

A CATALOGUE

OF

The Antiquities

IN THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH MUSEUM.

1853.

PROPERTY OF
NORFOLK & NORWICH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE NORFOLK AND
NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Norwich:

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A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of the Antiquities in the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, particularly with reference to the Local Antiquities, has long been desired, not only by the Members and Visitors of the Museum, but also by Archæologists here and elsewhere.

As, however, the state of the funds of the Museum afforded no hope of such a publication being undertaken by the Committee of that Institution, it has been suggested that it might very appropriately be carried through by the Archæological Society.

Acting on this suggestion, the Committee now place in the hands of the Members of this Society the first part of the Catalogue, which will be continued in succeeding parts of the Society's publication (from which it may be severed and separately bound) until completed.

PROPERTY OF
NORFOLK & NORWICH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

TO

The First Division of British Antiquities.

THE earlier British Antiquities have until recently been divided into three periods—the Celtic, the Roman, and the Saxon; but Mr. Worsaae, the Danish Antiquary, has suggested a different arrangement,—which has been acted on by Mr. Wilson in the “Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,”—into a Stone, a Bronze, and an Iron Period. Ingenious as this suggestion is, and useful as it may be to antiquaries, the other method of adapting the arrangement to historic periods seems to present a much easier classification, and to be much more useful to the public at large. The Archæological Index of Mr. Akerman, in extensive use among us, following the older classification, makes it still more desirable to adhere to it.

The first division of British Antiquities comprises the relics of the earliest inhabitants of the island up to the period of the Roman Conquest.

That this part of the island swarmed with inhabitants at a very remote period there can be but small doubt. The numerous tumuli, or “barrows,” still existing, or destroyed within memory—the sites of ancient dwellings, incompatible with aught but savage existence, of which “Grimes Graves” near Weeting—the immense range of pits extending nearly five miles along the North-east coast at Weybourne, Beeston, Aylmerton, and other places, and the hollows still to be found on Marsham Heath—are important examples. Numerous earthworks, too, of a boldness and extent to render them objects

of admiration at this day, and of some of which the Roman did not disdain to avail himself and to incorporate with his own stupendous works, attest the power and resources of the tribes located in this district. Of the weapons, implements, and pottery of this period, the few specimens deposited in the Museum will give a general idea; but immense numbers have been discovered in the county within memory, and destroyed or dispersed. Had all these been collected together, half the large room of the Museum would have been crowded with them.

Small, however, as is the number of relics of the Celtic period in the Museum, the collection serves to give an idea of the rude and savage life of the earliest inhabitants, and of the progressive improvements in the arts of life. Between the rude, cumbrous flint axe or celt, numbered 1 in the Catalogue, the awkward tool of a very remote period, and the bronze swords and the finished bronze tools found at Carleton Rode, probably made not long before the coming of the Romans, there is an enormous difference; and the form of the latter, the combination of metals of which they are made, and the moulds in which they were cast, display an immense advance in the knowledge of the useful arts. Equally observable is the difference between the earlier and the later Urns, the depositories of the ashes of the dead. The rude sunburnt Urn from Salthouse Heath should be compared with the Urn found at Castleacre, elegant in form, and with a pattern which, though rude and irregular, has a pleasing effect.

The rude implements which have received the name of Celts, from the period of their use in England, are still to be found among the savage tribes in various parts of the world. I have seen them, nearly coincident in form with those found in England, purchased from a tribe of North American Indians: at a recent Meeting of our Society, one was exhibited fitted to a handle of hard wood, which had, not very many years ago, been wielded by the hands of one of the aborigines of New Zealand, and specimens will be found in the Museum, from Jamaica, Australia, and the South Sea Islands. Wherever found, whether the specimens be obtained from existing tribes or are turned out of the earth, it is almost invariably the case that they are formed of the stone of the particular district in which they are obtained. Our Norfolk specimens are almost all of

flint. I know of none, of which there is positive certainty that they were found in the county, that were of any other material.

The large, unwieldy stone instruments of the earliest kind became gradually modified, and the cases of the Museum show, to a small extent, the progress. When at length bronze was introduced, the first celts of that material were of much the same form as the stone celt had become. Of these earliest forms of bronze celts, unfortunately, the Museum contains no specimen: I am indebted to a private cabinet for the specimens figured in the plate inserted in the Catalogue. Nor of the many modifications of form through which the implement passed, until, from having been fixed in the handle, the celt itself was hollowed and the handle thrust into it, have we in our Museum cases any satisfactory number of specimens; nor of the abundant variety of other tools and weapons which the new material afforded the means of constructing.

It has been thought right to dwell thus upon the "Celts," as they form by far the most important of the traces of the life of the aborigines. The other objects of the Stone Period comprise arrow, spear, and hammer-heads, and a few beads. Of the early Bronze Period, although a great variety of tools and weapons are found, the Celt still occupies a prominent position.

The earliest Sepulchral Urns are of peculiar, and when the eye gets a little accustomed to investigating the subject, of unmistakable form. The four first in the Catalogue display a slight progress in construction, but the later ones seem rather the result of the introduction of new models than a modification of the older type. As a proof of the immense time required to effect a change in fashion over the whole country, it should be stated that the Urn found in the tumulus of "Bronwen the Fair" in the Isle of Anglesea, which was deposited there about the year 50, is of the *form* of that marked 4 in our Catalogue.

Urns of the Celtic Period are almost constantly found in the ancient tumuli with which the country is still tolerably thickly dotted. When they have been found elsewhere, there are generally other circumstances from which it may be inferred that they have been removed from their original position.

Foremost amongst the Bronze Articles are the short leaf-shaped swords; but of the peculiar daggers of the period, not a single one

has yet been deposited in the Museum. There is a great diversity of implements—chisels, gouges, &c.,—showing a great advance towards civilization; the spear and arrow-heads, too, are finished up in a very workmanlike manner.

The Quern or Hand-Mill seems to have retained its form for a long period of time. In form, like a large gourd cut in two pieces, the lower half being held tight by one person, the upper half was turned round a stick which went through its centre into the lower half, the corn being ground between the smooth surfaces of the two heavy stones. Querns will be found named in many a mediæval Inventory; but these are essentially different in form, being in fact large mortars, with sometimes two and sometimes four projections to hold them steady with. One of the ancient Querns in the Museum has had a hoop of iron bound round it after the introduction of that metal.

During the later Celtic Period, ornaments of the precious metals came into use; but though gold torques and other ornaments of gold have been found in Norfolk, there are no specimens deposited in the Museum cases. A splendid torque, of a twisted pattern, was found in Foxley Wood a few years ago, and is now in the collection of Lord Hastings; and gold ornaments found at Little Cressingham are described in the "*Original Papers of the Archaeological Society*," Vol. III. p. 1.

Silver British Coins are occasionally met with: of a large quantity discovered at Weston last year, a few are in the Numismatic department of the Museum.

Whilst on the subject of the more precious objects of antiquity, I would say one word on the Museum as a place of deposit for them. An impression exists that, once forwarded to the Museum, all further claim on them is gone. But this need not be the case: valuable relics might be deposited, and would be carefully kept, if required, in separate cases, marked with the name of the depositor, and on the *express understanding* that the property remains in him.

The Portland Vase is so held by the Trustees of the British Museum.

H. HARROD.

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SOCIETY

CATALOGUE.

Celtic Period.

I.—URNS.

- 1 Large sunburnt Sepulchral Urn, of a light brown clay, containing burnt bones, taken from a tumulus on Salthouse Heath in 1851.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, at lip, 1 ft. ; at bottom, 5 in.

On Table-case.

Greville Chester, Esq.

- 2 Large Sepulchral Urn, found at Rockland.

Height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, at lip, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; at bottom, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Case III.

Goddard Johnson, Esq.

- 3 Small Sepulchral Urn, found in a fence near Keswick Hall, Norfolk, in 1825.

Height, 2 in. and 8-10ths. Diameter, at lip, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; at foot, 2 in.

Table-case IV.

Hudson Gurney, Esq.

These vessels, from their small size, have obtained the name of Drinking Cups, but have almost invariably been found applied to sepulchral purposes. One, similar in size and form, but slightly different in the ornament on the lip, was found in a tumulus on Newmarket Heath in 1846; and, from the appearance presented, it would seem that, a hole having been first dug in the earth in which the funeral pile had been made and fired, the vase was placed, mouth downwards, upon it, when the fire was nearly burnt out, and then covered up with earth.—(See *Journal of Archaeological Institute*, Vol. III. p. 255.) The Keswick specimen had no doubt been removed from its original position.

- 4 Large Sepulchral Urn, from Colney, much burnt.

Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, at lip, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; at bottom, 6 in.

Case III.

Mrs. Postle.

Dug up 26th April, 1799, in a gravel-pit near the turnpike road from Norwich to Hingham: contained burnt bones, ashes, and bits of charcoal. It had been deposited, three or four feet from the present surface, on the highest part of a knoll or swell. The colour of the earth in which it stood resembled rotten wood mixed with ashes and charcoal.—*Archæologia*, XIV. p. 1.

This urn very much resembles in form that of Bronwen the Fair, found in Anglesea, date about A. D. 50, now in the British Museum (*Journal Arch. Inst.* Vol. VI. p. 238); but the ornamental pattern upon it is quite different.

- 5 Small Sepulchral Urn, of beautiful form and pattern. Castleacre.
Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Diameter, at lip, 5 in. 8-10ths; at bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Case III.

Goddard Johnson, Esq.

A similar one, found at East Winch, was given by Mr. Johnson to the Ipswich Museum.

- 6 Sepulchral Urn, of about the same period, with an elaborate pattern, found in a marl-pit near "Dobbs' Beck," Rackheath, in 1834.

Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, at lip, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; at foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Case III.

John Longe, Esq.

Fragments of Sepulchral Urns, from Castleacre.

Goddard Johnson, Esq.

Ditto, from Hampton Down, in 1825.

M. Mason, Esq.

Ditto, from Salthouse Heath, in 1851.

Greville Chester, Esq.

II.—CELTS. *Table-case IV.*

- 1 Large Flint Celt, dug up at Blofield: very rough and rude.
Mr. H. W. Bellars.
- 2 Ditto, more square in outline and flatter, but rough and unpolished; found among the debris from the river in the Dean's Meadow, Close, Norwich.
H. F. Farr, Esq.
- 3 Flint Celt, rough and unfinished, found at Little Dunham.
Goddard Johnson, Esq.
- 4 Flint Celt, found at Thorpe in 1841.
H. F. Farr, Esq.
- 5 Ditto. Roydon Fen, 1814. *Ditto.*
- 6 Ditto, more advanced in form and finish, found at Pentney in 1820. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*

Two others were found at the same time, but have been lost.

- 7 Ditto, still more usefully formed. Thurton. *Wm. Utting, Esq.*
- 8 Brown Flint Celt, similar in form, but rather smaller; found in 1829, in the "Submarine Forest" off the Coast at Hunstanton. *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*

This was partly imbedded in the trunk of a tree. Extensive remains of this submerged forest exist, extending to the Yorkshire coast. In cutting drains near Boston, in 1818, traces of this forest were again found under the peat, and a bronze celt, resembling that numbered 21 in the illustrative plate, was found in the roots of one of the trees.—*Archæologia*, Vol. XIX. p. 102.

[*Specimens of the early forms of Bronze Celts are much to be desired.*]

Table-case V.

- 9 Bronze Celt, of remarkable form. Carleton Rode.

Rev. T. P. Slapp.

Other celts and a variety of other implements were found at the same time. See 22—24 and 43.

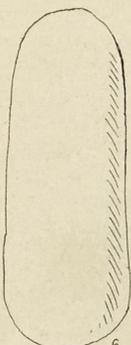
- 10 Ditto. Snettisham. ...

Goddard Johnson, Esq.

CELTS



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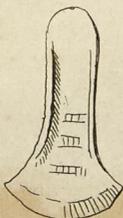
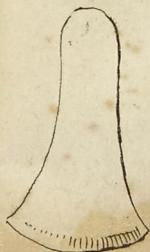
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STONE



8



BRONZE



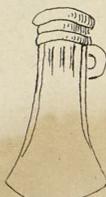
BRONZE 9



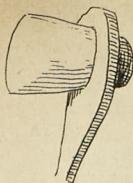
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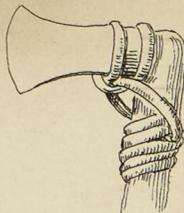


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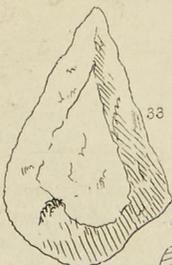


STONE CELT
IN HANDLE

MODE OF FIXING CELTS

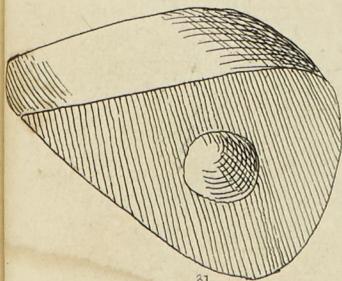


BRONZE CELT
ON HANDLE



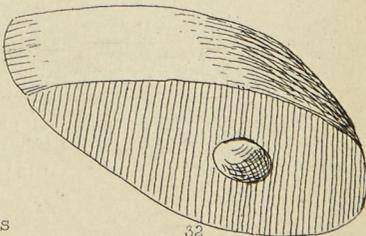
33

SPEARHEAD



31

AXE HEADS



32

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- 11—13 Three Bronze Celts, of various late dates, with the mould marks upon them. ... *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*

A man digging up a low drain in a meadow at Stibbard, about 1840, met with seventy-two bronze celts and nine spear-heads together. The above are three of the celts, and the spear-head No. 42 was part of the find. Only one of the celts had been finished.

- 14—19 Six ditto. ... *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*
 20 Fragment of a Bronze Celt. Oxburgh. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 21 Small Bronze Celt. (No locality.) ... *Ditto.*
 22—24 Three Bronze Celts. Carleton Rode. *Rev. T. P. Slapp.*
 25 Bronze Celt, hollow, for the insertion of the handle.

S. W. Stevenson, Esq.

See Akerman's *Index*, Pl. IV. No. 30.

- 26 Cast from the moiety of a Mould for Celts, Spear and Arrow-heads: so formed as to serve for casting four different weapons. ... *Albert Way, Esq.*

The original, found in 1846 between Bodvrdrin and Tre Ddafydd, in the western part of the Isle of Anglesea, is now in the possession of James Dearden, Esq., of the Orchard, Rochdale. It is formed of hone-stone, and the complete mould was composed of two similar portions; so that, by the adjustment of the corresponding sides, four distinct moulds were obtained, as occasion required. A stone mould for celts, of more simple form, is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

- 27 Cast, in brass, of a Bronze Celt Mould, found on the property of Clement Wm. Unthank, Esq., Unthank's Road, St. Giles's, Norwich, on rising ground opposite the North front of the mansion. Several broken celts and rough masses of bronze were found with it. ... *Mr. Henry Harrod.*

III.—AXE AND HAMMER-HEADS. *Table-case IV.*

- 28 Small Flint Hammer-head, (?) partly bored in the centre of each side; found at Sporle nr. Swaffham. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 29 Smaller one, with the perforation complete, from Sporle. *Ditto.*
 30 Large Hammer-head, of flint, very black, with hole for handle: well finished. ... *John Browne, Esq.*

Found five feet below the surface of a boggy common, in deepening a rivulet dividing the parishes of Shropham and Rockland, in 1817.

- 31 Large Stone Axe-head, found near a stream dividing Necton and Holme Hale. ... *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 32 Ditto, somewhat similar in form, found at Tasburgh. *Rev. P. Stannard.*

IV.—SWORDS, SPEAR AND ARROW-HEADS, &c.

Table-case IV. and V.

- 33 Flint Spear-head. Hoxne, Suffolk. *J. Gooding, Esq.*

An account of the discovery of a very large quantity of these weapons at Hoxne will be found in *Archeologia*, Vol. XIII. p. 204.

- 34 Fragment of another. Hoxne. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 35 Flint Arrow-head (fine one) from Marlborough Downs. *W. C. Ewing, Esq.*
 36 Ditto, of early form. Necton. ... *J. Farrow, Esq.*
 37 Fine Bronze Sword, found at Woolpit, Suff. Length, 1 ft. 9 in. *Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart.*
 See *Archæologia*, Vol. XIX. p. 60, fig. 1 and 2: Swords found at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, of like pattern. And see *Akerman's Index*, p. 53.
- 38 Ditto, precisely similar, found at Runimede, near Windsor. Same length. ... *Josiah French, Esq.*
 39 Fragment of a similar Sword. *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*
 40 Bronze Arrow-head. Trowse River, near Norwich. *Ditto.*
 41 Small Brass Javelin-head. Oxburgh. *Sir P. Bedingfield, Bart.*
 This was taken out of the moor, five feet deep, in Mrs. Warnes' Fen, near the turnpike road, with eighteen others of different lengths, May, 1814.
- 42 Bronze Spear-head. Stibbard. *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*
 See Note to Celts 11—13.
- 43 Ditto, with two loops. Stibbard. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 44 Ditto. *Josiah French, Esq.*

V.—MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Table-case V.

- 45 Various Implements found with Celts at Carlton Rode, March, 1844. They consist of gouges, chisels, &c., all well finished. Various fragments of rough bronze were found with them. *Rev. T. P. Slapp.*
- 46 Small Bronze Implement, of unknown use. *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*
- 47, 48 Two Bronze Chisels. *Ditto, and Rev. T. P. Slapp.*
- 49 A small collection of Beads, of stone, glass, and composition, usually called "Druids' Beads." *S. W. Stevenson, Esq.*
- 50 Ditto, red and yellow, found at Melton Constable. Green and white. Dunham. Blue. All Saints' Green, Norwich. Indurated Clay. Dunston. *Samuel Woodward's Coll.*
- 51 Quern, of the conglomerate known as "Pudding-stone," found at Sherringham.
 This has been bound with iron, probably at a subsequent period.
On floor of Gallery. *H. R. Upcher, Esq.*
- 52 Ditto, found near Swaffham. *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
 53 Ditto. *Miss A. M. Donne.*
 54 Ditto. *Samuel Woodward's Collection.*

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

TO

The Second Division of British Antiquities.

THE Antiquities of the Roman Period in the Museum by no means adequately represent the varied wealth of the county in this division.

The Urns, which, in the Celtic Period are various and good, and as we shall see in the Saxon still more so, present in these cases but little idea of the high character of Roman Fictile Art.

Urns of beautiful form have been found at Felmingham, and are now in the Cabinet of J. Postle, Esq., of Smallburgh Hall; fine specimens found at Brettenham near Thetford, are in the possession of Greville Chester, Esq., of Kirby Cane; but, with the exception of one or two of the smaller ones, we do not possess in this Museum any which can give us an idea of the beauty of form and chaste decoration introduced by the Romans.

The quality of the clay, the elegance of form, and the mark of the lathe, quickly identify the Urns of this period.

A remarkable specimen of a Glass Vase, of which many of the fragments have been very cleverly put together by a late Curator of the Museum, is well worthy of examination; and I am enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Albert Way, to add an engraving of it. The rarity of Roman Glass in this county, and the particulars of the discovery of this Vase, (which will be found condensed in the Catalogue) render it of great value to the archæologist.

The red ware, called "Samian," has never been discovered in this county in any great variety: almost all that has been found has been

very plain, and but few and small fragments are in the cases here. The most perfect specimen I believe in the county, was taken from a hole in the bank of a small stream on the estate of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Threxton, in whose collection (a very good one and chiefly composed of Antiquities found on his own estate) it still remains.

For other objects of the Roman Period, we should have to search the various private cabinets. Nothing like the beautiful Caister Antiquities figured in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the *Norfolk Archaeological Society*, or the splendid Felmingham find in the Cabinet at Smallburgh Hall, can be seen in our cases. A plain Steelyard, a few Fibulæ, the diminutive Bronze Cups from Caister, are the most important of our possessions.

I have, however, placed in this division the curious Bronze Rings from Saham Toney,—a very valuable addition to the collection,—although I am aware that a doubt has been expressed by eminent Antiquaries whether they should not be placed early in the Anglo-Saxon Period. The character of the workmanship and the weight of evidence appear at present in favour of their retention in this division: one of them may be of later form than the others, and may have had some influence on the minds of those who have expressed an opinion that they are Saxon; but the Polden Hill and Stanwick collections, now in the British Museum, and several of which are almost identical in form and workmanship with some of these, were found under circumstances that carry great weight in favour of their being of Roman construction. A Notice of the Saham collection, with an illustrative plate, will be found in the Appendix to the third volume of the Transactions of the *Norfolk Archaeological Society*. A concise and able statement of the evidence on the subject may be seen in the Catalogue of Antiquities in the York volume of the *Archæological Institute*, p. 10.

H. HARROD.

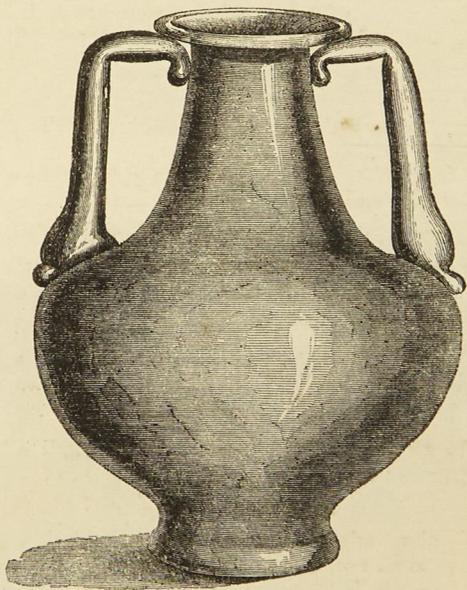
CATALOGUE.

Roman Period.

URNS. *Cases III. and IV.*

- 1 Small Urn of a bluish grey earth, quite plain. Found at Caister near Norwich. *Rev. H. Dashwood.*
Height, 6 in. Diameter, at mouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 2 Small Urn of similar clay, rim broken off, a small indented pattern round the neck. Marsham, near Aylsham. *Woodward's Coll.*
Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, 5 in.
- 3 Small Urn of a red earth; the lower part much burnt. (Coltishall.) *Woodward's Collection.*
Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, 7 in.
- 4 Small Urn of a light red earth, contained a quantity of burnt wheat. Found at Caister near Norwich. *Woodward's Coll.*
Height, 7 in. Diameter, at mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 5 Small Urn of a dark blue clay, quite plain, similar in size and form to No. 4: much burnt. Found at Eaton Nursery.
W. C. Ewing, Esq.
- 6 Small Urn of a dark brown clay with broad stripes, formed of many small round bits of clay, running from top to bottom. Found at Saham Toney. *Rev. W. Grigson.*
Height, 8 in. Diameter, 8 in.
- 7 Small Urn of a blue clay, much burnt; small indented pattern round the neck; has been coloured a light brown. (No locality given.) *Woodward's Collection.*
Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.
- 8 Sepulchral Urn, found at a considerable depth under the foundations of outbuildings to Messrs. Chamberlin's warehouse, in the Market-place, Norwich, in 1852; several others were found in the sand at the same time, and some Roman Coins—one a Diocletian. A narrow indented pattern round the upper part.
Robert Chamberlin, Esq.
Height, 9 in. Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

- 9 Small Sepulchral Urn, found at the same time as No. 8.
Robert Chamberlin, Esq.
 Height, 6½ in. Diameter, 6½ in.
- 10 Diminutive Urn, found at Stone Hills on the Dereham road, about two miles from Norwich, in 1853. *Mr. Chas. Harpley.*
 Height, 3 in. Diameter, 3½ in.
- 11 Large gourd-shaped Urn of dark brown clay, much broken.
E. Brown, Esq.
 Height, 10 in. Diameter, 11 in.
- This Urn was found some years ago in a garden at the back of a house in Ber Street, opposite St. John's Sepulchre Church. Some labourers digging in the garden came upon a wall just beneath the surface of the earth; this wall had several Urns of the same form built in it, having their mouths outward, and from it all vestiges of mortar or cement had disappeared: nothing remained but stones and sand. No bones or anything which could indicate the purpose for which they were placed there could be found; fragments of the flanges, each of a different pattern, of six other Urns are placed in it. The lower part of this Urn is very much burnt, evidently done prior to its being placed in the wall.
- 12 Fine Amphora of a light red earth, from Oatlands, Essex, 1824: in a very perfect state. ... *W. C. Ewing, Esq.*
 Height, 1 ft. 8 in.
- 13 Patara of a blue clay, quite plain. Coltishall. *Woodward's Coll.*
- 14 Fragments of Urns of a blue clay. Found near a kiln at Caister by Yarmouth, in 1851. ... *Rev. E. S. Taylor.*
- 15 Fragments of a Vase. Found at Burgh Castle in 1852.
G. J. Chester, Esq.
- 16 Fragments of a small Vase, painted brown. From Caister near Peterborough. ... *C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A.*
- 17 Fragments of a Mortarium of a coarse grey earth. From Eaton Nursery near Norwich. ... *W. C. Ewing, Esq.*
- 18 Fragments of a Roman British Urn of green glass, found at Geldestone in 1849; with fragment of a bulla and a Second brass coin of Hadrian in the Urn, with some of the calcined bones of a child, when discovered. *John Kerrich, Esq.*
- Labourers, digging a trench in a field near the Waveney, broke the top of the vessel at four or five feet from the surface. It stood on an oaken board, 31 in. by 14 in., and 2 in. thick, upon the clay. Rough, mis-shapen boards, 7 in. high, were placed round it on edge. Besides the glass vessel, the labourers found on the board a small earthenware cup with lid, and two or three potsherd. The sepulchre appeared never before to have been disturbed: over it was sand and then peat with grass and reeds, the roots of which penetrated in all directions through the contents of the Urn and the soft decayed planks of the inclosure. See Description, by Mr. James Yates, in *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 109.
- 19 Fragments of an Urn of blue clay; no locality named; but exactly like the specimens found on the Upchurch Marshes, figured in Wright's *Celt, Roman and Saxon*. And see No. 42, pl. X., of Mr. Akerman's *Index*. *Woodward's Collection.*
- 20 Fragments of Amphoræ Mortaria, &c. *W. C. Ewing, Esq.*
- 21 Ditto of Urns and Samian ware, from Brancaster.
E. H. St. Quintin, Esq.



GLASS VASE,
found at Geldeston, Norfolk.

—
NORWICH MUSEUM.

- 22 Samian ware, found in excavating in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. ... Woodward's Collection.
- 23 Ditto, from site of New Post-Office, London. *H. Cureton, Esq.*
- 24 Ditto, found in Eaton Nursery near Norwich: one fragment, the bottom of a Patera, with the potter's mark, PAVIII.
W. C. Ewing, Esq.
- 25 Ditto, found at Saham Toney: one piece with the potter's mark, SILVANI. ... *Rev. W. Grigson.*
- 26 Ditto, found at Lexden Park near Colchester: good patterns.
Mrs. Mills, Lexden Park.
- 27 Ditto, found in various parts of London: one piece of a Patera has the mark OFIC. PRIMI (from the workshop of Primus), and PVINNI has been scratched upon it with a knife. This was found in the river near Blackfriars Bridge in 1842. Marks on other fragments, OF PRIMIL. OF LICNI. .VRONISO.
C. R. Smith, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS. *Table-case VII.*

- 28 Three diminutive Bronze Cups, joined together; supposed to be intended for pigments. Found at Caister near Norwich.
G. Johnson, Esq.
A similar arrangement of three earthen vases is to be seen in the Colchester Museum.
- 29 Bronze Statera or Steelyard: Caister next Norwich. This is very perfect; the ring and hook for suspending it, and the ring and hook at the other extremity of the yard, still remain.
J. Gooding, Esq.
- 30 Fine Bronze Fibula. Harp-shaped: in a most perfect state. Kimberley. ... *J. H. Barnard, Esq.*
Like example, fig. 11 pl. XII., Akerman's *Index*.
- 31 Collection of Fibulæ and fragments of Fibulæ, of the form most common in Italy. (Two stated to have been found at Colishall.) ... *S. Woodward's Collection.*
- 32 Bronze Scourge, armed with Plummets. A stout chain, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; has a large ring at each end, from one of which hang four other smaller chains, of various patterns, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, to which hang bronze plummets of various sizes. Found in Suffolk. ... *John Longe, Esq.*
The Rev. Dr. Milner exhibited a precisely similar one to the Society of Antiquaries in 1823, and he described it as an instrument of torture employed by the Pagan persecutors against the primitive Christians, and stated that it had been found in the catacombs.—*Archæologia*, Vol. XXI., p. 541. Part of the larger chain of the instrument in the Museum appears as if it had been long imbedded in chalk, whilst the other part is perfectly clean and fresh. The plummets are of various size and form, therein differing from Dr. Milner's specimen.
- 33 Gold Ring with twelve facets; a letter of the words "CONSTANTI FIDES" on each, the "FI" excepted, which are both on one facet. Found at Caister next Norwich, in 1824.
H. Bolingbroke, Esq.

- 34 Bronze Enamelled Rings, portions of horse trappings. Saham Toney. *Rev. W. Grigson.*
 These are identical in form with those found in the Polden Hills, engraved in Vol. XIV. of the *Archæologia*, p. 90, and are figured in the Transactions of the *Norfolk Archæological Society*, Vol. II., p. 400.
- 35 Collection of rude Bronze Rings, some of them evidently for a similar purpose as the preceding; Buckles, &c. (No locality given.) *S. Woodward's Collection.*
- 36 Portions of Fibulæ, Buckles, Pins, &c. (No locality given.) *S. Woodward's Collection.*
- 37 Fragments of Bronze Buckles and other small objects. From Caister, Burgh Castle, &c. *W. Squire, Esq.*
- 38 Bone Pins, fragments of Glass, Iron Ring, &c. Found at Brancaster. *Rev. James Lee Warner.*
- 39 Fragment of Leather, with a flowing pattern cut in it. Found in digging the foundations of the Royal Exchange. *T. Barton, Esq.*
- 40 Coin of Constantine and two small Glass Beads. Found on Downham Heath. *W. Squire, Esq.*
- 41 Coin Moulds. Lingwell gate, Wakefield. *Rev. Charles Green.*
 Large quantities of these Moulds (which are of a clay unlike any in the district) have been, at various times, turned up by the plough at Lingwell Gate. Camden records the fact in 1697: and in 1820 and 1831, Notices on the subject were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.—See *Archæologia*, Vols. XIX. and XXIV.
- 42 Stone Mould for casting Counters. Taken from the river near Whitefriars Bridge. *Mr. Scottow.*
- 43 Round fragments of Kimmeridge Coal. *The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich.*
 The Coal Money of the Antiquaries of the last century, found to an enormous extent in two little secluded valleys at Purbeck, on the southern coast of Dorsetshire. It is no longer doubted, says Mr. T. Wright, that these are the waste pieces produced in the formation of rings from the shale on the turning-lathe.—*Celt, Roman and Saxon*, p. 231.
- 44 Similar fragments of Kimmeridge Coal. *Rev. — Dade.*
- 45 Plain Roman Brick, from Burgh Castle, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Mr. J. Warren.*
- 46 Ditto. Ixworth. *Mr. J. Warren.*
- 47 Tesseræ, from the Roman Road near London. *Rev. C. Green.*
- 48 Ditto, from Colchester. *Mrs. Barnham.*
- 49 Similar specimens from Colchester. *Rev. G. R. Leathes.*
- 50 Roman Tile, with a rude indented pattern and a green glazing. Found at Reedham Grove. *Rev. G. R. Leathes.*
- 51 Roman Tile, from Wangford. *Greville J. Chester, Esq.*
- 52 Roman Tile. Wheatley, Oxon. *G. J. Chester, Esq.*
- 53 Part of an Oak Pile, from the foundation of a Roman Bridge between Kilverstone and Snarehill, Norfolk. *John Wright, Esq.*

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

TO

The Third Division of British Antiquities.

THE Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the Museum, although not very numerous, are extremely curious and valuable.

The collection of Urns of the period is particularly varied and good, and some of the specimens exhibit an elegance of design nearly approaching Roman.

Anglo-Saxon Urns are usually easy of identification, except when, as occasionally happens, they have been moulded after Roman models. The clay of which they are made in this county is commonly of a dark brown colour, and the style of ornament (where ornament is introduced) very perceptibly differs from that of the other divisions. The potter had no lathe; his urns were all moulded; and lines drawn round the urn with the end of a stick and a small circular stamped ornament form the usual adornment. Frequently, however, a series of bulbous projections of the surface about the centre gives a new and peculiar character to the pottery.

Great numbers of Anglo-Saxon Urns have been taken from the tumuli with which our heaths and open fields are still largely covered; in many instances these tumuli are of a much more ancient period. The interments are, however, by no means confined to artificial mounds; and the brow of a natural hill, where no trace of artificial earthworks is to be found, will yield enormous quantities of these sepulchral remains.

The quantity of burnt bones contained in each urn is generally large, and mixed with them will be found fragments of iron weapons, tweezers, combs, and other articles of personal use.

The site of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Pensthorpe, from which one or two of the best urns in the Museum have been obtained, consists of a series of tumuli distinctly traceable over several fields. Cultivation has reduced these tumuli for the most part very nearly to the level of the surrounding land; but the whole surface of them has been excavated with holes a few feet deep, in which the urns have been placed with the mouth upwards, and then covered over with earth. So numerous are the remains that the fields are strewn with fragments; and whenever the earth is cleared away for a few feet, urns and burnt bones are certain to be exhumed.

Pensthorpe is two miles from Fakenham and six miles from Great Walsingham; over the "sad and sepulchral pitchers" found at which latter place Sir Thomas Browne displayed his extensive and curious reading on Urn Burial in his "Hydriotaphia."

The value of that remarkable paper rests not alone on the varied learning brought to bear upon the subject: the minute fidelity and accuracy with which he records what might thereafter be of use to the inquirer, may be most usefully imitated: they cannot be surpassed.

"In a field of Old Walsingham, not many months past, were dugged up between forty and fifty urns deposited in a dry and sandy soil, not a yard deep nor far from one another. Not all strictly of one figure, but most answering those described: some containing two pounds of bones and teeth, with fresh impressions of their combustion, beside the extraneous substances, like pieces of small boxes or combs, handsomely wrought; handles of small brass instruments, brazen nippers, and in one some kind of opal: near the same plot of ground for about six yards compass were dugged up coals and incinerated substances, which begat conjecture that this was the *ustrina* or place of burning their bodies."

How truthful is this description of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery!

The brow of the hill above the Wensum at Drayton, near the Lodge, was covered with similar interments; but very few perfect specimens have been recovered from the spot, the land having been long under cultivation before any discovery was made, and the urns having been so near the surface that they had been mostly broken in pieces.

Several of the Urns in the Museum are from Markshall and

Caister; and it might therefore be fairly conjectured, in the absence of other evidence, a Roman Camp being in such close vicinity, they were of that period. But their character is unmistakeably stamped upon them; and although the gentleman who communicated their discovery to the Society of Antiquaries in 1815, treated them and others found with them as Roman, the drawings which accompanied his remarks clearly show all of them to be Anglo-Saxon, and we must look elsewhere for the Roman Cemetery.

By the end of the period at which we are arrived, cremation, more nearly universal during the Roman Period than at any other, had gradually ceased to be the mode of disposing of the remains of the dead. We have in our cases some remarkable objects from bodies deposited in a tumulus at Sporle near Swaffham. These were placed in the side of a tumulus, one of three or four, between which runs the ancient Peddar's Way: from another of them Mr. G. Johnson obtained an Urn of the Celtic Period; another contained the skeleton of a horse.

The fine bronze fibulæ found on these bodies are worthy of careful examination; and I am not aware of any of the kind having been found east of this place. Mr. Plowright, of Swaffham, has some of a like form from that neighbourhood, and Sir Henry Bedingfield some from Oxburgh and Northwold: we occasionally hear of them in the Fen district. Mr. Wright (*Celt, Roman and Saxon*) engraves two from Stow Heath, Suffolk, very like these, and states fibulæ of like shape to be found in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, York, Cambridge, and Suffolk.

I cannot conclude these observations without recording the great obligations we are under to Mr. Goddard Johnson for his liberal donations of Antiquities in this and the preceding divisions. Without the specimens which he has thus placed at the service of the public, our collection would be poor indeed.

H. HARROD.

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CATALOGUE.

Anglo-Saxon Period.

URNS. *Cases III. and IV.*

- 1 Small Urn of a dark brown clay. Found at Markshall near Norwich. *Mrs. Postle.*

Height, 5 in. Diameter, 7 in.

It has a pattern round it a little above the centre; a series of small circular stamped ornaments with two indented lines above and below. It contained a quantity of burnt bones.

- 2 Small Urn of similar form, also found at Markshall. *Mrs. Postle.*

Height, 6½ in. Diameter, 8 in.

Deeply-cut lines run from the neck towards the bottom, ceasing about half-way down, and two lines are rudely drawn round a little below the neck. Contained burnt bones, iron shears, and tweezers.

- 3 Urn of more elegant form. Found at Markshall.

S. W. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.

Height, 7 in. Diameter, 7 in.

The whole neck and upper part of the body of this Urn have bold lines drawn round, and a deeply-indented wave-like pattern round the body.

- 4 Small rude gourd-shaped Urn. Found in a tumulus at Sporle: quite plain. (*Table-case IX.*) *G. Johnson, Esq.*

- 5 Fine Urn of a dark brown clay. Found at Pensthorpe.

Mr. John Verdon.

Height, 8 in. Diameter, at mouth, 4½ in.

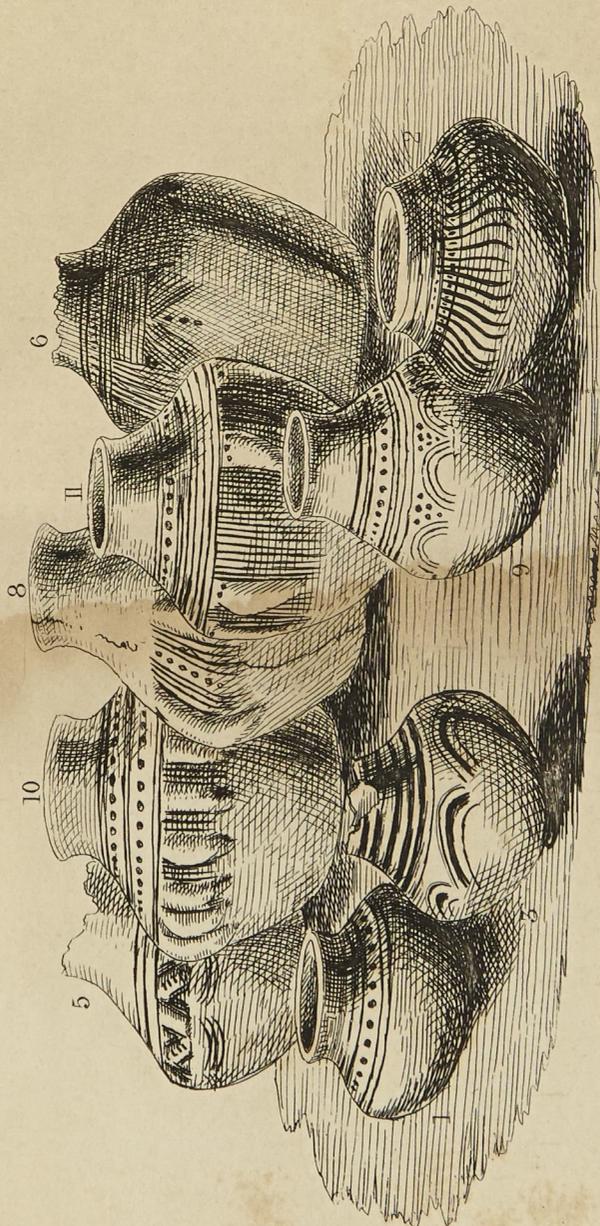
This has a bold pattern consisting of large oblong projections or bosses round the middle, placed alternately perpendicularly and obliquely; four indented lines above and waving lines beneath. Filled with burnt bones.

- 6 Fine Urn of a dark blue clay. Found at Pensthorpe.

G. Johnson, Esq.

Height, 9 in. Diameter, 9 in.; at mouth, 3½ in.

A rather rude pattern not very deeply indented extends from the neck over the upper part of the body of the Urn, all the lower part being quite plain: the flange has been broken off. In this Urn, mixed with the burnt bones, were the comb and tweezers in Table-case No. VIII.



ANGLO-SAXON URNS. NORWICH MUSEUM.

- 7 Urn of similar form, but quite plain and very perfect. From Sedgeford. *G. Johnson, Esq.*
 8 Urn. Found at Caister near Norwich. *Mrs. Dashwood.*

Height, 10 in. Diameter, 9 in.; at lip, 4½ in.

This differs considerably in form from the last two; the neck is considerably longer; some half-dozen bulbous projections stand out boldly on the swell of the body, between every two of which a line of small circles extends about the same distance down the Urn, with three or four lines on each side of it.

- 9 Urn, also found at Caister. *Mrs. Dashwood.*

Height, 8 in. Diameter, 8 in.

A pattern round the neck resembling No. 1; beneath, a series of semicircles with the same circular stamped ornament as that above, between them.

- 10 Large Urn of dark brown clay. Found at Markshall in 1815. *Mrs. Postle.*

Height, 9 in. Diameter, 11 in.; at lip, 5 in.

Four Saxon Urns were dug up at Markshall on the top of a natural elevation about two or three furlongs from the Roman Camp at Caister. A Notice of them was communicated by the Rev. William Gibson to the Society of Antiquaries.—See *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII., p. 436, plate XXVIII. No. 2 in the plate seems intended for the above Urn, and No. 4 to represent No. 1 in this Catalogue. The neck-pattern is much the same as the last, excepting that there are two lines of the small circles: large bulbous projections extend round it about the centre, divided from each other by four or five indented lines. This Urn resembles in shape No. 24, plate XIV., Akerman's *Index*.

- 11 Splendid Urn in excellent preservation. Found at Sedgeford. *G. Johnson, Esq.*

Height, 9½ in. Diameter, at lip, 4 in.

This Urn has a series of the bulbous projections or bosses so common in Urns of this period, and although the ornament is very plain, the whole effect is extremely pleasing and good: a quantity of burnt bones were contained in it. A labourer, carting gravel from a pit, found, on the falling of some gravel from the side of the pit, a line of Urns standing mouths upwards, and without any covers: all but this one are probably destroyed.

- 12 Small rude gourd-shaped Urn, resembling No. 4, of a very dark brown clay. Found at Redgrave. *R. Taylor, Esq.*
 13 Fragments of Urns from Pensthorpe. *G. Johnson, Esq.*
 14 Small Drinking Vessel. Found at Stalham. *R. C. Webb, Esq.*

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Table-case IX.

- 1 Part of an Iron Lance, Sword, Daggers, and Spears. From Nicholas Lane, London.

Table-case VIII.

- 2 Fragments of Spears from Pensthorpe Urns. *Woodward's Collection.*

- 3 Very fine Bronze Fibulæ; Iron Umbo of a Shield; Earthen, Glass, and Amber Beads; Buckle; Iron Spear-heads; and Brass Ring. Found at Sporle. *G. Johnson, Esq.*

Mr. G. Johnson assisted at the opening of some tumuli at a farm called "Petty Gards," (*Peddar's Gate*) in Sporle near Swaffham, in 1820. In one of these, seven skeletons were found, placed side by side; round shields (apparently of leather stretched over and sown on thin laths of wood) were placed over the faces of some, and spear-heads by their sides; a kind of woollen cloak was distinctly observed enveloping each body, but which quickly turned to dust on the admission of the air; fibulæ fastened them on the breast. Nothing of the shields could be preserved but the iron umbo of one: this has been penetrated by a spear. The beads were on one of the skeletons which Mr. Johnson thinks was of a female: in another tumulus was the skeleton of a horse and a large quantity of small bones. The umbo of the shield and the spear-head are precisely similar to those found at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. Deck.—See *Journal of Archaeological Institute*, Vol. VIII., p. 172.

- 4 Pair of Tweezers from Pensthorpe Urn, No. 5. *Mr. John Verdon.*
 5 Ditto, from Markshall Urn, No. 2. *F. Clarke, Esq.*
 6 Ditto, from Caister Urn. *S. W. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.*
 7 Fragments of a Comb and Comb-case from Pensthorpe Urn, No. 6. *Woodward's Collection.*
 8 Iron Ring from an Urn found at Markshall. ... *Ditto.*
 9 Crystal Ball, of the kind frequently found with Anglo-Saxon remains, suggested by Douglas, in his *Nenia Brit.*, to have been used for talismanic purposes.—*Akerman*, p. 142.

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