

## ROMAN NORFOLK.<sup>1</sup>

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Nowhere in Britain is the task of discovering the traces of the Roman occupation and colonisation of our Island more difficult than in East Anglia, and especially in its northern portion, and nowhere is that task one of such peculiar interest.

The method by which the conquest of the native Celts was achieved is made plain by the disposition of the camps posted here and there throughout the district, and the means by which, after some two centuries and a half of occupation, the conquered and colonised territory was defended against a restless and savage race of incoming barbarians, are clearly enough to be seen in the ruins of the walled stations which looked out over the Northern Sea, or closed all access to the fertile districts watered by the larger rivers. But where the difficulties of the task become apparent is when we turn from the works of war to those of peace, and endeavour to make out the signs of habitation and civilised life. Certainly no Roman town is known to have existed within the limits of the county, not even a village, and I can point to only three or four indications of dwellings whose very ruins have now disappeared.

That the homesteads of the Roman colonists and Romanised Celts were spread, though thinly, over the more fertile portion of the county, we can have little doubt. The reason for the paucity of their remains must be looked for perhaps in the methods of construction adopted. Norfolk produces but little good building stone, and in some parts of the county, to this day, cottages and

<sup>1</sup> Read in the Antiquarian Section at the Annual Meeting of the Institute. at Norwich, August 6th, 1889.

barns are built with walls composed of blocks of sun-dried clay on a low foundation of flint rubble masonry. Wood, however, must have been plentiful enough, and traces have been found in Essex, like Norfolk a stoneless district, of buildings of half timbered construction of Roman date, we may safely assume that such was the method of building in Norfolk also. The better houses, therefore, were probably half-timbered erections, easily destructible and likely to leave but little trace, with foundations of flint and mortar and with floors of cement, for no mosaic pavements have yet been discovered. The thorough cultivation of the soil which has made Norfolk famous, has had its influence also in destroying the traces of the dwellings of the earlier race of farmers, who tilled the soil and reaped the harvest here, 1700 years ago. Many a mass of old flint and mortar foundation, it may be, has been rooted up and carried away by the cartload, and nothing has been recorded of the matter. It is scarcely likely that the farmer on whose lands the hindrance to cultivation was found, would feel much interest in the discovery, and so the last trace of the homestead of his Romano-British predecessor went the way of all things and utterly disappeared.

Perhaps a faint indication of one of these homesteads may have been found in the parish of Fring, near the Peddars Way. "On the west side of this road" I quote from Gough's Camden, "some labourers in ditching broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman, which the country-people, the discovery happening during the time of a fair in the village, broke up, and carried away great part of it. The owner of the ground, Mr. Goodwin, as soon as he received information of it, ordered the spot to be carefully covered up for the future inspection of antiquaries." Evidently the owner was a man in advance of his age! This happened late in the last century.

Of another discovery we have a fuller account. This was made in the year 1882 in the parish of Methwold, on a spot rising four feet only above the level of the marshes, for Methwold lies on the border of the fenland.

The Rev. C. Denny Gedge, vicar of Methwold, communicated the following details respecting the site and its

remains to the British Archæological Association.<sup>1</sup> He says, "the actual locality is one of the Holmes, (called little Holme) of which a string extends down either side of a small natural stream called the String Dyke"—"For years large numbers of tiles have been turned up on the mound of which this little Holm is composed, the level of the pavement of the house being within reach of the plough-share. The tenant had supposed that some brick kiln must have existed here, till the turning up of certain pieces of fine grained Northamptonshire sandstone induced him to search further. The foundations which are placed immediately on the subsoil of sand, are so far as we traced them of great hardness and solidity and built in alternate bands of flint rubble and the grey flagstone before mentioned." So far Mr. Gedge. An examination of the plan which accompanied his communication shows three small chambers each from seven to eight feet square. The first had a flooring of cement, a portion of which flooring remained, lined diagonally as if to represent tiles. The next to this appears to have been a little yard having in its eastern wall the furnace opening to a channelled hypocaust which warmed the third chamber. Fragments of flue and roof tiles were found in this latter chamber. We have here a small fragment of what was perhaps only a small house. Whether continued exploration would have brought its entire plan to light is conjectural. Nothing further was attempted.

Travelling in an eastward direction from Methwold, we find in the parish of Ashill, a singular spot, lying on high ground, called by the name of "Robin Hood's Garden." This is a large field of ten acres, enclosed by a ditch 14 ft. wide by 7 ft. 6 ins. deep. The enclosed area is an almost perfect square, with rounded corners. Within this area is a second one, formed by another ditch 11 ft. wide by 7 ft. deep, also with rounded corners. The inner square is not placed symmetrically with the outer one; on its east, west, and south sides the space between the inner and outer ditches measures 100 ft. in breadth, whilst on the northern side the two ditches are only 60 or 70 ft. apart. There seems to be no sign of a bank lining

<sup>1</sup> Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass., Vol. xxxviii, 1882, p. 110, 1 pl. of illustrations.  
VOL. XLVI.

the inside of either ditch. At the north-east corner, between the two ditches, the remains of foundations formerly existed. These have long since been rooted up, and in 1870 but scanty vestiges of the dykes remained which formed the above-mentioned enclosures. It is presumed, with some show of reason, that the ditches surrounded land belonging to a Roman house, situated where the foundations in the north-east corner indicated the former existence of buildings. The Roman villa at Hartlip, in Kent, is said to be surrounded by just such a ditch as we find at Ashill, and another at Tracey Park, near Bath, had a boundary in the shape of an earthen rampart forming a parallelogram with rounded angles, the house itself occupying only one of the angles of the enclosed area, as seems to have been the case here.

When the railway from Watton to Swaffham was in course of formation, a cutting was made quite through the middle of the singular enclosures just mentioned, and the picks of the navvies brought to light a strange piece of construction. This was a well or shaft formed of timber framing, 3 ft. 6 ins. square, and 40 ft. deep. The contents made up a perfect museum of Romano-British Antiquities. From the top to a depth of 19 ft. it was filled with a heterogeneous heap of rubbish, amongst which occurred a fragment of Roman wall plaster. From this point (19 ft. down) until the bottom was reached there was an evidence of intention in the deposits, which had not been the case so far. The contents consisted principally of urns of various shapes, placed in regular layers and bedded in leaves of the oak and hazel. The bottom of the shaft was paved with flints, and the woodwork held in its place by four willow stakes.

Another similar shaft, but only 22 ft. deep was also found. This, it is supposed, had been abandoned from some fault of construction. An ordinary rubbish pit of Roman times completed the tale of these discoveries.

What purpose could these singular shafts be intended to serve? It was clear that they were not sepulchral for no deposit of cinerary urns occurred in them, and it was very evident that whatever they were first constructed for, they were used at a much later time as rubbish pits by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood,

whose house or houses must have stood in the near vicinity.<sup>1</sup>

It may be considered a matter for regret that so large a collection of objects of the Romano-British period, as this discovered at Ashill, could not have been preserved intact and placed in some museum for purposes of study and reference. The pottery alone, ("one hundred and twenty Roman urns were found, and of these upwards of fifty were exhumed entire" says the late Mr. Barton) would have afforded valuable information as to the state of the potter's art in Norfolk in the Roman period. Some few of these urns presented by the late Mr. Barton are in the Norwich Museum, the rest, together with the many other objects discovered, are scattered in private collections and unavailable for study and comparison.

Some few sites besides those already named show signs that habitations existed near them by the shards of household pottery they produce. In the fields near Threton House fragments of Mortaria and other vessels are occasionally turned up. At Eaton, near Norwich, on the site of the late Mr. Ewing's nursery gardens, fragments of Mortaria and pieces of Samian ware have been found. These are in the Norwich Museum, as are other specimens from Coltishall, from the Woodward collection. At Baconsthorpe, among the ruins of the Manor House there, shards of pottery and fragments of querns are occasionally turned up. Pottery has been discovered, it is said at Great Dunham, and in the parish of Diss, especially on the Gawdy Hall estate, vessels of Samian ware have been dug up.

Occasionally also the presence of Roman tile in the fabric of churches, more especially those of the primitive Romanesque time, indicate that neighbouring constructions of the Roman period served as a quarry at the date of their erection. This fact may perhaps be observed in the church of Great Dunham, in that of Howe certainly, and possibly in those of Melton Magna, Framingham Pigot, Coltishall, and of Bickerston, which is in ruins.

<sup>1</sup> Other similar shafts have been found in different localities notably at Bekesbourne, in Kent, and perhaps also at Felixstow, in Suffolk. Mr. Coote considered them Roman Surveyor's marks.

See his "Romans in Britian," p. 71 and p. 102, *et seq.* For an account of these discoveries at Ashill, see *Norf. Archy.* vol. viii, 1879, p. 224 *et seq.*, four plates and sections in text.

Next in importance to the remains of their dwellings are the spots chosen as the last resting places of the inhabitants of the soil, either where the cinerary urns, grouped in considerable numbers tend to show a settlement of numerous families, or where in smaller numbers, but in greater variety, they point to the private burial ground of some detached country house. Here we are met by another of these difficulties which render a search into the antiquities of the Romano-British period in Norfolk so puzzling. Sepulchral urns have been discovered in great numbers throughout the county, and, until a comparatively late date they have all been classed as Roman. But the development of the study of such remains, has shown that this classification was an erroneous one. The heathen tribes of the Angles, when in the fifth century they possessed themselves of this part of Britain, had the custom of burning their dead and burying the ashes in urns of rude earthenware, in cemeteries whose arrangements were not unlike those of the Romano-Britons. The earlier writers, Spelman, Sir Thomas Browne, and later, Blomefield, and others later still, in their accounts of discoveries, not being aware of this fact, frequently, I may say constantly, confounded Roman with Teutonic interments and the consequence has been a confusion, not easy, often not possible, to clear up.

It may safely be said that as far as we know at present, the traces of the Teutonic invaders, in this respect, far exceed those of the Romanised people they conquered and enslaved.

Very few and far between are the interments I can point to as being, certainly, of the Roman period. Sir T. Browne indicates the probable existence of a cemetery of this time at Buxton near Brampton. An instance of a cinerary urn containing a coin, perhaps of Severus, accompanied by the usual funeral pottery, among which was a small candlestick, taking the place of the accustomed lamp, was discovered in 1844 at Felmingham. On a headland projecting into the valley of the Ant near Wayford bridge the late Mr. Samuel Woodward notes the existence of a cemetery, and as he mentions that the urns found there were turned in a lathe we may be justified, perhaps, in classing them under the Roman period. The tumulus



known as Greenborough Hill near Salthouse contained fragments of Roman Pottery probably sepulchral. At Bessingham there appears to have been a deposit of Roman cinerary urns. At Norwich, urns holding ashes, together with a coin of Diocletian, were found in 1852 under Messrs. Chamberlin's premises in the market place. At Thorpe near Norwich in the grounds of the Rev. W. Frost in 1863 (?) what appeared to be a Roman interment had been much disturbed by a subsequent Anglian one. Some Anglian Warrior in full panoply with spear and shield, had been laid to rest displacing the funeral urn of a former proprietor of the soil, a well-to-do colonist we may judge as he could afford the luxury of a lamp of bronze, found among the debris, to light him to the gloomy passage of the Styx. A single cinerary urn, found on a floor of tiles about 4 ft. square was dug up at Threxton in 1857, in a spot appropriately called "the Dark Lane." It contained a coin of Antoninus among the ashes. Other urns perhaps Roman, have been found at Shadwell, near Thetford. At Hempnall, in an Anglian cemetery discovered in 1854, traces of Romano-British urns were found, the remains of previous interments. A deposit of cinerary urns occurred at Hedenham, and another at Ditchingham, the former discovered in 1858 the latter in 1862. But the most characteristic of all the interments, more so than any I have yet mentioned, was that dug up at Geldeston in 1849. In a spot near the banks of the Waveney a rude cist of oak boards, 31 ins. by 14 ins. had been buried 4 or 5 ft. below the present surface of the soil. Within this cist lay a fine glass vessel of unusual shape, nearly a foot high. It contained the burnt bones of a child and at the bottom of the urn lay a second brass coin of the Empress Sabina wife of the Emperor Hadrian. With the glass vase was an earthenware cup with a cover, two or three potsherds and a fragment of thin bronze plate, gilt, conjectured to have been the upper part of a bulla. All the cases I have cited as yet have been urn burials, but two instances occur in which the bodies were interred entire. In a chalk pit, at a spot called Stone Hills in the parish of Heigham, near Norwich, a plain leaden coffin was discovered in 1861. This had been enclosed in a wooden shell. It contained the bones of a

skeleton presumed to be that of a female, and two torque like bracelets of bronze which are thought to have slipped from the coffin when it was opened, came from the same site. Near the coffin lay the bones of another skeleton with fragments of a sort of cement, possibly lime, in which the body had been enclosed. These burials were probably late ones in the Roman period.

Another indication of the existence of the dwelling-places of the inhabitants, though not so sure a one, is the discovery of hoards of coin. If not plunder buried by a road side or in some solitary place, they are likely to prove that a habitation was not far off. Who does not remember the story told in Pepys' Diary (Pepys was from a neighbouring county, Cambridgeshire), of how his father without due precaution buried a considerable sum in gold in the middle of his garden?

So in like measure, in disturbed times, the Romano-British farmer would do as Mr. Pepys, senr. did with his son's money, but perhaps with more discretion; and if by unlucky chance he perished by the hands of robbers, or left his home to take the losing side in some of the internal dissensions of the period, his hoarded wealth remained *perdu*, to be turned up by some hedger and ditcher of the nineteenth century.

Hoard of coin buried in urns have been discovered at Caston, where money deposited in rolls was also found, in 1816 and 1820. At Beachamwell in 1846, fifty silver pieces deposited in a vase of Samian ware, were turned up by the plough. In 1847, at Feltwell, 300 coins of the middle Empire were ploughed up, and at Morley, and at Carlton, treasure has also been brought to light. Other but less important finds have been made at Brandon, East Rudham, and at Ditchlingham. The most curious, however, was that made at Baconsthorpe, where a large pot, containing, it is estimated, not less than 17000 coins was unearthed in 1884. They were of brass and billon, tinned and silvered, and ranged as far as could be ascertained (for many had disappeared before attention was drawn to the find) from Nerva to Aurelian. Such a hoard is scarcely likely to have been a private one, and conjecture is at fault as to the cause of its deposit.

In connection with the subject of hoards must be men-



tioned the most interesting discovery yet made in Norfolk. At Felmingham in 1844, at no great distance from the sepulchral deposit I have previously mentioned as occurring there, was dug up a fine vase of unusual shape with ring handles. It had been covered by another which was destroyed by the labourer's spades, and contained a great number of bronze fragments of all kinds, amongst them a head of Minerva, another of Serapis, and one fine bearded head 6 ins. high, hollow, with the eyes pierced through and the scalp made moveable. But what rendered the find so valuable, was that it contained a beautiful little bronze figure 3 ins. high, of excellent workmanship, representing a youth with short and loosely-girt tunic, with buskined feet, and laurel crowned hair, holding aloft in his right hand a horn from which he poured wine into a patern held in his outstretched left. There could be no mistake in identifying this figure with one of the household gods of the Romans, one of the familiar Lares, the humble and serviceable little deities, whose effigies, not in bronze, but painted, look out from the walls of almost every house in Pompeii, and whose worship formed so intimate a part of Roman life and methods of thought, that for well-nigh a century after the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the State, lights still burned in their honour, and incense was still offered on their altars.<sup>1</sup> An indication of the period of the hiding away of the vase and its contents, which had nothing sepulchral about them, was given by a coin found among the bronzes, of the date of Gallienus, and the probability is that the deposit was buried plunder which the robber had no subsequent chance of carrying away.

Thus far I have noted the principal traces of the inhabitants of this district. Had I time I might speak of the potters and their kilns, from which the settlers were supplied with the earthenware required for their households; of the rude smelting works possibly of the Roman period discovered near the coast at Beeston; of the pigs of lead found in Saham Wood in 1819 and lost at some

<sup>1</sup> These antiquities, together with the pottery from the interment at Felmingham, previously mentioned, are now in the possession of J. Postle, Esq., of Smallburgh Hall, Norfolk. See for etch-

ings of the various objects of the latter find, a Lecture on the Antiquities of Norfolk by the Rev. Richard Hart, 1844, two plates.

early date on their way from the Derbyshire mines. I might dilate upon the fine silver *Lanx*, or dish, from the Osier Carr at Mileham, or the equally curious pewter one dug up at Welney, in the fenland, in either case part of the table furniture of some well-to-do inhabitant, showing that Norfolk then as now was famous for good cheer; I might describe many a fibula, bracelet, or other object of feminine adornment, but in this slight sketch there is no room to dwell on minor details, however vividly they might bring to one's view the life and manners of the Romano-British population.<sup>1</sup>

From the civil I now turn to the military division of my subject and I will attempt to show by what means the territory of the northern Iceni was gained, and when gained, was held in later times against external enemies.

After the great uprising of the Celtic tribes had been suppressed, in which the colony of Claudius perished, the Romans took in hand the task of making an end of all resistance and finally colonising the territory of the Iceni. How they achieved this may be seen by their camps scattered over the face of the district. With their action in the southern portion of the Icenian territory I have nothing here to do. Their advance into the northern part was, in all probability made by way of Bungay, at which town the lines of an entrenchment of some size may still be partially traced, an entrenchment afterwards utilised both by Anglian and Norman conquerors.

From that point, crossing the Waveney, they passed north westward and fixed their principal station among the northern Iceni in the valley of the little river Tas some three miles south of the present city of Norwich. This camp came to be known as the *Venta* of the Iceni.

Referring to the works of the late Dr. Guest with respect to this name, I find that he takes the word *Venta*

<sup>1</sup> Potters' kilns have been found at Kirby Cane, Hedenham, Saham Tony, Weybourne, Caister near Norwich, and Caister near Yarmouth, and in the Post-humous Works of Sir T. Browne mention is made of a discovery of some structure at Buxton near Brampton, which can scarcely be anything else but a kiln. The learned Doctor says, "What work this was we must as yet reserve unto

better conjecture." Blomefield with more confidence considers it a family sepulchre! Heaps of potsherds and mounds of wood ashes formerly to be found at Potter Heigham are supposed to have proved the existence of Potteries at that place in the Roman period. For this see *Archæologia*, Vol. xxiii., p. 373. For the pits for smelting iron ore see *Archæol. Journ.*, Vol. xl., 1883, p. 286.

to be a Latinized form of the Celtic *Gwent*, a champaign, an open district.

I cannot do better than quote his own words. He says, "There seems to have been several of these Gwents in Britain; and the Romans obtained their name for the capital towns by turning Gwent into a feminine substantive and then adding the name of the race which inhabited the particular district, as *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Icenorum*, *Venta Silurum*, &c."<sup>1</sup> If therefore this interpretation be accepted, the true meaning of *Venta Icenorum* would be the open land, (the Gwent) of the Iceni, and I venture to think that anyone acquainted with the district of which the site of Norwich forms part, especially that portion lying near Caister would quite understand the applicability of the description, certainly with respect to that line of sweeping upland lying along the valley of the Yare from Harford Bridges onwards. The Romans made out of the term for a district, as Dr. Guest indicates, a place name. Perhaps when they first heard the word they took it for a place name.

Be this as it may, the establishment of the camp at Caister had another object besides the subjugation of the Celts inhabiting the open land, the Gwent to the north and west of it.

The entrenchments of Tasburgh,<sup>2</sup> four miles south of Caister are of too irregular a form to be considered the work of Roman hands, and they lie on elevated ground above the tiny stream of the Tas. In them we may see one, possibly the only one now remaining in Norfolk, of the strongholds of the native race. Even if abandoned, such a position would still require watching for a time at least to prevent any attempt at revolt or occupation by hostile bands. And here we have a further motive for the establishment of the station at Caister. Some hundreds of years later than the founding of *Venta*, an Anglian chief settled himself and his following within the lines of the Celtic oppidum, and it thus obtained the name it is now known by, Tasburgh, the burh by the Tas.

<sup>1</sup> *Origines Celticæ* by Edwin Guest, LL.D., &c., vol. ii, p. 153.

<sup>2</sup> This camp has been called the "*Ad Taum*" of the *Peutingerian Tables*, a name which might with more propriety be given to the station at Caister, as the

latter is close down upon the stream of the Tas, which the former is not. Could *Venta Icenorum* have received a second name (*Ad Taum*) during the course of its occupation?

After the establishment of the great station in the shallow river valley, the Romans seem to have pushed their forces westward, and we may probably find a trace of this movement in the entrenchments of Ovington (which, if Roman works, could only have been thrown up for a temporary purpose), in those of Mileham, and certainly in those of Castleacre,<sup>1</sup> a spot one of the most notable in Norfolk for the signs it shows of three conquests, the Roman, the Anglian and the Norman. They may even at this period have extended their line of camps as far as Brancaster, a station having the square form of the earlier Roman entrenchments.

Perhaps another camp, of which only the name remains, Caister by Yarmouth, might be claimed for this early period. The position can be fairly guessed to have been in the near neighbourhood of the church of the above named village, and it was probably intended in the earlier time to keep in check the inhabitants of the marshlands to the north of the Bure. Just as the camps on the western side of the county would secure the settlers in the fertile lands behind them from the attacks of the Celts who had been driven to take refuge in the western fenland, so, a strong garrison at Caister near Yarmouth might keep in order the broken bands who had sought shelter in the eastern swamps of the district of the Broads, for marsh and fen are the natural retreats of a disorganised tribe fighting against successful invaders.

But to return to Venta Icenorum and what is to be found there.

The form of the station which lies low in the watery meadows is that of a parallelogram, (being rather longer than it is broad), of which three of the sides are straight and the fourth slightly curved outwards to the river flowing near by. The space enclosed by the encompassing mounds which hide the remnants of its walls, is according to King, "1320 ft. in length from west to east, and 1108 ft. from north to south," while Wilkins estimates the contents of the area, including the Vallum to be about

<sup>1</sup> The mounds and fosses of North Elmham have been claimed by Woodward as Roman, and the cemetery there also, but with doubtful likelihood.

Blomefield's description of the finds in the latter, would indicate Anglian rather than Roman interments.

35 acres, a space sufficient, King observes, for the encampment of a Legion with half its complement of Allies, amounting to 6480 men.

I believe that originally the station was not walled. Its huge fosses on the east, north, and south sides, the marsh and stream on its west side, together with the mighty palisaded mounds lining the fosses and fronting the stream, sufficed for its protection.

But in course of time its garrison being reduced in strength, the Roman engineers were called upon to supply with brick and mortar the want of soldiers within. I think it will be found that they did not level the mounds of the original camp but built their walls against them, as huge retaining walls, so that on the exterior, the perpendicular face of the wall was seen from its parapet nearly to the bottom of the ditch, whilst in the interior the mounds formed a broad platform lining the internal face of the mighty mass of masonry. This great encircling barrier, in course of ages, has been well nigh destroyed; and the earthworks, no longer upheld by it, have fallen forward and buried in their fall nearly all that time or man have left of its massive fragments.

The Roman cemetery attached to this station has yet to be found, for the discoveries made on the neighbouring hill at Markshall revealed an Anglian burial place and the deposit of urns in the meadows to the north of the camp appears to have belonged to the same people. Near this last deposit were the remains of a kiln containing Roman vessels. From indications afforded by excavations made by the late Sir J. P. Boileau in the garden of Caister Hall, about 200 yards north-east of the camp, it appears most likely that the Roman cemetery lay by the side of a road which, starting from the eastern gate, seemed to point in the direction of Garianonum.<sup>1</sup>

It is said that within the entrenchments of the station, foundations of buildings may be traced by the colour of

<sup>1</sup> The subject of the roads which connected the stations, or served as a means of communication throughout the district is too large if not too obscure to be even touched upon in this essay. The same may be said, also with respect to the traces of the Roman embankments, so prominent a feature in the fenlands of the western side of the county.

A list of actual remains of roads may be made out from Woodward's paper on Roman Norfolk in *Archæologia* Vol. xxiii. 1831, p. 358 et seq. In the Map which accompanies his paper that writer indicates a number of Roman roads in Norfolk, which are, however, laid down for the most part as conjectural.



the growing crops. Excavations carefully conducted may lead to important results in relation to the history of the site, but they have never been undertaken and the knowledge which such explorations might afford still lies buried within the ramparts of the greatest of the Roman fortresses of East Anglia.

Passing from the consideration of the means by which the Iceni were brought to subjection, I have now to speak of those by which the conquered territory, in subsequent centuries, was defended against the sea rovers of Teutonic race, who infested the eastern and southern shores of Britain.

We know that towards the end of the third century of our era, if not earlier, a Roman fleet was maintained for the defence of the coasts above mentioned, and we know also from later evidence (from the *Notitia*) the names of the stations, the second line of defence, along those shores. The two northernmost of these stations, Brancaster and Garianonum have been identified with Brancaster in Norfolk, and Burgh Castle,<sup>1</sup> near Yarmouth, in Suffolk, and the *Notitia* tells us that both stations were garrisoned by horse, the wide heaths of the north and the flat shores and level lands of the east coast being specially favourable for the use of cavalry.

To understand the reason for the position of these stations and the scheme of defence adopted, it is necessary to consider the character of the coast line of Norfolk and the state of the river valleys, in the Roman period.

A considerable portion of the northern coast line going from west to east consists of far extending sands heaped up in high banks, often held together by the Marram grass. Behind this barrier to the sea, is a belt more or less broad of marsh land and flat meadow occasionally subject to inundation. Where the ground begins to rise, open heaths formerly lined for miles the belt of marsh and sand, though now these heaths have been brought in great measure under cultivation. In the district of the Broadlands on the eastern side of the county, fens and fresh-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh, or Burgh Castle (Garianonum) at the mouth of the Waveney where it falls into Breydon Water, is actually in Suffolk, but as this station formed so

important a part of the defences of the river valleys of Norfolk it cannot be omitted from any description of those defences.



water pools take the place of the heaths of the more northern region. Such with a certain exception<sup>1</sup> are the characteristics of the Norfolk coast and such they were with little doubt only more strongly marked in Roman times.

It will be clearly understood that such a coast as this offered few facilities for a successful landing to the piratical Angles and Saxons. What they sought for were creeks and rivers giving them a way into the interior of the country. On the north coast these were only to be found at such places as Blakeney, or Wells, or Burnham, or at Brancaster itself, where a long inlet of the sea, between the sand banks of the coast and the rising ground formed, and still forms, a convenient harbour. Here, at the head of this harbour, for the purpose of watching the neighbouring inlets, the Romans established themselves and built a station, and the name they gave their camp, Branodunum, seems to indicate an earlier Celtic occupation of the spot. A force called the Dalmatian Horse, kept guard within its walls, ready to ride out over the heath lands to repel any raiders from the sea who might have effected a landing from the creeks not far away. We may even imagine that some vessels of the Roman fleet stationed in the little harbour would be employed also to prevent a landing, or failing that to intercept the pirate ships as they put to sea with their booty.

Of the station at Brancaster, originally a square of 570 feet, not one stone remains upon another, though its walls were 11 ft. thick and faced with white sandstone and with the ironstone now quarried in the neighbourhood of Snettisham. All the material has been carried away to build barns and cottages, more especially a hugh malt-house, now pulled down, of which Parkin the continuator of Blomefield expresses his admiration.

The relics of earliest date found upon this site are a silver coin showing a head of Janus Bifons on the obverse, on the reverse what seemed a trophy,<sup>2</sup>—and a coin of

<sup>1</sup> The present coast line from Weybourne to Mundesley where the sea comes close to cliffs and high land. But this portion of the coast has been subjected for ages to the encroachments of the sea

and does not represent the coast line of Roman times.

<sup>2</sup> See Blomefield, *Hist. of Norf.* Vol x. 1809, p. 299.

Claudius,—the latest, a gold ring bearing engraved upon it two rude heads with the sentence *VIVA (S) IN DEO*.<sup>1</sup>

But if it was necessary to guard the creeks and inlets of the northern coast with so much care how much more was this the case with the mouths of such rivers as the Yare, the Waveney and the Bure. These rivers, as is well known, join to form the long lake of brackish water called Breydon which is blocked from the sea by the broad sandbank on which the town of Yarmouth stands. The outlet of the united waters is now by a long passage running south from the lagoon of Breydon and parallel with the coast, until at a distance of about two-and-a-half miles from the town, a bend of the stream eastward carries the waters to the sea. In Roman times the outlet of the rivers from Breydon appears to have been north of the present site of Yarmouth, and between it and the Roman station of Caister, still further northward, at a spot known in after times as Grubbs Haven. Whether the present southward passage to the sea was in existence in the early period treated of, is doubtful. We do not hear of it until, in the middle ages, the one at Grubbs Haven becomes blocked with the shifting sands.

To defend this large water way to the inland districts, three posts were deemed necessary, viz. Caister near Yarmouth just mentioned, Reedham, and Burgh (Garianonum).

A theory, arising perhaps in the 17th century and repeated by various writers from that time to this, turns the valleys of the Yare and the Waveney into great arms of the sea, and converts a part of the eastern coast line of Norfolk into an archipelago, on the larger islands of which it places the stations of Burgh (Garianonum), and Caister near Yarmouth. It is difficult to understand, according to this view, how the cavalry garrison of Garianonum, (for that station was held by the Stablesian Horse), placed on an island separated from the mainland by a channel more than a mile wide, could have served for the protection of the neighbouring country. And this same rise in the level of the waters would have flooded the camp at Venta, which stands low in the valley of the Tas.

The finding of sepulchral deposits, at low levels, near

<sup>1</sup> For an illust. of this ring see Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass. vol. xxxvi, 1880, p. 115.

the banks of the Yare and Waveney, and above all, the proof of the existence of a west wall to the station at Burgh (Garianonum), in the low ground near the Waveney are sufficient to show that the level of the waters in the Roman period differed little from what it is now, and that the aspect of the country, except that the marshes were less drained, and there were fewer signs of cultivation, has not materially altered since Roman times. The tide also, less impeded then, on account of the more direct passage of the rivers to the sea, may have penetrated further up the rivers and its rise and fall been more visible at a greater distance up the country.

Taking this latter view, it will be seen that the station of Caister, near Yarmouth, served for the defence of the line of the Bure, and of the passage from the sea into Breydon water, with the help we may reasonably suppose of some vessels of the fleet,—that the post on the high ground at Reedham, on the north bank of the Yare closed that river,—and that the station at Burgh, (Garianonum) barred all access to the Waveney. The latter station is cut off from the line of the Yare by marshes, and by the Waveney itself, but it is in full sight of Reedham, and communication with this post by signal, as also with Caister, by Yarmouth might easily be carried on. The cavalry from Burgh would scour the coast to the south, and by the scheme here indicated, the sea rovers could be effectually debarred from their favourite plan of operations, viz. ascending the rivers to plunder the inner country.

Of the three stations just mentioned two have utterly disappeared. The very ground which was covered by the earthworks at Reedham has been carted away for gravel, though such earthworks, and perhaps a signal tower once existed there. Of the one at Caister near Yarmouth only the site is known, and that but vaguely. If it was ever walled, its walls were destroyed centuries ago; a part of its site seems to have been known in Sir Thomas Browne's day by the name of "East Bloody Borough Furlong," an indication perhaps of some long forgotten legend of a day of slaughter such as that which befell ill fated Anderida, a sister fortress of the Saxon Shore, or of that disastrous night when Uriconium perished in flames kindled by barbarian hands.

Happily through the patriotic care of the late Sir J. P. Boileau, the third station on the list, Burgh Castle, Garianonum, still rears its shattered walls on the edge of the low table land just above the point where the Waveney falls into Breydon water, and overlooks a wide extent of river and marshland beneath it. The lines of its circumvallation enclose a space roughly speaking, of 400ft. in width by 670ft. in length. The towers which flank the gates and support the rounded angles of the walls, are of peculiar shape, having something of a pear shaped section on plan. They are solid, and for a height of 6 or 7ft. from the present level of the ground are not bonded into the wall; above that height they are fully bonded with it. Walls and towers are evidently of the same period and carried up at the same time, which may very well have been about the latter half of the third century, the proportions of the camp indicating a comparatively late date. An internal facing shews that the wall, which is 9ft thick, has not been built against earlier earthworks as at Venta Icenorum. The flanking walls found by the late Mr. Harrod on each side of the east gate were not retaining walls to the earthworks as supposed by him, but in all probability the masonry of the guard chambers flanking the gate.

The conjecture seems probable enough that the holes in the top of the towers (2ft. square and 2ft. deep) may have served for the purpose of mounting balistæ on their platforms; but the diameter of the towers is only 14ft. 6in. which, if deduction be made for the width of the parapet, would have given no very great space for the working of any machine.

The north and south walls descended the hill, here rather steep, to join the river wall. They no doubt had stepped parapets and the rampart walk was carried down in a broad stairway. Of the river wall nothing remains, but those who would know what has become of its materials, may find a portion of them at least, in the fabric of the church at Reedham, which, there is little room to doubt, was partly built out of its fragments.

Many important details respecting this station, and the discovery of its river wall, may be found in the paper read by Mr. Harrod before the Society of Antiquaries in

1855, and published in the fifth volume of *Norfolk Archæology*, recording the excavations made by him under the auspices of Sir J. P. Boileau. The paper is an important one, and deserves to be more widely known than it appears to be.

The subsequent history of Garianonum is worthy of note. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrison, it does not long remain a "waste chester," for if we are to see in it the Cnobheresburg of Bede, it is soon occupied by a chief of the incoming barbarians. Cnobhere, like the other chief of his race at Pevensey, took up his dwelling within the Roman walls, and from his early possession of the spot, the site is known to this day, not as a Caister, a *præsidium* of the Roman, but as a *Burh*, a camp of the Teuton.

I have thus endeavoured to show, though imperfectly, and with many omissions, first the traces of the Roman colonists or Romanised Celts in this northern portion of Icenia, faint and scanty indeed, and then, by an examination of the positions of their camps, how the conquest of the district was achieved by the Romans, and how in after ages it was defended against the Teutonic invaders. We have in Norfolk but few vestiges of the Roman age; time and wanton destruction have sadly diminished them. Yet, by means of the pick and spade important results might still be obtained, and the thorough exploration of such sites as Burgh Castle near Yarmouth, and above all of Caister near Norwich, would be a service to archæology of great importance and might aid in extending the knowledge of a period, too much neglected, whose remains are gradually but surely vanishing.

#### NOTES, AND A LIST OF ROMAN DISCOVERIES IN NORFOLK.

The discoveries mentioned by Sir Thomas Browne in his "*Hydriothaphia*," as made at Old Walsingham in his time, will not be found recorded in this list for the following reason. The urns he describes as found there, were probably part of the contents of a large Anglian cemetery, as may have been those dug up at South Creak. The illustrations given at the head of his "*Discourse*" show Anglian urns.

Again, in the fields lying between Brampton and Buxton, there seems, in the account afforded by his *Posthumous Works*, to be a



mingling of Romano-British and Anglian interments. The cinerary urn, engraved in this account, is also Anglian. The kiln near the site, if it was a kiln, which he so minutely describes, could only be Roman work.

The learned Doctor exemplifies his uncertainty as to the age of some of the objects discovered by him in the following words:—"Some men, considering the contents of these urns. . . might somewhat doubt whether all these urns found among us are properly Roman relics, or some not belonging unto our British, Saxon, or Danish forefathers."

With Blomefield, every urn is either Roman or British. He describes in some detail the large cemetery found in the Broom Close, near North Elmham, the contents of which, from his report, appear to be Anglian, with no admixture of Roman remains. Woodward, following Blomefield, makes North Elmham a Roman site, and ascribes the earthworks there to the Roman period. These, however, have far more the character of an Anglian burh than of a Roman camp. Some Roman coins have been found at North Elmham, which will be noted in the following list.

The urns said by Blomefield to have been dug up at Lindford, were, in all probability, Anglian, and this may have been the case with the urns and other objects found at Narford, mentioned in Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia." The armour and skeletons found at Narborough, mentioned by Gough, may probably date from a period later than the Roman.

The cemetery on the hill at Markshall, north of the Roman camp at Caister, near Norwich, which is marked in the Ordnance Survey as Roman, can scarcely be considered so, for though a stone cist, which is said to have been found there, would probably be of that period, the urns dug up on Markshall hill are unquestionably Anglian in date and character. Some specimens of these are in the Norwich Museum. The urns, ranged in lines, found near the Roman kiln, about a quarter of a mile from the north-west corner of this camp at Caister, are, perhaps, of the same period as those from Markshall.

At the end of the following list are given notes on the Roman station at Burgh, in Suffolk, but which, by its situation, belongs more to Norfolk, than to the former county, and is therefore added to this list. Ives, in his "Garianonum," speaks of the field outside the east gate of this station, as the site of the Roman cemetery, but the only illustrations he gives, show Anglian urns. He also speaks of urns and ashes discovered in great abundance in the rising ground within the walls of the camp, towards its south-west corner, which could not be Roman interments.

Harrod considered the earthworks at Castle Rising to be British, modified by the Romans, and held the same opinion with respect to the irregular mounds of Castleacre and Mileham, on which the Norman lords built their castles. The quadrangular enclosure at old Buckenham, he calls a small Roman camp, and the mounds and enclosures of New Buckenham, British. He also looked on the earthworks at Norwich as British. Since the production of his book, however, ("The Castles and Convents of Norfolk"), the able and long continued researches of Mr. G. T. Clark into the military architecture of the Middle Ages have shown, that all earthworks, similar in character to those above cited, must be ascribed rather to a Teutonic, than to a Celtic origin.



The sheets of the Ordnance Survey will be found useful in determining the spots at which various relics have been discovered, but many omissions occur in them, and the periods ascribed to sites, and to objects, are not always to be depended upon.

No references will be found in the following list to the various theories respecting the site of Venta Icenorum, or to those concerning the Roman roads in Norfolk. As far as possible it is restricted to the task of pointing out actual discoveries. Nor can it pretend to be absolutely complete; the uncertain accounts of early writers, and the unrecorded, or but partially recorded, discoveries of more recent times, rendering such completeness impossible.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Camd., ed. by Gough.—*Britannia*, by William Camden, edited by Rich<sup>d</sup>. Gough, 3 vols., 1789.

Spel., Icenia.—“*Icenia*.” In the English works of Sir Henry Spelman, ed. 1723.

Browne, *Hydriotaphia*.—“*Hydriotaphia*.” In the works of Sir Thomas Browne, ed. 1686.

Browne, *Post. Works*.—On urns found in Brampton field, Norfolk. In *Posthumous works* of Sir Thomas Browne, ed. 1712.

Dugdale, *Hist. of Imbank*.—The History of Imbanking and Draining, &c., by Sir William Dugdale, ed. 1772.

Bl. Norf.—Blomefield's History of Norfolk, 11 vols., 1810.

Ives. *Garian*.—*Ives Garianonum of the Romans*, 1803.

King, *Mun. Ant.*—*Munimenta Antiqua*, by Edw<sup>d</sup>. King, 3 vols., 1800.

Watson, *Wisbech*.—An Historical Account of Wisbech, &c., by Will. Watson.

Hart, *Ants. of Norf.*—The Antiquities of Norfolk. A lecture by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Hart, 1844.

Harrod, *Castles, &c.*—Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk, by Henry Harrod, F.S.A., 1857.

Carthew, *Hund. of Launditch*.—The Hundred of Launditch, &c., by G. A. Carthew, F.S.A., 1877.

The Fenland, *Skertchly*.—The Fenland past and present, by S. H. Miller and S. B. J. Skertchly, 1878.

East An.—East Anglian. Notes and Queries, &c.

Gent. Mag.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Archæa.—The *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries.

Proceed. Soc. of Ants.—Proceedings. Society of Antiquaries.

Archæol. Journ.—Journal of the *Archæological Institute*.

Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.—Journal of the British Archæol. Association.

Norf. Archæy.—Norfolk Archæology. Original papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæol. Society.

Kerrich MSS.—Drawings and plans, by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Kerrich. British Museum Add. MSS.

D. T. coll. B. M.—Drawings, &c., collected by Dawson Turner to illustrate Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*. British Museum Add. MSS. 23,024 to 23,062.

Ord. Sur.—Sheets of the Ordnance Survey to scale of 6 in. to a mile, unless otherwise mentioned.

ASHILL.—Square enclosure of ten acres with rounded angles, formed by a ditch, having within it a second enclosure also formed by a ditch. Between the first and second enclosure on the east, west, and south sides, is a space 100ft. wide; on the north side the space is between sixty and seventy feet wide. In the north-east corner, between the two ditches, formerly existed traces of foundations. Within the inner enclosure were found in 1870 during the construction of the Watton and Swaffham railway, a boarded shaft 3ft. 6in. square and 40ft. deep, a second, 22ft. deep, which appeared to have been abandoned from having bulged in construction and a rubbish pit about 5ft. deep. The planking of the shafts had been puddled round outside.

Contents of first shaft. From top of woodwork, 6ft. under the surface, to depth of 19ft., very miscellaneous. Near surface, a harp shaped fibula. At 4ft., pottery, pieces of charcoal, bones of ox and deer, basket of wicker work. At 8ft., fragments of pottery and Samian ware, bones of ox, deer, and swine, part of earthen colander. At 10ft., more Samian ware with the following potter's marks—*REGINVS F.—M. IVBILVS.—VIRTHEVS.—OF. MOCAC.—OF. I . . . NIS.—VRLIS.*, a piece of stamped wall plaster, an iron knife with socketed handle, a whetstone. At 15ft., broken pottery, staves of an oak bucket, bones of swine and deer, oyster and mussel shells, four worn sandals. At 19ft., urns placed in a symmetrical manner and continuing to be thus placed down to the bottom, bronze bow-shaped fibula, iron implement, probably key to unfasten the bolt of a large door. At 24 and 26ft., urns symmetrically placed as before, the lower layers bedded in oak and hazel leaves. At 30ft., urns as before, a boar's tusk, pieces of sawn deer's horn. At 32ft., another layer of urns with leaves and large stones over them. At 33ft., Samian ware, a bucket ten inches high, with iron handle and cleats, neck of an amphora, part of a quern stone, small stone pounder, part of a leather girdle. At 34ft., urns; over them stones, which showed traces of fire. Some of the urns had bands of sedge round them as if to lower them by, some were cased in basket work, and others had string with slip knots. At 40ft., the haunch bone of a deer was found, and the bottom of the shaft was reached. It consisted of flints. The woodwork of the shaft here, was maintained in place by four willow stakes. The second shaft, 22ft. deep, was lined with wood like the first, but only for a few feet. It contained a bottle, two urns, two smooth stones, a skull of *bos longifrons*, and some antlers of red deer. The bottom was formed like the first, of flints. The rubbish hole, 5ft. deep, contained only fragments of pottery, skull of a goat, bones of swine, ox, pig, and deer.

In the railway cutting not far south of the pits, was found a shallow bronze patella five inches in diameter, with a flat handle. It is in the possession of Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford. No human remains were found anywhere nor any cinerary urns. The number of earthenware vessels amounted to 120, and upwards of fifty were recovered entire.

Some of the urns are preserved in the collection of the late T. Barton, Esq., of Threxton House. Also the large iron key, a small saw with long round handle (not mentioned in the above list) and the knife and fibula mentioned above.

Many fragments of urns and some perfect ones from this site, are in the possession of the Rev. T. Jones, F.S.A., of Sporle.

In the Norwich Museum are seven urns from this site, presented by the late T. Barton, Esq. For record of discoveries see *Norf. Archy.*, viii, 1879, 224 *et seq* four plates and section in text. *Archæol. Journ.*, xxxii, 1875, 108-9, *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, xxxi, 1875, 469-70.

Ord. Surv. Sheets lx, s.w. and lxxii, n.w.,

BACONSTHORPE.—Hoard of coins found in large earthen pot. The list of them ranges from Nerva to Tetricus, and the find contained many thousands of coins.

Roman bricks, shards, and fragments of querns found on site of Manor House here, and about Baconsthorpe generally. *Norf. Archy.* ix., 1884, 25 *et seq.* *Archæol. Journ.*, xxxviii, 1881, 433-34. Ord. Surv., Sheet xviii, n.e.

BEACHAMWELL.—A plain Samian-ware cup (covered by another), containing a hoard of fifty or more silver coins; found 1846. Amongst them, one of the Antonia family. The rest ranged from Vespasian to Commodus. The covering cup, also Samian ware, had a potter's mark on the bottom, *sosimm.* *Norf. Archy.* vii. 1872, 128 *et seq.*, pl. of vase, 129. *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, ii, 1847, 88.

BEESTON.—On hill top south of Beeston church. Pits for smelting iron ore found on the neighbouring beach. Fragments of coarse pottery, and some Roman pottery found among the cinders and slag. Stone querns, mostly of Roman type, found in the neighbourhood. *Archæol. Journ.* xl, 1883, 286, plan 282.

BESSINGHAM.—Roman pottery, and some human bones found 1870. (Roman interment?). In the neighbourhood, half of a quern found. *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.* V. 2<sup>nd</sup> ser. 1873, 32, 33. *Norf. Archy.* vii. 1872, 372.

BICKERSTONE or Bixton.—Roman bricks in south-east angle of ruined church, near Barnham bridge. *East. An.* 1, 1864, 239.

BRAMPTON.—Two fragments of Roman pottery, one, of a vase with ribbed and indented sides, the other a portion of the upright side of a Samian patera, showing a mask, the mouth of which is perforated to serve as a spout. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,026. f. 99.

Fragments of Samian ware. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich Vol. 1847. p. xxviii, cat. of temp. mus.

Roman lamp of bronze found, 1849, in field on the boundary of Brampton and Buxton, commonly called "the Roman field." Given to Norwich Museum, 1852. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,053, f. 193.

Small bronze figures of Minerva and Jupiter found in a field commonly called "Sir Thomas' field." *Idem* 23,053 f. 195.

BRANCASTER.—Walled station. For descriptions see *Camd. ed.* by Gough, ii, 97, 114.—*Spel. Icenia*, p. 147 *et seq*—*Bl. Norf.*, x, 1809, 298-9.—*Archæol.*, xii, 1809, note m., p. 134.—*Idem*, xxiii, 1831, 361.—*Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, p. 9, *et seq.*, 4 plans and sections in text.

Two little bronze vases and some coins recorded to have been found, by Sir H. Spelman.—A silver coin, on the obverse, head of James Bifrons, on the reverse possibly a trophy.—A bronze coin of Claudius.—*Bl. Norf.*, x, 1809, 298-99.

Youthful nude male figure, 3 in. high. Mercury (?) Three coins—Antoninus Pius, Carausius and Constantius—D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,026, f. 104.

Gold ring with two heads facing, and legend VIVA(s) IN DEO, found 1829 (in possession of R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A.)—*Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 361.—*Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, xxxvi, 1880, 115, illust. in text.

Rude silver ring, a knife, pins of Ivory and bronze, fragments of glass, stags horns, oyster shells, masses of mortar with tiles of semi-cylindrical form, grouted floor, and foundations of square chamber against inner north-east angle of wall of station, a grouted road passing through east gate and traceable for 120 yds. in a westerly direction. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, p. 9, *et seq.*

Objects from this station in Norwich Museum.

Fragments of urns and Samian ware, pres. by E. H. St. Quintin, Esq.

Bone pins, fragments of glass, iron ring, &c., pres. by the Rev. James Lee Warner.

For site see Ord. Surv. Sheets, ii, s.w. and vii, n.w., 6 in. to a mile; and Sheets ii, 13 and vii, 1 25 in. to a mile.

BRANDON.—Præfuriolum of Bronze. *Brit. Mus.*, Romano-British room.

BRETENHAM.—Coin of Vespasian and urns, one of red earth. *Bl. Norf.*, i, 441.

Coins of Nerva, Trajan, S. Severus, Carausius, Alectus, family of Constantine, fibulæ, &c. *Archæol. Journ.*, iv, 1847, 252.

Coins of Hadrian and Aurelius, and collection of coins from this site. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol. 1847, p. liii, cat. of temp. mus. A Ford here of the Peddars Way.—Keys, fibulæ, rings, found.—*Archæol. Journ.*, xxvi, 1869, 401. Temp. mus. at Bury St. Edmunds.

BRUNDALL.—Behind the Brundall Station of the railway from Norwich to Yarmouth, on the side of the slope called the upper and lower Chapel fields, where formerly stood a Chapel, some urns containing ashes, were discovered in 1820. The site was levelled at that date and a graveyard, apparently attached to the chapel, was discovered. The urns (Roman?) were dug up in or near this graveyard. Some were preserved in the garden of Simon Peter Routh, Esq., in the neighbourhood, but are not now to be found. *East. An.*, i, 1864, 134.

In the grounds of Michael Beverley, Esq., M.D., near the same station, was found, in a depression of the hill side, at about 20 ft. above the level of the marshland, a basin-shaped sinking. It was about 100 ft. long (its breadth was not ascertained), and its greatest depth 5 ft. It was completely filled with irregular lumps of clay, such fragments as have been preserved ranging from the size of the fist to pieces 12 in. long and as many broad. These lumps seem kneaded, or mixed with fragments of charcoal, some large enough to show the fibre of the wood. Amongst them, towards the upper end of the hollow, were found three or four pieces of wood, perhaps oak, completely carbonised, and from 6 to 8 ft. long, and 9 in. square, having the remains of iron nails in them. Both wood and nails fell to pieces on being moved. The only objects found among the clay lumps were, an iron knife 3½ in. long, with a socketted handle, and a blade of iron 5½ in. long. The hollow containing the mass of clay was not lined in any way, but simply dug out of the natural ground. Running down to this hollow from the side of the hill, to the North-north-west, were two drains, about 12 yards apart, formed of roof and other tiles, and the quantity of material removed, filled a tumbril. These drains were not followed up, but the length of each carted away, amounted to 40 ft.

At a distance of 200 yds. due west, on the hill above this excavation, were found a small heap of unburnt clay bricks, with a quantity of chips of pottery, together with two fragments of small vases, distorted in the baking. One of the bricks, which has been preserved, measures 8 in. in length, is roughly  $5\frac{3}{4}$  square at the base, and tapers towards a bluntly pointed end. On the hill, near the road bounding the grounds, and about 30 yds. east of the excavation, large flat building tiles were turned up, together with a fragment of a flue tile, a piece of the upper stone of a quern of conglomerate, 11 in. in diameter, and part of the rim of a mortarium of buff-coloured ware, with the potter's stamp on each side the spout. It reads RECAR  $\pi$  L. The quern lay 2 ft. 10 in. beneath the surface of the ground.

Some fragments of Samian ware, all plain, one, the base of a vessel with the potter's stamp on it, reading TINI . . . OM, were in the same place.

Scattered shards of pottery continue to be found in these grounds, especially towards the west end. Many pieces, both of coarse and fine grey earthenware, mostly rims of vessels, have been preserved, some slightly ornamented with lines and geometric patterns. Amongst them are fragments of buff-coloured ware, a mortarium of grey ware, and part of a large funnel, and amongst the pieces of Samian is a portion of a mortarium, and of a flanged bowl.

A perfect roof tile, with the nail hole in it, and the piece of flue tile mentioned above, are amongst the objects preserved. The above discoveries were made at intervals between 1882 and 1887. (Notes from information obtained on the spot. G. E. F.)

BURGH (*near Aylsham*).—Small vessel  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high with wide mouth, buff-coloured ware, dug up in a field in this parish. D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,026, f. 151.

BUXTON.—Cinerary urns found in great variety. Samian ware and apparently the rims of Mortaria. On one piece of Samian, the letters CRACVNA. F. On the rims of some of the mortaria NVON. From one urn came a silver coin of Faustina, and coins of Posthumus and Tetricus were found; also pieces of bronze of different shapes, and in one urn a nail two inches long.

Near this site was discovered what, from the description given of it, appears to have been a potter's kiln. Browne, *Post. Works*, p. 2 to 15. Neck and mouth of a vase of coarse buff-coloured earthenware, with slight annulets round the neck, and the broad lip at top, of a pinched and indented pattern. Found October 31st, 1845. D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,026, f. 219.

CAISTER (*near Norwich*).—Walled station. For descriptions and plans see *Camd*, edited by Gough, ii, 94, 105-106. *Bl. Norf.* v, 422 *et seq.* *King. Mun. Ant.* ii-49, 50, 51, 146-147, pl. xxviii and pl. <sup>xxviii</sup>.—*Archæa.* xii, 1809, 135, *et seq.* pl. xxi.—*Idem* xxiii, 1831, 365, 366.—*Ord. Surv.* Sheets lxxv N.E. and lxxv S.E. six inches to a mile.—*Idem* Sheets 7 and 11, lxxv, 25 inches to a mile.

Bronze lamp in form of a Satyr.—Bronze lamp in form of a sandalled foot.—*Camd.* ed. by Gough, ii, 105-6.

Pottery kiln in meadow about a quarter of a mile north-west of the camp, containing vessels, found 1822. *Archæa.* xxii, 1829, 412 *et seq.*, 1 pl. to scale pl. xxxvi.



Foundations of a small building about 200 yards from north-east corner of camp, apparently floored with one inch brick tesserae, and the walls plastered inside; (perhaps enclosure of a tomb). One fragment of Samian ware found near it, with the potter's stamp . . . F PRIMI. and a rude silver ring which had lost the stone with which it had been set. A trace of a road running in the direction of Garianonum. Human bones with those of animals found about this spot, September, 1846. Archæol. Journ., iv, 1847, 72, 73, pl. of foundations of building, in text.

Two fragments of Samian ware with potter's stamps,  $\nu\phi\iota\upsilon\varsigma$ . F. and  $\varsigma\upsilon\omicron\beta\omicron\eta\epsilon\delta$  OF (?), Archæol. Journ. Norwich Vol., 1847. p. xxviii, cat. of temp. mus.

Gold ring set with an onyx, with an intaglio of a Victory. In possession of the Rev. S. Blois Turner. Archæol. Journ., Norwich Vol., 1847, p. xxix, cat. of temp. mus.

Fragment of terra-cotta, small head in relief, of Diana, found near the foundations of the building named above. In possession of R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A. Archæol. Journ. vi, 1849, 180. Norf. Arch. iv, 1855, 233, pl. II. same page.

Roman lamp with figure of a gladiator upon it. In possession of Mr. C. Elliott. Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass., x, 1855, 106.

Small bronze bust, youthful head crowned with laurel, found in field near the Rectory (Fitch Coll.). Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 232, pl. I. same page. Archæol. Journ. x, 1853, pl., p. 373.

Small relief in bronze  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. high, a genius holding a bunch of grapes. Norf. Archy. v. 1859, 199 *et. seq.*, illust. in text, 200.

An iron key  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in leng.h, a bead of green glass, an amulet, a small figure of a cock, portions of a bow shaped fibula, and a harp-shaped one, two tags, ends of a belt, model of a hatchet, all seven objects in bronze, the cock and the hatchet probably children's toys. Fibula of bronze with, perhaps, inlaid lines of white metal, representing two animals fighting, found in the camp. Idem p. 201 illust. in text, and Archæol. Journ. xiv, 1857, 176 (Fitch coll.)

Bronze speculum f<sup>a</sup>. 1857. Archæol. Journ. xiv., 1857, 287-8. Norf. Archy. v, 1859, 271, pl. p. 271 (Fitch coll.).

Small bronze figure. Norf. Archy. vii, 1872, 373 (Fitch coll.)

Chain, fibula, eagle, pierced roundel of lead (Roman?). Norf. Archy. ix., 1884, 363 (Fitch coll.).

Objects from this station in the possession of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A.

Fragments of figured Samian ware, one showing engine turned ornament. Others plain. Under the foot of one patera a potter's mark. BENNICW. Small vase, 2 in. high, black ware with diagonal scorings, and bases of vases with copper coloured glaze, perhaps Castor ware. Fragments of coarse pottery. One fragment of pale buff ware, showing a head in relief (about 1 in. high), of a youthful genius or cupid. Found Aug. 17th, 1846(?) Plain silver ring, originally set with a stone. Found 1835. Portion of roof tile found 1864.

The following objects from this site are in the Norwich Museum :—

Small urn of bluish grey earth, presented by the Rev. H. Dashwood. Small urn, red earth, containing a quantity of burnt wheat. Woodward coll.



Three diminutive bronze cups, joined together, presented by G. Johnson, Esq.

Bronze statera, presented by J. Gooding, Esq.

Part of a flue tile, presented by H. Harrod, Esq.

Two pieces of tessellated pavement from building named above, near the camp.

Fragment of a Mortarium, presented by Capt. H. W. Fielden.

For lists of coins found in and about this camp, see Bl. Norf., v, 425-6.—Norf. Archy, iv, 1855, 234, *et seq.*—Idem, v, 1859, 203, *et seq.* The earliest coin recorded to have been found on this site is one of Augustus, the latest, Valentinian. For gold coin of Nero found on the site see Archæol. Journ. Norwich Vol., 1847, p. 16.

CAISTER (*near Yarmouth*).—Roman station. For descriptions and plans, &c., see Camd. ed. by Gough, ii, 95, 96.—Spel. Icenia, p. 155.—Ives. Garian, pp. 3-4.—For supposed site, see Ord. Surv. Sheet, lxvi, N.E.

Silver and copper coins found in a field called East Bloody Borough Furlong. Browne. Hydriotaphia, chap. ii, note to p. 5.

In a field, a few hundred yards north-west of the parish church (Holy Trinity), by the side of the Norwich road, was found, in 1837, a bricked pit, 11 ft. by 7 ft. at bottom, 12 ft. by 8 ft. at top, the depth may have been 4 ft. at least. There were no traces of a paved floor, and the sides were constructed of roof tiles, the width of the tile making the thickness of the wall. At the same time, a small vase of black earthenware, bones of ox and pig, oyster shells, stones, and fragments of Roman pottery were turned up, and many skeletons were discovered, lying in various directions, and most of them buried only 2 ft. deep. Coins of Constantine were found all over the field. At a spot a quarter-of-a-mile eastward from this pit, two cinerary urns, each covered with a tile, were disinterred, one from a depth of 2 ft., the other from a depth of 6 or 7 ft., the latter being bedded in wood ashes.

In sinking a well beside the Yarmouth road, at a depth of 20 ft below the present surface of the marsh, a piece of plank was found apparently the plank of a ship.

About sixteen years previous to the discoveries here recorded, some Roman urns were dug up in another part of this parish, in a south-west direction from the pit above mentioned, in a spot bordering upon the marshes. Gent. Mag., 1837. Pt. II, p. 518-521.

In the field before spoken of, north-west of the church, foundations of buildings are said to have been observed.

An urn covered with a tile, containing calcined bones, together with burnt wood, and fragments of wood with iron nails, and unburnt human bones, were found in a clay pit near the mill north-east of the church; also a fragment of Samian ware showing a hare hunt. Archæol. Journ., iii, 1846, 251.—Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass. xxxvi, 1880, 206. For urn see D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,027, f. 132.

Small bottle-shaped earthen vase with very large lip on which are three male heads in slight relief found 1851. D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,054, f. 42.

Kiln, with urns and an iron stand found in it, discovered in a sand pit, in 1851, on Mr. Daniel's farm, south side of parish church and between it and the marshes, a few hundred yards from the church. Norf.

Arch., iv, 1855, 352—Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass., xxxvi, 1880, 206 *et seq.*

On the site of the reservoir of the Yarmouth Waterworks constructed in 1855, were found quantities of broken pottery, some of common, some of Samian ware, a small bronze head of a faun, a bronze pin, numerous coins, and oyster shells and bones. The spot probably the site of a rubbish pit. A bronze wolf was also said to have been found in making the reservoir above named. Norf. Archy. vii, 1872, 356 (Fitch Coll.). For an illust. of it see D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23, 048, f. 36, where it is stated to have been found at Wheatacre Burgh, in 1843 (?)

The list of coins found shows a range from about A.D. 80 to A.D. 370, and many of the class called Minimi are turned up. List of coins. From Antoninus Pius to Gratian, Norf. Archy., vii, 1872, 11, *et seq.*

In the garden of the rectory were found traces of a rubble floor, 3in. thick, beneath it, undisturbed sand. Also a fragment of pottery with representation of a duck; and a rubbish pit. The coins found here ranged from the Second to the Fifth Century. Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass. xxxvi, 1880, 89.

Objects from this station preserved in the Norwich Museum :—

Iron stand found in potter's kiln, fragments of another kiln, and fragments of urns distorted in the baking, found in the kiln. Presented by J. Gunn, Esq.

Portions of urns of a blue clay found near the above kiln. Presented by the Rev. E. S. Taylor.

CARLETON—Urn of dark ware, with wavy lines of white, containing four gold, and ten silver coins, found in 1807. The gold, of Gratian, Maximus, and Honorius; the silver, of Julian, Valentinian, Gratian, Maximus, Arcadius and Honorius. Archæol. Journ., Norwich Vol. 1847, pp. xxvii, and liii, cat. of temp. mus. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 315. For site of discovery, see Ord. Surv. Sheet, lxxvi, s.e.

CASTLEACRE.—Unwalled camp. For descriptions and plans see Camd. ed. by Gough ii, 117. Kerrich MSS. B. M. Add. MSS. 6735, 72 and 6753, ff. 97, 100. Bl. Norf. viii, 376-7. Archæ. xxiii, 1831, 371. Harrod Castles, &c., p. 103 *et seq.*, plan to scale in text p. 100. Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass. xiv, 1858, 205 *et seq.*, plan p. 205. Ord. Surv. Sheets xlvii, n.w., and xlvii s.w., 6 in. to a mile, and Idem sheets 6 and 10, xlvii, 25 in. to a mile.

For the Peddar's Way, which runs through or near this camp, see all the authorities cited above, and the sheets of the Ord. Surv. 50, 65, 66, 69. 1 in. to a mile.

Coins of Vespasian and Constantine. A cornelian ring with radiated head, found in Arundel Close. Bl. Norf. viii, 377.

Roman pottery discovered in making excavations in circular work, north and west of keep. Harrod, Castles &c., p. 105.

One perfect and some broken fibulæ, bronze, harp-shaped, and coins. One, third brass Tetricus; six, second brass Diocletian; eight, second brass Maximianus, Hercules; one, third brass Allectus; four, Constantius Chlorus. All in possession of the Rev. T. Jones, F.S.A., of Sporle.

CASTLE RISING.—Some Roman coins found here, one of Constantine seen by Sir H. Spelman. Bl. Norf. ix, 49.

CASTON.—Hoard of 300 silver and bronze coins deposited in rolls. Some as early as Marc Antony, some later than Marcus Aurelius. With

them, a plain silver ring, found 1820. In same village, a plain urn containing coins of Theodosius I., Arcadius, and Honorius, found 1816. *Archæol.* xx, 1824, 577-8.

CAWSTON.—Bronze coin of Faustina found in 1728. *Norf. Archy.* vi, 268.

COCKLEY CLEY.—A third brass coin of Constantine. *Norf. Archy.* iii, 1852, 421.

COLTISHALL.—Fibulæ, one bronze, one silver plated, pottery, coin of Constantine, &c., skull and other bones (Roman interment?) *Archæol.* xxii, 1829, 422.

Many fragments of pottery, fibulæ, and coins, vase of red unglazed earth and upper part of large amphora. *Archæol.* xxiii, 1831, 364-5. Quoins and herring bone work of Roman shaped brick in windows of church. Urns supposed to be Roman. *Archæol. Journ.*, vi, 1849, note p. 363.

Objects from this site in the Norwich Museum. Small urn of red earth, flanged patera of black ware, two bronze fibulæ. Woodward Coll.

CROWNTHORPE.—Roman thumb ring set with an onyx, with small figure in intaglio. *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, viii, 1853, 159, and *idem*, *idem*, xi, 1855, 79, fig. on plate 6.

DENVER.—Roman road running in the direction of Peterborough, cut through at one mile from Salter's Lode sluice, parish of Denver. *Norf. Archy.* iii, 1852, 425.—Dugdale, *Hist. of Imbank*, p. 174.

Small rude bronze figure of Mars. *Brit. Mus. Romano-British room*.

DISS.—Urn of black ware found north of railway station, and coins, on the glebe. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, note to p. 313.

DITCHINGHAM.—Small urn filled with minimi. *Norf. Archy.* iv, 1855, 313.

Urns found (a funeral deposit?) *Norf. Archy.*, vi, 1864, 186, *et seq.*, pl. of urns p. 187.—*Archæol. Journ.*, xx, 1863, 179.

*Ord. Surv. Sheet* xcviii, N.E. Norfolk and viii N.E. Suffolk.

DOWNHAM.—In Museum at Norwich from this site. Coin of Constantine and two small glass beads. Found on Downham Heath. Pres. by W. Squire, Esq.

DUNHAM (*Great*).—Pottery (Roman?) and Roman coins found in the parish. *Norf. Archy.*, i, 1847, 360.

In the walls of the church tower are to be seen fragments of Roman brick (1889).

DUNHAM (*Little*).—Circular enamelled bronze fibula. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, p. xlii. *Cat. of temp. mus. illust.*, pl. p. xxvii.

EATON (*near Norwich*).—Fragments of Amphoræ and Mortaria, fragments of a Samian patera and other Roman pottery. Eaton Nursery. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, 352.

Objects from site in Norwich Museum.

Small urn of dark blue clay,—fragments of Mortarium of coarse grey earth,—*idem* of Amphoræ, Mortaria, &c.—*idem*, bottom of a patera of Samian ware, with potter's stamp RAVIII. All presented by W. C. Ewing, Esq.

ECCLES.—Roman coins. *Archæol. Journ.*, iii, 1846, 250.

EDINGTHORPE.—Two urns containing ashes (Roman?) found in 1826, on hill between Bacton and Edingthorpe heath. *Norf. Archy.*, iii, 1852, 427.

ELMHAM (*North*).—Coins found “in piece of ground about two furlongs south of village, in the road to East Dereham, where old wells and foundations of houses are to be seen.” The following, of silver were found :—Vespasian, Domitian, Faustina, Lucilla, Constantius. Also a silver ring; on it an eagle and thunderbolt. *Bl. Norf.*, ix, 491-2.

FELMINGHAM.—A large vase of yellowish buff earthenware, with rude lines in brown painted on it, and with ring handles. It rested on two tiles. It was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter inside, at the top, its greatest diameter. It had been covered by another, which was broken in getting it out, and contained many objects in bronze, of which the following list gives the principal :—Two bowls placed one on the other, each  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, each pierced in the centre with a small hole. They resembled the scales of a balance.—Handle of a mirror—a disc-like wheel, with an iron axle—two bases, for statuettes—three fibulæ, or buckles, ornamented with bearded heads—some bands of bronze, perhaps part of a circular casket—a poorly modelled head of Minerva, 5 in. high, part of a statuette—a head of Serapis, 2 in. high—a fine bearded head, 6 in. high, hollow, the eyes pierced through, but originally filled with bone or glass, and the scalp moveable. From a hole in the neck, it would appear to have been attached to some object. It has, perhaps, been gilt—A statuette of good workmanship,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. high, a youthful male figure, dressed in a short loose tunic, and with buskined feet, and hair crowned with laurel, holding in his left hand a patera, and in his upraised right, a horn. It belongs to the class of figures called Lares. All the objects mentioned above are of bronze. The urn contained besides, a coin of bronze, on the obverse of which was a youthful head, with radiated crown, and inscription VALERIANVS CAES. on the reverse, the infant Jupiter on the goat Amalthea, with the inscription IOVI CRESCENTI. Near this find, which was made in 1844, a coin of Vespasian was turned up, but did not appear to belong to it.—For illustrations of the above objects see *Hart. Ants. of Norf.*, 1844, 2 plates not to scale.—*Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, pl. p. xxvii, Cat. of temp. mus.—*Archæol. Journ.*, i, 1845, 381-2, for account of discovery.

Near the same spot seventeen vessels of various forms, all earthenware, were found, amongst them, a cinerary urn, containing a coin, possibly of Severus, but the inscription was much rubbed. Amongst the pottery, an earthenware candlestick. Nails also found. *Archæol. Journ.* iii, 1846, 246-7. Illustrations of this find at head of paper, and pl. showing the vessels, p. 248. *Ord Surv. Sheet*, xxviii, s.e. for site of both discoveries.

The whole of the objects from both sites, are in the possession of J. Postle, Esq., Smallburgh Hall.

FELTWELL.—300 Roman Denarii of early middle period, turned up in ploughing. *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, xxxvi, 1880, 104.

FINCHAM.—Roman coins, *Norf. Archy.* vii, 1872, 359.

FRAMINGHAM PIGOT.—Quoins of double splayed windows in church, of Roman-shaped tiles. *Archæol. Journ.*, vi, 1849, 363.

FRETENHAM.—Traces of a road on Frettenham Common, running to Burgh, and so across the Bure at Oxnead bridge, through the parish of Tuttington and along Stow Heath. *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 372.

FRING.—Roman pavement (?) *Camd.*, ed. by Gough, ii, 117. *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 370.

GELDESTON.—Wooden cist, containing a glass vase of peculiar shape, earthen vessels, and a fragment of bronze, perhaps part of a bulla. A second brass coin of Sabina was with the ashes in the vase. Archæol. Journ. vi, 1849, 109 *et seq.*, plan of deposit in text p. 109, pl. of vase p. 110, and bulla in text p. 112. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 314. The vase, now in the Norwich Museum.

Fragment of urn (supposed Roman) from walls of church, found when church was rebuilt. Archæol. Journ., xxiv, 1867, 72-73, illust. in text p. 73. Proceed. Soc. of Ants., iv, second ser. 1870, 130. Ord. Surv. Sheet, xcix, n.w., Norfolk and Sheet lx, n.w. Suffolk.

GILLINGHAM.—A denarius of Alex. Severus. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 314.

HAYNFORD.—Small bronze figure, a Cupid. Norf. Archy. i, 1847, 366. Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass. ii, 1867, 346, illust. in text. Archæol. Journ. Norwich vol., 1847, p. xxvii, cat. of temp. mus. Archæol. Journ., xi, 1854, 28. Now in the Brit. Museum. Romano-British room.

HEDENHAM.—Roman kiln, and cinerary urns. Proceed. Soc. of Ants., iv, 1859, 201. Archæol. Journ., xviii, 1861, 374. Norf. Archy., vi, 1864, 149, *et seq.*, pl. of kiln 149, pl. of urn, illust. in text, 156. Ord. Surv. Sheet, xcvi, n.w.

HEIGHAM (*near Norwich*).—Diminutive urn found at Stonehills, Dereham Road, 1853. In Museum, Norwich. Pres. by Mr. C. Harpley. Plain leaden coffin, and two bronze rings, torque fashioned, perhaps deposited in coffin, which contained a female skeleton,—and a skeleton was found near it, with fragments of a kind of cement. Found 1861, in a chalk pit, Stonehills, parish of Heigham. Norf. Archy., vi, 1864, 213, *et seq.*, two illust. in text, of bronze rings, 215. Archæol. Journ., xix, 1862, 88.

Second brass coin of Faustina the elder from same spot. Norf. Archy., vi, 1864, 386.

HEMPNALL.—Anglian cemetery (?) with traces of previous Roman interments (cinerary urns). Norf. Archy., v, 1859, 49, *et seq.*, pl. to scale.

Traces of Roman road in parish. Archæol., xxiii, 1831, 368. Ord. Surv. Sheet, lxxxvii, s.e.

HETHERSETT.—Trace of Roman road on a farm called Plainards, Archæol., xxiii, 1831, 369. Traces of this road are still to be found (September, 1889), in the quantity of stones picked from the line of it, where it passes through the fields.

Bronze figure, 7 ins. high, youthful Hercules, nude, the left arm extended with the lion's skin hanging over it. The left hand appears to have held some object. Found in the parish of Hethersett, in the spring of 1889. (Note from personal inspection, August, 1889, G.E.F.)

HORNINGTOFT.—Part of a causeway, which appears to have been regularly paved, and is 15 ft. wide by 4 or 5 ft. high. It can be traced certainly a quarter-of-a-mile, and appears to proceed much further, running past the earthworks here, and beside the road for 70 yds., and then, going off in an easterly direction towards North Elmham. Carthew. Hund. of Launditch, Pt. iii, p. 241. Roman (?) urn, found 1870, in a gravel pit near village, three-quarters-of-a-mile from the earthworks. Ord. Surv. Sheet, xxxvi, n.e.

HORSEY.—Small urn, and near it a second brass coin of Vespasian,



2 Querns. Norf. Archy, iv, 1855, 355, illust. of urn, pl. p. 354.—Ord. Surv. Sheet, xlii, s.w.

HOWE.—Church of Howe. Numerous fragments, apparently of Roman brick, some with flanges remaining, worked into the walls. A gold coin of Nero, found in the parish. Archæol. Journ., x, 1853, 62.

ICKBURGH.—“On the road towards Bury was a large milliære, lately to be seen.”—Bl. Norf., ii, 233.

Roman urns (?) found in plantation south-east of “Bush Pightle,” in 1859.—Ord. Survey Sheet, lxxxiii, s.w.

INGOLDSTHORPE.—Roman coins. A silver one of Nero. Bl. Norf., x, 389.

KIMBERLEY.—Bronze fibula. Harp shaped, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. long. In Norwich Mus., presented by J. H. Barnard, Esq.

KIRBY CANE.—Potter’s kiln (?) and fragments of pottery. Norf. Archy, iv, 1855, 314.

LYNG.—Roman pottery and large bronze coin, possibly of Trajan. Norf. Archy, vi, 1864, 381.

MARSHAM.—Cup found in garden adjoining Rippon Hall. Others similar found at Marsham.

Roman road crossing the Aylesham turnpike at Marsham, and running towards Brampton. Urns (Roman ?) found on each side of it. Norf. Archy., iii, 1852, 418.

In Norwich Museum. Small urn of bluish grey earth, with indented pattern, found at Marsham, near Aylsham. Woodward coll.

MELTON MAGNA.—Quoins of double-splayed windows of ruined church, of Roman shaped tiles.—Archæol. Journ., vi, 1849, 363. For doorway of same church see D. T. coll., B. M. Add. MSS., 23,056, f. 170. Pot containing coins, all silver, of which nineteen were preserved, ranging from Titus to Marcus Aurelius, found on the estate of the Rev. H. Evans Lombe, of Melton Hall, in 1887.—(Notes of discovery from Ed. Evans Lombe, Esq.)

METHWOLD.—Foundations of a house, a channelled hypocaust and cement floors. Fragment of an Amphora.—Journal. Brit. Archæol. Ass., xxxviii, 1882, 110, 111, 1 pl. of illust.—Norf. Archy., ix, 1884, 366.—Ord. Surv. Sheet, lxxxii, n.w.

MILEHAM.—Unwalled camp. For description and plan see Norf. Archy., viii, 1878, 10 *et seq.* plan. Ord. Surv. Sheet, xxxvi, s.w., 6 in. to mile, and idem, sheet 14, xxxvi, 25 in. to a mile.

Square silver dish, found in 1839 in field called the Second Alder Carr. Archæol. xxix, 1842, 389, *et seq.*, pl. xlii of dish. Proceed. Soc. of Ants., iv, 1859, 295. Now in Brit. Museum, Romano-British room.

MORLEY (*St. Botolph*).—Roman coins, brass, mostly of Constantine. Found in very black earth, (a hoard ?), in parish of Morley. Norf. Archy. ii, 1869, 397.

NORWICH.—Lamp of bronze, in shape of a frog, found in digging in a Close, near St. Augustine’s Gates. Camd. ed. by Gough, ii, 106.

Roman cinerary urns, and coin of Diocletian, from Messrs. Chamberlin’s premises, Market Place, found 1852. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 360.

Two vases (apparently Roman) found in digging foundations of house in London street, belonging to Messrs. Caley. Norf. Archy., vi, 1864, 384.

Objects from site in Norwich Museum.



Sepulchral urn found, in 1852, under Messrs. Chamberlin's warehouse, Market Place, with some Roman coins, one of Diocletian, see above, presented by Robert Chamberlin, Esq.

Small sepulchral urn found same time, idem.

OVINGTON.—Unwalled camp (Roman?), quadrangular enclosure. The ditch remains only on the north-west and part of the north-east sides, the vallum has been levelled everywhere. Its existence is mentioned in *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 369, and its partial destruction in 1868 is noted in *Norf. Archæol.* ii, 1849, 404, see also *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, xiv, 1858, 208, plan p. 205, pl. 11. For site see *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, lxxii, n.w., 6 in. to a mile, and idem sheet 6, lxxii. 25 in. to a mile. Roman urns found in the parish. *Norf. Archæol.*, vii, 1872, 359.

OXBURGH.—Coins found. *Camd.*, ed. by Gough, ii, 116. Two coins of Constantine found. *Bl. Norf.*, vi, 168.

OXNEAD.—In Oxnead Park, near Brampton Field, fragments of pots, one having "the figure of a well-made face" upon it. Also sheep's bones, some oyster shells, and a coin of the Emperor Volusianus. *Browne, Post. Works.* On urns found in Brampton field, Norfolk, p. 10 to 16.

PORINGLAND.—Gold thumb ring ins. *CONSTANI FIDES* found 1820 near the stone street, Poringland heath, two miles from the Roman station of Caister near Norwich. In Norwich Museum. Pres. by H. Bolingbroke, Esq.—*Archæol.*, xxi, 1827, 547, illust. in text.

POTTER HEIGHAM.—Great quantities of pottery and mounds of wood ashes formerly found in this parish. *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 373.

PUDDING NORTON.—Small bronze figure (Roman?). *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.* iv, 1859, 292.

QUIDENHAM.—Bronze coin of Antoninus found in lime pit 1723. *Bl. Norf.*, i, 337.

REDENHALL.—In this parish, on the Gawdy Hall estate, Roman pottery found, especially some bowls and pateræ of Samian ware. *Norf. Archæol.*, iv, 1855, 313.

REEDHAM.—Foundations of tower on high ground a little east of the "Low street." Coins found on this spot mostly of Marcus Aurelius, Trajan, &c. A bronze lion's head and fragments of pottery. *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 364.

Earthworks on hill now carried away for the sake of the earth and clay. Coins of Vespasian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina the younger, and Gordianus. *Norf. Archæol.*, iv, 1855, 314-15.

Much Roman material in walls of Church (1889).

SAHAM TONY.—Three pigs of lead found in removing Saham wood in 1819. Traces of a Roman road in this parish. *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 369. *Archæol. Journ.*, xvi, 1859, 37. Romano-British urn. *Norf. Archæol.*, ii, 1849, 403. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, p. xxix. *Cat. of temp. mus.*

"Roman flue," *Norf. Archæol.*, vii, 1872, 349. (From information given by Mr. Barton, of Threxton, this appears to have been a potter's kiln. (G.E.F., 1889.)

Objects from this site in the Norwich Museum:—

Small urn of dark brown clay above mentioned. Presented by the Rev. W. Grigson.

Fragments of Samian ware, one piece with the potter's stamp *SILVANI*

idem. idem. see for illust. of these D. T. coll., B. M. Add. MSS., 23,043, ff. 76, 79.

SALTHOUSE.—Quantities of fragments of Roman pottery on site of Salthouse Broad.

Tumulus, called Greenborough Hill, when excavated in 1855, was found to contain Roman pottery and bricks, and considerable traces of fire. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, 355.—*Ord. Surv. Sheet*, x, n.w.

SCOLE.—Roman coins. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, note to p. 313.

SCULTHORPE.—A Roman kitchen midden containing broken pieces of pottery of various qualities, and the head of an urn similar to one fig<sup>d</sup>. in *Norf. Archy.*, iii, 415. A few fragments of Samian ware, one with the potter's stamp IANVARIVS. Bones: and teeth of the horse, pig, sheep or goat, and ox (*Bos taurus*). This midden was found 250 yds. north-east of Cranmer Hall in 1881.—(Note from Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., of Cranmer Hall, Sept. 1889.)

SHADWELL.—Cinerary urns found near encampment, supposed Roman.—Coins found in ploughed land, near Shadwell Park. They are frequently found in the neighbourhood. *Archæol. Journ.*, Norwich vol., 1847, pp. xxviii and lii. *Cat. of temp. mus.*

Black urn of fine earth, 5½ in. high, in possession of the Rev. J. Grenville Chester.—D. T. coll., B. M. Add. MSS., 23,060, f. 63.

STALHAM.—Vessels of earthenware, of different shapes and colours, all small, found in a field at Stalham, in 1830. (In possession of J. Webb, Esq., Stalham, in 1839).—D. T. coll., B. M. Add. MSS., 23,060, ff. 152-3-4.—Two small earthen vessels, found 1854, in a field traditionally called "the bloody field."—Idem, idem, 23,060, f. 155.

STRATTON (*Long*).—Roman urns (?), found in 1773. *Ord Surv. Sheet*, xcvi, n.w. Roman road running northwards from Scole through the Strattons, and past Caister, near Norwich. See *Ord Surv. Sheets*, 50, 66, 1 inch to a mile.

SWAFFHAM.—Oval jewelled fibula. *Norf. Archy.*, v, 1859, 354, *et seq.*, pl. same page. Bronze fibula. *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, ii, 1847, 346. *Archæol. Journ.*, iv, 1857, 287.

Harp-shaped fibula of bronze, found on Swaffham heath. *Coll. of Mr. W. C. Plowright, Swaffham.*

Bronze handle of vase. *Brit. Museum, Romano-British room.*

TASBURGH.—A coin of one of the Antonines, found some years ago in the garden of the Vicarage, within the limits of the camp. Information received from the Rev. T. Preston, of Tasburgh. *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, lxxxvii, s.w., 6 in. to a mile and idem 9 and 10, lxxxvii, 25 in. to a mile.

TETFORD.—Coins ranging from Hadrian to Valens found here. *Brown, Hydriotaphia*, chap. ii, p. 5.

Four coins, brass, out of a number found here, cited by Blomefield, of Claudius, Trajan, and the Antonines. *Bl. Norf.* ii, 11-13.

Roman lamp of earthenware, discovered in 1827 in a mound called "the Red Mound," deposited in Norwich Mus. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23, 061, f. 24.

THORPE (*near Norwich*).—Large urns (fragments of), pieces of an amphora, iron spear heads, bronze edge of shield (?), ring-shaped fibulae, second brass coins of Nero, Roman bronze lamp, and iron bit. Found in

garden of the Rev. W. Frost (site, the top of a hill) in Thorpe hamlet, 1863 (?). *Norf. Archy.*, vi, 1864, 385.—Amphora (broken) found on same site as above in 1863 (?), and near the spot of previous discovery. The amphora, empty and clean. In the surrounding ground much charcoal and calcined flints. *Norf. Archy.* vii, 1872, 349. For site see *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, lxiii, s.e.—Gourd-shaped bottle, cup, and fragments of large pottery, found in grounds of F. Ranson, Esq., Mousehold. *Norf. Archy.* viii, 1879, 334.

THREXTON.—Roman coins, a cornelian with intaglio of head of Minerva, and a small onyx, the subject on it indistinct. *Archæol. Journ.*, iv, 1847, 252. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MSS. 23,061, f. 44.—Two fibulæ, bronze, one harp-shaped, the other in the form of a fish.—Idem, idem 23,061, f. 41.—Rims of Mortaria with potter's stamps, <sup>TOTATIC</sup> <sup>VS. ETC.</sup> and BOAB (?). *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, iv, 1849, 382.—Uncut gem, found in a barrow. *Norf. Archy.*, iii, 1852, 422.

The following objects are in the collection at Threxton House, formed by the late T. Barton, Esq.

Small urn of plain grey earth. It contained burnt bones and a coin of Antoninus, and was found standing on a pavement of red tiles, 4 ft. square. It was dug up, in 1857, in a lane called "the Dark lane," on the borders of Threxton and Saham Tony parishes. Piece of Samian ware, with group of Hercules slaying the Hydra, and another, showing dogs and scrolls. A large bowl, embossed, much worn, and mended with lead rivets in the Roman period. Fragments of Mortaria with potter's stamps; these are not uncommonly found in the fields near the river Wissey, on this estate. Heads of amphoræ, all in buff-coloured ware. Bronze key of late type and unusual form. For this latter see illust. in *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.*, 2nd ser, xii, 1889, 406. Some of the vessels found at Ashill are in this collection.

THURTON.—Coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Quintillus, found 1707. *Camd.*, ed. by Gough, ii, 105. *Bl. Norfolk*, x, 181. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, 315. For site of discovery see *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, lxxvi, s.e.

WALPOLE.—Roman bricks and aquaduct of earthen pipes, 26 in all, close to the sea bank. *Camd.*, ed. by Gough, ii, 116. For the Roman banks (so called), in Marshland, see *Sheets of Ord. Surv.*, 65, 69, 1 in. to a mile.

WANGFORD.—Roman pottery, found near Wangford mills on the Waveney. *Norf. Archy.*, v, 1859, 362.

WAYFORD.—A little south of Wayford bridge in field called "Chapel field" great number of urns found, of blue clay, turned in a lathe. "The spot is a headland projecting into the valley." *Archæol.*, xxiii, 1831, 373.

WELNEY.—Many Roman coins dug up about 1718. *Watson, Wisbech*, 553.

Three pewter or leaden vessels, bowl shaped, 11 ins. in diameter across top, dug up in a field in the parish in 1843, one in possession of the Rev. G. T. Huddleston of Outwell. Three, idem, of the same material, but smaller, and with wide flat rims (diameter across top 6 ins.) dug up at same time. One, in possession of the gentleman above named. (*Roman* ?) D. T. Coll. Add MSS. 23,046, ff. 186-7.

Roman Lanx of pewter found in the fen. *Archæol. Journ.*, xxvii, 1870, 98, *et seq.* *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.*, iv, 2nd ser., 1870, 425. The Fenland, Skertchley, p. 474, with plate.

WELLS.—A great number of Roman coins (many of Maximianus, some of Constantine), found on the sea shore. *Norf. Archy.*, iii, 1852, 421.

WESTON.—Urn containing 300 British and two Roman coins of the Antonia and Cassia families. *Norf. Archy.*, iv, 1855, p. 357. For site of discovery see *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, l, n.w.

WEYBOURNE.—Potter's kiln in parish of Weybourne. *Norf. Archy.*, v, 1859, 254, view and plans to scale. *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, x, n.e. Pottery found at Weybourne Hope in 1885. *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, x, n.w.

WIGHTON.—Roman coins found in entrenchment towards Walsingham. (Entrenchment not Roman.) *Bl. Norf.*, ix, 206, *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, viii, s.e.

WOOD DALLING.—On a farm, in occupation of Mr. Palmer, at bottom of a pit in one of the fields, human remains were found in a coffin formed of oak planks. With the coffin, fragments of urns of coarse earthenware, a patera of Samian ware with potter's stamp SAILVS, (?) and a Quern of breccia. Around and above this interment were a great quantity of bones of oxen and sheep, and some of goats, the shank bones of the sheep and goats being arranged in bundles. *Gent. Mag. New ser.* 14, 1840, 2nd pt., p. 643.—A drawing of the patera is given in *D. T. coll.*, B. M. Add. MSS., 23,049, f. 26, where the potter's name is given as SATINVS. The patera is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diam.

BURGH CASTLE (*Suffolk*).—Walled station. For descriptions and plans, &c., see *Camd.* ed. by Gough, ii, 95, 96.—*Spel. Icenia*, p. 155, Ives Garian.—*King. Mun. Ant.*, ii, 52 to 55, 116, *et seq.*, pl. xxviii, fig. 2 and <sup>xxviii</sup> fig. 5.—*Archæa.* xxiii, 1831, 363-4. *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.*, iii, 1856, 227, *et seq.*, plan to scale and sect. of west wall.—*Norf. Archy.*, v., 1859, 146 *et seq.*, 3 plates of views, plan to scale, and 7 elevations, and sections in text. (The foundations of the lost west wall, the river wall, are shown in these).

Peculiar section and plan of the Towers, and details of construction of walls, &c., shown in paper on *Hist. and Architecture of Porchester Castle*, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in *Archæol. Journ.*, Winchester vol., 1845, 10 *et seq.*, plan and sect. in text, 11, 12.

For site see *Ord. Surv. Sheet*, ii, n.w., *Suffolk*, 6 in. to mile, and 5 and 9, lxxviii, *Norfolk*, 25 in. to mile.

Silver spoon, found in mount within south-west angle of station.—A fibula, bronze, found in field outside east gate. Ives. Garian, 36, and for fibula pl., p. 34.—Coins found in station not earlier than Domitian, *idem*, p. 30.

Small vase of Castor ware, found 1851, between the station and the church, and small plain urn found near the station. *Norf. Archy.*, iii, 1852, 415-6, illust. of vase same page. *Proceed. Soc. of Ants.*, ii, 1853, 171. For illust. of vase of Castor ware see also *D. T. coll.* B. M. Add. MSS. 23,062, f. 95.

Objects from this station in the Norwich Museum :—

Fragments of a vase found at Burgh Castle, 1852. Presented by G. J. Chester, Esq.

Fragments of bronze buckles and other small objects. A bone hairpin. Presented by W. Squire, Esq.

In Brit. Mus. Romano-British room.—Bronze bell, and small hollow cylinder of same metal.

In the possession of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A., 1889 :—

Fragments of iron nails, one showing a flat square head with 4 in. of the shank remaining, together with pieces of flat iron bands. Found within the east gate, 1847. Small flat square of bronze, with male head upon it in low relief, within a circle (ornament of a casket?). Harp-shaped fibula of bronze,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with remains of blue enamel about the head, and on the head and end a sinking for the setting of stones, found 1847. Very small fragment of thin glass vessel, found by the late Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. Samian ware; one fragment with white painted ornament on it, found 1850, other pieces, all plain, including one showing a flanged rim. Small globular bottle of buff-coloured ware, 2 in. high, with very small neck. One perfect urn and fragments of another, of coarse grey ware, found 1848. Pan of the same coarse ware. Pieces of flue and roof tiles. Horns of deer with portions sawn off. The coins in this collection range from Gallienus to Arcadius, of whom there is one in silver. The rest are of bronze.

On position of station, and coins found in it, see *Proceed. Bury and West Suffolk Archæol. Inst.*, 6, 1888, 345, *et seq.*, 1 plan.