Vol. iv. February 16, 1880. pp. xiv-xvi.

KELSEY, SOUTH. F 7. 37 N.W. *Polished stone axe* from by the Canal Bridge. pp. *Palstave.* B.M. W.G. 1885.

KELSTERN. I 8. 47 S.W. *Four round barrows.* C.W.P. *Early Metal Age flint site.* Kelstern Grange. C.S.C. *Flanged palstave.* pp.

KETSBY. J 10. 65 S.E. *Barrow.* Camden, ii, 383. Query, Beacon Plantation long barrow?

KILLINGHOLME. G 4. 13 N.W. *Two polished stone axes* from 200 yards north of the church. One flat-sided. pp. C.B. Naturalist, May, 1898, 145.

KINGERBY. F 8. 45 N.W. *Bronze armillae* found in 1800. Arch. J. Arch. Inst. Lincoln Meeting Report, 1848, xxxii.

KIRKBY, EAST. K 13. 82 S.W. *Anglo-Saxon coin of St. Edmund.* Proc. Soc. Ant. 10, 120.

KIRKBY GREEN. F 13. 87 N.W. *Bronze Age cinerary urn.* L.

KIRKBY CUM OSGODBY. F 8. 45 N.E. *Six leaf arrowheads.* L. *Two b. and t. arrowheads.* L. *Three flint beaker daggers.* L. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Bronze spearhead*, type V. L. *Cutting edge of socketed celt.* L. *Bronze cheek-piece for bridle.* L. All the above from Cote Hill Farm. *Roman Site* with pottery and a few tesserae. C.W.P. *Roman paved path* leading from site N.E. to foot of Wolds. C.W.P. Cragg MSS.

KIRKBY LAYTHORPE. G 16. 106 N.E., S.E. *Food vessel.* L. Trollope, 416. *Roman coins.* Trollope, 76, note.

KIRMINGTON. G 5. 20 N.E., S.E. *Early Mousterian flake implements and Clactonian implements.* P.S.E.A. Vol. vi, Part IV, pp. 262-5. Ant. J. xi, 1931, p. 262. *Round barrow.* 'Micklow Hill.' C.W.P. *Roman pottery* from brickyard. *Roman coins.* Ashmolean Museum.

KIRMOND LE MIRE. H 8. 46 N.E. *Round barrow.* 'Bully Hill.' Account of excavation, Arch. J. 17, 64.

KIRTON LINDSEY. D 7. 36 N.W. *Polished stone axe.* L. *Large pointed-butted stone axe.* L. *Thin-butted flat-sided polished axe of ash (?)* from 'Whale-bone gate' field, south of village by Middle Street. pp. *Another axe as above*, from same place. pp. *Polished flint axe*, from same place. pp. *Oval hone stone*, perforated at smaller end. L. *Two Bronze Age cinerary urns and incense cup*, from a destroyed barrow at Kirton Ings. H. Proc. Soc. Ant. 14, 257. Aber. ii, Pl. lxvii, 73a and 73b. Hull Museum Publications, no. 52, 134. *Hoard of bronze gouges.* L.N.Q. iv, no. 30, April, 1895, 185. *Bronze socketed hammer, gouge, and two socketed celts*, found in 1786, possibly part of above. B.D. *Roman pottery* from 'Whale bone' field. E.H.R. *Anglian urn cemetery.* Arch. J. 14, 275, account of discovery. Baldwin Brown, iv, 800. Urns in B.M., L., and the Royal Museum, Salford. *Anglo-Saxon grave group.* Iron sword, knife, spear, bit, and two small knives. L.

KYME, NORTH. H 14. 98 N.W., S.W. *Socketed celt* found in 1822. L. *Dug-out boat.* Skertchly, 246. '*Tumulus*' in O.S. of 1824. Spearheads found in it in 1820, now destroyed. Trollope, 77. '*Camp*' on O.S. map of 1819 and again in 1824. Plan in Trollope, 77. No trace at present day. *Roman pot* from Car Dyke at Half-penny hatch. Trollope, 77.

KYME, SOUTH. H 15. 98 S.E. *Two bronze rapiers* found in 1820. Alnwick Castle Museum. Arch. J. 1853, 73. Trollope, 30. Fig.

LACEBY. I 6. 22 S.W. *Large square-headed Anglo-Saxon fibula* found with burials in sandpit. 1934. L.

LANGRIVILLE. I 14. 99 N.W., S.W. *Hoard of bronze 'spearheads'* from the peat of Wildmore Fen at Hundle House, 1822. Cragg MSS.

LANGTOFT. G 21. 147 N.W., S.W. *Dug-out boat*, found in 1850. Monoxylosous, 48 feet long, internal width $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Destroyed. Skertchly, 246. *Roman coin hoard.* Trollope, 74, note. *Roman pot* from Langtoft churchyard. White, 467.

LANGTON BY SPILSBY. L 12. 74 S.E., N.E. *Long barrow.* 'Spellow Hills.' Stukeley, Itin Curios., Iter Domesticum, i, 27. Camden, ii, 382. White, 468. Arch. J. 89, 193. *Flint fabricator.* pp. *Part of flint beaker dagger or ovate.* pp. *Perforated hammer stone.* pp. *Bronze spearhead.* Type III. B.M. W.G. 2039.

LANGTON BY WRAGBY. G 11. 63 S.W. *Stone axe.* L. Yorks. Post, May 12th, 1930.

LANGWORTH. F 11. 62 S.W. *Hornstone axe* polished on edge only. Naturalist. May, 1898, 146. pp. C-B.

LAUGHTON. B 8. 35 N.W. *Small Roman site* on Hardwick Hill. Coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Tetricus Junior.

LEADENHAM. E 15. 96 N.W. '*Tumulus*' on O.S. of 1824. Account of excavation. Proc. Soc. Ant. xxiv, 282. Right angled

cross trench in original ground surface filled with limestone slabs. Trace of wall of stones round edge.

LEGBOURNE. K 9. 56 N.E. *Dolerite axe*, pointed butt. L. *Stone axe*. Louth.

LENTON. F 18. 124 S.W. *Three fragments of collar and upper part of cinerary urn with maggot decoration*. G. *Small Bronze Age cup* with impressed square lattice design. G. *Roman bas-relief* in church. See Keisby.

LIMBER, GREAT. G 5. 21 S.W. *Round barrow*. Mausoleum of Pelham family built on it in 1787. 'Urns, beads, and coins' found at time of building.

LINCOLN. F 11. 70 N.W., N.E., S.W., S.E. *Dolerite axe*. L. *Two polished flint axes*. L. *Stone axe*. Exhibited at Lincoln Meeting of Arch. Inst. in 1848. *Perforated pestle-type stone hammer*. L. Arch. J. 27, 142. *Bronze knife dagger of beaker type*. Median ridge, two rivet holes. H. *Flanged palstave*. B.M. 92, 2-16. *Two flanged palstaves* with shield ornament below stop ridge, from same mould. Found on sewage works on north side of city. B.M. *Socketed celt*, found in 1824. Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. *Socketed celt*, found in 1828. Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. *Socketed celt*, dredged from the Witham. L. *Bronze spear-head*. Type IV. L. *Bronze socketed spear-head*. Type IIIa. Freeschool Lane, 1860-63. L. *Bronze Age cinerary urn*, found 1850. Arch. J. 8, 349. *Bronze Age cinerary urn*. B.M. 66. 12-13. *Two ancient boats*, monoxyloous. Stark, Hist. of Gainsborough, note to p. 5. *Boat-shaped fibula, Hallstatt type*. From the Witham. L. *The Roman city wall*. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. Iter Romanum, v, 89. Arch. J. 45, 485; 48, 186. Lincs. N. Q. i, Part 5, January, 1889, 144. *Newport Arch*. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. Iter Romanum, v, 89. *Mint Wall*. Ibid, p. 89. *North extension of the Roman city?* Stukeley, ibid. 90, Pl. lxxxviii. *East Gate*. Stukeley, ibid. 91, note. *Roman colonnade in the Bailgate*. Arch. J. 40, 317 ff. Arch. J. 49, 131 ff. plan. *Tessellated pavement*, in the Castle. L.N.Q. i, Part 6, April, 1889, page 161, fig. *Tessellated pavement* at the Exchequer Gate. Arch. J. 36, 277. *Hypocaust* under Messrs. Boots' premises. J.R.S. 14, 224. *Roman shaft?* Arch. J. 19, 169. *Sculptured stone* from site of School of Art and Science. Arch. J. 42, 261. *Roman sepulchral memorials*. List to 1860 with details. Arch. J. 17, i seq. *Tombstone*, found in 1865 at corner of Salt House Lane. Gaius Saufeius of the ninth legion. B.M. B.M. Roman Guide, page 18, fig. *Tombstone*, found in Monson Street in 1849. T. Valerius Pudens of the second legion. B.M. B.M. Romano-British Guide, page 18, fig. *Tombstone* from lower city wall in 1859. To Volusia Faustina, a native of Lincoln. B.M. *Tombstone* to M. Aurelius Justus, a freedman. B.M. *Tombstone* from Monson Street. Commemorates a soldier of the second legion ADIVTRIX. B.M. *Tombstone* found opposite the Gaol in 1830. To Lucius Sempronius Flavius of the ninth legion. B.M. *Tombstone* to Gaius Julius Galenus, veteran of the sixth legion. *Stone coffins*

found by the Ermine Street outside Newport Arch. A.A.S.R. 22, 57. *Inscribed sepulchral slab*, found in 1882 outside bend of western wall of lower Roman city. Arch. J. 40, 106. *Sepulchral remains* in Monson Street. Arch. J. 16, 208. *Cinerary urn* with incised figure of soldier? Contains bones of child. H. *The Ermine Street at the Newport Arch.* Arch. J. 44, 309. *Roman road* under the modern High Street. Arch. J. Vol. 17, 1860, note. *Roman milestone from the Bailgate*, 1879. Inscribed to the Emperor Victorinus, 'From Lindum to Segelocum 14 miles.' L. *Roman milestone* from junction of High Street and Sibthorpe Street? Inscribed to the Emperor Valerianus. Letter R may be presumed to refer to RATAE (Leicester). L. *Roman Altar* from site of tower of St. Swithin's Church. 1884. Dedicated to the Parcae and the Deities of Augustus. Arch. J. 41, 313. *Roman aqueduct* from the direction of Riseholme into Lincoln from the north-east. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. 1724, pl. 88. Camden, ii, 366. Great numbers of small Roman objects have been found in and close to Lincoln. Much material was found when the new Water Tower was built. There is a large collection in the Museum.

LINWOOD. G 9. 46 S.W. *Early Metal Age flints*. Linwood Warren. *Part polished flint axe*. L. *Roman pottery* from south side of the Warren. C.S.C.

LOUTH. J 9. 48 S.W. *Early Metal Age flint sites* on south side of town. C.S.C. B. and t. *arrowhead* from new school field, Monk's Dyke. Louth. *Small polished stone axe* from 'near Louth,' Made from broken larger specimen. pp. C-B. *Socketed celt*, from 'near Louth' in 1914. L. *Roman coins*. Coins of Julia Maesa on the Rasen road. Coins of Maxentius and Alexander Severus from field west of Abbey House drive. Coins of Tetricus Senior and Faustina the Younger. S. *Anglo-Saxon cruciform fibula*, found in Louth cemetery while digging a grave. Louth. *Anglo-Saxon situla*, from 'near Louth.' This is almost certainly the situla from Farforth, q.v., now in B.M. Arch. J. 19, 172.

LUDFORD. H 8. 46 S.E. *Long barrow?* County Folklore, Vol. v. Gutch and Peacock, i. Arch. J. 89, 197. *Round barrow*, 'Gally Hill,' close to the High Street. *Roman coins*. Stukeley, Itin. Curios., Iter Romanum, v, 101, note. Allen, ii, 69. Oliver, 'An Account of the Religious Houses situate on the east bank of the River Witham, etc.', 1846, appendix, 160. White, 591. *Roman burial?* Human remains found with gold coin of Nero in field south-west of Ludford Grange. See O.S. C.S.C.

LUSBY. K 12. 74 S.W. '*Tumulus*' on O.S. of 1824. Still exists and is probably a mill mound.

MABLETHORPE. M 9. 58 N.W. *Polished flint axe*, water worn. from the sea shore. L. *Romano-British pottery and coins* (third century) from low water mark. Summer, 1934. Nottingham Guardian. August 6th, 1934.

MANTON. D 6. 27 N.W. *Microlithic sites* on the Common.

Pygmies of usual types, microburins, blunted points, scrapers, cores, burins, and waste material. *Serrated flakes.* L. and pp. *Partly-polished flint axe.* pp. *Leaf arrowheads.* L. and pp. *Tranchets.* L. and pp. *Beaker.* Type AB, bevelled rim, found in 1911, L. *Early Bronze Age flints*, uncommon, but fair number of B.T. arrowheads at L. and in pp. *Beaker habitation site* with fragments of four or five beakers and some coarse ware. One beaker with incised cruciform design on base. D.N.R. *Flanged palstave.* pp. *Looped palstave, chevron decoration.* pp. *Iron axe blade.* Roman? pp. *Roman fibula.* L. *Roman coin hoard*, details unknown, now lost. D.N.R. *Two Anglo-Saxon sites*, much fragmentary pottery with impressed designs. D.N.R. S.

MARKET STAINTON. I 10. 64 N.W. *Roman coin hoard.* C.S.C.

MARSTON. D 16. 104 S.E. *Roman site* in field called the 'Ginchester.' E.H.R. *Iron lance head, key, and bronze chain,* formerly in B.M.

MARTIN. G 13. 88 N.W. *Ancient boats.* Eight found during the draining of Martin Mere. Stukeley, Itin. Cur. i, 16, note. Trollope, 80, note.

MARTON. C 10. 51 S.W. *Roman villa?* Allen, ii, 44. Lysons, Magna Britannia, ii, 1454. Trollope, 54.

MAVIS ENDERBY. K 12. 82 N.E. *Stone axe.* pp. *Early Iron age pottery* (B?) found in digging graves on the south side of church. pp. *Romano-British pottery*, found in widening the main road through the village.

MELTON ROSS. F 5. 20 N.E. *Roman site.* J.R.S. 12, 249.

MESSINGHAM. D 6. 26 N.E. *Microlithic site*, at Belle Vue Farm. J.H.W. *Leaf, hollow-based, 'Halberd-blade' and b. and t. arrowheads with scrapers* from same site. *B. and t. arrowheads* from Tripping Howes. S. *Perforated stone axe hammer.* B.M. 1908. 6-15. 'Implement of polished stone, pierced near one end.' Proc. Soc. Ant. xiv, 388, from Butterwick Hall. *Stone axe* of 'miner's hammer' type. pp. F.H.R. From Mell's Farm. *Large looped and flanged palstave.* S. *Adze palstave 'herminette.'* H. *Socketed celt.* L. *Two socketed celts* in the possession of Dr. Eminson of Scotter. *Roman coins.* Arch. Rev. iii, list. *Roman coins*, from Tripping Howes. Augustus, Hadrian. *Romano-British site* at Belle Vue Farm. Coins of Constantine and others of third and fourth century, potsherds. D.N.R. *Anglo-Saxon pottery fragments* from Mell's Farm. S.

MORTON. G 19. 132 S.E. *Roman coins.* Trollope, 75, note.

MOULTON. J 18. 134 S.E. *Roman pottery* from Ravensbank. Found 1721. Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Domesticum, i, 14. Camden, ii, 347. Allen, i, 355. *Triangular crystal?* Nichols' Bibl. Topog. Brit. iii, XIV, 1736-7.

NETTLEHAM. E 11. 61 S.E. 62 S.W. *Bronze hoard.* B.M. Arch. J. 18, 159. B.M. *Bronze Age Guide*, 43, fig. *Flanged palstave.* L.

NETTLETON. G 7. 28 S.E. *British coin* of 'Channel Islands' type. Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Proceedings. Vol. iv. February, 16th, 1880. pp. xiv-xvi.

NEW HOLLAND. G 3. 7 N.E. *Samian ware*. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd series, 10, 105-6.

NOCTON. F 12. 79 N.E. *Two ancient boats*, monoxyloous. One very similar to the Brigg boat found in Nocton Delph close to the Decoy in August, 1790. B.D. Cragg MSS. *Roman coin moulds* from the Car Dyke. B.M. Trollope, 81, note. A.A.S.R., 24, 348.

NORMANBY BY CAISTOR. G 7. 37 S.E. 38 S.W. *Four round barrows*. C.W.P. On Normanby Top. *Long barrow* found in 1934 just east of Top Buildings and a little west of the High Street. C.W.P.

NORMANTON. D 16. 105 N.W. *Food vessel*. G. *Small overhanging rim urn*. G.

NORTHORPE BY BOURNE. G 20. 140 S.E. *Roman sculpture and coins*. Arch. Review, iii, list.

NORTHORPE BY KIRTON LINDSEY. D 7. 35 N.E. *Coin of Valentinian I*. A.A.S.R. x, 237.

NORTON DISNEY. C 13. 85 N.E. *Roman building* with tessellated pavements on Abbey Field, Hill Top Farm. Daily Telegraph. October 7th, 1933.

ORMSBY, SOUTH. K 11. 65 S.W., S.E. *Earthwork* at Campaign Farm, now destroyed. Camden, ii, 383. Allen, ii, 177. Britton and Brayley, ix, 714. Arch. Review, iii, list. White, 620. County Folklore, Vol. v, 361.

OWERSBY, NORTH. F 8. 37 S.W. *Adze palstave*, 'herminette.' B.M.

OWMBY. E 9. 44 S.E. 52 N.E. *Roman site*, on Ermine Street at Owmby Cliff. Possible posting station. C.W.P. Camden, ii, 377. White, 622. *Roman coins* in L. Faustina the Younger. Gallienus. Constantine the Great. Constantinus II.

PINCHBECK. I 18. 133 S.E. 134 N.W. *Polished stone axe*, now lost. *Habitation site*, doubtful age. Memoirs of the Geol. Survey, 'The Geology of the S.W. parts of Lincs., with parts of Leicester and Notts,' explanation of sheet 70, by A. Jukes-Brown, 1885, 113. *Roman coins and water pipes?* Camden, ii, 347. White, 627.

PONTON, GREAT. D 18. 122 S.E. 123 S.W. *Windmill Hill type Neolithic pot* from filter beds. G. *Serrated flint flake, stone muller and human bones* from the same place. *Roman villa*, found in 1823, site marked on O.S. 6-inch sheet, for general remarks see Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Romanum, v, 85. Camden, ii, 227. Allen, ii, 316.

PONTON, LITTLE. D 17. 122 N.E. 123 N.W. *Polished oval flint implement*, like plano-convex knife, from the waterworks. G. *Roman site* at Saltersford, on site of Grantham Waterworks. Many relics in G. *Roman coin* from Woodnook. Stukeley, Itin. Cur.,

Iter Romanum, v, 85. *Anglo-Saxon buckle-loop* from the water-works. H. See fig. in preceding paper.

POTTER HANWORTH. F 12. 79 N.W., N.E. *Bronze spearhead*, found in the Fen in 1841. Exhibited at the Lincoln Meeting of Arch. Inst. in 1848. *Roman pottery and coins*. Trollope, 41. A.A.S.R., 26, 369.

QUARRINGTON. F 16. 106 S.W. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery*, part of the Sleaford cemetery? q.v. B.M. 54. 2-24. Arch. J. 1853, 73.

RAITHBY CUM MALTBY. J 9. 56 N.W. *Early Metal Age flint sites*. C.S.C.

RANBY. I 10. 64 N.W. *Round barrow*, 'Ranby Howe,' destroyed.

RASEN, WEST. G 8. 45 S.W. *Round barrow?* called Brokenback, shown carrying a windmill on O.S. of 1824.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH. F 16. 105 N.E., S.E. 106 N.W., S.W. *Microlithic site*, microburin present. A.E.S. *Petit tranchet arrowhead*. *Petit tranchet derivative arrowhead*. *Piece of partly polished flint axe*. *Leaf arrowhead*. *Lozenge arrowhead*. *Part of polished basalt axe*. *Piece of handle of flint 'Beaker' dagger*. *Four B.T. arrowheads*. *Greenstone archer's bracer*. Beaker period, from Golf Links gravel pit. E.H.R. *Bronze Age pottery* (?) without significant form. *Early Iron Age 'A' sherds*. *Roman-Belgic* (?) and coarse Romano-British pottery with Samian from gravel pit. *Blue glass bead*. Early Iron Age? *Coin of Julian the Apostate*. A.A.S.R. x, 158.

RAUCEBY, NORTH. F 16. 105 N.E., S.E. 106 N.W., S.W. *Roman pottery, coins, etc.*, near Bully Wells. A.A.S.R. ix, 158.

RAVENTHORPE. D 5. 19 S.W. *Quartzite polishing stones*. S.

REEPHAM. F 11. 62 S.W. 71 N.W. *Polished flint axe*. L. *Stone axe*, found in 1930. L. *Flat palstave*, found in 1892. L.

REVESBY. J 13. 81 S.E. *Beaker*. Aber. A2. L. A.A.S.R. 38, 207. *Ball of coloured clays*. Bead? Arch. J. 11, 295. *Two large round barrows?* standing in small earthwork. A third formerly outside, now destroyed. Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Domesticum, i, 30. Account of excavation L.N.Q. iii, no. 21, January, 1895, 145.

RIBY. H 6. 21 S.E. *Beaker-like vessel* with stamped decoration. Jutish? Found in Riby Park in 1916. L. cf. B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide, 52, fig. 55.

ROTHWELL. G 7. 38 N.W. *Sepulchral cist*, uncertain age. Arch. J. 6, 195.

ROWSTON. F 14. 87 S.W., S.E. *Roman site* west of Sheffield House in north-west of parish. E.H.R.

ROXBY CUM RISBY. D 5. 11 N.W., S.W. *Extensive microlithic site* on Risby Warren. Great quantities of typical material in hands of private collectors and at S. *Microlithic site* at Sheffield's Hill.

P.S.E.A. vi, Part IV, pages 335-9. Microburins quite common. D.N.R. *Microlithic site* at Roxby Sands Field. Material in S. *Microlithic sites* at Folly Field, and Ryecliff Field. Blunted points, few pygmies, many cores, flakes, and nosed scrapers. D.N.R. *Polished stone axe.* pp. E.H.R. *Fragment of unpolished flint axe.* Risby Warren. S. *Small pointed-butted axe of black stone.* Risby Warren. S. *Small pointed-butted highly polished flint axe.* Risby Warren. pp. *Spall of polished greenstone axe* from Sheffield's Hill. D.N.R. *Stone axe.* C. *Broken axe of compact sandstone.* Risby Warren. S. *Broken greenstone axe.* Risby Warren. S. *Half a red sandstone axe.* S. *Flake off similar axe.* S. *Two spalls from polished greenstone axe.* D.N.R. *Spall from polished flint axe.* J.H.W. *Two spalls from polished greenstone axe.* J.H.W. *Fragment of polished flint axe.* Roxby Sands Field. S. [NOTE.—There are many more examples from the parish which have passed into private hands and been lost to sight.] *Plano-convex knife* from Sheffield's Hill. D.N.R. *Many scrapers* from Risby Warren and elsewhere. *Quartzite polishing stones* from Ryecliff and Brackenthorpe. S. *Arrowheads : Sheffield's Hill.* One leaf. D.N.R. *Roxby Sands.* Various leaf. D.N.R., J.H.W. *Risby Warren.* 'Halberd blade.' 2 D.N.R., 1 J.H.W., 9 Fearon. Leaf. 4 at L., 26 at S., 8 D.N.R., 5 J.H.W., 9 Fearon, also 1 broken point of very long and fine leaf. S. B.T. Beaker type. 12 at L., 48 at S., 2 J.H.W., 7 Fearon. Developed barbs. 1 D.N.R., 2 J.H.W., 5 Fearon, 1 E.H.R., 4 at S. Developed tangs. 4 Fearon. *Sawcliffe Hill.* 1 developed tang arrowhead. J.H.W. [NOTE.—Many more have been found and lost to sight.] 'Peterborough' pottery from Risby Warren. pp. A. L. Armstrong. *Early Bronze Age settlement.* Risby Warren. Thousands of fragments of beakers from the site. Parts of sixteen handled beakers, four in S. About 30 per cent. of the pottery is thick coarse ware. Fragments of beakers with bevelled rims not uncommon. The decorative motives almost invariably of 'A' type. Fragments of one 'B' beaker have recently been recognised. *Bronze awl* of beaker type. D.N.R. *Beaker fragment?* from Sheffield's Hill. D.N.R. *Half of a canoe-shaped perforated stone axe hammer.* Risby Warren. S. *Axe of coarse hard sandstone* with hour-glass perforation. C. *Small stone hammer* with hour-glass perforation. Risby Warren. pp. *Small fragment of perforated implement.* Risby Warren. S. *Middle Bronze Age site.* Risby Warren. Coarse pottery of cinerary urn type. D.N.R. *Small bronze awl.* Risby Warren. S. *Small flanged bronze palstave* with slight stop-ridges. Risby Warren. S. *Flat bronze celt* with semicircular cutting edge, slight lateral ridges, and cable ornament on convex sides. S. Ant. J., xi, 279, fig. *Bronze spearhead.* Type IV. Risby Warren. pp. *Bronze socketed celt.* Sheffield's Hill. S. *Bronze socketed celt.* S. *Hoard of four socketed celts.* B.M., W.G., 1940-3. *Bronze Age overhanging rim cinerary urn* and one smaller example from Roxby iron mines. H. Dudley, pp. 25-6, fig. *Mass of hand-forged iron coated with bronze.* Roxby Sands Field. S. *Various small Romano-British sites* in Risby Warren. Much pottery, coins, and

small cameo. D.N.R. *Romano-British site* at Roxby Sands Field. Coarse pottery D.N.R. *Romano-British site* at Brackenholmes Field. Coarse pottery. D.N.R. *Romano-British pot fragments* at Sheffield's Hill. D.N.R. *Roman villa*, found in 1709 south of church. Site marked on O.S. A. de la P. 212. Camden, ii, pl. ix. *Vetusta Monumenta*, ii, pl. ix. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd series, vi, 115. Pavements figured by Fowler. *Quern of Niedermendig lava* from the churchyard. S. *Two iron axes* found in the iron mines. Roman ? L. *Large brass of Magnentius*. S. *Small beaker and thumb pot* from Risby Warren. pp.

RUCKLAND. J 10. 65 N.W. *Unpolished flint axe*. L. *Roman rubbish pit*, by the Rectory. C.S.C.

RUSKINGTON. G 15. 97 S.E. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery*, by the windmill. Trollope, 295.

SALMONBY. J 11. 65 S.W. 74 N.W. *Early Metal Age flint site*. Wallow Camp Farm. C.W.P. *B. and t. arrowheads*. L. and Spalding. *Two plano-convex flint knives*. L. *Two fragments of polished flint axes*. C.W.P. *Two pointed-butted greenstone axes*, one with flattened sides, from Camp Field. E.H.R. *Half a small perforated sandstone hammer*, hour-glass perforation, from Camp Field. E.H.R. *Early Metal Age flint site* on Salmonby-Somersby boundary. *Polished flint axe*. C.W.P. *Two round barrows*. C.W.P.

SALTBY (Leicestershire). C 18. 130 N.W. *Four round barrows*. C.W.P. Bateman, 'Ten Years' Diggings, etc., 1861, 109. Account of the opening of one of the barrows. *King Lud's Entrenchments*. Linear earthwork controlling Sewestern Lane. Nichols' Bibl. Topog. Brit. iii, 485.

SANDTOFT. B 6. 16 S.E. 17 S.W. *Adze palstave*, herminette. Doncaster.

SANTON. D 4. 11 S.W. *Triangular flint arrowhead*. J.H.W. *Roman pottery kilns*. A. de la P's. Diary. Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Romanum, v, 95. Allen, ii, 220.

SAPPERTON. F 18. 123 N.E. *Roman site*, found in 1823. Cragg MSS. *Bone pins and seal box*. G. *Roman coins*. L.N.Q. v, no. 40, October, 1897, 116.

SAXBY ALL SAINTS. E 4. 11 N.E. *Polished flint axe*. L.

SAXILBY. D 11. 60 S.E. *Perforated basalt axe hammer*. L. *Roman sepulchral tablet*. Arch. Inst. Lincoln Congress, 1848, 28.

SCAMBLESBY. J 10. 64 N.E. *Bronze spearhead*. Type IV. Ashmolean Museum.

SCAMPTON. E 10. 61 N.W. *Roman villa*, found in 1795. Site marked on O.S. Illingworth, 'A Topographical Account of the parish of Scampton, etc.' 3 seq.

SCAWBY. E 6. 19 S.W., S.E. 27 N.W., N.E. *Polished flint axe*. pp. *Roman site* with iron slag heap. Top Farm. E.H.R.

SCOPWICK. F 13. 87 N.W. *Round barrow*. 'Wilmore Hill.'

Destroyed. Oliver, 'An Account of the Religious Houses on the east bank of the Witham, etc.,' 1846, 162, note. *Two earthworks, one called 'Castle Banks.'* Ibid. Oliver. *Large brass of Trajan.* Proc. Soc. Ant., 2nd series, vi, 75.

SCOTHORN. F 11. 62 N.W. *Bronze gouge.* B.M. W.G. 2026.

SCOTTER. D 7. 26 S.W. *Ancient boat*, found in 1810 during the enclosure, 300 yards from the Trent. 53 feet long, 4 feet wide in middle, 9 inches thick, monoxylous. Cragg MSS.

SCOTTON. D 7. 26 S.W. *Roman sites* on Hardwick Hill, see also Laughton. Coins of Licinius and Magnentius. Row of Roman cinerary urns found between Hardwick Hill and the Trent in 1883. *Flint site.* Hardwick Hill.

SCUNTHORPE. D 5. 18 N.E. *Polished axe of hard grey stone.* pp. *Large polished flint axe*, from Highcliff Gardens. S. *Polished flint axe.* L. *Pointed-butted basalt axe* with round section. L. *Blade of small basalt axe.* L. *Blade of small greenstone axe.* S. *Broken axe of brown stone*, reworked roughly as an adze. S. *Small polished axe of fine-grained grey stone.* Doncaster. *Small piece of polished, square-bladed flint axe.* S. *Discoidal flint knife.* S. *Small flint 'beaker' dagger.* L. *Fragment of 'beaker' dagger.* S. *Large sandstone axe hammer*, hour-glass perforation, from ironstone pit on the Winterton Road. S. *Looped and flanged palstave* found in 1854. L. *Bronze socketed celt.* B.M. W.G. 1991. *Cast of socketed celt* from Scunthorpe. S. *Bronze spearhead.* Type V. B.M. W.G. 2113. Arch. Ixi, pl. lxvii, 33. *Bronze spearhead* Type V. S. *Small tanged dagger or knife.* pp. *Socketed dagger* of Late Bronze Age type. Exact provenance uncertain, but found with scrap metal in a Scunthorpe yard. H. *Biconical Bronze Age cinerary urn* from Beauchamp iron mine. S. *Small biconical urn* from ditto. S. *Late Bronze Age cinerary urn* approximating to bucket urn from ditto. S. *Two Late Bronze Age biconical urns* approximating to bucket form from the iron mines. H. Dudley, 25, fig. *Base silver British coin* of Icenian type. B.M. *Brass of Hadrian.* S. *Various Roman pots* and fragments. S. *Saxon iron spearhead* with lapped-over socket. S.

SEARBY. F 6. 28 N.E. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery*, relics in B.M. and L. Arch. J., 1864, 264. Baldwin Brown, iv, 799. B.M. *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, 88-9.

SEMPRINGHAM. G 18. 124 N.E. 125 N.W. *Looped palstave.* Spalding. *Roman pottery, beads, etc.* Camden, ii, 354.

SILK WILLOUGHBY. F 16. 106 S.W. *Round barrow?* Butt Mound. Possibly Early Iron age 'A' or Anglo-Saxon, partial examination made in 1933. Gutch and Peacock, County Folklore, v, 353. L.N.Q. xxii, no. 180, October, 1933, 125-6.

SIXHILLS. H 9. 46 S.E. *Roman coins.* Camden, ii, 377.

SKEGNESS. N 12. 84 S.E. *B. and t. arrowheads* from the fore-shore. pp. *Roman pottery.* Handbricks.

SKELLINGTHORPE. D 11. 69 N.E. 70 N.W. *Two stone axes.* L.

SKENDLEBY. L 12. 75 S.W. *Long barrow.* 'Giants' Hills.' Arch. J. 89, 191. *Long barrow*, much ploughed down, close to above. C.W.P. *Material found in Giants' Hills.* 1933-34. Eight Neolithic primary inhumations. Large quantity of Windmill Hill pottery and knapped flints of Neolithic age. Fragment of polished flint axe. Polishing stone. Small polished axe of greenish sedimentary rock, flat sided, from ditch. Bone chisel from near interments. Fragments of 'B' beaker from material of barrow. Many fragments of 'A' beaker from hearth in ditch. Small bronze awl from 'A' beaker horizon. Early Bronze Age jet belt slider. Coarse pottery contemporary with 'A' beaker. Complete skeleton of *bos longifrons* from 'A' beaker horizon. Scrapers and knapped flints from 'A' beaker hearth. Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type pottery from several hearths in ditch. Clay model of frog or toad from Deverel-Rimbury hearth. Early Iron Age 'A' pottery from ditch. Hallstatt type bronze swan-necked pin. Hallstatt type bronze penannular finger ring with opposed coil terminals. Many Roman pottery fragments. Dupondius of Trajan and coins of Claudius II and Allectus.

SLEAFORD. F 16. 106 N.W., N.E. *Stone axe.* Arch. J. 1853, 73. *Perforated axe hammer.* Trollope, 30. 'Axe or amulet of mottled nephrite with small perforation. Oliver, 'Ancient Britons—in Sleaford,' 1846, 46. Alnwick Castle Museum? *Flanged palstave.* L. *Looped palstave*, found in the old River in 1818. Arch. J. 1853, 73. Trollope, 30, fig. *Roman site at Old Sleaford* at Mareham Lane's crossing of the Slea. Camden, ii, 356. Cragg, MSS. *Anglo-Saxon cemetery.* Yerburgh, 196. Arch. J. 15, 278. Arch. 50, 383 ff. B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide, 87. Baldwin Brown, iv, 797. Anglo-Saxon material in the B.M., L., Spalding, and Alnwick Castle Museum. *Food vessel*, from a mound near Sleaford station. Spalding.

SOMERBY, OLD. E 17. 123 N.W. *Flanged palstave.* G.

SOMERSBY. K. 11. 74 N.W. *Leaf arrowhead.* L. *B. and t. arrowhead.* L. *Flint scrapers* in Sturge Coll. at B.M.

SOUTHREY. G 12. 80 N.W. *Stone axe hammer.* B.M. W.G. 502. *Flanged palstave.* L.

SPALDING. I 19. 134 S.W. *Stone axe.* Evans. A.S.I. 124. *Stone axe hammer.* Spalding. Probably from Spalding but uncertain. *Cinerary urn and bone fragments.* Bronze Age? from Godley's brickyard, Clay Lake, Spalding. *Various minor Roman finds*, some doubtful. Nichols, Bibl. Topog. Brit. iii, xiv. Camden, ii, 346. Philosophical Transactions, 279. 1156.

SPILSBY. L. 12. 82 N.E. *Polished flint axe, flat-sided*, in possession of Mr. W. Gainsford of Somersby. *Roman pipe line?* Stukeley, Itin. Cur. i, 27. *Saxon glass bead.* Proc. Soc. Ant. second series, vi, 75.

STAINBY. D 19. 130 S.E. *Roman tessellated pavement.* Gent's Mag., 1839, Part II, 527. Allen, ii, 171.

STAINFIELD BY BOURNE. G 19. 132 S.E. *Roman site.* 'Black-field.' C.W.P. Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Domesticum, i, 9. Trollope, 37.

STAINTON LE VALE. G 7. 38 S.E. *Follis of Constantine the Great.* L.

STAMFORD. F 22. 150 N.E. 151 N.W. *Roman Remains.* Gent's Mag., 1839, Part II, 527. *Roman stone coffin.* Arch. J. 26, 93. Trollope, 42, note. *Roman pewter dish.* B.M. 1927. 1-6. *Tessellated pavement fragments.* Spalding, brought from Stamford Museum after its dispersal. Query, from Stamford ? *Anglo-Saxon cemetery.* Arch. J. 26, 92. *Window urn.* L. Exact provenance unknown, possibly Uffington.

STICKFORD. K 13. 90 N.W., N.E. *Looped palstave,* found at the bottom of Silver Pit during the drainage of the East Fen. Arch. 19, 102, fig.

STIXWOULD. G 12. 80 N.W., N.E. *Ancient boat.* Arch. Inst. Lincoln Meeting, 1848, 32. *Bone spearhead?* Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd series, i, 161. Evans, A.S.I. 431.

STOKE, NORTH. D 18. 130 N.E. 131 N.W. *Roman villa and bath house,* found in 1824. Arch. 22, 26 ff. plan, site now uncertain.

STOKE, ROCHFORD. D 18. 130 N.E. *Roman villa?* Stukeley's Letters, Vol. ii, 323, August, 1740.

STROXTON. D 18. 122 S.E. *Roman remains.* Camden, ii, 358 and 376.

STURTON BY STOW. C 10. 51 S.E. 60 N.E. *Roman tessellated pavement,* found in 1928 on the Stud Farm at Westwoods. Removed to Lincoln. J.R.S. 1929.

STURTON BY SCAWBY. D 6. 27 N.E. *Bronze spearhead.* Type III. *Roman villa.* Trollope, 57. Pavements engraved by Fowler. White, 657.

SUDBROOK. E 16. 105 S.W. *Microlithic site,* material in G. *Fragment of beaker.* G. *Three food vessels.* G. *Group of five overhanging rim cinerary urns.* G. *One ditto urn.* G. *Small Bronze Age vessel.* Incense cup? G. *Large overhanging rim urn.* G.

SUTTON ST. EDMUNDS. L 20. 149 S.E. *Dug-out boat.* Cragg MSS.

SUTTON ON TRENT (Notts.). B 12. *Polished stone axe.* H. Half of La Tène bronze scabbard with scroll design from the Trent. H.

SWINESHEAD. J 16. 117 N.W. *Roman pottery?* White, 757.

SWINHOPE. H 8. 38 N.E., S.E. 39 N.W., S.W. *Long barrow* 'Ash Hill.' Arch. J. 89, 181. *Fragment of polished greenstone axe* found close to east end of barrow in 1931. C.W.P. *Long barrow.* 'Hoe Hill,' or 'Cromwell's Grave.' Arch. J. 89, 182. *Long barrow.* Destroyed. Close to north-west of Hoe Hill. Arch. J. 89, 182.

SYSTON. D 17. 114 N.W. *Glass and amber beads.* Anglo-Saxon? B.M. 1811. 11-9. Not to be found now.

TATHWELL. J 9. 55 S.E. 56 S.W. *Long barrow.* Arch. J. 89, 186. *Stone axe.* Louth. *B. and t. arrowhead.* Louth. *Group of seven round barrows at Bully Hill.* Camden, ii, 383. White, 761.

TATTERSHALL. I 14. 89 N.W. *Polished flint axe,* from Tattershall Thorpe. Sturge Coll. B.M. *Bronze trumpet (carnyx)* taken from the Witham at Tattershall Ferry in 1768. Philosophical Transactions, 86, 1796, pl. xi, fig. Kemble, Horae Ferales. Pl. xiii, no. 2. Arch. J. 18, 150. L.N.Q. iv, no. 28, October, 1894, 125. Evans, A.B.I. 363. *Tube of another similar trumpet,* shown in B.D. *Roman bronze skillet.* L.N.Q. iv, no. 32, October, 1895, 240.

TEALBY. H 8. 46 N.W. *Unpolished flint axe.* L.

TEMPLE BRUER. E 14. 96 N.E. *Small pointed-butted axe of hard close-grained greenish stone* from just east of the High Dyke at Crowbottom.

THEALBY. D 4. 10 S.E. *Microlithic site.* Material in S. *Circular loomweight* from Thealby Mine. C. *Find of Early Iron Age objects in association in Thealby Mine.* October, 1934. Two bronze bowls (cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. xxvii, 1915, 83). Remains of bronze-bound wooden bucket of Aylesford type. Bronze stripping and handle at S. Handle mount with human face. C. Two handle mounts in form of animals from second bucket? C. Iron pot with lid and tripod stand. S. Early Iron Age pottery. S. Skull of adult and skeleton of girl in early teens. *Romano-British hut sites and rubbish pits.* *Group of four small R.B. vessels in large pot.* Dudley, 46, Fig. From Thealby Mine. S. *Anglian urn cemetery.* Urns in S. Various fragments of stamped Anglian pottery not immediately associated with the cemetery. S. *Romano-British updraught kiln.* Found at Thealby Mine in October, 1934.

THONOCK. B 8. 42 N.E. 43 N.W. *Centenionalis of Crispus,* from Thonock Park. L.

THORESBY, NORTH. J 7. 39 N.E. *Unfinished perforated stone hammer made from a pebble.* L.

THORNTON CURTIS. G 4. 12 N.E. *B.T. arrowhead.* A.E.S. *Romano-British pottery.* A.E.S.

THORNTON LE MOOR. F 7. 37 S.W. *Polished flint axe.* L.

THORNTON BY HORNCastle. I 12. 73 S.W. *Beaker.* 'A' type, found in 1856 in making the railway. Arch. J. 13, 86. A.A.S.R. 1858, 200, fig.

THORPE ST. PETER. M 13. 91 N.E. *Stone axe.* L. *Bronze implements of unspecified types.* White, 773.

THRECKINGHAM. G 17. 115 S.E. *Cushion hammer of silicified banded ash,* cylindrical perforation. In the possession of W. A. Cragg, F.S.A. cf. Evans, A.S.I. 221, fig. 147. *Roman pottery and coins.* W. A. Cragg. 'Threckingham History.' *Anglo-Saxon*

inhumation cemetery ? Ibid. 3. Camden, ii, 334. *Coin of Stric*, King of Northumberland, A.D. 921-26, 21-26. Ibid. 2, fig.

THURLBY. G 20. 140 S.E. *Wattle and daub huts* east of Car Dyke. Roman period ? C.W.P. *Beehive quern* from above, found in 1924.

TIMBERLAND. G 14. 88 N.W. *Hoard of Roman coins*, found near the Car Dyke in 1808. Trollope, 80, note. Annual Register, 1808, 155. According to the above and also the Cragg MSS. the hoard contained about 1,500 coins in good condition belonging to Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius.

TORKSEY. C 10. 60 N.W. *Broken stone axe*, found in 1931 on Pottery Farm. E.H.R. *Leaden object*. Arch. J. vi, 189. See Stukeley, Letters, ii, 274.

TOYNTON, HIGH. J 11. 73 S.E. *Flanged palstave*. B.M. W.G. 1847.

TRUTHORPE. M 9. 58 S.W. *Unpolished, straight-sided flint axe*. L.

UFFINGTON. G 21. 151 N.W. See Stamford.

ULCEBY BY FORDINGTON. L 11. 75 N.W. *Roman site*. J.R.S., 14, 224.

ULCEBY. G 4. 12 S.E. 'Tumulus,' destroyed. A. de la P. 129-30. *Hoard of La Tene objects*. Two bronze bits, three electrum torcs of multiple strand type, bracelet. Two of the torcs in the Ashmolean Museum, one bridle bit in Liverpool Museum. L.B.A.A. xv, pl. 20, 21. Ant. J. xiii, 466-8, figs.

WADDINGHAM. E 7. 36 N.E., S.E. *Basalt axe hammer*. L.

WADDINGTON. E 12. 78 N.E., S.E. *Coin of Trajan* from Waddington Heath. L.

WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS. M 13. 91 N.E. *Kitchen middens and hut sites of unknown age*. A.A.S.R. x, 234. 'Tumulus' marked on O.S. Gutch and Peacock, County Folklore, v, 360. *Coin of Claudius* ? White, 790.

WAINFLEET ST. MARY. M 13. 91 S.E. *Roman (?) salt works*.

WALCOT. H 14. 88 S.W. *Various Roman (?) finds* of minor character. Yerburgh, 164.

WALESBY. G 8. 37 S.E. 38 S.W. 46 N.W. *Roman site* on the Otby Beck. Coal on the Roman horizon. C.W.P. *Roman villa*, Walesby Top, found 1861. Gent's Mag. 1861, Part II, 527. A.A.S.R. vi, 136 ff. plan. *Roman pottery lamp*. L.

WALMSGATE. J 10. 65 N.E. *Long barrow* in Beacon Plantation. Arch. J. 89, 187.

WASHINGBOROUGH. F 11. 70 N.E., S.E. 71 N.W., S.W. *Socketed celt mould and celt*. Replica at L. Arch. Inst. Lincoln Meeting, 1848. Arch. J. 18, 166. *Three bronze leaf-shaped swords* Evans, A.B.I., 279. Arch. Ass. Journ. xi, 263; xv, 230, pl. 23, 5. *Roman pot and coin of Septimius Severus*.

WELBOURN. E 14. 96 N.W. *Roman coins.* Arch. Review, iii, list. *Anglo-Saxon square-headed brooch and clasps.* Alnwick Castle Museum. Baldwin Brown, iv, 800.

WELL. L 11. 75 N.W. *Roman coin hoard,* site shown on O.S., found in 1725. Coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, the Tetrici, and Carausius. Stukeley, Letters, ii, 258. Camden, ii, 382. A.A.S.R., xxx, 343.

WELLINGORE. E 14. 86 S.E. *Coin of Trajan* from Wellingore Heath. L.

WEST ASHBY. I 11. 73 N.E. *Bronze celt.* Exhibited at Arch. Inst. Lincoln Meeting, 1848.

WEST FIRSBY. E 10. 52 N.E. *Iron horse barnacles.* Roman? B.M. B.M. Romano-British Guide, 48, fig.

WHAPLODE DROVE. J 20. 148 N.E. 149 N.W. *Many traces of Romano-British occupation and cultivation,* especially by Whaplude Drove Church, Aswick Grange, and Shepeau Stow to Postland Station. Air photographs. Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Domesticum, i, 13. Nichols, Bibl. Topog. Brit. 344, Lincs. Vol., no. cxiii. *Three ollae and a vase of Upchurch ware from the site on the north side of the church.* Spalding.

WHITTON. D 3. 5 N.E. *British gold coin* from the Humber shore. Evans, Supplement to 'Coins of the Ancient Britons,' 591, Pl. xvii, no. 10.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH. G 10. 55 N.W. *Round barrow,* by the High Street in Tongue Holt. C.W.P. *Round barrow* at intersection of High Street with Biscathorpe Road. C.W.P. *Anglian urn cemetery.* Arch. J. 13, 411. B.M. 76, 2-12.

WILLOUGHBY. L 11. 75 N.E. *Roman site,* north-east of railway junction. C.W.P. *Group of eight round barrows?* at Butterbump. C.W.P.

WILLOUGHTON. D 8. 44 N.W. *Microlithic site.* E.H.R. *Two unpolished flint axes.* E.H.R. *Three fragments of polished stone axes.* E.H.R. *Quartzite polishing stones.* E.H.R. *Early Iron Age pottery* E.H.R. *Blue glass beads of E.I.A. date.* E.H.R. Ant. J. xiii, 55. *Roman site on Willoughton Cliff.* E.H.R. *Rim of Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl.* E.H.R. Ant. J. xii, 452-3. *Anglian hut site.* E.H.R. *Anglian rosette-stamped pottery* of sixth C. from hut site. E.H.R.

WILSFORD. F 16. 105 S.E. *Microlithic site.* A.E.S. *Partly polished flint axe.* G. *Four Late Bronze Age bucket urns.* The one survivor is in the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum, Cambridge.

WILSTHORPE. G 21. 146 N.E. *Roman coins.* Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Romanum, v, 84. Trollope, 36.

WINCEBY. J 12. 74 S.W. *Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery?* found at Round Hills in 1931 when improving the road corner.

WINGHALE. F 7. 37 N.W. *Three stone axes,* one with pointed

butt, oval section, and rounded cutting edge. Sturge Coll. B.M. Evans, A.S.I., fig. 68. *Socketed celt.* B.M. W.G. 1928.

WINTERINGHAM. D 3. 6 N.W., S.W. *Quartzite polishing stone.* S. *Polished flint axe.* L. 'Tumulus' on O.S. of 1824. *Cinerary urn,* date unknown. A.A.S.R., ix, 178, note 35. *Hoard of bronzes from North Beach gravel pit.* A.A.S.R. ix, 178, note 35. *Three socketed celts and one looped palstave.* H. Mr. Sheppard considers that they have come from peat and so cannot belong to the above hoard. *Two socketed celts.* S. Originally with H. specimens. *Roman site at Eastfield.* Stukeley, Itin. Cur., Iter Romanum, v, 95. *Roman jetty?* Trollope, 62. *Roman well* found in sand pit. Yorks. Evening Post. January 19, 1934.

WINTERTON. D 4. 11 N.W. *Stone axe*, broken, found at Winterton Cliff in 1852. L. 'Flanged celt,' found 1836. W. Andrew, Hist. of Winterton, 37, fig. 9. *Roman villa at Winterton Cliff*, found in 1747. Site on O.S. Arch. 40, 241, contains contemporary account of discovery. A. de la P. Diary, 212. Pavements figured by Fowler. *Roman querns*, etc. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd ser. iv, 141. *Roman pot from Roman well*, in field west of Northlands Farm. S. *Roman potter's kiln.* Trollope, 60. Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd ser. iv, 190. Dudley, 38-9, photo. *Roman pots and lead discs.* Arch. J., 1853, 71. White, 813. *Roman smelting furnace*, found by iron miners west of Winterton and Thealby station. Destroyed. *Two crouched burials* close to furnace, one a woman with bronze bracelet.

WINTHORPE. N 12. 74 N.E. *Handbrick site* close to Bleak House Farm.

WITHAM, SOUTH. D 20. 138 N.E., S.E. 139 N.W., S.W. *Foundations of Roman building.* Stone coffin, urn burials and well. J.R.S., 11, 206, also Vol. 15. Stone coffin now in churchyard.

WITHAM, THE RIVER. *Two flat axes.* B.D. *Flat axe*, no exact site, Liverpool Museum. *Flanged palstave.* B.D. *Bronze spear-head.* Type V. B.D. *Bronze celts* (hoard?), exhibited at Lincoln Meeting of Arch. Inst. 1848. *Three bronze swords* from near Wasingborough, q.v. *Bronze sword with antennae hilt.* Alnwick Castle Museum. Taken from the bed of the river below Lincoln in 1826. Proc. Soc. Ant. 1st series, ii, 199. Exhibited at Lincoln in 1848. Evans, A.B.I. 287. *Iron sword in bronze sheath*, from near Lincoln. L. Philosophical Transactions, 1796, pl. xi. Kemble, Horae Ferales, pl. xiv. Arch. J. 15, 173. *The Witham shield*, found in 1827. B.M. Kemble, Horae Ferales. Arch. 23, pl. xiii. Proc. Soc. Ant. 1st series, iv, 144. Skelton's Illustrations of the Meyrick Armoury, pl. 47. *Iron sword in bronze sheath* found in 1827. Alnwick Castle Museum. Proc. Soc. Ant. 1st series, iv, 144 and 166: also Vol. ii, 199. Exhibited at Lincoln in 1848. Arch., 23, pl. 13. *Bronze scabbard mount.* La Tène II. Leeds, Celtic Ornament in the British Isles down to A.D. 700, page 6, fig. 3. *Bronze shield mount.* La Tène II. B.M. Leeds, op. cit. 6, fig. 2b. *Anthropoid-hilted dagger*, iron, in bronze sheath. Present place unknown.

Kemble, Horae Ferales, pl. xvii. Proc. Soc. Ant. 1st series, iv, 145. Arch. J. 14, 92. *Four iron axe heads of different types.* L. Dredged from the Witham in 1787-8. *Viking axe.* L. Arch. 19, appendix, 409, fig. *Iron javelin and ferule.* Proc. Soc. Ant. 1st series, iv, 211, fig. Evans, A.B.I. 341. *Iron sword with magical inscription.* Allen, i, 73. *Iron stirrup with brass scroll inlay.* Viking. Age. B.M.

WOLD NEWTON. I 7. 39 N.W. *Urn cemetery*, age uncertain, found in 1828. Arch. J. vi, 184. *Round barrow.* C.W.P.

WOODHALL. H 13. 80 S.E. *Microlithic site* near the Tower in the Moor. Material in Sturge Coll. B.M.

WOOLSTHORPE. C 17. 122 N.W. *Beaker*, Type 'A,' York Museum. *Large Bronze Age cinerary urn.* G. *Ancient village site, rubbish pits, etc.,* revealed by ironstone workings. No surviving evidence of age. A.A.S.R. xviii, 132. *Roman building materials, wattle and daub, box and roof tiles.* L. and G. *Four Anglo-Saxon cruciform fibulae.* G. *One socketed iron spearhead and one tanged.* G. Reference to Anglo-Saxon burials in A.A.S.R. xviii, 132.

WOOTTON. F 4. 12 S.E. *Beaker*, Type 'A.' pp. C-B. *Round barrow.* 'Howe Hill.'

WORLBY. J 10. 65 S.W. *Bronze leaf-shaped sword.* Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd series, viii, 368. pp. Ant. J. xiv, 300-1. Fig. *Roman building.* Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd series, viii, 368.

WRAGBY. G 10. 63 N.W. *Round barrow?* 'Gallows Hill.' *Palæolith?* pp.

WRANGLE. L 15. 101 N.W., S.W. *Handbricks* on Wrangle Common. Pishey Thompson, History of Boston, 609.

WRAWBY. F 5. 20 S.W. *Stone axe*, found on the allotments. pp. *Small circular earthwork*, close to the railway.

WROOT. A 7. 24 N.E. *Jadeite axe*, provenance probably Wroot. pp. E.H.R. *Two rough celtiform stone implements.* L.

WYVILLE WITH HUNGERTON. D 18. 122 S.W., S.E. *Roman coins and iron smelting refuse.* White. 828.

YADDLETHORPE. D 6. 18 S.E. *One B.T. arrowhead* with square-ended barbs and all edges serrated. Mr. E. C. Fearon.