

The Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1854.

ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY EXCAVATED, JANUARY, 1853.

BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A. V.P.

THE mound which contained this cemetery is situated on the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, formerly part of Linton Heath, Cambridgeshire, and in that parish. The village of Linton is distant two miles from the spot, which is close to the small hamlet of Bartlow, on the borders of Essex, and commands a view of the well-known tumuli at that place. Sunken Church field, in Hadstock parish, the site of Roman buildings, is also visible from the side of the hill on which it is situated. This slopes from north to south, and is bounded on the former point, at the distance of a mile, by the Roman Way, from Worsted Lodge to Horseheath, called the Wool Street; on the east, by the road from the latter place to Bartlow; on the south, by the road to Linton; and on the west, by the unenclosed portions of the old heath. The mound, within the recollection of the tenant, had been of considerable elevation, but had become so much levelled by the plough as to be scarcely visible above the surrounding soil, and it was difficult to distinguish its limits; its shape appeared oblong, and the measurement, as nearly as could be ascertained, was, from N.E. to S.W. 160 feet long; from E. to W., greatest width, 85 feet. On the 3rd of January, four labourers commenced trenching the ground regularly from the southern end, and soon came upon the first of the graves. Of the subsequent investigation, the subjoined relation is a regular journal.

Monday, January 3. Skeleton, No. 1.—4 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit. This grave was cut

through the tumulus into the natural soil (chalk), which suggests the idea that the burials are not those of the tribe by which the mound was raised. So many interments, from their character evidently not the results of a battle, could hardly have been made so nearly at the same time as to lead to the formation of the tumulus. This remark applies to nearly all the graves, and is confirmed by some of the reliques discovered subsequently.

No. 2.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. An iron spear was found lying at the head; a bow-shaped bronze fibula lay near the skull. Length of the spear, including socket, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the socket has an open slit at the side, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The blade lance-shaped, tapering from 1 inch at the base to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the point: length of fibula, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it has a bronze *acus*, now broken. This fibula deserves notice, as being of a distinctly Roman type, and it bears resemblance to that found at Wilbraham, figured in plate 9, No. 11, "Saxon Obsequies."

January 4. No. 3.—3 feet 6 inches deep. No reliques found with the deposit.

No. 4.—4 feet deep. A ring of bronze 1 inch in diameter; not a finger ring.

January 5. No. 5.—3 feet 6 inches deep, nothing found with the deposit.

No. 6.—5 feet 6 inches deep. Nothing found with the deposit. The bones in all the graves above enumerated were very much decayed.

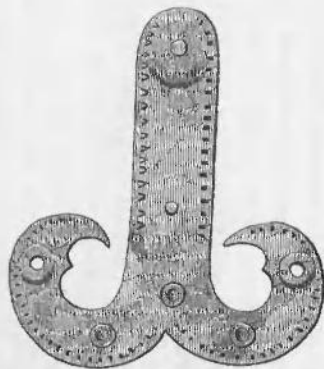
No. 7.—4 feet deep. An iron boss of a shield in fragments; one iron spear $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with open-slit socket and remains of wooden haft within it; length of blade, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point; this lay by the head. An iron knife; blade, 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at point.

No. 8.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. An iron spear lay by the head, 6 inches long; length of blade 3 inches; width at base, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; at point, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; open-slit socket with wood remaining in it.

No. 9.—5 feet deep. This body lay with feet to the east. A *situla* (see woodcut, Fig. VIII.) lay by the right side of the head. It resembles those found at Wilbraham in 1851, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 17. The wooden staves had almost entirely perished, but the bands of bronze which



IX.—Situla, from grave, No. 72.
Height of orig. 4½ in.



X.—Bicornute bronze ornament. No. 72.
Orig. size.



VIII.—Situla, from grave, No. 9.
Height, 4½ in.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1853.

bound them together with the bronze rim, and hoop handle, remained united; height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The usual bicornute ornaments were wanting in this example. The handle is ornamented with small impressed markings. A large cruciform bronze fibula, chased and gilt, lay upon the right breast; this fibula is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the broader portion is of oblong form, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, connected with the lower part by an arch, probably for receiving the folds of the garment. The general type of the ornamentation is the same as on the brooches of the same form from Wilbraham and Fairford; see plate 6, No. 43, "Saxon Obsequies"; plate 3, fig. 2, "Fairford Graves." The *acus* had been of iron. The most remarkable feature in this example, is that there are three distinct and prominent grotesque heads; one at the bottom, within the circle which terminates the stem, and a smaller head at each end of the rib which is carried over the intermediate arch. Two large bronze circular fibulæ lay also upon the right breast. For their shape, see "Fairford Graves," plate 3, fig. 4. They are exactly similar, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and slightly scyphate; they are covered by thin plates of bronze ornament in slight relief. The *acus* of each had been of the same metal. 114 beads lay about the collar bones; all these, excepting seven of green glass, are of amber. Four silver or white metal finger-rings lay among the beads; one of these is a plain band $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch only in diameter, and it could hardly admit a finger; the extremities disunited and overlapping one another. One is similarly constructed, but larger, and the third and fourth are of stout wire, one being fitted with slides for the purpose of diminishing or enlarging the circumference, so as to fit the finger as required. (See annular ornaments thus formed, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 11; "Fairford Graves," plate 9.) A pair of small plain studs or buttons of bronze lay by the right wrist; a large bronze buckle was found also by the right wrist. A massive sort of ring, with a singular projection or peg springing from its inner circumference, lay by the left thigh; from the peg, when found, depended a slender key or picker of bronze attached by a ring at one end. Beneath the peg, in the thickest part of the metal, are two narrow slits, possibly for receiving the blade of a knife or shears, though none were found. This

is one of the most curious objects discovered, and I am not aware that a similar example has occurred. It might appear by the small loop on the outer edge of one side, that it was attached to some part of the dress (see accompanying woodcuts, Figs. XI. XII.) A pair of bronze clasps ; these lay at the waist (compare those figured in "Saxon Obsequies," plate 12). A circular iron buckle was found also at the waist, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter ; this had a broad tongue, with thin bronze plate, for attachment to a strap ; a large ring of iron lay by the left thigh ; and an iron knife by the left side, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point.

No. 10.—5 feet deep. Two iron knives, broken ; one small brass coin of Constans, perforated for suspension as a neck-ornament.

No. 11.—5 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit. The bones were those of a very young person. The skull of a badger occurred in this day's work, as in a barrow at Melburn in 1847, and the burying-ground at Chesterford. As there are fox-earths in this mound, this may be accidental.

No. 12.—5 feet deep. A child twelve or fourteen years old. Two small bronze wire armlets with extending slides, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (see "Saxon Obsequies," plate 11, No. 38).

January 6. A third brass coin of Carausius, Rev. *Pax* type. Two amber beads were also found this day.

January 8. No. 13.—5 feet deep. An iron spear 14 inches long lay by the right side of the head ; length of blade, 8 inches ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base, $1\frac{1}{4}$ at point ; open-slit socket with remains of wood within it.

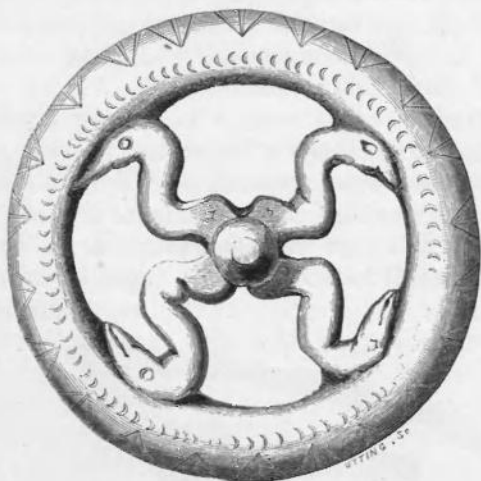
No. 14.—4 feet 10 inches deep. One iron spear lay by right side of head, 9 inches long. The base of this blade is very narrow for an inch, gradually widening to an inch, and tapering again to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the point ; open-slit socket as before. An iron boss of a shield was found at the left side, with shelving roof, projecting apex surmounted by a button, and a broad rim at base for fastening it to the shield with five nails. Its shape may be seen in plate 37, "Saxon Obsequies." Leather appears to have been stretched over this *umbo*, from the fragments of such a covering still remaining. An iron sword lay by the left thigh ; this is long and narrow, measuring 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hilt included ; width nearly the same from end to end, 2 inches. Frag-



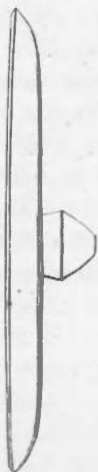
XI.—Bronze relique, with a picker appended, fig. XII. ; grave, No. 9.



XII.



XIII.—Bronze wheel-shaped ornament; grave, No. 72.



XIV.—Bronze pin, or stylus, found in grave, No. 16.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the
Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1863.

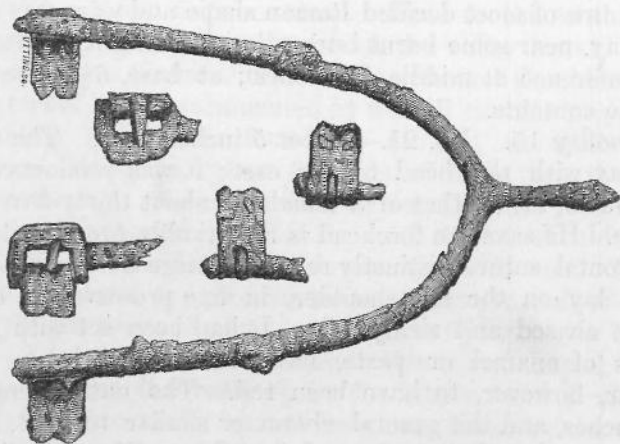
Reliques of bronze, all of the same size as the originals.

ments of a wooden scabbard adhered to the blade. (Compare woodcut, p. 108 ; "Saxon Obsequies," plate 24, No. 151.) The end of a small cruciform bronze fibula, and a pair of bronze tweezers, lay near the head ; a small instrument with the tweezers, resembling half another pair, with sharp swallow-tailed ends, forming a sort of double picker. A second brass coin of Vespasian was found above the head.

No. 15.—2 feet deep. A circular flat piece of iron, 3 inches in diameter was found, probably belonging to the shield (compare "Akerman's Pagan Saxondom," plate 14).

No. 16.—2 feet 8 inches deep. This skull was sent to Mr. Davis, a distinguished comparative anatomist, who is engaged with Dr. Thurnam in the preparation of a work on the crania of the aboriginal inhabitants of the British Islands. Mr. Davis was unable to form an opinion of the sex. A slight bronze stylus was found, 4 inches long, with circular flat extremity for erasing. This object is very Roman in its fashion. (See woodcuts, Fig. XIV. original size.)

No. 17.—3 feet deep. This skull was also sent to Mr. Davis, who is of opinion that it belonged to a male. With it, was a portion of a highly ornamented *situla*, consisting of the bronze bands, some portions of the wood, and a large bicornute ornament which had been attached externally. The top of the perpendicular bands is finished in a circle with serrated edges. A small coin of Valentinianus was discovered in this grave.

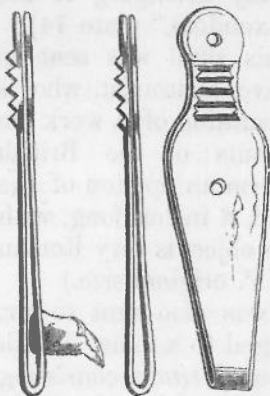


Iron spur with fixed buckles at the ends of the shanks. Grave, No. 18.

Half length of the original.

January 11. No. 18.—2 feet deep. This skull was sent to Mr. Davis who cannot decide the sex, from its shattered condition. A small cruciform bronze fibula was found, resembling one figured in Douglas' *Nenia*, plate 2, fig. 3. An iron spur, of slight make, with a long plain point; at the ends of the shanks are buckles (see woodcut, p. 99). Part of a black vase of coarse ware occurred in this day's operations.

No. 19.—3 feet deep. The skull found in this grave was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a man about forty-five years of age. Two flat circular bronze fibulæ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; their surface is ornamented with impressed work (compare No. 97, plate 3, "*Saxon Obsequies*") ; the pins have been of iron.—Two small looped objects or ornaments of bronze, 2 inches long; their use is very uncertain, they may have been attached to leather. To one only of them is affixed a strong iron rivet, which passes through one of the plates. In other respects they



resemble one another (see woodcut, original size).

No 20.—2 feet 8 inches deep. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the skeleton of a male of about fifty-five years of age. No reliques found with the deposit.

An urn of most decided Roman shape and ware was found this day, near some burnt human bones; height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; circumference at middle, 16 inches; at base, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had no contents.

January 15. No. 21.—2 feet 5 inches deep. The skeleton lay with the head to the east; it was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a female of about thirty-five years of age. He says the forehead is remarkably prominent, with the frontal suture distinctly seen. A large cruciform bronze fibula lay on the left shoulder, in fine preservation, elaborately chased and richly gilt. It had been set with ornaments of enamel or paste, now almost colourless. They appear, however, to have been red. The entire length is six inches, and the general character similar to that found with No. 9, and those figured in "*Saxon Obsequies*," plate 6, No. 28. The *acus* had been of iron. Two small bronze

cruciform fibulæ were also found ; one on the right, the other on the left shoulder ; these are exactly similar, with square tops, and very much resemble figure 4, plate 2, of Douglas' *Nenia* ; one of them had been slightly gilt. A circular bronze ring fibula lay by the left hand ; the bronze is thin and flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide ; diameter of circle, 2 inches ; the pin has been of iron. One bronze ring, not suited for the finger, lay by the left hand ; it measures 1 inch in diameter. Two rings of iron were also found by the left hand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. An iron knife, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, lay by the left hand ; width, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the point. The bones of some small animal lay also by the left hand. Fifty-seven beads lay about the collar bones ; among them is one small bead of white crystal ; the rest are of amber, two of them flat circles. A small Roman coin—Constantinopolis, was found among the beads, perforated for a neck ornament. This grave was on the outside of the mound.

January 17. No 22.—2 feet 10 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a boy of about 14 years. No reliques found with the deposit. The arms were folded across the breast, with the tips of fingers touching.

January 18. No. 23.—3 feet deep. One iron knife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long ; one iron spear, 6 inches long ; length of blade, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, it has the open-slit socket.

No. 24.—3 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. Sixteen small beads of amber about the collar bones. Two small cruciform fibulæ of bronze, one over each shoulder. The broad end of both is surmounted by a small circular projection resembling the fibula found in an urn at Wilbraham ("Saxon Obsequies," plate 9) ; one of them has the iron *acus* remaining. A bronze pin or stylus, like that found with No. 16, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This lay over the left shoulder.

No. 25.—3 feet deep. Head towards south-west. It was sent to Mr. Davis, and pronounced to be that of a male of about twenty-eight years. An iron spear, length $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, lay by the head. Length of blade $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; this is leaf-shaped, being 1 inch wide at the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the centre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point ; one iron knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, was found by the thigh, width of blade $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. An iron boss of a shield was upon the stomach, of similar shape to that found with No. 14,

with five nails in the rim. The brace lost. Three round stud-nails, with circular tops, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, were found, probably belonging to the shield. An urn, by the right side of the head, similar to those from Wilbraham, (plate 32, *Saxon Obsequies*;) height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circumference, at middle, 25 inches; at top, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; base, 15 inches. It had no contents. One broken iron buckle lay by the thigh. This skeleton measured 5 feet 8 inches. One bead of vitrified paste of various colours, and two perforated pieces of bronze, were found in this day's work.

January 19. No. 26.—3 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit, which was the skeleton of a child.

No. 27.—4 feet 8 inches deep. This head was sent to Professor Owen, who pronounces it to be that of a female about fifty years old. Two bronze cruciform fibulæ were discovered, one over each shoulder. These are slight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, each surmounted on the top and on each side of the broad end, by a small stud, as in No. 128, plate 10, "*Saxon Obsequies*." The pins of both, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, are of bronze, and perfect. (Compare fibulæ of similar shape in the "*Collectanea Antiqua*," vol. ii., plate 40.)

January 20. No. 28.—The skull was sent to Mr. Davis, who considers it unusually large, and to be that of a male about twenty years of age. An iron spear, 9 inches long, lay by the head. The lower part of the blade is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, with a shoulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide a little above the base, and tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at the point. The blade is 6 inches long. A bow-shaped bronze fibula, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, was found at the foot. This skeleton had only one leg.

No. 29.—2 feet 8 inches deep. The body of a child, with no reliques accompanying the deposit.

January 20. No. 30.—2 feet 9 inches deep. Two cruciform bronze fibulæ, one over each shoulder. These are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nearly similar; the pins have been of iron. One silver or white metal finger-ring was found about the middle of the body; it is a flat spiral band beaded round the edges. Twenty-three beads lay about the collar bones, seven of these are amber, four of blue glass, three of yellow and four of green opaque paste; two double beads of light green glass with broad streaks of yellow; the remainder are of vitrified paste of varied colour. One pair of bronze clasps; these lay by the left hand. Similar objects are figured in "*Saxon Obsequies*," No. 4, plate 12.

No. 31.—2 feet 10 inches deep. The body of a child. No reliques with the deposit.

No. 32.—3 feet 7 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a woman aged about forty-five. A cruciform bronze fibula lay by the head. The broad end of this ornament is semicircular, and surmounted by five flat studs set with glass over red foil ; one is perfect. Compare brooches of a similar type, "*Collectanea Antiqua*," vol. ii., plate 50 ; and "*Saxon Obsequies*," No. 133, plate 8 ; Douglas's "*Nenia*," plate 15. Thirty-five beads lay about the collar bones, all of amber. A large cruciform fibula was discovered lying at the feet, elaborately chased and gilt, resembling in type No. 28, plate 5, "*Saxon Obsequies*." At each end of the angles of the broader end are projections set with leaf-shaped ornaments of red paste ; a small annulet of the same is on the arch. Entire length, 7 inches. As the old fox-earth passed through this grave, I think this brooch had been displaced, having originally lain against the under jaw, which was deeply stained with bronze. An iron knife was placed by the thigh, 3 inches long.

No. 33.—3 feet deep. Head to the east. Two circular bronze fibulæ, formed of very thin plate, scyphate, and possibly once covered with some ornament ; they measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. These lay over the right shoulder. The pins are of bronze. One bronze pin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by the left side of the head, perforated at the top for a ring ; a triangular object of bronze, resembling a stud, with sharp angles, was found on the body ; it is set with a triangular piece of glass over red foil. A pair of bronze clasps lay by the right hand, and twenty beads about the collar bones, fifteen are of amber, two of thick green glass, one long bead of the same colour, and two long blue beads of glass. An iron knife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by right hand, the blade $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. (See woodcut, fig. III.)

No. 34.—3 feet deep. This skeleton was found in the same grave with the preceding ; the head towards the east. One iron spear, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, by right side. Length of blade 10 inches, $1\frac{1}{8}$ wide at base, 1 inch at point. This is the longest and largest spear I have seen ; it has an open-slit socket. A pointed iron ferule for the end of the shaft of the spear lay by



the thigh; it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and has portions of wood in it. (See woodcut.) An iron relique of precisely similar fashion and dimensions, found in a tumulus at Chatham, is figured in the "Nenia," by Douglas, who supposed it to be a pike-head, like the Roman *pilum*. Plate 19, fig. 5, p. 77. Another is in the Faussett collection. Compare "Fairford Graves," plate 11, fig. 8. One iron knife, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by the thigh.

January 21. No. 35.—2 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit. Head to south-west. This skeleton was that of a child.

No. 36.—3 feet deep. Head to the south-west. Two thin circular plates of bronze, one of them tinned, measuring 1 inch in diameter, the other about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, were found lying under the skull, and fitting over each other, being united by a small slip, or band of metal, forming a kind of hinge.

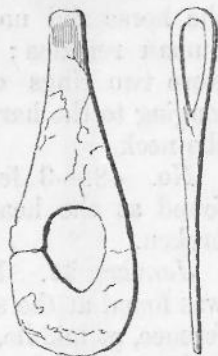
No. 37.—3 feet deep. Head to the east. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to have been the skeleton of a male of forty years. Thirty-one beads lay about the collar bones; twenty-six of amber, two of green glass with crimped sides, and three of blue glass.

No. 38.—3 feet deep. Head to the south-west. A young person. One bronze band of a *situla* lay by the right side of the head. Half a chased and gilt clasp was found in this day's work. Its shape resembles No. 133, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies."

January 22. No. 39.—4 feet 11 inches deep. One cruciform bronze fibula was found by the head, chased and strongly gilt, the broad end is set with a small lozenge of yellow paste. For a similar form compare plate 6, Douglas's "Nenia," fig. 2.

No. 40.—2 feet 6 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced to be that of a female of twenty-eight years of age, with beautiful teeth. One small bronze cruciform fibula on the neck; one larger fibula, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay about the middle of the body, chased and very strongly gilt, in most beautiful preservation, with square-shaped ornament at the broad end. 148 beads lay about the collar bones, all of amber of different sizes, with the exception of one large white crystal cut in facets, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter.

No. 41.—4 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. One bronze cruciform fibula was found, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, chased and gilt, it lay upon the collar bones. The pin had been of iron. Similar type to the preceding. Sixty-four beads lay about the collar bones; two of these are of white crystal cut into facets, as that found with No. 40, one of paste variously coloured; two pieces of perforated bronze were found, and two of green glass; all the rest are of amber. Compare other examples of cut crystal beads, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 22. One circular bronze fibula lay by the left hip; it was plain and flat, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter; one iron knife, 3 inches long, by left hip; one flat ring of iron lay also by left hip, 1 inch diameter; it had been gilt; one ring of round bronze wire, of serpent form, 1 inch diameter, and a singular flat-looped object of bronze lay with the rings. (See woodcut, original size.)



No. 42.—3 feet deep. No relique found with the deposit.

January 25. No. 43.—3 feet deep. One small bow-shaped bronze fibula, of Roman type, lay by the head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

No. 44.—2 feet 4 inches deep. One pair of bronze clasps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, embossed and gilt, as No. 133, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies;" five amber beads lay about the neck.

No. 45.—3 feet 6 inches deep. One circular bronze fibula by the left side; this is flat and strong, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and ornamented with impressed markings forming concentric circles; the innermost has a single row of dots, the second circle is plain, the third a row of markings like a V, the fourth a row of annulets. Two silver, or white metal finger-rings were found upon the middle finger bone, as supposed, of the left hand; one is a single plain band, $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch diameter, the other a double band formed to pass twice round the finger; it is prettily chased.

No. 46.—3 feet 6 inches deep. One iron spear by the head, measuring 13 inches in blade, width of blade, $1\frac{3}{4}$, at 2 inches from base. (See woodcuts, Fig. I.) The iron boss of a shield lay on the lower part of the body; it is of the same

shape, and with five nails, as those found before ; compare plate 37, "Saxon Obsequies." Three circular plates of iron were also found, belonging to the shield, 3 inches in diameter, like those with No. 15.

January 26. No. 47.—3 feet 7 inches deep. One flat bronze pin, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, lay by the head ; also one plain flat ring of bronze, $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch diameter. An iron bridle bit. This is similar to that found in the graves at Wilbraham, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 38 ; but, in this instance, the horse did not appear to have been deposited with the human remains ; the bit lay close to the skeleton, near it were two rings of iron, 2 inches diameter, probably belonging to the harness. Three beads of amber were found on the neck.

No. 48.—3 feet 1 inch deep. One iron spear was found at the head, measuring 9 inches in blade ; socket broken.

January 27. No. 49.—3 feet 6 inches deep. An urn was found at the side of the head : height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, circumference, at middle, 12 inches, at top 9 inches, and at base 6 inches ; it is of coarse black ware. Three cruciform bronze fibulæ by the head ; these are all plain, 2 inches long ; their pins have been of iron. Nineteen beads lay at the neck, all of amber, of flat circular form, and extraordinary size ; diameter of the largest 2 inches, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch ; eight of the others measure 1 inch diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

No. 50.—3 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit.

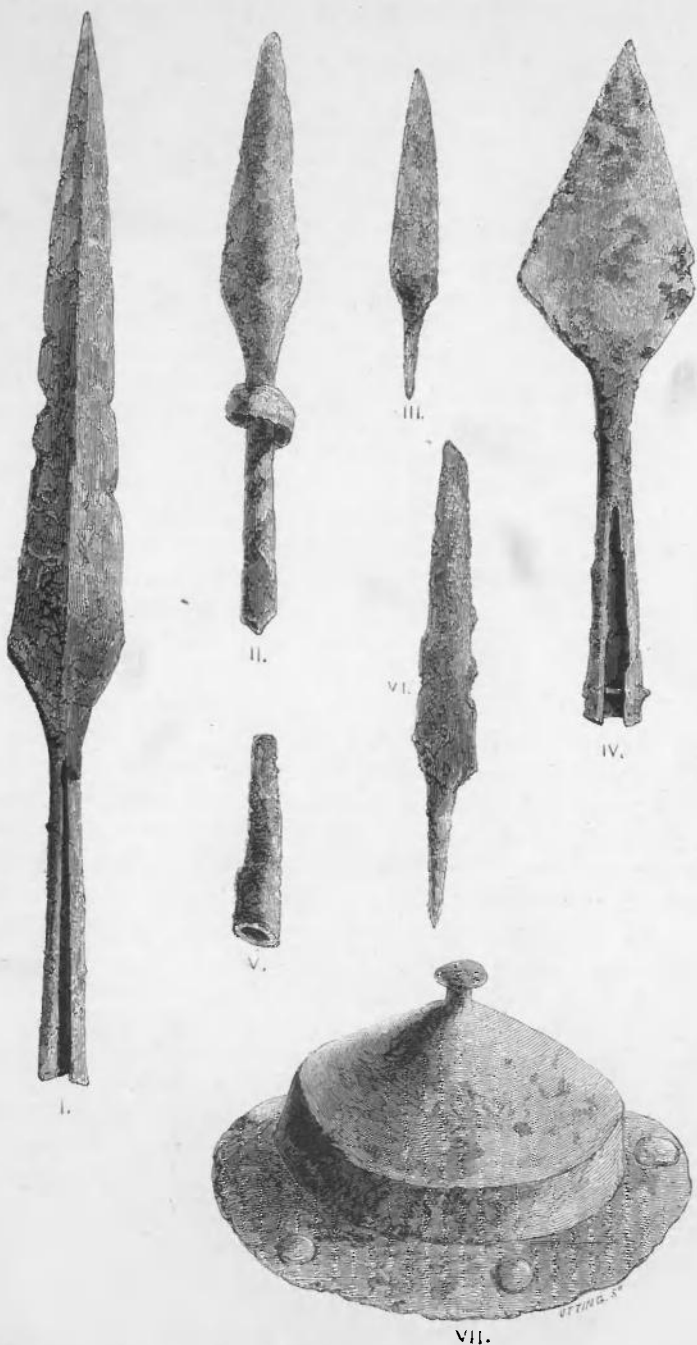
No. 51.—3 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit.

No. 52.—4 feet 6 inches deep. Skeleton of an infant. No objects found with the deposit.

January 28. Burnt bullocks' bones and horses' teeth occurred this day.

No. 53.—2 feet deep. An iron boss of shield similar to those found before. A representation is here given. (See woodcuts, Fig. VII.)

No. 54.—1 foot deep. Parts of two iron buckles mounted with bronze attachments. A third brass coin of Gratianus, and one of Julia Mamæa, were discovered in this day's work.



Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the
Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1803.

Spears, knives, and shield-boss, of iron. I. Found in grave, No. 46; length, 14½ in. II. No. 66; length, 8½ in.
III. No. 33; length 4½ in. IV. No. 81; length, 9½ in. V. No. 64; length, 2 in. VI. No. 102; length, 7 in. VII. No. 33.
diam. 6½ in.

ANGLO SAXON URNS, FOUND IN THE CEMETERY ON LINTON HEATH, BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, AND PRESERVED IN HIS MUSEUM AT AUDLEY END.



XVI.—Urn found in Grave No. 61.

XV.—Urn found in Grave No. 56.
(Height, 7 inches ; in circumference, 18½ inches.)

XVII.—Urn found in Grave No. 80.
(Height, 4½ inches ; circumference, 16 inches.)

January 29. No. 55.—3 feet 6 inches deep. A third brass Gratianus was found, pierced for a neck ornament.

No. 56.—2 feet 5 inches deep. An iron knife $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, at point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; one pair of iron shears, consisting of two knife blades, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of equal width; one of them has a ring at the end, to which the other was attached when found, but now broken. An urn lay by this body, of coarse black ware with perpendicular ribs, and a variety of curiously-arranged ornaments impressed upon the surface, in accordance with the peculiar process of manufacture which characterises the urns of the Saxon period. Compare the urns figured in "Saxon Obsequies." It measures 7 inches high, circumference at top 13 inches, middle $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had no contents. (See woodcuts, Fig. XV.)

No. 57.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 58.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 59.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 60.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 61.—14 inches deep. A child of twelve or fourteen. In this, as also in the four graves last enumerated, no reliques were found with the deposit. An urn was found in the day's work, three feet deep; it had no contents, it was not deposited in a grave, and resembles in material, size, and shape, one of those found in Muttillow Hill, Fleam Dyke (Archaeol. Journal, vol. ix., p. 229, fig. 5). Another urn was also discovered this day, 14 inches deep, and of the same material, resembling in form No. 1 from Muttillow Hill. (See woodcuts, Fig. XVI.)

January 31.—A small bicornute ornament of bronze belonging to a *situla*, was found in this day's work outside the mound, probably from some grave disturbed in agriculture.

February 1. No. 62.—3 feet deep. A child of twelve or thirteen years of age. No reliques with the deposit. In the grave were also portions of the skull of an infant.

February 2. No. 63.—3 feet deep. A child. Three small amber beads were found, and one iron knife broken.

No. 64.—3 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. One iron sword, by the left side, 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, inclusive of hilt; width of blade $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at base, $1\frac{1}{4}$ near point; some

of the wood of the scabbard remained on the blade, and the brass top was found as in No. 96, plate 34, "Saxon Obsequies." One iron boss of shield on the lap, of the same form as those found before; one iron knife broken; one iron buckle with bronze attachment; a pointed ferule for the butt of the spear, by left foot, 3 inches long, with remains of wood in it. (See cut, Fig. V.)



No. 65.—3 feet deep. A child. An iron knife was found, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; and one bead of amber.

No. 66.—3 feet 7 inches. One spear, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a ring of iron loose upon the socket when found, for fastening it to the shaft. (See woodcut, Fig. II.)

No. 67.—3 feet 7 inches deep. An iron knife 3 inches long.

No. 68.—3 feet 7 inches deep. No reliques with the deposit.

No. 69.—3 feet deep. One small bead of yellow vitrified paste was found by head.

No. 70.—3 feet 7 inches deep. One large bead by the head, of blue and white opaque vitrified composition, like those from Wilbraham, Nos. 44 and 96, plate 21, "Saxon Obsequies."

No. 71.—In the same grave with No. 70. One iron boss of a shield lay under the skull, which rested on the hollow, so that the head must have been placed in the targe. The shape is the same as those before described, and those from Wilbraham.

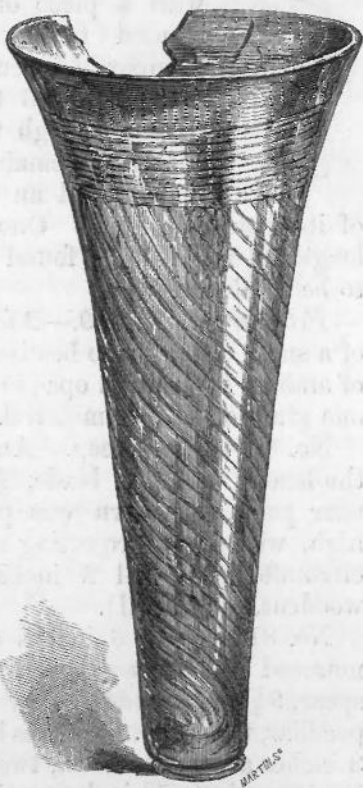
February 3. No. 72.—3 feet deep. A *situla*, (see woodcut, Fig. IX) was found by the left side of the head; it was removed entire, but the wooden staves had perished. It is of the same shape as that found in the grave before described, No. 9, with a bronze handle, ornamented with concentric circles and small impressed markings and bands, and, as those from Wilbraham, has bicornute ornaments on each side. (See cut, Fig. X. Compare "Saxon Obsequies," plate 17.) Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter 5 inches. One large and two smaller cruciform bronze fibulae were found lying together upon the neck, nearly same length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A bronze wheel-

ornament on the legs ; this is of stout metal, and, in place of a feloe, has a knob, from which four serpent-like spokes diverge to the outer circle. (See woodcut, Fig. XIII.) One portion of a pair of clasps, resembling No. 4, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies." 141 beads lay about the neck ; eighty of these are of blue glass, one of jet, four of amber, the rest of differently coloured vitrified paste. The cranium was too much perished to be removed.

No. 73.—4 feet 6 inches deep. A small glass vessel lay by the head ; it was broken by the pick, but has been almost entirely restored. It is of thin greenish glass, and exactly similar to one found at Dinton, fig. 5, plate 16, Douglas's "Nenia." It measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at top, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at bottom, being funnel-shaped. The glass is ornamented with slender spiral rings, or threads of glass. The base is chipped irregularly, and it is possible that it may originally have terminated in a small flat foot. A large and entire *cyprea*, a sea shell, also lay by the head.

February 4. Nos. 74, 75.—2 feet 6 inches deep. No reliques found with these deposits ; both the skeletons much decayed.

No. 76.—3 feet 6 inches deep. A small *situla* placed by the head ; it fell to pieces when cleared from the earth. Two circular bronze fibulae were found, one on each shoulder. These are scyphate, of strong metal, chased and gilt inside, resembling Nos. 2 and 3, plate 5, "Fairford Graves," and those from Ashendon, Bucks, (Journal of British Archaeological Association, vol. iii. p. 346). They are both in good state, and much gilding remains on one. These, with the



fibulæ in grave 33, are the only instances of the scyphate type which I have found in this part of the country. Two pair of bronze clasps were found, one by each hand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Four small amber beads, and one large white cut crystal bead, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch across the flat top, as in "Saxon Obsequies," plate 22. Two rings of bronze, spiral elastic bands for the finger, were found with the beads, on the body about the waist; also an iron knife broken, an iron hook, and a large ring, 2 inches in diameter, placed by the left thigh.

No. 77.—2 feet 4 inches deep. A small bronze ear-ring by the left side of head. It is of slight wire, with a piece of plain thin bronze plate appended to it, (See woodcut, original size.) Compare Lindenschmidt's "Todtenlager."



No. 78.—6 feet deep. The fox-earth had passed through this grave, and though most of the bones remained, there was no skull. In its place stood an urn, broken too much to allow of its being restored. One bronze needle with an eye, length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was found in this day's work; it appears to be of Roman type.

February 5. No. 79.—2 feet 6 inches deep. The skeleton of a small child. Five beads by the left side of the head, one of amber, two of red opaque vitrified paste, one green, and one gray, of similar material.

No. 80.—3 feet deep. An iron spear, 5 inches long, lay by the head; width of blade, $\frac{5}{8}$ an inch at base, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch near point. An urn was placed by the head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with seven projecting ribs; it measures 16 inches in circumference, and 2 inches in diameter at top. (See woodcut, Fig. XVII).

No. 81.—2 feet 6 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Professor Owen to be that of a male. One iron spear, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, lay by the right shoulder; the shape is peculiar, the blade, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, being triangular, measuring 3 inches across at widest, two inches from base, and narrowing abruptly to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point. (See woodcut, Fig. IV.) It has an open-slit socket with iron pin in it for fastening the shaft. One iron boss of a shield was found by the left shoulder; it is of the same type as all the former examples. An iron knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and an iron buckle, lay by the left shoulder.

February 7. No. 82.—2 feet 9 inches deep. Nine blue glass beads on neck.

No. 83.—3 feet 8 inches deep. No objects found with the deposit. In the course of this day several human vertebræ and bones appeared scattered in the soil ; and part of a bronze flat ring-fibula, probably from graves disturbed in agriculture.

February 8. No. 84.—2 feet 6 inches. Two bronze cruciform fibulæ, one over each shoulder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, resembling, in the shape of the broader ends, No. 164, plate 5, "Saxon Obsequies." One iron knife 4 inches long lay by the left thigh, with an iron buckle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 1 ; eight beads at the neck—three of amber, three of blue glass, one of white glass, one of blue and white opaque paste.

No. 85.—2 feet deep. The skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a female. An urn was found by the head, of the usual black ware ; it was unfortunately so broken that its restoration proved impracticable. Twenty-one beads on the neck, one of them of large size, of blue and white vitreous composition—two of amber, five of blue glass, seven of yellow and gray paste ; two double beads of the same material (red), and two triple beads of gray colour. A small glass hollow bulb lay among the beads ; it appears to be a broken end of some stem, like that of a drinking glass or vessel for perfume. One plain bronze flat ring-fibula was also found in the day's work.

February 9. Nos. 86, 87.—2 feet deep, in one grave. No objects found with the deposits. A few fragments of wood and bronze lay near them, which may possibly have been parts of a *situla*.

No. 88.—2 feet 6 inches deep. One iron ring, two inches in diameter, lay by the right thigh. More fragments of bodies occurred in this day's work ; and a shank of an iron key with ring-shaped end.

February 11. No. 89.—4 feet 6 inches deep. An iron spear—socket, 3 inches long ; blade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; width of blade, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at base, $\frac{1}{4}$ at point.

No. 90.—4 feet 6 deep. An infant. No reliques found with the deposit.

No. 91.—3 feet 4 inches deep. Skeleton of a child. No reliques found with the deposit.

February 12. No. 92.—5 feet deep. An urn was found

placed by the head ; it was of black ware, and much shattered. A pair of bronze clasps by the right hand, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with three holes in each portion for sewing them to the garments.

No. 93.—4 feet 7 inches deep. An urn was found by the right side of the head ; it was removed entire, and is of black coarse ware, with the upper part shelving, stamped with circles ; the lower part is plain. Height, 5 inches ; circumference at middle, 22 inches ; at base, 6 inches. This as the other urns before described, had no contents. Two penannular rings of bronze were found on the right shoulder, measuring 1 inch in diameter ; eleven beads on the neck, one of them a large round bead of blue and white vitreous composition, four of blue glass, six of red and green opaque vitrified paste.

February 14. No. 94.—3 feet deep. Pronounced at the College of Surgeons to be the skeleton of a male of large stature, the height being upwards of 6 feet 6 inches. An iron boss of a shield lay by the right side of the head, of the same size and shape as those before described, and with the same number of nails for attachment to the shield. A portion of the lower jaw and the entire left *tibia* were sent to Professor Owen, and are preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. The right leg was not in the grave, making the second instance in this cemetery of a skeleton discovered with the bones of only one leg remaining. Part of the skull of an infant, as Professor Owen pronounced it to be, was also taken from this grave. Similar discoveries have been noticed before. An iron boss of a shield occurred in this day's work, of a similar type to those previously found here and at Wilbraham. This deposit, as it proved afterwards, had been placed on the edge of the mound.

No. 95.—4 feet 6 inches deep. An iron spear, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. A piece of thick embossed Samian ware, and a white *mortarium* were found this day ; remains of Roman pottery had occurred all through the mound.

February 15. No. 96.—5 feet deep. The remains were pronounced by Mr. Davis to be those of a boy of about twelve years old. No reliques accompanied the deposit.

No. 97.—4 feet deep. No reliques with the deposit. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the remains of a female of forty-five years of age ; cranium curiously flattened by

posthumous distortion. A small ring of bronze and a circular piece of bone pierced for a neck ornament, with a fragment of a chased bronze fibula, were found in this day's work.

No. 98.—3 feet 5 inches deep. A cruciform bronze fibula lay by the left side, pierced at the two corners of the broad end. (Compare No. 172, plate 5, "Saxon Obsequies.") A pair of bronze tweezers, 1 inch long, was found in the day's work.

February 17. No. 99.—4 feet deep. A bronze stylus, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with a circular flat top for erasing; this lay by the feet. Its character appeared very Roman.

No. 100.—2 feet 8 inches deep. A bronze bow-shaped fibula, 2 inches long, similar to that figured No. 11, plate 9, "Saxon Obsequies."

February 21. No. 101.—4 feet 8 inches deep. Skeleton of a child. No reliques with the deposit.

A pair of ear-ornaments of slight bronze wire, hooked at each end, and having a small bead of green glass strung on the wire. These were found in the soil displaced from some interment. A third brass coin (Constantinopolis) also occurred in this day's work.

No. 102.—4 feet 8 inches. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the remains of a man of from thirty-five to forty years of age. An iron spear, 5 inches long, lay at the left side, with an iron knife 7 inches long (see Woodcuts, fig. VI.); an iron buckle was also found with the knife and spear, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in each direction.

No. 103.—5 feet 4 inches deep. One portion of a pair of bronze clasps was discovered under the body, with a third brass coin of Constantine.

February 23. No. 104.—5 feet 4 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a male of forty years of age. A bronze pin by the left arm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of Roman fashion. A bone comb was found in this grave, tolerably perfect, with a bone case to fit over the rows of teeth on each side up to the slips of bone in which they are fixed, formed like a modern card-case. Similar bone combs are figured in plate 23, "Saxon Obsequies," and in Lindenschmidt's "Todtenlager bei Selzen."

An urn of black ware was found, broken past restoration; also a bronze pin, 5 inches long, with round top; an iron

spear, 7 inches long ; an iron knife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and a bone pin, 3 inches long.

All the last mentioned reliques were found in filling in the trenches and levelling the soil ; they had probably been overlooked before, and had belonged to some of the graves ; perhaps to those which contained numerous fragments of human bones, and had been disturbed in the operations of agriculture. As these deposits were frequent, in addition to the 104 skeletons, the cemetery must have been an extensive one. Appended is a catalogue of its contents.

ORNAMENTS AND ARTICLES OF BRONZE.

Cruciform bronze fibulæ, five of these chased and gilt ; a sixth slightly	27	Ear-rings	3
Sceptrate fibulæ ; two chased	4	Bronze pins	4
Circular fibulæ	7	Bronze styli	4
Bow-shaped fibulæ	4	Bronze needle	1
White metal finger-rings	7	Bone pin	1
Bronze ditto	2	Bone comb-case and comb	1
Bronze armlets	2	Beads	740
Pairs of bronze tweezers	3	Pair of bronze stud buttons	1
Pairs of bronze clasps	8½	Bronze buckles	1

WEAPONS AND ARTICLES OF IRON.

Swords	2	Bridle bit	1
Spears	17	Spur	1
Knives	20	Buckles	14
Bosses of shields	8	Rings	10

POTTERY, ETC

Perfect black urns, removed and restored	8	Entire <i>situla</i>	2
Do. broken	4	Fragments of do.	3
		Small glass vessel	1

COINS FOUND IN THE GRAVES.

- 1 Vespasian, second brass, in fine state—Reverse, PAX AVG.—S. C. in field.
- 1 Carausius, third brass—Reverse, PAX AVG.
- 1 Julia Mamaea, third brass—Reverse, Diana Lucifera.
- 1 Constantine, third brass—Reverse, Beata tranquillitas.
- 1 Constantius, third brass—Reverse, Gloria Exercitus.
- 1 Valens, third brass—Reverse, Gloria Romanorum.
- 1 Valens, third brass—Reverse, Securitas reipublicæ.
- 1 Gratianus, third brass—Reverse, Gloria novi sæculi.
- 1 Constantinopolis—Reverse, Winged figure with spear and shield.
- 1 Constantius—Reverse, Victorize D.D., Aug. N.N.

10 Total.

I have not enumerated in the above list of objects discovered, three or four, the use of which is not apparent ; and to which I desire to call attention for an explanation of their appliances. They are—the curious large ring and key-shaped instrument found with the skeleton No. 9 ; the

looped object of bronze with No. 19 ; the bronze double-pointed pricker, with No. 14 ; the circular bronze plates with No. 36, and the bronze wheel with No. 72. These, with the small glass vessel found with No. 73, are the only novelties which have been produced by this investigation, since the general features of the other ornaments, weapons, &c., found in the graves, so strongly resemble those of Wilbraham, excavated in 1851, as to need no comment beyond the remark, that no burnt human bones, bronze tweezers, bone combs, or other small objects, were contained in the vases discovered in the cemetery on Linton Heath. With the exception of this difference, the resemblance between the two is so striking, as to lead to the conclusion that they were burying-grounds of the same people.

By the kind permission of Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, I have, during the autumn of 1853, examined four mounds of similar character on Linton Heath, but without further success.

R. C. NEVILLE.