

Norfolk in the Dark Ages, 400—800 A.D.

PART II.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF NORFOLK SITES MARKED ON THE
O.S. MAP OF BRITAIN IN THE DARK AGES
(SOUTH SHEET, 1935).

BRETtenham (Single Burial—O.S. 103 N.E.).

In 1907 tree planting on the Brettenham-Bridgham boundary bank on the line of the Roman road, the Peddars Way, revealed on the west side of the road a Roman refuse pit probably of the second century A.D. and in it 18 ins. down, lay a human skeleton with iron spearhead, knife and shield-boss, while a second skull was found close by. The decorated sherd of Samian ware suggested to contemporary observers that the burial was of Roman date, but the weapons prove it to be Anglian.

The iron spearhead (see Pl. 13) is $15\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long and has a split socket in which fragments of the wooden shaft remain and have been identified as alder by the Forest Products Research Laboratory. The corroded and broken tanged knife was probably about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. A circular flat-headed iron stud ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter) comes from a shield or a belt. The wide carinated shield-boss (6 ins. diameter) has a stud at its apex and 4 out of 5 bolts for attachment still survive around its flange. The two ribs of the shield (each 5 ins. long) perforated with copper rivets, have been lost. The shape of the boss suggests that the burial dates from before 550, but it might be later. Excavations by the Rev. H. Tyrrell Green, F.S.A., and the present writer on the west side of the plantation near the site failed to reveal any other graves and so the find may be only a casual burial or two.

The shield-boss, spearhead, knife and stud were given to N.C.M. (5.934) by Mr. A. Stewart of Halland, Sussex, formerly forester at Brettenham and to him the writer is indebted for information about the discovery (1933). The Samian sherd from the refuse pit is in Thetford Museum.

The original accounts of the discovery by W. G. Clarke all describe the grave goods as Roman.

References: *N.A.M.* ii., 1907. 4-5 reprinted in *Vik. Club v.*, 1906-7, 234-5; *Memorials of Old Norfolk*, 1908, 172; *P.P.S.E.A.* ii., 1918, 56; *I.B.W.*, 1925, 125; W. G. Clarke, examples of Groups II. (1), III. (2), IV. (3) and V. (1) of MS. 124 (Norwich Central Library), letters from A. Stewart, Feb. 2nd and 15th, 1907. The Anglian date of the burial is recognised in *P.P.S.E.A.* vii., 1934, 427; *B.A.H.* 1935, 70; *I.B.W.*, 1937, 83; *N.A.* xxvi., 1937, 128-9, 133 (site marked on plan); xxvii. 116, 178.

BROOKE (Cemetery—O.S. 88—probably).

The exact site of this cemetery is not now known. Most of the finds were made 1867-9 and show that inhumation was the dominant rite, but the condition of some of the brooches indicates that cremation was also practised. The cemetery was probably used throughout the sixth century.

Among the grave goods in the B.M. (acquired 1870) are Aberg's classification of cruciform brooches, including an imperfect example intermediate between the East Anglian and Mercian groups; square-headed brooches (one with disc attached to bow) probably damaged in the funeral pyre; a long brooch with triangular or shovel-shaped foot; a small brooch with a trefoil head; several ring brooches; a pair of wrist-clasps; part of a girdle-hanger; two shield-bosses; several spearheads; glass beads; two shield-shaped mounts or studs of Aberg type Fig. 211.7 (common in Kent in late sixth century) and two complete pots.

References: *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 339 (Fig. 4, Aberg Group III. cruciform brooch, Fig. 14 stamped decoration on pot); *V.C.H. Suffolk*, i., 1911, 331-2; *P.S.A. Lond.* 2nd ser., xxx., 1917-8, 104; *B.M.A.S.G.*, 1923, 83-4; Aberg, 1926, 41, 45, 48, 60, 185, 188, 193 (Figs. 68-9, 73-4 cruciform brooches); Leeds, 1936, 35, 83; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 173, 175, 177, 188.

CAISTOR-BY-NORWICH (Cemetery—O.S. 75 S.E.).

This important cemetery, the only example in Norfolk to be excavated with scientific precision, has been known since 1814, when casual discoveries were made in agricultural work and a few urns unearthed. The site lies on rising ground about 1,100 ft. south-east of the east gate of the Roman town and is

now partly covered by a plantation. Portions of the area have been seriously disturbed by ploughing and rabbiting, and so many urns have been destroyed. All students of Anglo-Saxon archaeology have reason to be grateful to Surgeon-Commander F. R. Mann for his painstaking excavation, now probably complete, of this extensive site since January, 1932, and the facts here presented have been extracted from a note kindly submitted by him in advance of his full report and amplified by an address to the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society by Prof. D. Atkinson, F.S.A., who was associated with him in the work from 1932-5 (*E.D.P.*, February 8th, 1936). An analysis of the pottery, one of the richest series of urns in all England, and of the associated objects should be of outstanding value. Parallels to some of the pots found here suggested that their users came from Schleswig (primarily), North Holstein and Frisia or were in contact with invaders from those areas, while the Saxon affinities of a brooch paralleled at Wester-Wanna have already been noted (see p. 176).

The excavations have shown that during the second-fourth centuries the site of the cemetery was occupied by a Romanised population, most of whom probably lived in huts, though remains have been found of three larger and better constructed houses, of which two had been burnt down. There was some slight evidence that the ruins of this suburb had been cleared up and some levelling of the ground carried out. Up to July, 1938, 502 cremations and 57 inhumations (in 37 graves) had been excavated. In view of the extensive destruction of part of the site, the remains being only 3 ft. from the surface, Commander Mann suggests that over one thousand persons were once buried there. The excavation suggested that the cemetery was first used by Angles (pure cremation), who buried their urns widely spaced over the whole area. They were followed by a Saxon people addicted both to cremation and inhumation, and concentrated largely in the centre of the cemetery where they destroyed many of the earlier Anglian urns by burying their own urns and digging their graves.

The date of the cremation urns is suggested by the cruciform brooches found with them, ranging from late fifth to late sixth century, but the Saxon type of brooch described by Leeds (1936, 39) suggests a very early date for the founding of the cemetery. The relative density of the population is indicated by the fact that most of the 500 or more cremations probably took place in the century 450-550.

Many of the graves, the later of which are poorly furnished, must date from the seventh century, as probably does the one richly furnished grave (No. 13) containing a Jutish type of

food pot, a bronze torc and anklet and 250 large flints. As it had obviously been looted, Commander Mann suggests that it may have produced the shallow bronze bowl with perforated pedestal and iron rings for handles, found before 1860 and now in N.C.M. (see Pl. 14 bottom) 11 ins. diameter; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high. It is probably a Coptic import which almost certainly reached Norfolk through commercial contacts with Kent.

Beads, knives, tweezers and a glass tumbler have been found in the cemetery as well as stray objects from the Roman period, including silver coins of Severus and Domna, and AE 1 of Trajan, Verus and Commodus (C. H. V. Sutherland, *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain*, 1937, 104).

All the excavated finds were given to N.C.M., 1939, by the Rev. J. W. Corbould-Warren, and discoveries before the recent excavations include one pot (B.M. presented 1870 by Royal Institution—figured *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 329, Fig. 10); two pots (N.C.M.) 52a and b.28 figured in 1853 catalogue, Nos. 8 and 9—p. 50 of 1909 catalogue (given by Mrs. Dashwood)—bronze tweezers (N.C.M. 50, 25) (given by S. W. Stevenson)—bronze bowl (N.C.M. Fitch Collection 726.76.94). The cast bronze central portion of a brooch with running spiral decoration allied to saucer and applied brooches is in the possession of Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. An early-looking pot is illustrated in *J.B.A.A.* x., 1855, 106 and is sketched in Kemble's MS. notebooks in British and Medieval Antiquities Dept. B.M.

References: To bronze bowl, *P.S.A. Lond.* 2nd ser., i., 1860, 106; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 334 (where it is suggested that it came from meadow north of Roman town, but the grounds for this are not evident); to pottery, *J.B.A.A.* ii., 1847, 63.

The excavations and objects derived from them are mentioned in:—*E.D.P.*, 12th March, 1934; 6th September, 1935; 8th February, 1936 (D. Atkinson); 23rd June, 1938; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; *Ant. J.* xiii., 1933, 235; xvii., 1937, 428-30, 432 (pot illustrated by J. N. L. Myres); *Antiquity* xi., 1937, 392; Leeds, 1936, 39 and Pl. xib. (brooch); Myres, 1937, 389, 429, 453; *N.A.* xxvi., 1937, 142; illustration of glass beaker in *E.D.P.*, October, 1938, and *East Anglian Magazine* iv., 1939, 127.

Add. MSS. 23,027, f.92 (B.M.) is a sketch by Anna Gurney of an urn from the "Roman encampment" "many others found" (nineteenth century). *N.A.* xxvii. 164, 166, 171, 173, 175-6, 178, 182, 184-7, 189, 190, 193, 196-7, 199, 201-3, 205, 209-11.

CASTLE ACRE (Cemetery—O.S. 47 N.W.).

Though the full extent of this pure cremation cemetery is not known, the explored portion lies immediately in the south-west

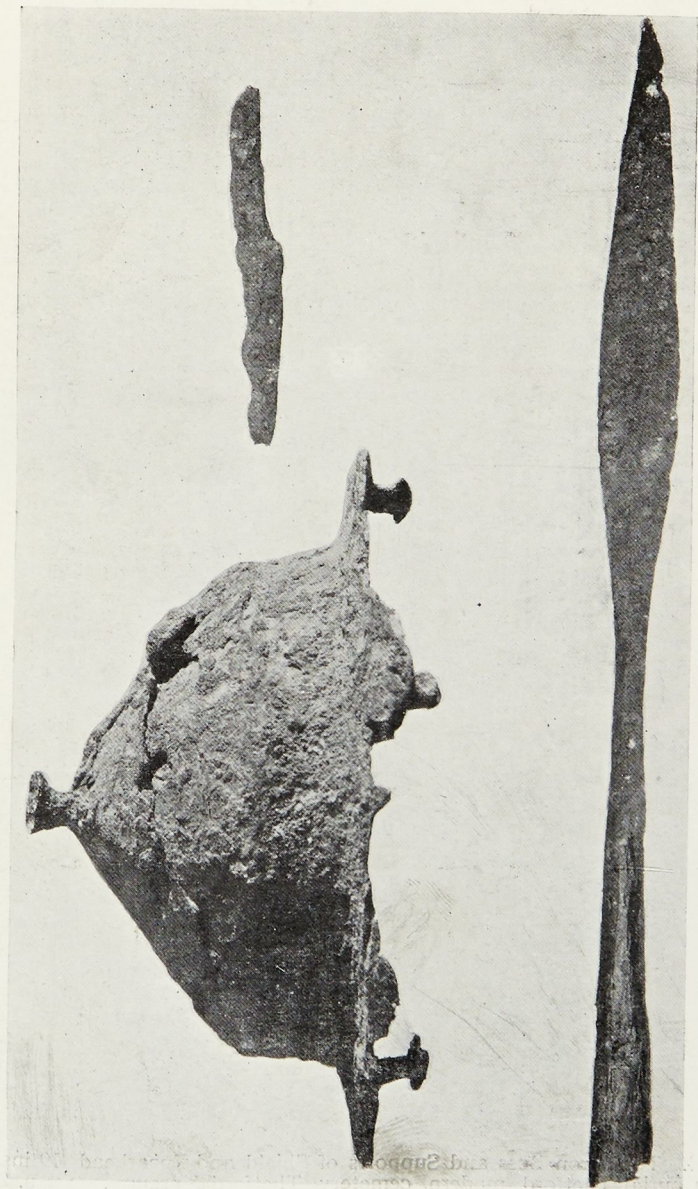


Plate 13, Iron Shield-boss (6 ins. diameter), Knife (5 ins. long), and Spearhead (15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long) from burial at Brettenham. (N.C.M.) (See p. 215.)

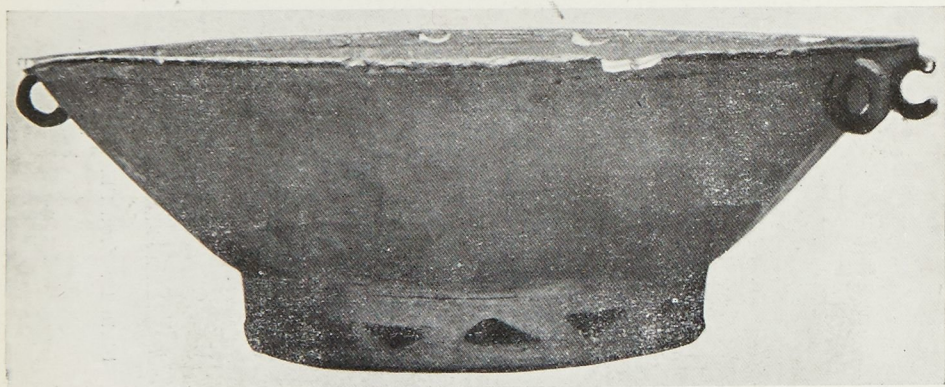
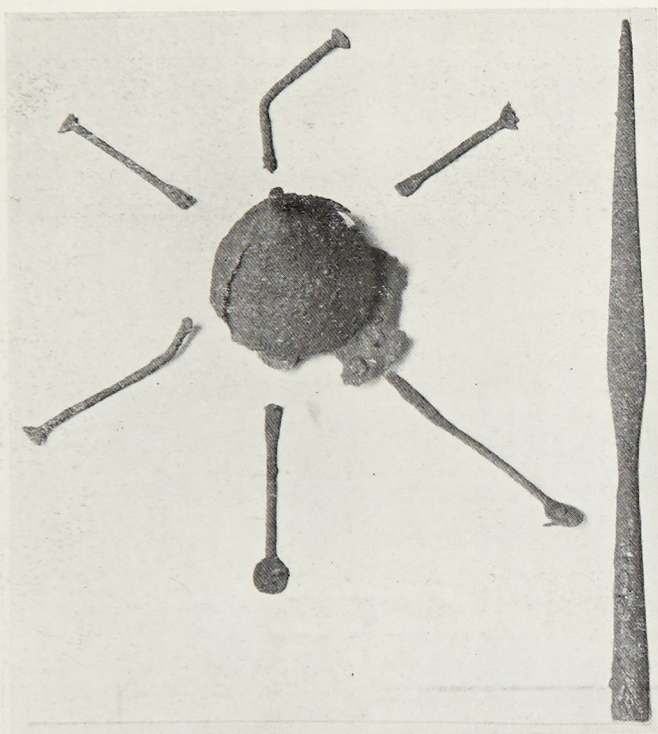


Plate 14. Top: Iron Boss and Supports of Shield and Spearhead (19 ins. long) from burial Thetford (modern) cemetery (Thetford Museum). (See p. 240).
 Bottom: Imported Bronze Bowl (11 ins. diameter) from Caistor-by-Norwich (N.C.M.) (See p. 218.)

corner of the Priory or Abbey Field, bounded on the west by West Acre parish (into which the cemetery probably extended) and with its southern boundary 135 feet north of the hedge of the main Castle Acre to West Acre road, and close to Bench Mark 138.5. The site was discovered in 1857 in making for Lord Leicester the hedge and ditch between the two parishes. There was further digging about 1877 by W. S. Corder of Newcastle, and 1891-2 the eastern part of the site was excavated by H. Housman at the instigation of Dr. A. Jessopp and at the expense of Mr. H. Willett. There is only one site despite *V.C.H.* i., 330 and Brown, iv., 793.

Between 20 and 30 urns were found in 1857, lying in rows, north and south, four more were probably found about 1877 and 50 in 1801, of which the present location of 22 is known and the more important examples are described on pp. 193-6. Most of the decorated pots were stamped. Many more have been destroyed as there is only about one foot of soil above the chalk and the site has been well ploughed. The pots were laid on a bed of mortar and sometimes large flints were placed on the top of them. Besides containing cremated human bones, some also yielded bird bones.

The associated objects, many damaged by the cremation fires, include some early (fifth century) cruciform brooches, tanged bronze knives, rings, tweezers, needles, iron shears (some miniatures), fragments of glass, beads of glass and clay, a clay spindle-whorl and triangular loom-weight, many bone counters or draughtsmen.

N.C.M. obtained from Lord Leicester (45.58) seven pots, bronze knives, needles, tweezers, iron shears, glass beads, etc., bone combs and counters; from Beloe Collection (143-8.22.08) (probably from 1891 excavations) six pots; from Miss M. Corder (47.910) two pots; from Dr. A. Jessopp (131.11) bronze rings and a cruciform brooch (Catalogue, 1909 50-1). (Pl. 2).

The Greenland Fisheries Museum, King's Lynn, has three pots from the 1891 excavations (Pl. 4).

The Blackgate Museum, Newcastle, has one pot (5 ins. high) containing cremated bones and an early sixth-century cruciform brooch and red and green fused beads (the only perfect specimen from two rows of urns examined about 1877 by W. S. Corder, who gave it in 1890). Corder in 1890 had the fragments of another pot. Described in *P.S.A. Newcastle*, 2nd ser., iv., 1890, 277 (figured on p. 276) and H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, *Castle-Rising—a short history* . . ., 1932,3, as coming from Castle Rising, but corrected by G. R. B. Spain in *P.S.A. Newcastle*, 4th ser., vi., 1933, 60.

The Rev. E. H. Townsend of North Elmham has (1938) one of the pots from the 1891 excavations.

The Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, has (1938) two decorated pots found in 1857 and formerly in the collection of Charles Warne, F.S.A. (Pl. 3).

Other references to the site are:—

P.S.A. Lond. 1st ser., iv., 1858, 172; *N.A.* v., 1859, 361; xii., 1895, 100-104 (report by Housman on 1891 excavations); *Nineteenth Century*, 1892, 270, reprinted in A. Jessopp, *Random Roaming*, 1896, 61; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 328, 330-1, 339; Brown, iv., 1915, 393-4, 413, 793 (Pl. 87.8-miniature objects; Pl. 96.3, bronze needles; *J.B.A.A.* (N.S.) xxxi., 1925, 149; Leeds, 1932, 64; Leeds, 1933, 235; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; Leeds, 1936, 30, 33, 39; Myres, 1937, 389; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175-6, 186-7, 190, 193-8, 205, 207-10.

The writer is indebted to Miss Hudson of Castle Acre (1933) for information as to the exact site.

DRAYTON (Cemetery—O.S. 63 N.W.).

This cremation cemetery occupied the brow of the hill above the Wensum close to the medieval "Drayton Lodge" north-east of the village and adjacent to the main Drayton-Norwich road on the south side. The site was discovered about 1848-9 while trenching for a fir plantation, but many of the urns had been destroyed by previous cultivation. Some 40 urns were found, but only two are known to have been complete and all have now been lost to sight. One pot contained part of an iron dagger and another had a rudely-formed lid.

In 1848 one complete pot was in the possession of C. Magnay, the owner of the plantation, and in 1850 G. W. Dasent had 20 urns, while sherds were in the possession of R. Fitch.

Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23,054, f.224 (drawings of three sherds in possession of Fitch); f.225 (drawing of half of pot found November, 1848, with three others); f.226 (drawing of complete pot found August, 1848 (in possession of Magnay).

References are: *N.A.* ii., 1849, 364 (called Roman); iii., 1852, 416; *N.C.M. Catalogue*, 1853, 20; *J.B.A.A.* v., 1850, 154 (illustration of pot found 1850); *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 333-4; T. H. Bryant, *The Churches of Norfolk, The Hundred of Taverham*, 1905, 36; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 196.

EARSHAM (Cemetery—O.S. 98, S.E.—site marked on 1928 edition).

About 1850 eight or nine Anglian urns were found in removing small hillocks, apparently barrows, in the field to the north-east of the church and separated from it by a road, while one pot was in 1906 found in the churchyard. The Hundred Court was formerly held on or adjacent to this site (*N.A.* ix., 1884, 67).

One pot with stamped decoration was formerly at Earsham Hall, then in possession of Rev. S. W. Kirby of Saxlingham, and is now in National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Another, owned in 1859 by G. B. Baker of Bungay, has disappeared. The pot found in 1906 is, however, at Earsham Hall (1938) and is owned by Captain J. W. Meade, who has kindly given facilities for its examination by Mr. S. S. Frere and for its publication here (see pp. 196-7 and Pl. 5, 1).

References are: *N.A.* iv., 1855, 313 (called Roman); vi., 1864, 154 (stamped pot figured); *P.S.A. Lond.* 2nd ser., i., 1859, 29 (mis-spelt Evesham); *P.S.I.A.* iii., 1863, 414-5; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 335; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 182, 187, 189.

ELMHAM, NORTH (Cemetery—O.S. 37 S.W.—site marked).

This extensive cremation cemetery, which contained at least 150 urns and covered six acres, was first noticed in 1711, when pots and coins came to light about 1,000 ft. north-west of Spong Farm and west of the Beetley Road in a gravelly, sandy field then called Broom Close and now Pot Piece, overlooking the shallow valley of the Black Water. Ploughing had destroyed the tops of many of the pots, though these were usually protected by heaps of stones. Agricultural operations revealed more pots from time to time and one was found in 1929 due south of 1711 site and west of spot height 124. Associated with the cremations were fragments of glass, vitreous beads, a clasp knife, knife blade, tweezers, spearhead, iron buckle, brooch fragments, ivory comb, a whetstone and Roman coins, including Vespasian, but all these have disappeared as has the major part of the pottery (called Roman in early accounts). Dr. W. Stukeley sketched some of the pottery, but his drawings have not been traced.

Pots now known are in B.M. (two given by Royal Society, 1781) (figured in *V.C.H.* i., 1901, Fig. 15 and Kemble, *Horae Ferales*, 1863, Pl. xxx. 17 and p. 217—formerly in Sloane Collection); Liverpool Public Museums (with fake Roman inscription—Mayer Collection, formerly B. Faussett Collection—figured in *V.C.H.* i., 1901, Fig. 27 and p. 312); N.C.M. (pot found 1929—deposited by Mr. W. Nicholson, Foxburrow Farm, North Elmham, 20.930, see p. 198 and Pl. 5, 2). The Society of Antiquaries of London (Burlington House) has one pot probably from this site, not three as *V.C.H.* i. 332. C.A.E.M. has two pots (Clare College Loan Collection, D. 24.66-67) described and illustrated above, see p. 198 and Pl. 6, 1). The Blackgate Museum, Newcastle, has one pot.

Other urns in 1853 were owned by the Mr. Elwes of Twyford Hall, and a few owned in 1878 by the Lord Londes

of Elmham Hall were given to the then Lord Hastings of Melton Constable for his collection. The father of the present Lord Hastings sold them and their present location is unknown, but they have not found their way to any of the above institutions (Information 1938 kindly given by Lord Hastings and the Rev. E. H. Townsend). Dr. John Woodward in 1711 owned seven pots and "I expect several more" (letter to T. Hearne, who called them Danish) in Oxford Historical Society xiii., 1888, 247 (Hearne's Collections, III.).

References: Original account by Peter le Neve in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, xxviii., 257-60 (1700-20) abridged by H. Jones, v., pt. 2, 97. J. G. Nichols, *Bibl. Top. Brit.* iii., pt. 2, 2, 1790, 187 (letter dated 28, xii., 1741). Douglas, 1793, 57; Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia* ii., 1806, 202; Blom., ix., 1808, 491; *Arch.* xviii., 1817, 391; xxiii., 1831, 370; White, *History of Norfolk*, 1836, 376 (and later editions); R. Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, 1844, 11; *A.J.* x., 1853, 161 (A. Trollope showed drawings of pots recently found in "Norfolk," but obviously refers to this site—Pottery had stamped ornament, longitudinal ribs and scored diagonal lines).

Urn with fake inscription in T. Wright, *Intellectual Observer*, 61 and *Essays on Archaeological Subjects* i., 1861, 98; *Coll. Ant.* v., 1861, 115-21; L. Jewitt, *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, 1870, 217-8 (Fig. 327).

G. A. Carthew, *History of Hundred of Launditch* ii., 1878, 515; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 312, 316-7, 325, 331-3 (full summary of earlier discoveries); Brown, iv., 1915, 795; *E.D.P.*, 8th and 15th January, 1930 (photograph of pot found 1929); *P.P.S.E.A.* vi., 1930, 249; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; Myres, 1937, 389; *N.A.* xxvii. 165, 171, 173, 175, 180, 187-8, 190, 197-200, 206.

GISSING (Single Burial—O.S. 105 N.E.).

A skeleton was found at depth of 7 feet with a bronze cruciform brooch ($5\frac{3}{8}$ ins. long—of Aberg Group III. about 550 A.D.—lateral knobs missing) and a ring brooch with pin ($1\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter) on its breast, in constructing the Norwich-Ipswich railway in 1849. The find may have been made close to Hall Green.

The brooches are figured in Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23, 055, f.136, but their present location is unknown. *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 339; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 174.

HUNSTANTON (Cemetery—O.S. 6 N.W.).

This inhumation cemetery is situated on the top of the sand and gravel glacial esker called Park Hill in Hunstanton Park close to Park House and just below 100 ft. O.D. A burial

with spearhead and knife was found about 1860, but it was not till 1900-2 that the owner, Mr. H. le Strange and Prof. T. McKenny Hughes excavated it, but the report unfortunately includes neither a plan nor illustrations of the objects found so that the exact nature of the discoveries is not clear, though over a dozen graves were examined. Although one nearly perfect urn and fragments of one or two more with incised lines round the neck and sexfoil dots were found, the burial rite seems to have been exclusively inhumation, the remains lying at an average depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. Buried with the skeletons (one of which was contracted) were iron spearheads, knives and shield bosses and brooches, which included a disc type, one with a swastika and another with small round metal bosses probably once enamelled and a large square-headed gilded example of the Kenninghall type which had been broken and rivetted in Anglian times. Of bronze also were a pin and ring and fragments of the hoops of a bucket. Glass beads were either yellow or fluted blue, some of jet were faceted and those of amber were roughly cut (there were nearly 60 of these in one grave graduated on either side of the breast on which lay a bronze brooch).

All the objects are now at Hunstanton Hall in the possession of Mr. Bernard le Strange.

References: H. Wright, *Is Geology Antagonistic to Scripture?* 1864, 151 (inaccurately calls the esker a tumulus); *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 337; *P.S.A. Lond.* 2nd ser., xviii., 1901, 310-21 (report by le Strange and T. McK. Hughes); xix., 1902, 172-4 (illustration of square-headed brooch); *Vik. Club v.*, 1906-7, 175; vi., 1909, 53-6; Brown, iv., 1915, 792; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; Leeds, 1936, 85 and on Fig. 18 (distribution map of square-headed brooches); *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171-4, 177.

The site is wrongly marked as an urn cemetery on map Pl. 27 (*A. J.* xci., 1935).

KENNINGHALL (Cemetery—O.S. 104 N.E.).

Leland's sixteenth-century record (*Itineraries*, edited Toulmin-Smith, iv., 1909, 120, and *Norfolk Annual*, 1935, 33) of a cremation cemetery in this parish has already been quoted (p. 165), but it is uncertain if it dates from the late Bronze Age or the Anglo-Saxon period. It may be the same discovery as the urns found near the medieval moated site called the Candle Yards (*Blom.*, i., 1805, 215; *N.A.* vii., 1872, 290).

The purely inhumation cemetery marked on O.S. was found in 1869, half mile west of the church in a sandy field where the graves lay 2 ft. from the surface. The grave goods, which were rich, included spearheads, swords and shield bosses,

beads of amber and glass, buckles and cruciform brooches, including types of Aberg's Groups II., IV. and V.; square-headed brooches, including one set with a garnet, ring brooches, long brooches, a horned brooch (a local type found also at Icklingham, Suffolk), bronze clasps or hooks and eyes, and a tinned bronze badge in fish form (a rarity of which another example was found at Warren Hill, Mildenhall, Suffolk).

The range of brooch types suggests that the cemetery was used from about 500 until well into the seventh century.

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has four cruciform brooches of Aberg's Groups II., IV. (2 examples) and V. B.M. has four square-headed brooches (83.7.2.3-6), cruciform brooch of Aberg Group IV.; wrist-clasps (83.7.2.9 and 19); badge in fish form (83.7.2.22) given by Sir A. W. Franks, 1883; A.S.G., 1923, 27, 29, 30, 83-4, Fig. 17 (cruciform brooch Aberg Group IV.); Fig. 21 (florid square-headed brooch) and Fig. 97 spiral wire clasp.

N.C.M. has seven cruciform brooches (one of Aberg Groups II., two of III., two of IV., two of V.; also four bronze ring brooches, two iron knives and an iron ferrule) and amber beads (Fitch Collection 627.76.94—Catalogue 1909, 54, No. 494).

Some of these objects may be those formerly (1872) in the possession of H. Trigg of Bury St. Edmund's and A Marsh of Diss.

References: *N.A.* vii., 1872, 292, 358; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 339-40, 346 (Figs. 1 and 5 show wire-clasps and square-headed brooch); B. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, 1904, Fig. 157 (Group V. cruciform) and Fig. 357a (square-headed) brooches reproduced in Aberg, Figs. 90 and 112; H. Schetelig, *The Cruciform Brooches of Norway* (Bergen, 1906), 110 and Fig. 133 (Group V. cruciform); *A. J.* lxx., 1908, 70 (illustration of square-headed brooch); Brown, iii., 1915, 335, 360 and Pl. 64, 2 (plain square-headed brooch in B.M.) iv., 1915, 792 (Pl. 157 shows Fitch Collection exhibit N.C.M.); *P.S.A. Lond.* 2nd ser., xxx., 1917-8, 36-7, 245; M. and C. H. B. Quennell, *Everyday Life in Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Times*, 1926, 13 (cruciform brooch figured); Aberg, 1926, 44, 55, 60, 70, 185, 188-9, 193, 197; Leeds, 1936, 85-6, 88, 91 (Fig. 18 shows distribution of Kenninghall type of square-headed brooch); *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 177, 183.

KIRBY CANE (Single Burial—O.S. 99 N.W.).

In a field called Pewter Hill in 1855, a mass of human bones was found with three or four spearheads, a jewelled buckle and two swords, representing one or more unburnt burials. The objects are now lost. References: *N.A.* iv.,

1855, 313 (called Roman); *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 339; W. Rye, *Roman Camps and Remains in Norfolk*, 1920, 46.

MARKSHALL (Cemetery—O.S. 75 N.E.).

This extensive cremation cemetery was situated on White's Hill on the west bank of the Tas overlooking the Roman town of Caistor-by-Norwich, from the north-west corner of which it is only 300 yards distant. A small plantation lies over a portion of its area and the site was discovered in 1815, when making a fence before planting these trees. "Immense numbers of urns in fine preservation" in regular rows were found in 1815, 1818 and 1820, and in 1822 Charles Layton did some digging there and uncovered more urns, some containing bronze tweezers and brooches besides a glass goblet which may indicate the presence of unburnt burials. Layton also found a Roman pottery kiln in the course of this excavation. A small bronze ewer on three legs with two handles, probably a Teutonic miniature copy of a Coptic vessel, was apparently found here in an urn in 1831, but is now lost. Some of the urns contained wheat grains. The early date of this cemetery is shown by the pottery of which five examples are known to survive.

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has one pot (1885.604) transferred from the Department of Comparative Anatomy, 1885. It is labelled "Found about 1820, Chas. Lock," and is illustrated in *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, xix., 1929, Pl. 4 and 253, where it is incorrectly said to come from Markshall, Essex.

N.C.M. has four pots (given by S. W. Stevenson, 50.25 and Mrs. Postle, 65, a, b and c.47); bronze tweezers found 1818 (F. Clarke, 27, 26) and an iron buckle or ring from a bucket (S. Woodward Collection, 1838), Catalogue 1853, 21-4 (plate Figs. 1, 2, 3, 10—pottery); 1909, 51, Squire MSS. N.C.M. has sketch of bronze ewer found in urn in 1831, Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23,035, f.127 (4 pots drawn 1816), 23,056 (not 23,055 as *V.C.H.* i., 292), f.111-3 (pottery).

References: *Arch.* xviii., 1817, 436, Pl. 28 (pots at bottom are 65b and c.47, N.C.M.), xxii., 1829, 412; xxiii., 1831, 366; A. Brongniart, *Traité des Arts céramiques ou des Poteries*, Paris, 1844, Atlas Pl. 57, f.11; *Proc.A.I.*, 1851, xxix; Akerman, 1855, 43; *J.B.A.A.* xiv., 1858, 127; R. Fitch, *An Account of Caister Camp*, 1868, v.-vi.; Faussett, 1856, liv. and map; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 291-2, 334 (cemetery inaccurately placed on Chapel Hill—a confusion with medieval churchyard); Brown, iv., 1915, 794; Leeds, 1932, 64; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; *N.A.* xxv., 1935, 358-60 (full discussion by Clarke—site marked on map); on p. 360, footnote 2, for "1855" read

"1853" and for "656" read "65b and c"—Myres, 1937, 389; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 184, 187, 200-1, 210.

MUNDFORD (Single Burial—O.S. 83 S.W.).

While sinking a hole for a post in the cottage garden by Round Plantation in 1925, was found 2 feet down a skeleton of a man about 60, who had suffered from rheumatism and dental disease. On the right hip joint lay a small bronze clip, now in the possession of Mr. A. L. Armstrong, F.S.A., 27, Victoria Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington (1938). The skeleton is in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

References: *P.P.S.E.A.* v., 1927, 174-5 (report by Sir Arthur Keith on skeleton-burial, identified as probably Bronze Age); Lethbridge, 1931, 73 (identified as Anglian on the evidence of the clip); *N.A.* xxvii. 166.

NORTHWOLD (Cemetery—O.S. 82 N.E.).

Several unburnt burials were found in 1838-9 and 1841 in removing a barrow of unknown age near Northwold watermill. Swords, 40 shield-bosses, and the remains of a circular shield, brooches including a cruciform specimen of Aberg Group IV., a "small long" brooch, a long brooch with triangular or shovel-shaped foot, a circular brooch, wrist-clasps, a silver coin of the Lucretia family (*c.* 74 B.C.) set in a silver bracelet of uncertain affinities and about 80 beads of amber, dark blue glass, cubes of mottled glass and red paste, and one faceted specimen of rock crystal.

A cup of coarse brown ware ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. diameter) was also found. The cruciform brooch suggests that some of the interments may be about middle sixth century.

Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23,036, f.59 (shows necklace of beads found 1841); f.60 (cruciform brooch); f.61 (clay cup) all in possession of Goddard Johnson in 1841 and 1847, but not now in N.C.M. with his other antiquities.

B.M. has three brooches and bronze wrist-clasps, but the grave-goods have otherwise been lost to sight. In 1850, T. Barton of Threxton House possessed a shield-boss, spearhead and knife from this site, but these are now lost, and B. Nightingale, four variegated beads illustrated in colour in *Arch.* xxxiv., Pl. V., 1, 4.

References: *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1840, 644 (*Arch.*, G.M. Library, i., 138); *Proc.A.I.*, 1851, xxv.; *Arch.* xxxiv., 1852, 47; *A.J.* ix., 1852, 115; *P.S.A. Lond.* 1st ser., iii., 1856, 252; *J.B.A.A.* iv., 1849, 154, 382; vi., 1851, 158; xiii., 1857, 296; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 340-1 (on p. 340 for "in the Norfolk Fen at Northwold" read "Northwold in the Norfolk Fenland"—an error also in *P.S.A. Lond.* iii., and *J.B.A.A.*

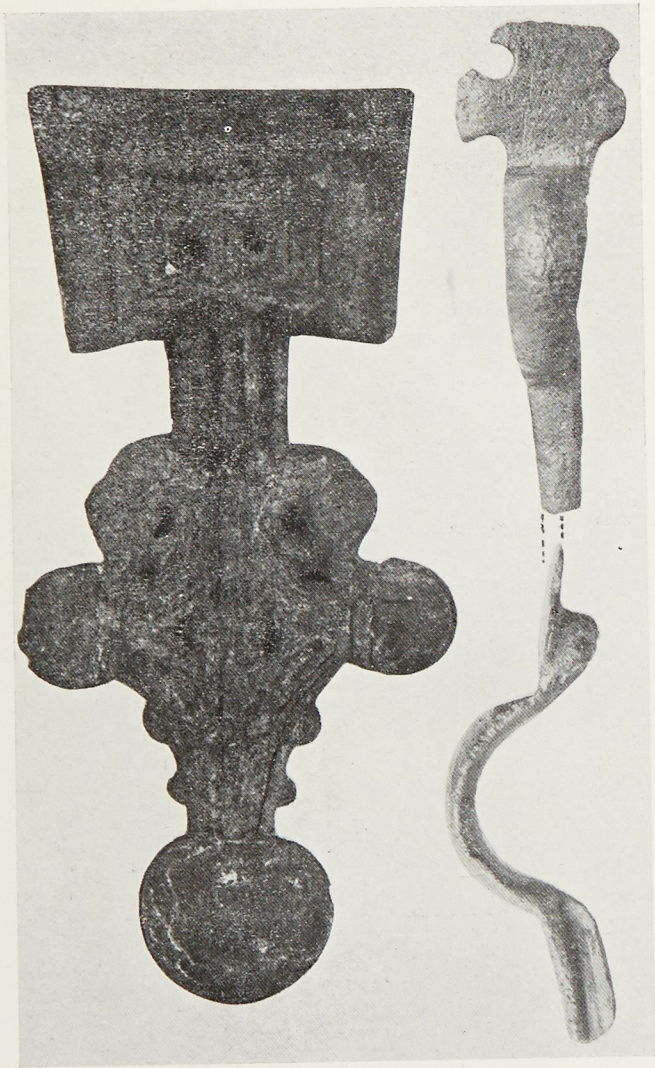


Plate 15. Left: Square-headed Brooch ($5\frac{7}{8}$ ins. long) from cemetery, Catton, Norwich (N.C.M). (See p. 227.)
Right: Two views of Cruciform Brooch ($2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long) from Tottenhill (possession of Mr. I. J. Thatcher). (See p. 241.)

xiii.), Fig. 3 (wrist-clasps), Fig. 6 (cruciform brooch of Aberg Group IV.); H. Schetelig, *The Cruciform Brooches of Norway*, Bergen, 1906, 105 and Fig. 125 (cruciform brooch); Plettke, 1920, 109 and Pl. 48.6 (cruciform brooch); Aberg, 1926, 60, 189; Lethbridge, 1931, 39; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; *I.B.W.*, 1937, 76; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 177.

NORWICH (CATTON) (Cemetery appears on O.S. Map of Britain in Dark Ages as Single Burial—O.S. 63 S.E.).

This cremation cemetery was at one time thought to consist of an isolated burial, but the accession books of B.M. and N.C.M. make it clear that a cemetery was situated on the brow of the valley of the Wensum at Eade Road. The surviving pot is of the early bowl form while the square-headed brooch was probably found with a late sixth-century inhumation, though no skeletons are recorded. This cemetery may contain the remains of the early settlers at Coselanye immediately to the south (Mosby, *The Land of Britain*, part 70, Norfolk, 1938, 103 Fig. 6).

B.M. 1893, 12, 15 is pot of thin black ware ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high and 8 ins. diameter) given by Morgan Williams, who purchased it from Cubitt of Norwich, July, 1898, "Found by a man called Pike in Eade Road, whilst digging up allotments about May, 1898. Several others found, but this was the only whole one." (Pl. 11, 1).

N.C.M. 17.98 bronze tweezers (Catalogue, 1909, 56, No. 511) with Y-decoration round border and bronze square-headed brooch (*ibid.* 54, No. 496) (see Pl. 15, 1), $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins. long with traces of gilding and silvering (type of Aberg, Figs. 112-5) given by J. S. Smith "Found with Anglo-Saxon urns, whilst making the new Eade Road at Catton, April, 1898"; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 187, 196, 201.

PENSTHORPE (Cemetery—O.S. 25 N.E.—site of 1876 discoveries marked).

This cremation cemetery is half a mile from the River Wensum and about three hundred yards north-east of Pensthorpe Hall and east of The Heath, Fakenham. A large number of small barrows of Anglian date were formerly visible over several fields, but have now been levelled for cultivation. The urns were placed in them mouth upwards. Discoveries were made in 1826 and subsequent years, in 1876 and 1880-1. Owing to the burial rite, the associated objects were as usual scanty. Tweezers, a comb, an iron buckle, fragments of glass, a green glass bead, a bone pin, bone or shale roundels lathe-turned, perhaps counters or draughtsmen and perhaps an enamelled ornament are recorded. Six pots are known to

survive, but the location of one described by P. B. Ficklin in 1906 (found in field called "Ash Hill," 1880), is not now known. The pottery includes early bowl forms.

B.M. has pot given by G. Chester, 1853-4, with six bone or shale roundels and a green glass bead.

N.C.M. has four pots:—(1) Fitch Collection 604.76.94. (2) Rev. E. W. Dowell 24.86 (found by the Rev. W. Barlow of Toftrees). (3) G. Johnson 15.37 (No. 6 on plate in 1853 Catalogue). (4) J. Verdon 37.49 (No. 5 on plate in *ibid.*), and fragments of decorated urns (G. Johnson), bronze tweezers (J. Verdon 37.49) and fragments of comb and bronze (perhaps part of brooch) and iron (called spearheads, but probably knives) (S. Woodward Collection 1838) (Catalogue, 1853, 20, 23; 1909, 52).

Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove, has (1938) a plain pot (6½ ins. high and wide) which came into his brother-in-law's possession about 1890, and had been owned by his father, Sir Charles Reed, for many years before that.

The Rev. H. B. J. Armstrong, St. Margaret's Vicarage, King's Lynn, has (1938) two pots dug up on June 13th, 1881, in a gravel-pit north-east of the hall. One has irregular vertical flutings (4½ ins. high) (Pl. 4, 4): the other undecorated with lip missing is now 3 ins. high and 4 ins. diameter (probably Roman reused). Mr. Armstrong formerly owned three pots similar to the latter, but larger (the size of "footballs").

Ipswich Museum has an urn (1920.85.5) (obtained from J. S. Henslow in last century) labelled "Fakenham" (illustrated in *V.C.H. Suffolk*, i., 1911, Pl. 3, 1), which has been regarded as coming from the parish of that name in Suffolk, but as there is no other evidence of a cemetery there, it may come from Pensthorpe, often loosely called Fakenham from its proximity to that town.

In 1859 a pot was in the possession of the Rev. W. Legge of Fakenham. The William Squire MSS., N.C.M. have a sketch of an enamelled ornament perhaps a Romano-British stray, said to have been found here in an urn in 1826. The Lukis Museum, Guernsey, has water-colour drawings of two pots and five fragments found by R. G. P. Minty, January, 1847, and executed by A.C.N.R., 1848; the writer is indebted to Mrs. Piggott for this information. (See p. 203).

References: *A.J.* vi., 1849, 405; xi., 1854, 295; *P.S.A. Lond.* 1st ser., iv., 1859, 292; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 327, 335-6 (also referred to again as Fakenham on p. 336); *N.A.M.* i., 1906, 81 (illustration of pot found 1880); Brown, iv., 1915, 794, 499 (Pl. 133.4 (pot 37.49, N.C.M.) parallel quoted from Wester-Wanna); B.M.A.S.G., 1923; 83; *E.D.P.*, 14th January, 1930; Myres, 1937, 389 (called Fakenham); *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 187, 196, 201-4.

RUNCTON, NORTH (Cemetery—O.S. 45 N.E.).

This cemetery is partly covered by the present churchyard and extends beyond the east wall of the graveyard where a sandpit revealed its presence about 1907. The burial rite is mixed. Four or five pots have been found in digging graves, and one in Lynn Borough Museum is decorated with lugs ($8\frac{1}{8}$ ins. high) (see p. 203). One extended grave of the early seventh century yielded 52 blue glass beads, a small heavy corroded cruciform brooch of which the head was lost (sixth century) and a complete cruciform brooch of early seventh-century date.

One pot, the beads and brooch are now (1938) in the possession of Mr. W. S. Gurney of North Runcton Hall, while two fragments of a plain pot found with cremation and a practically complete decorated pot, are in King's Lynn Borough Museum, given by S. A. Gurney, 1907.

The only published reference to the site is in Lethbridge, 1931, 83, though it is marked on the map, Pl. 27 in *A.J.* xci., 1935. For information the writer is indebted to Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, F.S.A., and Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé and to correspondence in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum (consulted by kind permission of Mr. T. D. Kendrick) between Sir T. Troubridge, C. F. C. Hawkes, W. S. Gurney and J. N. L. Myres, September-October, 1935); see also *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175, 182, 190, 199, 203, 205-6.

RUSHFORD (Cemetery—O.S. 103 N.W. and S.W.).

While excavating a sand-pit in 1753 over 100 cremation urns were found and destroyed, and only 13 whole pots were preserved. The exact site of this discovery is uncertain. It was described by the Rev. G. Burton in 1754 as being "between Rushforth and Brettenham, in Suffolk, and about a furlong east of the great Roman road" (the Peddars Way). An urn found in 1763 (apparently from the same cemetery) (see p. 165) and now in C.A.E.M. is labelled "Found at Brettenham field near Rushworth, Norfolk." In the following century when Shadwell Hall was built more urns were found when a sand-pit was dug by the carpenter's shop at the Home Farm, while pits are still visible north of the farm and west of Home Covert, and this is likely to be the site of the 1753 and subsequent discoveries, even though it is a slight distance west and not east of the Peddars Way, though more excavation is needed to confirm this. The only grave goods recorded are a comb, a fragment of iron and fused glass beads.

Only four pots are known to survive (three in N.C.M. given by Mrs. M. Buxton, 1920, and one in C.A.E.M.—Clare

College Loan Collection, which obtained it in 1822 from the Rev. R. Daniel) (see description pp. 206-7 and Pls. 8 and 9).

Drawings of pots were made by Burton to send to Stukeley, but have not been traced.

References: *The Family Memoirs of the Rev. William Stukeley*, iii., 1887, 197-8 (Surtees Society) (letter from the Rev. G. Burton); *Proc.A.I.*, 1851, xxviii.; T. H. Bryant, *The Churches of Norfolk, The Hundred of Guiltcross*, 1901, 99; *P.P.S.E.A.* iii., 1920, 319; *N.A.* xxvi., 1937, 125-8, 145 (Burton quoted and fully discussed; site marked on map Fig. 1); xxvii. 171, 173-5, 178, 187, 193, 198, 206-8.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. Maud Buxton, Tockenham Manor, Wootton Bassett, for information.

SEDFORD (Cemetery—O.S. 14 N.W.).

It is uncertain if one or two cremation cemeteries have been found in this parish. Before 1826 an urnfield was found in working a gravel-pit apparently on the north side of the Heacham River, but all the urns, which stood mouth upwards without cover, seem to have been destroyed, except two in N.C.M. Another pot, at one time in the possession of H. Ingleby of Sedgford Hall, is said to have been found on the west side of the valley, but it cannot now be traced and further information would be welcome, as would details of inhumations said to be of Saxon date found near-by. A skeleton from this find now reposes in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

For two pots in N.C.M. (G. Johnson 173.26) see p. 208 above and 1909 Catalogue, 53, No. 478; also illustrated badly in 1853 Catalogue, Fig. 11 on plate and p. 23. (Pl. 6, 3).

References: *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 328; Brown, iv., 1915, 794; *N.A.* xix., 1917, 119 (illustration of pot from west side of valley), 121 (inhumations); *A.J.* xci., 1935 (marked on map, Pl. 27); *N.A.* xxvii. 173-5, 208.

SPORLE (Cemetery—O.S. 59 S.E.).

The records of this inhumation cemetery are tantalisingly vague and cause us regret that the site was excavated so early as 1820, as modern technique could have extracted so much more from the investigation. The burials were found in barrows alongside the Peddars Way on Cotes Common near Petygards Farm, but it is not apparent (see p. 171) if the burials were primary or secondary interments in the barrows, they may well have been the latter despite their position alongside a Roman road, for many of the barrows adjacent to the Peddars Way are of older, prehistoric date. One barrow con-

tained a horse; another seven human skeletons side by side with a round shield of leather and lath over the face with woollen cloaks round the body, brooches on the breast and spears by the side. The brooches comprise square-headed and cruciform types including Aberg Group V. with spectacle ornament at both extremities. Beads of variegated paste, glass and amber, a bronze buckle, brass ring, a girdle-hanger and a plain gourd-shaped pot were also found.

Some of the finds are now lost, but N.C.M. has from G. Johnson (163.30) the following (Catalogue, 1853, 24 and 1909, 53); gourd-shaped pot, amber and coloured paste and glass beads, bronze buckle, brass ring, four brooches and iron shield-boss penetrated by spearhead.

Add MSS. (B.M.) 23,044, f.138 (sketch of pot—probably that in N.C.M.), f.139 (shield-boss); f.140 (fragments of two iron spearheads); f.141 (girdle-hanger and cruciform brooch); f.142 (four brooches); f.143 (necklace of amber and variegated beads). The girdle-hanger is now (1938) at Threxton House.

References: *Proc.A.I.*, 1851, xxvi., xxx. (square-headed brooches incorrectly called cruciform) (figure of girdle-hanger); *Coll. Antiq.* ii., 1852, 234-7 (Pl. 56, Fig. 2—girdle-hanger); Akerman, 1855, 69 (Pl. 34, Fig. 1; Pl. 39, Fig. 3; Pl. 40, Fig. 1—brooches); Faussett, 1856, liv. and map; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 337-8; T. H. Bryant, *The Churches of Norfolk, The Hundred of South Greenhoe*, 1903, 238; Brown, iv., 1915, 793; Aberg, 1926, 193; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70; *N.A.* xxvii. 173-4, 177.

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH (Single Burial—O.S. 63 S.E.—site marked).

In 1863 in the northern part of the grounds of "The Oaks" on the east side of Harvey Lane, a few yards outside the Norwich City boundary and just over 100 feet O.D. were found Roman and Anglian remains considerably mixed, of which the precise significance is not clear, but it would seem that Roman interments had been disturbed by the burial of an Anglian warrior with spear and shield. The iron spearhead—probably Anglian—is in N.C.M. (Fitch Collection 736.76.94) (Catalogue, 1909, 57).

References: *N.A.* vi., 1864, 385; vii., 1872, 349; viii., 1879, 329; *A.J.* xlvi., 1889, 337; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 334; *N.A.* xxvii. 178.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT (Cemetery—O.S. 8 S.E. or 16 N.E.).

It is a reflection on Norfolk archaeologists that the exact site has been lost of the Anglian cremation cemetery found here in

a field of dry and sandy soil in 1658, and rendered famous by the writings of Sir Thomas Browne (see p. 165). Despite strenuous research the present writer has been unable to re-discover it. Some 40 or 50 urns were found less than a yard from the surface, and contained small thread-boxes, combs, bronze tweezers, fragments of brooches, wrist-clasps, an opal and crystal bead. All the grave goods are now lost, but two urns in the Townley Collection (B.M.) are possibly from this site as may be another in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, formerly in "Tradescants Ark," and probably from Norfolk in any case.

References: Sir Thomas Browne, *Hydriotaphia or Urne-Buriall*—chapter 2, 1658 (four pots illustrated) (see edition by Sir John Evans, 1893); Douglas, 1793, 131, 177; Faussett, 1856, liv. and map; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 331; E. T. Leeds, *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements*, 1913, 38; Brown, iii., 1915, 121; iv., 1915, 793-4; Leeds, 1932, 62, 64; Leeds, 1933, 235; B.A.H., 1935, 70; Myres, 1937, 484; *N.A.* xxvii. 173, 175.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE (Single Burial—O.S. 16 N.E.).

In constructing the Wells and Fakenham railway about 1850, a burial was found in the cutting 400 yards south of Walsingham station and was removed in the presence of the Rev. J. Lee-Warner, a Norfolk archaeologist, who has not perhaps received his due for his scientific outlook at a time when most of his antiquarian contemporaries were conspicuously lacking in such qualities. With the skeleton was found a pot, a cruciform brooch of Aberg Group IV. (with, probably, detached side-knob) and two flat circular bronze ring brooches. (All described on pp. 211-2 and illustrated on Pl. 10) (now in N.C.M. 143.931—given by Lee-Warner), *A.J.* xv., 1857, 88; refers to this discovery as found in "Norfolk"; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 207.

WOLTERTON (Cemetery—O.S. 27 N.E.).

This cremation cemetery lies north-east of Hall Farm near a stream tributary to the Bure and about half a mile from Mannington Hall, and the published accounts all incorrectly refer to it as being situated in that parish. It was revealed by gravel-digging in 1915, and urns have subsequently been found both here and at the south-west corner of Duffers Plantation which may be the southern extremity of the cemetery. One pot has a hole in its base repaired with lead. A thin bronze bead, and a perforated jet bead (formerly in the possession of Lord Orford) have also been found. The pot is now in N.C.M. (32.916—C. R. Tomes).

References: *P.P.S.E.A.* ii., 1915, 152 (illustration of pot with lead plug and fragments); (Sir) C. R. Tomes, *Manning-*

ton Hall and its owners (Norwich, 1916) 57-9; Lethbridge, 1931, 72; K. and H., 1932, 313; *N.A.* xxvii. 166, 171, 173, 175.

WRETTON (Single Burial—O.S. 70 S.W.).

In 1912 a male skeleton was found in a gravel-pit on the border of Stoke Ferry, 3 feet from the surface with the feet to the north-east. With it lay an iron shield-boss, spearhead, small scramasax and knife, which may well be of sixth-century date. The site is about 300 yards east of Bench Mark 47.5 on the Stoke Ferry—Downham Market main road. The objects found are now in N.C.M. 153.929, from J. S. Warburton.

References: *Antiquary* xlix, 1913, 193; *P.P.S.E.A.* i., 1913, 336-7 (Pl. 74 shows grave goods); *N.A.* xxiii., 1929, 16; xxvii. 166.

LINEAR EARTHWORKS.

The date of the linear earthworks of Norfolk has not yet been determined by excavation, but they are assigned to the Dark Ages by analogy with those of Cambridgeshire (see p. 180). Until the Norfolk dykes have been surveyed in detail and excavated it is useless to speculate on their function. Four are marked on the O.S. Map of Britain in the Dark Ages.

1. THE LAUNDITCH OR DEVIL'S DYKE (O.S. 48 S.W. (unmarked); 48 N.W.).

This is now much mutilated, but according to the Rev. T. Leman (MSS. at Devizes Museum, f.51) in the eighteenth century it ran from near Wendling Car on the south to the low common round the source of the river Nar near Mileham—distant about three miles. The ditch is on the west and the earthwork would appear to control the westward extension of the probable Roman road running past Bawdeswell and Billingford. It marks the boundaries of Langham, Wendling, Beeston with Bittering and Mileham and north of Bell Hall it is entirely in Mileham parish. It is clearly marked on the first edition of the one-inch Ordnance Map.

2. THE DEVIL'S DYKE (NAR-WISSEY) (O.S. 46 S.E. (unmarked); 58 N.E., 58 S.E., 70 N.E. (unmarked)).

An attempt to date this by excavation near Smeeth Wood was made by the Rev. J. F. Williams in 1923 (*E.D.P.*, July 5th, 1923). It is known that this earthwork was already existing in the eleventh century, as a charter of Ramsey Abbey refers to it as "Bychamdich" in 1053. The earthwork, of which the extremities have been destroyed, was about five miles long,

has a ditch on the east and appears to have controlled the western extension of "Fincham Drove" towards Downham Market and the Fens. It marks the boundaries of Beechamwell and Barton Bendish and north of the Swaffham—Downham Market road, lies in Narborough where it probably ended close to the earthwork in Camphill Plantation. The Romano-British material at this spot suggests the possibility of determining the date of the dyke by excavation.

3. THE DEVIL'S DYKE OR FENDYKE (WISSEY-LITTLE OUSE) (O.S. 82 N.E. (unmarked), 82 S.E., 92 N.E., S.E.),

Blom., i., 1739, 486 describes this thus:—"On the west side of the Town (Brandon), from the Edge of the Fenn, arises a Bank, or Ditch which runs some Miles & parts Weting from Wilton and Feltwell, call'd the Foss." In its course originally of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, this earthwork is also the boundary of Methwold, Cranwich and Northwold. The ditch is on the east and the earthwork lies astride the "Drove Road." It is likely that light would be thrown on its date by an examination near the Little Ouse adjacent to a Romano-British site west of Fengate Farm, Weeting, or near Northwold watermill close to the Anglian cemetery (see p. 226).

4. THE DEVIL'S DITCH (THET-LITTLE OUSE) (O.S. 104 N.W., S.W.).

This short dyke is two miles long and runs from the alluvium of the Little Ouse to a tributary stream of the Thet south-west of Town Farm, East Harling. It forms the boundary of Garboldisham, Gasthorpe and of East and West Harling. The position of the ditch is incorrectly shown on the O.S. Map of Britain in the Dark Ages. The ditch is west of the bank, though in places, *e.g.*, south of the Garboldisham—Thetford road there is also a subsidiary bank west of the ditch.

SITES FROM WHICH UNDOUBTED ANTIQUITIES OF THE DARK AGES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, BUT OF WHICH THE POSITION IS NOT KNOWN PRECISELY OR THE DISCOVERY IS NOT OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE TO WARRANT ITS INCLUSION ON THE O.S. MAP OF BRITAIN IN THE DARK AGES.

BACTON (O.S. 20 S.E.).

At the end of 1845 a gold jewelled medallion was found on the seashore near high-water-mark on the boundary between Bacton and Mundesley according to the original account, but as these parishes have no common boundary, Paston may be

intended. The medallion is a coin—perhaps an imitation—of Mauricius (590-602) from the mint of Arles and was once set around with garnets, separated by gold foil. It is probably Kentish work of the seventh century, and is now in the B.M. (A.S.G., 1923, 61-2, Pl. 4, 1).

References: *Num. Chron.* ix., 1847, 5-6 and *Proceedings*, 21; *Arch.* xxxii., 1847, 64-8 (illustration); xxxv., 1853, 492; *N.A.* i., 1847, 193-208, 372 (illustration); *Coll. Antiq.* iv., 1857, 164; *P.S.I.A.* iii., 1863, 298; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 341-2, 344-5, Fig. 2; *V.C.H. Suffolk* i., 1911, 347; Aberg, 1926, 137-8, 219; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70 (incorrectly termed a burial); *N.A.* xxvii. 184.

BALE.

A decorated pot (Pl. 12, 1) said to have been found in this parish is now in N.C.M. (125.914) formerly deposited by Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, F.S.A. It was once in the possession of Dr. J. F. Skrimshire of Holt, and as nothing is known as to its exact provenance or of any similar finds in this parish, it may be a stray from some cemetery in the district.

References: *Antiquary* xlix., 1913, 473; *P.P.S.E.A.* i., 1913, 486; *N.A.* xxvii. 188.

BIRCHAM TOFTS.

Silver Penny of Coenwulf of Mercia (796-822) exhibited to Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society in 1875, by the Rev. C. R. Manning.

References: *N.A.* viii., 1879, 331; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 350.

BRUNDALL (O.S. 64 S.E.).

It has recently been recognised that a cremation cemetery was situated in Brundall Gardens. Portions of at least seven pots (see Pl. 1 and Fig. 1) one full of cremated human bones and containing a bronze ring-brooch are now in N.C.M. (given by Dr. M. Beverley, 68.13), and were found in the grounds of what was then his house between 1880 and 1900. The site is about 50 ft. O.D. or slightly higher, and is not more than one quarter mile from the banks of the Yare. It is between one half and one mile from the site described below, is in close proximity to the church and cannot have been more than 400 yards from a Roman building of uncertain character and settlement, which has produced pottery (in N.C.M.) suggesting occupation from the first to the fourth century A.D. This raises the question of possible continuity of settlement into the Dark Ages (for Roman finds here, see *A.J.* xlvi., 1889, 354-5, reprinted with additional notes for meeting of British Medical

Association at Norwich, June, 1890; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 297). The Anglian site is unpublished and nothing more of it is known than noted above. (*N.A.* xxvii. 171, 173, 178, 187, 189-196, 198, 200, 203, 205, 211).

In 1932 in making a tennis court at "Water Meadows," a house south of Station New Road, and on the brow of the hill (50 ft. O.D.) overlooking the Yare and distant some 300 yards from it, was found a skeleton lying north and south in an area of disturbed sand and loam 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. deep. At its feet lay an iron javelin-head with lozenge-shaped blade ($7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long) and at the waist an iron knife (4 ins. long) both now deposited in N.C.M. (11.938) by Captain E. F. Boulbee to whom the writer owes much of this information (1933). In the same disturbed area of about 12 by 4 ft. were found burnt stones, wattle and daub, Niedermendig lava, and coarse Romano-British pottery including Castor ware. The Anglian warrior was thus probably laid to rest on or near the site of a Romano-British hut (*E.D.P.*, June 23rd, 1938).

In 1820 in destroying the adjacent St. Clement's Chapel in Upper and Lower Chapel Field a number of urns with ashes were found, but as none has survived their date is uncertain. They might, however, represent an Anglian cremation cemetery ancestral to the graveyard attached to this chapel and the burial recorded above might be an outlier. (*N.A.* xxii., 1926, 195).

CAISTER-BY-YARMOUTH (O.S. 66 N.E.).

In April 1932 in cutting a trench in the main street a base silver sceatt, 12 mm. diameter, with Runic inscription, probably minted in Frisia about 600-800, the first recorded for Norfolk, was found, but its present location is unknown. At the time of its discovery it was inspected by Mr. P. E. Rumbelow, who made a cast of it (now in N.C.M.) and published a short description and illustration in *The Eastern Evening News* of April 30th, 1932. Mr. D. Allen of the British Museum has kindly examined this coin (cast). *N.A.* xxvii 184.

From the Roman site described by the same writer (*N.A.* xxvi., 1937, 178-82) (plan) came in 1935 the hybrid Roman-Saxo-Frisian pot of about 400 A.D. already mentioned (see p. 175). It and a fragment of another similar pot are now owned by Mr. Rumbelow, 27, Rodney Road, Great Yarmouth, who has also picked up another such fragment at Burgh Castle, Suffolk. A parallel occurs at Caistor-by-Norwich in a surface find inside the Roman town, and at Icklingham, Suffolk. (Fox, 1923, Pl. xv. 1).

CARBROOKE (O.S. 72 S.E.).

On the site of the Commandry of St. John of Jerusalem, south of the church, various antiquities are said to have been

found about the middle of last century, but in view of the inconsistencies in the evidence an Anglian cemetery cannot definitely be located here. The site was also called "The Battlefield" or "The Knights Templars Ground."

About 1844 in a mound on "The Battlefield" was found a cruciform bronze brooch ($5\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long) with spectacle ornament. About 1852 a millefiori bead, perhaps of similar date, was found, probably on this site. In August, 1856, in a small mound ("The Knight's Hill") 3 ft. below the surface was found a number of amber and glass paste beads.

These objects are illustrated in Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23,054, ff. 7, 8b, 9. Dawson Turner notes in these MSS. that the objects were presented to N.C.M. by Mr. Dewing of Carbrooke Hall, the owner of the land, but they do not seem to have reached that institution. Further objects of other periods said to have come from the same parish can be shown to have been found elsewhere, and one can only conclude that the above objects were probably found in the neighbourhood of Carbrooke.

References: *A.J.* ix., 1852, 116; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 333; *N.A.* xxvii. 166.

CROXTON (O.S. 93 S.E.).

In September 1904 on heathland south of the "Drove Road" and just north-east of the barrow "Mickle Hill" was found a bronze rosette-shaped mount—perhaps for suspending a bronze bowl. Its decoration indicates Romanising influence and it was doubtless imported from the continent by one of the earliest invaders or raiders about 450-500 and perhaps even before 450. It is now in N.C.M. (purchased 13.07) (Catalogue 1909, 57, No. 517).

References: *N.A.M.* ii., 1907, 1, 4 (Pl.), reprinted in *Vik. Club v.*, 1907, 231-4; Brown, iv., 1915, 558, 584, 796 (Pl. 152, 4, called "Norwich"); Aberg, 1926, 12, 13; Hodgkin, i., 1935, map on 108-9—marked; *I.B.W.*, 1937, 70, 83; *N.A.* xxvii. 175, 183.

A similar object from Hemmoor, Hannover, is illustrated by Plettke, 1920, Pl. 15.21.

DERSINGHAM.

From an unknown locality on the Dersingham Hall estate about 1850 comes an Anglian urn now in N.C.M. (123.937), described above (p. 196 and Pl. 12, 2).

ELLINGHAM (O.S. 98 N.E.).

A bronze pin nearly 3 ins. long with twin spiral-head has been found in the garden of the mill house. The shaft is broken and the fork thickened (B.M., 1921-10-19) (given by Mr. W. A. Dutt from whom this information 1933). (*P.P.S.E.A.* i., 1911, 235).

This type of pin is commoner in East Anglia than elsewhere, see distribution map in *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, lviii., 1937, 168.

FAKENHAM (O.S. 25 N.E.—probably).

In 1869 an isolated male burial was found in a gravel-pit near Long Lane resting on marl covered by 4 ft. of soil and gravel. The exact position is unknown, but it was probably not far from Pensthorpe cemetery. The burial was accompanied by a square-headed brooch (6.1 cms. long) and by two smaller circular brooches or buckles, an iron knife or dagger and two small bronze strips riveted together (either a pendant or the tag of a narrow strap). All at N.C.M. 107.931—given by Lee-Warner.

References: *A.J.* xxvi., 1869, 288; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 336-7.

HILGAY (O.S. 81 N.W.).

In Hilgay churchyard at just over 50 ft. O.D. in 1879 was found a pot (see p. 182 and Pl. 7) accompanied by an iron spearhead, in the socket of which are traces of the wooden haft, and an iron pin. The rite was probably inhumation. Now in C.A.E.M., given by the Rev. Canon Beechey, 1883.

HOLKHAM (O.S. 8 N.W.—probably).

An inhumation cemetery of which the exact site is unknown was found in 1721 "at the side of a hill." With the skeletons were iron spearheads, green and white glass beads and brooches. Gough refers to Hoe (Howe) Hill west of the Hall as being a tumulus. This is very doubtful, but it might well be the site of the cemetery.

Minutes of Society of Antiquaries, 18th July, 1722, i., 68, quoted in Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia* ii., 1806, 197; Three square-headed brooches were sketched in W. Stukeley's *Miscellaneous Collections* (A. Way, Catalogue of Antiquities belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, 1847, 20); *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 337; Brown, iv., 1915, 792; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70 (misspelt Hockham); *N.A.* xxvii. 165.

HORNING (O.S. 53 S.W.).

An iron spearhead with a portion of the haft remaining in the socket was dredged from the River Bure near St. Benedict's Abbey. It is probably Anglo-Saxon. Its length is $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. (N.C.M. 126.937, from Mr. J. Hobrough).

LANGHAM (O.S. 9 S.E.).

A secondary interment of Anglo-Saxon date was found in a Bronze Age round barrow at about 140 ft. O.D. at a bend in

the parish boundary bank and about 550 yards south-west of Brakehouse Barn, Blakeney. During excavations in April, 1936, by J. E. Sainty and A. Q. Watson to whom the writer is indebted for this information, no human bones were found and only a rusted iron spearhead with fragments of the haft and a shield-boss survived to prove that an Anglian warrior had been buried there. These are now in N.C.M. (145.937—given by Mr. Rider) with the other excavated finds. This barrow will be described in the survey of Norfolk barrows undertaken by the Norfolk Research Committee.

Reference: *E.D.P.*, June 26th, 1938.

RANWORTH (O.S. 52 S.E.).

In 1936 an iron spearhead with split socket of early Anglian type ($20\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long) was dredged from Ranworth dyke. It is now on loan in N.C.M. (11.938) from Captain E. F. Boulbee of Brundall.

SHROPHAM (one of sheets 84 S.E., 85 S.W., 94 N.E. or 95 N.W.).

An Anglian cremation cemetery was found in 1829 by the old Thetford-Norwich road which passes through the parish, but its position has since been lost. It is likely to have been situated in close proximity to one of the tributaries of the River Thet which almost surrounds the parish. Some of the pottery suggests an early date and one pot has been paralleled at Wehden in Hannover. The cemetery probably lasted till the sixth century. Five pots survive and were acquired by B.M. in 1856 (A.S.G., 1923, 21-2, Pl. II., 5, 6) (see pp. 175, 187, 208).

A millefiori glass bead (? Anglian or Roman) may come from this site (*A.J.* ix., 1852, 116).

References: Kemble, *Horae Ferales*, 1863, Pl. xxx, 12, 19, pp. 216-7 (two pots); *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 333 (Figs. 8, 9, 11, 13, 16—pottery); Brown, iv., 1915, 497, 499, 794 (Pl. 132, 2); Plettke, 1920, Pls. 50, 9; 51, 4 and pp. 109-10; Hodgkin, i., 1935, Pl. 29a; *B.A.H.* 1935, 70; *I.B.W.*, 1937, 83; Myres, 1937, 389.

SMALLBURGH (O.S. 40 N.E.).

In 1856 in levelling a mound in "The Burnt Field" some labourers found the fragments of a pot and 15 beads of coloured glass and amber—now lost but figured in Add. MSS. (B.M.) 23,060, f.117-8. A small field west of Toad's Green and immediately south of the milestone (North Walsham 6) at about 25 ft. O.D. is called locally "The Battleground" and its surface bears indications of disturbance, but the site is not certain. *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 320, 333; *N.A.* xxvii. 166.

THETFORD (O.S. 102 N.E. and S.E.).

If the importance of Thetford in the later Saxon period is any indication, there should be abundant traces of its occupation in pagan times, but the evidence is both scanty and vague. A pot now in C.A.E.M. (see pp. 210-1) accompanied a cremation burial found in 1797 or before, but the site is not known and it may be only from the Thetford district. (Clare College Loan Collection, D.24, 65) (Pl. 9, 2).

More certain is the inhumation found partly in 1929 and partly in 1933 in grave-digging in the modern cemetery between London Road and the Icknield Way. The skeleton was 4 ft. down and lay with head to the south. As it was only a few yards south-east of the site of the church of St. Margaret it may form part of a pagan cemetery continuous with the churchyard. A tumulus stood a few yards to the east of the burial and was excavated with uncertain results when the cemetery was established in 1855. With the burial were an iron shield-boss and the supports of a shield probably about 18 ins. in diameter and an iron spearhead (19 ins. long). The conical shape of the shield-boss suggests a late sixth or early seventh-century date (see Pl. 14 top). Objects are now in Thetford Museum.

In August, 1911, trenching 2½ ft. deep in Thetford Warren, east of the Warren Lodge and south of the Thetford-Brandon road, during a temporary military camp, revealed a skeleton buried with iron spearhead, knife and probably buckle. The objects have disappeared and the exact site is unknown, though it is probably covered by the Golf Course constructed in 1912-3. (*Norwich Mercury*, August 12th, 1911, p. 9 and information from Mr. H. D. Hewitt, 1938).

In 1931 the present writer found on the surface of the Abbey Heath west of Potter's Cross, a sherd of Anglian pottery decorated with impressed crescents between grooved lines (now in Thetford Museum).

Five spindle-whorls and iron knives are said to have been found with "Saxon" pottery in barrows about 1870, but the sites are not known. Two of these knives are now in N.C.M. (Fitch Collection 653.76.94) as well as three large bone pins (same number) and the five spindle-whorls (626 and 650.76.94) (Catalogue, 1909, 56, 7).

Besides the pot mentioned, C.A.E.M. has a pair of iron shears (8½ ins. long) given by S. S. Lewis, 1885 (*C. University Reporter*, 1889, 348) and a multi-coloured bead. The former might be Pagan Saxon or much later.

Skeletons found by the riverside north of Red Castle may be of this period, but there were no associations.

References: *N.A.* vii., 1872, 373; *Antiquary* ii., 1880, 134; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 335; Fox, 1923, 264 (cremation cemetery marked on Map V.); *N.A.* xxvii. 182, 194, 197.

THREXTON (? O.S. 72 S.W.).

Various Saxon antiquities are reputed to have been found here, but their precise nature and exact position are alike uncertain. At Threxton House is a circular bronze brooch with knot-work decoration, probably of the eighth century, found near Threxton, and a pair of iron shears (7 ins. long) found in the churchyard c. 1924-5 (sketch from the Rev. H. Tyrrell Green, F.S.A.).

Add MSS. (B.M.) 23,061, f.40-1, illustrates three beads probably of Anglo-Saxon date.

A correspondent (probably Thomas Barton) wrote to C. R. Smith that he had found urns (plainly of Saxon type) and with them a bit of Samian, but this letter cannot be located among his loose papers on British Primeval Antiquities at Exeter City Library and the find may not be at Threxton. A transcript in Prof. Haverfield's hand is preserved in his library at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The *Norfolk Chronicle* of April 24th, 1852, records that T. Barton showed Samian Ware, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery, lately found at Threxton.

The brooch is referred to: *N.A.* iv., 1855, 363 (Fig. 5 opp. p. 354); *Coll. Antiq.* iii., 1855, 209-10 and Fig. 8; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 346-7; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70, puts burials here on insufficient evidence and misspells the name as "Thruxton."

TOTTENHILL (probably O.S. 57 N.W.).

In 1890 an iron shield-boss and a socketed iron spearhead (10 ins. long) were found in the surface loam of a gravel-pit presumed from a later discovery to be that south-west of the "Dray and Horses" Inn, but possibly from that lying to its north (O.S. 45 S.W.). Saxon pottery is said to have been found in 1908, but as pottery of several periods has been found near the site, the identification may be incorrect and cannot be tested as the pottery has disappeared. The spearhead was exhibited to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia by H. J. Hillen in 1910, but its location is not now known.

In June, 1937, a primitive looking bronze cruciform brooch $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long, possibly, however, a late sixth-century degenerate specimen, was found in the topsoil of Collett's gravel-pit 500 yards south of the Inn and 70 yards west of the King's Lynn-South Runcton main road. The site is about 40 ft. O.D. The brooch is now in the possession of Mr. I. J. Thatcher, North Hirne, St. Ann's Street, King's Lynn, who has kindly supplied a photograph for reproduction (see Pl. 15, 2). Mr.

P. L. K. Schwabé has also supplied information relating to this discovery.

References: *P.P.S.E.A.* i., 1911, 118; site marked on map Pl. 27; *A.J.* xci., 1935; *N.A.* xxvii. 166.

WALLINGTON (Stow Bridge) (O.S. 57 S.W.).

Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé has recently called attention to a fragmentary pot in King's Lynn Borough Museum (see pp. 192, 211 and Pl. 7) found in a gravel-pit near Stow Bridge with bones (now missing) and presented in 1869, by Captain William Bulwer, from the collection of the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, who died at Bulwer's house, East Dereham. The site is probably the old pit west of Brick Kiln Plantation and just within Wallington parish. This pot is apparently one of two found inverted before 1852, and forming part of a cremation cemetery.

References: *N.A.* iii., 1852, 426; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 278 (called probably prehistoric urns from Stow Bardolph).

WALTON (either East or West—site unknown).

A silvered base coin of Carus set in a Saxon ornament is recorded from here, but nothing is known of its exact provenance.

References: *Num. Chron.* n.s. v., 1863; Proceedings p. 9; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 341; Map 27, *A.J.* xci., 1935 (located at West Walton); *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70 (calls find a burial, but there seems no evidence available).

WEASENHAM (O.S. 35 ?).

B.M. has a few fragments of silver probably of this period from an unrecorded site in this parish (*V.C.H.* i., 1901, 339).

WEREHAM (O.S. 69 N.E. or 70 S.W.).

An undecorated pot of this period (now in B.M.) is said to have been found in a gravel-pit 14 ft. from the surface. It is uncertain if this pit is the large one north-west of the village or the pits close to the boundary with Stoke Ferry and Wretton to the south-east in which case the pot might come from an urn cemetery contiguous with the Wretton inhumation (see p.). Another plain pot ($4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high) probably from Wereham is in N.C.M. (Beloe Collection 151.22.08) (Catalogue 1909, 53).

References: *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 328; *N.A.* xxiii., 1929, 17.

Possibly from this cemetery come two pots (one plain with pentagon on base and the other with incised semicircles and slight bosses) now in possession of Mr. Blander, custodian at Dartmouth Castle, Devon, and formerly owned by a Mr. Barrow at West Dereham, c. 1870-1900. The writer is indebted to Mr. E. M. Jope, B.A., for this information and sketches (see p. 212).

WILTON (O.S. 92 S.E.?).

It is unfortunate that the exact site of the famous Wilton pendant is unknown. It was found about 1850 by some boys digging gravel in a pit, possibly that in Gravelpit Wood north of the "Drove Road" and only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the Devil's Dyke. It was bought by B.M. in 1859 (59.4.12.1), A.S.G., 1923, 61 and Pl. IV., 3 (site not named). It has been considered a Kentish product of the early or middle seventh century, but T. D. Kendrick has recently (1937-8) claimed its garnet-encrusted gold mount as Merovingian work of the middle of the sixth century, imported to England where the ill-fitting gold coin of Heraclius (613-41) was inserted as a seventh-century repair.

References: *N.A.* iii., 1852, 375-6; *J.B.A.A.* viii., 1852, 139 (wrongly said to come from Lakenheath as in *P.S.I.A.* iii., 1863, 297-8); *Coll. Antiq.* iv., 1857, 163; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 342-5 (Fig. 7); Brown, iv., 1915, 117, 510-1, 795 (Pl. 140, 1, 2); Fox, 1923, 297; Aberg, 1926, 136, 152, 219 (Fig. 258); Lethbridge, 1931, 47, 83; Leeds, 1936, 108 (Pl. xxxf.—site not named); *Ant. J.* xvii., 1937, 288-92 (Pl. 77 a and b; 78 a, b, c) (Kendrick); xix., 1939, 182 (Pl. 43.1); *N.A.* xxvii. 184; T. D. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art to A.D. 900*, 1938, 72.

WORMEGAY (O.S. 45 S.E.).

Two "most perfect Anglo-Saxon urns" are said to have been found near the Park, but as the pots have disappeared from view and the Park has not been identified with certainty, the information is not very enlightening. Park Farm is marked on the O.S. north of the church.

References: *Eastern Counties Collectanea*, 1872-3; 185; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 328; site marked on Map 27, *A.J.* xci., 1935.

SITES OF DISCOVERIES DOUBTFULLY ATTRIBUTED
TO THE PERIOD 400-800 A.D.

ALBURGH (O.S. 107 N.W.).

In digging foundations for a new Station House near the "Dove" Inn, Wortwell, but just in Alburgh parish, below the 50 ft. contour and near the Waveney, were found 11 or more skeletons, close together but in every direction. "A rude looking weapon, much resembling an old billhook or butcher's cleaver, very much corroded, was found with them." This weapon was in 1860 in the possession of R. Hempnall, who described the discovery in *The East Anglian* i., 1860, 89. This cemetery might well be of Anglian date.

ATTLEBOROUGH (O.S. 85 S.E.).

Four annular clay rings (dimensions 4 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. with central perforation $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 ins. diameter) are now in Ipswich Museum (presented by Mr. A. Cubutt, 1928, 2). They were dug up on flat land south-east of the railway, drained by a stream from Besthorpe, and perhaps in that parish. Information supplied by donor through Mr. G. Maynard. These rings, usually regarded as loomweights or net-sinkers have commonly been found at Anglo-Saxon sites, e.g., Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, and Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, but have occasionally been found on Iron Age sites as at Chastleton Camp, Oxfordshire, and Postwick, Norfolk (N.C.M.).

BAWDESWELL (? O.S. 37 S.E.).

An inhumation cemetery found here or near here in 1743 presents several problems. Neither its age nor its exact position are obvious, despite the existence of suggestive clues (see pp. 165-6). The *Norwich Mercury* of March 26th, April 2nd, 1743, p. 3 has the following letter:—"Sir, About 8 or 10 Days ago, as two Husbandmen were digging a new Ditch on Sparham Heath, they found the Bones of two Men, which are suppos'd not to have been many Years bury'd; for their Bones hung together, and their Hair was very fresh upon their Heads; it's further remarkable, that on both their Sculls were several Places dented in, as if they had been made with Strokes of an Hammer; and as it's not remember'd that any Persons have been missing there for some Time past, it's probable they may be the Bodies of some unfortunate Strangers which were robb'd and murder'd there. But what makes this Supposition more to be credited, I am told, a few Years ago a bloody Shirt and some Cloathes were found in a Grove, hard by to this Place.

S.M.

Lenwade Bridge

March 28, 1743 "

So much for the romantic explanation of two skeletons; let us turn to Tom Martin's more rational remarks preserved in vol. iii. of his Church Notes (f.216b) in the Norwich Central Library (W. Rye, *Roman Camps and Remains in Norfolk*, 1916, 41; 1920, 50).

"Apr. 26, 1743, I saw the place on Sparham or Bawdswell Heath where Some Humane Bones were lately dug up and in the Norwich, Ipswich and other Newspapers, said to be fresh with hair on the Sculls and the Ligaments of the Joints compacted, but No Such matter appear'd upon Inspection, for they have been buried Many Years, and the Green Marks on the Skull of one of them now at Mr. — who married Mr. Egglestone's daughter, and lives at his House in Bawdswell,

were caus'd I verily believe by some old Brazen armour, Buckles or some such thing lying against it, and caus'd it to cankerfret as we say. And such I have seen at Sr. Nicholas le Stranges at Hunstanton." Martin gives a sketch plan of the site in relation to Egglestone's house and the main roads, but the position is uncertain owing to the changing of land-marks in the intervening two centuries, especially the enclosing of open heath. The cemetery is probably about one quarter mile south of Bawdeswell Hall, a position distant from water and with an altitude (about 150 ft. O.D.) unsuited to an Anglian cemetery.

BODNEY.

W. G. Clarke noted that Anglian pottery was found here before 1924, but the site is not known and the pottery cannot now be identified.

BROOME (O.S. 98 N.E. probably).

Before 1856 three "rude" Anglian urns are said to have been found on Broome Heath and in that year were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London by B. B. Woodward but have since disappeared as has a cinerary urn (perhaps one of the foregoing) and portion of another with a barbed flint arrowhead shown to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology in 1861. About 1858 the Rev. Greville Chester excavated one of the group of barrows on the borders of Ditchingham and Broome Heaths (the existing mounds are, with one exception, all in the former parish). Six feet from the top of the mound (this dimension suggests that it may have been the long mound at the north-east of the group) he found a skeleton with a green copper stain lying north-east-south-west and suggested that it was a pagan Saxon (secondary) interment, but this must remain conjecture.

References: *P.S.A. Lond.* 1st ser., iii., 1856, 287; *N.A.* v., 1859, 361-2; *P.S.I.A.* iii., 1863, 414; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 336.

FLORDON (O.S. 87 S.W.).

In the Squire MSS., N.C.M., is a sketch of an iron spearhead probably but not certainly Anglian, from the Water Run at Flordon Mill.

GRIMSTON (O.S. 34 N.W.).

In July, 1929, a few yards in front of the "Bell" Inn workmen found a complete undecorated bowl of black ware—an Anglian type of the sixth century— $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high. It is now in Lynn Borough Museum, but as the label mentions fragments of an urn it may not come from Grimston. Human remains had been found on the site many years before and may form part of an Anglian inhumation cemetery.

Information from the Rev. A. Goodall through Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé, 1938.

HARGHAM (O.S. 95 N.W. ?).

In 1859 in a field on Sir T. Beevor's estate, 20 or 30 damaged cinerary urns with cremated bones were found and regarded (perhaps correctly) as Saxon, but the pottery has not survived and the cemetery might as well be assigned to the Late Bronze Age.

References: *N.A.* vi., 1864, 380; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 33; Brown, iv., 1915, 795; *B.A.H.*, 1935, 70.

LYNFORD (O.S. 83 S.W. marked).

In 1720 two urns were dug up when Lynford Hall was built, and in 1735 more urns containing cremations were found on a flint pavement now covered by Zigzig Covert, while in 1859 further urns were found under a plantation north of Ash Carr. Whether these finds indicate one large cremation cemetery and if so, whether of Roman or Anglian date, is impossible to decide without excavation or the recovery of the objects found. Mr. R. A. Smith inclines to regard the finds as Anglian.

References: *Blom.*, i., 1739, 549; ii., 1805, 263; Armstrong, *History and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk*, 1781, *Grimshoe Hundred* vi., 65; Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia* ii., 1806, 203; *Excursions through Norfolk* ii., 1819, 125; R. Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, 1844, 11; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 319, 331.

MERTON (O.S. 84 N.W.).

In 1874 a broad iron scramasax (10½ ins. long and 1¼ ins. maximum width) was found with pottery at Merton Hall (perhaps from one of tumuli on Sparrow Hill) and is now in C.A.E.M. (1910.145)—given by Lord Walsingham. A note by Sir Cyril Fox says that the pottery is perhaps Roman, but the scramasax is hardly likely to be associated and probably dates from the eight century or later. The pottery cannot now be located, as Miss M. M. O'Reilly kindly informs the writer.

MULBARTON (O.S. 75 S.W. ?).

In the Squire MSS. at N.C.M. is a sketch of an iron spearhead, probably Anglian, found in making a ditch early in the nineteenth century. Nothing further is known of this discovery.

NARBOROUGH (O.S. 46 S.E.).

About 1600 Clement Spelman made a new garden for Narborough Hall and in the course of it "several human bones and pieces of armour were dug up at the foot of a lofty

artificial hill" (Blom., vi., 148). R. A. Smith suggests that this might be an Anglian grave-mound, but it is more likely to be the earthwork in Camphill plantation to which Spelman, Blomefield's source, refers (*Icenia*, 1727, 142) "Novum hortum sub radice Burgi moliretur, multa humana ossa cum Armorum partibus aliquot sunt effossa." The garden probably abutted on the west side of the earthwork which is partly obliterated. Roman potsherds are common on the surface south of the earthwork and a few sherds of Iron Age type have also been found so the age of the cemetery must remain in doubt, though an Anglian date would not be unexpected so near to the northern termination of the Devil's Dyke and to the River Nar.

Other References: Armstrong, *History and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk* vi., 1781, *South Greenhoe Hundred*, 53; *Excursions through Norfolk* ii., 1819, 77; V.C.H. i., 1901, 331 (Smith), W. White, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Norfolk*, 1836, 663; *N.A.* xxvii. 165.

NARFORD (O.S. 46 S.E.).

About 1775 in making a pit for water in the farmyard adjoining Narford house, just over 50 ft. O.D. and $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south of the River Nar, were found "a great many urns, together with many human bones, about 6 ft. under ground"; "only two of them were taken out whole; and all that was found in them was some wretched metal like bracelets" (small torcs—in possession of Brigg Fountaine (died 1825) of Narford Hall in 1806, who submitted a torc and potsherd to Gough). Pottery and torcs alike seem to have disappeared and with them the chance of deciding for an Anglian or Roman date for the cemetery. The site is about one mile from the Narborough site. An Anglian date is strengthened by a recent discovery.

In March, 1939, an Anglo-Saxon warrior was dug up about one quarter mile north-east of Narford Hall, and 40 yards west of the agent's house. The skeleton with head to south lay 2 ft. down with iron spearhead, 18 ins. long, and shield-boss. Romano-British potsherds showed that the site had been occupied prior to the burial. The skeleton and remains have been placed in King's Lynn Borough Museum by the owner, Vice-Admiral C. A. Fountaine. See *Lynn Advertiser*, March 3rd and 10th, 1939—description by Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé and illustrations; *N.A.* xxvii. 178.

References: Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia* ii., 1789, 116; ii. 1806, 201.

OXBOROUGH (O.S. 70 S.E. ?).

In 1853 Anglo-Saxon brooches from this parish were in the possession of Sir H. Bedingfield, at the Hall, but their present

whereabouts is unknown according to Sir Henry Bedingfield (November, 1938).

(N.C.M. Catalogue, 1853, 21; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 346).

PORINGLAND (O.S. 75 S.E. ?).

The William Squire MSS., N.C.M., have sketches of five iron spearheads, probably Anglian secondary interments found in a barrow on Poringland Heath. He noted that "all had been burnt as remains of shaft show fire," but this may merely indicate that the wood had carbonised owing to the natural processes of decay. It is not clear if another large spearhead also illustrated and found in gravel digging on the heath was from the same find. No barrow is known now on Poringland Heath and none is marked on Faden's 1797 map which shows the former wide extent of this stretch of heathland. The first edition 1-in. O.S. marks a gravel-pit east of the Norwich-Bungay road and north of East Poringland village, and this may be the source of one spearhead.

SAHAM TONEY.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* of April 24th, 1852, alleges an Anglian cemetery, but nothing is known of this (*V.C.H.* i., 1901, 345). The Minutes of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, as Mr. E. A. Kent, F.S.A., kindly informs the writer, merely record under date April 15th, 1852, that Mr. Harrod received a communication from Mr. Barton of Threxton on this subject. It may be the same discovery as that recorded under Threxton.

SALTHOUSE (O.S. 4a S.W. and 10 N.W.).

O.S. marks Saxon Pottery as being found in 1851 on north side of Meadow Lane on marsh level, but as the whereabouts of the pottery is unknown, this may be an error.

SANDRINGHAM (O.S. 23 N.W.).

A Scandinavian type of quartzite strike-a-light-a pointed oval "tracked" stone was found half a mile from Sandringham House and three miles from the Wash. It was probably imported in the fifth century.

(B.M.—R. Howlett).

Reference: *A.J.* viii., 1928, 236 (illustration).

SANTON (O.S. 93 S.W.).

A skeleton in "bronze armour" was found on Santon House Farm, by men rabbiting before 1904, but the bronze could not be traced (*N.A.M.* ii., 1907, 6 and *Vik. Club v.*, 1906-7, 235, 6, where it is suggested that it may have been Iron Age or Scandinavian). The guess may be hazarded that this find

and that of the famous Santon Downham metal hoard found in 1897 on this farm between the east end of the former Half Moon Plantation and the site of St. Helen's Church, in Santon parish, are one and the same.

References: Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications xiii., 1909, 146-163; Fox, 1923, 104-8, 119, 192, 213, 215, 283; *N.A.* xxv., 1934, 206; *I.B.W.*, 1937, 78; E. T. Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, 1933, 18, 39, 48, 52-3, 101; *Préhistoire* ii., 1933, 89, 90, 99; *V.C.H. Suffolk* i., 1911, 321-3; see *A.J.* forthcoming (article on Iron Age in Norfolk and Suffolk).

SWAFFHAM.

Anglian brooches have been alleged here but the evidence is not strengthened by the absence of the objects (*N.A.* v., 1859, 354-6, probably Roman; *V.C.H.* i., 1901, 321, 338).

YARMOUTH.

A cemetery, possibly of Anglian date, was found in 1879 in carting brickearth at Baly and Sutton's chemical works at Runham Vauxhall, only a few feet above Ordnance datum. Cinerary urns and a coin of the Constantine family and an alleged one of Augustus were found, but as it is unlikely that cremation was practised in the fourth century, the cemetery is either Anglian or early Roman or late Bronze Age. Despite enquiry it has not been possible to recover any of these finds for examination. (*P.S.I.A.* vi., 1888, 349; *Eastern Evening News*, November 9th, 1929, Q248). As these finds can scarcely be later than the sixth century A.D. they prove, what other evidence confirms, that the site of Yarmouth was inhabited long before it appears in history in late Saxon and Norman times (see *The Norfolk Annual*, 1938, 6).

CORRECTIONS TO PART I.

- P. 172, transpose two bottom lines.
 P. 173, line 19, transpose Brooke and Brundall.
 P. 195, lines 18-22 should be printed in footnote 1.