

I could give volumes of queer names, and ramble on for pages in wild speculation as to the origin and derivation of each, but time and space forbid. I will only add this, that if any one possessing old property maps or records of field names, such as tythe books, farm accounts, &c., will be so good as to communicate with me, I shall be extremely obliged, as I am endeavouring to fill up the Ordnance Maps with all the field names I can gather together.

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DISCOVERY OF AN ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL PLACE NEAR WEST SHEFFORD.—A correspondent writes to the *Times* as follows:—“About a quarter of a mile from the village of West Shefford, Berkshire, in the course of the Lamborne Valley Railway, has been discovered what appears to have been an extensive Anglo-Saxon burial place. The cutting where the bodies have been found is on a high ridge of land, on the left bank of the Lamborne, and not far from the high road to Newbury. Within the excavated space there were some thirty skeletons, both of male and female adults, and children, at about 2ft. 9in. below the surface. Unfortunately, owing to the want of early information, there has been no systematic exploration of the ground, and no doubt many of the relics discovered have been again entombed. Several of the articles have, however, fallen into the hands of Mr. WALTER MONEY, F.S.A. By the side of one of the male bodies was a broad straight-bladed iron sword, of the distinctive Saxon type, which is of itself undoubted evidence of the people to whom this burial ground belonged. The sword is double-edged, 2ft. 9in. in length and 2½in. wide, and had, apparently, been enclosed in a scabbard. Near it was an iron spear-head and two knives, known as seaxes, and on the left shoulder of one of the women was a cruciform fibula of copper gilt, 2½in. in length, the ornamentation of which is very elaborate, though rude. With this there was also a small necklet of amber beads and a pair of bronze tweezers, which had, apparently, been attached to a girdle. On the breast of another skeleton were two circular bronze discs, 2½in. in diameter, of the type usually found with Saxon interments in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire. It was not until the eighth century that the Saxons began to bury in churchyards, and the date of these interments may be assigned to the sixth or seventh century.”